I. **CALL TO ORDER AND REVIEW OF AGENDA**

II. **CITY MANAGER AND CITY ATTORNEY COMMENTS**

III. **OPEN DISCUSSION**

IV. **INFORMATIONAL PRESENTATIONS**
   
   A. Presentation by Tri-County Health Department (Estimated 20 Minutes)

V. **STAFF BRIEFINGS**
   
   A. Discussion Regarding Exploring City Careers (Estimated 15 Minutes)
   
   B. Discussion Regarding Public Land Dedication Cash-in-lieu Fees and Potential Public Art Funding (Estimated 30 Minutes)
   
   C. Executive Session pursuant to C.R.S. 24-6-402(4)(e), determining positions relative to matters that are subject to negotiations, developing strategy for negotiations, and instructing negotiators regarding the Thornton Water Project (Estimated 45 Minutes)
SYNOPSIS:

Tri-County Health Department will present on Thornton-specific substance abuse data and recommendations for reducing substance abuse in the City. The Tri-County Overdose Prevention Partnership strategic framework for local level opioid prevention work will be highlighted.

RECOMMENDATION:

For informational purposes only.

BUDGET/STAFF IMPLICATIONS:

None.

ALTERNATIVES:

For informational purposes only.

BACKGROUND (ANALYSIS/NEXT STEPS/HISTORY): (includes previous City Council action)

During the September 18, 2018 Planning Session, Tri-County Health Department provided an introduction to their function as a public health department, as well as, an overview of substance abuse and mental health issues within Adams County. Council requested a solution-focused follow-up presentation that details suggestions for reducing substance abuse in Thornton.
Opioid Misuse in Thornton: Current and Future Actions

Maura L. Proser, DrPH, MPH
September 17, 2019
### Prescription Opioid Overdose Deaths (Counts 2001-2018)

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Source: CDPHE, Vital Records
### Heroin Overdose Deaths (Counts 2001-2018)

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Source: CDPHE, Vital Records
Opioid Overdose Deaths (2017-2018)

http://opioid-tchdgis.opendata.arcgis.com

Opioid Overdose Deaths are defined as drug poisoning deaths (X40-X44, X60-X64, X85, Y10-Y14) with the mention of an opioid analgesic (T40.2, T40.3, T40.4). Opioid analgesics may be natural or semi synthetic opioids (T40.2), methadone (T40.3), or synthetic opioids (T40.4).

Source: Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Vital Records Program

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Heroin Overdose Deaths (2017-2018)

http://opioid-tchdgis.opendata.arcgis.com

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Heroin Overdose Deaths are defined as drug poisoning deaths (X40-X44, X60-X64, X85, Y10-Y14) with the mention of heroin (T40.1).

Source: Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Vital Records Program.
Youth Use

• Youth misuse of opioids remains low
  • Adams County High School students reporting taking a **prescription drug** without a prescription in the last 30 days: **5.1%** (2017)
  • Adams County High School students reporting ever using **heroin**: **2.4%** (2017)

• High-school aged youth more likely to consume alcohol, marijuana, nicotine
  • Adams County High School students reporting drinking **alcohol** in the last 30 days: **26.8%** (2017)
  • Adams County High School students reporting ever using **marijuana**: **32.8%** (2017)
  • Adams County High School students reporting **vaping** in the last 30 days: **25.7%** (2017)
Tri-County Overdose Prevention Partnership

Strategic Framework for Local Level Opioid Prevention Work

Youth Prevention
- Primary Prevention
- Coalitions
- Schools

Public Awareness
- Safe Use
- Safe Storage
- Safe Disposal
- Prevention

Provider Education
- Prescribing Practices
- PDMP

Safe Disposal
- State Program
- DEA Events
- Other disposal options

Harm Reduction
- Naloxone
- Syringe Access
- Public Safety

Treatment
- Increased Access
- Reduced Stigma

Comprehensive approach
No one strategy alone will impact the entire system. We must address this complex issue with a multi-pronged approach

Data and Evaluation
Surveillance of outcomes and evaluation of strategies is key to inform efforts, continuously improve, and document success
Risk and Protective Factors

- Primary Prevention
- Coalitions
- Schools
Assets and Accomplishments

• Adams 12 Five Star Schools
  • Whole School, Whole Child, Whole Community
  • Restorative Justice
• Mapleton Public Schools
• Anythink Libraries
• Adams County Youth Initiative
• The Link
Assets and Accomplishments

- Thornton Community Connections Department
- Thornton Parks and Recreation
  - Sports, Enrichment Classes
  - Youth and Teen Center
- Thornton Police Department – SROs, Citizens Police Academy, Public Safety, Violence Prevention
Assets and Accomplishments

• Wide variety of public awareness campaigns:
  • TakeMedsSeriously.org
  • Speak Now Colorado
  • Lift the Label
  • Bring Naloxone Home
  ✓ Many materials also available in Spanish

• Public Awareness Events
  • Thornton PD highlighted at 2019 International Overdose Awareness Day event
  • City of Thornton staff actively involved in the TCOPP Public Awareness Work Group

Public Awareness

• Safe Use
• Safe Storage
• Safe Disposal
• Prevention
Assets and Accomplishments

• TCOPP has sponsored two trainings offering continuing medical education for providers in Thornton in 2018 and 2019

• The Colorado Consortium for Prescription Drug Abuse Prevention has been established as an official provider education center to conduct this work state-wide

• Many medical associations have education opportunities for members
Assets and Accomplishments

• Thornton PD has a permanent safe-disposal box
• 3 permanent safe disposal boxes in Thornton
  • 12 total in Adams County
• Thornton PD also participates in DEA semi-annual Take Back Day events
• Thornton Fire staff active on TCOPP Safe Disposal WG
Safe Disposal

- State Program
- DEA Events
- Other disposal options
Assets and Accomplishments

• TCHD conducts harm reduction outreach and education in Thornton
  • Includes naloxone distribution
  • Syringe access not currently available in Thornton
  • Thornton residents likely travel to Aurora or Denver
• Thornton PD carries naloxone in patrol cars
• Thornton Fire carries naloxone
• Naloxone available at retail pharmacies across the state with no prescription
• Bring Naloxone Home campaign
MOST OPIOID OVERDOSES HAPPEN AT HOME

Naloxone stops an overdose and saves lives.
Assets and Accomplishments

- Community Reach Center provides substance use intervention and treatment services including medication-assisted treatment
- Clinica provides substance use intervention and treatment services including medication-assisted treatment
- BAART is a new Opioid Treatment Program in Adams County (in Brighton)
- Alternatives for Youth iTHRIVE program offers early intervention for youth
Looking Ahead – Actions to Consider

• Continue to be active in TCOPP
• Continue to use city’s channels to spread messages and public awareness campaigns
• Promote the what, where, why, and how of safe medication disposal
• Promote the what, where, why, and how of naloxone
• Hold public awareness events
  • Many materials and resources available to use
• Help end stigma – promote open conversations and be conscious of your language
Looking Ahead – Actions to Consider

• Hold naloxone trainings for community members
  • May be able to obtain no-cost kits for distribution
• Consider additional public places naloxone may be useful
  • Libraries, Rec Centers
• Law enforcement-Treatment partnerships
  • LEAD
  • Co-responder programs
• Mobile Take-Back Events – go to where people are
Looking Ahead

• Keep doing the great work you’re doing
• Think of ways you are already supporting your community by addressing the context and environments in which people (especially children) live and grow.
  • Early Childhood Education
  • Quality, Attainable Housing
  • Economic Stability

➢ These social and economic factors have direct impacts on health and are keys to early prevention
Thank you all for your commitment to making Thornton a healthy community.

Maura L. Proser, DrPH, MPH
mproser@tchd.org
720-200-1660
PLANNING SESSION COMMUNICATION

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<th>Agenda Item:</th>
<th>Agenda Location:</th>
<th>Goal(s):</th>
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Subject: Discussion Regarding Exploring City Careers

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<th>Approved by:</th>
<th>Ordinance previously introduced by:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mary Kent</td>
<td>Kevin S. Woods</td>
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Presenter(s): Mary Kent, CMO Services Administrator

SYNOPSIS:

Staff will brief Council on the upcoming collaborative effort among Thornton High School, 5 Star Education Foundation, and City staff to invite junior and senior students to apply for participation in an eight-week pilot program, Exploring City Careers, during the second quarter of the 2019-2020 school year.

The pilot program will include:

a. An eight-week pilot session to engage Thornton High School students in their municipal government and provide potential career path information.

b. A mid-session to consider continuation of the program into the 2020-2021 school year, with necessary changes and enhancements.

c. Final conclusion of the pilot program to compile and evaluate student, administration, and staff feedback to report out to Council with next steps.

RECOMMENDATION:

For informational purposes only.

BUDGET/STAFF IMPLICATIONS:

Staff time – 640 interactive hours with students per session.

ALTERNATIVES:

For informational purposes only.

BACKGROUND (ANALYSIS/NEXT STEPS/HISTORY): (includes previous City Council action)
Exploring City Careers

☑ Partner with 5 Star Education Foundation Executive Director Shannon Hancock to provide a pilot program inviting students (juniors and seniors) to learn about career paths within the City of Thornton.
☑ The City Manager’s office will coordinate / oversee the program
☑ 2nd quarter of the 2019 – 2020 school year; quarter begins 10/10; Ends 12/18
  • Eight sessions; eight stations - 1 session per week: 2 students per station per session
  • Wednesdays 2:00 – 4:00 pm – 1st session 10/16; final session 12/11
☑ Stations
  • Budget / Contracts / Finance / Fleet / Purchasing
  • City Development / Economic Development
  • Engineering / Construction – Infrastructure
  • Human Resources / Courts
  • Information Technology / City Clerk / Communications
  • Parks / Facility Maintenance
  • Recreation
  • Water Resources / Resources / Treatment / Quality
PLANNING SESSION COMMUNICATION

Meeting Date: September 17, 2019
Agenda Item: B
Agenda Location: N/A
Goal(s): N/A
Legal Review: N/A
1st Reading
2nd Reading

Subject: Discussion Regarding Public Land Dedication Cash-in-lieu Fees and Potential Public Art Funding

Recommended by: Jeff Coder

Approved by: Kevin S. Woods

Ordinance previously introduced by:

Presenter(s): Robin Brown, Senior City Development Analyst
Grant Penland, Planning Director

SYNOPSIS:

New developments are required to provide land and improvements for parks, open spaces, and trails in the City, a process referred to as public land dedication (PLD). If the available land does not meet the criteria in the City Code, or if insufficient land is available, a cash-in-lieu payment is provided to the City based on the per-square-foot fees in the approved Fees and Charges Resolution. Those funds are designated for park, open space, and/or trail land purchases and related improvements. The current fees were last updated in 2007 and do not provide sufficient funding due to land and improvement cost increases over the last 12 years.

Public art funding is currently limited due to competing needs and specified spending requirements from grants and other revenue sources. Public art enhances community aesthetics and potentially mitigates some effects of nonresidential development, which typically has limited impacts on the City's parks, trails, and open space system. Therefore, nonresidential PLD cash-in-lieu fees could be utilized as an additional source of funding for public art.

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends Alternative Nos. 1 and 2, direct staff to prepare a revised Fees and Charges Resolution to incorporate the proposed cash-in-lieu fees, as well as City Code amendments to allow nonresidential PLD cash-in-lieu fees to be used for public art. This will provide more adequate funding for City land purchases and site improvements based on current values and costs, and provide an additional funding option for public art. Council would approve the amount of nonresidential PLD cash-in-lieu designated for public art during the annual budget process.

BUDGET/STAFF IMPLICATIONS:

The PLD cash-in-lieu fees the City receives annually vary based on the amount and type of development and whether parks, open spaces, and/or trails can be provided that meet City Code requirements. The proposed fee changes would provide more adequate funding for City land purchases and site improvements based on current values and costs. Additional public art funding could be available if PLD cash-in-lieu fees were allowed to be used for that purpose, although the specific amount of funding depends on annual development activities. If PLD cash-in-lieu were used for art, that amount would not be available for other park, open space, or trail improvements or purchases.
ALTERNATIVES:

1. Direct staff to prepare a revised Fees and Charges Resolution with the proposed PLD cash-in-lieu fees for formal consideration at a future Council meeting.
2. Direct staff to prepare City Code amendments to allow nonresidential PLD cash-in-lieu fees to be used for public art.
3. Take other action as directed by Council.
4. Take no action on this item at this time.

BACKGROUND (ANALYSIS/NEXT STEPS/HISTORY): (includes previous City Council action)

PLD Cash-in-Lieu

PLD required for residential development is based on the following formula:

\[
\frac{(\text{# of proposed dwelling units}) \times (\text{# of projected persons per dwelling unit})}{1000 \text{ residents} \times 10 \text{ acres}} = \text{Acres required to be dedicated}
\]

Nonresidential developments are required to provide eight percent of the subdivision’s gross land area as PLD. Developments with a mix of residential and nonresidential uses provide PLD based on the percentage of each.

If all or some of the required PLD cannot be satisfied, then cash-in-lieu is required. PLD cash-in-lieu amounts have not been updated since 2007, and the current values are insufficient to cover the cost of the City purchasing raw land and making the associated park, trail, or open space improvements.

Staff proposes to update the PLD cash-in-lieu values as indicated in the chart below. These fees would apply only when the development cannot provide the PLD required by the City Code. Fees could be indexed to inflation moving forward. Council could also choose to implement the fees with a phased-in approach due to the significant recommended increase.

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<tr>
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<th>Current Total per SF</th>
<th>Proposed per SF</th>
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<td>Nonresidential</td>
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$^A$ The proposed land values were calculated based on an assessment of undeveloped land in Thornton, excluding land located in the floodway, parcels less than one acre, and land owned by the City and school districts. Land was sorted as residential or nonresidential, and land zoned “planned development” was evaluated and categorized appropriately. Sales data was evaluated based on geographic areas, and land costs were determined for both residential and nonresidential.

$^B$ Improvement costs were calculated based on park development expenditures, since trails and open space improvements are very site dependent. Five recent park projects were reviewed.
using the improvements valuations specified on the permits. Costs were converted to 2018 dollars based on Consumer Price Index increases, and then an average cost for improvements was determined.

Public Art Funding

Funding for public art currently comes from the general fund and the Thornton Arts, Sciences and Humanities Council (TASHCO), special revenue from Adams County Open Space, and from various grants. Competing needs, specified spending requirements, and limited grant opportunities affect the amount of money available for public art. An additional source of funds could be provided by allowing nonresidential PLD cash-in-lieu fees to be used for public art.

Using nonresidential PLD cash-in-lieu funds for public art would reduce the amount of money available for parks, open space, and trails projects. However, nonresidential development typically has limited impacts on those systems, and public art could potentially mitigate some of the effects of a nonresidential development. Council would approve the amount of nonresidential PLD cash-in-lieu designated for public art during the annual budget process. Available funding will fluctuate based on developments in process.
Public Land Dedication
Cash-in-lieu Fees and
Potential Public Art Funding

September 17, 2019
Purpose
Discuss potential increases to the current land and improvements values utilized for public land dedication cash-in-lieu payments. Discuss allowing nonresidential cash-in-lieu fees to be used for public art.

Agenda
• Public Land Dedication
• Cash-in-lieu Fees
• Public Art Funding
• Alternatives and Next Steps
Public Land Dedication (PLD)

Code requires land for parks, open spaces, & trails to be dedicated to the City

– If all/some cannot be satisfied by PLD, then cash-in-lieu required

– Cash-in-lieu currently designated for parks, open spaces, and trails projects
Cash-in-lieu Fees

Current fees

- Residential: $1.50 per SF
- Nonresidential: $3.00 per SF

Fees intended to cover City costs for acquiring and improving the land

- Last updated in 2007
- Land & improvement costs have increased significantly
- 2014-2018 collections
  - Nonresidential: $1.0M ($782,000 for Amazon)
  - Residential: $153,000
Cash-in-lieu Methodology

Residential
  – PLD acres required based on number of dwelling units and projected persons in development

Nonresidential
  – 8% of subdivision’s gross land area required as PLD

Cash-in-lieu required for any unmet PLD
  – (SF not met by PLD) x (fee per SF) = cash-in-lieu
  – Nonresidential example
    • 100 acre development provides 7 acre park (7% met)
    • 1% not met = 1 acre (43,560 SF) x $3.00 = $130,680
Proposed Cash-in-lieu Fee Calculations

Land values vary by area of City and zoning
  – Evaluated undeveloped land as residential or nonresidential
  – Eliminated land in the floodway, parcels < 1 acre, land owned by the City, school districts
  – Average land cost calculated (weighted)

Improvement costs
  – 5 recent park projects evaluated, costs converted to 2018 dollars based on CPI increases
  – Average improvement cost calculated (parks only)
Proposed Cash-in-lieu Fees

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Notes

- Fees only apply when PLD not met
- Could index to inflation moving forward
- Requires Fees and Charges Resolution approval
Public Art Funding Sources

Current
- General Fund / TASHCO
- Special revenue from Adams County Open Space
- Grants

Challenges
- Competing needs
- Specified spending requirements
- Limited opportunities
Allow nonresidential PLD cash-in-lieu funds to be used for public art

- Amount to be approved annually by Council during budget process
- Nonresidential has limited impact on parks and open space system
- Public art enhances community aesthetics, potentially mitigates some effects of nonresidential development
- Provides an additional funding source with amount fluctuating based on development

Requires a City Code amendment
Alternatives and Next Steps

1. Update the Fees & Charges Resolution with the recommended per SF costs for land & improvements
2. Allow nonresidential PLD cash-in-lieu to be used for public art
3. Take other action as directed by Council
4. No further action at this time

Next steps, if Council selects option 1 &/or 2

– Draft ordinance and fee resolution
– Stakeholder outreach
– Public hearing