



# American Rescue Plan Act

State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund  
**SALT LAKE COUNTY  
UPDATED  
RECOVERY PLAN**



Salt Lake County  
**Recovery Plan [updated]**

**State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds**  
2021 Report

**Salt Lake County**  
**2021 Recovery Plan [updated]**

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## GENERAL OVERVIEW

### **Executive Summary**

In March, President Biden signed the American Rescue Plan Act. This legislation established the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund (SLFRF), which provides significant resources to state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments to support urgent COVID-19 response efforts, such as:

- Responding to the pandemic's public health and economic impacts on families and households, the workforce, businesses, and non-profits
- Providing premium pay to eligible public sector essential workers or grants to employers with eligible essential workers
- Replacing lost public sector revenue and restoring government service levels
- Investing in water, sewer, and broadband infrastructure

As the largest metropolitan county in the State of Utah, Salt Lake County is allocated \$225 million in the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA). The 2020 County population of 1,165,517 represents approximately 36% of Utah's population. The Salt Lake City area, often referred to as "the crossroads of the west", is the largest metropolitan area between Phoenix and the Canadian border, north to south, and between Denver and California, east to west.

This report provides details about Salt Lake County Recovery initiatives adopted during the 2022 budgeting process. Policy makers used the normal budget process for the appropriations of ARPA funding. The process entailed Mayor Jennifer Wilson soliciting budget requests from her portfolio and independently elected offices. The Mayor presented her budget proposal including ARPA funding requests to the Council on October 21, 2021.

The final budget was adopted on December 7<sup>h</sup>, 2021, by the County Council. The budget passage only included exigent ARPA funding requests as the Council requested additional time to review other requests made by the County agencies. All ARPA appropriations were vetted by the legal/finance team established to facilitate the ARPA Program. The approved ARPA appropriations focus on COVID-19 Public Health response and mitigation, economic recovery, and infrastructure. The ARPA funding also compliments some existing programs and initiatives through allowable revenue replacement for provision of Government Services. The public had an opportunity to comment on ARPA appropriations during the public comments period included in the Council budget workshops held between October 21 and December 7, 2021.

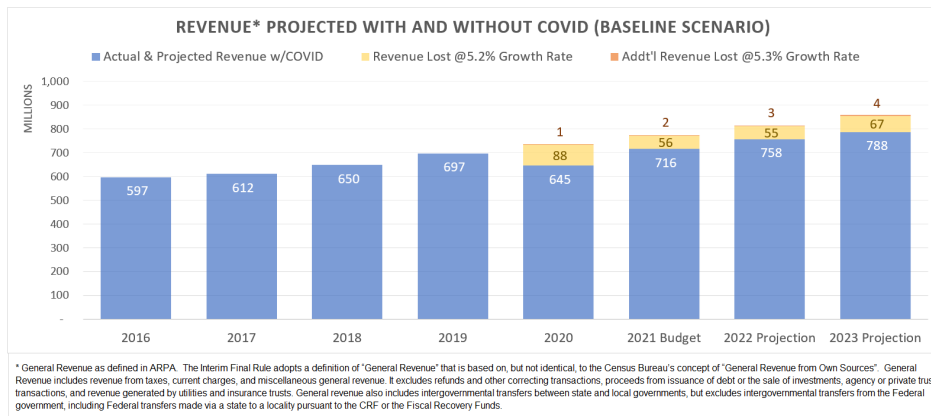
Using a process similar to the traditional linear budget process wherein the Mayor reviews budget requests and makes a formal recommendation, The Council is planning to review the 2<sup>nd</sup> round of APRA appropriations in the first quarter of 2022.

To maximize the ARPA funds for the Salt Lake County residents, Mayor Wilson convened her executive team to brainstorm possible uses of ARPA dollars. A consultant was hired to facilitate the session in May 2021. In turn, during June and July, the Mayor facilitated sessions with all executive elected officials of Salt Lake County, as well as the nine-member County Council. The results of the sessions have been compiled and are informing budget requests. The results are

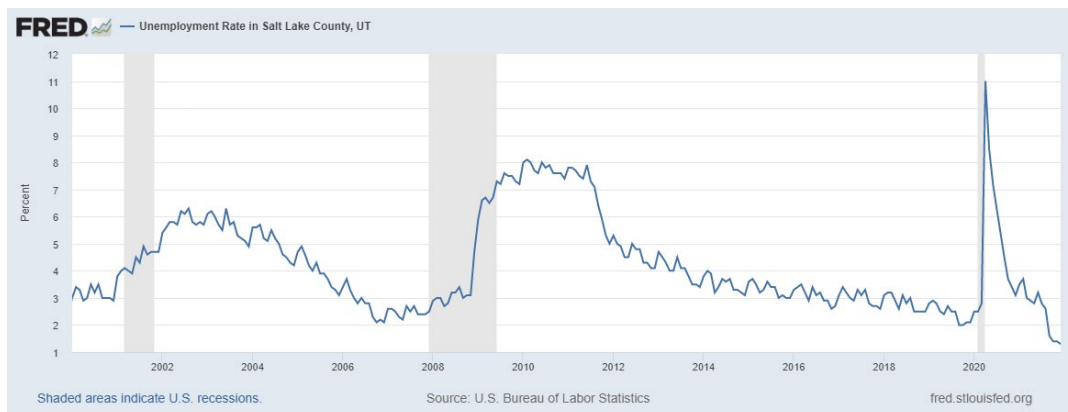
also being used to identify areas of broad agreement among elected and senior leadership. Policy makers are also reviewing the Treasury’s Final Rule before finalizing the County’s plans to expend the funding. In addition, budget direction was issued to all program managers in Salt Lake County to bring forward ideas for ARPA dollars.

Shortly after the March 6, 2020, declared emergency, the County adopted an adjusted budget for Fiscal Year 2020 including approximately \$77 million in cuts. The predicted shortfall in budgeted revenues affected almost all the funds in the County’s budget. Certain special revenue fund sales taxes declined dramatically (these boutique taxes include restaurant, car rental, and hotel taxes), as did certain economic sectors within the county’s general sales taxes. There were also significant declines in operating revenues for some County operations that were impacted by the health restrictions, such as recreation, arts and culture, convention, and other community services.

As both health restrictions and public concern have subsided all the depressed economic sectors are recovering, but some will likely not reach 2019 levels until 2023. Most revenues will be below the pre-COVID trajectory for years. Assuming the County’s revenue growth would have continued at the same rate experienced from 2017-2019, the cumulative lost revenue due to the pandemic is estimated to be \$275 million by 2023, as detailed in the chart below.



The unemployment rate in Salt Lake County jumped to 11% in March of 2020, which was more than 3% higher than the Great Recession but has declined much more quickly. As of December 2021, unemployment was 1.9%.



Employment in most industry sectors experienced a decline in 2020. As of December 2021, total employment has increased but levels in three of the most disrupted sectors remain lower than 2019: leisure/hospitality, other services, and government. The table below shows job growth and decline by industry compared to 2019 (pre-pandemic).

**NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY**  
**SALT LAKE CITY MSA**  
(thousands)

	December		Percent Change
	2021(p)	2019	
<b>Total Nonagricultural Employment</b>	<b>791.8</b>	<b>767.9</b>	<b>3.1</b>
<b>Private Sector</b>	<b>684.0</b>	<b>654.8</b>	<b>4.5</b>
<b>Goods Producing</b>	<b>114.7</b>	<b>108.0</b>	<b>6.2</b>
Natural Resources, Mining, Construction	53.4	48.6	9.9
Manufacturing	61.3	59.4	3.2
Durable Goods	40.0	39.8	0.5
Non-durable Goods	21.3	19.6	8.7
<b>Service Providing</b>	<b>677.1</b>	<b>659.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Wholesale Trade	34.9	33.7	3.6
Retail Trade	82.2	78.2	5.1
Transportation, Warehousing, Utilities	50.1	43.2	16.0
Information	21.8	20.4	6.9
Financial Activities	64.4	61.7	4.4
Professional and Business Services	139.0	132.7	4.7
Educational and Health Services	90.7	88.3	2.7
Leisure and Hospitality	64.8	66.2	-2.1
Other Services	21.4	22.4	-4.5
<b>Government</b>	<b>107.8</b>	<b>113.1</b>	<b>-4.7</b>
Federal Government	12.4	13.0	-4.6
State Government	49.0	51.5	-4.9
Local Government	46.4	48.6	-4.5

Note: The Salt Lake City Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) is comprised of Salt Lake and Tooele counties. Note: Government owned education, healthcare, etc. are enumerated within Government.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics 1/21/22 p = preliminary r = revised

## Uses of Funds

Salt Lake County is evaluating community needs through community partners' feedback and evaluating its existing programs to leverage ARPA funds. Priority will be given to initiatives that combat the COVID pandemic, as well as programming for Salt Lake County's most vulnerable populations.

To that end, a legal/financial/performance working group continues to review all spending plans to ensure legal compliance, and financial reporting integrity in line with the law and guidance. This group has been meeting since the passage of ARPA. The group is responsible to interpret the SLFRF Interim/Final Rule and the Compliance and Reporting Performance Reporting Guidance, operationalize an application process, create accountability, and collect and report required performance measures to the Department of Treasury and the public. The Working Group includes representatives from the County District Attorney's Office, Mayor's Finance, Mayor's Administration including the Mayor's Office of Diversity and Inclusion, County Auditor, Contracts & Procurement, Department of Human Services, and Office of Data & Innovation. The Working Group has created an internal portal for County agencies to access a quick reference guide, an online performance reporting form for ARPA SLFRF funds, and links to various Treasury training resources. The members of the Working Group have also attended several Treasury, GFOA, and NACO webinars to better understand the reporting requirements.

Salt Lake County may continue to need a portion of the ARPA dollars to sustain normal government operations. Overall county appropriations are still down from 2019 levels. The County acted swiftly in March of 2020 taking several actions to combat the pending recession. These actions included an immediate hiring freeze as well as appropriation reductions totaling \$77 million, or roughly 7.5% of ongoing operations. This was necessitated by substantially reduced revenues in certain sectors of the overall budget.

Programming for Parks and Recreation, Arts and Culture, Conventions and Tourism are heavily dependent on transient room taxes, car rental taxes and restaurant taxes. These sectors were hit hard as the pandemic took hold, with transient room taxes dropping more than 80% for some reporting periods. These revenue sources have now stabilized and are starting to recover, with the caveat that the county is experiencing an additional outbreak of COVID. Nevertheless, restoring certain appropriations may be prioritized, especially to the extent the programs are designed to assist the most impacted sectors of our economy.

As mentioned, and illustrated above, preliminary estimates project 100% of ARPA dollars will qualify under the "revenue replacement" category. As previously mentioned, this is not the primary priority for the use of ARPA dollars, but it is comforting from a financial perspective to have the increased flexibility associated with that specific spending category. It also necessitates going through the normal county budget process prior to making final appropriations of ARPA funding.

### **Promoting equitable outcomes**

Our vision is for Salt Lake County to be an inclusive place where everyone is given equitable access to opportunities and a place where we act intentionally to connect people of all backgrounds to achieve their highest potential. As the first county in the nation to attain status, Salt Lake County continues to be a certified Welcoming County through the Office for New Americans with recertification currently underway. In 2021, the Council on Diversity Affairs (CODA), under the Mayor's Office of Diversity & Inclusion, formally adopted a community-driven long-range action plan addressing systemic change in programs, policies, and practices countywide. The CODA action plan was born through deep community engagement in 2020.

Implementation is administered in partnership by subject matter experts and community leaders in the fields of Housing, Economic Opportunities, Human Resources, Criminal Justice & Law Enforcement, Health Initiatives, and Rising Young Leaders. Transparent reporting of the CODA Action Plan is administered by a Data & Innovation subcommittee. The CODA subcommittees meet monthly, working with community leaders to identify, shape and guide the development and implementation of Salt Lake County's priorities.

During 2020 and 2021, Salt Lake County implemented a robust workforce focused on erasing gaps in service distribution to vulnerable populations by distributing \$66.9 million in rental assistance, community grants for vaccine outreach geared towards community-based organizations, an equitable vaccine distribution taskforce, and targeted economic inclusion programs. Each program has developed opportunities to facilitate service application assistance with program coordinators, community health workers, and grants such as Economic Inclusion Community Assistance Program. Salt Lake County continues to steward pragmatic and community need driven solutions to service and aid gaps.

### **Community Engagement**

One of Salt Lake County's first lessons in COVID response was that our communication infrastructure with diverse and traditionally underserved communities was not adequate to ensure that we fully understood the community need and responded with appropriate resources. With intentionality, in early 2020 Salt Lake County began building a communication and feedback infrastructure to help guide our use of CARES dollars to ensure that relief was targeted specifically to communities most impacted by COVID and that the relief addressed their most basic needs. For example, Salt Lake County's Office of Regional Development built a communication infrastructure that includes continued robust community engagement targeted to small businesses, including minority owned, female owned, and under banked entrepreneurs. Through communication hubs including local community and ethnic chambers of commerce, municipal economic development offices, and the communication channels of Salt Lake County's Offices of Diversity & Inclusion and New Americans, today Salt Lake County uses public engagement surveys to learn the needs of the most impacted communities and then to deliver meaningful relief. From what we learned, today we have a service delivery model that includes contracts with dozens of community-based organizations. A recently launched new round of rental relief is an example of program delivery shaped by continued community engagement.

As we move through recovery, we continue to lean into and invest in the communication infrastructure developed during the early days of COVID response. This approach, combined with Salt Lake County's stated vision to provide every service through a lens of equity, access, and inclusion, is changing the way we engage with the public as we develop services to respond to community need and as we prioritize ARPA funding. For example, in early 2022, Salt Lake County launched a Health Equity Program in the Health Department so public health can holistically respond to the needs of the communities served.

To maximize community engagement opportunities, Salt Lake County continues to partner with organizations such as Together Today, Stronger Tomorrow; the United Way of Salt Lake, the Kem C Gardner Policy Institute, Envision Utah, the Wasatch Front Regional Council, and the Coalition of Religious Leaders to incorporate the findings of their public research and engagement



into Salt Lake County's ARPA funding decisions. Each partner organization employs distinct methods designed to gather feedback from traditionally underserved groups, including people of color, low-income, and those with limited English proficiency. Finally, Salt Lake County is in the process of awarding a contract to a social media engagement consultant to help build Salt Lake County's social media audiences, with a particular emphasis on building communication bridges with traditionally underserved audiences. The consultant will help facilitate need and service surveys through different social media platforms that will help shape future ARAP investments based on articulated and demonstrated community need. The social media engagement will augment the efforts of Salt Lake County's newly launched website, which is designed with readability, the cornerstone of translatability, as a key policy objective.

## **Labor Practices**

In general, the County has robust Human Resources policies and compliance records to adhere to the prevailing wage and other labor requirements through state and federal grant programs including the Davis-Bacon Act. The County also has a strong Employee Relations program to provide guidance and training in the areas of EEO, ADA, and FMLA.

Salt Lake County also engages with employee associations to discuss employee-related matters including employees' representation and advice on HR-related policies.

The County regularly conducts market studies to ensure fair and competitive wages for its workforce. A compensation advisory committee, the Total Rewards Advisory Committee, was created to engage with various stakeholders including elected officials and department heads. The objective of the Advisory Committee is to provide input on the Total Compensation Project recommendations and county-wide compensation and benefits programs.

Salt Lake County's Office of Diversity and Inclusion organized a summer internship program to hire interns with a diverse demographic in race, ethnicity, economic and educational backgrounds. Interns had a two-tier internship opportunity, with the first tier pairing them with staff leads in areas such as Criminal Justice and Law Enforcement, Health Initiatives, Human Resources, Data & Innovation, Office of Diversity and Inclusion, Office for New Americans, and in the Salt Lake County Mayor's Office. In addition, interns had the opportunity to work in concert with the COVID-19 vaccination team, implementing research focused on outreach strategies, community engagement with local businesses and other service-centric organizations, to schedule and set up vaccination clinics targeting underrepresented communities in Salt Lake County.

Salt Lake County awards contracts for goods or services through a fair and open competitive procurement process. Salt Lake County also provides a preference system in procurement that encourages responsible business practices, health care for employees, small, women-owned, or minority-owned emerging business enterprises, and veterans hiring. Additionally, the County has minimum standards and an apprenticeship utilization program for construction procurements that promote the health and safety of the workforce, job training, improve the skills of the workforce, and enhance the economic vitality of the county.

Recently, Salt Lake County has been recognized by Forbes for the second year in a row as one of [America's Best-In-State Employers](#). Salt Lake County has also maintained its AAA bond rating from all three rating agencies<sup>1</sup>.

## Use of Evidence

Salt Lake County will employ strong data and analytics for SLFRF funded projects when applicable. The County's Office of Data & Innovation is assisting with SLFRF program development. The use of evidence and/or program evaluation will be paramount in reviewing applications for SLFRF funding requests from the County agencies as well as external partners and subrecipients.

After the initial allocation of the ARPA funds, the County agencies are working on implementation plans that will include a periodic review of the program and applying evidence-based approaches when applicable. The County will perform quarterly performance assessments to ensure program goals are being met and to make appropriate course corrections.

Salt Lake County is considered a leader in implementing new and innovative ideas when it comes to evidence-based interventions and program evaluation. Salt Lake County was one of the first in the nation to launch Pay for Success (PFS) programs. The County has undertaken several PFS initiatives including:

- Criminal Justice REACH project (<https://pfs.urban.org/pfs-project-fact-sheets/content/salt-lake-county-s-reach-program>).
- Homes Not Jail (<https://pfs.urban.org/pfs-project-fact-sheets/content/salt-lake-county-s-homes-not-jail-program>).
- Early Childhood Education ([https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/docs/pay\\_for\\_success\\_guide.pdf](https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/docs/pay_for_success_guide.pdf))

The successful implementation of these programs proves that Salt Lake County will rigorously use evidence-based interventions and program evaluation to ensure successful outcomes of SLFRF funded projects.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.fitchratings.com/entity/salt-lake-county-ut-general-government-credit-summary-96249140>

## Table of Expenses by Expenditure Category

As of December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2021, \$46.5 million of ARPA projects have been approved and are currently in various stages of planning and execution, as will be described below. In addition, \$59.3 million of lost revenue has been allocated to provide for the provision of existing government services, bringing the total specifically planned use of ARPA SLFRF funds to date to \$105.8 million dollars. Further uses of the ARPA dollars will be identified and approved by County policy makers throughout 2022.

Category		Cumulative expenditures to date (\$)	Amount spent since last Recovery Plan
1	Expenditure Category: Public Health		
1.1	COVID-19 Vaccination	2,917,962	2,917,962
1.2	COVID-19 Testing		
1.3	COVID-19 Contact Tracing		
1.4	Prevention in Congregate Settings (Nursing Homes, Prisons/Jails, Dense Work Sites, Schools, etc.)		
1.5	Personal Protective Equipment		
1.6	Medical Expenses (including Alternative Care Facilities)		
1.7	Capital Investments or Physical Plant Changes to Public Facilities that respond to the COVID-19 public health emergency		
1.8	Other COVID-19 Public Health Expenses (including Communications, Enforcement, Isolation/Quarantine)		
1.9	Payroll Costs for Public Health, Safety, and Other Public Sector Staff Responding to COVID-19		
1.10	Mental Health Services		
1.11	Substance Use Services		
1.12	Other Public Health Services		
2	Expenditure Category: Negative Economic Impacts		
2.1	Household Assistance: Food Programs		
2.2	Household Assistance: Rent, Mortgage, and Utility Aid		
2.3	Household Assistance: Cash Transfers		
2.4	Household Assistance: Internet Access Programs		
2.5	Household Assistance: Eviction Prevention		
2.6	Unemployment Benefits or Cash Assistance to Unemployed Workers		

Category		Cumulative expenditures to date (\$)	Amount spent since last Recovery Plan
2.7	Job Training Assistance (e.g., Sectoral job-training, Subsidized Employment, Employment Supports or Incentives)		
2.8	Contributions to UI Trust Funds*		
2.9	Small Business Economic Assistance (General)		
2.10	Aid to nonprofit organizations		
2.11	Aid to Tourism, Travel, or Hospitality		
2.12	Aid to Other Impacted Industries		
2.13	Other Economic Support		
2.14	Rehiring Public Sector Staff		
3	Expenditure Category: Services to Disproportionately Impacted Communities		
3.1	Education Assistance: Early Learning		
3.2	Education Assistance: Aid to High-Poverty Districts		
3.3	Education Assistance: Academic Services		
3.4	Education Assistance: Social, Emotional, and Mental Health Services		
3.5	Education Assistance: Other		
3.6	Healthy Childhood Environments: Child Care		
3.7	Healthy Childhood Environments: Home Visiting		
3.8	Healthy Childhood Environments: Services to Foster Youth or Families Involved in Child Welfare System		
3.9.	Healthy Childhood Environments: Other		
3.10	Housing Support: Affordable Housing		
3.11	Housing Support: Services for Unhoused persons		
3.12	Housing Support: Other Housing Assistance		
3.13	Social Determinants of Health: Other		
3.14	Social Determinants of Health: Community Health Workers or Benefits Navigators		
3.15	Social Determinants of Health: Lead Remediation		
3.16	Social Determinants of Health: Community Violence Interventions		
4	Expenditure Category: Premium Pay		
4.1	Public Sector Employees		
4.2	Private Sector: Grants to other employers		
5	Expenditure Category: Infrastructure		
5.1	Clean Water: Centralized wastewater treatment		
5.2	Clean Water: Centralized wastewater collection and conveyance		

Category		Cumulative expenditures to date (\$)	Amount spent since last Recovery Plan
5.3	Clean Water: Decentralized wastewater		
5.4	Clean Water: Combined sewer overflows		
5.5	Clean Water: Other sewer infrastructure		
5.6	Clean Water: Stormwater		
5.7	Clean Water: Energy conservation		
5.8	Clean Water: Water conservation		
5.9	Clean Water: Nonpoint source		
5.10	Drinking water: Treatment		
5.11	Drinking water: Transmission & distribution		
5.12	Drinking water: Transmission & distribution: lead remediation		
5.13	Drinking water: Source		
5.14	Drinking water: Storage		
5.15	Drinking water: Other water infrastructure		
5.16	Broadband: "Last Mile" projects		
5.17	Broadband: Other projects		
6	Expenditure Category: Revenue Replacement		
6.1	Provision of Government Services	59,343,819	59,343,819
7	Administrative and Other		
7.1	Administrative Expenses		
7.2	Evaluation and data analysis		
7.3	Transfers to Other Units of Government		
7.4	Transfers to Nonentitlement Units (States and Territories only)		

## PROJECT INVENTORY

Here's the list of the current ARPA funded projects:

### 1. COVID-19 Public Health Intervention Program

Funding Amount: \$30,423,579

Project ID: FRF1.1\_2150\_A

**ARPA Expenditure Category:** EC 1: Support Public Health Response

**Sub-category:** 1.1 COVID-19 Vaccination

#### **Project Overview**

Salt Lake County Health Department (SLCoHD) aims to exceed the national goal by fully vaccinating 70% of eligible residents. Vaccination remains the strongest protection against severe illness and death. Data from 2/1/2021 through 02/07/2022 indicates unvaccinated Utah residents are at 6.5 times greater risk of dying and 4.1 times greater risk of being hospitalized due to COVID-19. As of 02/07/22, 65% of the Salt Lake County eligible population is fully vaccinated.

The SLCoHD will reach the goal by increasing COVID-19 vaccination rates throughout the entire population of Salt Lake County with particular emphasis on vaccination efforts targeting communities with health disparate populations – low vaccination rates, COVID hot spots, access to health care and low-income households. Providing free, convenient, and accessible vaccines at each of the five county-wide health clinics, work sites, shopping centers, schools, places of worship, corrections and community locations will alleviate COVID-19 related hospitalizations and deaths throughout Salt Lake County.

The SLCoHD efforts include working with healthcare partners, pharmacies, community-based organizations, health equity partners, and elected officials to help alleviate COVID-19 related hospitalizations and deaths throughout Salt Lake County.

#### **Promote Equitable Outcomes**

**Goals:** Across America and in Salt Lake County, communities of color and other under-served populations have suffered more from COVID-19 infections, hospitalizations, and death. We have defined under-resourced and marginalized populations as the following groups: Black or African American, Asian, Disability community, Latino, Muslim, Native Hawaiian / Other Pacific Islander, American Indian or Alaska Native, Refugees and New Americans, Seniors living in low-income housing, and nine under-served priority zip codes identified based on their COVID-19 burden, socioeconomic status, and vaccination rates.

**Awareness:** We have seen a gap in COVID-19 outcomes (vaccination rates and case rates) between our Asian and White populations compared to other communities of color. Outcome gaps are indicators of awareness gaps within under resourced communities within Salt Lake County. SLCoHD continues to address awareness discrepancy in several ways throughout the pandemic:

1. Collaborating with 29 community partners to manage community specific COVID-19 awareness, education, and services. Grantees within their communities provide face to face through existing services working with community health workers, social media, and live virtual town-halls within the most appropriate languages and culturally appropriate formats.
2. All printed materials were translated including Spanish, Vietnamese, Samoan, Arabic, simplified Chinese, and Tongan, Marshallese, Somali, Nepali, Congolese (French), Burmese, and Portuguese (Brazilian).

Access and distribution: As with awareness, we have seen a gap in COVID-19 outcomes between our Asian and White populations compared to our other communities of color. Outcome gaps are indicators of access and distribution gaps within the County's under-resourced communities. Through continued process improvement, administrative requirements that aggravate disparities were identified, addressed, and improvements evaluated.

Outcomes: Outcomes have focused on reviewing and analyzing disaggregated data by race and ethnicity to increase knowledge and understanding of disease burden or differences in service uptake – with the goal of closing gaps in case rates and vaccination rates. Further, the use of social vulnerability metrics has been used to identify and assess barriers and ensure equitable access to services.

Learn more about SLCoHD's Covid-19 response here: <https://slco.org/health/COVID-19/data/>

## 2. Court Backlog Support

Funding Amount: \$6,864,285

Project ID: FRF2.14\_8200\_A

**ARPA Expenditure Category: EC 2:** Address Negative economic impacts

**Sub-category:** 2.14 Rehiring Public Sector Staff

### Project Overview

The project aims to clear the court backlog by hiring Time-Limited employees to assist with processing the large backlog of jury trials resulting from court shutdown in 2020 due to COVID. Also utilize additional funds for expert witnesses that will be needed for these jury trials.

Funds will be used to hire Time Limited staff as follows:

- 6 Paralegals/4 Legal Secretaries – Assist with the avalanche of trial preparation that must occur, regardless of whether the trial moves forward or not. This includes but is not limited to: issuing and reissuing subpoenas, preparation of discovery, various motions, trial binders.

- 4 Victim Counselors/4 Case Managers/1 Data Specialist – Assist victims who are being negatively impacted by the “Hurry up and Wait” scheduling philosophy and minimize the risk of revictimization.
- 2 Legal Investigators/1 Crime Analyst – Assist with finding victims and witnesses, personally serving subpoenas and evidence collection and follow up on cases that have been idling for up to two years.

As we recover from COVID, the court is resuming normal operations and with the backlog of criminal cases going to trial, the expert witness funding is currently inadequate to handle the volume of impending trials. Experts are generally needed for the more serious offenses which are the ones currently left in the pipeline going to trial i.e., 1st and 2nd degree felonies. COVID caused this backlog due to the courts shutting down.

### 3. Jail Resource Reentry Program

Funding Amount: \$3,307,740

Project ID: FRF6.1\_2400\_A

**ARPA Expenditure Category:** EC 6: Revenue Replacement

**Sub-category** 6.1 Provision of Government Services

**Project Summary:** Each year, the Salt Lake County Jail processes an estimated 31,019 admissions and releases. Substance addiction, job and housing instability, mental illness, and health problems are daily realities for a significant share of this population. Given that more than 80 percent of inmates are incarcerated for less than a month, the jail has little time or capacity to address these deep-rooted and often overlapping issues.

The COVID-19 pandemic has disproportionately impacted Criminal Justice Services’(CJS) clients and Salt Lake County (SLCo) citizens in the criminal justice system. The Jail Resource Reentry Program (JRRP) helps individuals released from the jail transition back into the community by offering access to services and the support they may need to stabilize, stay healthy and regain self-sufficiency. A need exists to better send individuals out of the jail with as much as possible information specific to their needs and connections to services that prevent them from returning to the same circumstances that led to their arrest.

Evidence-based practice shows providing effective services at the early stage of involvement with the criminal justice system results in decreased recidivism.

The budget includes Criminal Justice Services (CJS), Legal Defenders Association (LDA), Sheriff’s Office, and a capital project for workstations in the jail.

#### **Use of Evidence**

The Jail Reentry Program (JRRP) was conceived as a high-impact solution to reduce recidivism in Salt Lake County. The proposal is a result of data-informed decisions and a commitment to the continued use of analytics and partnership engagement to reduce recidivism, inspire sound public policy and provide a model that promotes good governance through independent, non-partisan research and innovative programs.



## **Program Detail**

When released from SLCo Jail, every individual enters the release area where JRRP will be located and staffed by CJS and LDA. Every individual released will be offered services by JRRP staff prior to exiting the secure SLCo Jail release area. Once engaged by JRRP staff, the individual will be invited to a safe JRRP discussion area where warm handoff to services can be provided. JRRP will provide two categories of services:

**Basic services:** The provision of basic services is intended to provide an engagement tool to delay the individual's departure long enough for JRRP staff to intervene and engage, by providing support for immediate needs. Basic services include access to email, phone calls, free Wi-Fi, phone charging stations, snacks, water, female personal hygiene products, a safe place to wait for transportation, transportation services, bus tokens, and onsite donated clothing items.

**Other services:** Once the individual is engaged with JRRP staff, warm handoffs to more intensive services will be available. Including, but not limited to, needs-based referrals specific to the 100% Seriously, Persistently Mentally Ill (SPMI) target population and secondary risk factors, including mental health, substance abuse, detox, case management, legal assistance, and emergency shelter services. LDA specifically offers attorney case-clearers, attorney of the day, reentry coordinators, cross agency partnerships, reentry coordinators, and first appearance court coordinators. Additional assistance will be provided for Adult Probation and Parole check in, court dates, warrant checks, domestic violence treatment and counseling, Medication Assistance Treatment, Narcan/Naloxone kits, enrollment assistance for Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, Medicaid, Department of Workforce Services information, homeless resources, and housing referrals. Printed pocket resource guides summarizing warm handoff services will be provided in English and Spanish.

## **4. Develop New Water Source**

**Funding Amount:** \$3,000,000

**Project ID:** FRF5.8\_1070\_A

**ARPA Expenditure Category:** EC 5: Infrastructure

**Sub-category** 5.8 Clean Water: Water Conservation

**Project Summary:** Parks and Recreation is exploring options to convert the existing culinary water source to a secondary water source or well water. This may be accomplished by partnering with Riverton City for water by utilizing the green well or drilling a new well on Riverbend golf course. With the changes in climate and the resulting drought, conservation of water is critical to maintain the quality of life for all Salt Lake County residents.

In the interest to conserve water and better water management practices, Salt Lake County Parks and Recreation will utilize these funds to preserve culinary water for residents and future population growth.

## 5. Kick COVID to the Curb – Employee Vaccine Incentive Program

Funding Amount: \$2,917,962

Project ID: N/A

**ARPA Expenditure Category:** EC 1: Support Public Health Response  
**Sub-category** 1.1 COVID-19 Vaccination

**Project Summary:** Anticipating a federal vaccine mandate, Mayor Wilson and the Salt Lake County Council determined it was in the best interest of Salt Lake County to provide a vaccine incentive to employees to encourage vaccine uptake. It is imperative that those providing services to the public are healthy and that we minimize time away from work due to illness. The vaccine incentive program addressed both of those concerns. Finally, because Salt Lake County is self-insured for health insurance, helping employees avoid COVID hospitalizations made financial sense for Salt Lake County.