



## **The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act**

**<< Helping Disadvantaged Communities >>**

May 26, 2010

**[www.colorado.gov/recovery](http://www.colorado.gov/recovery)**



**Larry Mingo** is a happy man these days. The 52-year-old from Denver had been struggling to stay afloat since the deli where he worked as cook closed a year or two ago. After losing his job, he became homeless for about six months but managed to stay off the streets by sleeping at the homes of friends and relatives. He worked temporary jobs and often looked for work at local workforce centers.

“It was pretty hectic. You didn’t have any steady payroll coming in. It was a day by day situation,” Mr. Mingo said.

Last fall, while applying for food stamps, Mr. Mingo learned about a job training program at the Denver Office of Economic

Development. A counselor at that office referred him to Coolerado, a Denver company that makes super energy efficient air conditioners. In September 2009, Coolerado hired Mr. Mingo to work on the manufacturing line. The training program administered by the Denver Office of Economic Development paid for bus passes, clothes and half of Mr. Mingo’s salary for 6 months. Those funds come from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act. So far, the company has hired 10 people through this program and has been paid \$31,000 through the Recovery Act.

Mr. Mingo says he loves the Recovery Act. “It got me back on my feet. It pays for my rent, my food and my basic needs,” he said. “If it hadn’t been for this, I’d be out on the street.”

Now, Mr. Mingo has an apartment and rides the bus to and from his job. He listens to old rock music on a walkman while he is assembling the parts for the air conditioners.

Mr. Mingo can’t say enough about how much he appreciates his job and the Recovery Act.

“It turned my life around. Now I can look forward to every day coming to work.”

Gov Bill Ritter Jr.



In February 2009, President Barack Obama signed the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 in Colorado. The landmark law will pump \$787 billion into the economy to create jobs, support those in need and invest in infrastructure and growth industries. Colorado expects to receive more than \$7.1 billion in the next two years. The largest portion of funds provides tax relief for working families and businesses. The remainder is a combination of direct aid to struggling families, loans and grants that come to Colorado through more than 140 different programs. In addition to the funds described above, Colorado also is competing for and winning a wide range of competitive grants available through the Recovery Act, mainly in education, broadband, health information technology and renewable energy.

The day after the Recovery Act was signed, Gov. Bill Ritter appointed an oversight panel called the Colorado Economic Recovery and Accountability Board that is charged with ensuring that Recovery Act dollars are spent wisely and with full transparency. Gov. Ritter has directed his staff and state agencies to work diligently to maximize the impact of the funds to create jobs, improve infrastructure, support families in need, and boost the New Energy Economy.

This report offers an overview of the funds coming to Colorado and how they affect disadvantaged communities. **The report is based on the latest information available. More grants and awards are expected to be announced in future months.**

[www.colorado.gov/recovery](http://www.colorado.gov/recovery)  
**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The Recovery Act is a steady two-year plan that is improving the economy through a sound strategy that directs funds in key areas of need. First, the Recovery Act reduces taxes for individuals, families and businesses while also strengthening the safety net so that struggling families can stay in their homes and put food on the table. Second, the Recovery Act invests in education and healthcare programs, especially those that serve low income children and families. Third, the Act pays for a variety of infrastructure projects to create jobs. And finally, the Act invests in growth industries, including healthcare information technology, high-speed Internet and the New Energy Economy, to shift the economy in a healthier direction.

The Recovery Act benefits many segments of the American population, from babies to seniors. Well over 3 million Coloradans are directly impacted by the Act, and that includes disadvantaged communities. Of the \$7.1 billion expected to come to Colorado through the Recovery Act, one-fourth of those funds directly benefit disadvantaged communities and another 50 percent of the funds will indirectly help these neighborhoods. Some examples:

- 500 disadvantaged adults in the Denver area will get green job training.
- More than 407,000 low-income Coloradans are receiving extra food stamp benefits.
- More than 500,000 Coloradans received an extra \$250 check from the Social Security Administration to help make ends meet.
- More than 2,200 low-income individuals and families across Colorado have received free weatherization work that will reduce their utility bills.
- 52,000 low-income college students will receive up to \$500 more in tuition assistance for the current school year.
- 15,000 low-income Coloradans have received help paying their heating bills.
- 11,133 low-income seniors have received extra free meals.
- More than 300,000 low-income children and their families are receiving healthcare and other services through Medicaid that were preserved due to Recovery Act funds.
- 65,000 women and children are served through the Child Health Plan Plus program, which would have been cut without Recovery Act funds.
- Tens of thousands of low-income, disabled and homeless school children are getting additional services through school-based programs.
- More than 3,500 low-income youth ages 15-24 have received summer jobs and valuable work experience.

More than a year since the Recovery Act was signed into law in Denver, it is clear that the landmark law has responded to needs in our disadvantaged communities. From medical care to affordable housing and job training, the Recovery Act has been supporting our most vulnerable people at a time

when they need it the most. And this is not the end of the story. More competitive grants are expected to be awarded in future months.

### **Recovery Act funds that directly impact disadvantaged communities:**

Education - Title I Part A	\$111,000,000
Education - Title I School Improvement	\$33,800,000
Homeless Education - Title X	\$925,000
HeadStart	\$8,000,000
Higher Ed - Pell Grants	\$18,000,000
Vocational Rehabilitation	\$7,300,000
Social Security \$250 One-Time Payment	\$174,300,000
Medicaid (FMAP)	\$797,000,000
Food Stamps (SNAP)	\$180,000,000
Food Stamp Processing	\$1,000,000
Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)	\$444,000
Emergency Food Assistance Program	\$1,300,000
Aging Nutrition Services	\$1,200,000
Temporary Aid for Needy Families (TANF)	\$68,000,000
Child Care Assistance	\$21,000,000
Child Support Enforcement	\$6,400,000
Child Welfare	\$3,000,000
Community Health Centers (FQHCs)	\$16,800,000
pathways out of poverty - job training	\$3,600,000
Youth Summer Jobs / Training	\$11,800,000
Senior Jobs	\$240,000
Independent Living	\$243,000

Weatherization	\$80,000,000
Homeless Prevention (Direct Urban Grants)	\$7,400,000
Project-Based Rental Assistance	\$35,500,000
Rural Housing	\$81,400,000
Ute Tribal Water	\$1,000,000
Health Center Services	\$7,500,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1,678,152,000</b>

### Recovery Act funds that indirectly affect disadvantaged communities:

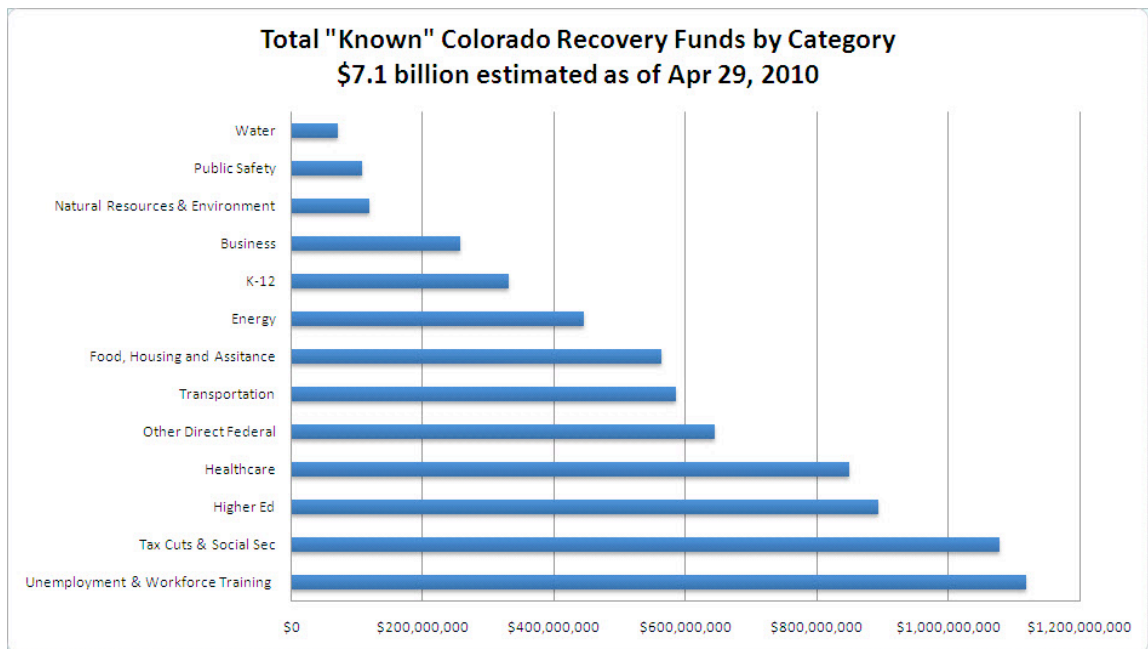
State Fiscal Stabilization Funds	\$760,000,000
"Making Work Pay" Tax Cuts	\$900,000,000
First Time Homebuyer Tax Credit	\$3,073,000
Education - IDEA Parts B, C	\$161,000,000
Education Through Technology - Title IID	\$7,000,000
Statewide Longitudinal Data System	\$17,400,000
Teacher Residency	\$8,200,000
Higher Ed - Work Study	\$2,700,000
National School Lunch Program	\$1,000,000
Education Impact Aid Construction	\$1,000,000
Community Services Block Grants	\$8,600,000
Extended Unemployment Insurance	\$920,600,917
Increased Unemployment Insurance	\$190,832,275
Job Training and Placement	\$26,000,000
State extended UI benefits	\$91,756,552

Unemployment Insurance Modernization	\$127,000,000
Wastewater (Clean Water Program)	\$31,000,000
Drinking Water	\$34,000,000
Housing Assistance Credit	\$45,000,000
Neighborhood Stabilization	\$50,000,000
Community Development Block Grants	\$10,000,000
Public Housing Capitol Fund	\$40,000,000
Transit Capital and West Corridor	\$143,000,000
Violence Against Women Act	\$2,000,000
Victims of Crime Act	\$768,000
USDA business loans	\$1,400,000
SBA loans	\$256,217,979
broadband infrastructure	\$5,800,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$3,845,348,723</b>

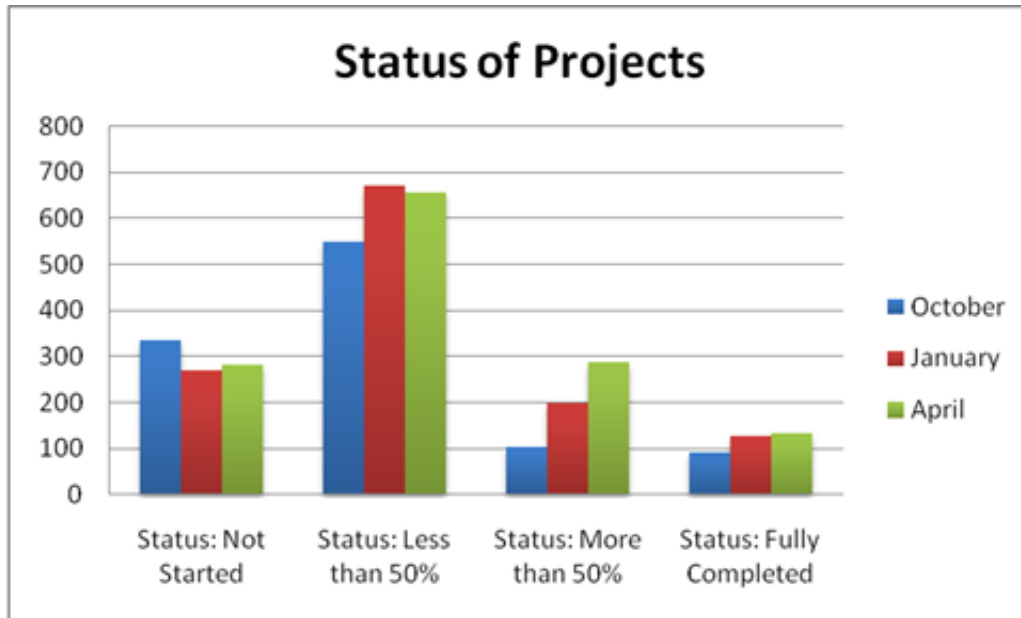
## OTHER WAYS THE RECOVERY ACT IS HELPING COLORADO

- More than 25,000 Coloradans are saving money on purchases of energy-saving appliances and home upgrades thanks to an \$18 million rebate program operated by the Governor's Energy Office.
- Roughly 1.8 million families have been bringing home an additional \$60-\$80 a month in their paychecks thanks to the Making Work Pay tax cut.
- 6,200 households are saving up to \$8,000 with their first home purchase.
- Thousands of laid-off workers are paying hundreds of dollars less per month for health care coverage through COBRA.
- More than 300,000 people obtained job search assistance.
- 82 roadway improvement projects using more than \$338 million have begun construction, 18 projects have been completed, and more than 19,000 people were hired to work on those projects.
- Construction projects at seven airports worth \$36.7 million are under way or complete.

- 31 vital water improvement projects worth \$60 million are underway.
- About a dozen local agencies have taken advantage of bond programs, financing almost \$900 million in capital projects and saving more than \$150 million in interest.
- Correction facilities and public colleges and universities across Colorado have preserved thousands of jobs with almost \$700 million in state budget stabilization funds.
- More than 600 Colorado companies are winning grants and contracts.
- Researchers at universities across Colorado have been awarded hundreds of Recovery Act grants worth more than \$244 million, allowing them to retain or hire more than 200 full-time equivalent jobs.







### Jobs and spending data:

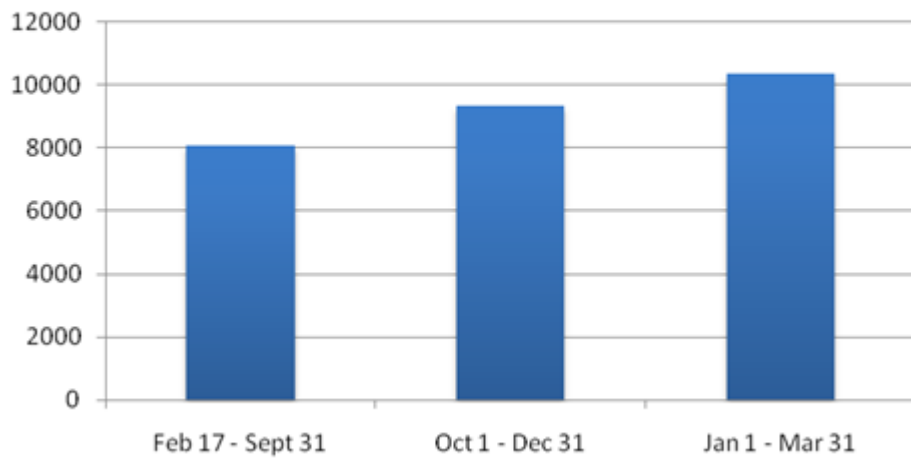
Every three months since October 2009, thousands of recipients of Recovery Act grants, contracts and loans have been submitting information to the federal government about job creation/retention and spending and project status. This information, submitted to comply with Section 1512 of the Recovery Act, is made public on the national Recovery Act website, [www.recovery.gov](http://www.recovery.gov). The Governor's Office in Colorado also compiles its own reports and posts them on the state website, [www.colorado.gov/recovery](http://www.colorado.gov/recovery).

On April 30, 2010, the latest round of 1512 information was released. Here is a summary of the Colorado data:

Total number of Colorado grants subject to 1512 reporting	1,423
Total dollars awarded by recipients included in 1512 process	\$3.6 billion
Total dollars received by recipients included in 1512 process	\$1.06 billion
Total dollars spent by recipients included in 1512 process	\$929 million
Total full-time equivalent jobs reported by recipients included in 1512 process	10,342.6*

\*for the period between Jan. 1 and March 31, 2010

## Full-Time Equivalent Jobs



## Details of Recovery Act programs that impact

### Disadvantaged Coloradans

#### UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS AND JOB TRAINING:

##### **Extended Unemployment Benefits:**

The federal government approved extensions of benefits prior to the passage of the Recovery Act, and then further extended them through the Recovery Act. This means that people who have been involuntarily laid off can receive up to 59 weeks of benefits, including the 26 weeks provided by state law. The Recovery Act extends benefits an additional 20 weeks (for a total of 79 weeks). As of June 30, 2010, more than 130,000 received additional benefits of more than \$920 million through the Emergency Unemployment Compensation (EUC) program.

The Colorado General Assembly also passed a law that allows the state to use Recovery Act funds for additional unemployment benefits. As of June 30, 2010, more than 23,000 people receiving extended benefits through the State Extended Benefits (SEB) program. The total benefit so far has been more \$91 million.

##### **Increased Unemployment Benefits:**

People receiving unemployment checks of any type are receiving \$25 more a week. As of June 30, 2010, more than 289,000 individuals have received the additional \$25 amount for a total of more than \$190 million in Federal Additional Compensation payments. Typically unemployment benefits are taxed as income, but under the bill, the first \$2,400 of benefits is deductible or tax free.

##### **Re-employment and Training:**

Colorado will receive funds through several grants from the U.S. Department of Labor to provide job training, job placement and support services for workers who lose their jobs as well as those who are unemployed for other reasons. The programs will be administered through local workforce agencies, but will be coordinated and tracked through the Colorado Department of Labor and Employment. These funds include:

- \$6.2 million to the state in formula grants through the Wagner-Peyser Act.
- \$4.8 million to the state in formula grants through the Workforce Investment Act for adult job training and support services.
- \$14.4 million to the state in formula grants through the Workforce Investment Act for adult dislocated workers.
- Potential grants through a competitive program for High-growth industry training that was amount to \$750 million nationwide.

##### **Youth training and support:**

The Colorado Department of Labor and Employment expects to receive funds through several grants to help train young people enter the workforce. They include:

- \$11.8 million to Colorado to help train young people, ages 15 to 24, to enter the workforce through paid summer jobs.
- The potential for grants through a competitive program called YouthBuild, offering \$50 million nationwide to help young people finish high school and learn housing construction job skills through work on low-income and affordable housing projects.
- Formula funds through the Job Corps Program, offering \$250 million nationwide, to support construction and modernization of residential facilities for at-risk youth. It is unclear how much Colorado will receive.

**More than 3,500 young people were placed in summer jobs or other positions across Colorado.**



***"I want to do something that gives back to the community and helps underprivileged youth. This helps me see how things work."***

- Julia Kirklen, a Denver teen who spent the summer of 2009 working with other youth at the Denver Youth Workforce Office

#### **Rural Nurses Training:**

Otero Junior College and Trinidad State Junior College received a \$5 million grant from the US Department of Labor to recruit and train about 700 nurses to serve in an 11-county region in southern Colorado.

#### **Community Service jobs for seniors:**

Colorado will receive \$240,104 to help low-income seniors who are 55 years old or older and have poor employment prospects. The program pays minimum wage to seniors who are placed in community service jobs for up to 20 hours a week. There is a 10% percent match requirement. Services will be provided through the Senior Community Service Employment Program. There are 25 people working in this program in the Denver metro area and 12 southern counties. As of April 2010, \$144,986 had been spent.

#### **Employment support for people with disabilities:**

The U.S. Department of Education is distributing funds for three programs that help disabled people gain employment and live independently. The money will be given to states according to a formula and will be handled by the Colorado Department of Human Services. All the funds must be obligated by Sept. 30, 2011. The programs include:

- \$7.3 million from the Rehabilitation Services Administration to help people with disabilities obtain jobs. There is no matching fund requirement. As of April 2010, \$1.2 million has been spent and 5,298 people were served. Almost 10 full-time equivalent positions were created with these funds.
- \$242,913 for independent living services, including peer support, advocacy and independent living skills training at the 10 Colorado Centers for Independent Living. As of April 2010, \$20,308 had been spent.
- \$497,578 for services for visually-impaired people that focus on helping these people live independently and stay active.

- The federal government is distributing \$87.5 million nationwide in competitive grants to non-profit organizations for independent living programs.

### **High Demand and Green Jobs Grants:**

The U.S. Department of Labor has designated \$750 million across the country for competitive grants for worker training and placement in high-growth jobs. Within that fund, \$500 million in competitive grants is dedicated to programs to prepare workers for jobs in renewable energy and energy efficiency as established in the Green Jobs Act of 2007. On June 24, 2009, the DOL issued a solicitation for grant applications for this program, detailing five different categories of grant funding. The Colorado Department of Labor and Employment submitted a statewide application in all five categories on Oct. 20, 2009. The priority for the rest of the funds will be to prepare workers for jobs in health care. . In January 2010, the US Department of Labor awarded Mi Casa Resource Center for Women Inc. a \$3.6 million grant through the Pathways Out of Poverty program. This grant will provide green job training to 500 people.

## **BUSINESS:**

### **Small business loans:**

The Recovery Act dedicates funds to ensure access to several loans through the Small Business Administration. Since the Recovery Act was signed, the Colorado SBA office has approved 654 7(a) and 504 loans worth \$330 million. The loan programs are:

- 504 loans: To help small businesses with fixed asset projects, including purchasing land and improvements, existing buildings, grading, street improvements, utilities, parking lots and landscaping; construction of new facilities or modernizing, renovating or converting existing facilities; purchasing long-term machinery and equipment. The SBA is directed to collect no fee or to reduce fees. These competitive grants will be available until Sept. 30, 2013.
- 7 (a) Loan Guarantee Program: To help business owners operate, acquire or expand an existing business. Loan fees are also removed or reduced. Available until Sept. 30, 2012.
- Business Stabilization Program: Competitive loans for small businesses that are having trouble paying their existing loans. These funds will stay available until Sept. 30, 2014.
- Micro-loan Program: Small loans for start-up, newly established or growing small businesses. These loans will go through non-profit community based lenders to the borrowers. The average loan size is \$13,000. Funds will remain available until Sept. 30, 2011.
- ARC loans: viable small businesses can borrow up to \$35,000 to make payments of principal and interest, on one or more existing, qualifying small business loans for up to 6 months. This includes credit card obligations, capital leases, bills to vendors/suppliers. This is designed to help businesses facing immediate financial hardship. The program was announced May 18, 2009. As of early October, 2009, the agency had approved 30 ARC loans worth \$928,000.

### **Rural Business Programs:**

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Rural Development office is distributing loans and grants totaling more than \$3 trillion to save and create jobs in rural areas. The programs include:

- Business & Industry Guaranteed Loan – provides incentives for business lending in rural communities. In January 2010, the USDA awarded two loan guarantees: a \$796,000 loan to a business group in Crestone for the construction of two new commercial buildings and a \$632,000 loan to the Dance of the Rockies studio in Durango to purchase property.

- Rural Business Enterprise Grant – facilitates the development of small and emerging rural businesses, helps fund distance learning networks, and helps fund employment-related training programs.
- Farm Direct Operating Loan Program -- assists eligible family farmers and ranchers in building and sustaining successful farm operations.

## **TRANSPORTATION:**

### **Transit:**

There are several grant programs to help with transit needs. Colorado also has been allocated \$103 million in Capital Investment Grants for transit projects. Most of the money - \$90.2 million - will go to transit agencies in urban areas for capital projects such as new transit facilities or new vehicles.

- Regional Transportation District – Working on more than 25 projects worth \$132.5 million from a variety of programs. These projects include: installing smart card technology for fare boxes, capital maintenance on bus and rail systems, \$40 million for the West Corridor light rail and construction at Denver Union Station. As of April 2010, RTD had spent almost \$80 million on the projects.
- City of Colorado Springs – allocated approximately \$8.8 million; \$4,550,000 has been obligated
- City of Fort Collins – \$3,403,060 has been allocated for work and \$51,094 has been spent
- Mesa County – moving forward with a \$2.5 million project at a transit maintenance facility
- City of Greeley – has a \$2 million allocation and moving forward with a \$13,000 safety rail retrofit for disabled and senior riders
- City of Pueblo – moving forward with three projects: \$1.8 million for busses, \$25,264 for replacement of a support vehicle, \$41,400 for fare box parts

The remaining \$12.5 million in transit funds will go to rural areas and will be managed by CDOT. About \$10.3 million will be used to fund a new bus maintenance facility in Summit County. Half of the funds must be obligated by Sept. 1, 2009 and the other half by March 5, 2010. There are “Buy America” provisions in these grants, calling for the purchase U.S.-made goods for the projects.

## **EDUCATION AND BROADBAND:**

### **State Fiscal Stabilization Fund (SFSF):**

Colorado will receive approximately \$760 million through the Recovery Act which is designated for maintaining funding levels for education in the face of dwindling state and local revenues. More than \$621 million must be spent on K-12, post-secondary or early childhood education. Awarded by formula to governors, in exchange for each state’s commitment to advance essential education reforms: (1) making improvements in teacher effectiveness and ensuring that all schools have highly qualified teachers, (2) making progress toward college and career-ready standards and rigorous assessments that will improve both teaching and learning, (3) improving achievement in low-performing schools, by providing intensive support and effective interventions in schools that need them most, and (4) gathering information to improve student learning, teacher performance, and college and career readiness through enhanced data systems that track progress. The remaining \$138 million is allocated for budget stabilization and discretionary spending (i.e., public safety, education, other government services). The Governor’s Office of State Planning and Budget (OSPB), working closely with the Joint Budget Committee, have been working with the U.S. Department of Education to distribute the funds in a way that meets the budgetary needs of Colorado while adhering to federal requirements. Colorado is

dedicating \$621.8 million over three years for higher education institutions. About \$70 million of the Government Services Funds are supporting jobs at the Department of Corrections. About \$10 million will be used to prepare for “Race to the Top” competitive programs to enhance Colorado’s position relative to this significant opportunity. The remaining funds are being used for future budget balancing if needed and ARRA administrative costs, if necessary.

The chart below provides the expected breakout of ARRA funds by institution:

<b>Institution</b>	<b>FY 2008-2009</b>	<b>FY 2009-2010</b>	<b>FY 2010-2011</b>
Adams State College	\$2,459,127	\$7,207,904	\$1,413,343
Mesa State College	\$4,117,215	\$11,700,892	\$2,387,079
Metropolitan State College of Denver	\$9,934,844	\$24,765,859	\$4,665,091
Western State College	\$2,280,870	\$6,196,492	\$1,412,354
Colorado State University System	\$33,271,484	\$80,088,438	\$19,566,800
Fort Lewis College	\$3,978,508	\$7,752,908	\$2,843,580
University of Colorado System	\$49,995,467	\$119,390,747	\$35,003,398
Colorado School of Mines	\$4,443,761	\$12,463,207	\$2,845,658
University of Northern Colorado	\$8,909,433	\$23,222,224	\$5,793,766
Community College System	\$25,300,005	\$69,953,805	\$14,959,668
Local District Junior Colleges	\$3,288,323	\$8,414,708	\$2,154,256
Area Vocational Schools	\$2,697,018	\$5,351,059	\$1,649,106
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$150,676,055</b>	<b>\$376,508,243</b>	<b>\$94,694,099</b>

Source: Governor’s Office of State Planning and Budget

### **Race to the Top:**

Two competitive grants worth a total of \$4.3 billion will be divided among about 12 states who propose ambitious reforms in K-12 education. One grant is worth \$4 billion and the other is worth \$350 million. On Jan. 19, 2010, Colorado submitted an application requesting \$377 million. Lieutenant Governor Barbara O’Brien coordinated the application and conducted extensive public outreach for input. More than 600 people helped develop the proposal. About 134 school districts serving 94 percent of the 802,000 K-12 students in Colorado supported the state’s application. To support the application, Gov. Ritter issued an executive order creating a Colorado Council for Educator Effectiveness. By the end of this year, the council will define teacher and principal effectiveness and design a high-quality system of evaluation. The proposal calls for providing incentives for improved performance and opportunities for innovation. Proposed investments include professional development for newly-adopted academic standards, creating an integrated data system that links agencies and provides more immediate information, and develops a Colorado Turnaround Center. Colorado was named one of the 16 finalists for the first round of funds, but only 2 other states won that round. Colorado is applying again for the second round of funds in mid 2010.

### **Title IA:**

Colorado received an allocation of \$111.1 million allocation to support improving the academic achievement of disadvantaged students at schools with high percentages of low-income students. Title I funds are disbursed by the Colorado Department of Education according to a federal formula, based upon approved applications submitted by school districts. Eighty-five percent of the state’s total Title I, Part A funds (including regular FY 2009 Title I, Part A funds) must be obligated at the state and local level

by Sept. 30, 2010. Any remaining Title I, Part A funds will be available for obligation at the state and local level until Sept. 30, 2011. The state also expects to receive \$33.8 million in January 2010 for Title I schools that are persistently low-performing (this program is called the Title I School Improvement program).

**Title I School Improvement grants:**

Colorado was awarded \$33.8 million for Title I schools that are persistently low-performing.

**Title I-D:**

Colorado received 4863,346 in grants for Delinquent Institution Grants that were distributed by formula to Title I schools.

**Individuals with Disabilities Education Act:**

Colorado has received \$80.5 million through the federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act for students and children with disabilities. This represents half of Colorado's total allocation of \$161 million for IDEA parts B and C. These funds are available through three programs:

- Part B (section 611) formula grants totaling \$148.7 million in Colorado, will be given to state education authorities and then to local schools to improve services for children and youth with disabilities by making short-term investments that can have long-term benefits. The state has announced allocations to school districts around Colorado. Ten Colorado school districts will soon receive a total of \$4.4 million for the current school year, while the majority of the IDEA funding will be for FY 2009-10. All Part B, section 611 funds must be obligated by the state by September 20, 2011.
- Another Part B formula grant program (section 619), totaling \$5.3 million in Colorado, will help schools expand the availability and range of placement options for preschoolers (ages three to five) with disabilities by developing the capacity of public and private preschool programs to serve them. All Part B, section 619 funds must be obligated by the state by September 20, 2011.
- The IDEA part C program for infants and toddlers is distributing \$7,954,827 million across Colorado. These grants will help fund early intervention services for birth through two-year old children being served by the 20 Community Centered Boards and increase funding for statewide initiatives to improve services for infants and toddlers with developmental delays or disabilities. As of April 2010, \$2.2 million had been spent, 614 infants and toddlers were served and 40.76 full-time equivalent jobs were created.

**Education for Homeless Children and Youth Grants:**

The state received \$924,815 in Title X McKinney-Vento formula funds from the federal government on April 10, 2009. Grant awards were made in August 2009 to 17 school districts and BOCES across Colorado. All funds through this program must be obligated by Sept. 30, 2011. The funds are designed to help homeless children enroll in, attend and succeed in school.

**Enhancing Education Through Technology (Title IID):**

Colorado was awarded \$3.5 million to help school districts improve the use of technology in curricula and to help all students become technologically literate by the end of 8<sup>th</sup> grade. Half of the money will be distributed by formula related to Title I criteria. The rest will be given out through a competitive process developed by the state.

**Early Head Start/Head Start:**

Colorado expects to receive almost \$8 million from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to expand capacity at pre-schools, improve services and establish advisory councils for early childhood



programs. The Salida School District won \$883,926 to start an early head start program. Denver Head Start received \$612,000 to expand its program. Community Partnership for Child Development in Colorado Springs won \$418,950 to expand and serve 57 additional children. Adams County Head Start won funding that will allow them to serve an additional 75 children. The Durango 4C Council won almost \$700,000 to serve 36 young children in Southwest Colorado. The Otero Junior College Foundation won a \$1 million grant to expand early head start in Pueblo and Bent counties. The Longmont Childrens Council won a \$965,000 grant. Family Star Inc. in Denver won a \$456,000 grant. The Developmental Opportunities Foundation in Canon City won \$83,000 for expansion. Summit County won \$315,000. Teller County School District won \$315,000. Eagle County won \$640,000. Catholic Charities in Denver won \$143,000.

**Pell Grants:**

Colorado students are expected to receive \$131 million in additional grants. The maximum Pell Grant award will increase by \$500 to \$5,350 and will help more than 52,000 students in Colorado. There also are tax credits for college tuition. The credit will be increased from \$1800 to \$2500 for families earning up to \$180,000. All Colorado families who qualify for this tax credit will benefit from this increase.

**Work Study:**

Colorado students are expected to receive an estimated \$2.7 million in federal work study grants through a competitive process through the Department of Higher Education.

**National School Lunch Program:**

The U.S. Department of Education is distributing up to \$1 million in Colorado in competitive grants to public and non-profit private schools and residential child care institutions, with priority given to schools that have at least 50 percent of students who are eligible for free or reduced lunch. The funds are used for equipment that will improve the quality of meals, safety of food served, energy efficiency of food service operations and expansion of the meal program. Grants were awarded in June 2009 to more than 30 school districts. Recipients are required to finish procurement and expenditure activities within three months of the grant award.

**Impact Aid Construction:**

Colorado has received \$1 million in formula grants for emergency renovations and modernization projects. The Fountain-Fort Carson School District #8 in El Paso County has awarded three contracts: \$176,000 to Weathercraft Company for roof replacement at Fountain Middle School, \$383,142.50 to All Seasons Inc. to replace boilers at Jordahl Elementary, and \$154,324 for classroom/library construction at Abrams Elementary. Two more projects are expected to be financed. These funds allowed the district to spend more on building a new school.

**Teacher Residency Program:**

In April 2010, the U.S. Department of Education awarded Denver Public Schools an \$8.2 million grant to expand its teacher residency program. The program is part of DOE's Teacher Quality Partnership program. DPS will train dozens of new teachers to work in areas of critical need in the district.

**Vocational Rehabilitation Grants:**

The U.S. Department of Education is distributing an estimated \$7.3 million in formula grants in Colorado for job training and services for the disabled. These funds will be handled by the Colorado Department of Education.

**Statewide Longitudinal Data Systems Grant:**

The U.S. Department of Education is distributing \$250 million nationwide in competitive grants to state education agencies for improving data systems to manage individual student data, including college readiness test scores and teacher identification data. On May 21, 2010, Colorado was awarded \$17.4 million to develop a robust system that will connect student data across different agencies and allow parents and educators and researchers to access student data. This system will allow the state to complete ambitious P-20 education reforms that will help all communities, including disadvantaged communities.

**Qualified School Construction Bonds:**

The Recovery Act dedicates \$22 billion for a new category of tax credit bonds for construction, rehabilitation or repair of public school facilities or for the purchase of land on which to build a public school. Colorado received an allocation of \$87 million. The state issued all of its allocation to fund the Building Excellent Schools Today program. The funds will be used to replace 6 schools in the San Luis Valley. The bonds will save the state about \$65 million in interest and sinking fund interest earnings. Other school projects are expected to be financed. In late September 2009, Denver Public Schools saved an estimated \$3.69 million on the sale of bonds for school repairs and renovations.

**High-speed Internet:**

In December 2009, the USDA awarded a \$1.5 million grant to the Peetz Cooperative Telephone Company in Logan County. This grant will allow the company to provide broadband service for the first time to hundreds of customers in northeastern Colorado. This will benefit the local schools so that the students can do distance learning over the Internet.

In March 2010, the Wiggins Telephone Association in Morgan County received a grant and a loan totaling \$4.3 million to expand broadband access to county residents by installing fiber optic cables to homes. This will help the local schools by giving students the opportunity to do distance learning and research on the Internet.

## **HEALTHCARE:**

**Medicaid:**

The Department of Health Care Policy and Financing was eligible to receive \$247,634,837 of increased Medicaid funds retroactive to October 1, 2008 through June 30, 2009. As of August 1, 2009, Colorado had drawn down 100 percent of these funds.

Colorado experienced a significant increase in Medicaid recipients in the last year increasing by 57,916 clients, 14.4 percent, from June 2008 to June 2009. These extra dollars reduced the burden on the state General Fund and other funds that would have been tapped to cover the increased Medicaid costs. The anticipated federal relief enabled the Department to avoid provider reimbursement cuts in FY 2008-09 and prevented the reduction of services to additional children and low-income adults eligible for Medicaid or the Child Health Plan Plus program, which serves 65,000 women and children. The extra

Medicaid funds serve 283,625 low-income children, 18,486 children in foster care/adoption and 10,596 children with disabilities.

### **Health Insurance Benefits for the Unemployed:**

Colorado residents who involuntarily lost jobs between September 1, 2008 and December 31, 2009 and worked for businesses that offered health insurance are eligible for help with paying for health insurance. To be eligible for the increase in benefit, residents must meet certain income requirements. The benefit is part of the program known as COBRA. The Recovery Act adds a premium subsidy to the existing COBRA program, so the employee pays 35% of the health insurance premium and the employer pays 65% for up to nine months. For the state health insurance continuation program the ratios are the same, but the coverage lasts for six months. Employers are reimbursed by the federal government in the form of credits against their payroll taxes or as refunds. State officials estimate that thousands of people are getting this benefit, although exact figures are not available at this time.

### **Community Health Centers:**

The Health Resources and Services Administration of the U.S. Dept of Health and Human Services will distribute \$2.5 billion nationally in competitive grants through three programs designed to support services at federally qualified community health centers.

- **Capital Improvement Program:** Colorado's 15 federally qualified community health centers have received a combined \$16.9 million for construction, renovation, and equipment (including health information technology systems). In addition, the Colorado Coalition of the Homeless has received \$1.9 million to support electronic health records implementation and the Colorado Community Managed Care Network (CCMCN) received \$441,250 to devise plans to use existing EHRs to improve patient health outcomes.
- **Increased Demand for Services:** Colorado's 15 federally qualified community health centers have received \$7.5 million, creating or retaining an estimated 154 jobs and reaching 39,689 new patients and 21,619 uninsured patients. In addition, one health center in Colorado Springs was awarded \$1.3 million, which is estimated to create 40 jobs and reach 5,240 patients.
- **Facility Investment Program:** \$515 million in one-time competitive grants will support health center efforts to expand their capacity to provide primary and preventive health services to medically underserved populations nationwide as well as create employment opportunities in underserved communities over the next 2 years.



The **Metro Community Provider Network** in Aurora, which serves low-income and uninsured people, is receiving a host of benefits funded by millions of dollars from the Recovery Act. They will save on energy bills by installing solar panels on the roof. They will get new dentist chairs, more IT equipment for electronic medical records, and funds to cover services to an increasing number of clients.

**Communities Putting Prevention to Work:**

The Recovery Act dedicates \$650 million nationwide to state and local levels to increase levels of physical activity, improve nutrition, decrease obesity rates, and decrease smoking prevalence, teen smoking initiation, and exposure to second hand smoke. In February 2010, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment received three grants totaling \$2.7 million for tobacco cessation, improving school nutrition and to increase physical activity. Much of this work will be done in public schools.

**HOUSING:****Low-Income Weatherization Program:**

The Governor's Energy Office is coordinating the dispersal of \$79.5 million over three years for low-income residents to improve the energy efficiency of homes by replacing energy consuming appliances, weather stripping and insulation. To be eligible, a person's income must be up to 200 percent of the poverty level. Priority is given to the elderly, persons with disabilities, families with children, high energy users, and households with high-energy burdens. The grant is up to \$6,500 per home. More than 10,000 homes are expected to receive improvements each year through this program. The program includes funds to train contractors for the work. All funds must be spent by March 31, 2012. Weatherization services will be provided by 11 partner agencies across the state. Work began in July and 2,200 homes received work using ARRA dollars as of March 31 2010. In addition, the state has hired an organization to administer a \$2,501,242 statewide multi-family program that will serve approximately 625 homes through June 30, 2010.

**Tax Credit Assistance Program and Tax Credit Exchange Program:**

Colorado will receive \$45.1 million in competitive funds for help with local housing needs. The Tax Credit Assistance Program (TCAP) provides grant funding for capital investment in Low Income Housing Tax Credit projects. The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) has federal oversight of the program. These funds will provide financing for gaps caused by the collapse of the tax credit equity market, to help stalled development projects and to stimulate economic activity and job creation. Priority is given to projects that are expected to be completed by February 2012. All funds must be expended by the recipients by February 2012. As of April 2010, 16 organizations working on housing projects in Fort Collins, Denver, Boulder, Lakewood, Westminster and Golden had been awarded funds. Denver Gardens, a 100-unit housing complex for low-income seniors, was the first applicant to receive an award for rehabilitation of the units. The Tax Credit Exchange Program (TCEP) allows state housing credit agencies the option of exchanging eligible portions of the state's housing credit ceiling for cash grants. The Colorado Housing and Finance Authority (CHFA) applied to HUD in May 2009 for these funds. Grants can then be used by the agency to make sub-awards to qualified projects, including the construction or acquisition and rehabilitation of qualified low income buildings. As of April 2010, eight projects in Cortez, Rifle, Denver, Loveland and Silver Cliff were awarded funds. **In all, more than 1,100 affordable housing units are being built or refurbished that could be used by families with children.**

**Neighborhood Stabilization Program:**

Colorado has been awarded \$44.4 million in grants to stabilize housing values and properties in neighborhoods heavily impacted by foreclosure. This will be done by purchasing and rehabilitating or demolishing foreclosed and vacant homes and then turning them into affordable housing. The awards were:

- \$23,433,236 to Chicanos Por La Causa Inc.: This grant application was coordinated by the Phoenix-based organization Chicanos Por La Causa Inc. on behalf of local organizations in cities across the country. Several Colorado agencies, including the Colorado Rural Housing Development Corporation and Del Norte/NEWSED CDC and the Northeast Denver Housing Center, will administer the grant. The rural housing agency will use the funds to serve Thornton, Westminster, Conejos County, Costilla County, Alamosa, Saguache, Hayden, Walsenburg, Monte Vista, and Del Norte in southern Colorado. The other agencies will serve Denver neighborhoods.
- \$18,994,444 to the City and County of Denver Office of Economic Development: Denver will focus on efforts to revitalize 12 neighborhoods of the city, including Montbello, Northeast Park Hill and West Colfax, to create affordable housing. The funds will also be used for workforce training and assistance, developing small business opportunities and green job creation.

#### **Homelessness Prevention:**

In July 2009, the federal government awarded \$8.2 million in competitive grants to Colorado to re-house families that fall into homelessness, or prevent them from becoming homeless. These grants will be administered by the state Department of Local Affairs. Five percent of the funds have been designated for administration. Colorado Springs, Aurora, Pueblo, Adams County, and Denver have also received \$7.3 million in direct allocations from HUD. Local Affairs awarded the Colorado Coalition for the Homeless \$5,036,663 for management of program funds in the Metropolitan Denver area, which has the highest prevalence of homelessness in state. The coalition will also use \$2,182,664 to provide services for the 56 counties outside of metro Denver and El Paso County. The City of Colorado Springs has been awarded \$795,668 for management of HPRP funds in Colorado Springs and El Paso County. All funds must be spent by Sept. 30, 2011.

#### **Public Housing Capital Fund:**

Colorado's 43 public housing agencies received \$16,949,529 from the Public Housing Capital Fund formula grant awards. These funds can be used for developing, financing, or modernizing public housing or for improving management or the physical condition of housing units. There also is a separate competitive grant for addressing the needs of the elderly and/or persons with disabilities, public housing transformation, gap financing for stalled projects, and creating energy efficient, green communities. Colorado housing agencies have received \$28.8 million.

#### **Rental Assistance:**

Colorado expects to receive \$35.5 million to enhance benefits through the Project Based Rental Assistance program (Section 8, 202 and 811 housing). This money would provide full-year payments to 152 existing landlords in the program so that the low-income residents can stay in those homes longer.

#### **Rural Housing Programs:**

The Single Family Direct and Single Family Guaranteed Housing Programs provide 100% financing to individuals in rural areas for the purchase of a home. Direct Loans are available for very low-income (below 50% of area median income), and low-income (between 50 & 80% of area median income) households. The USDA Rural Development Agency will distribute \$8.2 million in direct loans and guarantee \$81.4 million in competitive loans in Colorado.

#### **Rural Community Facilities Program:**

Colorado expects to receive grants and loan guarantees for the construction and development of essential community services in rural areas. Grants are available to local government, non-profit organizations and federally recognized tribes that are unable to obtain needed funding from financial

institutions at reasonable rates and terms. Eligible projects include hospitals, health clinics, health and safety vehicles and equipment, public safety vehicles, child and elder care facilities in rural areas. More than \$1 billion is designated nationwide for the loans and \$61 million for grants. A \$380,000 loan was given to Courage to Change Ranch addiction rehabilitation center in El Paso County. In February 2010, the USDA awarded five grants: \$72,910 to the Costilla County Senior Citizens Center for equipment, \$32,439 to the Town of Mountain Village for equipment for daycare facility, \$25,000 to Bent County for improvements to a nursing home, \$12,650 to Lincoln County for emergency power equipment and \$42,778 to Sedgwick County for emergency warning sirens. **Contact:** [www.rurdev.usda.gov/](http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/)

#### **Native American Housing:**

The Native American Housing Grant Program is designed to assist Native American tribes improve and expand their housing supply, promote energy efficiency and create jobs. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development has awarded a combined \$1.1 million in grants to the Southern Ute and Ute Mountain Tribes.

#### **Community Services Block Grants:**

Approximately \$8.7 million was allocated to Colorado for community service block grants. The funds can be used to help Colorado citizens become more self-sufficient by providing services related to employment, education, nutrition, housing, health, emergency services such as rental and mortgage assistance, financial education (income maintenance). Eligible citizens for services include individuals and families at 200 percent of poverty. Local agencies submitted applications in the spring of 2009. The Colorado Department of Local Affairs and an advisory group allocated funds to 40 counties and organizations serving rural counties. The funds will pay for services in the areas of housing, employment, healthcare, nutrition and income management. County governments can partner with non-profits to provide the services. All funds must be spent by Sept. 30, 2010.

### **FOOD AID:**

#### **Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (Food stamps):**

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), formerly known as food stamps, increased an estimated 13.6 percent. Starting April 1, 2009, Colorado families began receiving an average monthly increase of \$40, amounting to almost \$180 million in additional funding to the state. As of Oct. 31, 2009, \$46.7 million had been disbursed in additional benefits statewide to more than 160,000 households – consisting of more than 370,000 people. The food stamp caseload continues to grow each month. As of April 2010, 177,596 households which include 407,731 people were receiving the extra food stamp benefit. Children age 18 and under comprise 48 percent of the recipients – which means more than 195,000 recipients are children.

#### **Food Stamp Administration:**

The 10 largest counties, which handle more than 80 percent of the statewide caseload of food stamps, have received \$2.4 million to hire more workers or pay overtime to existing staff to process the increased number of food assistance requests in a timely manner. The funds were spent on overtime for existing staff and the hiring of 20 full-time and 20 part-time workers to process applications. The funds helped county workers serve 148,725 additional people as of April 2010.

#### **Food Banks:**

Food banks and assistance agencies across Colorado are receiving huge shipments of commodity food items paid for with \$1.4 million in formula grants through the Emergency Food Assistance Program



(TEFAP) targeting people below the poverty line. The grants are distributed through food commodities, not dollars, distributed to food pantries. More than 560,000 cases of food are being distributed to 50 county agencies and food banks and 43 soup kitchens across Colorado. More than 441,000 people – including 212,000 children age 18 and under have receive high-quality food including whole chickens, cheese, eggs and sliced turkey since the inception of the Recovery Act.



**Patrick Jachetta**, 49, of Arvada, depends on food pantries for his survival. He is homeless and lives in a shed near a creek. Once a week, he walks about a mile to Agape Life Church to pick up a large sack of food. The church received extra protein items like meats through the Recovery Act. “Without this food it’d be really hard. It keeps me alive.”

#### **The Emergency Food Assistance Program:**

County agencies also received \$715,030 to improve food delivery service to the needy through the Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP). The funds paid for the hiring of 2 refrigeration service technicians and more freezers and refrigerators to store food. The equipment and services will benefit 30 counties across the state.

#### **Aging Nutrition Services:**

The state has distributed \$1.3 million in additional funds to 16 Area Agencies on Aging across Colorado. The local agencies were given \$847,851 for group meals and \$417,403 for home delivered meals for seniors age 60 years and older. The funds will provide 138,673 additional meals for 11,113 unduplicated seniors in a group setting and 65,367 meals delivered to homes of 3,445 unduplicated seniors. This is through two grants that both require a 15 % match from the state. The funds have largely been spent as of early 2010.

### **SOCIAL SERVICES AND PUBLIC SAFETY:**

#### **Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) programs:**

Colorado expects to receive \$68 million to boost benefits in the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program, formerly known as welfare. These funds are expected to be used in conjunction with a homelessness prevention project targeting low-income individuals and families with children. As of April 2010, the program helped 1,667 people with subsidized employment, 1,440 people with housing, 1,400 people with refugee services and 15,000 people with utility payments (LEAP).

#### **Child Care Assistance:**

County human service agencies are receiving \$24.3 million through 2010 for child care services to low-income families. These funds come as discretionary block grants to supplement state funding for to improve access to quality child care. Colorado has spent more than \$11.7 million and provided services to more than 4,000 additional families above existing clients served across the state. Funds must be obligated by Sept. 30, 2010. Just over \$3 million of that grant must be spent on improving quality of

child care. In addition, the Southern Ute Indian Tribe and Ute Mountain Indian Tribe will receive \$60,124 and \$66,936 respectively.

**Child Support Enforcement:**

A Federal match of 66 percent is available for State administrative costs of carrying out child support enforcement program activities. Colorado has been awarded \$6.7 million, of which \$5 million has been spent as of April 2010. The funds were used to serve more than 147,000 children across all counties. The funds will be distributed to counties based on their performance. The intent of the funds is to restore financial incentives based on performance of the county agencies and retain jobs and current levels of services.

**Adoption Assistance and Foster Care:**

Colorado has been awarded \$1,860,880 to support foster care programs. As of April 2010, all funds had been spent to serve about 2,100 children across all counties. The state also was awarded \$1,658,485 to support adoption programs. As of April 2010, all of the adoption funds had been spent to serve about 6,600 children across the state.

**Boys and Girls Club grants:**

The U.S. Department of Justice awarded the Boys and Girls Clubs of America a \$44.4 million grant to preserve jobs in programs that serve youth. That grant was distributed among more than 1,000 local programs, including the Boys and Girls Club of Salida, which serves hundreds of children every weekday afternoon.

**Juvenile Justice Capacity Building:**

The Colorado Department of Human Services received \$1.8 million to provide training in juvenile justice programs and to provide direct services to children in the justice system in 9 counties. The program began in March 2010. The goal is to serve 400 youth in Alamosa, Conejos, Denver, Douglas, Fremont, Grand, Garfield, Larimer and Mesa counties.

**Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force:**

These funds are distributed by the US Department of Justice to states and local law enforcement agencies to enhance investigation of child sexual exploitation over the Internet. The City of Colorado Springs received a \$675,991 grant in May 2009. The Colorado Springs Police Department ICAC Task Force plans to use funds to create a new ICAC Coordinator position. The ICAC Program Coordinator will coordinate and oversee the operations and activities of the Colorado ICAC Task Force.

**Local Youth Mentoring Initiative:**

Big Brothers Big Sisters of Colorado and Poudre R-1 School District have received approximately \$500,000 each to develop, implement, or expand local mentoring programs that promote measurable, positive outcomes for at-risk youth and reduce juvenile delinquency, violence, gang participation, school failure, and dropout rates. The U.S. Department of Justice administers these grants.

**Strengthening Communities Fund:**

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services awarded \$46 million in grants directly to community and faith-based organizations to increase their ability to handle the broad economic Recovery issues in their communities, including job training and retention and access to state and Federal benefits. All grants are one-time, two year awards.



- Under the State, Local, and Tribal Government Capacity Building Program, Adams County and the Colorado Nonprofit Association each received \$250,000.
- Under the Nonprofit Capacity Building Program, Telluride Foundation in Telluride received \$999,684 and First Nations Development Institute in Longmont received \$800,000. The Nonprofit program requires that each nonprofit sponsor one young person who will learn how to manage and grow these organizations to create the next generation of nonprofit leadership.

#### **Violence Against Women:**

The Recovery Act designates \$225 million nationwide for state, local and tribal governments and courts for programs that prevent and combat violence against women. Of that amount, \$50 million in competitive grants will be dedicated for a transitional housing assistance program for victims of domestic violence, stalking or sexual assault. The Department of Justice has awarded a \$500,000 transitional housing assistance grant to Crossroads Safehouse in Fort Collins to expand its Housing Opportunity and Mentoring Enrichment (HOME) Project, while the state of Colorado has received \$2.3 million under the STOP (Services, Training, Officers, Prosecutors) Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program. The Colorado Coalition Against Domestic Violence has received \$78,125 under the State Coalitions Program; another \$78,125 is earmarked for an organization under the State Sexual Assault Coalition.

#### **Victim's Assistance and Compensation:**

The Recovery Act provides \$100 million nationwide to support state compensation and assistance programs for victims and survivors of domestic and sexual violence, child abuse, impaired driving and other crimes. The state received 49 applications requesting \$2,602,045 with more than 20 new positions and a smaller number of jobs restored or retained. The Colorado Division of Criminal Justice has received \$1.8 million.

#### **Substance Abuse Treatment:**

The Colorado Department of Human Services received \$94,296 to maintain substance abuse treatment to high-risk girls at the Betty K. Marler Youth Services Center in Denver. These funds served 30 girls as of April 2010 and created a part-time counselor position.

#### **Suicide Prevention:**

The Colorado Department of Human Services received a \$3,480,190 grant for a program to reduce suicides at a facility in Pueblo. They expect to use these funds to serve 64 people.

#### **Juvenile Justice Capacity Building:**

The Colorado Department of Human Services received \$1.8 million to provide training in juvenile justice programs and to provide direct services to children in the justice system in 9 counties. The program began in March 2010. The goal is to serve 400 youth in Alamosa, Conejos, Denver, Douglas, Fremont, Grand, Garfield, Larimer and Mesa counties.

#### **Law Enforcement in Rural Communities:**

The Recovery Act provides \$125 million nationwide for drug enforcement, drug prevention and treatment, and other law enforcement work in rural areas. As with the other grants, this one focuses on job creation and retention and provides national support, including training and technical assistance programs, strategically targeted to address rural needs. Colorado state and local governments and non-profit groups can compete for these grants. Montezuma County has received \$394,428 and Routt County has received \$1.5 million to combat crime and drugs.

## **ENVIRONMENT:**

### **Water Quality Improvements:**

The Environmental Protection Agency is distributing funds for a range of infrastructure improvements for drinking and wastewater systems across Colorado. The 31 projects started in the fall of 2009 and are expected to create at least 300 jobs statewide.

- **Clean Water State Revolving Fund:** The Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority is distributing \$31.3 million for work on 12 projects statewide. No less than 20% of the grant must be used for work that implements green infrastructure, water or energy efficiency improvements or other environmentally innovative activities. Four percent of funds can be used for administration. As of April 2010, all of the projects were underway with one finished and \$9.5 million had been spent and 140 jobs had been created.
- **Drinking Water State Revolving Fund:** The Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority is distributing \$34.4 million to build and upgrade 19 drinking water systems statewide. This program also requires that no less than 20 percent of the grants go to projects that improve energy efficiency, green infrastructure and other ways to benefit the environment. Four percent of these funds can be used for administration.
- The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment has received \$317,100 for Water Quality Management Planning. This grant supports a broad range of activities, such as setting standards, monitoring the quality of the water, developing plans to restore polluted waters, and identifying ways to protect healthy waters from becoming polluted.

### **Community Development Block Grants:**

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development has approved \$10.1 million in grants to 17 city and county governments in Colorado for community development work in low and moderate income areas. The funds are intended to help local governments implement projects in public facilities, economic development and housing. The Colorado Department of Local Affairs awarded \$2.8 million to three small, rural governments for public facilities upgrades. Bent County will receive \$415,000 to expand an existing medical clinic located in the city of Las Animas. The Town of Boone will receive \$1,295,000 to upgrade and improve the town's wastewater treatment facility. The Town of Red Cliff will receive \$1,336,228 to replace its wastewater treatment plant. The three projects are expected to create 42 construction jobs.

### **Bureau of Indian Affairs:**

The Bureau of Indian Affairs has allocated \$2.2 million to Colorado tribes. \$1.9 million will fund two road and two bridge maintenance projects, while \$303,000 will fund workforce training.