

St. Charles County, Missouri
Recovery Plan

**State and Local Fiscal Recovery
Funds**

2023 Report

St. Charles County, Missouri
2021-2024 Recovery Plan

Table of Contents

General Overview.....4

- Executive Summary.....4
- Uses of Funds4
- Promoting Equitable Outcomes4
- Community Engagement5
- Labor Practices6
- Use of Evidence6
- Performance Report6

Project Inventory.....7

- Example Project7

GENERAL OVERVIEW

Executive Summary

In this section, provide a high-level overview of the jurisdiction's intended and actual uses of funding including, but not limited to: the jurisdiction's plan for use of funds to respond to the pandemic and promote economic recovery, key outcome goals, progress to date on those outcomes, and any noteworthy challenges or opportunities identified during the reporting period.

See Section C(1) on page 35 of the Reporting Guidance for additional information.

- 1. An investment of \$3.25 million in the County venue (St. Charles County has a 10,000 seat arena and dedicated parking) that is used for Public Health mass vaccination, testing and for storage of PPE. This capital investment in the public facility will meet pandemic operational needs for public health services. In addition, when not in use for that purpose, it serves to support tourism, travel and hospitality uses in the county and region. As of June 30, 2023, \$11,534 has been spent on initial assessment needed prior to the start of project bidding.**
- 2. An investment of \$25.0 million in the County Correctional facility to address this incarcerated population disproportionately impacted by the pandemic. The adaption of the facility to add a unit for a mental health/substance abuse to address the increase in pretrial individuals with mental health and substance abuse disorders. The addition of units for 172 individuals to promote healthier living conditions for incarcerated individuals, and working conditions for law enforcement correctional staff. This capital investment in the correctional facility will allow corrections to meet pandemic operational needs for greater access to virtual court appearances, virtual visitation, access to programs and services for incarcerated individuals, virtual connection to employment services to plan for post-incarceration and will deal with the impact of the pandemic on available correctional staff and critical services workers. The addition will include a modernized central food service to address staff shortages and inmate pre-release employment training opportunities. As of June 30, 2023, \$699,286 has been obligated for project management services and \$43,496 of that amount was paid in the second quarter, 2023.**
- 3. An investment of \$4.5 million in non-profit services for children, persons with intellectual disabilities, and veterans. These services will address a number of issues, including mental health and substance abuse, loss of educational opportunity, need for medical care or other services. As of June 30, 2023, \$4.2 million has been contracted for these services and \$620,967 has been spent.**
- 4. An investment of \$5,247,783 in Public Health, alternate public health services, correctional and other eligible law enforcement costs from March 3, 2021 through December 31, 2024. As of June 30, 2023, \$2,642,171 has been obligated and spent.**
- 5. An investment of \$1.0 million for middle mile broadband projects with emphasis on ensuring middle mile projects have potential or partnered last-mile networks that could or would leverage the middle-mile network. This project was discontinued in early 2023.**
- 6. An investment of \$1,825,000 in regional law enforcement intelligence and information sharing to break down silos between regional law enforcement departments to share information to combat gun violence and criminal activity in**

the metropolitan area. As of June 30, 2023, \$1,003,440 has been spent on this project.

7. An investment of \$825,000 for program monitoring and compliance and outside professional services for 3.5 years. No funds have been used for this program as of June 30, 2023.
8. An investment of \$2.2 million to conduct a county-wide assessment of stormwater control infrastructure. As of June 30, 2023, \$540,067 has been obligated and spent.
9. An investment of \$10 million to repair and replace deteriorated roadway surfaces in the county to reduce a growing backlog of surfaces needing replacement. As of June 30, 2023, \$8,570,207 has been obligated and spent.
10. An investment of \$23.0 million for replacement of air handling equipment in 7 county buildings to improve workspace environmental air quality. As of June 30, 2023, \$23.0 million has been obligated and \$772,600 has been spent.

Uses of Funds

Describe in further detail the strategy and goals of the jurisdiction's SLFRF program, such as how your jurisdiction's approach would help support a strong and equitable recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and economic downturn. Describe how their intended and actual uses of funds will achieve their goals. Given the broad eligible uses of funds and the specific needs of the jurisdiction, explain how the funds would support the communities, populations, or individuals in your jurisdiction. Address how the use of funds supports the overall strategy and goals in the following areas, to the extent they apply:

- a. *Public Health (EC 1)*
- b. *Negative Economic Impacts (EC 2)*
- c. *Public Health-Negative Economic Impact: Public Sector Capacity (EC 3)*
- d. *Premium Pay (EC 4)*
- e. *Water, sewer, and broadband infrastructure (EC 5)*
- f. *Revenue Replacement EC 6)*

If appropriate, include information on your jurisdiction's use (or planned use) of other federal recovery funds including other programs under the American Rescue Plan such as Emergency Rental Assistance, the Homeowner Assistance Fund, the Capital Projects Fund, the State Small Business Credit Initiative, and so forth, to provide broader context on the overall approach for pandemic recovery.

See Section C(2) on page 35 of the Reporting Guidance for additional information.

PROJECT 1

Expenditure Category EC 1.7 is addressed by Project 1. Project 1 is an investment of \$3.25 million in the County's public venue which is strategically located between two major regional transportation routes. The venue is a 10,000-seat arena and large dedicated parking. It serves a primary purpose of being a tourism and hospitality site that draws people from out of town and all over the metropolitan area. It has a secondary planned use for public health and public emergencies to serve as a mass distribution point for medications as well as a storage site for personal protective equipment. While the building was exercised

a few years ago for this secondary planned use, its use as a site for testing in 2020-2021 and then for vaccination in 2021 revealed some upgrades that need to be made. This is a key site, especially for vaccination, with upward of 7,000 people a week being vaccinated at this facility.

This capital and technological investment in the public facility will involve upgrading the mechanical systems for the building, including improved filtration, replacing the roof, repairing a portion of the parking lot, and boosting wi-fi so that data can be entered in real time. These upgrades to the building meet pandemic operational needs for public health services.

In addition, when not in use for that purpose, this venue supports tourism, travel and hospitality uses in the county and region. The venue pulls audiences from all over the St. Louis region for concerts, sporting events and other events.

PROJECT 2

Expenditure Category EC 1.4 is addressed by Project 2. An investment of \$25.0 million will be made in the County Correctional facility to address this incarcerated population disproportionately impacted by the pandemic. In 2020 and 2021 protocols were put in place to attempt to keep detainees, inmates and correction staff healthy and safe. With the trial level courts not able to conduct trials, detainees were not able to obtain court dates. The facility was unable to allow in-person visitation due to the threat of transmission. Few opportunities existed for persons who were incarcerated to participate in any type of program. Additionally, staff shortages due to illness and then due to staff leaving the workforce have put the inmates at risk of having to be confined to their cell at times. Finally, the pandemic has resulted in a rise in drug addiction and mental health issue in pretrial detainees.

This is a capital and technological investment in the facility. It is intended to add four (4) residential/living units, to upgrade the kitchen facility (in part to allow for inmate job experience), to increase access to technology for virtual court appearances and virtual visitation, and to add a centralized elevator for better response to emergency situations involving all persons who are incarcerated in the facility.

One unit will address to mental health/substance abuse issues of pretrial individuals. In addition, three (3) other units for one hundred seventy-two (172) individuals will promote healthier living conditions as well as working conditions for law enforcement correctional staff. Capital investment in this congregate correctional facility meets pandemic operational needs for greater access to virtual court appearances, virtual visitation, access to programs and services for incarcerated individuals, virtual connection to employment services to plan for

post-incarceration and will deal with the impact of the pandemic on available correctional staff and critical services workers.

PROJECT 3

Expenditure Category EC 2.34 is addressed by Project 3. This is an investment of \$4.5 million in non-profit services for children, persons with intellectual disabilities and veterans. Services may address issues for these populations such as mental health and substance abuse, loss of educational opportunity, support for veterans and for the community's need for medical care or other services.

PROJECT 4

Expenditure Category: EC 4.1, 1.14, and 3.1 are addressed by Project 4. This project addresses health, alternative public health and health access, payroll expenses for public safety, public health, inmate and other health care and similar employees whose services are substantially dedicated to mitigating or responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency. An investment of \$5,247,783 in Public Health, Department of Corrections, and Police efforts is being made for the period from March 3, 2021 through December 31, 2024.

PROJECT 5

Expenditure Category: EC 5.21 is addressed by Project 5. This project calls for an investment of \$1.0 million for middle mile broadband projects with emphasis on ensuring middle mile projects have potential or partnered last-mile networks that could or would leverage the middle-mile network. This project was discontinued in early 2023.

PROJECT 6

Expenditure Category: EC 3.16 is addressed with Project 6. An investment of \$1,825,000 in (Regional Information and Intelligence sharing to address violence in the St. Louis/St. Charles/Jefferson region. While information technology has improved many individual aspects of law enforcement operations, it has also inadvertently created information silos that prevent police departments and their officers on the street from obtaining the data they need for situational awareness, officer safety, and strategic deployment of resources. Violence, gun crimes and criminal activity in general does not recognize jurisdictional boundaries of governments. Officers and administrators do not have access to the right data or

spend hours finding and verifying the information they need — often without easy access. A small example, a law enforcement jurisdiction has a residence with a history of hostility toward law enforcement where the residents are known to traffic in drugs and are heavily armed. Dispatch knows to always send two cars to a response at that location. But without regional information sharing when the residents of that house are 20 miles away, in another county, and a traffic stop is initiated? The officer on the traffic stop is not aware of that background. With regional information and intelligence sharing, officers can be aware of relevant data across departments. Modern policing needs one reliable information source, especially when it comes to risk factors for violence in the community. When all police departments in the region have efficient access to the same set of reliable data and real time information related to crimes, especially those involving gun violence, it can help with crime clearance, allow for proactive and strategic resource deployments, empower predictive policing, and ensure departments can exercise options to avoid violent confrontation with criminals that put the general public, suspects and officers at risk.

PROJECT 7

Expenditure Category: EC 7.1 is addressed with Project 7. An investment of \$825,000 for two administrative personnel for administrative and compliance monitoring for a period of 3.5 years.

PROJECT 8

Expenditure Category: EC 5.6 is addressed with Project 8. Storm water removal, management and treatment is an essential public service. This project funds \$2.2 million for three full-time positions and the purchase of two special-use vehicles for video surveillance and maintenance of underground stormwater systems.

PROJECT 9

Expenditure Category: EC 6.1 is addressed with Project 9. St. Charles County is electing to utilize its \$10.0 million revenue replacement allowance to replace deteriorated road surfaces.

PROJECT 10

Expenditure Category: EC 1.4 is addressed with Project 10. St. Charles County has identified \$23.0 million for replacement of 7 separate mechanical and air filtration systems. that are the original systems installed during building construction. Replacement of these systems with modern-day air handling and

filtration systems is required as the original systems age out toward the end of their useful lives and to improve the air quality in County buildings.

Promoting equitable outcomes

In this section, describe, as applicable, efforts to promote equitable outcomes, including economic and racial equity.

In describing efforts to design their SLFRF program and projects with equity in mind, recipients may consider the following:

- a. Goals: Are there particular historically underserved, marginalized, or adversely affected groups that recipients intend to serve within their jurisdiction?*
- b. Awareness: How equitable and practical is the ability for residents or businesses to become aware of the services funded by the SLFRF?*
- c. Access and Distribution: Are there differences in levels of access to benefits and services across groups? Are there administrative requirements that result in disparities in ability to complete applications or meet eligibility criteria?*
- d. Outcomes: How are intended outcomes focused on closing gaps and/or reaching universal levels of service? How is the jurisdiction disaggregating outcomes by race, ethnicity, and other equity dimensions where relevant for the policy objective?*

In describing efforts to implement their SLFRF program and projects with equity in mind, recipients may consider the following:

- a. Goals and Targets: Please describe how planned or current use of funds prioritize economic and racial equity as a goal, name specific targets intended to produce meaningful equity results at scale, and include initiatives to achieve those targets.*
- b. Project Implementation: Explain how the jurisdiction's overall equity strategy translates into focus areas for SLFRF projects and the specific services or programs offered by your jurisdiction in the following Expenditure Category, as indicated in the final rule:*

Negative Economic Impacts (EC 2): assistance to households, small businesses, and non-profits to address impacts of the pandemic, which have been most severe among low-income populations. This includes assistance with food, housing, and other needs; employment programs for people with barriers to employment who faced negative economic impacts from the pandemic (such as residents of low-income neighborhoods, minorities, disconnected youth, the unemployed, formerly incarcerated people, veterans, and people with disabilities); services to provide long-term housing security and housing supports, address educational disparities, or provide child care and early learning services; and other strategies that provide impacted and disproportionately impacted communities with services to address the negative economic impacts of the pandemic

The first annual Recovery Plan, due in 2021, was required to describe initial efforts and intended outcomes to promote equity, as applicable. Beginning in 2022, each annual Recovery Plan must provide an update, using qualitative and quantitative data, on how the jurisdiction's approach achieved or promoted equitable outcomes or progressed against equity goals. Describe any constraints or challenges that impacted project success in terms of increasing equity. Describe the geographic and demographic distribution of funding, including whether it is targeted toward traditionally marginalized communities.

See Section C(3) on pages 36 and 37 of the Reporting Guidance for additional information.

Community Engagement

Describe how your jurisdiction's planned or current use of funds incorporates community engagement strategies including written feedback through surveys, project proposals, and related documents, oral feedback through community meetings, issue-specific listening sessions, stakeholder interviews, focus groups, and additional public engagement, as well as other forms of input, such as steering committees, taskforces, and digital campaigns that capture diverse feedback from the community. Recipients should also describe how community engagement strategies support their equity goals, including engagement with communities that have historically faced significant barriers to services, such as people of color, people with low incomes, limited English proficient populations, and other traditionally underserved groups.

See Section C(4) on page 37 of the Reporting Guidance for additional information.

After seeking public input at the beginning of this program, St. Charles County's planned use of funds has been continually publicized to the community as projects have been identified and approved by the County Council. This process requires the publishing of program documents and purchasing documentation with the County Council's semi-monthly meeting notices. Additionally, County administration has reached agreement with the Children's Community Resource Board, a political subdivision exclusively serving the needs of children in St. Charles County by funding a variety of non-profit organizations. The CCRB is a year-to-year funding source for the health, mental health and well-being of children throughout the County. It is an independent political subdivision which oversees children's services. That board will take the primary role in awarding funds to children's pandemic and on-going needs. Similarly, the County has reached agreement with the Developmental Disability Resource Board, a political subdivision which operates solely in St. Charles County to serve the needs of individuals with intellectual disabilities. That board will take the primary role in awarding funds to needs arising from that population. The County has also reached out to provide funding assistance to local veterans' organizations. With regard to the incarcerated population in the County's adult correctional facility, the County toured decision-making citizens from all municipalities in the county through the jail last year and received unilateral support for the need to remake the detention space and its supporting services to provide for the project described herein. Additionally, as projects are budgeted and again when they are mobilized, they will each be presented at a meeting of the County Council and

constituents, community-based organizations and the public in general will have the opportunity to provide comment and feedback.

Labor Practices

Describe workforce practices on any infrastructure projects or capital expenditures being pursued. How are projects using strong labor standards to promote effective and efficient delivery of high-quality infrastructure projects while also supporting the economic recovery through strong employment opportunities for workers? For example, report whether any of the following practices are being utilized: project labor agreements, community benefits agreements, prevailing wage requirements, and local hiring.

See Section C(5) on page 37 of the Reporting Guidance for additional information.

St. Charles County government utilizes prevailing wage requirements on all bids that require any type of construction. Any successful bidder engaged as a contractor on a construction project must agree that the prevailing rates of pay shall be paid to all skilled and unskilled labor employed under the terms of the contract. The prevailing rate shall be that published by the Missouri Department of Labor for St. Charles County in effect at the time of bid opening. The County has penalties in its contracts such that a contractor shall forfeit one hundred dollars (\$100) for each workman employed, for each calendar day, or portion thereof, should such workman be paid less than the said stipulated rates for any work done under any county construction contract, by him or by any subcontractor or employee under him. Contractors are required to use and submit the State of Missouri’s Certified Payroll Form to document contractor payroll records prior to being paid for the work performed.

Further, in accordance with Missouri’s Domestic Product Procurement Act as enacted in the Revised Statutes of Missouri 34.350-34.359, bidders/contractors are advised that any goods purchased or leased by any public agency where the purchase, lease or contract involves the expenditure of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) or more, shall be manufactured or produced in the United States. Section 34.350.2(1) of that Act specifies that the term “public agency” includes all political subdivisions of the State of Missouri, which definition includes counties. The requirements of the Buy American Act do not apply if there are other exceptions to the Buy American mandate in RSMo 34.353 that are met.

Use of Evidence

Describe whether and how evidence-based interventions and/or program evaluation are incorporated into their SLFRF program. Recipients may include links to evidence standards, evidence dashboards, evaluation policies, and other public facing tools that are used to track and communicate the use of evidence and evaluation for Fiscal Recovery Funds. Recipients are encouraged to consider how a Learning Agenda, either narrowly focused on SLFRF or broadly focused on the recipient’s broader policy agenda, could support their overarching evaluation efforts in order to create an evidence-building strategy for their jurisdiction. In the Project Inventory section of the Recovery Plan, recipients should identify whether SLFRF funds are

being used for evidence-based interventions and/or if projects are being evaluated through rigorous program evaluations that are designed to build evidence. (See details in the Project Inventory section below).

See Section C(6) on page 37 and 38 of the Reporting Guidance for additional information.

There are no program evaluations to report at this time in that no projects have been undertaken that require evidence-based interventions.

Performance Report

Describe how performance management is incorporated into their SLFRF program, including how they are tracking their overarching jurisdictional goals for these funds as well as measuring results for individual projects. The recipient has flexibility in terms of how this information is presented in the Recovery Plan, and may report key performance indicators for each project, or may group projects with substantially similar goals and the same outcome measures. In some cases, the recipient may choose to include some indicators for each individual project as well as crosscutting indicators. Recipients may include links to performance management dashboards, performance management policies, and other public facing tools that are used to track and communicate the performance of Fiscal Recovery Funds. In addition to outlining in this section their high-level approach to performance management, recipients must also include key performance indicators for each SLFRF project in the Project Inventory section (more details below).

See Section C(7) on page 38 and 39 of the Reporting Guidance for additional information.

PROJECT INVENTORY

1.Project: #2021-001.0

Project Name: St. Charles County Family Arena Public Health Support Facility and Tourism Project

Funding Amount: \$3.25 million

Project Expenditure Categories: Category 1 Public Health (1.7 Capital Investment or Physical Plant Changes to Public Facilities that respond to the COVID-19 public health emergency.)

Project Overview: St. Charles County has a 10,000-seat arena and dedicated parking that is used for Public Health mass vaccination, testing and for storage of PPE. This capital investment in the public facility will meet pandemic operational needs for public health services. In addition, when not in use for that purpose, it serves to support tourism, travel and hospitality uses in the county and region.

The Goal of the Project is ensuring a centrally located and available venue that can meet the public health needs of the nearly 410,000 residents of St. Charles County as well as to support the region as a whole. Additionally, this venue is a part of the developing entertainment, tourism and hospitality economy of the eastern part of St. Charles County. This is not a project which is an evidence-based evaluation.

2.Project: #2021-002.0

Project Name: St. Charles County Correctional Project to Improve Mental Health/ Substance Abuse and Detainee Living Conditions

Funding Amount: \$25.0 million

Project Expenditure Categories: Category 1 Public Health (1.4 -Prevention in Congregate Settings (Nursing Homes, Prisons/Jails, Dense Work Sites, Schools, Child-care facilities, etc.)

Project Overview: The adaption of the facility will add a unit for a mental health/substance abuse to address the increase in pretrial individuals with mental health and substance abuse disorders. Additionally, units for 172 individuals to promote healthier living conditions for incarcerated individuals and the working conditions for law enforcement correctional staff will be added, all of the project giving consideration to healthy airflow and opportunities for programming, virtual services, including detainee access to the courts. This capital investment in the correctional facility will allow corrections to meet pandemic operational needs for greater access to virtual court appearances, virtual visitation, access to programs and services for incarcerated individuals, virtual connection to employment services to plan for post-incarceration and will deal with the impact of the pandemic on available correctional staff and critical services workers. The addition will include a modernized central food service to address staff shortages and inmate pre-release employment training opportunities. The Goal of the Project is to ensure those incarcerated are able to proceed with a conclusion to their case and that correctional staff and inmates are safe. This is not a project which is subject to an evidence-based evaluation.

3.Project: #2021-003.0

Project Name: St. Charles County Non-Profit Services to Vulnerable Populations, and may include transfers to other governmental units

Funding Amount: \$4.5 million

Project Expenditure Categories: Category 2 Negative Economic Impacts (2.34- Assistance to Impacted Nonprofit Organizations (Impacted or Disproportionately Impacted)

Project Overview: An investment of \$4.5 million in non-profit services for children, persons with intellectual disabilities, and veterans. Services that may be addressed include mental health and substance abuse, loss of educational opportunity, need for medical care or other services in response to the negative economic impacts of the COVID-19 public health emergency. Other public jurisdictions with expertise in the provision of service to the needs of these populations will be partners with the counties and serve to identify the uses of the funds. St. Charles County may serve as a pass-through entity (PTE), providing the subawards to carry out this project. The subprojects are not yet determined. This may include a project or projects which are evidence-based interventions.

4.Project: #2021-004.001

Project Name: Public Health, Public Safety and Other Public Sector Response-Dept. of Corrections

Funding Amount: \$ 417,783

Project Expenditure Category: Category 4 Premium Pay (4.1 Public Sector Employees)

Project Overview: Non-Exempt front line correctional workers - the pandemic related change in employment has resulted in 1/3 of the Correctional Officer positions being vacant, with the remaining front-line Corrections Officers, Certified Peace Officers and Suicide Prevention Officers, Corporals and Sergeants, all of whom deal with the inmate and pretrial detainee population of a face-to-face basis, dealing with COVID-19 absences of staff and having to work large amounts of overtime to cover the shifts. To avoid lockdowns of inmates, leave has been limited and all of these staff work overtime shifts. This increased staff resignations. To recognize the extraordinary efforts of those working these overtime hours there is a premium pay amount of a flat \$10 an hour on the overtime worked. This project was discontinued effective April 10, 2023 per ARPA Regulations.

5.Project: #2021-004.002

Project Name: Public Safety and Other Public Sector Response-Humane Services

Funding Amount: \$ 0.2 million

Project Expenditure Category: Category 1 Public Health-Other (1.14 Other Public Health Services)

Project Overview: Additional Animal Control staff to place the ever-growing number of surrendered or abandoned animal being received now from the unprecedented number of domestic animals acquired or adopted during the course of the pandemic. Nationwide, it is reported than 12 million animals were bred and adopted during this time period.

6.Project: #2021-004.003

Project Name: Public Health, Public Safety and Other Public Sector Response-911 Dispatch

Funding Amount: \$ 0.6 million

Project Expenditure Category: Category 4 Premium Pay (4.1 Public Sector Employees)

Project Overview: Non-Exempt 911 dispatch operators - the pandemic related change in employment has resulted in 30% of positions being vacant, with the remaining operators who routinely deal with high-stress situations dealing with COVID-19 absences of staff and having to work large amounts of overtime to cover the shifts. Leave has been limited and all staff members regularly work overtime shifts. This has increased staff resignations. To recognize the extraordinary efforts of those working these overtime hours there is a premium pay amount of a flat \$5 an hour on the overtime worked. This project was never implemented and discontinued effective April 10, 2023 per ARPA Regulations.

7.Project: #2021-004.004

Project Name: Public Safety and Other Public Sector Response-School Resource Officers

Funding Amount: \$ 4.28 million

Project Expenditure Category: Category 3 Public Health-Negative Economic Impact: Public Sector Capacity General Provisions (3.1 Public Sector Workforce: Payroll and Benefits for Public Health, Public Safety, or Human Service Workers)

Project Overview: As a result of escalating gun violence targeting public schools, the County is mobilizing 14 additional School Resource Officers to be stationed in public schools. These officers are commissioned police officers, fully trained and fully equipped to engage an active shooter in the event an incident arises. These officers will also be charged with the responsibility of ensuring the school building is secure at all times.

8. Project: #2021-005.0

Project Name: Middle Mile Broadband to Support Last Mile Networks Project

Funding Amount: \$1.0 million

Project Expenditure Categories: Category 5 Infrastructure (5.21 Broadband: Other projects)

Project Overview: An investment of \$1.0 million for middle mile broadband projects with emphasis on ensuring middle mile projects have potential or partnered last-mile networks that could or would leverage the middle-mile network. There is an ever-increasing investment by commercial broadband companies in many areas of the county however there continues to be a lack of interest in the southwest corridor. Middle-mile fiber will open a part of that area to broadband availability from market providers of broadband to facilitate completion of last-mile connectivity. This is not a project which is an evidence-based intervention. This project was discontinued in early 2023.

9. Project: #2021-006.0

Project Name: Law Enforcement: Technology and equipment investment to more efficiently respond in the rise in regional gun violence

Funding Amount: \$ 1.825 million

Project Expenditure Categories: Category 3 Services to Disproportionately Impacted Communities (3.16 Community Violence Interventions)

Project Overview: An investment of \$1.825 million the development of real-time law enforcement intelligence sharing to combat the rise in regional gun violence. This is not a project which is an evidence-based intervention. St. Charles County will regionally participate with St. Louis County in the Regional Information and Intelligence Center (RIIC). The Regional Information and Intelligence Center (RIIC) serves as a real time crime center for St. Louis County, including all municipalities, and works closely with the St. Louis City Police Department's Real Time Crime Center. By becoming an active part of the RIIC, police departments serving 410,000 additional residents of the metropolitan area. Currently, using a network of License Plate Readers (LPRs) Project Description and pan-tilt-zoom (PTZ) cameras located throughout the County, the St. Louis County RIIC functions as a technical surveillance clearinghouse, offering real-time and historic tracking of vehicles used in felony crimes as a resource for a variety of investigations. Through the use of these surveillance platforms, combined with a variety of analysis software and databases, the RIIC is able to provide investigative support to investigators at active crime scenes and for follow-up investigations. RIIC personnel also maintain and monitor the ShotSpotter system. Having the ability to access LPR and PTZ video in real time immediately following a ShotSpotter activation greatly enhances the capabilities of both systems and significantly increases the likelihood of an arrest. St. Charles County is seeing an increase in violent crime and becoming a part of the RIIC will increase the County and the Region's ability to respond to crime. The American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) represents a unique opportunity for a long-term, high-impact project to reduce

violent crime and provide security to the citizens of the entire St. Louis region. During remarks on June 23, 2021, President Biden cited data from an UMSL Criminology Department study to encourage the use of ARPA funds for law enforcement initiatives, including violence intervention programs. This funding will allow St. Charles County to participate in the RIIC and thereby increase the regional use of intelligence-led policing in its own community policing initiatives and that of its municipal partners in St. Charles County.

10. Project: #2021-007.0

Project Name: Program Monitoring and Compliance

Funding Amount: \$ 0.825 million

Project Expenditure Categories: Category 7 Administrative (7.1 Administrative Expenses)

Project Overview: Throughout the duration of the American Rescue Plan Program St. Charles County will require the services of two key administrative personnel for a period of 3.5 years. The first position is a Grant Specialist who will be responsible for on-going program compliance and reporting at all levels for all program projects. The second position is an Outreach Coordinator who will be responsible with coordinating with all funded recipients in Project 2021-003 below and assuring their compliance with program guidelines. The amount budgeted for this project is \$825,000 and includes salary and fringe benefits and outside consulting fees.

11. Project: #2021-008.001

Project Name: Storm Water Inspection, Survey and Planning

Funding Amount: \$ 1.2 million

Project Expenditure Categories: Category 5 Infrastructure Water and Sewer (5.6 Clean Water: Stormwater)

Project Overview: This program funds 3 full-time positions for the purpose of will conduct surveys and inspections of storm water systems and provide assistance in preparing a plan for storm water issues throughout the County. This will assist the County in providing the underlying system for storm water management, whether as part of the County's easements and its systems or in assisting and advising homeowner associations with their plans and scheduled maintenance.

12. Project: #2021-008.002

Project Name: Storm Water Inspection, Survey and Planning

Funding Amount: \$ 1.0 million

Project Expenditure Categories: Category 5 Infrastructure Water and Sewer (5.6 Clean Water: Stormwater)

Project Overview: Funds to purchase two specialized vehicles equipped for stormwater sewer line camera surveillance and stormwater sewer line cleaning.

13. Project: #2021-009.0

Project Name: Street Pavement Replacement

Funding Amount: \$ 10.0 million

Project Expenditure Categories: Category 6 Revenue Replacement (6.1 Provision of

Government Services)

Project Overview: Funds to and accelerate the rate of replacement of deteriorated roadways and concrete slabs from traditional levels of replacement. St. Charles County is one of the fastest-growing counties in the State of Missouri. This rapid growth has significantly increased the total roadway miles in the County and has created a much higher demand for replacement.

14. Project: #2021-010.0

Project Name: Mechanical and Air Handling System Replacement

Funding Amount: \$ 23.0 million

Project Expenditure Categories: Category 1 Public Health (1.4 -Prevention in Congregate Settings (Nursing Homes, Prisons/Jails, Dense Work Sites, Schools, Child-care facilities, etc.)

Project Overview: Replacement of 7 separate mechanical and air filtration systems that are the original systems installed when the buildings were built. Replacement of these systems with more efficient air handling and improved air filtration systems is required as the original systems age out toward the end of their useful lives and to improve the air quality in these buildings for employees and the general public.