

# Investing in Community

## Housing and Human Services Master Plan



**Appendix**



# Housing and Human Services Master Plan, 2006-2015

**Frank W. Bruno, City Manager**

**Karen Rahn, Co-Director, HHS**

**John Pollak, Co-Director, HHS**

This plan encompasses all services provided by the Department of Housing and Human Services, and serves as a coordinated guide for the services and funds provided through the Department. Development of the plan was managed by Richard D. Johnson, Director, Division of Community Services; and Linda Hill-Blakley, Housing and Human Services Planner. John Riggle, Erika Krouse, Cindy Smith, Sandy Hollingsworth and Darcy Johnson of the HHS staff served as divisional resources in the development of this document. Materials used to develop the Master Plan are available online at: [www.ci.boulder.co.us/hhs/Documents%20and%20Presentations.htm](http://www.ci.boulder.co.us/hhs/Documents%20and%20Presentations.htm). In the fall of 2003, City Manager Frank Bruno appointed a committee of outstanding community experts to advise the Department in updating the master plan. This Master Plan was accepted by City Council on November 8, 2005.

## Housing and Human Services Master Plan Advisory Committee

- **Jacob Blass, Health Care Consultant**
- **Helen Dorsey Corbett, Senior Community Advisory Committee**
- **George Epp, Executive Director, County Sheriffs of Colorado, Inc.**
- **Nino Gallo, Program Coordinator, Personal Investment Enterprise, Boulder County Community Action Programs**
- **Christopher King, Assistant Superintendent, Boulder Valley School District**
- **Jerry Lee, Commercial and Residential Developer**
- **Susan Moore, Director, Clinical Education Services, Communication Disorders, University of Colorado**
- **Jane Nelson, Early Childhood Education Consultant (former Wellness Coordinator, Storage Tek)**
- **Clara Pérez-Méndez, Early Childhood Specialist**
- **Barbara Pingrey, Executive Director, Foothills United Way**
- **Jack Robinson, Senior Community Advisory Committee**
- **Barbara Ryan, Executive Director, Mental Health Center of Boulder County**
- **Ardie Schulster, Community Housing Volunteer and Advocate**
- **Chuck Stout, Executive Director, Boulder County Public Health**

## City Council

- **Mark Ruzzin, Mayor**
- **Tom Eldridge, Deputy Mayor**
- **Suzy Ageton**
- **Robin Bohannon**
- **Crystal Gray**
- **Shaun McGrath**
- **Gordon Riggle**
- **Andy Schultheiss**
- **Jack Stoakes**

# Appendixes

<b>Housing and Human Services Committees and Boards .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Community Partners: Agencies Funded through HHS .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Key Informant Presentations on Human Services Trends and Issues .....</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>HHS Staff Brainstorming Sessions.....</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>Human Services Fund Revisions .....</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>Research .....</b>	<b>65</b>



# Housing and Human Services Committees and Boards

The HHS Department regularly uses the services and advice of community volunteers on a variety of boards and committees. These groups vary in terms of their membership and role with the Department, as described in the chart provided below.

Group	Members	Role	Meeting Frequency
<b>Children, Youth and Families</b>			
Early Child Care and Education Council of Boulder County (ECECBC)	Approximately 65 members (10 members in a steering committee), composed of representatives of member agencies and organizations involved in child care, children's issues and early education.	Serves as a community planning and coordinating body for child care and preschool services in Boulder.	Monthly
Mediation Services Steering Committee (MSSC)	Approximately ten members, including <i>ex-officio</i> members from the City Attorney's Office and the Boulder Police Department, three volunteer mediators, and one representative from each of the following: tenant, landlord, schools, youth, neighborhood, judiciary liaison and private sector mediator. Appointed by HHS Co-Director upon recommendation of the committee members.	Advises the City on mediation and facilitation needs in the community, serves as a liaison with other agencies and develops community partnerships which further the use of mediation.	Quarterly
Prevention and Intervention Program Board	Six members, representing Executive Directors of Boulder County Public Health, Mental Health Center of Boulder County, and representatives from the Boulder Valley School District, Saint Vrain School District, City of Longmont and the City of Boulder.	Established through interagency agreements, the role of the Board is to serve as policy and planning board, and to serve in an advisory capacity to School Boards, City Councils, the County Commissioners and program staff.	Quarterly
Youth Opportunities Advisory Board (YOAB)	Sixteen members, all high school age youth, representing the diversity of the youth community. Interested youth apply and are interviewed by a subcommittee of the standing board, which makes the selection. Members are appointed by the City Manager.	Promotes the youth voice in the community, advises City Council and City departments on youth-related policies and issues and makes funding recommendations for over \$120,000 annually in grant proposals for local youth programs.	Six hour monthly meeting during the school year, plus subcommittee meetings

<b>Group</b>	<b>Members</b>	<b>Role</b>	<b>Meeting Frequency</b>
<b>Community Services and HHS Department-Wide</b>			
Housing and Human Services Master Plan Advisory Committee	Fourteen members appointed by the City Manager for the duration of the HHS Master Plan development. Representatives include community leaders and experts in the areas of health, mental health, education, criminal justice, disabilities, charitable giving, business sector, housing, and senior issues.	Advises the HHS Department in the development of the 2006-2015 HHS Master Plan	Generally quarterly, with additional meetings of subgroups as needed
Human Relations Commission (HRC)	Five members appointed by City Council for five year terms. Must be city electors and both genders must be represented. Interest/expertise in human relations, diversity and human rights issues desirable.	Serves as a vehicle through which the public can convey suggestions on city policies with respect to social problems and the social needs of residents. Serves as the City's quasi-judicial hearing body in resolving discrimination complaints.	Monthly; additional meetings as needed
Human Services Fund Technical Review Committee (TRC)	Seven members with expertise and experience in the program areas of the Human Services Fund. Members are appointed by the City Manager, with advisement from the HRC. HRC has option of appointing one of its members. Members are city residents; terms are for three years, once renewable.	Annually reviews proposals to the Human Services Fund and makes recommendations to City Council for the allocation of approximately \$2.5 million to community agencies.	Weekly during April and May, additional meeting(s) if needed for appeals
<b>Housing</b>			
Affordable Housing Council Goal Committee	Two City Council members and two Planning Board members	Members serve as liaisons between Council, Planning Board and the HHS department on housing policies and practices.	Monthly
Community Development Advisory Committee (CDAC)	Up to nine members, serving staggering three year terms, once renewable. City residents appointed by the City Manager.	Annually reviews proposals for community development funding and makes recommendations to the City.	Weekly meetings throughout May

<b>Group</b>	<b>Members</b>	<b>Role</b>	<b>Meeting Frequency</b>
Homeownership Committee (HOC)	Five members chosen by the current committee members and appointed by the HHS Co-Director, including representatives from Boulder Housing Partners, a mortgage lender, a real estate professional, a permanently affordable homeowner and a representative from the community at large. Three year terms, once renewable.	Provides general direction and advice to City staff on the design and administration of the City homeownership programs, including the review of exceptions to policies.	Monthly
Housing Technical Review Group (TRG)	Five members, city residents appointed by the City Manager, with backgrounds in affordable housing finance, real estate, law and housing development.	Annually reviews proposals for housing subsidy funds, provides a technical evaluation of proposals and makes funding recommendations to the City Manager.	Weekly from September to December
<b>Senior Services</b>			
Boulder Interagency Network	Representatives from 40+ public and private agencies throughout Boulder County serving seniors	Provides information sharing, coordination of programs and activities, collaboration on new programs and services for seniors.	Monthly
Boulder Seniors Foundation (BSF)	Approximately twelve members serve on the Volunteer Board of Directors. Members are appointed by current board members; three year terms.	Non-profit 501 (c) (3) corporation to benefit the senior population of Boulder, including: financial help to widows and widowers in need, support for educational programs for seniors, support for conferences and seminars for seniors and caregivers, and sponsorship of quarterly senior news magazine.	Monthly
Senior Community Advisory Committee (SCAC)	Approximately ten members, City residents, ages 60+, with new members elected by current committee members; three year terms.	Advises City in matters related to older adults. Encourages the development of services and programs, promotes facility use and helps improve the common good of the community by using expertise of seniors.	Monthly



# Community Partners: Agencies Funded through HHS

Approximately two-thirds of the Department of Housing and Human Services' annual budget is made available to community agencies through several competitive processes, including:

- Cultural Celebrations Fund;
- Community Development Block Grant;
- Housing Program Fund;
- Human Services Fund; and
- Youth Opportunities Fund.

Collectively, these Funds provide monies for both capital and operating expenses to community agencies in support of local housing and human services. The Department partners with each of the agencies listed in this Appendix to provide affordable housing and ensure that Boulder residents receive services supporting a basic safety net and the web of services that combine to reduce dependencies and increase self-sufficiency. Additionally, funds are provided to increase community engagement and encourage education, respect and appreciation for cultural communities in Boulder.



City of Boulder Cultural Celebration Fund											1995 - 2005	
Agency	1995 Award	1996 Award	1997 Award	1998 Award	1999 Award	2000 Award	2001 Award	2002 Award	2003 Award	2004 Award	2005 Award	Totals
Boulder Pride Fest	\$2,500	\$1,750	\$1,700	\$1,500		\$1,400	\$1,350	\$2,000	\$2,600	\$2,600	\$2,600	\$20,000
BCAP, Latino Advisory Committee						\$1,750	\$1,700	\$2,000				\$5,450
Boulder Asian Pacific Alliance	\$4,000	\$1,000		\$1,500		\$1,499	\$1,400		\$2,600	\$2,600	\$2,600	\$17,199
Boulder County CAP	\$2,000	\$500										\$2,500
Boulder County Mestizo Partnership										\$2,600		\$2,600
Boulder Expand Program				\$1,500								\$1,500
Boulder Historical Society and Museum								\$1,500				\$1,500
Boulder Jewish Festival		\$1,500	\$1,500	\$1,400		\$1,350	\$1,300	\$2,000	\$2,100	\$2,600	\$2,600	\$16,350
Boulder Mental Health Center		\$600										\$600
Boulder Seniors Foundation	\$750											\$750
Boulder Welfare Rights Action Group	\$1,000											\$1,000
Center for Diverse Communities		\$1,800										\$1,800
Cinco de Mayo Art Show		\$1,000										\$1,000
Cinco de Mayo Celebration Organization	\$2,000											\$2,000
Citizen's Summit	\$2,000											\$2,000
Collage Children's Museum								\$1,000	\$1,600			\$2,600
Colorado Friends of Tibet					\$1,500							\$1,500
Common Spirit, Hearts, Hands and Voices Interfaith Festival				\$250								\$250
El Centro Amistad										\$2,600	\$2,600	\$5,200
Family Learning Center			\$800	\$250	\$750			\$2,000	\$2,600	\$2,600	\$2,600	\$11,600
Family Portrait Project	\$1,600											\$1,600
Forces of Ability					\$1,200	\$1,100						\$2,300
Greek Culture				\$750								\$750
Helander Dance Theater					\$1,000	\$900		\$500				\$2,400
I Have a Dream Foundation, Keeping the Dream Alive			\$1,000									\$1,000
India Day Celebration			\$750	\$600								\$1,350
Institute for African American Leadership							\$1,200	\$1,200				\$2,400

City of Boulder Cultural Celebration Fund											1995 - 2005	
Agency	1995 Award	1996 Award	1997 Award	1998 Award	1999 Award	2000 Award	2001 Award	2002 Award	2003 Award	2004 Award	2005 Award	Totals
Kimochi, Inc.: Medicine Wheel/Summer Solstice Celebration				\$1,500			\$800					\$2,300
La Danza Guadalupana		\$1,000	\$1,600	\$1,000								\$3,600
Latino Boy's Group	\$1,500											\$1,500
Multicultural Youth Council							\$600					\$600
Naropa Institute	\$200											\$200
New Horizons Preschool						\$750	\$1,030	\$1,000	\$1,600	\$1,700		\$6,080
Oyate Native American Club		\$770										\$770
Parenting Place		\$500	\$650	\$500	\$500	\$750	\$200			\$600	\$2,600	\$6,300
Parkside Village Multicultural Fair (Thistle)		\$750		\$1,000								\$1,750
Romanian American Freedom Alliance					\$1,800	\$1,500	\$1,400		\$2,600	\$2,600	\$2,600	\$12,500
San Juan del Centro		\$750	\$1,000									\$1,750
Solstice Celebration			\$1,500		\$1,200	\$1,000						\$3,700
United Black Women of Boulder Valley	\$2,000	\$1,750			\$1,700	\$1,650						\$7,100
United Mexican American Student Organization	\$1,500	\$750										\$2,250
United Nations Human Rights Anniversary Group						\$1,000						\$1,000
Village Arts Coalition Festival					\$2,250	\$1,800	\$1,750		\$2,255	\$2,100	\$2,200	\$12,355
Walnut Place Resident Council			\$655									\$655
Whittier Elementary School Community Potlucks				\$750								\$750
<b>Total Funding By Year:</b>	<b>\$21,050</b>	<b>\$14,420</b>	<b>\$11,155</b>	<b>\$12,500</b>	<b>\$11,900</b>	<b>\$16,449</b>	<b>\$12,730</b>	<b>\$13,200</b>	<b>\$17,955</b>	<b>\$22,600</b>	<b>\$20,400</b>	<b>\$174,359</b>

City of Boulder Community Development Block Grant Fund											1995 - 2005	
Agency	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	TOTAL
<b>Access Counseling</b>												
• Capital Improvements										\$40,000		\$40,000
<b>Access Counseling Center Total</b>										<b>\$40,000</b>		<b>\$40,000</b>
<b>Acorn (formerly Kellogg) Child Center</b>												
• Acquisition				\$50,000								\$50,000
• Capital Improvements							\$30,000					\$30,000
<b>Acorn Child Center Total</b>				<b>\$50,000</b>			<b>\$30,000</b>					<b>\$80,000</b>
<b>Alvarado Village</b>												
• Capital Improvements		\$50,000									\$32,500	\$82,500
<b>Alvarado Village Total</b>		<b>\$50,000</b>									<b>\$32,500</b>	<b>\$82,500</b>
<b>Attention, Inc</b>												
• Capital Improvements		\$19,992		\$9,000	\$22,720	\$8,548	\$22,000					\$82,260
<b>Attention, Inc Total</b>		<b>\$19,992</b>		<b>\$9,000</b>	<b>\$22,720</b>	<b>\$8,548</b>	<b>\$22,000</b>					<b>\$82,260</b>
<b>Blue Sky Bridge</b>												
• Public Service		\$10,000										\$10,000
<b>Blue Sky Bridge Total</b>		<b>\$10,000</b>										<b>\$10,000</b>
<b>Boulder County AIDS Project</b>												
• Capital Improvements			\$50,000	\$15,000			\$100,000					\$165,000
<b>Boulder County AIDS Total</b>			<b>\$50,000</b>	<b>\$15,000</b>			<b>\$100,000</b>					<b>\$165,000</b>
<b>Boulder Day Nursery</b>												
• Capital Improvements			\$40,000		\$75,000		\$74,500	\$74,500				\$264,000
<b>Boulder Day Nursery Total</b>			<b>\$40,000</b>		<b>\$75,000</b>		<b>\$74,500</b>	<b>\$74,500</b>				<b>\$264,000</b>
<b>Boulder Energy Conservation</b>												
• Weatherization			\$40,000	\$50,000								\$90,000
<b>Bould Energy Conser Total</b>			<b>\$40,000</b>	<b>\$50,000</b>								<b>\$90,000</b>
<b>Boulder Housing Partners</b>												
• Acquisition	\$75,000					\$110,000			\$45,677			\$230,677
• Capital Improvements	\$100,000	\$95,000	\$80,000	\$155,000		\$75,000	\$129,246	\$131,000	\$114,000	\$276,000	\$74,208	\$1,229,454
• Drive In			\$33,000									\$33,000
• Land Bank	\$100,000											\$100,000
• Office Fees									\$70,000			\$70,000
• Predevelopment			\$37,500									\$37,500
<b>Boulder Housing Partners Total</b>	<b>\$275,000</b>	<b>\$95,000</b>	<b>\$150,500</b>	<b>\$155,000</b>		<b>\$185,000</b>	<b>\$129,246</b>	<b>\$131,000</b>	<b>\$70,000</b>	<b>\$276,000</b>	<b>\$74,208</b>	<b>\$1,540,954</b>
<b>Boulder Shelter</b>												
• Capital Improvements	\$25,000	\$4,000	\$25,000	\$30,400	\$21,000	\$106,595						\$211,995
• Transitional Housing						\$80,000						\$80,000
<b>Boulder Shelter Total</b>	<b>\$25,000</b>	<b>\$4,000</b>	<b>\$25,000</b>	<b>\$30,400</b>	<b>\$21,000</b>	<b>\$186,595</b>						<b>\$291,995</b>
<b>Carmel Community</b>												
• Acquisition	\$16,000											\$16,000
<b>Carmel Community Total</b>	<b>\$16,000</b>											<b>\$16,000</b>
<b>Carriage House Homeless Community Center</b>												
• Capital Improvements						\$7,000					\$40,000	\$47,000
<b>Carriage House Total</b>						<b>\$7,000</b>					<b>\$40,000</b>	<b>\$47,000</b>
<b>Center for People w/ Disabilities</b>												
• Acquisition						\$80,000						\$80,000
• Barrier Removal	\$35,000	\$30,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$35,000			\$30,000		\$35,000	\$35,000	\$300,000
• Capital Improvements				\$5,000	\$30,000		\$18,000					\$53,000
<b>Center for People w/ Disabilities Total</b>	<b>\$35,000</b>	<b>\$30,000</b>	<b>\$50,000</b>	<b>\$55,000</b>	<b>\$65,000</b>	<b>\$80,000</b>	<b>\$18,000</b>	<b>\$30,000</b>		<b>\$35,000</b>	<b>\$35,000</b>	<b>\$433,000</b>

City of Boulder Community Development Block Grant Fund											1995 - 2005	
Agency	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	TOTAL
<b>Chautauqua Association</b>												
▪ Capital Improvements	\$10,000											\$10,000
<b>Chautauqua Association Total</b>	<b>\$10,000</b>											<b>\$10,000</b>
<b>Children's House</b>												
▪ Acquisition											\$40,000	\$40,000
<b>Children's House Total</b>											<b>\$40,000</b>	<b>\$40,000</b>
<b>Cooperative Facilitation Project</b>												
▪ Planning			\$5,000									\$5,000
<b>Coop Facilit Project Total</b>			<b>\$5,000</b>									<b>\$5,000</b>
<b>Colorado Enterprise Foundation</b>												
▪ MicroEnterprise	\$30,000	\$25,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$385,000
<b>Colorado Enterprise Found Total</b>	<b>\$30,000</b>	<b>\$25,000</b>	<b>\$50,000</b>	<b>\$50,000</b>	<b>\$50,000</b>	<b>\$30,000</b>	<b>\$30,000</b>	<b>\$30,000</b>	<b>\$30,000</b>	<b>\$30,000</b>	<b>\$30,000</b>	<b>\$385,000</b>
<b>Community Food Share</b>												
▪ Acquisition			\$190,000									\$190,000
▪ Capital Improvements										\$12,500		\$12,500
<b>Community Food Share Total</b>			<b>\$190,000</b>							<b>\$12,500</b>		<b>\$202,500</b>
<b>Dairy Center for the Arts</b>												
▪ Capital Improvements	\$35,000		\$20,000									\$55,000
<b>Dairy Center for the Arts Total</b>	<b>\$35,000</b>		<b>\$20,000</b>									<b>\$55,000</b>
<b>Dental Aid</b>												
▪ Capital Improvements	\$18,000											\$18,000
<b>Dental Aid Total</b>	<b>\$18,000</b>											<b>\$18,000</b>
<b>Developmental Disabilities</b>												
▪ Capital Improvements	\$32,312					\$60,000						\$92,312
<b>Developmental Disabilities Total</b>	<b>\$32,312</b>					<b>\$60,000</b>						<b>\$92,312</b>
<b>Emergency Family Assistance</b>												
▪ Capital Improvements	\$24,600						\$75,000	\$75,000	\$90,000		\$135,000	\$399,600
▪ New Office								\$80,000			\$80,000	\$160,000
▪ Transitional Housing										\$15,000		\$15,000
<b>Emergency Family Assistance Total</b>	<b>\$24,600</b>						<b>\$75,000</b>	<b>\$155,000</b>	<b>\$90,000</b>	<b>\$15,000</b>	<b>\$215,000</b>	<b>\$574,600</b>
<b>Family Learning Center</b>												
▪ Capital Improvements		\$19,000	\$4,000	\$14,255	\$28,000	\$16,839						\$82,094
▪ Public Service		\$6,000					\$15,000	\$5,000				\$26,000
<b>Family Learning Center Total</b>		<b>\$25,000</b>	<b>\$4,000</b>	<b>\$14,255</b>	<b>\$28,000</b>	<b>\$16,839</b>	<b>\$15,000</b>	<b>\$5,000</b>				<b>\$108,094</b>
<b>Family Resource School</b>												
▪ Public Service	\$180,000	\$162,000	\$174,637	\$164,800	\$160,000	\$164,800	\$164,800	\$164,800	\$165,000	\$165,000	\$160,000	\$1,825,837
<b>Family Resource School Total</b>	<b>\$180,000</b>	<b>\$162,000</b>	<b>\$174,637</b>	<b>\$164,800</b>	<b>\$160,000</b>	<b>\$164,800</b>	<b>\$164,800</b>	<b>\$164,800</b>	<b>\$165,000</b>	<b>\$165,000</b>	<b>\$160,000</b>	<b>\$1,825,837</b>
<b>FIRSTHome</b>												
▪ Downpayment Assistance		\$95,000	\$29,000					\$150,000				\$274,000
<b>FIRST Home Total</b>		<b>\$95,000</b>	<b>\$29,000</b>					<b>\$150,000</b>				<b>\$274,000</b>
<b>Golden West Manor</b>												
▪ Capital Improvements			\$2,000									\$2,000
<b>Golden West Manor Total</b>			<b>\$2,000</b>									<b>\$2,000</b>
<b>Habitat for Humanity</b>												
▪ Construction Fees												
▪ Land Acquisition			\$75,000									\$75,000
<b>Habitat for Humanity Total</b>			<b>\$75,000</b>									<b>\$75,000</b>
<b>LongsPeak</b>												
▪ Weatherization						\$100,000	\$153,253	\$100,000		\$185,061	\$200,000	\$738,314
<b>LongsPeak Total</b>						<b>\$100,000</b>	<b>\$153,253</b>	<b>\$100,000</b>		<b>\$185,061</b>	<b>\$200,000</b>	<b>\$738,314</b>

City of Boulder Community Development Block Grant Fund											1995 - 2005	
Agency	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	TOTAL
<b>Medicine Horse Program</b>												
▪ Acquisition										\$30,000		\$30,000
<b>Medicine Horse Program Total</b>										<b>\$30,000</b>		<b>\$30,000</b>
<b>Mental Health Center</b>												
▪ Acquisition		\$100,000										\$100,000
▪ Capital Improvements							\$20,000			\$82,000		\$102,000
<b>Mental Health Center Total</b>		<b>\$100,000</b>					<b>\$20,000</b>			<b>\$82,000</b>		<b>\$202,000</b>
<b>Mobile Home Crew</b>												
▪ Rehabilitation		\$10,000										\$10,000
<b>Mobile Home Crew Total</b>		<b>\$10,000</b>										<b>\$10,000</b>
<b>New Horizons Preschool</b>												
▪ Capital Improvements				\$29,940								\$29,940
<b>New Horizons Preschool Total</b>				<b>\$29,940</b>								<b>\$29,940</b>
<b>Nomad Theater</b>												
▪ Capital Improvements			\$18,000		\$29,400							\$47,400
<b>Nomad Theater Total</b>			<b>\$18,000</b>		<b>\$29,400</b>							<b>\$47,400</b>
<b>Opportunity Fund</b>												
▪ Acquisition											\$115,559	\$115,559
<b>Opportunity Fund Total</b>											<b>\$115,559</b>	<b>\$115,559</b>
<b>People's Clinic</b>												
▪ Acquisition	\$120,000					\$96,000	\$114,000		\$109,000			\$439,000
▪ Capital Improvements												
<b>People's Clinic Total</b>	<b>\$120,000</b>					<b>\$96,000</b>	<b>\$114,000</b>		<b>\$109,000</b>			<b>\$439,000</b>
<b>People's Clinic Coalition</b>												
▪ Acquisition								\$61,855				\$61,855
<b>People's Clinic Coalit Total</b>								<b>\$61,855</b>				<b>\$61,855</b>
<b>Rehabilitation Programs</b>												
▪ Mobile Home Rehab				\$114,000				\$100,000		\$185,061		\$399,061
▪ Rehab Program	\$100,000	\$75,000	\$108,662		\$50,000				\$111,243			\$444,905
▪ Single Family Rehab				\$165,000		\$210,000	\$210,000					\$585,000
<b>Rehab Program Totals</b>	<b>\$100,000</b>	<b>\$75,000</b>	<b>\$108,662</b>	<b>\$279,000</b>	<b>\$50,000</b>	<b>\$210,000</b>	<b>\$210,000</b>	<b>\$100,000</b>	<b>\$111,243</b>	<b>\$185,061</b>		<b>\$1,428,966</b>
<b>Presbyterian Manor</b>												
▪ Capital Improvements	\$18,000					\$35,325						\$53,325
<b>Presbyterian Manor Total</b>	<b>\$18,000</b>					<b>\$35,325</b>						<b>\$53,325</b>
<b>Safehouse Prog. Alliance/Nonviolence</b>												
▪ Capital Improvements	\$12,960			\$7,795		\$4,895	\$7,250			\$17,000		\$49,900
▪ Public Service					\$6,000							\$6,000
<b>Safehouse Total</b>	<b>\$12,960</b>			<b>\$7,795</b>	<b>\$6,000</b>	<b>\$4,895</b>	<b>\$7,250</b>			<b>\$17,000</b>		<b>\$55,900</b>
<b>Special Transit</b>												
▪ Capital Improvements								\$10,000				\$10,000
<b>Special Transit Total</b>								<b>\$10,000</b>				<b>\$10,000</b>
<b>Thistle Comm Housing</b>												
▪ Capital Improvements	\$53,925		\$12,000				\$20,000				\$25,000	\$110,925
▪ Homeownership Center											\$11,000	\$11,000
▪ Housing Acquisition	\$20,000						\$126,000					\$146,000
▪ Office Acquisition						\$65,000						\$65,000
<b>Thistle Comm Housing Total</b>	<b>\$73,925</b>		<b>\$12,000</b>			<b>\$65,000</b>	<b>\$146,000</b>				<b>\$36,000</b>	<b>\$332,925</b>
<b>Women's Health</b>												
▪ Capital Improvements	\$10,583	\$5,000	\$40,050	\$2,300	\$16,500				\$6,000			\$80,433
<b>Women's Health Total</b>	<b>\$10,583</b>	<b>\$5,000</b>	<b>\$40,050</b>	<b>\$2,300</b>	<b>\$16,500</b>				<b>\$6,000</b>			<b>\$80,433</b>

City of Boulder Community Development Block Grant Fund											1995 - 2005	
Agency	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	TOTAL
YWCA												
• Capital Improvements		\$21,000					\$75,000	\$72,500	\$70,000		\$10,000	\$248,500
<b>YWCA Total</b>		<b>\$21,000</b>					<b>\$75,000</b>	<b>\$72,500</b>	<b>\$70,000</b>		<b>\$10,000</b>	<b>\$248,500</b>
<b>Total Funding by Year:</b>	<b>\$1,016,380</b>	<b>\$726,992</b>	<b>\$1,083,849</b>	<b>\$912,490</b>	<b>\$523,620</b>	<b>\$1,250,002</b>	<b>\$1,384,049</b>	<b>\$1,084,655</b>	<b>\$651,243</b>	<b>\$1,072,622</b>	<b>\$988,267</b>	<b>\$10,694,169</b>

City of Boulder Housing Program Fund											1995 - 2005	
Agency	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005*	TOTAL
<b>Affordable Accessible Housing</b>												
▪ Study			\$4,000									\$4,000
<b>Affordable Access Housing Total</b>			<b>\$4,000</b>									<b>\$4,000</b>
<b>Affordable Housing Alliance</b>												
▪ Acquisition												
▪ New Construction						\$350,000			\$32,500			\$382,500
<b>Affordable Housing Alliance Total</b>						<b>\$350,000</b>			<b>\$32,500</b>			<b>\$382,500</b>
<b>Alvarado Village</b>												
▪ Capital Improvements		\$100,000		\$85,000								\$185,000
<b>Alvarado Village Total</b>		<b>\$100,000</b>		<b>\$85,000</b>								<b>\$185,000</b>
<b>Boulder County AIDS Project</b>												
▪ Rehabilitation							\$100,000					\$100,000
<b>Boulder County AIDS Total</b>							<b>\$100,000</b>					<b>\$100,000</b>
<b>Boulder Housing Authority</b>												
▪ Acquisition	\$312,000	\$235,000		\$150,000		\$290,000	\$500,000	\$420,000	\$395,323	\$200,000		\$2,502,323
▪ Capital Improvements	\$180,000	\$249,000	\$80,000	\$185,000	\$107,500	\$200,000	\$57,774	\$47,200	\$75,000		\$339,730	\$1,521,204
▪ Drive In			\$33,000	\$410,000	\$290,000	\$290,000	\$200,000					\$1,223,000
▪ Land Bank												
▪ Predevelopment	\$75,000		\$37,500	\$200,000	\$230,000	\$200,000	\$300,000			\$132,000	\$340,000	\$1,514,500
<b>Boulder Housing Authority Total</b>	<b>\$567,000</b>	<b>\$484,000</b>	<b>\$150,500</b>	<b>\$945,000</b>	<b>\$627,500</b>	<b>\$980,000</b>	<b>\$1,057,774</b>	<b>\$467,200</b>	<b>\$470,323</b>	<b>\$332,000</b>	<b>\$679,730</b>	<b>\$6,761,027</b>
<b>Boulder Housing Coalition</b>												
▪ Acquisition								\$100,000		\$132,300	\$5,500	\$237,800
▪ Operating									\$5,000			\$5,000
<b>Boulder Housing Coalition Total</b>								<b>\$100,000</b>	<b>\$5,000</b>	<b>\$132,300</b>	<b>\$5,500</b>	<b>\$242,800</b>
<b>Boulder Shelter</b>												
▪ Acquisition							\$50,000					\$50,000
▪ Capital Improvements									\$110,000	\$110,000		\$220,000
▪ Debt Service												\$70,000
▪ Transitional Housing							\$70,000					\$70,000
<b>Boulder Shelter Total</b>							<b>\$120,000</b>		<b>\$110,000</b>	<b>\$110,000</b>		<b>\$340,000</b>
<b>Carmel Mobile Homes</b>												
▪ Acquisition		\$64,000	\$40,000									\$104,000
<b>Carmel Mobile Homes Total</b>		<b>\$64,000</b>	<b>\$40,000</b>									<b>\$104,000</b>
<b>CHAP Nexus Study</b>												
▪ Study	\$27,000											\$27,000
<b>CHAP Nexus Study Total</b>	<b>\$27,000</b>											<b>\$27,000</b>
<b>CHAP Opportunity Fund</b>												
▪ Opportunity Fund	\$100,000			\$100,000								\$200,000
<b>CHAP Oppty Fund Total</b>	<b>\$100,000</b>			<b>\$100,000</b>								<b>\$200,000</b>
<b>Coop Facilitation Project</b>												
▪ Planning			\$5,000									\$5,000
<b>Coop Facilitation Project Total</b>			<b>\$5,000</b>									<b>\$5,000</b>
<b>Crystal Springs</b>												
▪ New Construction									\$25,000			\$25,000
<b>Crystal Springs Total</b>									<b>\$25,000</b>			<b>\$25,000</b>

City of Boulder Housing Program Fund											1995 - 2005	
Agency	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005*	TOTAL
<b>Developmental Disabilities</b>												
▪ Capital Improvements	\$32,312											\$32,312
▪ New Construction						\$60,000						\$60,000
<b>Developmental Disabilities Total</b>	<b>\$32,312</b>					<b>\$60,000</b>						<b>\$92,312</b>
<b>Emergency Family Assistance</b>												
▪ Capital Improvements												
▪ Transitional Housing												
<b>Emergency Family Assist. Total</b>												
<b>FIRSTHome</b>												
▪ Downpayment Asst	\$168,000	\$148,000	\$171,000	\$320,000	\$550,000		\$150,000	\$150,000		\$332,000		\$1,989,000
<b>FIRSTHome Total</b>	<b>\$168,000</b>	<b>\$148,000</b>	<b>\$171,000</b>	<b>\$320,000</b>	<b>\$550,000</b>		<b>\$150,000</b>	<b>\$150,000</b>		<b>\$332,000</b>		<b>\$1,989,000</b>
<b>GMS Joint Venture (Laguna)</b>												
▪ Acquisition		\$120,000										\$120,000
<b>GMS Joint Venture (Laguna) Total</b>		<b>\$120,000</b>										<b>\$120,000</b>
<b>Habitat for Humanity</b>												
▪ Construction Fees				\$92,400		\$97,000						\$189,400
▪ Land Acquisition			\$75,000									\$75,000
▪ Operating										\$20,000		\$20,000
<b>Habitat for Humanity Total</b>			<b>\$75,000</b>	<b>\$92,400</b>		<b>\$97,000</b>				<b>\$20,000</b>		<b>\$284,400</b>
<b>Iris Hollow</b>												
▪ Acquisition		\$189,000								\$30,000		\$219,000
<b>Iris Hollow Total</b>		<b>\$189,000</b>								<b>\$30,000</b>		<b>\$219,000</b>
<b>LongsPeak</b>												
▪ Weatherization								\$100,000				\$100,000
<b>LongsPeak Total</b>								<b>\$100,000</b>				<b>\$100,000</b>
<b>Mile High Fund</b>												
▪ Predevelopment Fund								\$50,000				\$50,000
<b>Mile High Fund Total</b>								<b>\$50,000</b>				<b>\$50,000</b>
<b>Nomad</b>												
▪ Acquisition		\$75,000										\$75,000
<b>Nomad Total</b>		<b>\$75,000</b>										<b>\$75,000</b>
<b>North Boulder Community Land</b>												
▪ Acquisition					\$110,000							\$110,000
<b>North Boulder Comm Land Total</b>					<b>\$110,000</b>							<b>\$110,000</b>
<b>Opportunity Fund</b>												
▪ Acquisition					\$230,000	\$200,000	\$153,253		\$331,573	\$328,107	\$549,210	\$1,792,143
<b>Opportunity Fund Total</b>					<b>\$230,000</b>	<b>\$200,000</b>	<b>\$153,253</b>		<b>\$331,573</b>	<b>\$328,107</b>	<b>\$549,210</b>	<b>\$1,792,143</b>
<b>People's Clinic Coalition</b>												
▪ Acquisition								\$513,145				\$513,145
<b>People's Clinic Coalition Total</b>								<b>\$513,145</b>				<b>\$513,145</b>
<b>Ponderosa</b>												
▪ Acquisition		\$430,000										\$430,000
▪ Capital Improvements												
<b>Ponderosa Total</b>		<b>\$430,000</b>										<b>\$430,000</b>

City of Boulder Housing Program Fund											1995 - 2005	
Agency	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005*	TOTAL
<b>Rehabilitation Programs</b>												
▪ Mobile Home Rehab	\$100,000	\$338,000							\$63,757			\$501,757
▪ Single Family Rehab												
<b>Rehabilitation Programs Total</b>	<b>\$100,000</b>	<b>\$338,000</b>							<b>\$63,757</b>			<b>\$501,757</b>
<b>Risk Pool</b>												
▪ Project Sustainability					\$100,000							\$100,000
<b>Risk Pool Total</b>					<b>\$100,000</b>							<b>\$100,000</b>
<b>Steel Yards</b>												
▪ New Construction					\$300,000							\$300,000
<b>Steel Yards Total</b>					<b>\$300,000</b>							<b>\$300,000</b>
<b>Thistle Community Housing</b>												
▪ Acquisition	\$157,000	\$50,000	\$181,000			\$400,000	\$674,000	\$380,000				\$1,842,000
▪ Capital Improvements	\$24,000		\$12,000									\$36,000
▪ Construction				\$101,000								\$101,000
▪ Homeownership Center												
▪ Landbank	\$290,000											\$290,000
▪ Mapleton								\$15,000	\$625,000	\$70,000		\$710,000
▪ Operating	\$20,000			\$25,000	\$55,000	\$30,000	\$20,540	\$30,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$25,600	\$246,140
▪ Predevelopment					\$42,500							
<b>Thistle Community Housing Total</b>	<b>\$491,000</b>	<b>\$50,000</b>	<b>\$193,000</b>	<b>\$126,000</b>	<b>\$97,500</b>	<b>\$430,000</b>	<b>\$694,540</b>	<b>\$425,000</b>	<b>\$645,000</b>	<b>\$90,000</b>	<b>\$25,600</b>	<b>\$3,267,640</b>
<b>Titan Investments</b>												
▪ New Construction							\$333,000					\$333,000
<b>Titan Investments Total</b>							<b>\$333,000</b>					<b>\$333,000</b>
<b>Transit Village</b>												
▪ Acquisition								\$1,000,000	\$500,000	\$600,000	\$559,939	\$2,659,939
<b>Transit Village Total</b>								<b>\$1,000,000</b>	<b>\$500,000</b>	<b>\$600,000</b>	<b>\$559,939</b>	<b>\$2,659,939</b>
<b>Yarmouth Properties</b>												
▪ Construction			\$24,000									\$24,000
<b>Yarmouth Properties Total</b>			<b>\$24,000</b>									<b>\$24,000</b>
<b>Waterside/Wellman Creek</b>												
▪ Acquisition		\$300,000										\$300,000
<b>Waterside/Wellman Total</b>		<b>\$300,000</b>										<b>\$300,000</b>
<b>Total Funding by Year</b>	<b>\$1,485,312</b>	<b>\$2,298,000</b>	<b>\$662,500</b>	<b>\$1,668,400</b>	<b>\$2,015,000</b>	<b>\$2,117,000</b>	<b>\$2,608,567</b>	<b>\$2,805,345</b>	<b>\$2,183,153</b>	<b>\$1,974,407</b>	<b>\$1,819,979</b>	<b>\$21,127,663</b>

\*Not yet approved by Council



## City of Boulder Human Services Fund

1995 - 2005

Agency	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total
<b>Access Counseling</b>												
▪ Family Counseling	\$18,000	\$18,000	\$18,700	\$18,700	\$23,375	\$24,076	\$24,798	\$25,542	\$25,542	\$26,819	\$27,603	\$251,155
▪ Individual Counseling	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$12,500	\$12,500	\$15,625	\$16,094	\$17,703	\$18,234	\$18,234	\$19,146	\$29,507	\$183,543
▪ Safe Exchange Program								\$15,000	\$13,500	\$11,000	\$10,782	\$50,282
<b>Access Counseling Total</b>	<b>\$30,000</b>	<b>\$30,000</b>	<b>\$31,200</b>	<b>\$31,200</b>	<b>\$39,000</b>	<b>\$40,170</b>	<b>\$42,501</b>	<b>\$58,776</b>	<b>\$57,276</b>	<b>\$56,965</b>	<b>\$67,892</b>	<b>\$484,980</b>
<b>Attention, Inc.</b>												
▪ Residential Homes	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$21,500	\$21,500	\$23,650	\$24,360	\$25,091					\$156,101
▪ Community Based Services			\$15,000									\$15,000
▪ Broadway Youth Shelter									\$20,000	\$20,000	\$19,604	\$59,604
<b>Attention, Inc. Total</b>	<b>\$20,000</b>	<b>\$20,000</b>	<b>\$36,500</b>	<b>\$21,500</b>	<b>\$23,650</b>	<b>\$24,360</b>	<b>\$25,091</b>		<b>\$20,000</b>	<b>\$20,000</b>	<b>\$19,604</b>	<b>\$230,705</b>
<b>Big Sisters</b>												
▪ Big Sisters Program	\$5,000	\$5,000										\$10,000
<b>Big Sisters Total</b>	<b>\$5,000</b>	<b>\$5,000</b>										<b>\$10,000</b>
<b>Blue Sky Bridge</b>												
▪ Child & Family Advocacy Prog.		\$12,500	\$20,000	\$15,000	\$15,375	\$15,836	\$16,311			\$10,000	\$14,703	\$119,725
<b>Blue Sky Bridge Total</b>										<b>\$10,000</b>	<b>\$14,703</b>	<b>\$119,725</b>
<b>Bldr American Indian Parent Cmt.</b>												
▪ Drop Out Prevention & Cultural Events			\$14,254		\$19,000	\$18,750	\$18,750	\$18,750				\$89,504
<b>Boulder Am. Indian Parent Comm. Total</b>			<b>\$14,254</b>		<b>\$19,000</b>	<b>\$18,750</b>		<b>\$18,750</b>				<b>\$89,504</b>
<b>Boulder Art for Social Transformational Action</b>												
▪ New Artists' Center		\$13,100	\$15,000									\$28,100
<b>Boulder Art for Social Transf. Total</b>		<b>\$13,100</b>	<b>\$15,000</b>									<b>\$28,100</b>
<b>Boulder County AIDS Project</b>												
▪ HIV Care Services	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,500	\$20,500	\$22,550	\$23,227	\$23,924	\$29,642	\$28,160	\$30,815	\$34,307	\$273,625
<b>Boulder County AIDS Project Total</b>	<b>\$20,000</b>	<b>\$20,000</b>	<b>\$20,500</b>	<b>\$20,500</b>	<b>\$22,550</b>	<b>\$23,227</b>	<b>\$23,924</b>	<b>\$29,642</b>	<b>\$28,160</b>	<b>\$30,815</b>	<b>\$34,307</b>	<b>\$273,625</b>
<b>Boulder County</b>												
▪ Comm. Action, Parent Leadership	\$6,000	\$6,500	\$6,500	\$6,500	\$6,663	\$6,863	\$7,069					\$46,095
▪ Head Start, Woodlands Toddler Program	\$30,827	\$30,827	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$27,200	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$29,652				\$228,506
▪ Public Health, GENESIS	\$109,783	\$100,000	\$102,500	\$102,000	\$127,076	\$130,888	\$134,815	\$138,859	\$134,815	\$126,137	\$127,427	\$1,334,300
▪ Housing Authority, Project Self Sufficiency	\$8,000	\$10,000	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$15,000	\$15,450	\$15,914	\$16,391				\$104,755
▪ Soc. Svcs, B. County Sexual Abuse Team	\$7,500	\$7,500	\$7,500									\$22,500
<b>Boulder County Total</b>	<b>\$162,110</b>	<b>\$154,827</b>	<b>\$158,500</b>	<b>\$150,500</b>	<b>\$175,939</b>	<b>\$178,201</b>	<b>\$182,798</b>	<b>\$184,902</b>	<b>\$134,815</b>	<b>\$126,137</b>	<b>\$127,427</b>	<b>\$1,736,156</b>
<b>Boulder County RSVP</b>												
▪ Safety Net Services	\$9,000	\$9,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,250	\$10,558	\$12,500	\$12,875	\$11,588	\$11,588	\$11,762	\$119,121
<b>Boulder County RSVP Total</b>	<b>\$9,000</b>	<b>\$9,000</b>	<b>\$10,000</b>	<b>\$10,000</b>	<b>\$10,250</b>	<b>\$10,558</b>	<b>\$12,500</b>	<b>\$12,875</b>	<b>\$11,588</b>	<b>\$11,588</b>	<b>\$11,762</b>	<b>\$119,121</b>
<b>Boulder Day Nursery</b>												
▪ Infant Early Learning Program	\$24,000	\$20,000	\$11,250	\$11,250	\$21,140	\$21,774	\$23,000	\$24,196	\$24,196	\$25,000	\$26,466	\$232,272
▪ Toddler and Preschool Early Learning Prog.	\$24,000	\$20,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$21,140	\$21,774	\$23,000	\$24,196	\$24,196	\$25,000	\$26,466	\$269,772
<b>Boulder Day Nursery Total</b>	<b>\$48,000</b>	<b>\$40,000</b>	<b>\$41,250</b>	<b>\$41,250</b>	<b>\$42,280</b>	<b>\$43,548</b>	<b>\$46,000</b>	<b>\$48,392</b>	<b>\$48,392</b>	<b>\$50,000</b>	<b>\$52,932</b>	<b>\$502,044</b>

## City of Boulder Human Services Fund 1995 - 2005

Agency	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total
<b>Boulder Shelter for the Homeless</b>												
▪ Basic Needs	\$12,186	\$25,000	\$25,700	\$25,700	\$40,000	\$41,200	\$43,260	\$44,558	\$44,558			\$302,162
▪ Emergency & Transition Programs										\$52,058	\$58,812	\$110,870
▪ Boulder County Cares					\$5,000	\$5,150	\$7,500	\$8,000	\$8,000	\$8,000	\$11,762	\$53,412
<b>Boulder Shelter for the Homeless Total</b>	<b>\$12,186</b>	<b>\$25,000</b>	<b>\$25,700</b>	<b>\$25,700</b>	<b>\$45,000</b>	<b>\$46,350</b>	<b>\$50,760</b>	<b>\$52,558</b>	<b>\$52,558</b>	<b>\$60,058</b>	<b>\$70,574</b>	<b>\$466,444</b>
<b>Boulder Youth Center</b>												
▪ Boulder Youth Center				\$23,800								\$23,800
<b>Boulder Youth Center Total</b>				<b>\$23,800</b>								<b>\$23,800</b>
<b>BVSD</b>												
▪ Boulder High, Hispanic Study Skills							\$22,850	\$23,730	\$23,730	\$23,730	\$28,524	\$122,564
▪ Casey Middle Sch., Centro de Aprendizaje		\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$18,600		\$25,750	\$29,750	\$20,000			\$169,100
▪ BVSD Preschool Transportation												
▪ Healthy Teen Parent Families	\$17,500	\$16,160	\$17,000	\$17,000	\$17,425	\$17,948	\$18,486	\$18,486	\$18,486	\$18,486	\$19,356	\$196,333
<b>BVSD Total</b>	<b>\$17,500</b>	<b>\$41,160</b>	<b>\$42,000</b>	<b>\$42,000</b>	<b>\$36,025</b>	<b>\$17,948</b>	<b>\$67,086</b>	<b>\$71,966</b>	<b>\$62,216</b>	<b>\$42,216</b>	<b>\$47,880</b>	<b>\$487,997</b>
<b>Carriage House Homeless Community Center</b>												
▪ Basic Needs				\$9,892	\$10,139	\$14,000	\$14,420	\$14,853	\$10,000	\$8,000	\$19,604	\$100,908
<b>Carriage House Homeless Comm. Ctr. Total</b>				<b>\$9,892</b>	<b>\$10,139</b>	<b>\$14,000</b>	<b>\$14,420</b>	<b>\$14,853</b>	<b>\$10,000</b>	<b>\$8,000</b>	<b>\$19,604</b>	<b>\$100,908</b>
<b>Center for People With Disabilities</b>												
▪ Advocacy Services Program											\$9,802	\$9,802
▪ After School Club							\$5,000	\$5,000				\$10,000
▪ Blind and Visually Impaired	\$8,000	\$8,000	\$8,200	\$2,800	\$2,870							\$29,870
▪ Independent Living	\$12,000	\$20,000	\$20,500	\$20,500	\$25,000	\$25,750	\$26,523	\$27,319	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$14,703	\$212,295
▪ Personal Assistance	\$5,500	\$5,500	\$5,600	\$11,000	\$11,275	\$11,613	\$11,961	\$12,320	\$18,500	\$20,000	\$19,604	\$132,873
<b>Center for People With Disabilities Total</b>	<b>\$25,500</b>	<b>\$33,500</b>	<b>\$34,300</b>	<b>\$34,300</b>	<b>\$39,145</b>	<b>\$37,363</b>	<b>\$43,484</b>	<b>\$44,639</b>	<b>\$28,500</b>	<b>\$30,000</b>	<b>\$44,109</b>	<b>\$394,840</b>
<b>Children's House</b>												
▪ First Chance Scholarship Fund	\$15,150	\$18,000	\$18,400	\$18,400	\$18,860	\$18,900	\$19,467	\$20,223	\$20,223	\$20,223	\$21,408	\$209,254
<b>Children's House Total</b>	<b>\$15,150</b>	<b>\$18,000</b>	<b>\$18,400</b>	<b>\$18,400</b>	<b>\$18,860</b>	<b>\$18,900</b>	<b>\$19,467</b>	<b>\$20,223</b>	<b>\$20,223</b>	<b>\$20,223</b>	<b>\$21,408</b>	<b>\$209,254</b>
<b>City of Boulder HHS/CYF</b>												
▪ Boulder County Prevention and Intervention	\$45,193	\$45,193	\$45,193	\$45,193	\$46,323	\$58,850	\$68,830	\$150,000	\$140,000	\$123,200	\$120,761	\$888,736
▪ Child Care Certificate Program				\$84,747	\$162,190	\$170,676	\$155,219	\$225,798	\$225,798	\$175,000	\$226,967	\$1,426,395
▪ Child Care Network	\$33,716											\$33,716
▪ Family Resource Schools	\$178,179	\$175,940	\$181,101	\$181,101	\$144,613	\$148,951	\$160,420	\$165,233	\$165,233	\$154,308	\$157,135	\$1,812,214
▪ Quality Child Care Links Program		\$10,000										\$10,000
<b>City of Boulder HHS/CYF Total</b>	<b>\$257,088</b>	<b>\$231,133</b>	<b>\$226,294</b>	<b>\$311,041</b>	<b>\$353,126</b>	<b>\$378,477</b>	<b>\$384,469</b>	<b>\$541,031</b>	<b>\$531,031</b>	<b>\$452,508</b>	<b>\$504,863</b>	<b>\$4,171,061</b>
<b>Colorado Legal Services</b>												
▪ Legal Services for Low-Income Residents	\$26,500	\$15,000	\$15,400	\$15,400	\$16,170	\$16,655	\$17,155	\$17,155	\$17,155	\$17,155	\$16,815	\$190,560
▪ Legal Services Domestic Violence Victims		\$11,500	\$11,800	\$11,800	\$12,390	\$12,762	\$13,145	\$13,539	\$13,539	\$13,539	\$13,271	\$127,285
<b>Colorado Legal Services Total</b>	<b>\$26,500</b>	<b>\$26,500</b>	<b>\$27,200</b>	<b>\$27,200</b>	<b>\$28,560</b>	<b>\$29,417</b>	<b>\$30,300</b>	<b>\$30,694</b>	<b>\$30,694</b>	<b>\$30,694</b>	<b>\$30,086</b>	<b>\$317,845</b>

# City of Boulder Human Services Fund

1995 - 2005

Agency	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total
<b>Community Food Share</b>												
▪ Community Food Share	\$34,000	\$30,000	\$30,800	\$30,800		\$32,517	\$33,493	\$33,493	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$14,703	\$269,806
<b>Community Food Share Total</b>	<b>\$34,000</b>	<b>\$30,000</b>	<b>\$30,800</b>	<b>\$30,800</b>		<b>\$32,517</b>	<b>\$33,493</b>	<b>\$33,493</b>	<b>\$15,000</b>	<b>\$15,000</b>	<b>\$14,703</b>	<b>\$269,806</b>
<b>Dental Aid</b>												
▪ Adult Assured Access		\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,320	\$14,454	\$15,032	\$15,821	\$16,296	\$40,866	\$46,366	\$60,797	\$239,952
▪ Children's Dental Prevention		\$15,000	\$16,500	\$16,820	\$17,241	\$17,758	\$18,291	\$18,291	\$19,291	\$26,791	\$29,406	\$195,389
▪ Preschool Education		\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,320	\$2,500	\$2,625	\$3,214	\$3,634	\$3,634	\$6,736	\$7,279	\$44,942
<b>Dental Aid Total</b>	<b>\$35,000</b>	<b>\$30,000</b>	<b>\$31,500</b>	<b>\$32,460</b>	<b>\$34,195</b>	<b>\$35,415</b>	<b>\$37,326</b>	<b>\$38,221</b>	<b>\$63,791</b>	<b>\$79,893</b>	<b>\$97,482</b>	<b>\$515,283</b>
<b>Developmental Disabilities Center</b>												
▪ Counseling Program	\$8,900	\$8,900	\$8,000	\$8,000	\$8,000	\$8,000	\$8,000	\$8,000				\$65,800
▪ Planning Grant	\$5,000											\$5,000
<b>Developmental Disabilities Center Total</b>	<b>\$13,900</b>	<b>\$8,900</b>	<b>\$8,000</b>	<b>\$8,000</b>	<b>\$8,000</b>	<b>\$8,000</b>	<b>\$8,000</b>	<b>\$8,000</b>				<b>\$70,800</b>
<b>Emergency Family Assistance Association</b>												
▪ Basic Needs	\$90,000	\$90,000	\$93,000	\$97,650	\$102,533	\$105,609	\$51,179	\$54,823	\$49,341	\$49,341	\$49,010	\$832,486
▪ Shelter							\$57,599	\$61,655	\$55,490	\$49,386	\$51,760	\$275,890
<b>EFAA Total</b>	<b>\$90,000</b>	<b>\$90,000</b>	<b>\$93,000</b>	<b>\$97,650</b>	<b>\$102,533</b>	<b>\$105,609</b>	<b>\$108,778</b>	<b>\$116,478</b>	<b>\$104,831</b>	<b>\$98,727</b>	<b>\$100,770</b>	<b>\$1,108,376</b>
<b>Family Learning Center</b>												
▪ Early Childhood Program		\$50,400	\$54,000	\$54,000	\$55,350	\$40,000	\$51,500	\$52,845	\$52,845	\$52,845	\$55,872	\$519,657
▪ School-Age Literacy and Technology Prog.		\$16,300	\$17,000	\$17,000	\$17,425	\$17,425	\$17,948	\$18,486	\$15,000	\$4,000	\$11,762	\$152,346
<b>Family Learning Center Total</b>	<b>\$32,600</b>	<b>\$66,700</b>	<b>\$71,000</b>	<b>\$71,000</b>	<b>\$72,775</b>	<b>\$57,425</b>	<b>\$69,448</b>	<b>\$71,331</b>	<b>\$67,845</b>	<b>\$56,845</b>	<b>\$67,634</b>	<b>\$704,603</b>
<b>Homestar Child Development Center</b>												
▪ Scholarship Program				\$15,000	\$15,375	\$10,000	\$10,300					\$50,675
<b>Homestar Child Development Center Total</b>				<b>\$15,000</b>	<b>\$15,375</b>	<b>\$10,000</b>	<b>\$10,300</b>					<b>\$50,675</b>
<b>Intercambio de Comunidades</b>												
▪ Intercambio de Comunidades									\$15,000	\$24,505		\$39,505
<b>Intercambio de Comunidades Total</b>									<b>\$15,000</b>	<b>\$24,505</b>		<b>\$39,505</b>
<b>Kellogg Child Development Center</b>												
▪ Scholarship Program		\$19,600	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,750	\$28,570	\$29,427					\$168,347
<b>Kellogg Child Development Center Total</b>		<b>\$19,600</b>	<b>\$30,000</b>	<b>\$30,000</b>	<b>\$30,750</b>	<b>\$28,570</b>	<b>\$29,427</b>					<b>\$168,347</b>
<b>Kids Connections</b>												
▪ El Grupo de Familias											\$11,797	\$11,797
▪ TransACT Cultural Connections			\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,300	\$10,609	\$7,800	\$7,800	\$7,358	\$7,465	\$81,332
<b>Kids Connections Total</b>			<b>\$10,000</b>	<b>\$10,000</b>	<b>\$10,000</b>	<b>\$10,300</b>	<b>\$10,609</b>	<b>\$7,800</b>	<b>\$7,800</b>	<b>\$7,358</b>	<b>\$19,262</b>	<b>\$93,129</b>
<b>Medicine Horse Program</b>												
▪ Medicine Horse Youth Program									\$10,000	\$12,500	\$18,737	\$41,237
<b>Medicine Horse Program Total</b>									<b>\$10,000</b>	<b>\$12,500</b>	<b>\$18,737</b>	<b>\$41,237</b>

# City of Boulder Human Services Fund

1995 - 2005

Agency	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total
<b>Mental Health Center of Boulder County</b>												
▪ Child, Adolescent and Family Services	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$78,750	\$81,113	\$83,546	\$86,888	\$86,888	\$90,363	\$96,724	\$904,272
▪ Circulo de la Vida Familiar	\$61,000	\$61,000	\$61,000	\$61,000	\$62,525	\$64,400	\$58,089	\$60,413	\$60,413	\$62,830	\$67,252	\$679,922
▪ Community Infant Program	\$54,000	\$54,000	\$54,000	\$54,000	\$55,350	\$57,010	\$58,720	\$61,069	\$61,069	\$63,512	\$67,982	\$640,712
▪ Family and Community Child Care	\$12,385	\$12,385	\$12,385	\$12,385	\$26,204	\$26,990	\$27,800	\$28,912	\$28,912			\$159,446
▪ MESA Prevention Education	\$29,067	\$29,067	\$29,067	\$29,067	\$29,794	\$30,688	\$31,609	\$32,557	\$32,557	\$17,000	\$28,426	\$318,899
▪ Middle Schools Family Counseling		\$46,979	\$63,000	\$63,000	\$64,575	\$66,512	\$68,507					\$372,573
▪ Multicultural Consultation Program	\$20,000	\$18,800	\$18,800	\$18,800	\$9,400	\$9,400	\$9,400	\$9,400				\$114,000
▪ Psychiatric Emergency and Adult Services	\$162,843	\$125,249	\$131,250	\$131,250	\$143,931	\$148,249	\$152,696	\$158,804	\$158,804	\$165,156	\$173,381	\$1,651,613
<b>Mental Health Center of Boulder County Total</b>	<b>\$414,295</b>	<b>\$422,480</b>	<b>\$444,502</b>	<b>\$444,502</b>	<b>\$470,529</b>	<b>\$484,362</b>	<b>\$490,367</b>	<b>\$438,043</b>	<b>\$399,731</b>	<b>\$398,861</b>	<b>\$433,765</b>	<b>\$4,841,437</b>
<b>National Alliance for the Mentally Ill (NAMI)</b>												
▪ National Alliance for the Mentally Ill (NAMI)							\$1,500					\$1,500
<b>NAMI Total</b>												<b>\$1,500</b>
<b>New Horizons Cooperative Preschool</b>												
▪ Scholarship Program	\$29,840	\$25,200	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$31,500	\$32,445	\$32,468	\$34,421	\$34,421	\$34,421	\$36,439	\$351,155
<b>New Horizons Total</b>	<b>\$29,840</b>	<b>\$25,200</b>	<b>\$30,000</b>	<b>\$30,000</b>	<b>\$31,500</b>	<b>\$32,445</b>	<b>\$32,468</b>	<b>\$34,421</b>	<b>\$34,421</b>	<b>\$34,421</b>	<b>\$36,439</b>	<b>\$351,155</b>
<b>Parenting Place</b>												
▪ San Juan Home Visits	\$10,054											\$10,054
▪ Family Strengthening Program								\$10,000	\$9,000	\$9,000	\$8,822	\$36,822
<b>Parenting Place Total</b>	<b>\$10,054</b>							<b>\$10,000</b>	<b>\$9,000</b>	<b>\$9,000</b>	<b>\$8,822</b>	<b>\$46,876</b>
<b>Partners of Boulder County</b>												
▪ One-To-One Mentoring	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000		\$10,000	\$15,000	\$15,450	\$15,900	\$11,000			\$82,350
<b>Partners of Boulder County Total</b>	<b>\$5,000</b>	<b>\$5,000</b>	<b>\$5,000</b>		<b>\$10,000</b>	<b>\$15,000</b>	<b>\$15,450</b>	<b>\$15,900</b>	<b>\$11,000</b>			<b>\$82,350</b>
<b>People's Clinic</b>												
▪ Adult Program	\$139,629	\$139,629	\$139,629	\$141,025	\$144,551	\$151,056	\$155,588	\$163,367	\$163,367	\$151,931	\$182,390	\$1,672,162
▪ Eldercare	\$13,000	\$13,000	\$13,000	\$13,130	\$13,458	\$14,064	\$14,486	\$15,210	\$15,210	\$14,145	\$24,805	\$163,508
▪ Maternity Program	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,250	\$27,020	\$27,170	\$27,985	\$30,224	\$30,224	\$28,108	\$21,864	\$292,845
▪ Newborn Home Visits Program											\$10,653	\$10,653
▪ Newborns, Infants and Toddlers	\$20,000	\$22,500	\$22,500	\$25,000	\$25,750	\$26,910	\$27,717	\$29,103	\$29,103	\$27,066	\$59,627	\$315,276
▪ Pediatric, Adolescent and Teen Program	\$85,000	\$91,885	\$95,000	\$95,950	\$98,349	\$102,775	\$105,858	\$111,151	\$111,151	\$103,370	\$34,765	\$1,035,254
<b>People's Clinic Total</b>	<b>\$282,629</b>	<b>\$292,014</b>	<b>\$295,129</b>	<b>\$300,355</b>	<b>\$309,128</b>	<b>\$321,975</b>	<b>\$331,634</b>	<b>\$349,055</b>	<b>\$349,055</b>	<b>\$324,620</b>	<b>\$334,104</b>	<b>\$3,489,698</b>
<b>Safehouse Prog. Alliance for Nonviolence</b>												
▪ Choices and Change	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,500	\$15,500	\$15,965	\$17,857	\$18,393	\$0			\$128,215
▪ Emergency Shelter and Transitional Svc	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$41,000	\$41,000	\$46,500	\$47,895	\$51,200	\$53,760	\$48,384	\$48,965	\$52,799	\$511,503
▪ Victim Support Services	\$26,165	\$26,165	\$27,500	\$30,000	\$37,250	\$38,368	\$39,519	\$43,470	\$39,123	\$39,667	\$42,771	\$389,998
▪ Violence Prevention Education Program											\$7,352	\$7,352
<b>Safehouse Total</b>	<b>\$81,165</b>	<b>\$81,165</b>	<b>\$83,500</b>	<b>\$86,500</b>	<b>\$99,250</b>	<b>\$102,228</b>	<b>\$108,576</b>	<b>\$115,623</b>	<b>\$87,507</b>	<b>\$88,632</b>	<b>\$102,922</b>	<b>\$1,037,068</b>
<b>United Black Women of Boulder Valley</b>												
▪ Institute for African American Leadership	\$16,000	\$16,000	\$18,000	\$18,000	\$9,000	\$9,000	\$9,270	\$5,000				\$100,270
<b>United Black Women of Boulder Valley Total</b>		<b>\$16,000</b>	<b>\$18,000</b>	<b>\$18,000</b>	<b>\$9,000</b>	<b>\$9,000</b>	<b>\$9,270</b>	<b>\$5,000</b>				<b>\$100,270</b>

City of Boulder Human Services Fund											1995 - 2005	
Agency	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total
<b>United Mexican Community of Boulder</b>												
▪ United Mexican Community of Boulder		\$14,900										\$14,900
<b>United Mexican Comm. Total</b>		<b>\$14,900</b>										<b>\$14,900</b>
<b>Voices For Children</b>												
▪ Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA)	\$4,650	\$7,000	\$7,400	\$9,149	\$11,436	\$13,130	\$13,524	\$13,930	\$5,000	\$7,000	\$6,861	\$99,080
<b>Voices For Children Total</b>	<b>\$4,650</b>	<b>\$7,000</b>	<b>\$7,400</b>	<b>\$9,149</b>	<b>\$11,436</b>	<b>\$13,130</b>	<b>\$13,524</b>	<b>\$13,930</b>	<b>\$5,000</b>	<b>\$7,000</b>	<b>\$6,861</b>	<b>\$99,080</b>
<b>Women's Health</b>												
▪ Family Planning and Gyn	\$59,510	\$50,485	\$51,700	\$52,217	\$54,828	\$77,021	\$63,864	\$77,736	\$66,000	\$66,000	\$73,515	\$692,876
▪ Youth Program		\$12,000	\$13,000	\$13,130	\$15,000	\$15,450	\$17,381	\$17,902	\$17,902	\$20,000	\$28,426	\$170,191
<b>Women's Health Total</b>	<b>\$59,510</b>	<b>\$62,485</b>	<b>\$64,700</b>	<b>\$65,347</b>	<b>\$69,828</b>	<b>\$92,471</b>	<b>\$81,245</b>	<b>\$95,638</b>	<b>\$83,902</b>	<b>\$86,000</b>	<b>\$101,941</b>	<b>\$863,067</b>
<b>Women's Source</b>												
▪ Women's Source		\$21,387	\$22,000	\$22,000	\$22,550							\$87,937
<b>Women's Source Total</b>		<b>\$21,387</b>	<b>\$22,000</b>	<b>\$22,000</b>	<b>\$22,550</b>							<b>\$87,937</b>
<b>YWCA</b>												
▪ Children's Alley	\$47,623	\$47,623	\$55,000	\$55,000	\$61,000	\$61,000	\$62,830	\$64,715	\$62,830	\$62,830	\$61,432	\$641,883
▪ Planning Grant	\$7,150											\$7,150
<b>YWCA Total</b>	<b>\$54,773</b>	<b>\$47,623</b>	<b>\$55,000</b>	<b>\$55,000</b>	<b>\$61,000</b>	<b>\$61,000</b>	<b>\$62,830</b>	<b>\$64,715</b>	<b>\$62,830</b>	<b>\$62,830</b>	<b>\$61,432</b>	<b>\$649,033</b>
<b>Transfer of funds</b>	<b>\$30,000</b>											<b>\$30,000</b>
<b>Total funding by year:</b>	<b>\$1,841,450</b>	<b>\$1,920,174</b>	<b>\$2,020,629</b>	<b>\$2,108,046</b>	<b>\$2,246,746</b>	<b>\$2,316,550</b>	<b>\$2,432,106</b>	<b>\$2,546,949</b>	<b>\$2,347,166</b>	<b>\$2,245,891</b>	<b>\$2,496,532</b>	<b>\$24,522,239</b>



## Youth Opportunity Fund Annual Grants

Agency	1995	1995-1996	1996-1997	1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	Total
<b>Aeolian Art and Music Institution</b>												
• Fine Art & Music Workshops								\$3,340				\$3,340
<b>Aeolian Art and Music Institution Total</b>								<b>\$3,340</b>				<b>\$3,340</b>
<b>Alvarado Village Education Team</b>												
• Alvarado Village Education Team Youth Project	\$6,120	\$3,050	\$1,800									\$10,970
<b>Alvarado Village Education Team Total</b>	<b>\$6,120</b>	<b>\$3,050</b>	<b>\$1,800</b>									<b>\$10,970</b>
<b>Attention, Inc. (Attention Homes)</b>												
• A. H. School Youth Program							\$5,200					\$5,200
• Attention Homes School Expanded Curriculum					\$6,400	\$7,300						\$13,700
• Boulder Teen Socials											\$1,405	\$1,405
• Pine Street School Expanded Curriculum				\$5,625								\$5,625
• School Based Enrichment Activities			\$3,925									\$3,925
<b>Attention, Inc Total</b>			<b>\$3,925</b>	<b>\$5,625</b>	<b>\$6,400</b>	<b>\$7,300</b>	<b>\$5,200</b>				<b>\$1,405</b>	<b>\$29,855</b>
<b>Big Sisters of Colorado</b>												
• Big Sisters Wait List Project	\$400											\$400
<b>Big Sisters of Colorado Total</b>	<b>\$400</b>											<b>\$400</b>
<b>Boulder County AIDS Project</b>												
• Education & Comm. Outreach Program									\$2,500			\$2,500
<b>Boulder County AIDS Project Total</b>									<b>\$2,500</b>			<b>\$2,500</b>
<b>Boulder County Partners</b>												
• Mtn. Trails Youth Ranch Summer Adventure				\$2,250								\$2,250
• One-to-One Mentoring Program										\$9,290		\$9,290
<b>Boulder County Partners Total</b>				<b>\$2,250</b>						<b>\$9,290</b>		<b>\$11,540</b>
<b>Boulder County Prevention Connection</b>												
• Building Blocks Neighborhood Assets						\$5,000						\$5,000
<b>Boulder County Prevention Connection Total</b>						<b>\$5,000</b>						<b>\$5,000</b>
<b>Boulder County Rape Crisis Team/MESA</b>												
• Interpersonal Violence Prevention Peer Ed.			\$5,180	\$3,375	\$5,155	\$6,085	\$4,182	\$4,560				\$28,537
<b>BC Rape Crisis Team/MESA Total</b>			<b>\$5,180</b>	<b>\$3,375</b>	<b>\$5,155</b>	<b>\$6,085</b>	<b>\$4,182</b>	<b>\$4,560</b>				<b>\$28,537</b>
<b>Boulder County Safehouse</b>												
• Interpersonal Violence Prevention Peer Ed.					\$2,300					\$2,970	\$6,910	\$12,180
<b>Boulder County Safehouse Total</b>					<b>\$2,300</b>					<b>\$2,970</b>	<b>\$6,910</b>	<b>\$12,180</b>
<b>Boulder County SHOUT Project</b>												
• Boulder County SHOUT Project					\$2,600							\$2,600
<b>Boulder County SHOUT Project Total</b>					<b>\$2,600</b>							<b>\$2,600</b>

## Youth Opportunity Fund Annual Grants

Agency	1995	1995-1996	1996-1997	1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	Total
<b>Boulder FULLPOWER</b>												
▪ KIDPOWER Partnership							\$3,000					\$3,000
▪ Vulnerable Populations Project								\$1,875				\$1,875
<b>Boulder FULLPOWER Total</b>							<b>\$3,000</b>	<b>\$1,875</b>				<b>\$4,875</b>
<b>Boulder HS Parent Advisory Committee</b>												
▪ Safe Rides										\$5,940	\$4,300	\$10,240
<b>Parent Advisory Committee Total</b>										<b>\$5,940</b>	<b>\$4,300</b>	<b>\$10,240</b>
<b>Boulder Judo Training Center</b>												
▪ Aim Higher											\$10,465	\$10,465
<b>Boulder Judo Training Center Total</b>											<b>\$10,465</b>	<b>\$10,465</b>
<b>Boulder Library Foundation</b>												
▪ Boulder Library Youth Mural Project								\$6,750				\$6,750
<b>Boulder Library Foundation Total</b>								<b>\$6,750</b>				<b>\$6,750</b>
<b>Boulder Police Dept.</b>												
▪ The Turn-Around Project							\$5,450					\$5,450
<b>Boulder Police Dept. Total</b>							<b>\$5,450</b>					<b>\$5,450</b>
<b>Boulder PRIDE</b>												
▪ An O.A.S.O.S in the Woods											\$3,600	\$3,600
<b>Boulder PRIDE Total</b>											<b>\$3,600</b>	<b>\$3,600</b>
<b>Boulder Valley Women's Health Center</b>												
▪ Alternative Education Outreach						\$1,000						\$1,000
▪ Sexual Health & AIDS Awareness Peer Ed.									\$4,400			\$4,400
▪ Teen Clinic	\$12,500	\$2,271	\$1,500					\$3,000				\$19,271
▪ Youth Program/Youth Center Outreach				\$2,320								\$2,320
▪ Teen Male Outreach and Services					\$2,000							\$2,000
<b>Boulder Valley Women's Health Center Total</b>	<b>\$12,500</b>	<b>\$2,271</b>	<b>\$1,500</b>	<b>\$2,320</b>	<b>\$2,000</b>	<b>\$1,000</b>		<b>\$3,000</b>	<b>\$4,400</b>			<b>\$28,991</b>
<b>Boulder Youth Coalition</b>												
▪ Dance Club			\$11,900									\$11,900
<b>Boulder Youth Coalition Total</b>			<b>\$11,900</b>									<b>\$11,900</b>
<b>Boulder Youth Symphony Society</b>												
▪ Boulder Youth Symphony Community Outreach									\$2,550			\$2,550
<b>Boulder Youth Symphony Society Total</b>									<b>\$2,550</b>			<b>\$2,550</b>

## Youth Opportunity Fund Annual Grants

Agency	1995	1995-1996	1996-1997	1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	Total
<b>BVSD Boulder High School</b>												
• Adelante! A la Universidad!									\$2,450	\$2,316	\$3,575	\$8,341
• Bridges			\$4,675	\$7,253								\$11,928
• Breaking Down the Walls										\$4,266	\$2,000	\$6,266
• ESL Center Computer Club		\$5,170										\$5,170
• Digital Music & New Instruments at B. High										\$6,090		\$6,090
• Steel Drum Band							\$4,700					\$4,700
• The Opportunity Zone/Connections							\$5,685					\$5,685
• BHS's Ascent into the Future							\$3,439					\$3,439
• Inter-Cultural Competency, Social/Emotional...							\$4,700					\$4,700
• Self-Defense Through Education Project		\$1,260										\$1,260
• Links Special Project							\$3,240					\$3,240
• BHS Support Group Project		\$5,478										\$5,478
• Study Skills Class- Amer. Cult. Experience for Hispanic Students	\$906		\$2,805									\$3,711
<b>BVSD Boulder High School Total</b>	<b>\$906</b>	<b>\$11,908</b>	<b>\$7,480</b>	<b>\$7,253</b>			<b>\$21,764</b>		<b>\$2,450</b>	<b>\$12,672</b>	<b>\$5,575</b>	<b>\$70,008</b>
<b>BVSD Boulder Prep. Charter High School</b>												
• The Turn-Around Project										\$4,985		\$4,985
<b>BVSD Boulder Prep. Charter HS Total</b>										<b>\$4,985</b>		<b>\$4,985</b>
<b>BVSD Casey Middle School</b>												
• Casey Nature Trail								\$5,694				\$5,694
• Mexican Folklorico Dance Group										\$7,600	\$9,237	\$16,837
• Whole School Mediation & Conflict Resolution							\$3,545					\$3,545
• Leyendo, Crecemos							\$4,425					\$4,425
• CU-CMS Immigrant Students Mentorship											\$7,772	\$7,772
• Impacting Drop-Out Rate of High-Risk Students					\$7,400							\$7,400
• School Pride Project						\$4,050						\$4,050
• Casey M.S. 6th grade Outdoor Ed. Retreat									\$7,615			\$7,615
<b>Casey Middle School Total</b>					<b>\$7,400</b>	<b>\$4,050</b>	<b>\$7,970</b>	<b>\$5,694</b>	<b>\$7,615</b>	<b>\$7,600</b>	<b>\$17,009</b>	<b>\$57,338</b>
<b>BVSD: Chinook Alternatives</b>												
• Cultural Arts Program							\$4,183					\$4,183
• The Chinook Leadership Program									\$1,834			\$1,834
<b>BVSD: Chinook Alternatives Total</b>							<b>\$4,183</b>		<b>\$1,834</b>			<b>\$6,017</b>

## Youth Opportunity Fund Annual Grants

Agency	1995	1995-1996	1996-1997	1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	Total
<b>BVSD - Fairview High School</b>												
• Parity in Achievement;PGPI Learning Centers		\$2,640										\$2,640
• A Year of Life			\$5,070									\$5,070
• Fairview High School Young Womens Group										\$4,000		\$4,000
• Student Conflict Hearing Board								\$2,615				\$2,615
• Respect Campaign						\$5,912	\$3,515					\$9,427
• UNITY: A Cultural Enrichment Program					\$5,570	\$2,410	\$881	\$570				\$9,431
• SIED Intensive Program: Painting a Mural	\$175											\$175
• Special Education Department	\$5,085											\$5,085
• Cultural Diversity Murals			\$4,935									\$4,935
• LINKAGES: A Student to Student Mentoring					\$2,740							\$2,740
• Connections Classroom On-Line					\$500							\$500
• School After School			\$1,519									\$1,519
• Student Hearing Board						\$4,518						\$4,518
<b>BVSD - Fairview High School Total</b>	<b>\$5,260</b>	<b>\$2,640</b>	<b>\$11,524</b>		<b>\$8,810</b>	<b>\$12,840</b>	<b>\$4,396</b>	<b>\$3,185</b>		<b>\$4,000</b>		<b>\$52,655</b>
<b>BSVD-FHS Teen Parent Program</b>												
• Closing Achievement Gap/Vocat'l /Ldrshp									\$2,487			\$2,487
• Teen Parent Mentor Program	\$2,000	\$2,000										\$4,000
<b>BSVD-FHS Teen Parent Program Total</b>	<b>\$2,000</b>	<b>\$2,000</b>							<b>\$2,487</b>			<b>\$6,487</b>
<b>BVSD-Halcyon Adolescent Treatment</b>												
• Halcyon House of Knowledge		\$5,000										\$5,000
<b>BVSD-Halcyon. Total</b>		<b>\$5,000</b>										<b>\$5,000</b>
<b>BVSD: Newcomer Pathways</b>												
• Opening Doorways to the Future							\$1,640					\$1,640
• Newcomer Pathways Tec Campus						\$2,093						\$2,093
<b>BVSD: Newcomer Pathways Total</b>						<b>\$2,093</b>	<b>\$1,640</b>					<b>\$3,733</b>
<b>BVSD New Vista High School</b>												
• New Vista Entrepreneurship Program	\$6,145											\$6,145
• New Vista Cafe & Restaurant Mgmt. Pgm.					\$5,900							\$5,900
<b>BVSD New Vista High School</b>	<b>\$6,145</b>				<b>\$5,900</b>							<b>\$12,045</b>
<b>BVSD-Pupil Services Dropout Prevention</b>												
• Mestizos Unidos Low Rider Project	\$5,910	\$8,510										\$14,420
<b>BVSD-Pupil Services Dropout Prev. Total</b>	<b>\$5,910</b>	<b>\$8,510</b>										<b>\$14,420</b>

## Youth Opportunity Fund Annual Grants

Agency	1995	1995-1996	1996-1997	1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	Total
<b>BVSD - Substance Abuse Prevention Project</b>												
▪ Young Women of the Rainbow Conference		\$4,300		\$4,826								\$9,126
▪ Latina Conference	\$4,300											\$4,300
▪ Coalition of Agencies for Peer Education										\$12,173		\$12,173
<b>BVSD - Substance Abuse Prevention Total</b>	<b>\$4,300</b>	<b>\$4,300</b>		<b>\$4,826</b>						<b>\$12,173</b>		<b>\$25,599</b>
<b>Burbank Middle School</b>												
▪ Incentives for Education						\$1,000						\$1,000
<b>Burbank Middle School Total</b>						<b>\$1,000</b>						<b>\$1,000</b>
<b>Center for Diverse Communities</b>												
▪ Reading to End Racism							\$2,390	\$5,475	\$5,267	\$5,256		\$18,388
<b>Center for Diverse Communities Total</b>							<b>\$2,390</b>	<b>\$5,475</b>	<b>\$5,267</b>	<b>\$5,256</b>		<b>\$18,388</b>
<b>City of Boulder - Parks &amp; Recreation</b>												
▪ Boulder Outdoor Leadership Development		\$5,580		\$6,000								\$11,580
▪ Sport & Rec. for Youth w/ Phys. Disabilities					\$5,380							\$5,380
▪ Getting Fit									\$8,580			\$8,580
▪ Boulder Teen Initiative	\$20,000											\$20,000
<b>City of Boulder - Parks &amp; Recreation Total</b>	<b>\$20,000</b>	<b>\$5,580</b>		<b>\$6,000</b>	<b>\$5,380</b>				<b>\$8,580</b>			<b>\$45,540</b>
<b>Climbing for Life, Inc.</b>												
▪ Climbing Programs for Boulder Youth		\$3,000	\$2,550									\$5,550
<b>Climbing for Life, Inc. Total</b>		<b>\$3,000</b>	<b>\$2,550</b>									<b>\$5,550</b>
<b>Club 1360</b>												
▪ Youth Center			\$139,511	\$25,000								\$164,511
<b>Club 1360 Total</b>			<b>\$139,511</b>	<b>\$25,000</b>								<b>\$164,511</b>
<b>Collage Children's Museum</b>												
▪ Youth Task Force								\$6,190				\$6,190
<b>Collage Children's Museum Total</b>								<b>\$6,190</b>				<b>\$6,190</b>
<b>Colorado Dance Festival</b>												
▪ Breakfast 2000-2001							\$3,000					\$3,000
▪ Summer Youth Inst: "Through Looking Glass"					\$5,000							\$5,000
▪ Youth Arts Institute						\$5,800						\$5,800
▪ Youth Dance Project								\$3,000				\$3,000
<b>Colorado Dance Festival Total</b>					<b>\$5,000</b>	<b>\$5,800</b>	<b>\$3,000</b>	<b>\$3,000</b>				<b>\$13,800</b>
<b>Colorado Shakespeare Festival</b>												
▪ Performing Arts Careers						\$3,425						\$3,425
<b>Colorado Shakespeare Festival Total</b>						<b>\$3,425</b>						<b>\$3,425</b>

## Youth Opportunity Fund Annual Grants

Agency	1995	1995-1996	1996-1997	1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	Total
<b>Colorado Therapeutic Riding Center</b>												
• CTRC/Safehouse Riding Project				\$4,558								\$4,558
• CTRC/Halcyon School Riding Project	\$4,424	\$4,557	\$6,973									\$15,954
• Equine Assisted Psychotherapy Project						\$4,020						\$4,020
<b>Colorado Therapeutic Riding Center Total</b>	<b>\$4,424</b>	<b>\$4,557</b>	<b>\$6,973</b>	<b>\$4,558</b>		<b>\$4,020</b>						<b>\$24,532</b>
<b>Colorado Youth Program</b>												
• Adventure Club								\$5,000				\$5,000
• CYP Mountain Summer Camp 1997			\$3,000									\$3,000
• Peak Properties & Development Inc.		\$2,835										\$2,835
<b>Colorado Youth Program Total</b>		<b>\$2,835</b>	<b>\$3,000</b>					<b>\$5,000</b>				<b>\$10,835</b>
<b>Colorful Intentions</b>												
• "So What If I Am?"	\$1,000	\$1,994	\$4,262									\$7,256
<b>Colorful Intentions</b>	<b>\$1,000</b>	<b>\$1,994</b>	<b>\$4,262</b>									<b>\$7,256</b>
<b>Community Evaluation Team</b>												
• Community evaluation Team- flexible funds			\$4,000									\$4,000
<b>Community Evaluation Team Total</b>			<b>\$4,000</b>									<b>\$4,000</b>
<b>Daniel Escalante</b>												
• Azatlan Warriors			\$8,250		\$8,340	\$8,946						\$25,536
• Latino Boys Group		\$5,038	\$6,000									\$11,038
<b>Daniel Escalante Total</b>		<b>\$5,038</b>	<b>\$14,250</b>		<b>\$8,340</b>	<b>\$8,946</b>						<b>\$36,574</b>
<b>Dreamwalk Program, Inc.</b>												
• Dreamwalk Program									\$5,000			\$5,000
<b>Dreamwalk Program, Inc. Total</b>									<b>\$5,000</b>			<b>\$5,000</b>
<b>Eco-Cycle</b>												
• Environmental Insiders											\$1,946	\$1,946
<b>Eco-Cycle Total</b>											<b>\$1,946</b>	<b>\$1,946</b>
<b>El Centro Amistad</b>												
• Compañeras e Hijas											\$6,135	\$6,135
<b>El Centro Amistad Total</b>											<b>\$6,135</b>	<b>\$6,135</b>
<b>Exempla--West Pines Training Center</b>												
• LETA (Learning English Through Adventure)										\$2,600		\$2,600
<b>Exempla--West Pines Training Center Total</b>										<b>\$2,600</b>		<b>\$2,600</b>

## Youth Opportunity Fund Annual Grants

Agency	1995	1995-1996	1996-1997	1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	Total
<b>Family Learning Center</b>												
• Homework Incentive Program	\$11,119											\$11,119
• Cool To Be Smart Program			\$3,208									\$3,208
• Ignite Your Potential								\$6,415				\$6,415
• Keep Hope Alive					\$1,750							\$1,750
• Off the Third Floor											\$2,500	\$2,500
• TGIF Teen Nights				\$4,034								\$4,034
<b>Family Learning Center Total</b>	<b>\$11,119</b>		<b>\$3,208</b>	<b>\$4,034</b>	<b>\$1,750</b>			<b>\$6,415</b>			<b>\$2,500</b>	<b>\$29,026</b>
<b>Frequent Flyers Productions, Inc.</b>												
• Kids Who Fly									\$1,252			\$1,252
<b>Frequent Flyers Productions, Inc. Total</b>									<b>\$1,252</b>			<b>\$1,252</b>
<b>GASP/Group-Alleviate Smoking Poll.</b>												
• SHOUT Peer Education Project								\$3,890	\$4,967			\$8,857
<b>GASP/Group-Alleviate Smoking Poll. Total</b>								<b>\$3,890</b>	<b>\$4,967</b>			<b>\$8,857</b>
<b>Global Response</b>												
• "Pura Vida" - Global Response and Helander									\$5,000			\$5,000
<b>Global Response Total</b>									<b>\$5,000</b>			<b>\$5,000</b>
<b>Growing Gardens</b>												
• Cultiva!						\$8,000	\$8,910	\$8,500	\$7,900	\$10,824	\$5,966	\$50,100
<b>Growing Gardens Total</b>						<b>\$8,000</b>	<b>\$8,910</b>	<b>\$8,500</b>	<b>\$7,900</b>	<b>\$10,824</b>	<b>\$5,966</b>	<b>\$50,100</b>
<b>Halcyon House of Knowledge - Expanded</b>												
• Halcyon Adolescent Treatment Program			\$3,950									\$3,950
<b>Halcyon House of Knowledge Total</b>			<b>\$3,950</b>									<b>\$3,950</b>
<b>High Road Institute</b>												
• High Road Online Resources for Teens									\$2,917			\$2,917
<b>High Road Institute Total</b>									<b>\$2,917</b>			<b>\$2,917</b>
<b>Housing Authority, City of Boulder</b>												
• Youth Partners Team Retreat						\$2,413						\$2,413
<b>Housing Authority, City of Boulder Total</b>						<b>\$2,413</b>						<b>\$2,413</b>
<b>I Have A Dream Foundation</b>												
• Mentoring Teens for College/Career Success											\$10,450	\$10,450
• Meet the Wilderness Program					\$3,000							\$3,000
<b>I Have A Dream Foundation Total</b>					<b>\$3,000</b>						<b>\$10,450</b>	<b>\$13,450</b>

## Youth Opportunity Fund Annual Grants

Agency	1995	1995-1996	1996-1997	1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	Total
<b>KGNU</b>												
▪ Overdub: Youth Radio Outloud											\$6,280	\$6,280
<b>KGNU Total</b>											\$6,280	\$6,280
<b>Margarita Olivas</b>												
▪ Las Latina Unidas (LLU)					\$4,166							\$4,166
<b>Margarita Olivas Total</b>					\$4,166							\$4,166
<b>Margit Johansson</b>												
▪ Legal Wall Project				\$4,600								\$4,600
<b>Margit Johansson Total</b>				\$4,600								\$4,600
<b>Medicine Horse Program</b>												
▪ Equine Assisted Growth-Learning Exp.								\$4,725				\$4,725
▪ Equus Project											\$6,865	\$6,865
▪ The HopeFoil Project									\$5,890			\$5,890
<b>Medicine Horse Program Total</b>								\$4,725	\$5,890		\$6,865	\$17,480
<b>Mental Health Center of Boulder Co., Inc.</b>												
▪ Asian Outreach Projects: BHS	\$2,780				\$1,820							\$4,600
<b>Mental Health Center of Boulder Total</b>	\$2,780				\$1,820							\$4,600
<b>Michael Wojczuk</b>												
▪ CMS Youth Opp. Mural Project	\$3,900	\$1,331										\$5,231
<b>Michael Wojczuk Total</b>	\$3,900	\$1,331										\$5,231
<b>Mike Manning</b>												
Drum Project							\$3,981					\$3,981
<b>Mike Manning Total</b>							\$3,981					\$3,981
<b>Miller/West</b>												
▪ Movement on the Edge Dance Co.							\$4,023					\$4,023
<b>Miller/West Total</b>							\$4,023					\$4,023
<b>MOSAIC</b>												
▪ Mosaic Project		\$7,120										\$7,120
<b>MOSAIC Total</b>		\$7,120										\$7,120
<b>Nalanda Foundation</b>												
▪ Contemplative Arts and Daily Life								\$3,996				\$3,996
<b>Nalanda Foundation Total</b>								\$3,996				\$3,996
<b>Options Self-Defense</b>												
▪ Boundary Workshops for Teens		\$2,600										\$2,600
<b>Options Self-Defense Total</b>		\$2,600										\$2,600
<b>Project EXCEL</b>												
▪ Youth Sport Exchange Mentorship Excel Prog.	\$400											\$400
<b>Project EXCEL Total</b>	\$400											\$400

## Youth Opportunity Fund Annual Grants

Agency	1995	1995-1996	1996-1997	1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	Total
<b>Restoring Choices</b>												
• The Mix									\$1,700			\$1,700
<b>Restoring Choices Total</b>									<b>\$1,700</b>			<b>\$1,700</b>
<b>Russian Culture Club</b>												
• Russian Culture Club		\$4,560										\$4,560
<b>Russian Culture Club Total</b>		<b>\$4,560</b>										<b>\$4,560</b>
<b>San Juan Youth Group</b>												
• Los Matachines	\$4,390		\$3,600									\$7,990
<b>San Juan Youth Group Total</b>	<b>\$4,390</b>		<b>\$3,600</b>									<b>\$7,990</b>
<b>September School</b>												
• Substance Awareness Group	\$1,390											\$1,390
<b>September School Total</b>	<b>\$1,390</b>											<b>\$1,390</b>
<b>Sojourner School</b>												
• Explore									\$3,404			\$3,404
• Magic Mountain Project						\$5,512						\$5,512
<b>Sojourner School Total</b>						<b>\$5,512</b>			<b>\$3,404</b>			<b>\$8,916</b>
<b>Sporting Chance, Inc.</b>												
• Sports Activities for Yth in Low-Income Com.						\$5,000						\$5,000
<b>Sporting Chance, Inc. Total</b>						<b>\$5,000</b>						<b>\$5,000</b>
<b>Thorne Ecological Institute</b>												
• Environmental Educ.'n Training Program							\$4,120					\$4,120
<b>Thorne Ecological Institute Total</b>							<b>\$4,120</b>					<b>\$4,120</b>
<b>Title IX - Indian Education Parent Committee</b>												
• American Indian Cultural Unity	\$3,879	\$1,360										\$5,239
<b>Title IX - Indian Education Parent Cmt. Total</b>	<b>\$3,879</b>	<b>\$1,360</b>										<b>\$5,239</b>
<b>United Black Women of Boulder Valley</b>												
• Institute for African American Leadership			\$360	\$1,500		\$4,140	\$4,350	\$2,450	\$2,450	\$3,300		\$18,550
<b>United Black Women of Boulder Valley Total</b>			<b>\$360</b>	<b>\$1,500</b>		<b>\$4,140</b>	<b>\$4,350</b>	<b>\$2,450</b>	<b>\$2,450</b>	<b>\$3,300</b>		<b>\$18,550</b>
<b>United Cerebral Palsy</b>												
• Project SUCCESS												\$0
<b>United Cerebral Palsy Total</b>												<b>\$0</b>

## Youth Opportunity Fund Annual Grants

Agency	1995	1995-1996	1996-1997	1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	Total
<b>University of Colorado</b>												
• 1998 Earth Day Children's Literacy Festival				\$2,661								\$2,661
<b>University of Colorado Total</b>				<b>\$2,661</b>								<b>\$2,661</b>
<b>Univ Students in Solidarity w/Comm &amp; Tloketl</b>												
• Mentorship Program		\$5,995										\$5,995
<b>Univ Students in Solidarity Total</b>		<b>\$5,995</b>										<b>\$5,995</b>
<b>Use Your Voice!</b>												
• Background Noise Youth Area B. Creek Fest.								\$1,871	\$5,190	\$1,755		\$8,816
<b>Use Your Voice! Total</b>								<b>\$1,871</b>	<b>\$5,190</b>	<b>\$1,755</b>		<b>\$8,816</b>
<b>Victim Offender Reconciliation Program</b>												
• Youth Advisory Board							\$2,421					\$2,421
<b>Victim Offender Reconciliation Total</b>							<b>\$2,421</b>					<b>\$2,421</b>
<b>Victoria Valencia</b>												
• Latina Girls Group						\$5,591						\$5,591
<b>Victoria Valencia Total</b>						<b>\$5,591</b>						<b>\$5,591</b>
<b>Volunteer Connection</b>												
• Big Screen Project								\$3,975				\$3,975
<b>Volunteer Connection Total</b>								<b>\$3,975</b>				<b>\$3,975</b>
<b>Women's Wilderness Institute</b>												
• Girls on the Rise											\$7,404	\$7,404
<b>Women's Wilderness Institute Total</b>											<b>\$7,404</b>	<b>\$7,404</b>
<b>YMCA of Boulder Valley</b>												
• BreakThrough Arts									\$8,400	\$14,880	\$11,186	\$34,466
• Youth Employment Center							\$2,200					\$2,200
• After School Arts Program Match for JAIBG						\$3,864	\$5,364	\$7,000				\$16,228
• Saturday Night Teen Drop-In at S. B. Rec Ctr		\$6,120	\$3,750									\$9,870
<b>YMCA of Boulder Valley Total</b>		<b>\$6,120</b>	<b>\$3,750</b>			<b>\$3,864</b>	<b>\$7,564</b>	<b>\$7,000</b>	<b>\$8,400</b>	<b>\$14,880</b>	<b>\$11,186</b>	<b>\$62,764</b>
<b>YWCA of Boulder County</b>												
• Wired Girls Club - The EDGE Program								\$4,460	\$5,000			\$9,460
• Women and Girls Roundtable					\$6,200	\$5,800						\$12,000
<b>YWCA of Boulder County Total</b>					<b>\$6,200</b>	<b>\$5,800</b>		<b>\$4,460</b>	<b>\$5,000</b>			<b>\$21,460</b>
<b>Total funding by year:</b>	<b>\$96,823</b>	<b>\$89,769</b>	<b>\$232,723</b>	<b>\$74,002</b>	<b>\$76,221</b>	<b>\$101,879</b>	<b>\$98,544</b>	<b>\$95,351</b>	<b>\$96,753</b>	<b>\$98,245</b>	<b>\$107,996</b>	<b>\$1,168,306</b>

# Youth Opportunity Fund Group Activities

## 2000-2004

Agency	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total
<b>Abby Druckman/Rose Lupinacci</b>						
▪ County-wide Gay Straight Alliance Conf.		\$288.33				\$288.33
<b>Abby Druckman/Rose Lupinacci Total</b>		<b>\$288.33</b>				<b>\$288.33</b>
<b>After Prom</b>						
▪ Event	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$4,000.00	\$8,000.00
<b>After Prom Total</b>	<b>\$1,000.00</b>	<b>\$1,000.00</b>	<b>\$1,000.00</b>	<b>\$1,000.00</b>	<b>\$4,000.00</b>	<b>\$8,000.00</b>
<b>Aprylisa Snyder</b>						
▪ Procession of the Species Art workshops				\$1,000.00		\$1,000.00
<b>Aprylisa Snyder Total</b>				<b>\$1,000.00</b>		<b>\$1,000.00</b>
<b>Background Noise</b>						
▪ Teen Area at Boulder Creek Festival		\$780.00				\$780.00
<b>Background Noise Total</b>		<b>\$780.00</b>				<b>\$780.00</b>
<b>Boulder Asian Pacific Alliance</b>						
▪ Tou Ger Xiong, Hmong Rapper		\$1,000.00				\$1,000.00
<b>Boulder Asian Pacific Alliance Total</b>		<b>\$1,000.00</b>				<b>\$1,000.00</b>
<b>Boulder Conservatory Theater</b>						
▪ "Winter Tales of Dreams and Dreaming"		\$1,000.00				\$1,000.00
<b>Boulder Conservatory Theater Total</b>		<b>\$1,000.00</b>				<b>\$1,000.00</b>
<b>Boulder County Impact</b>						
▪ Summer Resource Fair				\$638.78		\$638.78
<b>Boulder County Impact Total</b>				<b>\$638.78</b>		<b>\$638.78</b>
<b>Boulder Public Library</b>						
▪ Anime films			\$900.00			\$900.00
<b>Boulder Public Library Total</b>			<b>\$900.00</b>			<b>\$900.00</b>

## Youth Opportunity Fund Group Activities 2000-2004

Agency	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total
<b>Boulder Valley Safe Schools Coalition</b>						
▪ Journey to a Hate-Free Millenium		\$1,000.00				\$1,000.00
<b><i>Boulder Valley Safe Schools Coalition Total</i></b>		<b>\$1,000.00</b>				<b>\$1,000.00</b>
<b>BVSD Arapahoe Ridge</b>						
▪ Spring dance			\$429.64			\$429.64
<b><i>BVSD Arapahoe Ridge Total</i></b>			<b>\$429.64</b>			<b>\$429.64</b>
<b>BVSD Boulder High School</b>						
▪ Cultural exchange with Newcomer's Prog.				\$1,000.00		\$1,000.00
▪ 9 News Health Fair		\$292.66				\$292.66
▪ Black History Program		\$450.00			\$2,210.00	\$2,660.00
<b><i>BVSD Boulder High School Total</i></b>		<b>\$742.66</b>		<b>\$1,000.00</b>	<b>\$2,210.00</b>	<b>\$3,952.66</b>
<b>BVSD Burbank Middle School</b>						
▪ Drama class field trip to the Dairy Center			\$115.00			\$115.00
<b><i>BVSD Burbank Middle School Total</i></b>			<b>\$115.00</b>			<b>\$115.00</b>
<b>BVSD Casey Middle School</b>						
▪ After school art project			\$877.32			\$877.32
▪ Building Boulder Bikes					\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00
▪ Calwood outdoor education program			\$1,000.00			\$1,000.00
▪ Community Club		\$400.98				\$400.98
▪ Community exploration					\$703.00	\$703.00
▪ Digital camera and camera training			\$582.26			\$582.26
▪ Poetry All Year					\$500.00	\$500.00
▪ Teenpower course			\$1,000.00			\$1,000.00
▪ Universal Community Expeditions Project				\$978.00		\$978.00
<b><i>BVSD Casey Middle School Total</i></b>		<b>\$400.98</b>	<b>\$3,459.58</b>	<b>\$978.00</b>	<b>\$4,203.00</b>	<b>\$9,041.56</b>

<b>Youth Opportunity Fund Group Activities</b>				<b>2000-2004</b>		
<b>Agency</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>BVSD Chinook Alternatives</b>						
▪ Leadership Retreat		\$1,000.00				\$1,000.00
<b><i>BVSD Chinook Alternatives Total</i></b>		<b><i>\$1,000.00</i></b>				<b><i>\$1,000.00</i></b>
<b>BVSD Fairview High School</b>						
▪ Freshman girls group			\$450.00			\$450.00
▪ Future Business Leaders of America conf.			\$195.00			\$195.00
▪ Girls Group				\$1,000.00		\$1,000.00
▪ Senior girls group			\$300.00			\$300.00
<b><i>BVSD Fairview High School Total</i></b>			<b><i>\$945.00</i></b>	<b><i>\$1,000.00</i></b>		<b><i>\$1,945.00</i></b>
<b>BVSD Manhattan Middle School</b>						
▪ Learning Center -- before school tutoring program					\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00
<b><i>BVSD Manhattan Middle School Total</i></b>					<b><i>\$3,000.00</i></b>	<b><i>\$3,000.00</i></b>
<b>BVSD New Vista High School</b>						
▪ Jeff Campbell "Words are Powerful" wkshp			\$300.00			\$300.00
▪ Mask Making	\$1,000.00					\$1,000.00
▪ Poetry 'zine	\$235.04					\$235.04
▪ Student newspaper			\$763.64	\$780.00	\$1,000.00	\$2,543.64
▪ The play, "The Hobbit"			\$52.67			\$52.67
<b><i>BVSD New Vista High School Total</i></b>	<b><i>\$1,235.04</i></b>		<b><i>\$1,116.31</i></b>	<b><i>\$780.00</i></b>	<b><i>\$1,000.00</i></b>	<b><i>\$4,131.35</i></b>
<b>BVSD Newcomer Pathways</b>						
▪ Ropes course			\$999.99			\$999.99
▪ Team building & community service		\$973.56				\$973.56
<b><i>BVSD Newcomer Pathways Total</i></b>		<b><i>\$973.56</i></b>	<b><i>\$999.99</i></b>			<b><i>\$1,973.55</i></b>

# Youth Opportunity Fund Group Activities

## 2000-2004

Agency	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total
<b>BVSD Platt Middle School</b>						
▪ Tou Ger Xiong, Hmong Rapper					\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00
▪ Outdoor education program					\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00
▪ Passages Program				\$555.00		\$555.00
<b><i>BVSD Platt Middle School Total</i></b>				<b>\$555.00</b>	<b>\$6,000.00</b>	<b>\$6,555.00</b>
<b>BVSD Sojourner School</b>						
▪ Basketball class			\$455.00			\$455.00
▪ Council			\$554.00			\$554.00
▪ Summer Institute				\$495.00		\$495.00
▪ Video production training			\$1,000.00			\$1,000.00
<b><i>BVSD Sojourner School Total</i></b>			<b>\$2,009.00</b>	<b>\$495.00</b>		<b>\$2,504.00</b>
<b>Carmen Reina de Nelson</b>						
▪ Dance classes		\$330.00		\$1,000.00		\$1,330.00
<b><i>Carmen Reina de Nelson Total</i></b>		<b>\$330.00</b>		<b>\$1,000.00</b>		<b>\$1,330.00</b>
<b>Center for Council Training</b>						
▪ Council at Casey, Sojourner, Casey			\$1,581.00	\$724.00	\$1,000.00	\$3,305.00
<b><i>Center for Council Training Total</i></b>			<b>\$1,581.00</b>	<b>\$724.00</b>	<b>\$1,000.00</b>	<b>\$3,305.00</b>
<b>Chamber of Commerce</b>						
▪ Student Leadership Boulder		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00			\$2,000.00
<b><i>Chamber of Commerce Total</i></b>		<b>\$1,000.00</b>	<b>\$1,000.00</b>			<b>\$2,000.00</b>
<b>Chris Balsley</b>						
▪ Teen Backpacking to Dominguez Canyon	\$997.00					\$997.00
<b><i>Chris Balsley Total</i></b>	<b>\$997.00</b>					<b>\$997.00</b>
<b>City of Boulder</b>						
▪ Skate Park		\$1,000.00				\$1,000.00
<b><i>City of Boulder Total</i></b>		<b>\$1,000.00</b>				<b>\$1,000.00</b>

# Youth Opportunity Fund Group Activities

## 2000-2004

Agency	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total
<b>Dairy Center for the Arts</b>						
▪ Teen Art Program			\$1,000.00			\$1,000.00
<b><i>Dairy Center for the Arts Total</i></b>			<b><i>\$1,000.00</i></b>			<b><i>\$1,000.00</i></b>
<b>Emily Stone</b>						
▪ Performance Art		\$1,000.00				\$1,000.00
<b><i>Emily Stone Total</i></b>		<b><i>\$1,000.00</i></b>				<b><i>\$1,000.00</i></b>
<b>Family Learning Center</b>						
▪ Ropes Course		\$1,000.00				\$1,000.00
<b><i>Family Learning Center Total</i></b>		<b><i>\$1,000.00</i></b>				<b><i>\$1,000.00</i></b>
<b>Hannah Tuber</b>						
▪ Youth production of "The Miser"					\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<b><i>Hannah Tuber Total</i></b>					<b><i>\$1,000.00</i></b>	<b><i>\$1,000.00</i></b>
<b>Kary Bennett</b>						
▪ 7th grade girls group at Casey Middle School			\$422.04			\$422.04
<b><i>Kary Bennett Total</i></b>			<b><i>\$422.04</i></b>			<b><i>\$422.04</i></b>
<b>Maria Neary</b>						
▪ Art from Our Hearts at Casey Middle School			\$991.94			\$991.94
<b><i>Maria Neary Total</i></b>			<b><i>\$991.94</i></b>			<b><i>\$991.94</i></b>
<b>Mark Megibow</b>						
▪ Sculpture by Boulder Teens					\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00
<b><i>Mark Megibow Total</i></b>					<b><i>\$3,000.00</i></b>	<b><i>\$3,000.00</i></b>

## Youth Opportunity Fund Group Activities

2000-2004

Agency	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total
<b>Nathalie Hall</b>						
▪ Foundations for Youth Impact Conference					\$400.00	\$400.00
<b><i>Nathalie Hall Total</i></b>					<b>\$400.00</b>	<b>\$400.00</b>
<b>Passageways Institute</b>						
▪ Newcomers Transition Project					\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
▪ Pilot Rites of Passage and learning readiness			\$710.20			\$710.20
<b><i>Passageways Institute Total</i></b>			<b>\$710.20</b>		<b>\$1,000.00</b>	<b>\$1,710.20</b>
<b>Poets &amp; Artists Networking</b>						
▪ Visiting Hip Hop or break dancer			\$1,000.00			\$1,000.00
▪ Arts and literacy program		\$1,000.00				\$1,000.00
<b><i>Poets &amp; Artists Networking Total</i></b>		<b>\$1,000.00</b>	<b>\$1,000.00</b>			<b>\$2,000.00</b>
<b>Sharon Lange</b>						
▪ Live music with youth at Polaris House & Attention Homes					\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<b><i>Sharon Lange Total</i></b>					<b>\$1,000.00</b>	<b>\$1,000.00</b>
<b>Shavana Fineberg</b>						
▪ Music & arts classes				\$1,000.00		\$1,000.00
<b><i>Shavana Fineberg Total</i></b>				<b>\$1,000.00</b>		<b>\$1,000.00</b>
<b>The Spot</b>						
▪ Boulder Bouldering Club			\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$5,000.00
<b><i>The Spot Total</i></b>			<b>\$1,000.00</b>	<b>\$1,000.00</b>	<b>\$3,000.00</b>	<b>\$5,000.00</b>
<b>Tony Sanny</b>						
▪ Peoples' Summit on Globalization		\$1,000.00				\$1,000.00
<b><i>Tony Sanny Total</i></b>		<b>\$1,000.00</b>				<b>\$1,000.00</b>
<b>Watershed School</b>						
▪ Eteens Live arts education program					\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00
<b><i>Watershed School Total</i></b>					<b>\$3,000.00</b>	<b>\$3,000.00</b>

<b>Youth Opportunity Fund Group Activities</b>		<b>2000-2004</b>				
<b>Agency</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>YMCA</b>						
▪ Y-riders Cycling Club			\$1,000.00	\$908.00		\$1,908.00
<b>YMCA Total</b>			<b>\$1,000.00</b>	<b>\$908.00</b>		<b>\$1,908.00</b>
<b>Total funding by year:</b>	<b>\$3,232.04</b>	<b>\$14,515.53</b>	<b>\$19,679.70</b>	<b>\$12,078.78</b>	<b>\$33,813.00</b>	<b>\$83,319.05</b>



# Key Informant Presentations on Trends and Issues

The Housing and Human Services Master Plan Advisory Committee sought guidance in several human services areas that contributed to the “portfolio” of information considered in the development of the Master Plan. Several Advisory Committee members, as well as selected invited guests, provided “key informant” presentations in the Spring of 2004 on driving trends and emerging issues in their respective fields, listed below. Summaries of the presentations follow.

- Nonprofits, United Way and charitable giving
- Health
- Education
- Social services, child welfare and protective services
- Housing
- Criminal justice and law enforcement
- Mental health
- Latinos

## ***United Way and Charitable Giving – Presented by Barbara Pingrey (Executive Director, Foothills United Way)***

Foothills United Way (FHUW) has been serving the Boulder community since 1922. Though the organization has gone through several name changes and service area expansions since its founding, the mission of the organization has remained to support health and human service programs that improve the quality of life in our communities. In its broadest overview, FHUW has three main tasks in support of this mission: (1) raise funds; (2) manage funds; and (3) distribute funds.

Foothills United Way’s approach to investment in the community has changed within the past decade and reportable outcomes of services have become a more important aspect of judging success and allocations decision-making for the future. In 1997, FHUW moved to program funding rather than agency funding and now requires outcome measurement data from those programs that are funded (similar to the City of Boulder’s human services funding process).

This allows the United Way (UW) to determine not only what services are being provided to whom, but what changes in knowledge, attitudes, behaviors,

beliefs or life situations are occurring. These outcome data from each program are then used in future funding cycles to judge impact, success and, to some extent, to help determine subsequent allocation amounts. Funding is based on a three-year cycle, which allows programs to have longer term goals and make adjustments as the need changes.

In 2000, United Way completed a community needs and assets assessment that ultimately showed that those people who received services were very satisfied with the quality of services and believed services were delivered in an appropriate manner, but that many people were unaware of services that may have been of value to them. To increase awareness and make existing programs more accessible, FHUW is participating in a statewide health and human services information and referral system, “2-1-1”, in which Foothills collaborates with other UWs throughout the state, as well as nonprofit service providers. The 2-1-1 call center serving Boulder and Broomfield Counties went live in October 2003.

Looking at FHUW’s total fundraising last year, 73% of gifts came from individuals and 27% from corporations. This is a slight shift from five years ago, when the proportion was 70% / 30%. In 1998 the total giving to United Way was \$2.9 million; in 2003 it had grown to \$3.75 million. (Boulder County’s

population in 2000 was 291,000.) While this is an important and much needed growth, it remains low when compared to the wealth of the community.

A comparison with other counties is illustrative: Mile High United Way in Denver (five counties) raises over \$30 million. Weld County – which has a population of about 180,000 – raises \$3 million. Larimer County has a population of 251,000 and raises over \$4 million. The average donation by an individual in Denver is about \$6,000, including all charities and faith-based giving. This compares with \$2,900 for Boulder County.

One reason for this disparity is that people think that the need is not as great in Boulder County as in other areas. There is an invisible population of working poor that are in need of services that the rest of the population does not recognize. Boulder County’s charitable giving also includes monies for international humanitarian, social and ecological causes and, thus, a smaller proportion of the total remains in Boulder.

An interesting study was recently published that looks at what makes a “good neighborhood.” Findings indicated that the biggest asset of a healthy community is civic engagement. The level of health care, safety, community involvement, senior centers, community activities, and taking care of each other are all significantly improved in communities with a high level of civic engagement.

Boulder’s human services non-profit network is non-territorial and takes a collaborative approach to service provision. Duplication of services is kept to a minimum because of the information sharing within the network and because of the accountability required by the community.

### ***Emerging Latino Population – Presented by Nino Gallo (Boulder County Community Action Program)***

The number of Latinos in Boulder nearly doubled from 1990 to 2000, a growth rate much faster than any other ethnic group. This is due primarily to an immigration of Latinos from Mexico and, to a lesser extent, other Latin American countries. This same time period has seen an increase in the percentage of Latinos below the poverty level (from 8.8% to 13.4%) and an increase in the gap between the median income for this population and the white population (the Latino median income dropped from 52% to 45% of the white median income).

Because of the drought in northern Mexico for the past eight years, an inability to work the land and a lack of employment there, people immigrate to this country. Those who come to Boulder are usually connected to friends or family who have already come here, primarily from three Mexican states. These immigration patterns are similar in other areas of the U.S. Boulder’s growth of immigrant population is smaller than in other areas along the Front Range, due perhaps primarily to the high cost of housing here.

Many Latinos are losing jobs, working for extremely low wages or working part-time without benefits. Education is a very important factor for the Latino population’s quality of life. Approximately six in ten Boulder Latinos have only a high school education or less. Over 41% have some college, a Bachelor’s or professional degree, but, at the same time, over 45% have less than a high school degree. Many immigrants have only an elementary school level education. This severely limits the type of employment options.

Current trends include a growing population, families that are younger, incomes that are decreasing, and access to services – including health care – that is being denied because of immigration status. These factors are widening the gap between the poor and wealthy. Many Latinos work here but cannot afford to live here.

Latino immigrants contribute to the community through employment in service and labor jobs, paying taxes, and spending money in the community. They work in restaurants and take care of others’ children, but are largely invisible to the broader community and do not have a voice representing their needs. They also struggle with language barriers, stereotypes and discrimination. Most of Boulder’s immigrants come from Mexico (85%) where the economy is much worse. They come here for employment, and many times are exploited because they are willing to work for extremely low wages and may be denied basic employment rights due to their fear of detection for immigration violations.

It is very important that clients be included on the boards of directors of non-profits serving the Spanish speaking immigrant population. This will help ensure that agencies understand the services that are needed and the issues that are faced by clients, in order to alter policies, make programmatic changes, or determine if enough staff is capable of serving the client population. A greater effort needs to be made in this area.

There need to be opportunities and expectations for Latino immigrants to be responsible and to be included and accepted in the community. There is a

strong work ethic in many Latino families. Often multiple generations will work to contribute to the household income. They have moved here to work and to improve their lives. And there are many cases of incredible progress when people are given the chance.

There also needs to be affordable housing opportunities to enable people to live in Boulder. Immigrants need multiple opportunities to access English learning classes, providing a gateway to better employment, a more secure place in the community and greater civic participation.

### ***Health Care – Presented by Jacob Blass (Health Care Consultant)***

There are five major challenges driving health care availability in Boulder: (1) the uninsured; (2) Medicaid; (3) seniors; (4) immigration; and (5) people living in poverty.

The People’s Clinic serves as the health care safety net for the community; if People’s Clinic, Salud (Longmont) and Clinica Campesina (Lafayette) did not exist, the uninsured would not have anywhere to go for care except the hospital emergency room. People’s Clinic serves 10,000 people a year, primarily from Boulder, or approximately one in eight people (excluding students) who live in Boulder.

There are some 45,000 uninsured people in Boulder County. Most other community health centers (CHCs) currently control their payer mix, meaning they cap the number of uninsured people they will serve. The People’s Clinic receives some of these patients through spillover. If this trend continues, People’s Clinic, too, may have to limit the number of uninsured clients, just to ensure that it can remain financially solvent. The other CHCs cap at about 50% uninsured; the rate at the People’s Clinic is currently about 55%.

The problems will continue, particularly if health care continues its double digit percent cost increases. Additionally, the longer people remain uninsured and untreated, the more their health will decline, leading to the need for more serious and expensive care. Immigration-related issues will exacerbate the challenges, especially as Medicaid continues to be squeezed and even documented immigrants are denied coverage. Medicaid accounts for 35% of People’s Clinic patients. Reimbursements under this federal/state funded

program currently do not cover costs. As Medicaid reimbursements are further reduced, the greatest impact will be on women and children.

Kaiser will be leaving Boulder Community Hospital (BCH) at the end of 2004 and transferring their patients to Good Samaritan Hospital in Louisville, about 35% of BHC’s patient base. This will have a domino impact on People’s Clinic, as BHC is a primary supporter of People’s Clinic and other health care providers in the community.

Also of primary importance is the growing number of elderly in the community, with a corresponding rise in chronic health issues, and a variety of health-related issues surrounding the frail elderly. At the same time, the number of physicians who currently accept Medicare patients and who are willing to accept *new* Medicare patients is only 4%. It becomes clear that health care for seniors will be a major issue that needs attention throughout the coming decade. Statistics also show that 25% of Medicare expenses are incurred within the last six months of life. The need for transportation for seniors to their health care appointments will also grow in this period.

Immigration and poverty will also impact health care availability in the community. At present, 55% of People’s Clinic client base is Latino, and continued increases in the immigrant population will challenge and stress the health care system in Boulder, with 27% of Latinos living below the poverty line (\$18,850 for a family of four). Even at 200% of poverty (\$37,700 for a family of four), access to health insurance is most often not feasible.

People’s Clinic has several sources of funding to help cover the cost of care for the uninsured. As a “federally qualified health center” it gets a grant from the federal government to help defray these costs – but nowhere near enough. It also receives funds from the City of Boulder (\$325,000 in 2004), Boulder County, Foothills United Way, Boulder Community Hospital and other, smaller sources. Many of these revenue sources are themselves strapped now.

### ***Public Health – Presented by Chuck Stout (Executive Director, Boulder County Public Health)***

In Boulder County 30% of households have children under age 18. For the remaining 70% of households without children, there may be a lack of awareness of issues facing less advantaged families with children. The figures for the city of Boulder are about 20% / 80%.

While 11.6% of Boulder County's total population is Latino, 35% of the children in the county are Latino and 34% of births to mothers under age 25 are Latino. Thus, in addition to the influx through immigration, the Latino population is growing due to birthrate as well. This is historically typical among all immigrant populations new to the U.S.; it takes several generations before birthrates approach national norms.

Because all children who are born in this country are U.S. citizens, we have a responsibility to invest in each child, including prenatal care for mothers who may not be citizens. If we deny these services to people based on their immigration status, the future of unborn citizens might be diminished because of inappropriate prenatal care. If that happens, the costs in the future will be much higher.

The economics of Boulder County are changing. The past few years have seen growing income disparities and a decline in the middle-class, which some feel is creating an "us vs. them" environment.

Charity care is increasing, but uncompensated care is probably three to five times the amount of charity care. Hospitals do not have a sliding scale for individual payers, but have negotiated fees for insurance companies. For example, if they charge Kaiser \$10,000 for a procedure, they may charge an uninsured individual \$20,000 for the same procedure. So, in a sense, there are higher costs of care for those who can least afford it. For those who don't pay, their bills are passed to a collection agency, their credit goes bad, they'll never be able to buy a house and getting out from under their debt will be extremely difficult. Unpaid health care costs are the number one cause of bankruptcy in the United States.

Ours is a highly mobile community: 35% of current residents have lived in Boulder five years or less and 62% lived somewhere else ten years ago. This affects the civic engagement factor. Middle-class and the working poor are leaving Boulder and the wealthy, new to the area and as yet unattached to the community, are moving in. The ability to build equity in a home is vital to success and civic engagement.

Boulder is not immune to communicable diseases, the threat of bio-terrorism, drug and alcohol use, and other public health concerns. The spread of communicable diseases is greatly increased by tight living conditions, poverty and the failure of those affected to seek treatment. For this last reason, it is vital that our immigrant population trust the human service and health care

network. If they are afraid to accept treatment because of fear from unrelated consequences (e.g., INS), this will produce dangerous conditions where communicable disease may more easily spread.

In 2003, 8,000 people in Boulder County were infected with West Nile Virus at a cost of \$2 million. The Latino population was hit especially hard.

Bioterrorism, while an important issue to the health and safety of residents, can also spark elevated levels of discrimination, bigotry, fear and suspicion. This can result in cuts to services and programs that serve the immigrant population.

Drug and alcohol use continues to be a serious problem in Boulder County, being significantly higher than state and national levels. In Longmont, 50% child protective cases are because of methamphetamine. In addition, mental health needs are increasing at a time when state and federal funding is being cut.

Tobacco use continues to be a problem, but a positive trend is the growing number of smoke-free ordinances; 72% of people in the county live in communities that have smoke-free ordinances.

A county-wide youth risk behavior study of 9<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> graders will be released on May 6<sup>th</sup> and will show major disparities between the general high school and the Latino populations, as well as issues of depression and suicide among gay/lesbian/bisexual/questioning teens. Boulder is not as affirming and open of a community as we think. It needs to do a better job of taking care of all of its children.

Health and human services leadership and staff need to expand bilingual capability and continue to build trust. When we look at this Master Plan we not only have to look at needed services, but also at needed policies.

***Education: Boulder Valley School District – Presented by Chris King (Assistant Superintendent, Boulder Valley School District)***

The Boulder Valley School District covers approximately 500 square miles, including eight distinct communities serving 27,000 students with 1800 teachers. The annual budget is just under one-quarter billion dollars. The

district is goal-driven and focuses on continuous, data driven improvement. The district's six major goal areas are:

- *Student Achievement.* With state-mandated testing, student data are available to assess a certain percent of the educational system's performance. Much of the more subjective work cannot be assessed by such data, but the data do provide useful measures of academic indicators such as reading and writing. The data are analyzed to assess how students, classrooms, schools, special populations, and the district are doing. This "data warehouse" is used to set specific goals for schools and the district.
- *Fostering Community Outreach and Collaboration.* The district partners with a number of agencies, including the City, the Mental Health Center, Health Department, CU, and others. For example, the district staff serves on the board of the "I Have a Dream" Foundation, partners with agencies with the Intervention Program in middle and high schools and Family Resource Schools at the elementary level, and participates on the HHS Master Plan committee.
- *Valuing Diversity and Promoting Understanding.* With changing demographics throughout the system, respect for diversity has certainly moved to the forefront in the district. Educational efforts focus on both students and staff, with an emphasis on understanding and respect in an increasingly multicultural world.
- *High Quality Staff.* Salaries in Boulder Valley are among the highest in the state, rivaled only by Littleton and Cherry Creek. Sophisticated staff development is a high priority, with an ongoing commitment to continuing learning and teaching. Currently, the district is filling 20 administrative positions, mostly from retirement, an artifact of a "baby boom" retirement phenomenon the district is now experiencing. While this provides an opportunity to bring in new energy, it also represents a "brain drain," and is challenging in that regard.
- *Responsible Asset Management.* The district is committed to making sound financial decisions. Boulder has more resources than many districts, but also has higher costs and higher expectations.
- *Continuous Improvement.* As previously described, the district is committed to pursuing strong goals that are grounded in data and analysis.

The district has been very fortunate to have strong community support, as evidenced by two recent successful tax initiatives that have increased revenues. Boulder has smaller schools than most other districts, with 54 sites and 27,000 students. Cherry Creek district, by comparison, has 30 sites and 45,000 students. The average middle school size in Boulder is about 450 students; for Cherry Creek, the average may be about 1000 – 1500 students. Operating with larger schools obviously reduces administrative and overhead costs; however, research does demonstrate many educational advantages in having smaller schools. Community involvement, strong students, solid family backgrounds, and parental involvement are all strengths in Boulder.

A major priority for the district is to close the achievement gap between racial and ethnic minority students and Caucasian students. Some strides have been made, but continuing changes in the community's demographics call for greater effort. One strategy is differentiated resources—spending differently according to a school's needs. More resources are poured into schools that are more affected by poverty.

A major challenge for the district has been, and will increasingly become, declining enrollment. This has led to some school closures. In the 1990s, the district was sustained by growth in the east county, primarily Superior and Erie. As these communities themselves have approached build-out, Boulder Valley cannot rely on their future growth. In Boulder, as well as east county areas, future years will see fewer students, and because funding is based on a per-pupil formula, this translates into fewer resources. Incoming kindergarten classes continue to be larger than graduating senior classes. The declining number of children is a "recipe for budget cuts," and contributes to two of the more visible issues the district has struggled with recently: teacher wages and school closures.

Schools in the city of Boulder have many focus programs that attract and retain students from the east county, which has been a drain on some east county schools. Empty seats in neighborhood schools encourage an open enrollment policy, which creates movement and contributes to stratification and some level of white flight. A greater proportion of Boulder's Latino population are new immigrants than is the case in some other communities. This, combined with a highly educated Caucasian population, leads to a more pronounced achievement gap.

After a proliferation of charter schools in the mid-nineties, there is now a moratorium on that option, and a much more thoughtful process has evolved.

As a note, transportation issues such as traffic congestion and heavier use of streets are also affected by charter schools and open enrollment.

### ***Social Services – Presented by Melisa Maling (Manager of Services, Boulder County Department of Social Services)***

The Boulder County Department of Social Services has about 250 employees and a \$35 million budget, with \$21 million used for operating and \$14 million given out in cash or in-kind assistance. The Department is divided into two major divisions: Protection Services (child and adult) and Assistance Payments (Medicaid, food stamps, child care assistance, and child support enforcement).

This is a very interesting time in human services, with some disturbing trends. Poverty is a major issue. The current economic downturn has significantly increased caseload levels; people are coming in for services who would never have come to Social Services previously. Many people who were just above the poverty line now need assistance. There has been some improvement in the last six months, but this trend has been noticeable for the last several years.

Having adequate resources to meet needs continues to be a struggle. However, relative to many other Social Services departments across the state, Boulder County is in a better financial position, due, in part, to Boulder's emphasis on keeping kids in the home or in the community, which saves funds. Boulder County has been successful at achieving a low rate of out-of-home placements and the lowest rate of higher level and costly out-of-community placements. This is possible due to effective collaborative partnerships with other community agencies. Boulder County Social Services both provides its own managed care and contracts with county and community agencies. The Impact program, in particular, has been highly successful in improving outcomes for at-risk adolescents and avoiding costly out-of-home and out-of-community placements.

The dramatic growth in the use of methamphetamines is having a huge impact on the child welfare system, particularly in Longmont. Boulder accounts for approximately one-quarter of county child protection cases; over half occur in Longmont. The most significant impact of the methamphetamine problem is that children are being removed from parents who will never be able to be reunited with their families. The emphasis in the past couple of decades has been to work to keep kids with their families whenever possible, but for many

families with methamphetamine addiction, this is not an option. More parental rights are being terminated, which has system-wide impacts on the school district, public health, mental health, foster care and adoption.

In 2001 through 2003, the number of out-of-home placements in the county was in the low- to mid-400s. In the first three months of 2004, 306 children have been placed, much of this driven by the methamphetamine problem. Again, city of Boulder residents represent about 25% of the total, a proportion that has been quite consistent over the years.

Boulder County Social Services maintains its own foster care program, recruiting and maintaining homes. The County often uses "kinship" homes, placing kids in homes where there is some biological or psychological tie, which has been very good for children. Generally, good placements are possible, with one or two situations a year where a placement is not possible.

The high cost of child care can make it difficult for some families to work. Boulder County offers financial assistance for child care to low-income families (CCAP-child care assistance program). However, merely providing assistance is often insufficient because the number of providers who will accept CCAP payments is limited. Additionally, families whose income is just over the eligibility level receive no assistance.

Boulder concentrates on keeping children with their families by building family strengths and keeping children in their community, through collaboration with other agencies and service providers. This successful approach has become known across the state and nationally as the "Boulder Model."

With the growth of the community's Spanish-speaking population, recruitment and retention of bilingual and bicultural staff is a challenge.

Lack of affordable housing is also an ongoing problem; both permanent and transitional housing are needed. Because meth-addicted mothers are often in conflict-ridden relationships, more transitional housing is needed while they are in recovery or escaping destructive relationships.

Sexual abuse rates in Boulder have consistently been lower than the national average. Meth-related problems are more specific to situations of neglect, affecting not just the number of cases, but also the intensity of cases. In Boulder, drug problems affecting families with children are more related to alcohol and powder cocaine than to methamphetamine.

In terms of TANF (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families), Boulder County has less than ten families that are in danger of losing aid. Some families have escaped this dilemma by qualifying for other aid through waivers. At times, this has unfortunately meant that some women have moved from welfare to poverty.

Boulder has been successful in avoiding the situation Denver has experienced, where kids graduate from foster care to homelessness. Boulder starts working with youth around age 16 to emphasize independent living skills, through education and a stipend so that they learn to live successfully on their own.

Historically, the Boulder County Commissioners have been generous with funding for human services. Additionally, the recent passage of Ballot Initiative 1A, which provides supplemental funding for human services, has been very helpful for social services and has allowed the county to avoid some budget cuts.

### ***Affordable Housing – Presented by Ardie Schulster (Community Housing Advocate)***

According to the 2000 Census, Boulder’s population was 94,673; it should be noted that the City has challenged this figure as an undercount and estimates the year 2000 population as 102,659. The number of housing units in the city is now estimated at 48,150.

In 2000, a goal of 10% of the housing stock to be affordable in 10 years was supported by City Council. This translates to a goal of 4,500 affordable housing units. The city is now just past the half-way point toward achieving that goal, with an inventory of 2,357 affordable units and 2,143 remaining to be developed or acquired. Though much progress has been made, attainment of the 10% affordable housing goal by 2011 was dependent upon passage of a housing ballot initiative in 2000. Because voters did not approve the initiative, reaching the 10% goal is now projected for 2018 or 2019.

Affordable housing is defined as housing that costs no more than 30% of household income. Eligibility requirements vary for different programs. For programs targeting very low-income households, incomes may be 30% or less than the Area Median Income established by the federal department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), which translates to under \$20,000 for a household. Other programs serve low and moderate income households, with incomes ranging from \$30,000 - \$50,000, depending on household size.

A number of the affordable homes are developed as a result the city’s “inclusionary zoning” ordinance, which requires that all new residential development contribute 20% as permanently affordable homes. Additionally, a variety of local and federal funding sources are used for affordable housing, including:

#### ***Local Funds***

- *Affordable Housing Fund*: \$500,000 from the General Fund, plus cash-in-lieu funds that vary annually (contributed by some developers instead of providing affordable units with on-site development).
- *CHAP (Community Housing Assistance Funds)*: 0.8 mill levy from a total of .981 mills levied for the City and Housing Excise Tax (small tax on new commercial/industrial and residential), which generates about \$1 - \$1.5 million annually.

#### ***Federal Funds***

- *Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)*: Federal funds to benefit low-income households split between housing and human services capital investment (\$1.1 million).
- *HOME*: Federal funds available for 10 years that target low and moderate income households (\$870,000).

The City of Boulder partners with many non-profit and for-profit housing developers, through funding and other efforts, to produce or acquire affordable housing. These partners include: Boulder Housing Partners (Housing Authority), with 606 rental vouchers, 505 public housing units, 453 units in diversified properties, and 14 homeownership units; Thistle Community Housing, with 236 units, rental and homeownership in Boulder; and other non-profits (e.g., Habitat, Emergency Family Assistance Association, the Boulder Shelter for the Homeless, Boulder County Safehouse) and for-profit developers (e.g., Coburn, Peak Properties).

Housing prices continue to significantly outpace income growth. There has been a slight reprieve in rents and some home prices with the current economy, but this is not expected to be a lasting change. Housing affordability is a serious problem and is expected to continue to be so. The 2003 median homes sales

prices in Boulder were \$410,000 for single family homes, and \$212,000 for condos and town homes.

Faced with the high price of housing in Boulder, low- and moderate-income households are presented with three choices:

- Spend over 30% of their income for housing;
- Seek more affordable housing outside of Boulder, resulting in more commuters, more traffic, and contributing to pollution and urban sprawl; or
- Live in more crowded settings.

Low wages combined with high housing costs result in insufficient income to meet other basic needs (food, health care, child care, transportation). A fact worth noting is that a substantial portion of Boulder Housing Partners public housing residents earn wages (46%), with about 50% of other public housing residents being elderly or disabled.

There are a number of important affordable housing trends to consider. One trend that has been the subject of substantial study and debate is the serious jobs-to-housing imbalance. With far more jobs than housing both now and projected for the future, this will continue to place extraordinary pressure on affordable housing and transportation. A City task force studied this issue, with some recommendations being implemented.

Another trend affecting affordable housing is the fact that Boulder is near build-out, with very little vacant land still available. This means that the future will involve more redevelopment instead of new development, increased densities in the city core and along transit corridors, and more mixed-use and mixed-income developments. The City is examining areas where housing is appropriate near certain industrial zoned land that is adjacent to residential and other rezoning possibilities. Occupancy limits are also being revisited, with the potential of expanding the definition of related family and to include domestic partners.

Several key emerging issues should be noted. Employers rely on low-income wage earners, many of whom rely on assistance with housing and human services. The demographics also show that the Latino population is growing and the general population is aging, with affordable housing a concern for both of these groups.

The City continues to work with other entities to address affordable housing, including CU and student housing needs. Regional efforts are also being

pursued. In the past, such efforts have included county-wide data gathering, symposiums, and sales tax efforts. The Consortium of Cities recently selected affordable housing as a topic of study.

### ***Mental Health – Presented by Barbara Ryan (Executive Director, Mental Health Center of Boulder County, Inc.)***

The Mental Health Center is a private, non-profit corporation, not a county agency, although it enjoys substantial support from the county. It was created in 1962, acquired 501(c)(3) status in 1964, and in 1971 received federal grant funding that allowed it to become a comprehensive community mental health center, which required that certain services be provided. The Center is the primary provider of mental health services for the indigent population in the county and is also the Mental Health Assessment and Services Agency (MHASA), essentially a Medicaid HMO for mental health services for Medicaid eligible people in the country.

As a MHASA, the Center is paid each month on a per-member basis. This has allowed the Center to do some of the very collaborative work and offer creative programming and services that are not available on a fee-for-service basis, such as the Clubhouse program (offering socialization, living, and vocational skills), housing for adults, and employment. Boulder is higher than the national benchmark in terms of rates of employment and independent living.

Partnerships and collaboration, blended programs and blended funding are the signature marks of human services in Boulder. This is a driving trend and fundamental value in how the Mental Health Center operates.

The Mental Health Center is integrally involved in two examples of highly successful collaborations:

- *The Partnership for Active Community Engagement program (PACE)* partners the Mental Health Center with the Sheriff's Department, Probation, the Health Department and the justice system. The PACE program provides in integrated treatment and diversion program which reduces jail use by a targeted population of mentally ill offenders, most of whom have co-occurring substance abuse problems.
- *The IMPACT program* provides comprehensive and integrated services

for youth who are multi-system involved. It targets adolescents who are at imminent risk of, or transitioning from, out of home placement, psychiatric hospitalization, or commitment in youth corrections. It brings together all entities, youth and their families. This has been very successful in stabilizing situations for many adolescents and has reduced out-of-home placements.

A number of major trends are affecting mental health services. The Mental Health Center has had to cut between four and five million dollars since 2000. The rest of the state has also experienced similar cuts in funding. The cuts in Boulder County have been offset somewhat by the passage of Proposition 1A, the Worthy Cause tax, and other efforts. One impact of budget cuts has been a narrowing of the population served to the most severely or acutely ill. This is a very concerning trend as it reflects an accompanying decrease in prevention and early intervention services.

Another trend is the increase in the Latino population and requests for services. This requires bilingual and bicultural staff to effectively deliver services. The percent of Latinos served by the Mental Health Center has increased from 10% in 1990 to 17% this year. The Center's staff is approximately 12 - 15% Latino. Mental health issues are often related to poverty, with assistance needed to stabilize housing and secure services in schools. Because mental health issues are often complex, a variety of agencies and services are needed to achieve positive outcomes.

For adults, recovery and consumer empowerment are driving trends, with much room for progress in those areas to support people and maximize their independence and ability to be part of the community.

There is an increasing push for evidence-based practices and using research to inform how services are most successfully provided. Research from Del Elliott at CU has been an important partnership in that regard. The Center has done extensive training in proven treatment approaches to insure the highest quality outcomes in the most efficient time frames.

Accountability for both quality outcomes and management of resources are also current trends and driving forces in mental health.

## ***Law Enforcement and the Justice System – Presented by George Epp (Director, County Sheriffs of Colorado, Inc.)***

First, it should be noted that the criminal justice system is not really a system; it includes agencies from many different parts of government. For example, for adult offenders, the courts run probation, but parole supervision is the responsibility of the Department of Corrections. Three areas of trends in law enforcement and justice are important to examine: crime trends, incarceration trends, and demographics.

### ***Crime Trends***

Serious reported crimes (murder, rape, robbery, burglary, theft, auto theft) have declined from 1976 to 2002. This is in part due to the aging of the baby boomers. Nationally, statewide, and locally, the crime rate is down. Certain crimes in particular have declined, such as burglaries, perhaps due to the increase in the number of alarms and goods that are easier to trace. Other crimes have increased, including: domestic violence, sexual assaults (both of these probably due to an increase in reporting), fraud, drunk driving, and underage drinking (the latter two a function of increased enforcement). Crime reporting is influenced by multiple complex factors, such as social outlooks, reporting and enforcement trends. An increase in certain crimes does not necessarily mean greater incidence, but it may mean more reporting.

As a note, in terms of drug use, methamphetamine tends to be a white, blue collar drug thus far, and is a problem in Longmont as well as in rural areas of the county. It is more of a serious problem in parts of Boulder county other than the city. In the city of Boulder, powder cocaine, alcohol, and heroin are of greater concern. Among youth, marijuana and alcohol use is substantial. About 70% of the jail population has a severe drug or alcohol addiction.

### ***Incarceration Trends***

Incarceration has increased dramatically in the last 30 years, consistent with national and state trends. The 1977 average daily population of Boulder County jail of approximately 60 inmates grew to over 500 by 2000. Alternatives to incarceration have been added over the years, including halfway houses, workenders, electronic monitoring, education and GED programs, work release, life skills training and day reporting centers. Jail inmates per population increased from a rate of 41 per thousand in 1980 to a high of 220 in 1998. This parallels national trends.

The biggest single factor in the increase in the incarceration rate is the crackdown on drunk driving. In the 1970s, drunk driving was a \$100 offense. The penalties are much higher now. For a first offense, fines and court costs are about \$1000, with second offences requiring 20 days in jail, and third offences requiring six months or more in jail. A substantial number of people in jail are third-time DUI offenders.

At the state level, the prison population has more than doubled since 1992. Boulder County transfers to the state Department of Corrections at a rate that is nearly half of that of the state. This is largely attributable to the partnerships and collaborations in our community, and the effectiveness of providing services and meeting needs locally.

**Boulder County Commits to Department of Corrections at a Low Rate** (2002 data)

County	Total	% of total	Rate
Denver	1203	21.8	213
El Paso	627	11.3	115
Jefferson	626	11.3	117
Arapahoe	505	9.1	99
Adams	466	8.4	125
Mesa	326	5.9	266
Larimer	286	5.2	108
Pueblo	247	4.5	167
Weld	243	4.4	119
<b>Boulder</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>57</b>
All others	842	15.2	86

**Other Trends and Demographics**

The number of people with mental illness in the criminal justice system is soaring. In 1991, 239 inmates in Boulder County Jail had serious mental illness; in 2004, more than 3000 inmates are seriously mentally ill. Jail does not improve mental illness; it most often makes it worse. This is probably the top concern in jail trends at present. PACE-type programs not only are successful in reducing jail days, but also in reducing hospital days, which cost about ten times more than jail.

Several other demographic trends are significant. The percentage of women in jails and prisons is increasing. Parallel with the aging of the general populations, the jail and prison populations are aging. Minorities are overrepresented in jails by nearly two times the rate for non-minorities. In some areas of law enforcement, there is a strong anti-immigrant bias, though not so much in Boulder as elsewhere. Law enforcement, largely aided by technology, DNA and fingerprinting, has gotten better at apprehending offenders.

In general, a major concerning trend is the elimination of prevention programs when budget cuts are made. For kids in the justice system, the single biggest contributing factor is poor family situations and abandonment by parents. The ability to shift resources and be collaboration and creative is greatest at the local level, and Boulder has enjoyed strong success in this regard.

# Housing and Human Services Staff Brainstorming Sessions

In the summer of 2004, during the information gathering phase of the Master Plan, staff from the four divisions of the Department of Housing and Human Services provided their expertise and guidance on trends and issues in their respective areas of work. This information was used as a foundation by the Master Plan Advisory Committee in its discussions, with key issues incorporated in the Master Plan. Notes from the staff brainstorming sessions are summarized below. (Staff size of the various divisions varies substantially; hence input from divisions should be considered in that light. For example, the Community Services Division is composed of seven staff, while the Children, Youth and Families Division has over two dozen staff.) It is important to note that these are brainstorming ideas: they do not represent recommendations or consensus of those participating.

## Children, Youth and Families Division

### *Gap Between Rich and Poor*

- Poverty not the only risk factor; many children and teens from wealthy community have needs, particularly risk behaviors among teens. Overindulged kids can act out with risk behaviors
- For middle income, working families, need may be there, but cost of services may be out of reach
- Perception a problem in the community—because there is wealth here, poverty is less visible but still exists

### *Working Parents*

- Many single parents and families with two parents where both parents work means more child care needs
- Issue with working parents can mean unsupervised children and teens after school, summers, holidays
- Need affordable and quality after school programs

## *Risk Behaviors Among Adolescents*

- Very concerning
- High numbers report considering/attempting suicide
- Teens drinking/drug use at younger ages
- Extent of drinking/drugs concerning
- Increasing bullying/brawling, harassment
- GLBTQ (gay, lesbian, bisexual, transgendered, and questioning) teens at much higher risk for depression, harassment, feeling unsafe at school and suicide
- Youth of color, particularly Latino youth, tend to face harassment and struggle with feelings sad or hopeless

## *Growth in the Latino Population*

- Low income population increasingly Latino
- Strong work ethic among Latinos, but for recent arrivals, often low wage jobs
- English language skills of many new Latino immigrants are limited
- Lower education levels for new Latino immigrants

- Growing non citizen population, reluctance to get assistance
- Building trust a key
- Undocumented youth—are we doing all we can to remove barriers to services; access to higher education a huge problem, but probably must be addressed at federal/state level

### ***Asian Needs***

- Asian population is increasing
- Many Asian children, youth have unmet needs

### ***Neighborhood Integration***

- Kids in lower income neighborhoods often stay there and don't access free/ other programs available through the YMCA, the library, etc.
- Efforts needed to encourage kids to feel they belong in a variety of public community spaces beyond their own neighborhoods

### ***Translation and Cultural Competency***

- Progress has been made in hiring bilingual staff
- Still a big need for translation and services in keeping with needs of different cultures
- Need to engage diverse community in big picture analysis

### ***School Issues***

- Fewer children in schools means less money
- Operating costs to maintain schools shrinks money available for teachers and other services
- Risk behaviors point to more intervention and direct services at schools
- Delivering services in schools important—get the services to where the needs, clients are, families more likely to use services if provided at schools
- Transportation to schools is a problem
- School children on medication—issue of concern at schools
- Loss of school resource officers a concern, as well as cuts in diversion programs
- A substantial percentage of students commute from outside the city limits to schools in the city limits

- Schools increasingly looking at alternatives to suspension
- Need to increase opportunities for businesses and community to provide volunteer service for schools—does require time and coordination
- Need more staff/teacher education
- At Boulder High, capacity is increasing for school counselors to work with risk kids, not just college or career planning
- Segregation prevalent in schools, cafeterias, where classrooms are grouped (e.g., third floor at BHS)

### ***Youth Specific Issues***

- Transportation, especially for kids who are low income and kids of working parents
- After School Activities, middle and high school
- Summer Activities, especially for middle school kids who are often too young to work
- Youth-friendly businesses where kids feel welcome and can comfortably and safely spend time and socialize
- Civic engagement opportunities
- Mentoring, positive youth adult interactions
- Mental health awareness, self-esteem issues
- Alternative activities to drugs and alcohol
- Need for a place for teens to go
- Opportunities for kids to interact with kids from different economic and ethnic backgrounds

### ***Community Awareness***

- Increase efforts to educate community on trends, needs
- Need to get community to pay attention to kids, even in households without kids—community-wide

### ***Fees/Cost of Services***

- Engage private-sector providers to provide more sliding fee scale services
- Would be nice to provide more services for free
- May be some opportunity to charge more for higher income in order to provide free or lost cost services for lower income

## ***Increase in Elderly Population***

- May mean less support for services for families and children
- More of population past child-rearing age may mean less understanding of needs for services
- May be tendency to shift resources to seniors with aging of the population; concern that current needs for children and families are not currently being met
- Growing number of grandparents raising grandchildren

## ***Homeless Youth/Abandoned Youth***

- Gap in services for homeless youth, 18 - 21
- Need safe bed, roof over head
- Many reluctant to use homeless shelter, EFAA (Emergency Family Assistance Association) can help if there is space available
- Issue of some wealthy parents purchasing condos for youth and moving them out of the home—these become problem houses
- Some youth on the Mall are aggressive and not all are poor—some have cell phones and credit cards
- Compass House may assist

## ***Child Care***

- Extremely expensive and makes it difficult for many people to work
- Gap in available infant and toddler care
- Need to build quality control into child care
- Effects of low quality child care in early years can translate into problem behaviors in teens
- Special-needs child care is lacking and is very expensive and difficult to provide
- Cost of space often prohibitive for child care, very difficult to operate business without free or inexpensive space (such as church space)

## ***Interagency Collaborations***

- Interagency collaborations are strong and effective in Boulder; important to continue, to solidify and to look for additional opportunities
- Many CYF services and programs involve heavy interagency collaboration—

e.g., Family Resource Schools, Intervention program

- Community hospital works with non-citizens, could there be a benefit in conversations with hospital regarding that population's needs
- Excellent resource in our community—work of Del Elliott at CU, Center for Violence Prevention

## ***Broader Strategies***

- City lobbies on issues such as transportation, environmental funds at state and federal level. There could be benefit in expanding this role to human services and CFY issues
- Efforts to fix TABOR and its impact on services needed
- Regional efforts needed

## ***Building Community Capacity***

- Many examples of City developing programs then passing them off to community agencies
- Appropriate City role to help build capacity of community to provide for needs

## ***Community Services Division***

### ***Trends***

- Aging of population brings increased needs among elderly
- Huge income variance between “haves” and “have nots”
- With growing immigrant Latino population:
  - Growing need for English language acquisition (key to economic betterment)
  - Growing need for Spanish language acquisition by service providers
- Recent immigrants often have to take jobs that are actually below their skill level, most often due to language difficulties
- Trend toward reduced federal and state funding will affect the overall need of non-profits in the community, perhaps especially in the area of health care
- Danger of compensating for loss of Medicare/Medicaid funding as this can deplete all other program areas of the Human Services Fund

## ***Needs***

- There may be a lack of services for those who make just a little more than poverty level
- Growing need for age and disability protection under the Human Rights Ordinance in the areas of housing and public accommodation, through adding reasonable accommodation provisions
- Hate-motivated incidents continue to be a recurrent theme that needs addressing in a proactive way
- Could be a benefit to centralize services; “one stop shopping”
- Important to balance among prevention, intervention and treatment services
- Need for greater access to alcohol and drug treatment in the community
- Need for greater access to employment and life skills training in the community (more basic skills so that people will be able to get and retain jobs and sustain economic viability)
- Need to consider possibilities for regional sales tax sharing / regional property tax sharing
- Need to improve cross-education among departments (learning services provided by other departments); people inquiring to the City need better information with less “run around”
- Need better mechanisms to determine community-wide impact (effectiveness) of current set of services

## ***Possible Services / Support***

- Human Services Fund (HSF) could support intensive Spanish language acquisition classes for service providers
- Provide funding through HSF or other funds for landlords and homeowners to make disability accommodations; e.g., ramps, handle bars
- Centralized listing of non-profit organizations and the services missing CSA could produce website with non-profit information based on HSF applications and other sources
- Support of locally owned businesses retains profits within the community; greater economic multiplier locally

## **Housing Division**

### ***Trends***

- Housing in the community is aging
- Affordable housing serving a limited number of families; serving entry level couples and single, which is appropriate, but desire to have more homes appropriate for families
- Lack of smaller single family homes, or even townhomes or attached units with private entry, some yard space
- Families tend to look elsewhere for single family homes
- Inclusionary zoning is producing predominantly stacked flats and condos, with less appeal for families
- Investors buy affordable housing for student rentals and deplete availability of affordable housing for others
- West of Broadway, particularly, smaller less expensive homes being replaced with larger more expensive homes
- Housing prices still climbing
- Subsidy needed to make/keep homes affordable is growing
- Limited land supply in city of Boulder; will see more redevelopment rather than new development
- Mobile homes are very old—need for assistance in replacing old mobile homes rather than investing in repairs for homes well past their life
- Transitional housing—federal trend is moving toward a model of getting people in permanent housing and providing transitional services for some period of time
- Trend is for increased densities, particularly along transit corridors, and mixed use
- Costs are increasing, funding is decreasing
- Important to lock in future opportunities
- Possible school closures could create land opportunities for affordable housing—school district interested—housing a major problem for their staff, effects recruitment and retention

## **Needs**

- Many older homes in the community with owners who cannot afford to upgrade
- With aging of the population, will need more housing appropriate for older population, accessible and/or one floor
- Less new construction will mean fewer new affordable covenants, more activity related to resales
- More small single family or townhomes—homes with private entrance and some yard space
- With increased affordable housing stock, points to more management of existing inventory
- Need more transitional housing, gap between shelter programs and independent housing. Specific transitional housing needs include: youth, mental health, disabilities—big jump between emergency and transitional and market rate housing
- Need to explore regional housing approaches
- Need to continue to work with CU regarding student housing needs and the impact on housing for rest of the community
- Potential to examine more collaboration with planning and other departments—can requirements be altered to increase affordability?
- Increasing Latino population with housing needs. Often need housing for larger families
- Overall problem: it will cost more to do the same amount and resources are not increasing

## **Senior Services Division**

### ***Trends***

- Increasing number of senior residents
  - Increasing number 85 and older; frailty issues
  - Increasing number of isolated seniors (decreasing percent of seniors who belong to social clubs)
  - Because of baby boom bulge, increasing number of young, active seniors, volunteer pool
  - More active, healthy involved seniors
- Private sector will address younger seniors with money

- Older people more willing to cost-share
- Fewer doctors taking new Medicare patients
- Harder for middle-income seniors to move to Boulder because of housing costs
- “New” seniors more able to take on organizing functions and peer assistance roles

### ***Needs***

#### Transportation

- Affordable group transportation; earmarking transportation funds
- Education for seniors regarding transportation options
- Division of Senior Services bus
- “Subsidy” revisions for public transportation for seniors
- Boulder needs to become more pedestrian friendly

#### Health

- Increasing caregiver needs, including adult children taking care of elderly parents
- Coverage for dental care
- Increasing need: trained nurses/medical personnel/doctors willing to accept Medicare patients

#### Social

- Greater intergenerational connections
- Need: preserving wisdom of older generations
- Increased social opportunities for older single women
- Increasing neighborhood based volunteer services
- Need to encourage cross cultural settings

#### Educational

- Education concerning property tax issues
- Greater public awareness of available programming

#### Other

- Affordable, subsidized housing
- Senior employment opportunities
- Need to lower entry level for services through DSS to 50 or 55 (from 60)
- Increasing need for greater interdepartmental coordination
- Increasing need for Spanish speaking staff (also need for other languages – Japanese, Chinese, Russian and Polish)

## ***Possible Services / Support***

- Services to attract new seniors and those new to town
- Volunteer transportation programs
- Parenting skills for grandparents and older parents (opportunity for cross divisional work) – bridging age-cultural gap
- Education re: property tax deferral (income poor - house rich)
- Change in cost recovery policy of City; has result of turning away lower income seniors
- Efforts to encourage greater participation of populations “missed”
  - Monolingual Spanish-speaking seniors
  - Older, widowed men
  - Shy people
  - Isolated seniors
- Neighborhood-focused multi-purpose centers (not just recreation or senior focused) - “pods”

# Human Services Fund Revisions

The Human Services Fund (HSF) was created as the result of a shared vision of caring and building a healthy community. In 1992 Boulder voters approved a ballot initiative earmarking 40% of a .15% sales tax for human services, adding approximately \$1 million to an existing \$1 million committed from the City's General Fund. Since the 1994 Council approval of an allocations Master Plan, the HSF allocates over \$2 million annually to community agencies serving Boulder residents.

During the past decade, these funds have served to enhance a comprehensive and coordinated human services network. At its core, this network serves as a safety net of basic services ensuring physical and mental health care, emergency shelter and transitional housing and programming to assist Boulder residents achieve self-sufficiency and self-reliance. Additionally, however, Boulder's human services funding has promoted a system of prevention and early intervention programming designed to preclude more costly treatment services before problems become acute. The need for such services is not limited to lower income populations (though funding support targets those most in need); rather, need cuts across all economic strata.

City government has a responsibility in ensuring a quality environment that promotes a livable, working community for all its residents. Boulder's significant investment in human services has played a leadership role for other cities in the county and has had a huge return in leveraging funds from other sources, creating a "culture of caring" throughout the greater community.

## ***HSF Allocations Process at a Glance***

The Human Services Fund annually provides approximately \$2.5 million to community agencies for the delivery of human services to Boulder residents. All agencies – public or private entities, for profit or non-profit organizations, and governmental agencies – are eligible to compete for funding through a biennial request for proposal (RFP) process.

Applicants submit proposals addressing one of the five funding priorities of the Human Services Master Plan as adopted by City Council in 1994 and subsequently amended. Proposals are made for programs, not agencies; that is, agencies do not receive funding for general agency support. Agencies propose specific goals and objectives for how the measurable results they expect to accomplish; i.e., measurable changes in knowledge, attitudes, behavior or life situation.

The funding level for the HSF is set by City Council in its budgeting process, consisting of funds from the General Fund and from a special tax supported by

Boulder citizens in 1992 (40% of the .15% sales tax). For 2005, this level is set at \$2,496,532.

A HSF Technical Review Committee (TRC) appointed by the City Manager meets in the spring each year to consider proposals. The TRC holds interview sessions with each applicant and completes preliminary recommendation levels by June. Appeals hearings are held in late summer, and final recommendations made to City Council in the fall.

Rather than provide "grants" to community agencies, the City requires contracts for each funded program, containing the goals and objectives they expect to achieve for their clients. Agencies are required to report twice per year on progress made toward their goals and objectives. School-based programs may report based on the school year; all other programs report on a calendar year basis.

Agencies receive funding in two installments annually: half during January, and half after submission and approval of a mid-year report on their progress

toward achieving the goals and objectives set out in their contract. Additionally, at the end of the year agencies are required to provide demographic data on their clients.

Seven themes underlie the Human Services Fund and guide five priority areas of funding.

### ***Themes of the Human Services Fund***

The major themes of the Human Services Fund – that is, the philosophy underpinning the purpose, content and delivery of supported services – are vital to success for the blend of services supporting the overarching goal of the Fund: building a healthy community. These themes were sound at the establishment of the HSF in 1994, are appropriate today and provide a vision for the coming decade. The themes are:

- Promotion of Healthy, Nurturing Families: Pre-Natal through Adolescence;
- Balance among Prevention, Intervention and Treatment Strategies;
- Provision of Home, School and Community Based Services;
- Comprehensive, Intensive and Flexible Services;
- Respect for Diversity;
- Spirit of Unity, Affiliation and Community Engagement; and
- Independent and Self-Reliant Community Members.

Throughout the master planning process, the Housing and Human Services Master Plan Advisory Committee affirmed the basic premises of the themes and recommends some minor enhancements to reflect the changing local environment and national trends. The themes unite to promote the culture of caring necessary to build and maintain a healthy community.

#### **Promotion of Healthy, Nurturing Families: Pre-Natal through Adolescence**

Families, both traditional and non-traditional, are the basic structure which society invests with the responsibility of nurturing and socializing its members. They serve as the link between the individual and society, providing each family member with basic needs such as food and shelter, as well as emotional support, primary social values and a sense of continuity and belonging. Maintaining the family as the central organizing structure in society is critical to individual

health and productivity as well as social stability.

The composition of contemporary families is changing. In addition to traditional two-parent families, society is increasingly made up of alternative family models, including single-parent, step- and blended-families, and gay and lesbian families. Some family types have been brought about by choice, others because of major social and economic pressures, including a rising divorce rate, declining income of young families and significant mobility which separates extended families and reduces natural support networks. These and other factors have caused some fragmentation in the family and increased the importance of the community acting as an extended family. It is the responsibility of the full community to assist in the healthy development of children and youth by creating nurturing environments for them. A shared commitment among families, schools, religious and social organizations, and the community at large to promote positive opportunities and outcomes for young people is essential to building strong families and a healthy community.

Among other factors, economic and social pressures have contributed to rising rates of family violence and abuse, both physical and emotional. Increasingly, family bonds are strained and broken by violent, destructive behavior. Abusive acts destroy the family as a safe, nurturing place and pose a major threat to the stability of the community. Moreover, children raised in dysfunctional and violent homes are at risk for a variety of negative outcomes, including academic failure, behavioral problems and repetition, as adults, of the violence they experienced as children. The negative consequences of abuse are often long lasting, producing physical, emotional and cognitive delays from the trauma of witnessing or experiencing violence. Left unattended, the frequency and severity of family violence may outweigh any positive efforts to build safe, nurturing environments for young people.

An aging population causes the emergence of new needs – not only for a increasingly older and frailer group living much longer than in the past, but also for their children, themselves entering their elder years, who must take on added responsibilities of caring for their aging parents.

Prevention and early intervention efforts which build upon family strengths have proven effective tools to improve family functioning. Key components of these efforts include creating partnerships with families, shared decision-making, community and neighborhood-based support services, emphasis on the whole family unit and using family strengths to develop strong parenting skills early in the lives of children. Relying upon elders and other extended

family members whose knowledge and experience can be a source of support for families is another way to build upon family strengths.

Success in building family capacity also depends upon providing services and support from pre-birth through adolescence, especially for families at risk of family violence and other negative outcomes, though it should also be emphasized that needs are not limited to lower income families. In particular, efforts to change cultural beliefs around violence are needed. Access to information about child and youth development – including pre-natal issues, physical and behavioral stages, transitions from childhood to adolescence and the many issues which emerge in the teen years, as well as opportunities to build skills in these areas – are essential to healthy family development.

Too often, parenting skills are viewed as necessary only during the first years of life. Successful parenting continues through adolescence, and recognition of child development norms and expectations are vitally important throughout a child's school years, particularly at points of transition from elementary to middle school, and from middle school to high school. By developing and supporting such services, the community at large shares the responsibility to create nurturing, healthy environments for children and youth.

Human services programming which reflects these characteristics has the potential to prevent problems before they begin and reduce the likelihood of negative outcomes. Prevention and early intervention strategies that build partnerships with parents and encourage community responsibility for creating nurturing settings hold great promise for reducing the severity and longevity of problem behavior, as well as future treatment costs. By accepting a variety of family structures and promoting the development of healthy families of all types, a significant portion of the City's human service efforts is targeted for maximum effect early in the lives of children and youth.

### **Balance among Prevention, Intervention and Treatment Strategies**

Using funds provided by the City over the past decade, Boulder's current human services system has served this community well by offering integrated services and striving to address needs and gaps. Boulder's investment of human services dollars has assisted in the development and maintenance of a system which is as strong, extensive and comprehensive as few cities' of similar size. Through funding provided by the Human Services Fund, Boulder's network of services has moved beyond a system overbalanced toward treatment services.

Typically, core or basic services provided by a non-profit system fall into a category of *treatment services*: those which provide primary physical and mental health services, crisis and transitional shelter and emergency services, such as the provision of food. This group of services is vitally important in any community as, together, they provide a "safety net" meeting primary, immediate needs of residents and address existing problems.

To be successful in creating a change for the better and reducing the need for treatment services, however, a human services network needs to consist of strategies to address potential social problems as well as existing conditions.

*Prevention* is generally viewed as taking advance measures against possible problems, with the goal of preventing them altogether or reducing the frequency of their occurrence. Providing immunizations to children to avoid diseases is often cited as the classic prevention effort.

*Intervention* is generally defined as any systematic attempt to modify or reverse the course of development of problem behavior from its established or predicted path. Intervention efforts may be direct, such as providing support to an adolescent presenting symptoms of abuse, or simply an assessment and referral to appropriate services upon identification of a problem.

Effective capacity building for families requires prevention and early intervention programming. Preventing problem behavior or minimizing its impact reduces future trauma and treatment costs. The resulting savings is not only financial; the value of preventing future emotional and psychological damage is inestimable. Expansion of prevention and early intervention programs is critical to increasing positive outcomes for children while reducing the heavy demand for treatment.

In practice it is often difficult to draw sharp distinctions among prevention, intervention and treatment efforts, as the best programs may contain elements of each strategy. Initial requests for treatment may conclude with preventive measures and vice versa. Boulder's human service programs often reflect all three strategies.

## **Provision of Home, School and Community Based Services**

To be effective, human services should be offered in multiple locations which are convenient, central, and accessible for individuals and families. A variety of service choices are necessary to accommodate differing schedules, locations, values and needs. Ideally, family services – especially those directed to infants, young children and the elderly – should be available in the home to serve culturally or physically isolated families and individuals. Schools offer a prime setting to serve children and youth, connecting families with the school and an array of services. Moreover, working through schools allows access to the full population of K-12 students and an opportunity to identify needs for referral and treatment. Services should be offered in other community settings for those children, youth and families who are more comfortable receiving services outside the school.

Creating service delivery alternatives can increase the number of people served while improving response to the services delivered. Accessibility is essential to meet the needs of a diverse community. Whenever possible, services should be linked to established community resources, thereby building upon the existing service network.

## **Comprehensive, Intensive and Flexible Services**

Continuing reductions in funding at the state and national level – coupled with more recent downturns in the economy that have resulted in a diminished level of private giving – have brought about a reduced and increasingly fragmented human services system in many communities. In contrast, Boulder’s human services investment has contributed to the delivery of services adequate to meet the multiple needs of individuals, families and populations with separate needs by supporting services and delivery systems that are comprehensive, intensive and flexible.

- *Comprehensive* services are based upon a “holistic” approach, addressing the needs of the whole individual within the context of his/her family and community. Such services may focus on multiple needs by responding to immediate concerns while seeking solutions to more chronic problems.
- *Intensive* services respond to the severity and longevity of problems by offering in-depth, long term strategies aimed at the “root” of the problem. Continuity of service, follow-up to ensure a need has been met and specialized

outreach to hard to serve individuals and families are also part of intensive service delivery.

- *Flexible* services are required to overcome bureaucratic barriers and tailor services to specific client needs.

## **Respect for Diversity**

Boulder is a mosaic of people of differing ages, physical and mental abilities as well as cultural, religious, ethnic, racial heritages and sexual orientations. All have a contribution to make to the community. The Respect for Diversity theme underscores the community’s commitment to respect, support and value each member of the community and to seek elimination of all forms of discrimination. Providing culturally competent, language accessible services which respect and address the varying differences and needs among individuals and groups is a necessity in any community, and perhaps especially in one whose demographics are changing.

## **A Spirit of Unity, Affiliation and Community Engagement**

A strong sense of belonging tends to bond people and create the kind of affiliations that enrich and strengthen community life. When people feel connected to a community, they participate and share in it through service and commitment to each other and the community at large. In giving back to the community, each member builds a stronger link to it and thereby helps to strengthen the whole.

Communities that are effective at creating a strong sense of belonging among their members have generally emphasized united, collaborative efforts among all segments of the community to promote civic engagement.

Resilient, unified communities have also valued and nurtured the differing groups and sub-communities which constitute the whole. Enhancing each group’s ability to contribute to and fully participate in community life builds a stronger community for everyone. Enlisting all parts of the community to work together to create a sense of belonging and investment in the city can be especially important in welcoming and furthering a sense of community for Boulder’s immigrant population. Partnerships among neighborhoods, schools, social organizations, businesses, the faith community and other groups are necessary to create this environment.

## Independent and Self-Reliant Community Members

A primary goal of human services is to develop each individual's ability to be as self-reliant and independent as possible. This goal recognizes a continuum of self-reliance defined by one's age and place in the life cycle as well as by individual characteristics. Self-reliance does not mean complete self-sufficiency; rather, services should be provided with the goal of reducing dependencies and building individual capacity within a supportive community. Building such capacity means empowering people by involving them as partners in decision-making, developing their problem-solving skills and respecting their personal values and choices.

Nurturing individual capabilities builds competencies and fosters self-esteem, thereby enhancing each person's ability to lead a productive life and contribute to the community. The whole community is enriched when each of its members is able to maximize his or her potential and play a positive role in community life.

## Priority Areas of the Human Services Fund

The 1994 Human Services Master Plan, as amended, identifies six Priority Areas for funding. Five of these six are allocated through the Human Services Fund:

- Early Childhood (13.7%)
- Child Care and Preschools (16.4%);
- School Age (15.0%);
- Domestic Violence and Child Abuse (15.0%); and
- Critical Infrastructure (38.2%).

An additional Priority Area is allocated through the Human Relations Commission: human relations and diversity education (1.6%)

Over the course of the summer 2004, a subcommittee of the Master Plan Advisory Committee assessed the appropriateness for the coming decade of the existing HSF Priority Areas administered by the Division of Community Services and arrived at the following proposed modifications, based on knowledge of community needs, demographic and social trends for the future, and experience gained from ten funding cycles under the current Priority Areas.

The Advisory Committee recognizes that the City of Boulder and the Human

Services Fund cannot shoulder the responsibility for problems and social concerns whose solutions are more national in scope and need both systemic change and vastly greater financial commitment at the federal and state levels. Issue areas discussed with this in mind include:

- *Employment.* While employment and the financial resources it brings are basic to the access of all goods and services and the success of building self-reliant community members, employment issues are, at their foundation, a function of the national, state and local economy and not appropriate for the direct work of this Department (though other City offices are directly involved in creating a successful business environment). Additionally, training issues surrounding the unemployed and underemployed are a mandate of the state and county systems established for this purpose. This is not to say, however, that programs funded by the HSF may not touch upon related services (see discussion of "self-sufficiency" under the Critical Infrastructure Priority Area, below).
- *Health Care.* Health insurance and access to health care are dual aspects of a continuing national crisis whose solutions are to be found only at the federal and state levels through comprehensive Medicare and Medicaid redesign or the development of national health insurance covering all US residents. The City shares a responsibility with the county and private giving to help those ignored by the current system to gain access to care, but local funds are limited and the City cannot afford to place too great a percentage of its resources shoring up a system whose shortcomings and deficiencies are national.
- *Mental Health.* Due to ever more stringent requirements within Medicaid, lower-income people's access to needed mental health services has been drastically diminished over the past decade, with only a bleaker outlook presented for future years. As with physical health, the City shares a responsibility to help those ignored by the current system to gain access to services, but local funds are limited and the City cannot afford to place too great a percentage of its resources in an area where other levels of government have primary responsibility.
- *Alcohol and Substance Abuse.* Though primary responsibility for alcohol and substance abuse treatment programs lies with county government, the study group feels that it is appropriate for the City to continue funding which may indirectly assist in this area; e.g., Access Counseling, the Mental Health Center; and youth related prevention and early intervention

programs addressing risk factors. In a non-funding role, the City could play a larger role in assisting with the design, coordination and implementation of community-wide alcohol and substance abuse prevention programs, especially those targeting youth.

Following is a listing of the proposed revisions to the Priority Areas of the Human Services Fund and the Human Relations Commission. The percent listed after each brief Priority Area description represents the proposed level of funding available for contracts. These percentages should serve as general *targets* to determine relative funding among the Areas, not as final amounts to which allocations must strictly adhere. The Human Services Fund Technical Review Committee should continue to have discretion in determining exact allocations for each Area it recommends to Council for funding.

**Early Childhood.** *Targeted prevention and early intervention programs focused on parenting, prenatal and infant care and child development. (11%)*

Research clearly establishes that the early years in life play a crucial role in shaping a person’s lifelong mental, emotional and physical abilities. Programs in this Priority Area should assist families in meeting the developmental needs of their children to lay the foundation for children’s ability to become self-reliant as adults. The City will support prevention and early intervention services that provide intensive home and community based services, including:

- Childbirth and parenting classes; home visits; individual family service plans; and related transportation;
- Services for children from birth to kindergarten, including: preventive health care; child development screening; home visits; referral services; and related transportation;
- Parent support, including: self-help groups; nutrition counseling; parent education; child development consultation; and related transportation; and
- Outreach to families with children ages zero to five to provide information, assessment and referral for a variety of family support services, including parenting, child development, health and wellness, individual and family counseling, and adult education.

Services under this Priority Area should target (but need not be limited to) high risk populations such as low income families, racial and ethnic minority populations, pregnant adolescents, substance abusers and/or families with other risk factors. Programs linked with pre-schools for the provision of these services are not encouraged in this Priority Area (see Child Care and Preschools).

**Child Care and Preschools.** *Affordable, accessible, high quality child care, nurturing programs and pre-school programs. (18%)*

Addressing child care financing, cost, quality, availability and accessibility is paramount to ensuring the safety, health, and educational and social success of children. Before- and after-school child care services are eligible for funding in this Priority Area, as well as programs for infants, toddlers and pre-school age children. Preschool programs that place a special emphasis on “readiness to learn” through enhanced support services for preschool age children and their families are encouraged.

Funding in this Priority Area is intended to increase the number of child care slots available to Boulder residents through creative efforts that increase parent choice. Programs offering an integrated approach creating healthy environments for young children through collaboration among the primary influences in their lives – families, child care providers, neighborhood schools and support services – are especially encouraged.

Programs supported may include:

- Increasing the capacity of child care providers to offer sliding fee scales, vouchers or other types of subsidies to accommodate low income families’ child care needs and increase parent choice;
- Increasing the quantity and quality of licensed home care providers. Allowable services include training and support services;
- Partnerships among providers to expand service and capacity;
- Increasing the number of child care providers who care for populations currently underserved in Boulder due to language or cultural differences, emotional or physical problems;

- Increasing the availability of child care during unusual working hours (e.g., night shifts or weekends);
- Increasing the availability of crisis or emergency child care; and
- Collaborative efforts between neighborhood child care centers/homes and kindergartens to assess “readiness to learn” of the young child and to work with families to locate specialized services to meet identified physical, emotional and developmental needs of the young child.

**School Age.** *Programs that increase the likelihood of academic success and well-being for school age children and youth (K-12). (14%)*

Collaborative efforts among schools, service providers and other relevant entities to provide an array of culturally competent services for families and their children, including school-based or school-linked services will be supported by this Priority Area, including:

- Assessment and referral – methodologies and systems for assessing specific and ongoing needs of children and their families, including assessment tools and implementation of new referral protocols or programs leading to the earliest possible intervention;
- Intervention – strategies that detail observable, measurable change based on comprehensive assessment and activities, practices or services which prevent an observed problem from continuing;
- Counseling Services – targeted to families and their children to address situational problems as well as long term issues;
- Relevant life-skills training – such as conflict resolution and pre-parenting skills;
- Tutoring or academic assistance programs, especially those targeting underachieving populations or at-risk children.
- Parenting classes for those with school age children, especially those emphasizing developmental changes during “transition years,” i.e., from elementary to middle school and from middle school to high school.

- General family support services – programs that present opportunities for intervention in family crises, as well as measurable support to families participating in a continuum of preventive or treatment services. Programs should emphasize regular, continuous contact with children and their families through face-to-face, personalized attention.

**Domestic Violence and Child Abuse.** *Services for children, youth and families who are at risk for or are experiencing family violence, sexual abuse, neglect and other problems. (5%)*

This Priority Area supports victims of family violence, abuse and neglect and promotes prevention and early intervention services which will act to reduce the incidence of family conflict that becomes violent. The City will support programs that address the following needs:

- *Pre-crisis support services* targeted to individuals and families most at risk for violence, abuse and/or neglect. Such services may include anger management and conflict resolution programs as well as education and support networks to shift attitudes and behaviors while reducing the risk of family violence.
- *Intensive, long-term therapy for victims of violence, abuse and/or neglect* that address the significant and prolonged impact of such violence and break the cycle of violence which often occurs when victims commit the very acts of violence they have experienced. Proposals with individualized therapy directed to self-esteem development, promotion of healthy interpersonal relationships, and depression and suicide prevention are encouraged.

Collaborative, integrative efforts are encouraged, including:

- Services to reduce the trauma and sense of revictimization for victims (especially children) involved with the criminal justice system;
- Individualized support services for non-offending parents and other family members;
- Specialized training which educates and sensitizes service providers, including institutional and private practice counselors, to the signs and symptoms of family violence, neglect and abuse, and provides strategies to

address the immediate problem as well as the underlying situation;

- Community-wide and/or targeted efforts to educate people about the causes and consequences of family violence, sexual assault and neglect, as well as preventive measures and appropriate responses which may be taken;
- Treatment programs targeted to individual offenders or groups of offenders; and
- An integrated, comprehensive and coordinated information, referral and follow-up system for available family violence, sexual assault and neglect services.

**Critical Infrastructure.** *Critical human services infrastructure that serves as a “safety net” for Boulder residents. (50%)*

Funding in this Priority Area supports Boulder’s critical human services infrastructure, including programs that increase the likelihood of self-reliance and self-sufficiency. The City will support programs addressing the following areas:

- *Health care* – Community-wide and/or targeted efforts providing primary health care, dental services, pregnancy prevention services or gynecological care for low income, chronically disabled or otherwise underserved city residents;
- *Mental health services* – programs that: meet emergency psychiatric and mental health needs for adults with serious mental health disorders and mental illnesses; provide treatment for emotionally disturbed and mentally ill children and adolescents; and provide early intervention counseling for families and individuals whose mental health needs are not as acute, but prevent people from coping with circumstances and life situations.
- *Crisis and transitional shelter* – programs that develop integrated advocacy and referral strategies for residents in need and the provision of emergency and/or transitional shelter (including those who are homeless or victims of domestic violence);
- *Self-sufficiency* – programs that provide residents with the skills necessary for achieving self-reliance, self-sufficiency and successful integration

into the community; e.g., services promoting independence for disabled residents, English acquisition for immigrant populations, and jobs brokering for the homeless;

- *Legal services* – programs providing low-income Boulder residents with legal advice or representation in civil matters; and
- *Emergency services* – programs that provide emergency services to individuals and families in need, as well as programs that demonstrate collaboration and ensure early assessment.

### **Human Relations, Diversity Education, and Community**

**Engagement.** *Human relations and diversity programs – particularly those focusing on educational efforts – and programs that promote civic engagement in the community. (2%)*

Funding in this Priority Area supports all activities of the Boulder Human Relations Commission (HRC) and is not part of the Human Services Fund allocations process. In addition to general operational costs, the HRC makes grants to community-based organizations and agencies in support of cultural events through a competitive RFP process. These events must be open to the entire community. Additionally, the HRC may allocate funding for special projects of the Commission or may make special grants to community agencies in support of a particular issue or one-time event.

In addition to slightly changing the allocation percentages of the above Priority Areas, the following new Priority Area is recommended:

**Capacity Building for Community Agencies.** *Programs that build management expertise for HSF funded agencies. Such programming could include skills building in such areas as: personnel management; financial management; proposal development; fundraising; working with governing Boards, and long range planning.*

Beginning in 2008, 10% of the amount available above \$2.6 million would be set aside for this purpose, with a cap of \$100,000 annually. The remaining 90% of the amount above \$2.6 million would be distributed according to the percentage targets listed above.

# Research

During the information gathering phase of the Master Plan (Fall of 2003 - 2004), staff in each of the divisions compiled information from a wide variety of local, state and national sources related to their respective fields of work. This information served to inform both the Department staff as well as the Master Plan Advisory Committee. A summary of key research findings relevant to the work of the Department of Housing and Human Services is presented below, followed by a list of planning and research documents used by each Division.

## Children, Youth and Families

### Children

- 68% of Colorado's young children now spend a large part of their formative years in non-parental care. Nearly half of all children with a least one stay at home parent, regardless of income, are enrolled in early care and education programs.
- Annual child care costs as much as college tuition at a public university. In Boulder, for a family consisting of 1 adult, 1 infant and 1 preschooler, child care cost an average of 33% of total income.
- Many in the workforce, particularly the working poor, lack affordable quality child care options, especially during non-traditional work hours.
- For children with disabilities and their families, affordable child care in facilities with adequately trained staff remains problematic.
- Children who attend child care with high quality classroom practices are better prepared to enter school, based on state and national readiness indicators.
- To raise the quality of care, policy and planning attention needs to be given to financing of the child care system, professional development, and school readiness of children.
- There is over a 40% annual turnover rate in the early childhood workforce due to low wages. In Colorado, child care providers are in the lowest 3% of all wage earners. Education levels are low, and unlicensed providers do not have a system of training and support.
- 13.5% (523) of all children under age 5 in Boulder live in poverty (2000). 9.3% (1,637) of all children under age 5 in Boulder County live in poverty. Poverty rates among children below age 5 by Race/Ethnic group in Boulder:

▪ Latino	33.5%
▪ African American	27.0%
▪ Asian	23.5%
▪ White, Not Hispanic	6.6%
▪ Other	37.3%

(Includes American Indian, Alaska Natives, Pacific Islanders, Other Races and two or more races)

- Uninsured children are less likely to be treated for the usual childhood illnesses (e.g., sore throats, earaches, or asthma) and are less likely to receive childhood immunizations.
- Dental care is the most common unmet medical need, affecting 8% of the county's children under age 13.
- Nationally, 25% of the poorest children are uninsured.
- During the 2002-2003 school year the top ten non-mental health related referral services in the Family Resource Schools program were: emergency food, health and wellness, child care, adult education and training, housing, employment, holiday assistance, referrals to emergency family assistance, clothing assistance, and scholarships.

### Latino/New Immigrants

- Boulder's Latino population nearly doubled in the decade from 1990 to 2000, increasing from 4.8% of the population to 8.2% of the population.
- 28% of officially-counted Latinos in Boulder County are school-age children enrolled in public schools.
- Median income in Boulder County is \$87,000. In Colorado, the median income is \$58,065 and the national median income is \$53,700. Latino median income is estimated in the \$20,000-\$25,000 range.
- Cost, discrimination, trust, and difficulty accessing the system are barriers

- for Latino families using the child care system.
- Most licensed child care providers lack the skills and tools for providing bi-culturally competent care.
- Child care for Latino families is usually handled by family members, extended family members, friends, and occasionally through the use of unofficial, unlicensed day care providers.
- Latino students scored lower than other students in CSAP and other standardized tests in Boulder Valley and statewide. They also have substantially lower graduation rates than non-Latino white students (01/02 school year). The graduation rate for Latinos was 60.3% in Boulder Valley Schools (01/02 school year).
- Immigration laws stipulate that new immigrants cannot use social services for five years, leading many immigrants to fear that they will be denied naturalization if they seek health services.
- Latinos constitute 44% of the total 269 units of available affordable/family, elder, farm worker and public family housing in Boulder County.
- Latino households are often high-density in response to the high cost of housing in Boulder County. At times, two to three households may share one home.
- In the city of Boulder the Latino population had the highest drop out rate at 4.2%; BVSD's Latino drop out rate was 4.3%, and the state's drop out rate for Latinos was 4.6%.
- Starting in ninth grade, the drop out rate among Latina females was significantly higher than for Latino males in the city of Boulder. This is not the case in the district or at the state level where the rates are more consistent between the genders.
- 25% of immigrants' children in Colorado – even those with U.S. citizenship – have no health insurance.

### **Family Support**

- In 2001, the monthly average number of families receiving TANF (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families) was 325 in Boulder County, down from a monthly average of 1,270 families in 1991.
- The self-sufficiency income level (covering basic housing, food, transportation, and child care) for a family consisting of one adult, one infant and one preschooler was estimated at \$50,000 in 2001.
- Of the families with children under age five in Boulder who live in poverty, over 50% are female headed households.
- In a survey of 200 parents, almost half of the parents indicated that a

- working adult in their household would have to stop working if paid child care were no longer available.
- Of those who were homeless in Boulder County in 2001, almost 25% were children and youth. This included youth living on their own and children in families.
- There were 767 substantiated cases of child abuse and neglect referred to the Boulder County Department of Social Services in 2002. There were a total of 3,411 reports of which 1,321 were investigated. Of cases investigated:
  - 28% were households identified as having domestic violence,
  - 22% were households with confirmed or suspected alcohol abuse, and
  - 15% were households with confirmed or suspected drug abuse.
- 68% of single mothers in Colorado are working. 57% of children in two parent homes in Colorado have both parents working.
- There is a need for adult literacy programs that are financially and geographically accessible to the target population, as well as being scheduled to accommodate the needs of working adults.
- Research has demonstrated that strengthening parental involvement in a child's education increases the likelihood of educational success.
- Research has shown that locating family support services in schools and other familiar institutions makes a more accessible human service delivery system for families.
- Colorado offers Medicaid and the Child Health Plan Plus to children from low-income families. Both programs are among the most restrictive in the nation (only four states are stricter). Colorado is one of only of six states that still impose an assets test for Medicaid. More than 22% of uninsured children in Colorado have no regular source of medical care or use the emergency room as their source of care.

### **Youth**

- The percentage of teen women in Boulder County receiving late or no prenatal care was 28% in 2002.
- The birth rate for teen women between age 15 and 17 was 15.7 per 1,000 births in 2002. This rate declined from 28.1 births for every 1,000 births between 1995 and 2002.
- The drop out rate was 1.4% in January 2002, a reduction from 2.4% in 90/91. Boulder Valley's dropout rate has been below the statewide rate (1.9% in 01/02) every year since 90/91.
- Less than half of the 10th grade students in Boulder Valley scored at or

- above proficiency in math on the 2003 CSAP test.
- Research has found that young people who are involved in civic engagement programs are likely to be more involved in school, to graduate from high school, to hold more positive civic attitudes, and to avoid teen pregnancy and drug use than those who are not involved.
- In the U.S., unintentional injuries are the leading cause of death among adolescents and young adults.
  - One in four students (24.6%) rode in a car driven by someone who had been drinking.
  - An estimated 11.6% of high school students had driven a car after drinking alcohol.
- Violence is common among adolescents. Suicide and homicide are the second and third leading causes of death for this age group in Colorado.
  - One-third of male students and 25% of all students reported having been in a fight.
  - 8.5% of female students reported having been forced to have sexual intercourse.
- In 2002, 15.7% of students reported having attempted suicide, compared to 6.1% in 2000.
- Nearly all adults who smoke cigarettes began smoking by the time they were 18 years old. One out of five students (22.1%) currently smokes cigarettes.
- Alcohol and drug abuse are major health problems for adolescents and adults alike. Both are associated with unintentional injury, violence, academic failure, and high-risk sexual behavior.
  - One in four students drank alcohol before age 13 (25.5%).
  - Almost half of all students (46.2%) currently drink alcohol.
  - 42% have tried it in their lifetime.
- High-risk sexual behavior is related to unintended pregnancy, sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), and negative social and psychological development.
  - 52.7% of students in grade 12 have had sexual intercourse; 40.9% of these students are currently sexually active.
  - Nearly one-quarter of sexually active students (23.7%) used alcohol or drugs the last time they had sexual intercourse.
- Overweight and obesity are related to a considerable number of chronic diseases, including diabetes and hypertension. The prevalence of overweight/obesity has increased dramatically in the U.S. during the past decade. Dietary and physical activity behaviors developed during youth may contribute to overweight/obesity, unsafe weight-loss practices, and eating disorders.
  - 3.8% of female students were overweight; 32.2% *thought* they were overweight.
- In 2003, 506 juveniles (under 18 years old) were arrested by the Boulder Police Department. Of those, 116 were thefts and 45 were liquor law violations.
- The top ten presenting issues by students identified by Boulder County Intervention staff in 2002-2003 were:
  - 21%: issues related to **family**, including divorce, parent-adolescent conflict, family communication problems, adolescent individuation/separation issues, custody conflicts.
  - 17%: **school-related/school climate issues**, such as academic failure, academic pressure to succeed, absenteeism, suspension/expulsion, bullying, harassment, intimidation, potential dropout.
  - 14%: an **inability to resolve conflict** peacefully or effectively.
  - 9%: **depression**, citing difficulties with motivation and belief in self, feeling sad or hopeless; suicidal thoughts, isolation; poor ability to sleep.
  - 9%: **difficulty managing stress** in their lives.
  - 7%: **grief and loss** issues.
  - 7%: **substance abuse issues**, including alcohol, drugs, and tobacco, with marijuana being the primary drug abused by students served in the program.
  - 6%: **difficulty setting limits or boundaries**.
  - 6%: **cultural issues**, such as assimilation/acculturation pressures, and language barriers.
  - 4%: **suicidal ideation**, presenting a significant danger to self.

### **Mediation**

- Children, Youth and Family Mediation trends show that 20% more parties agreed to mediation in 2003 compared to 2001, indicating a growing need for non-judicial conflict resolution.
- Community Mediation Services trends:
  - Increased referrals from Court for routine brawling, noise, nuisance party cases.
  - Landlord/tenant disputes are the highest category of community mediation services; neighbor disputes remain steady and are the second highest category of dispute.
- Analysis of Community Mediation Service trends indicate the demand for services related to rental housing related dispute resolution will continue to grow regardless of the state of the economy or jobs.

- Mediated conflicts save costs to city, state agencies, the police, and court systems. Conservative estimates indicate these conflicts can cost public agencies \$865.17 per conflict if not mediated.
- A national survey found that on average, community mediation programs reach agreements in 88% of the cases they mediate.
- A study comparing the compliance rate of adjudicated cases to mediated cases in small claims disputes found an 81% compliance rate in mediated cases compared to a 48% compliance rate after adjudication.

**Sources:** 2003 Report- *The State of Children in Boulder County; Child Care in Colorado: The Early Education of our Children; Colorado Kids Count Issue Brief, August, 2002; Mapping Early Childhood Care and Education in Colorado; Community Need and Resource Assessment for Head Start Programs Serving Boulder Valley School District and City of Longmont, 11/02; Health Insurance for Colorado Kids: What's at Issue?; A Colorado Kids Count Issue Brief, June, 2002; Reflection, Action and Expansion, Analysis of Challenge and Opportunities for Development of the Emerging Latino Community in Boulder, Colorado, November, 2003; Boulder Economics Council, Boulder, Colorado Demographics, Front Range Community College, U of C Business Research; Promoting School Readiness for Latino Children in Boulder County, Early Care and Education Council of Boulder County, 12/03; Economic Development Trends and Child Care Subsidies in Boulder County, National Research Center, Omni Institute, 4/00; Economic Impact of Early Care and Education Industry in Boulder County, Early Care & Education Council of Boulder County, 7/03; Assessment of Health and Human Service Needs and Assets in Boulder County, National Research Center, Inc., September, 2000; Colorado Community Consolidated Child Care Pilots, Report and Recommendations, January, 2002; U.S. Census, Colorado by the Numbers; National Council of La Raza; Plan de Salud website; Boulder County Sheriff's office; U.S.Census Bureau; Boulder County Housing Authority; Child Trends Research Brief; Encouraging Civic Engagement: How Teens Are (or Are Not) Becoming Responsible Citizens, by Jonathan F. Zaff, Ph.D., and Erik Michelsen, 10/02; Cost, Quality and Child Outcomes in Child Care Centers, Public Report 4/95; Cost of Conflict and Potential Cost Savings Through Mediation, Unpublished PhD Dissertation, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore; Colorado Department of Education, 2001-2002 Dropout data; 2003 Youth Risk Behavior Survey, Preliminary Report A collaborative effort of BVSD, SSVSD, & BCHD, May 2004; Boulder County Prevention and Intervention Program Board Report; HHS Children, Youth & Families Mediation Program, 2003; HHS, Community Mediation Services, 2003, HHS, FRS 2002-2003 Program; 2002-2003 HHS, Prevention and Intervention Program.*

## Community Services

### ***Parenting, Prenatal and Infant Care and Child Development***

- Nationally, there is a trend in the increase of younger teens engaging in sexual activity: in 1999, 8.3% of students engaged in sex prior to age 13 (*National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy, 2002*).
- Nationally, at least 40% of adolescent females experience at least one pregnancy before age 20 (*US Department of Health and Human Services, 1999*).
- Locally, the GENESIS program reports that 60% of teen mothers enrolled in that program report that they do not use condoms because their partners refuse (*Boulder County Public Health*).
- In Boulder County, 47% of students in 12th grade engaged in sexual intercourse during the three months prior to a survey and only 63% reported using a condom in their last sexual experience (*Boulder County Public Health; Boulder Valley School District, 2001*).
- A random sample of 100 teens receiving services in 2002 at the Boulder Valley Women's Health Center's Teen Clinic indicates that 92% of their clients are sexually active, 16% have had three or more sexual partners in the past year, 19% had experienced one or more pregnancies, 53% drink alcohol and 31% smoke tobacco.
- The number of live births to Boulder residents under 19 years of age increased 22% between 1989 and 1999. During that same period, low birthweight rates increased 33% (*City of Boulder, Summary of Information, 2001*).
- Subsequent children born to teen parents are more likely to be born with a low birthweight; become victims of child abuse, neglect and infant homicide; and are more likely to be placed in foster care (*Adolescent Pregnancy: Current Trends and Issues, 1998*).
- In Colorado, the average hospital bill for a low birthweight baby is \$26,335; for a healthy weight baby, it is \$5,442 (*Colorado Prenatal Plus Program Final Report, January 2000*).
- An estimated 8,294 Boulder County children do not have health insurance (*Lewin Group estimates using the 1997-1999 Current Population survey and county level data from Claritas, Inc.*).
- Only 18.7% of Boulder County children who participate in the Colorado Health Care Program for Children with Special Needs have health insurance, compared to 67.4% statewide (*Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, FY2001*).

## **Child Care and Preschool**

- Studies conclude that early-childhood education makes a difference. Young children exposed to high-quality settings exhibit better language and mathematics skills, better cognitive and social skills, and better relationships with classmates than do children of lower-quality care (*Education Week, January 2002*).
- Evaluations of well-run early-learning programs have found that children in those environments were less likely to drop out of school, repeat grades, need special education, or get into future trouble with the law than similar children who did not have such exposure (*Education Week, January 2002*).
- Child care at most centers in Colorado is poor to mediocre, with almost half of the infant and toddler rooms having poor quality care (*Culkin, et. al, 1996 and 1999*).
- The Boulder community ranks as the second most expensive in the country for toddlers and preschoolers, and fourth most expensive for infants (*Childcare Information Exchange, 2002*).
- Full time child care in a licensed child care center costs between \$9,400 and \$12,300 per year in Boulder (*Boulder HHS Division of Children, Youth and Families, 2002*).
- Existing resources in Boulder County have serious limitations in addressing child care needs of families in crisis. There are between 800 and 1,500 children who need emergency, short term care than there are available openings at qualified child care facilities (*National Research Center*).
- The Colorado Child Care Assistance Program reimbursed child care centers at a rate of 60% to 90% of local market rate in 2002, down from 65% to 99% in 2001 (*Boulder HHS Division of Children, Youth and Families*).
- Only 7% of child care providers in Boulder County offer sliding fee scales for low income clients; 14% offer scholarships (*Boulder HHS Division of Children, Youth and Families*).

## **School-Linked Services**

- All four Boulder high schools have identified alcohol and drug use/abuse, chaotic family situations, lack of cultural/racial awareness, peer conflicts and school failure as the biggest challenges for students.
- Low status due to curriculum differentiation, segregation, language, cultural exclusion and a widening academic achievement gap between Hispanic students and others are all condition that lead to failure on part of the Hispanic students (*Boulder High School, 2003*).

- For the class of 2001, graduation rates by ethnicity broke down in the following manner: Hispanic, 59.5%; American Indian, 60.0%; African American, 87.9%; Caucasian, 90.9%; and Asian, 93.1% (*Boulder Valley School District, 2003*).
- Youth and families often have difficulties accessing services for adolescents because they are unaware that services exist, have language and/or cultural difficulties, lack financial resources or transportation, or services have limited hours during which they can be accessed, or simply do not exist (*Boulder County Prevention and Intervention Program*).
- Research indicates that parent involvement is essential for the optimal development of children, and is a crucial factor in the success of any school-based program (*Yale University Bush Center in Child Development and Social Policy, 2004*).
- After-school programs reduce vandalism and juvenile crime and children attending after school programs are less likely to use drugs and alcohol than those who are unsupervised (*Yale University Bush Center in Child Development and Social Policy, 2004*).
- A longitudinal study of participants in a four-year after-school and graduation incentive program showed boys participating in the program (compared to a control group of boys not participating in the program) were one-sixth as likely to have criminal convictions, four times as likely to graduate high school, and were half as likely to have children of their own while in high school (*America's After School Choice: Juvenile Crime or Safe Learning Time, 2003*).
- Dental decay can cause eating, learning and speech problems for children (*Blue Cross/Blue Shield Foundation, 1999*).

## **Abuse, Neglect and Domestic Violence Prevention**

- In 2000, there were 51.8 reports of child abuse and neglect per 1,000 children in Boulder County. This compares with a national rate of 35.1 reports per 1,000 children.
- Of 1,522 investigated reports of child abuse in 2002, 196 were cases involving sexual abuse; 493 were physical, emotional or other abuse; and 833 were neglect cases. Approximately one-third of the cases investigated were substantiated (*Boulder County Social Services*).
- Children from violent homes are at a higher risk for behavioral and physical health problems including depression and anxiety, and are more likely to attempt suicide, abuse drugs and alcohol, run away from home, engage in teenage prostitution, and commit sexual assault crimes (*Family Violence*

- *Prevention Fund, 2001).*
- 399 reports were filed related to domestic violence that occurred in the Boulder. If FBI estimates are correct and only 10% of cases are reported, as many as 4,000 cases of domestic violence warranting police intervention may have taken place in 2002 (*Boulder County Safehouse, 2002*).
- Many victims of domestic violence are unaware of legal remedies. Those victims who attempt to use the system generally appear in court without legal counsel are fearful of the process, are unprepared and often suffer as a result of ignorance of legal remedies and procedures (*Urban Institute and State Justice Institute*).
- In 2002, the Boulder County Moving to End Sexual Assault team received 2,265 hotline calls for sexual assault-related crisis intervention, medical and legal advocacy, information and referrals.
- Alcohol is involved in 80% to 90% of all sexual assaults (*Mental Health Center of Boulder County, Inc.*).
- The violence that teenage girls experience is strongly associated with grave health problems such as substance abuse, unhealthy weight control, risky sexual behavior, pregnancy and suicide attempts (*Journal of the American Medical Association, 2001*).

### **Critical Human Services for Low-Income and Chronically Disabled**

- Based on year 2000 census data, about 14% of Boulder's population excluding students had incomes below the poverty level, which is higher than the national poverty rate of about 12% in 2001 and 2002.
- Nearly 14% of Boulder County's children under age 18 live in female-headed households, and more than one-fifth of those families (21.8%) live in poverty (*The Status of Children In Boulder County, 2002*).
- Nearly 25% of all people who are unemployed are people with disabilities (*Center for People With Disabilities*).
- Immigrant Latinos are a growing segment of Boulder's low income population. Latinos comprised 13% of Boulder's population below the poverty level in 2000 (*2000 Census*).
- There has been a growth in the need for English as a Second Language (ESL) instruction at times convenient to working parents and in closer proximity to Latino neighborhoods (*Latino Task Force of Boulder County, 2001*).
- Health care was identified most often as an area of need among low-income Boulder residents; health care was cited almost twice as many times as the second most frequently mentioned need (*Miller, et. al., Boulder County*

- *Assessment of Health and Human Service Needs and Assets, 2000*).
- 75% of uninsured Colorado residents are working or members of a working family (*Colorado Health Data Book, Colorado Coalition for the Medically Underserved, 2001*).
- 15% fewer small business employees received medical insurance as an employment benefit in 2001 than in 2000 (*Colorado Division of Insurance*).
- 28% of uninsured individuals participating in a 2000 survey postponed seeking care for a serious condition they needed but could not afford, compared to 3% of insured individuals surveyed (*Roetzheim, et. al., 2000*).
- Women without health insurance are at least 40% more likely to die of breast cancer than those who are insured (*Ayanian, et. al., 2000*).
- Those without health insurance are more likely to be hospitalized for preventable conditions that are treatable earlier in a clinic setting at a time when their response to therapy would have been more positive and at a lower cost of care (*Weissman, et. al., 2000*).
- The cumulative number of people living with AIDS/HIV in Boulder County rose 29% in the five year period 1998 through 2002 (from 286 to 370). (*Boulder County AIDS Project*)
- In 1997, 39% of all pregnancies in Boulder County were unintended – and residents of the city of Boulder were significantly more likely to have unintended pregnancies compared to the rest of the county (*A Snapshot of Health, Boulder County Health Department, 1998*).
- Unintended pregnancy is associated with health, psychosocial and economic risks. Infants whose conception was unintended are at greater risk for low birth weight, developmental defects, abuse and neglect. Women with unintended pregnancies are more likely to delay initiation of prenatal care, receive less-adequate care, smoke and drink during pregnancy, are at greater risk for depression during pregnancy and postpartum, and are less likely to breast feed (*The Best Intentions, Unintended Pregnancy and the Well-Being of Children and Families, Institute of Medicine, 1995*).
- Direct costs of unintended pregnancy in Colorado include \$28 million spent by the State of Colorado in 1997 for Medicaid deliveries. Indirect costs included increased need for welfare, child development and basic education needs, costs of referral to child protection, emergency room costs and court costs (*Colorado Department of Health Care Financing and PRAMS, 2001*).
- One in five people in Colorado need mental health services each year, but less than one third of them receive care (*The Status of Mental Health Care in Colorado, 2003*).
- In 2001, Colorado ranked 31<sup>st</sup> nationally for publicly funded mental health care, spending just over \$64 per capita – 21% below the national average of

- \$81 per capita (*The Status of Mental Health Care in Colorado, 2003*).
- In the six-county greater Denver area, 34.5% of homeless people surveyed in October 2001 said they spent the previous night in transitional housing; in Boulder County the corresponding percentage is 10.9% (*Point in Time Survey, Metropolitan Denver Homeless Initiative, Colorado Department of Human Services, 2001*).
- During 2002, the Boulder Shelter for the Homeless sheltered an average of 101 persons per night during their months of operation (*Boulder Shelter for the Homeless*).
- 13% of homeless individuals provided emergency blankets and other essential supplies for survival by Boulder County Cares during the winter months were youth age 10-17 (*Attention, Inc.*).
- The homeless youth population throughout the Denver metro area increased over 100% from 1998 to 2001 (*Point in Time Survey, Metro Denver Homeless Initiative, Colorado Department of Human Services, 1998, 2001*).

## Housing

- Rising home prices have significantly outpaced income growth in Boulder. In the last 10 years, home prices have climbed twice as fast as personal income.
- Median price for a single family home increased from \$122,000 in 1990 to \$410,000 in 2003.
- Attached home prices have increased as well, from a median price of about \$64,000 in 1990 to about \$212,000 in 2003.
- Median income has increased far more modestly, from about \$39,000 in 1990 to about \$66,000 in 2000 (3 person household).
- Year 2000 data show that one-third of Boulder households earned less than \$40,000 annually.
- To afford a median attached home at \$220,000, an income of over \$70,000 is needed (based on 30 year mortgage, 6% interest, 30% of income for housing).
- Rents have outpaced wage growth. For workers earning \$10, nearly double the minimum wage, an affordable rent (30% of income) is about \$520. Average rents, by contrast, were over \$700 for 1 bedroom and over \$800 for 2 bedroom apartments in 2000.
- 23% of Boulder homeowners with a mortgage pay more than 30% of their income for housing. Over 50% of renters pay more than 30% of their income for housing.

**Sources:** Area Median Income: US Department of Housing & Urban Development; Housing Sales Prices: Boulder County Assessor's Office; Rent Affordability: Colorado Housing and Finance Authority; Average Rents: Apartment Association of Metro Denver; Mortgage and Rent Costs as a Percentage of Income: US Census Data, 2000

## Senior Services

### Aging of the Population

- There has been a substantial increase in the population in the 45 – 59 age group over the past decade, which essentially reflects the baby boom generation. As this groups ages, combined with increased longevity, the number of elderly will swell. Nationally, those age 65 and over are projected to comprise 20% of the total population by 2020.
- The median age in Boulder is expected to increase substantially over the next few decades, and is anticipated to peak in 2030, with a projected median age in 2030 of 51, compared to the current median age of 35.
- The first of the baby boomers turn 60 in 2006. 27% of people age 50 or older have both parents living; 44% age 60 and over have at least one parent living.
- As a result of the aging of the boomers, Boulder residents age 60 and over will compose 13% of the city's population in 2010, 19% in 2020, and 23% in 2025.
- The expected national population growth from 2000 to 2020 is 54%; during this same time period, the projected growth in the 65 and over population is 75%.
- Life expectancy will rise beyond its current level of 76.9 years (74.1 years for men, 79.5 for women).
- The mortality rate has declined as life expectancy has increased; death rates have decreased 19% for men age 65 to 74.
- Nationally, 12.8% of people age 65 and over are now in the work force.
- Nationally, 46% of those aged 65 and over live with a spouse; 20% live with adult children or other relatives; 30% live alone.

### ***Alzheimer's and Memory Loss***

- Each year 250,000 people nationally are diagnosed with Alzheimer's.
- There were 4.6 million Americans with Alzheimer's in 2000. By 2020 it is projected that there will be 5.7 million people with Alzheimer's, with 13.2 million by 2050.
- In Colorado 63,000 people now have Alzheimer's. This is expected to rise to 280,000 by 2050.
- Nationally, 35.8% of the population age 85 and over have moderate to severe memory impairment compared to 4% of those age 65-69.
- Nationally, 40% of those age 65 and above have cognitive impairment.

### ***Caregiving***

- 10% of those living with family caregivers would require institutionalization if family members did not care for them.
- Nationally, elderly caregivers with a history of chronic illness, combined with caregiver stress, have a 63% higher mortality rate than those who do not fit these criteria. More than one-third of caregivers provide intense and continuing care while suffering from poor health themselves; 54% have one or more chronic conditions.
- A 2002 study found that a majority of family caregivers provide 1-4 years of care; 20% provide care for five years or more.
- Nationally, 31% of caregivers age 65 and over rate their health as fair or poor; 46%-59% are clinically depressed; caregivers use two to three times the prescription drugs as the rest of the population; and, 43% of caregivers have household income less than \$30,000.

### ***Working Caregivers***

- By 2010 almost half of the workforce nationally will be caring for an elderly parent.
- In 2002, 64.2% of caregivers of elders nationally were employed full or part time.
- A national study reported 33% of working women decreased work hours due to demands of caregiving, 22% took leave of absence, and 16% quit jobs.

### ***Health Care Costs and Provider Changes***

- Nationally, adverse drug reactions cause 17% of all hospital admissions and 51% of deaths among the elderly.
- Nationally, 40% of elders with long term care needs have incomes at or below 150% of the federal poverty level.
- Few physicians will take new Medicare patients and more are eliminating Medicare coverage.
- There are fewer HMOs available in Boulder County now than in 2000.
- Premiums for health insurance continue to rise while coverage for services such as homecare and transportation to appointments is reduced.
- Federal and state cut backs are resulting in fewer services available to low-income older adults.
- National long-term care expenditures are expected to triple in the next 40 years.

### ***Prescription Medications***

- Adults age 65 and over consume 36% of prescription drugs and over 50% of over the counter drugs nationally. Three-quarters of those age 50 – 64 and 91% of those age 80 and over use prescription drugs.
- In Boulder County, 80% of those age 60 and over surveyed use prescriptions drugs; 39% report misuse.
- In Boulder County, 37% of people age 51-64 and 19% of those age 65 and over who are in poor health have taken less medications than prescribed due to high cost.
- Each year the cost of prescription medicine rises while insurance coverage diminishes.

### ***Depression and Suicide***

- Depression affects about 15 of every 100 adults over age 65 nationally; depression among older adults is under-diagnosed.
- Nationally, 61% of intense family caregivers suffer from depression.
- More than 25% of nation's suicides are committed by people 65 and over.
- White men over age 80 are six times more likely than the general population to commit suicide, making them the largest risk group in America.

## ***Grandparents Raising Grandchildren***

- Nationally, 2.4 million grandparents have primary responsibility for their grandchildren.
- In Colorado, 42.6% of 66,903 elders living with grandchildren are primary caregivers, matching the national average.
- Nationally, 34% of grandparent caregivers live with grandchildren without the presence of the parents of their grandchildren.
- Nationally, 21% of those age 60-69 live with grandchildren; of these, 21% are responsible for most of their grandchildren's basic needs.
- Fifteen to 20 people each month attend the new Boulder County support group for "Grandparents raising Grandkids."

## ***Finding Resources***

- One-third of working adults do not know where to look for information for their parents.
- 64% of working adults do not feel knowledgeable about how to prepare for a healthy old age.
- Women are twice as likely as men to say that they would benefit from talking with someone about caregiving situation.

**Sources:** *Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; National Center for Health Statistics; Denver Post; Colorado State University Cooperative Extension; US Department of Commerce Economics and Statistics Administration; American Association of Homes and Services for the Aging; US Census Data; Alzheimer's Association, Rocky Mountain Chapter; L.A. Times in Daily Camera; Federal Interagency Forum on Aging Related Statistics; National Family Caregivers Association; Administration on Aging; Journal of Gerontology; AARP; National Alliance for Caregiving; Colorado Department of Human Services; National Center on Women and Aging; Watson Wyatt Worldwide; Administration on Aging; Kaiser Family Foundation (Neifield, O'Brien and Feder); Boulder County Aging Services; Center on an Aging American Association for Geriatric Psychiatry; "Suicide in Colorado" The Colorado Trust; Colorado Department of Public Health and Education; National Institute of Mental Health, "Older Adults: Depression and Suicide Facts" May 2003; U.S. Census Bureau Brief, "Grandparents Living With Grandchildren: 2000", Longmont Senior Services, Feb. 2004.*

