Louisville Metro Government

(the consolidated government of Louisville/Jefferson County, KY)

ARP Recovery Plan Performance Report

State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds

2021 Report

Louisville Metro Government

2021 Recovery Plan

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Executive Summary

Equity statement:

In the wake of a COVID-19 pandemic that has disproportionately impacted low-income workers and people of color, racial and economic equity are more important to the well being of Louisville, Kentucky than ever. Louisville can never reach its full potential if significant parts of its population are kept on the margins. In today's Louisville, the median Black worker earns $11,000 less than the median white worker. Black families are half as likely to own their homes as white families, and the Black poverty rate is three times the white poverty rate. Louisville must change this unequal status quo to allow every resident to reach their full human potential.

Louisville Metro Government is committed to using equity as a lens through which we evaluate all ARP projects. An "Equity Review" will be developed for each project proposal, providing Louisville Metro Council with a holistic assessment of how equity is prioritized and addressed.

In many ways, the COVID-19 pandemic has been the greatest and most sudden social and economic shock for the United States since The Great Depression and World War II. Like all American cities, Louisville/Jefferson County, Kentucky (a consolidated city/county government) has been hit hard by the pandemic and subsequent social and economic fallout. From March 21, 2020 to August 17, 2021, Louisville had seen 90,297 confirmed cases of COVID-19, 3,339 hospitalizations, and 1,360 COVID-related deaths. Unfortunately, thanks to the rapid spread of the COVID-19 Delta variant, Louisville is far from being able to put COVID concerns in the past. As of August 2021, the pandemic is still very much a daily reality for Louisville's 767,000 residents.

Louisville COVID-19 Cases
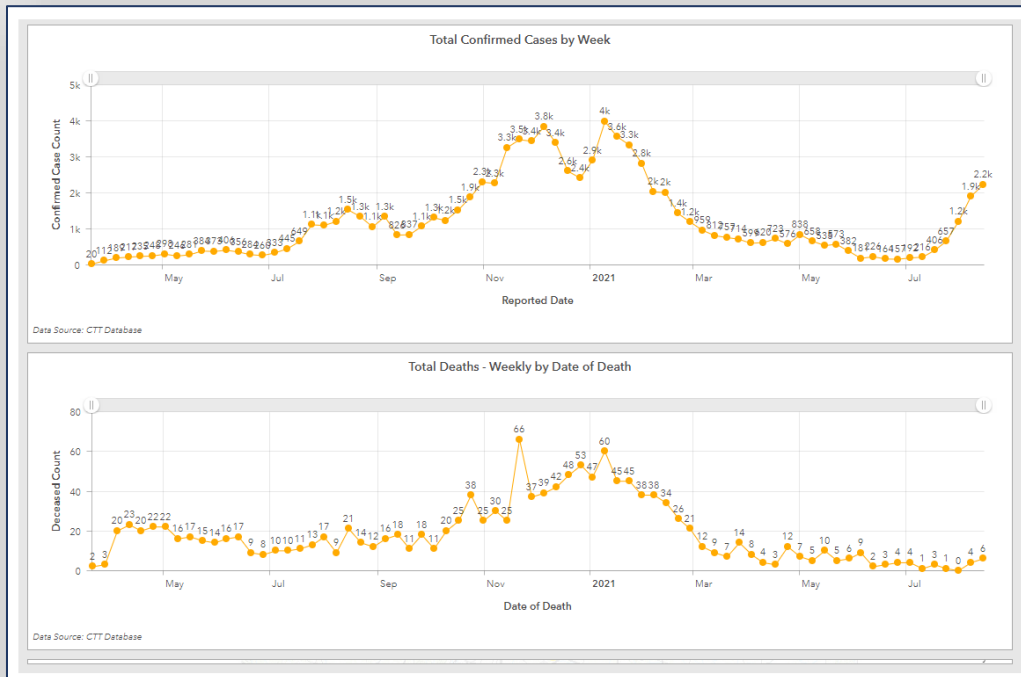
Louisville COVID-19 Hospitalizations[1]
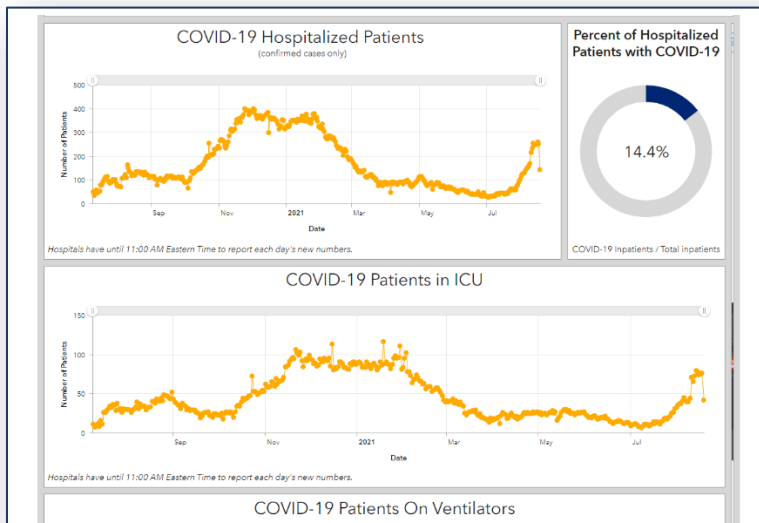
The economic fallout was just as severe, especially for middle- and low-income workers and those in the leisure and hospitality sector. As of June 2021, the Louisville MSA was still missing 31,000 jobs and 30,500 people from the labor force versus pre-pandemic levels. If Louisville is mirroring national trends (data is not available at the local level), women could make up approximately 55% of those who have left the workforce.[1] Downtown Louisville has been radically altered by telework and increased

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[1] KentuckianaWorks analysis of the Current Population Survey.

visibility of street homelessness.[2]

Louisville is still approximately 30,000 jobs and 30,000 workers below pre-pandemic levels. Nor have these economic disruptions been uniformly spread among Louisville residents; rather, they have disproportionately affected certain industries and income levels. Below-median wage jobs, for example, are still 15.5% below pre-pandemic levels, while above-median wage jobs are up 1.4%.[3]

Louisville MSA Employment 2006-2021
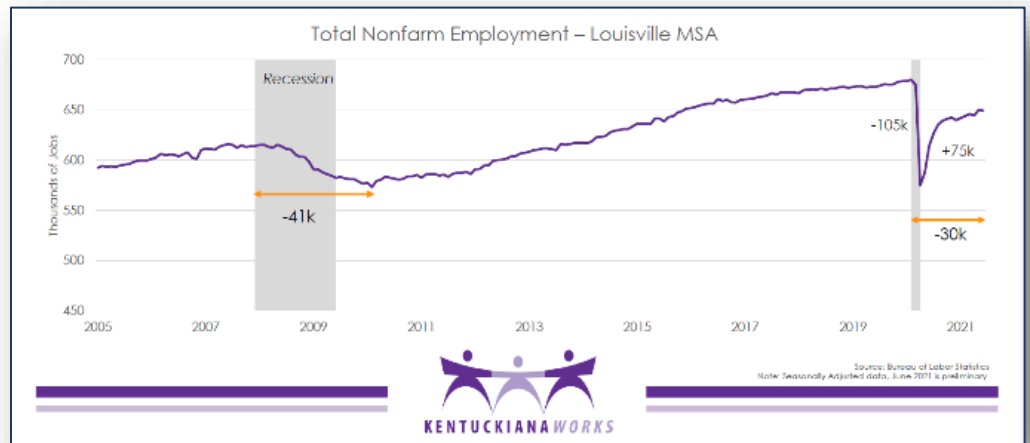
Louisville MSA High Wage vs Low Wage Employment
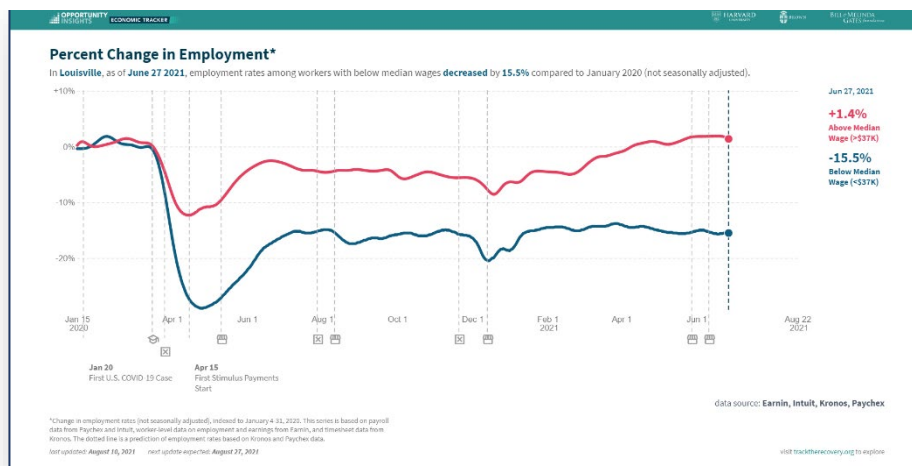
The pandemic has added stressors to the labor force, largely due to added responsibilities for caring for children and loved ones. A full 40% of Kentucky's prime working age adults (ages 25-54)who are not in the labor force have identified care responsibilities (children, elderly, or COVID-positive loved ones) as their primary reason for not working.[4] Mothers across the country have been driven out of the labor force at higher rates than fathers.[5]

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[2] https://www.wave3.com/2021/06/22/very-scary-lonely-homeless-woman-describes-living-louisville-streets/
[3] https://tracktherecovery.org/, Aug. 22, 2021.
[4] KentuckianaWorks analysis of Census Household Pulse Survey.
[5] Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco analysis of Current Population Survey data. https://www.frbsf.org/our-district/about/sf-fed-blog/mothers-labor-force-participation-declines-covid-19/

Louisville has lost 15% of its childcare capacity since the pandemic began, with many childcare providers still facing difficult financial straits.[6]

Largely due to the economic impact of COVID-19, Louisville has seen 10,702 evictions filed and 32,000 individuals fall behind on their utility bills (a leading indicator of eviction risk). And as of July 2021, 21,136 renter households in Louisville were in arrears.[7]

Each of these economic and public health shocks, each COVID-related hospitalization or death, creates a ripple effect of negative impact. Since the onset of the pandemic, Louisville has seen the rate of substance abuse increase from 49.3 per 100,000 to 78.64 per 100,000 and a 62% increase in opioid overdoses. As in many cities across the country, homicides are up significantly—more than 80% higher in 2020 than 2019. Finally, while suicides fell slightly from 2019-2020, Louisville is committed to making all efforts to continue this positive trend in the face of unprecedented social, personal, and economic disruptions.[8]

On June 24, 2021, Louisville's Metro Council authorized an initial $30,140,000 of the city's total $388 million in ARP funds to address the most urgent problems facing the city in the wake of the COVID pandemic.[9] Separately, Metro Council authorized up to $15,000,000 for the Department of Public Health and Wellness to reimburse COVID-related public health expenditures[10]:

- **Response to COVID health needs**
    - Reimbursement for eligible COVID-related public health expenditures ($15m)
        - To cover expenditures related to the COVID-19 pandemic which are eligible for reimbursement.
    - COVID-19 response & vaccination activities ($9.8m)
        - Utilizing pre-existing contracts, securing professional service contracts, purchasing goods, and paying salary and fringe expense.
    - Child care center emergency & safety supplies ($1.5m)
        - To provide safe and healthy PPE supplies and equipment to an estimated 400 licensed and certified childcare providers.
    - Suicide prevention ($400k)
        - Utilizing the Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF) to promote resilience and reduce risk factors in individuals, families, and communities.
    - Residential services for substance abuse & addiction ($1.2m)
        - Including Targeted Naloxone Distribution, Supportive Services for Syringe Service Participants, and Increasing Access to Medication Assisted Treatment.

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[6] Kentucky Division of Child Care.
[7] Louisville Metro Department of Housing
[8] Louisville Metro Department of Public Health and Wellness
[9] http://louisville.granicus.com/MediaPlayer.php?view_id=2&clip_id=7064&meta_id=1348478
[10] https://louisville.legistar.com/View.ashx?M=F&ID=9708160&GUID=A8325768-2FE0-445A-BCE5-D38007667EB0

- **Economic and Social Stability**
  - Court eviction diversion program ($9m)
    - Supports tenants who are facing an eviction for nonpayment of rent due to a COVID-related loss of income.
  - Utility assistance program ($5m)
    - To serve as many participants as possible to reduce or deplete arrearages as it relates to gas, electric, water and sewer utilities.
  - Landlord Tenant Rental Assistance Program ($1m)
    - To provide payments of delinquent rent to landlords whose tenants earn below 80% of area median income.
  - Security deposit & rental assistance ($1m)
    - This program will be facilitated by the Coalition for the Homeless and provides financial assistance for tenants moving to a new unit. This program will provide a security deposit and up to two month's rent.
  - Temporary staff support for high food distribution ($250k)
    - Aiming to provide a 5.1% increase in food assistance including a 9.2% increase in food insecure children due to the pandemic.
  - Enhanced community ambassador and security programs ($1m)
    - To provide safe, clean, and welcoming outdoor spaces to enhance utilization of outdoor spaces and drive economic activity for businesses located in the areas to which ambassadors are deployed.

Louisville's initial funds were allocated after an unusually compressed process. Louisville Metro Government stood up its ARP coordination unit—the Louisville Accelerator Team—on May 7, 2021,[11] the same day the Treasury Department released the Interim Final Rule for the ARP. The final deadline to submit new business to Louisville Metro Council's Budget Committee before summer recess was June 7, 2021.[12] There was accordingly very limited time for public input outside of direct contact with members of the Louisville Metro Council. The city relied instead on guidance from three local public prioritization processes that had been recently completed: A Path Forward,[13] the city's Advancing Racial Equity Plan,[14] and the COVID-recovery and racial justice effort Build Back Better, Together.[15]

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[11] https://louisvilleky.gov/news/mayor-names-handmaker-lead-louisville-accelerator-team
[12] https://louisvilleky.gov/metro-council/document/metro-council-calendar-2021-vers-07302021
[13] https://apathforward4lou.org/
[14] https://louisvilleky.gov/mayor-greg-fischer/document/advancing-racial-equity-black-louisville
[15] https://louisvilleky.gov/government/build-back-better-together

Funds became available to relevant agencies at different times beginning in early July 2021. While some of the funds have already been expended as of August 18, 2021, others are still in the process of identifying proposals and working through the city's bid process.

In total, it is estimated that just these initial COVID-response funds could indirectly benefit all 767,000 residents of Jefferson County and 1,266,000 residents of the Louisville MSA by fighting the COVID-19 pandemic. It is also estimated that non-COVID-response funds from this initial allocation will directly aid approximately 28,600 individuals, 2,786 households, and at least 400 small businesses. Indirectly, the non-COVID-response funds will benefit an estimated 113,000 residents, 59,000 households, and 4,400 small businesses.

Since the passage of these initial ARP funds, Louisville has been conducting an extensive public process to determine the city's priorities for the next round of funding from remaining ARP funds. Louisville Metro Council solicited online comments and held three public in-person meetings in different parts of the city. On August 26, 2021, Louisville Metro Council passed a resolution authorizing seven priority areas for the remaining City Fiscal Relief funds.[16]

Louisville Metro ARP City Fiscal Relief Phase 2 Priority Areas

1. Homelessness and affordable housing
   o Reduction of homelessness, through transitional housing, large-scale permanent supportive housing, and other forms of affordable housing—particularly directed at Louisville's lowest-income residents, who have been disproportionately affected by COVID-19 pandemic and resulting economic impacts.
2. Workforce Development
   o Workforce development and coordination for adults and youth, to address negative economic impacts of the COVID-19 public health emergency.
3. Health Louisville/Healthy Neighborhoods
   o Improving access to healthcare and childcare, including mental health/substance abuse/suicide prevention, and the promotion of healthier living environments in disproportionately impacted communities.
4. Public Safety
   o Violence reduction, community safety, police deflection, and technology to improve public safety in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic.
5. Premium Pay
   o Premium pay as provided for in the Interim Final Guidance for essential Louisville Metro employees.
6. Public Health Contingencies
   o COVID-19 mitigation and prevention, and preparation for additional public health emergencies in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic.
7. Eligible Infrastructure
   o In the event that the federal government does not allocate additional spending for infrastructure, Louisville Metro Government will look to use ARP funds for eligible infrastructure projects.

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[16] https://documentcloud.adobe.com/link/track?uri=urn:aaid:scds:US:81378042-e57f-4ee4-819b-2b21ff30a35d#pageNum=1

Uses of Funds

Describe in further detail your jurisdiction's intended and actual uses of the funds, such as how your jurisdiction's approach would help support a strong and equitable recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and economic downturn. Describe any strategies employed to maximize programmatic impact and effective, efficient, and equitable outcomes. 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 you are promoting each of the following Expenditure Categories, to the extent they apply:

a. *Public Health (EC 1)*
b. *Negative Economic Impacts (EC 2)*
c. *Services to Disproportionately Impacted Communities (EC 3)*
d. *Premium Pay (EC 4)*
e. *Water, sewer, and broadband infrastructure (EC 5)*
f. *Revenue Replacement EC 6)*

Where 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, Housing Assistance, and so forth, to provide broader context on the overall approach for pandemic recovery.

Public Health

Louisville COVID-19 Cases
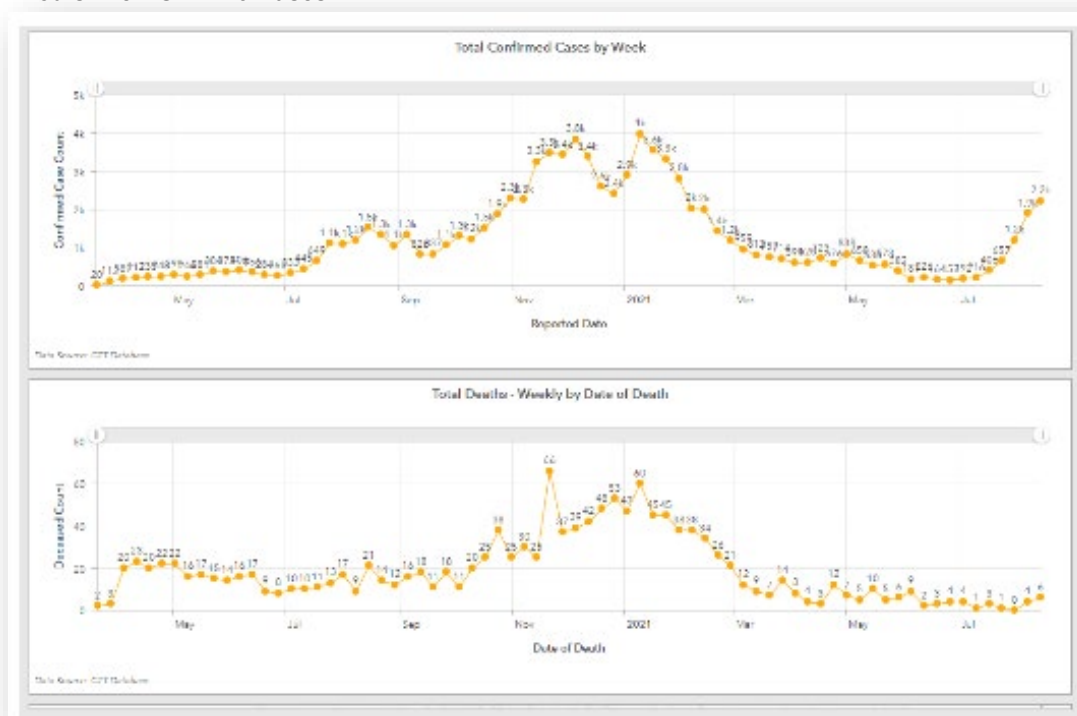
Louisville's public health has had a significant and direct impact from the COVID-19 pandemic. From March 21, 2020 to August 17, 2021, Louisville had seen 90,297 confirmed cases of COVID-19, 3,339 hospitalizations, and 1,360 COVID-related deaths.

Louisville Metro Government has made every effort to vaccinate as many residents as possible. As of August 2021, the total of all vaccine doses received by Jefferson County providers was 1,156,460, and 895,688 of those doses had already made it into the arms of residents. As of

Louisville COVID-19 Hospitalizations
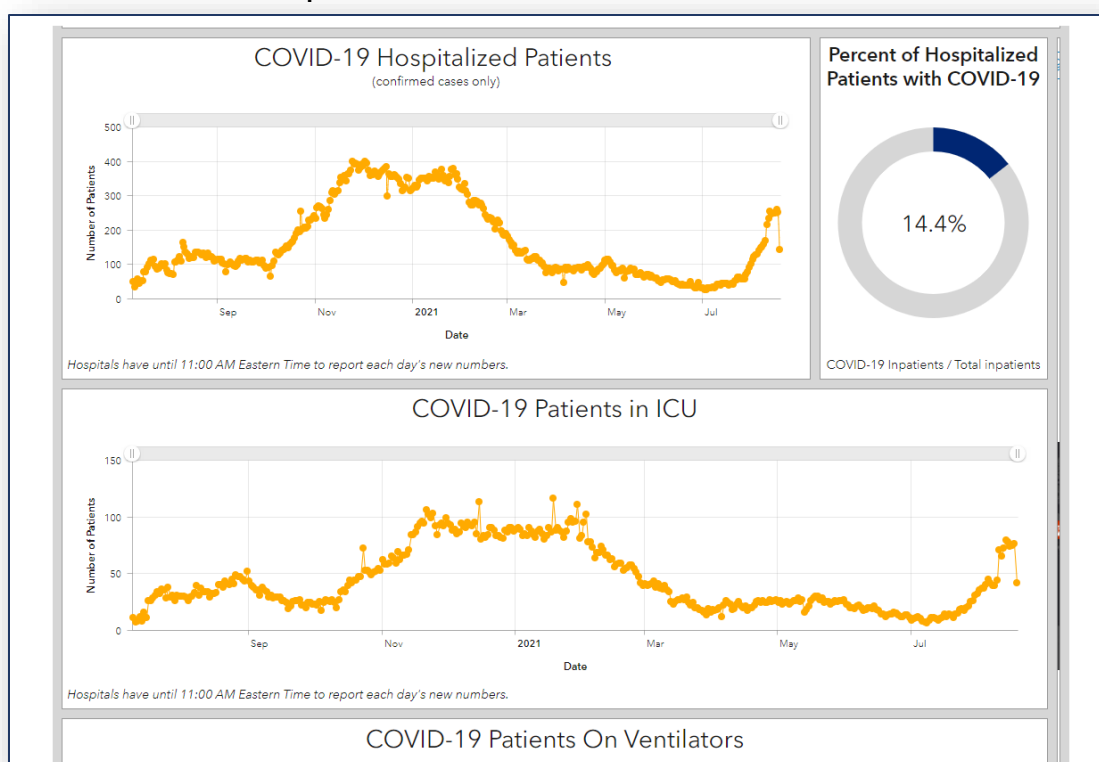
August 2021, 394,377 Jefferson County residents (51.4% of the total population) were fully vaccinated, with 455,352 receiving at least one dose (59.3% of the total population). If ineligible children are removed from the population, Louisville's first dose rate is 60.8%, while 70.2% of the eligible population is fully vaccinated.

There remain equity gaps in COVID vaccine uptake, with the highest vaccine completion rates occurring more often in zip codes with higher median incomes and lower non-white populations.[17] To close these gaps, Louisville Metro is providing mobile missions--pop-up COVID-19 vaccination clinics, the location and size of which are tailored to specific groups, neighborhoods, demographics, and organizations in order to better meet the needs of the most vulnerable residents. These mobile missions offer vaccines to people who lack the transportation, technology, time, or work flexibility to access vaccination sites. Louisville Metro is also working with community partners to help organize and promote vaccination events. The Center for Health Equity (part of the Department of Public Health and Wellness) is specifically

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[17] https://covid-19-in-jefferson-county-ky-lojic.hub.arcgis.com/

reaching out to businesses that may not be accessing traditional vaccination resources in order to make them aware of the COVID-response services provided. The Department of Public Health is also using its resources to make the public aware of these services and resources, including media and communications outlets, community and organizational partner networks, and connecting residents to services through established city programs and departments. Louisville Metro intends to close all equity gaps and reach universal levels of service for COVID vaccines.

Louisville COVID-19 Vaccinations By Zip Code

First Dose—All Ages   Completed Series—All Ages
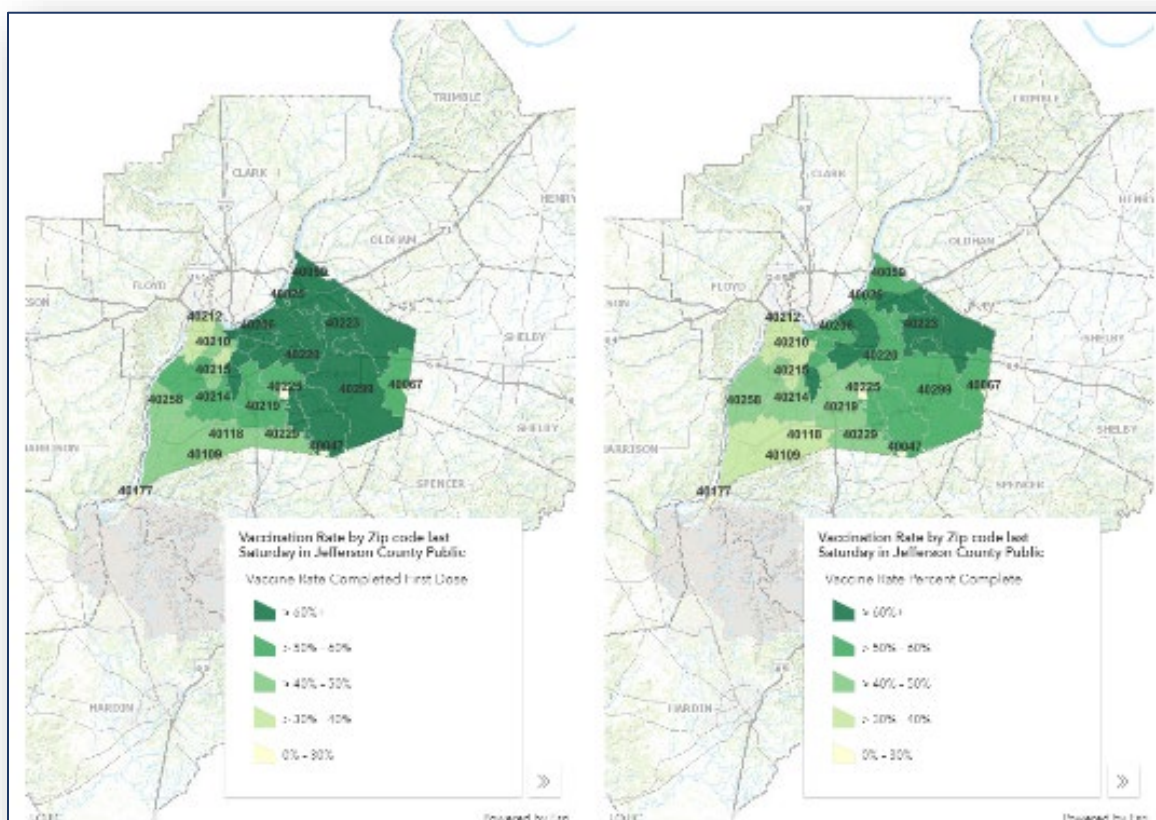
Unfortunately, due to the rapid spread of the COVID-19 Delta variant, Louisville is far from being able to put COVID concerns in the past. Increasing vaccination rates and closing vaccine equity gaps have never been more urgent in the fight against COVID-19.

For these reasons, Louisville Metro Council authorized the following COVID-19 related funds:

- $15 million for reimbursement for eligible COVID-related public health expenditures to cover expenditures related to the COVID-19 pandemic which are eligible for reimbursement.

- $9.8 million for COVID-19 response & vaccination activities, utilizing pre-existing contracts, securing professional service contracts, purchasing goods, and paying salary and fringe expense.
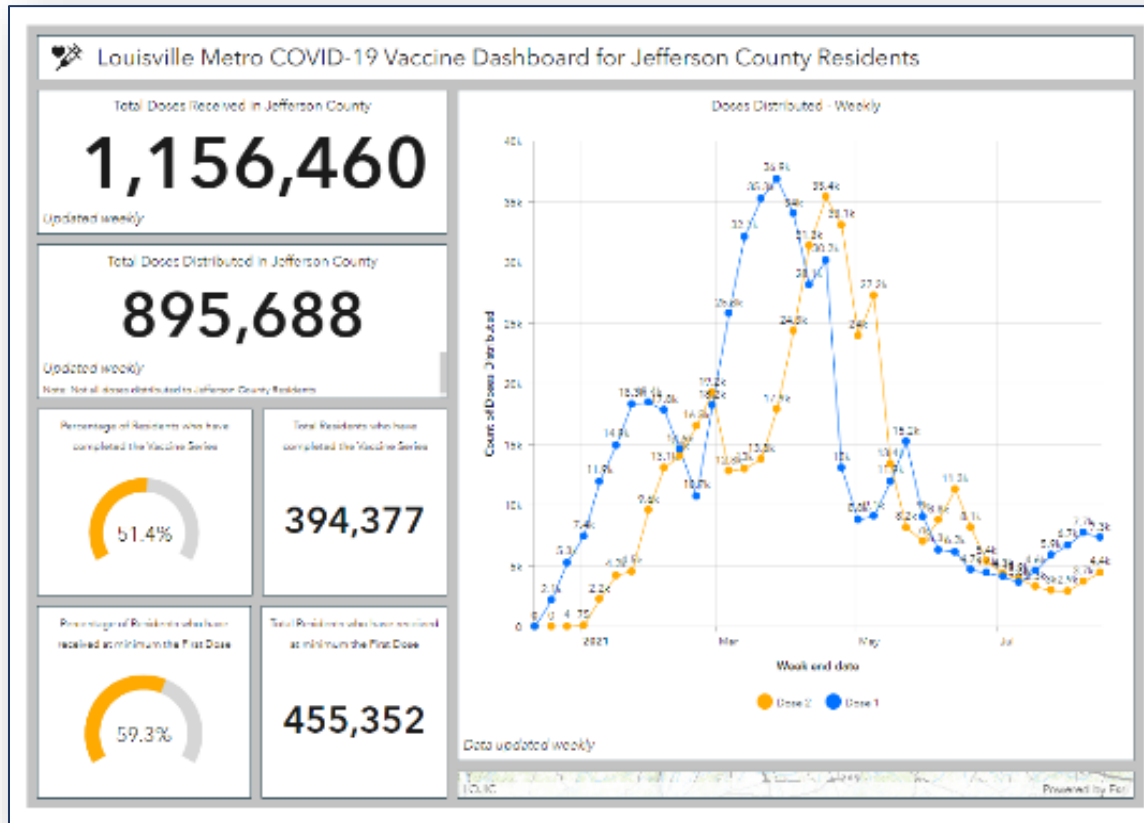
In addition to public health efforts to combat COVID-19, Louisville Metro Council authorized $1.6 million to support substance abuse and suicide prevention efforts. Louisville has seen the rate of substance abuse increase from 49.3 per 100,000 to 78.64 per 100,000 and a 62% increase in opioid overdoses, creating great urgency to fund initiatives aimed at treatment.[18]

These program areas are described in more detail under the Project Inventory below.

Negative Economic Impacts

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

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[18] Louisville Metro Department of Public Health and Wellness.

the pandemic (such as residents of low-income neighborhoods, minorities, disconnected youth, the unemployed, formerly incarcerated people, veterans, and people with disabilities); and other strategies that provide disadvantaged groups with access to education, jobs, and opportunity.

As of June 2021 (the most recent data available as of writing), the Louisville MSA had regained only 70% of the jobs it lost during the COVID Recession of 2020—still down 30,000 jobs versus pre-pandemic levels. Specifically, the Leisure & Hospitality industry is still 15% below pre-pandemic levels, and several other industries have also seen significant losses.[19]
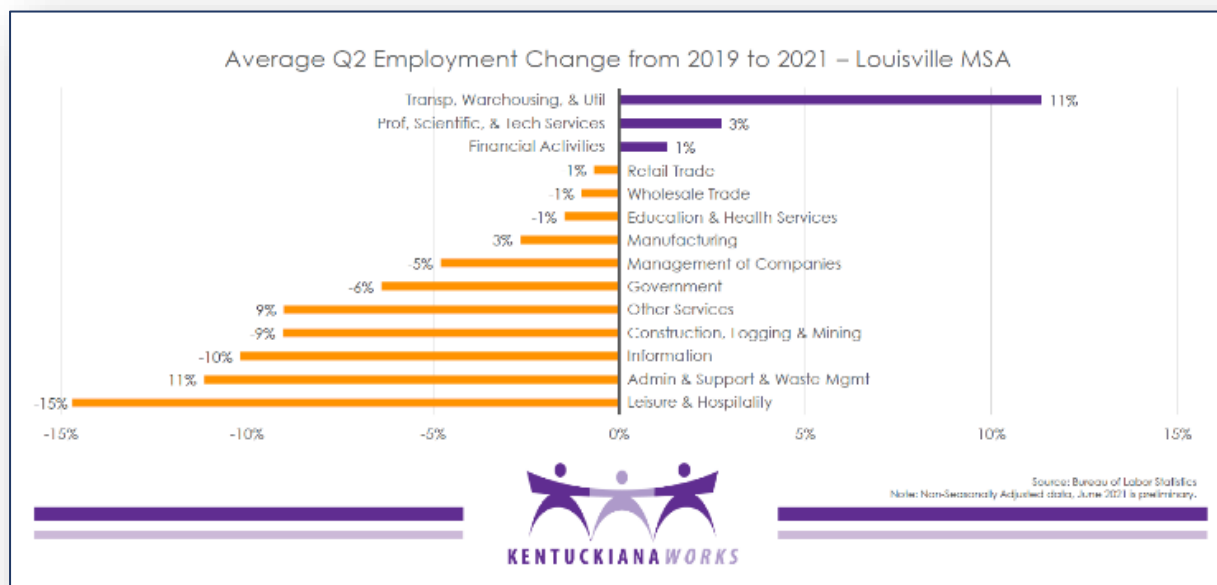
The labor force overall is still down 2.5% vs pre-pandemic levels, or approximately 31,000 workers. Some local employers have complained about not being able to

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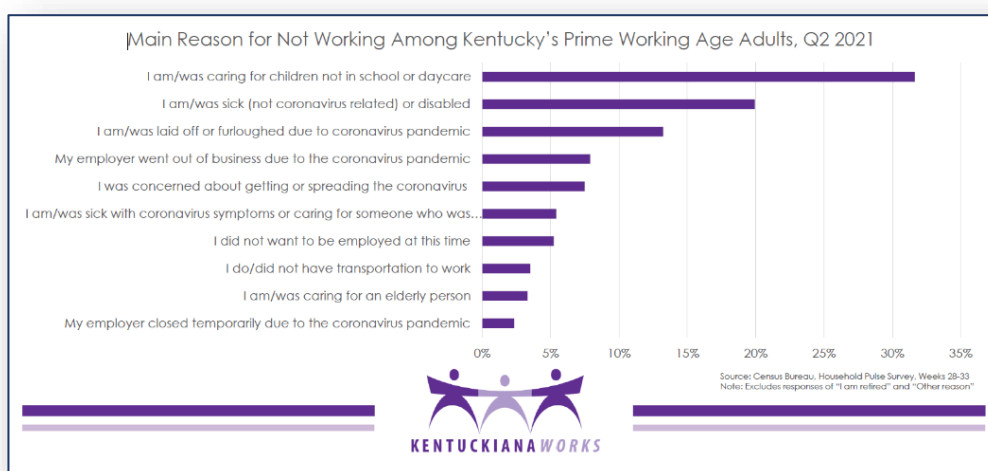
[19] KentuckianaWorks analysis of Bureau of Labor Statistics data.

find workers to do the jobs available,[20] similar to complaints from other employers across the country.[21] However, a full 40% of Kentucky's prime working age adults (ages 25-54) who are not in the labor force have identified care responsibilities (children, elderly, or COVID-positive loved ones) as their primary reason for not working.[22] Mothers across the country have been driven out of the labor force at higher rates than fathers.[23] Louisville has lost 15% of its childcare capacity since the pandemic began, with many childcare providers still facing difficult financial straits.[24]

These economic disruptions have also not been uniformly spread among Louisville residents; rather, they have hit the hardest in certain industries and for certain income levels. Below-median wage jobs, for example, are still 15.5% below pre-pandemic levels, while above-median wage jobs are up 1.4%.[25]
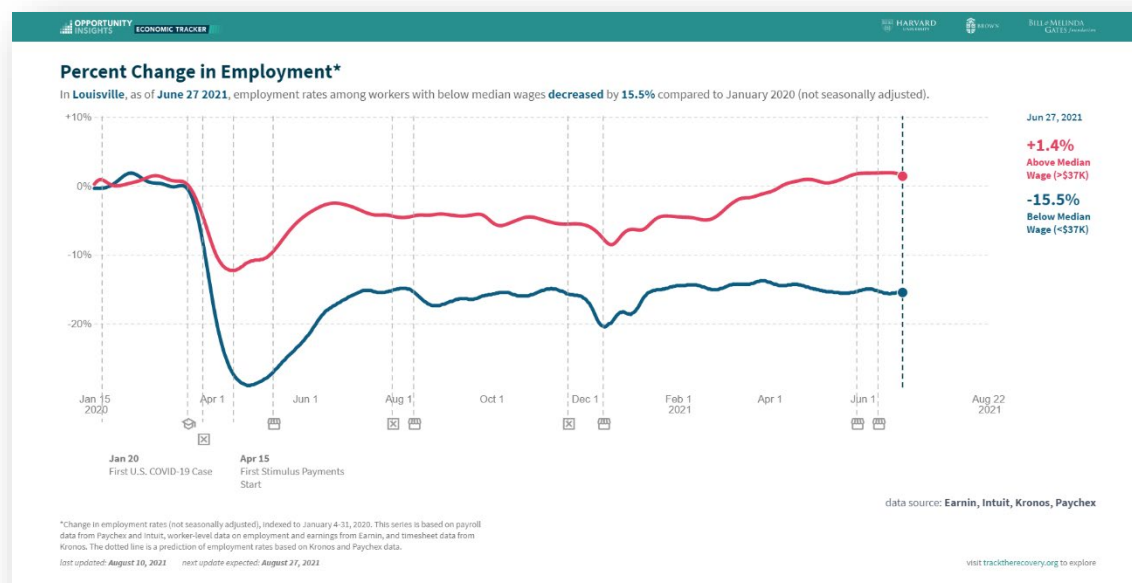
Largely due to the economic impact of COVID-19, Louisville has seen 10,702 evictions filed and 32,000 individuals fall behind on their utility bills (a leading indicator of eviction risk). And as of July 2021, 21,136 renter households in Louisville were in arrears.[26]

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[20] https://www.wdrb.com/news/businesses-searching-for-more-employees-as-customers-guests-return-in-person/article_aa1d0a86-98a9-11eb-acb7-fb93f58f0bb5.html

[21] https://money.cnn.com/2018/01/17/news/economy/us-worker-shortage/index.html

[22] KentuckianaWorks analysis of Census Household Pulse Survey.

[23] Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco analysis of Current Population Survey data. https://www.frbsf.org/our-district/about/sf-fed-blog/mothers-labor-force-participation-declines-covid-19/

[24] Kentucky Division of Child Care.

[25] https://tracktherecovery.org/ 8/22/2021

[26] Louisville Metro Department of Housing

Given these economic disruptions, Louisville Metro Government has placed a high priority on preserving households, welcoming neighborhoods, and supporting child care centers through the following allocations:

- **Household Stability:**

    o Court eviction diversion program ($9m)

    - Supports tenants who are facing an eviction for nonpayment of rent due to a COVID-related loss of income.

    o Utility assistance program ($5m)

    - To serve as many participants as possible to reduce or deplete arrearages as it relates to gas, electric, water and sewer utilities.

    o Landlord Tenant Rental Assistance Program ($1m)

    - To provide payments of delinquent rent to landlords whose tenants earn below 80% of area median income.

    o Security deposit & rental assistance ($1m)

    - This program will be facilitated by the Coalition for the Homeless and provides financial assistance for tenants moving to a new unit. This program will provide a security deposit and up to two month's rent.

    o Temporary staff support for high food distribution ($250k)

    - Aiming to provide a 5.1% increase in food assistance, including a 9.2% increase to food insecure children due to the pandemic.

Dare to Care operates over 40 Mobile Pantries each month.

- **Welcoming Neighborhoods:**

  o Enhanced community ambassador and security programs ($1m)

    • To provide safe, clean, and welcoming outdoor spaces to enhance utilization of outdoor spaces and drive economic activity for businesses located in the areas to which ambassadors are deployed.

- **Childcare Center Support:**

  o Child care center emergency & safety supplies ($1.5m)

    • To provide safe and healthy PPE supplies and equipment to estimated 400 licensed and certified childcare providers.

These program areas are described in more detail in the Project Inventory below.

Services to Disproportionately Impacted Communities

Services to Disproportionately Impacted Communities (EC 3): services to address health disparities and the social determinants of health, build stronger neighborhoods and communities (e.g., affordable housing), address educational disparities (e.g., evidence-based tutoring, community schools, and academic, social-emotional, and mental health supports for high poverty schools), and promote healthy childhood environments (e.g., home visiting, child care).

Louisville Metro Government did not use any of the initial ARP City Fiscal Relief Funds to address health disparities, social determinants of health, long-term affordable housing, educational disparities, academic, social-emotional, or mental health supports for high poverty schools, or healthy childhood environments. However, several of these areas may receive funding in the city's next allocations, consistent with the priority areas affordable housing, healthy Louisville/healthy neighborhoods, and public health contingencies authorized by Louisville Metro Council on August 26, 2021.[27]

Premium Pay

Louisville Metro Government did not use any of these initial ARP City Fiscal Relief Funds on premium pay. However, in a resolution by the Louisville Metro Council on August 26, 2021, premium pay was identified as a priority for the next round of funding.[28]

Water, Sewer, and Broadband Infrastructure

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[27]27 https://louisville.legistar.com/View.ashx?M=F&ID=9702565&GUID=2E7E33DA-100D-4D5D-9EBE-1F035FFCDFF8
[28]28 https://louisville.legistar.com/View.ashx?M=F&ID=9702565&GUID=2E7E33DA-100D-4D5D-9EBE-1F035FFCDFF8

Louisville Metro Government did not use any of these initial ARP City Fiscal Relief Funds on water, sewer, or broadband infrastructure.

Revenue Replacement

The American Rescue Plan Act allows SLFRF recipients to use the funds "for the provision of government services to the extent of the reduction in revenue of such metropolitan city, nonentitlement unit of local government, or county due to the COVID-19 public health emergency relative to revenues collected in the most recent full fiscal year of the metropolitan city, nonentitlement unit of local government, or county prior to the emergency." Per the Interim Final Rule, government services include, but are not limited to, such costs as the modernization of cybersecurity, health services, school or educational services, pay-go funded buildings, and the provision of public safety services (p. 60).

The COVID-19 pandemic created multi-faceted challenges to the local economy, particularly for households and small businesses. Many residents were unable to work or experienced a loss of wages for several months or longer, due to business and school closures, COVID diagnoses, and mental health challenges. Businesses, especially small businesses and hospitality businesses like restaurants, have been struggling to survive during the pandemic. Many businesses closed temporarily or permanently due to COVID. These challenges and others caused a decline in Louisville Metro Government's revenue in several budget categories, including the following:

- User charges and fees decreased by more than $38.9 million.
- Private donations decreased by nearly $14 million, as previous sponsors either no longer had the funds available to continue these sponsorships or focused their funding efforts on COVID-related work performed by other entities.
- The Louisville Zoo lost months of admission fees and related sales for food, beverages and attractions, as they remained closed during the height of the pandemic.
- Alcohol beverage licensing and permit fees decreased by more than $1.4 million due to Louisville Metro Government waiving the fees in order to support restaurants, bars, and other venues and help them stay in business.
- Other license fees decreased across many Louisville Metro Government services.

Although Louisville Metro Government did not initially plan to use revenue replacement funds for any FY21 costs, we have now decided to move $11,167,915.60 in public safety salary to revenue replacement. We have updated the expenditure table to reflect this change. Louisville Metro Government will continue to use revenue replacement dollars to maintain and operate critical government services for the residents of Louisville.

Promoting equitable outcomes

In this section, describe efforts to date and intended outcomes to promote equity. Each annual report to follow must provide an update, using qualitative and quantitative data, on how the recipients' approach achieved or promoted equitable outcomes or progressed against equity goals during the performance period.

Describe efforts to promote equitable outcomes, including how programs were designed with equity in mind. Include how your jurisdiction will consider and measure equity at the various stages of the program, including:

   a. *Goals: Are there particular historically underserved, marginalized, or adversely affected groups that you intend to serve?*
   b. *Awareness: How equal 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: Are intended outcomes focused on closing gaps, reaching universal levels of service, or disaggregating progress by race, ethnicity, and other equity dimensions where relevant for the policy objective?*

Describe how your jurisdiction's planned or current use of funds prioritizes economic and racial equity as a goal, names specific targets intended to produce meaningful equity results at scale, and articulates the strategies to achieve those targets. Explain how your jurisdiction's overall equity strategy translates into the specific services or programs offered by your jurisdiction in the following Expenditure Categories:

   a. *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); and other strategies that provide disadvantaged groups with access to education, jobs, and opportunity.*
   b. *Services to Disproportionately Impacted Communities (EC 3): services to address health disparities and the social determinants of health, build stronger neighborhoods and communities (e.g., affordable housing), address educational disparities (e.g., evidence-based tutoring, community schools, and academic, social-emotional, and mental health supports for high poverty schools), and promote healthy childhood environments (e.g., home visiting, child care).*

Describe your jurisdiction's efforts to date and intended outcomes to promote equity 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.

Public Health

COVID-19 Response:
a. Are there particular historically underserved, marginalized, or adversely affected groups that you intend to serve?
Louisville Metro is focusing vaccination efforts on immigrant communities, communities who speak English as a second language, and zip codes with the lowest vaccination percentages which correlate to lower socio-economic status. The Department of Public Health continues to partner with community organizations representing and working with these communities and seeking input from these groups on new opportunities to reach those who may experience barriers to vaccination and opportunities to remain healthy during the pandemic. Partners included organizations led by people of color, refugees and members of the LGBTQ community.

b. How equal and practical is the ability for residents or businesses to become aware of the services funded by the SLFRF?
Louisville Metro Government's Center for Health Equity is specifically reaching out to businesses it has worked with in the past and may not be accessing traditional vaccination resources to make them aware of the services provided by Louisville Metro's COVID response efforts. The Department of Public Health is using the resources available to the agency to make the public aware of these services and resources, including media and communications outlets, community and organizational partner networks, and connecting residents to services through established LMG programs and departments.

c. 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?
No, Louisville Metro Government is providing the same access to benefits across the board. There are no income-based or other requirements resulting in unnecessary administrative barriers at the point of service delivery. LMPHW supports focusing on improving access to residents who need it the most and has stressed the need for administrative systems changes in order to remove additional barriers and access.

d. Are intended outcomes focused on closing gaps, reaching universal levels of service, or disaggregating progress by race, ethnicity, and other equity dimensions where relevant for the policy objective.
    Yes. Louisville Metro Government intends to close gaps and reach universal levels of service.

Suicide Prevention Project:
a. Are there particular historically underserved, marginalized, or adversely affected groups that you intend to serve?
    The project will focus on populations at high-risk of suicide, including older people, young people, people of color, people with a substance use disorder, LGBTQ people, and people experiencing homelessness.

b. How equal and practical is the ability for residents or businesses to become aware of the services funded by the SLFRF?
    The Center for Health Equity is specifically reaching out to community partners it has worked with in the past who engage underserved residents. The Center for Health Equity is also working with suicide prevention coalitions to discover other opportunities for collaboration.

c. 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?
    No, Louisville Metro Government is providing the same access to benefits across the board. There are no administrative requirements resulting in disparities. This program focuses on improving access for residents who most need services.

d. Are intended outcomes focused on closing gaps, reaching universal levels of service, or disaggregating progress by race, ethnicity, and other equity dimensions where relevant for the policy objective?
    Yes. By working directly with impacted people and communities to plan efforts, the objectives of the suicide prevention project will focus explicitly on reaching universal levels of service and closing gaps. Data will be disaggregated by race, ethnicity, age, gender, and zip code.

Substance Use Disorder Project:
a. Are there particular historically underserved, marginalized, or adversely affected groups that you intend to serve?
    The harm associated with substance use disorder disproportionately impacts people of color, people experiencing homelessness, people with limited income, LGBTQ people, people who have experienced trauma, and people with mental health disorders. These programs intend to serve all of these groups.

b. How equal and practical is the ability for residents or businesses to become aware of the services funded by the SLFRF?
    Louisville Metro is targeting residents who are least served by current services, so efforts will be focused on reaching the residents who will most benefit from the projects.

c. 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?

Louisville's current system of service delivery frequently fails to reach those most at risk of negative health outcomes from substance use disorder, largely because these residents face barriers such as lack of transportation, insurance, ID, immigration status, trust in government, and housing. Because the SUD Projects aim to reduce these barriers, they will disproportionately benefit people currently underserved by existing programs.

d. Are intended outcomes focused on closing gaps, reaching universal levels of service, or disaggregating progress by race, ethnicity, and other equity dimensions where relevant for the policy objective?

Yes, Louisville Metro Government is focused on closing equity gaps in how substance abuse disorder impacts families and communities.

Negative Economic Impacts

Court Eviction Diversion Program:

a. Are there particular historically underserved, marginalized, or adversely affected groups that you intend to serve?

This program supports tenants who are facing an eviction for nonpayment of rent due to a COVID-related loss of income. Applicants for this program must have received a Forcible Detainer to be eligible to participate. The Court Eviction Diversion Program provides financial assistance to cover both past due rent and future rent for households below 80% of area median income, with priority being given to those below 50% of area median income. To date, roughly 65% of tenant recipients of ARP funding through the Court Eviction Diversion reside in West Louisville (defined here as areas west of I-65 and north of I-265). Historically, west Louisville has experienced higher rates of disinvestment and is included in Louisville's qualified census tract (QCT) designations. While these program policies are not expressly targeted to specific areas of Louisville, residents of west Louisville represent the majority of funds awarded as of August 16, 2021.

b. How equal and practical is the ability for residents or businesses to become aware of the services funded by the SLFRF?

A flier advertising the Court Eviction Diversion Program is included in the mailer with every eviction notice sent in Jefferson County. This flier includes details about the program and how to most quickly and efficiently access its resources. A copy of this flier is included in the attachments. Additionally, judges in Eviction Court regularly provide a verbal recommendation of this program to tenants facing eviction, including information on how to apply through the Office of Housing. Additionally, local service providers established an active website, stopmyeviction.org, which serves as a central hub of information and resources for any tenants facing eviction or delinquent rent in Jefferson County. This program is included as a resource on that website. The program has received significant media attention from local radio and television news stations.

c. 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?

Louisville Metro Government understands that not all residents will have the same access to technology. Louisville Metro has therefore made every effort to bridge the digital divide and keep these programs accessible for all eligible residents. The city has partnered with various community agencies, including the Louisville Urban League and Neighborhood Places, to provide access to computers and technical support with the application. (No ARP funds were expended on these technical assistance partnerships.) Residents may also apply in person at the Metro Development Center at 444 S. 5th St, Louisville, KY. In a continued effort to make these resources as accessible as possible, the application for the Court Eviction Diversion Program has been translated into seven languages. Furthermore, Louisville Metro Government partners with Voiance Translation Services which provides both multi-lingual translations and TTY support. A flier with more information about these Voiance services is included in the attachments.

Finally, a partnering community agency, the Legal Aid Society, is present during all virtual eviction hearings to provide legal support in court and help residents connect with available programs. Although no ARP funds have been directly expended to support this partnership with the Legal Aid Society, their staff provide information during hearings that often results in residents applying for ARP relief funding through Office of Housing programs.

d. Are intended outcomes focused on closing gaps, reaching universal levels of service, or disaggregating progress by race, ethnicity, and other equity dimensions where relevant for the policy objective?

The overarching goals of this program is to serve Louisville residents as effectively as possible, thereby halting evictions and preventing homelessness. Because the policies of this are written to direct funds toward low-income residents, outcomes are directly focused on closing affordability gaps. These programs are not targeted toward any racial or ethnic group. However, because Black and African American communities have long experienced economic disenfranchisement through a history of racially motivated policies, these communities represent a disproportionate number of low-income residents, and are therefore more likely to benefit from these income-targeted programs.

Utility Assistance Program:

a. Are there particular historically underserved, marginalized, or adversely affected groups that you intend to serve?

Yes, utility assistance is available to all individuals that meet the guidelines. Especially individuals and families within the Census track zip codes that HUD recognizes as the underserved population. These individuals tend to have zero income (unemployed), AMI is 50% and below.

b. How equal and practical is the ability for residents or businesses to become aware of the services funded by the SLFRF?

All Individuals have access to services via phone, website content, email, in-person, via drop-off, and across community partners. Individuals learn about the

programs through the same channels as well as info graphs. RCS utilizes interpreters for non-English speaking participants. More information may come available for other programs receiving funds. Dare to Care program serves a different population where this would not be applicable. Certified and licensed childcare providers registered within Jefferson County or contacted by Community Coordinated Child Care (4-C) are eligible to complete an application to receive PPE supplies and equipment as requested per their licensed capacity.

c. 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?
Yes, there are different access levels to benefits and services per targeted population due to the type of service delivered, as indicated in the previous response. All groups will receive the same level of access to the utility assistance program. This will be based on eligibility criteria and balanced owed on their utility accounts for gas/electric and water/sewer. At the same time, the food program is to fund temporary staffing to work in the warehouse that are second chance inmates released from prison. Then PPE supplies and equipment are benefits and services for certified and/or licensed childcare providers. Access to benefits and services will vary among the group/population being served.

Currently, RCS does not have any evidence of administrative requirements that result in disparities in completing applications or meeting eligibility criteria. Each program is separately managed toward a targeted population; however, there is no evidence of gaps to complete applications or meet eligibility criteria. Further review of this will be assessed throughout the performance period and discussion with subrecipients.

d. Are intended outcomes focused on closing gaps, reaching universal levels of service, or disaggregating progress by race, ethnicity, and other equity dimensions where relevant for the policy objective?
Food Program is intending to fill the 5.1% food insecurity and aims to distribute an estimated 15.8 million pounds of food in Jefferson County over the next 12 months. This will account for 86% of the meal gap stated by Feed America. Aiding the high priority individuals/families with zero income and/or 50% AMI and below residence within the Census track allows Metro to reach the underserved and reduce or deplete outstanding balances related to water/sewer and gas/electric household expenses.

Landlord Tenant Rental Assistance Program:
a. Are there particular historically underserved, marginalized, or adversely affected groups that you intend to serve?
This program serves Louisvillians at or below 80% of area median income, with priority being given to those below 50% of area median income.

b. How equal and practical is the ability for residents or businesses to become aware of the services funded by the SLFRF?
The Landlord Tenant Rental Assistance Program is advertised through the Louisville Apartment Association, which represents a large percentage of

multifamily housing units throughout the city. The LAA connects landlords and tenants with these programs and helps to ensure that residents are aware of the availability of these funds for rental support. This program is also included as a resource on stopmyeviction.org. The program has received significant media attention from local radio and television news stations.

c.   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?
Louisville Metro Government understands that not all residents will have the same access to technology. Louisville Metro has therefore made every effort to bridge the digital divide and keep these programs accessible for all eligible residents. The city has partnered with various community agencies, including the Louisville Urban League and Neighborhood Places, to provide access to computers and technical support with the application. (No ARP funds were expended on these technical assistance partnerships.) Residents may also apply in person at the Metro Development Center at 444 S. 5th St, Louisville, KY. In a continued effort to make these resources as accessible as possible, the application for the Court Eviction Diversion Program has been translated into seven languages. Furthermore, Louisville Metro Government partners with Voiance Translation Services which provides both multi-lingual translations and TTY support. A flier with more information about these Voiance services is included in the attachments.

d.   Are intended outcomes focused on closing gaps, reaching universal levels of service, or disaggregating progress by race, ethnicity, and other equity dimensions where relevant for the policy objective?
The overarching goals of this program is to serve Louisville residents as effectively as possible, thereby halting evictions and preventing homelessness. Because the policies of this are written to direct funds toward low-income residents, outcomes are directly focused on closing affordability gaps. These programs are not targeted toward any racial or ethnic group. However, because Black and African American communities have long experienced economic disenfranchisement through a history of racially motivated policies, these communities represent a disproportionate number of low-income residents, and are therefore more likely to benefit from these income-targeted programs.

Security Deposit & Rental Assistance Program:
a.   Are there particular historically underserved, marginalized, or adversely affected groups that you intend to serve?
The Security Deposit and Rental Assistance Program is advertised on the website of the Coalition for the Homeless (the facilitating agency for those funds) and is shared through various partner agencies, including the Louisville Metro Housing Association, Louisville's Public Housing Authority.

b.   How equal and practical is the ability for residents or businesses to become aware of the services funded by the SLFRF?
The Security Deposit and Rental Assistance Program is advertised on the website of the Coalition for the Homeless (the facilitating agency for those funds) and is shared through various partner agencies, including the Louisville Metro

Housing Association, Louisville's Public Housing Authority. This program is also included as a resource on stopmyeviction.org. The program has received significant media attention from local radio and television news stations.

c. 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?
Louisville Metro Government understands that not all residents will have the same access to technology. Louisville Metro has therefore made every effort to bridge the digital divide and keep these programs accessible for all eligible residents. The city has partnered with various community agencies, including the Louisville Urban League and Neighborhood Places, to provide access to computers and technical support with the application. (No ARP funds were expended on these technical assistance partnerships.) Residents may also apply in person at the Metro Development Center at 444 S. 5th St, Louisville, KY. In a continued effort to make these resources as accessible as possible, the application for the Court Eviction Diversion Program has been translated into seven languages. Furthermore, Louisville Metro Government partners with Voiance Translation Services which provides both multi-lingual translations and TTY support. A flier with more information about these Voiance services is included in the attachments.

d. Are intended outcomes focused on closing gaps, reaching universal levels of service, or disaggregating progress by race, ethnicity, and other equity dimensions where relevant for the policy objective?
The overarching goals of this program is to serve Louisville residents as effectively as possible, thereby halting evictions, preventing homelessness, and stabilizing housing. Because the policies of this are written to direct funds toward low-income residents, outcomes are directly focused on closing affordability gaps. These programs are not targeted toward any racial or ethnic group. However, because Black and African American communities have long experienced economic disenfranchisement through a history of racially motivated policies, these communities represent a disproportionate number of low-income residents, and are therefore more likely to benefit from these income-targeted programs.

Temporary Staff Support for High Food Distribution Program:
a. Are there particular historically underserved, marginalized, or adversely affected groups that you intend to serve?
Dare to Care distributes food to individuals and families in need in the Louisville region, reaching many underserved and adversely affected groups including, those lacking transportation, rural communities, neighborhoods considered food deserts, and any individual or family who cannot secure the food needed to live healthy, active life.

b. How equal and practical is the ability for residents or businesses to become aware of the services funded by the SLFRF?
Food is distributed through a partner network of nearly 300 local agencies, each of which helps share information about Dare to Care and food resources in their neighborhood. Food distribution services are also communicated across of

variety of mediums to ensure residents who are seeking help know where it can be accessed. Dare to Care's website has a "find food" button, allowing individuals to type in address or zip code and search all food distribution sites near them.

c. 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?
No, there are no differences in levels of access to benefits and services across groups, but Dare to Care does align distribution levels with poverty levels in specific zip codes.

d. Are intended outcomes focused on closing gaps, reaching universal levels of service, or disaggregating progress by race, ethnicity, and other equity dimensions where relevant for the policy objective?
Supporting a temporary staff will allow Dare to Care to serve its community members experiencing hunger, while ensuring equitable access to food in all the neighborhoods we serve. Dare to Care aligns distribution levels with the poverty levels of specific zip codes.

Louisville Temporary Staff Support for High Food Distribution Program

Enhanced Community Ambassador and Security Programs:
a. Are there particular historically underserved, marginalized, or adversely affected groups that you intend to serve?
Yes. West Louisville, which includes the neighborhoods of Algonquin/Park Hill, California, Chickasaw, Park DuValle, Parkland, Portland, Russell, and Shawnee, is one of the primary areas this program intends to serve. 75% of west Louisville residents are Black or African-American, compared to just 21.7% in Jefferson County as a whole. West Louisville residents have half the median household income, twice the high school dropout rate, and three times the unemployment rate as Jefferson County as a whole.

A further $150,000 of this allocation is marked specifically for an ambassador program at Waterfront Park. In the 2017 research on Waterfront Park carried out in 2017, IQS found that Waterfront Park is more diverse than Jefferson County as a whole, with 27% of park visitors identifying as Black or African-American compared to 22% for the county as a whole. IQS also found a broad spectrum of economic diversity among Waterfront Park visitors.

b. How equal and practical is the ability for residents or businesses to become aware of the services funded by the SLFRF?
This program does not involve direct service delivery. Anyone traveling through the communities served by the ambassador program will have access to the ambassadors who are deployed.

c. 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?
This program does not involve direct service delivery. Anyone traveling through the communities served by the ambassador program will have access to the ambassadors who are deployed. There are no administrative requirements for residents to benefit from this program.

d. Are intended outcomes focused on closing gaps, reaching universal levels of service, or disaggregating progress by race, ethnicity, and other equity dimensions where relevant for the policy objective?
The ambassador program was originally proposed to be focused on downtown Louisville and Waterfront Park alone given the concentrated impact the public health emergency has had on commerce and visitation of downtown Louisville specifically. Louisville Metro Council expanded the reach of the ambassador program to be community wide in order to augment the number of residents served by this investment throughout Louisville Metro.

Child Care Center Emergency & Safety Supplies Program:
a. Are there particular historically underserved, marginalized, or adversely affected groups that you intend to serve?
Jefferson County child care providers are predominately women making a median hourly wage of $9.78, most often without access to benefits such as healthcare and paid leave.[29] As essential workers--the workforce behind the workforce—they served Louisville's community with their lives and livelihoods on the line, enduring more than 800 cases of COVID-19 in child care facilities.[30] Protecting them as well as the children they serve with critically needed PPE, cleaning supplies, and safety equipment is an equity imperative. It is also essential for allowing parents to return to work--especially women whose career trajectories have been disproportionately impacted by COVID-19, including more than 100,000 Kentucky women who have left the workforce due to child care issues and school closures.[31]

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[29] Greater Louisville Project.
[30] Kentucky Division of Child Care.
[31] Kentucky Chamber of Commerce.

b. How equal and practical is the ability for residents or businesses to become aware of the services funded by the SLFRF?
Metro United Way is partnering with the Kentucky Division of Child Care and Community Coordinated Child Care (4-C) to secure updated contact information for all licensed and certified child care providers and thoroughly communicate the opportunity to submit requests for personal protective equipment and safety supply needs. Metro United Way contracted with Louisville Metro Government to provide two previous rounds of health and safety supplies to Jefferson County child care providers with emergency relief funds. These efforts reached child care providers in every Metro Council district, supporting more than 200 child care providers representing 262 sites.

c. 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?
All open, licensed and certified child care providers in Jefferson County are eligible to receive safety supplies and equipment. Each provider who completes an application will receive as much of their requested order as their licensed capacity, available funding, and supply inventory allow. Metro United Way wants to reduce barriers so that providers can easily access these benefits and therefore will require the least burdensome documentation process. However, the protocol will follow the reporting structures required by Louisville Metro Government and/or the federal government. Some providers may not be able to comply with those stringent requirements, which may affect their participation. For previous rounds of funding, 4-C and Metro United Way worked one-on-one with providers to ensure those who faced barriers to application or documentation requirements were still able to participate.

d. Are intended outcomes focused on closing gaps, reaching universal levels of service, or disaggregating progress by race, ethnicity, and other equity dimensions where relevant for the policy objective?
The focus of this funding is ensuring children and child care workers are supported with emergency safety supplies and equipment as they continue essential care and education while the pandemic persists. All children in child care settings are currently too young to receive the COVID-19 vaccine, and those under two are unable to wear masks, making the supplies this subaward grant will provide even more vital to the health of all in childcare environments. Ultimately, this investment supports greater availability of safe care and education for children and the opportunity for parents—especially mothers—to return to their careers.

Community Engagement

Describe how your jurisdiction's planned or current use of funds incorporates written, oral, and other forms of input that capture diverse feedback from constituents, community-based organizations, and the communities themselves. Where relevant, this description must include how funds will build the capacity of community organizations to serve people with significant barriers to services, including people of color, people with low incomes, limited English proficiency populations, and other traditionally underserved groups.

Louisville's initial funds were allocated after an unusually compressed process. Louisville Metro Government stood up its ARP coordination unit—the Louisville Accelerator Team—on May 7, 2021,[32] the same day the Treasury Department released the Interim Final Rule for the ARP. The final deadline to submit new business to Louisville Metro Council's Budget Committee before summer recess was June 7, 2021.[33] There was accordingly very limited time for public input outside of direct contact with members of the Louisville Metro Council. The city relied instead on guidance from three local public prioritization processes that had been recently completed: A Path Forward,[34] the city's Advancing Racial Equity Plan,[35] and the COVID-recovery and racial justice effort Build Back Better, Together.[36] Based on these plans and conditions on the ground, the Louisville Accelerator Team recommended a set of programs narrowly tailored to meet the most critical and urgent COVID-related needs. The Metro Council Budget Committee discussed these recommendations at a special meeting on June 14, 2021 and passed a resolution recommending an ordinance on June 17th. The full Louisville Metro Council passed an ordinance authorizing funds on June 24, 2021.[37] The work outlined in this report is in service of implementing that ordinance.

With more time to inform the next round of funding, Louisville Metro has been leading an extensive public process. Louisville Metro Council has solicited online comments and held three public in-person meetings in different parts of the city.[38] The Louisville Mayor's Office also made an online comment form available. Together, these online forums received 3,170 total comments, ideas, and suggestions.

Based on this public input, the Louisville Metro Council passed a resolution on August 26, 2021 recommending seven priority areas for the remaining City Fiscal Relief funds.[39]

1. Homelessness and affordable housing
   o Reduction of homelessness, through transitional housing, large-scale permanent supportive housing, and other forms of affordable housing—particularly directed

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[32] https://louisvilleky.gov/news/mayor-names-handmaker-lead-louisville-accelerator-team

[33] https://louisvilleky.gov/metro-council/document/metro-council-calendar-2021-vers-07302021

[34] https://apathforward4lou.org/

[35] https://louisvilleky.gov/mayor-greg-fischer/document/advancing-racial-equity-black-louisville

[36] https://louisvilleky.gov/government/build-back-better-together

[37] https://louisville.legistar.com/LegislationDetail.aspx?ID=4993126&GUID=B0F0B5AF-898F-434F-9988-ADE43269D7E9

[38] https://www.whas11.com/article/news/local/arp-funding-public-meeting-louisville/417-4b2ee2dd-8032-4b4a-a27e-5ced667981db

[39] https://documentcloud.adobe.com/link/track?uri=urn:aaid:scds:US:81378042-e57f-4ee4-819b-2b21ff30a35d#pageNum=1

at Louisville's lowest-income residents, who have been disproportionately affected by COVID-19 pandemic and resulting economic impacts.

2. Workforce Development
    o Workforce development and coordination for adults and youth, to address negative economic impacts of the COVID-19 public health emergency.
3. Health Louisville/Healthy Neighborhoods
    o Improving access to healthcare and childcare, including mental health/substance abuse/suicide prevention, and the promotion of healthier living environments in disproportionately impacted communities.
4. Public Safety
    o Violence reduction, community safety, police deflection, and technology to improve public safety in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic.
5. Premium Pay
    o Premium pay as provided for in the Interim Final Guidance for essential Louisville Metro employees.
6. Public Health Contingencies
    o COVID-19 mitigation and prevention, and preparation for additional public health emergencies in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic.
7. Eligible Infrastructure
    o In the event that the federal government does not allocate additional spending for infrastructure, Louisville Metro Government will look to use ARP funds for eligible infrastructure projects.

The Metro Council ordinance further directs the Mayor to seek information and proposals in these priority areas from community partners, with the understanding that final approval will come from Metro Council.

Labor Practices

Describe workforce practices on any infrastructure projects being pursued (EC 5). 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 25 of the Reporting Guidance for additional information.

Louisville Metro Government is not currently funding any infrastructure projects with ARP funds. If this should change in future rounds of funding, Louisville Metro would adhere to strong labor standards to promote the effective, efficient, and equitable delivery of high-quality projects.

Use of Evidence

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. Specifically, in this section, recipients should describe their overall approach for using evidence and evaluation, including 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. However, detailed evidence information for each project should be included in the Project Inventory (see details in the Project Inventory section below).

See Section C(6) on page 26 of the Reporting Guidance for additional information.

Programs that Fall Within Treasury's Narrowly-Defined Criteria for "Evidence-Based Interventions and/or Projects"

Public Health

COVID-19 Response:
Louisville Metro's COVID-19 response is founded on evidence-based communicable disease principles outlined in the CDC's Control of Communicable Diseases Manual[40] and the Recommendations of the International Task Force for Disease Eradication.[41] In addition, in order to Louisville Metro is also funding a wastewater analysis study to determine COVID-19 disease prevalence and variant presences in Jefferson County wastewater.[42] This study includes a program evaluation. Finally, Louisville Metro is also conducting evaluations on its essential needs provision program and its COVID-19 response as a whole.

Suicide Prevention Project:
Louisville Metro is utilizing the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF) for suicide prevention services.[43] The SPF model is a 5-step planning process which includes assessment, capacity, planning, implementation, and evaluation. By utilizing findings from public health research and evidence-based prevention programs to build community capacity and sustainable prevention programming, the SPF model is intended to promote resilience and reduce risk factors in individuals, families, and communities. The project is at the first phase of the SPF model assessment.

Substance Use Disorder Project:

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[40] https://www.cdc.gov/csels/dsepd/ss1978/index.html
[41] https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/PDF/rr/rr4216.pdf
[42] https://louisville.edu/envirome/thecoimmunityproject/wastewater
[43] https://www.samhsa.gov/sites/default/files/20190620-samhsa-strategic-prevention-framework-guide.pdf

Most of Louisville Metro's approaches used in this project have been identified by the CDC as evidence-based strategies for preventing overdoses including Targeted Naloxone Distribution, Supportive Services for Syringe Service Participants,[44] and Increasing Access to Medication Assisted Treatment.[45] There is an extensive body of research supporting the effectiveness of distributing Naloxone to reduce overdose mortality.[46]

Community and Evidence-Supported Programs and Initiatives

Negative Economic Impacts

Court Eviction Diversion Program:
In 2019, Louisville Metro Government commissioned the Housing Needs Assessment, a rigorous evidence-based examination of housing needs throughout Jefferson County.[47] This study produced the key finding that Louisville needs an additional 31,000 units of affordable housing for residents earning less than 30% of area median income. This critical study highlighted the need for more affordable housing throughout Louisville and underscored the gaps in affordability that currently exist. Because of this study, policymakers in Louisville anticipated a significant impact on housing resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic, and this led Council to allocate a large portion of ARP funds to housing needs.

Utility Assistance Program:
Income disruptions can force a family to choose between paying rent or utilities or covering other needed expenditures. Families who experience an income disruption often fall behind on housing and utility payments, and low- and moderate-income families are more likely than higher-income families to experience eviction as a result.[48] In fact, there is significant overlap between residents who are struggling to pay rent and struggling to pay utilities.[49] In Louisville, utility arrearage more than doubled from 2020 to 2021.[50] That is why Louisville's Utility Assistance Program targets families at 80% or below of Area Median Income, with priority given to families at 50% or below. Utility relief will allow families to get back on their feet and avoid potentially even greater economic hardships.

Landlord Tenant Rental Assistance Program:

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[44] https://www.cdc.gov/ssp/syringe-services-programs-factsheet.html
[45] https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/0033354920936233
[46] https://injepijournal.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s40621-015-0041-8
[47] https://louisvilleky.gov/document/hnafinal190222pdf-0
[48] https://louisvilleky.gov/document/hnafinal190222pdf-0 p. 28; https://www.urban.org/research/publication/thriving-residents-thriving-cities-family-financial-security-matters-cities
[49] https://www.urban.org/sites/default/files/publication/103453/the-looming-eviction-cliff_1.pdf
[50] Source: Louisville Gas & Electric

The Landlord Tenant Rental Assistance Program regularly undergoes a thorough assessment of various benchmarks. Program success is evaluated based on how much funding is being dispersed throughout the community, average payment per application, average wait time for an application to be competed, the gross number of applications, and client feedback. Louisville's Housing Needs Assessment also informs this work.

Security Deposit & Rental Assistance Program:
The Security Deposit and Rental Assistance program, facilitated by the Coalition for the Homeless, operates in partnership with the Louisville Metro Housing Authority, the Louisville Apartment Association, and various community homeless service providers. The Coalition for the Homeless is in regular communication with these partners regarding the efficacy of the program and how funds can be most efficiently directed. Changes may be made to the program design based on feedback from these partners, including the number of months of future rent to be paid and the method by which funds are awarded to applicants. Louisville's Housing Needs Assessment also informs this work.

Temporary Staff Support for High Food Distribution Program:
Feeding America recently completed a detailed evaluation of Dare to Care's operations and clientele. Roughly a quarter (24.1%) Dare to Care clients visit weekly, indicating

Downtown ambassador in Louisville

systemic food issues. Future identification of demographics of this group may indicate what type of interventions could help alleviate chronic hunger. A large group (54.1%) use food services once or twice a month. Patterns of usage may reveal there are specific times (e.g., a week before other assistance arrives) when food assistance is needed. New (9.9% first timers) first timers (10.9% who visit once every few months) may simply need more encouragement to return. Dare to Care is using this evaluation to support the creation of our newest strategic plan and help direct our programs and services.

Enhanced Community Ambassador and Security Programs:
As the COVID-19 pandemic has scrambled work arrangements and commuting patterns, it is crucial to Louisville's downtown and neighborhood health to keep areas clean, safe, and inviting for visitors and businesses. Reports indicate that in cities across the country street trash has gotten worse over the course of the COVID-

19 pandemic.[51] The community ambassadors will remove litter and debris, provide a friendly face and deterrent for unwanted activity, and alert the Louisville Metro Division of Homeless Outreach for necessary services to houseless residents.

Child Care Center Emergency & Safety Supplies Program:

Access to quality, affordable childcare is important to both child development and economic development. Nearly 40% of prime age workers not currently in the workforce cite care responsibilities as their primary reason for not being in the workforce,[52] making childcare a critical business issue.[53] Likewise, children who participate in high quality preschool programs are 40% less likely to drop out of school.[54] It is vital to Louisville's economic health and the welfare of its children to ensure that childcare centers have the PPE necessary to operate safely in world still dominated by the virulence of COVID-19.

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[51] https://time.com/5949983/trash-pandemic/
[52] KentuckianaWorks analysis of Census Household Pulse Survey.
[53] https://hbr.org/2021/04/childcare-is-a-business-issue
[54] https://www.ecs.org/wp-content/uploads/Initiatives-From-Preschool-to-Third-Grade.pdf

Table of Expenses by Expenditure Category

In this section, list the amount of funds used in each Expenditure Category. The table should include cumulative expenses to date within each category, and the additional amount spent within each category since the last annual Recovery Plan.

Jurisdictions may modify the table as needed by deleting unused rows where they have not expended any funds or by adding columns to more clearly characterize their program expenditures over time.

For the initial Recovery Plan, the amounts listed for "Cumulative expenditures to date" and "Amount spent since last Recovery Plan" will be equal.

	Category	Cumulative expenditures to date ($)	Amount spent since last Recovery Plan
1.8	Other COVID-19 Public Health Expenses (including Communications, Enforcement, Isolation/Quarantine)	$3,832,084.40	n/a
6.1	Revenue Replacement: Provision of Government Services	$11,167,915.60	n/a

Project Inventory

Department of Develop Louisville Projects
Project ARP-0001-DEL: Court Eviction Diversion Program
Funding amount: $10,000,000 (The funding amount has been updated from $9 million.)
Project Expenditure Category: 2.5 Household Assistance: Eviction Prevention

Project overview
- The Court Eviction Diversion Program ($9,000,000) program provides financial assistance for both past due rent and future rent for households below 80% of area median income who are facing an eviction and have received a Forcible Detainer.
- All ARP funds will be expended by the Treasury deadline of December 31, 2026. However, requests for assistance are being processed as they are received, and the Office of Housing anticipates spending down these funds much more quickly. For reference, approximately 10% of the funding allocated for the Court Eviction Diversion Program was expended in roughly two weeks.
- The Office of Housing employs a large team (approximately 18 people) to quickly and efficiently process all applications received. These staff process applications by verifying income and claims, and then submit a request to the to the Office of Management and Budget to remit payment. This process applies to both programs run by the Office of Housing.
- The Louisville Metro Office of Housing partners with the Louisville Urban League and the Legal Aid Society in disbursement of these funds. Both agencies have expertise in serving marginalized communities in Louisville-Jefferson County.
- This program anticipates assisting 1,130 households* (*These estimates are projected based on average amount spent per household.).
- Resources for various Eviction Prevention programs can be found at: stopmyeviction.org.
- Information about all Louisville Metro housing support programs can be found at: louisvilleky.gov/government/develop-louisville/eviction-prevention.

Use of Evidence
- This program intends to prevent homelessness by halting evictions and providing delinquent rent payments to forestall evictions.
- This program anticipates serving approximately 1,130 households.

- To date, 15 interns have been hired by the Office of Housing to process the overwhelming number of applications received for programs supported by these and other federal funds.

Performance Report
- The outcome data presented below represent accomplishment data for only the ARP funding spent to date (August 16, 2021). Those funds equal approximately $958,000 expended for the Court Eviction Diversion Program. Additionally, these data represent only the primary applicant and not all household members.

Race		Total Served
Black or African American		75
White or Caucasian		37
American Indian or Alaskan Native AND Black or African American		5
American Indian or Alaskan Native AND White		2
Black or African American AND White		5
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		1
Other/ Not Reported		12
Total		**137**

Ethnicity	Total Served
Hispanic	8
Not Hispanic	129
Total	**137**

Gender	Total Served
Male	53
Female	77
Trans Male	0
Trans Female	1
Other/ Not Reported	6
Total	**137**

Income Level by Area Median Income	Total Served
Less than 30% AMI	107
30-50% AMI	13
50-80% AMI	17
Greater than 80%	0
Total	**137**

- Average monthly rent paid by these funds is $816.
- Average number of months of rent paid is 10 months, which includes both delinquent rent and future rent.
- Average household size is 2.43 persons.
- Average age of primary applicant is 37 years of age.

- To date (August 16, 2021), 137 households have received Eviction Prevention services supported by ARP funds.
- These ARP funds are not being used to support affordable housing preservation or development, other than by preserving units as affordable through rental assistance.
- These ARP funds are not being used to support childcare services.

Project ARP-0002-DEL: Landlord Tenant Rental Assistance Program
This project has been removed from our inventory.

Project ARP-0003-DEL: Security Deposit and Rental Assistance
Funding amount: $1,000,000
Project Expenditure Category: 2.2 Household Assistance: Rent, Mortgage, and Utility Aid

Project overview
- The Security Deposit and Rental Assistance ($1,000,000) program provides financial assistance (security deposit and up to two month's rent) for tenants moving to a new unit.
- All ARP funds will be expended by the Treasury deadline of December 31, 2026. However, requests for assistance are being processed as they are received, and the Office of Housing anticipates spending down these funds much more quickly.
- The Security Deposit and Rental Assistance Program, facilitated by the Coalition for the Homeless, requires applicants to fill out a request form. This request is then verified by the Coalition's team, and payment is remitted to the applicant or landlord. A copy of this request form is included in the attachments.
- The Coalition for the Homeless facilitates the Security Deposit and Rental Assistance Program. The Coalition is the lead advocate for the homeless in Louisville and is the local coordinator of the federal Continuum of Care.
- This program anticipates assisting approximately 700 households* (*These estimates are projected based on average amount spent per household.)
- More information about the Coalition for the Homeless' programs can be found at: louhomeless.org/eviction.

Use of Evidence
- This program intends to prevent homelessness by providing moving costs (i.e., security deposit and first month's rent) to those who have been displaced through eviction.
- This program anticipates serving approximately 450 households.
- Louisville Metro Government is still developing KPIs for this project.

Performance Report
- These ARP funds are not being used to support affordable housing preservation or development, other than by preserving units as affordable through rental assistance.
- These ARP funds are not being used to support childcare services.

Department of Economic Development Projects

Project ARP-0004-ECD: Enhanced Community Ambassador and Security Programs
Funding amount: $1,000,000
Project Expenditure Category: 2.11 Aid to Tourism, Travel, or Hospitality

Project overview
- The Department of Economic Development is administering $1 million in American Rescue Plan funds for Enhanced Community Ambassador and Security Programs as appropriated in Ord. 090, Series 2021 (LAT-0011).
- The main activities of the projects include the delivery of ambassador programs, both targeted for Waterfront Park and community-wide, by a vendor that include the following services:
    - Environmental Maintenance Services – removal of litter and debris, landscaping, trash removal, graffiti removal, and bathroom checks/servicing.
    - Safety/Hospitality Services – walking and bicycle patrols, public relations, resolution of Waterfront Park rule violations.
- Of the $1 million, $150 thousand is specifically directed to Waterfront Park.
- The Community-Wide Ambassador Program has not yet established a timeline for administering the $850,000 in allocated funds.
- The Waterfront Park project has a timeline of July 1, 2021-December 31, 2021.
- The primary delivery mechanisms for these projects are as follows:
    - Community-Wide Ambassador Program - $850 thousand: Contract with vendor TBD to manage the program.
    - Waterfront Park - $150 thousand: Subrecipient agreement with Waterfront Development Corporation (WDC). WDC will be responsible for overseeing a contract with Block by Block, which will run July-November 2021, to provide community ambassador and security services at Waterfront Park.
- Waterfront Development Corporation, subrecipient that is administering the $150 thousand for Waterfront Park, is serving as a partner to Louisville Metro Government on this project. Waterfront Development Corporation manages Waterfront Park and administered an ambassador program at that site in 2020. They are responsible for administering the contract for an ambassador program with these funds in 2021.
- The project's intended outcomes are to provide safe, clean, and welcoming outdoor spaces to enhance utilization of outdoor spaces and drive economic activity for businesses located in the areas to which ambassadors are deployed.

Use of Evidence
- The projects' main goal is the delivery of community ambassador programs to enhance safety, cleanliness, and hospitality in targeted outdoor spaces including Waterfront Park.

Performance Report
- Output and outcome KPIs are currently under development.
- This program does not involve any direct service delivery.

Louisville Metro Dept. of Public Health and Wellness (LMPHW) Projects

Project ARP-0005-PHW: COVID-19 Response – Vaccination

Funding amount: $2,664,400
Project Expenditure Category: 1.1 COVID-19 Vaccination

Project overview
- LMPHW is conducting mobile vaccination missions with its own staff and also through a large network of community partners. These missions are scheduled based on community requests, vaccination rates, case counts, and serving high-risk populations. LMPHW is also coordinating with partners to provide in-home vaccinations to those who can't leave their homes.
- The project's main activities are coordinating and providing vaccinations throughout Jefferson County.
- This project will continue until the COVID-19 virus subsides.
- As vaccination rates have been increasing across the community, LMPHW has shifted vaccination operations to providing vaccines for specific high-risk populations via mobile mission efforts, which will be the main delivery mechanism for the project.
- The following community partners will be working with LMPHW on this project:
    - Black Lives Matter/Action for the People – Community outreach, assisting people they support with navigation assistance to vaccinations; hosting a listening session; hosting a mobile vaccination clinic. Expertise: Mutual aid society that works with and for historically oppressed residents and neighbors.
    - Bhutanese Society of KY – Community Outreach; assisting with navigation to vaccinations; support Bhutanese refugee community.
    - Black Counseling and Consulting Collective - Community outreach, assisting people they support with navigation assistance to vaccinations; hosting a listening session; hosting a mobile vaccination clinic. Expertise: Black women and birthing people.
    - Change Today, Change Tomorrow - Community outreach, assisting people they support with navigation assistance to vaccinations; hosting a listening session; hosting a mobile vaccination clinic. Expertise: Mutual aid society + activism + support for Black-owned business development.
    - CIVITAS Regional LGBTQ+ Chamber of Commerce - Community outreach, assisting people they support with navigation assistance to vaccinations; hosting a listening session; hosting a mobile vaccination clinic. Expertise: Working with and supporting LGBTQ+ - owned businesses and enterprises.
    - Feed Louisville - Community outreach, assisting people they support with navigation assistance to vaccinations; hosting a listening session; hosting a mobile vaccination clinic. Expertise – Direct service provider, advocacy for unhoused people in Louisville.
    - Friends of Nicole 50/50 Mentoring Collaborative - Community outreach, assisting people they support with navigation assistance to vaccinations; hosting a listening session; hosting a mobile vaccination clinic. Expertise: Engaging Black women leaders in mentorship of school-aged Black young women.
    - Hip Hop N2 Learning - Community outreach, assisting people they support with navigation assistance to vaccinations; hosting a listening session; hosting a mobile vaccination clinic. Expertise: Engaging families of school-aged youth in hip hop that builds verbal and mathematical skills and promotes social justice.

- Interfaith Pathways to Peace - Community outreach, assisting people they support with navigation assistance to vaccinations; hosting a listening session; hosting a mobile vaccination clinic. Expertise: Bringing together leaders from a wide range of faith traditions to build community together.
- La Casita Center - Community outreach, assisting people they support with navigation assistance to vaccinations; hosting a listening session; hosting a mobile vaccination clinic. Expertise – Offer safe and welcoming spaces for Latinx families and individuals to create community and build resilience together.
- Louisville Chapter, NAACP - Community outreach, assisting people they support with navigation assistance to vaccinations; hosting a listening session; hosting a mobile vaccination clinic. Expertise – Engage in work that disrupts inequality, dismantles racism and accelerates change in key areas including health care.
- Louisville Chapter NAACP Youth Council - Community outreach, assisting people they support with navigation assistance to vaccinations; hosting a listening session; hosting a mobile vaccination clinic. Engage high school and college students in work to disrupt inequality, dismantle racism and accelerate change in areas including health care.
- Louisville Parent Teacher Association - Community outreach, assisting people they support with navigation assistance to vaccinations; hosting a listening session; hosting a mobile vaccination clinic. Expertise – Engaging with and organizing parents of Black children who attend Jefferson County Public Schools and recommend policies that create equity for Black students.
- Louisville Recovery Community Connection - Community outreach, assisting people they support with navigation assistance to vaccinations; hosting a listening session; hosting a mobile vaccination clinic. Expertise – Engage the community and build meaningful relationships by supporting organizations, individuals, families, and loved ones impacted by addiction and the "War on Drugs".
- Louisville Urban League - Community outreach, assisting people they support with navigation assistance to vaccinations; hosting a listening session; hosting a mobile vaccination clinic. Expertise – 100 years of assisting African Americans and other marginalized people with attaining social and economic equality and stability through direct service and advocacy.
- Louisville Youth Group - Community outreach, assisting people they support with navigation assistance to vaccinations; hosting a listening session; hosting a mobile vaccination clinic. Expertise – Primary LGBTQIA+ nonprofit community serving QTBIPoc/LGBTQIA+ youth, providing a brave space for gender and sexuality diverse young adults to grow their identities, learn leaderships skills and develop tools needed to thrive personally an act as agents of change in their communities.
- MOLO Village - Community outreach, assisting people they support with navigation assistance to vaccinations; hosting a listening session; hosting a mobile vaccination clinic. Expertise – Empowering residents to develop and implement their own self-improvement plans and supporting their journey through programming, activities and referrals, located in the Russell neighborhood, and part of the revitalization of Russell.

- Play Cousins Collective - Community outreach, assisting people they support with navigation assistance to vaccinations; hosting a listening session; hosting a mobile vaccination clinic. Expertise – Supporting Black families and individuals with community connections, home school, healing sessions, and a variety of learning opportunities based in ancestral wisdom and healing methods.
- Queer Kentucky - Community outreach, assisting people they support with navigation assistance to vaccinations; hosting a listening session; hosting a mobile vaccination clinic. Expertise – Embrace Queer culture through stories, art and action.
- Smoketown Family Wellness Center - Community outreach, assisting people they support with navigation assistance to vaccinations; hosting a listening session; hosting a mobile vaccination clinic. Expertise – Holistic medical and social support for pediatric and maternal care.
- South Louisville Community Ministries - Community outreach, assisting people they support with navigation assistance to vaccinations; hosting a listening session; hosting a mobile vaccination clinic. Expertise – Serves neighbors in SW Louisville—with the second highest poverty rate in the Metro—who need with concrete supports including food and housing.
- Story Spaces - Community outreach, assisting people they support with navigation assistance to vaccinations; hosting a listening session; hosting a mobile vaccination clinic. Expertise – Community fostering the growth of start-ups and innovators, especially women, refugees, and those who identify as LGBTQ+.
- The Hope Buss - Community outreach, assisting people they support with navigation assistance to vaccinations; hosting a listening session; hosting a mobile vaccination clinic. Expertise – Bridging the gap between local organizations and the community by attacking hopelessness at its core.
- West Louisville Urban Coalition - Community outreach, assisting people they support with navigation assistance to vaccinations; hosting a listening session; hosting a mobile vaccination clinic. Expertise – Improving the quality of life and reducing violence in the Black community by connecting organizations, resources, and opportunities.

- The project's intended outcome is to achieve a COVID-19 incidence rate of <1 per 100,000 population.
- The project website can be found here: https://louisvilleky.gov/government/louisville-covid-19-resource-center.

Use of Evidence
- The project's goal is to reduce the spread of COVID-19 in Jefferson County by providing first and second dose vaccinations.
- The ultimate outcome is to reduce the incidence of COVID-19 to <1 per 100,000 population through the efforts of LMPHW's response as a whole.

Performance Report
- LMPHW is tracking a multitude of metrics to help provide information to the public, make decisions, and best respond to the changing COVID-19 environment. All output KPI metrics can be found here: https://covid-19-in-jefferson-county-ky-lojic.hub.arcgis.com.

- The outcome key performance indicator (KPI) is an incidence rate of <1 per 100,000 population.
- Data on outcomes by race, ethnicity, and gender can be found here: https://covid-19-in-jefferson-county-ky-lojic.hub.arcgis.com.
- Data on outcomes by income is unavailable, as there is no way for LMPHW to track this information.

Project ARP-0006-PHW: COVID-19 Response – Testing
Funding amount: $902,200
Project Expenditure Category: 1.2 COVID-19 Testing

Project overview
- LMPHW has a Testing Taskforce (now combined with the Vaccine Taskforce) pulling together the labs and healthcare systems in Jefferson County (Family Health Centers, UofL, Norton, Baptist, Park DuValle Health Center, Kentucky Nurses Association, Sphere, Bluewater, and others) to coordinate COVID-19 testing efforts and response across the county. Through this partnership, LMPHW has been able to provide testing for long-term care facilities, corrections facility, homeless shelters, schools, churches, non-profits, and overall outbreak/surveillance community testing. In addition, the LMPHW laboratory tests samples for COVID-19 for different Metro agencies and communities through Jefferson County.
- The main activities of this project include the following two approaches:
  - The approach is to respond to emerging clusters (e.g., increased cases in correctional facilities, employers, churches, recovery housing, homeless shelters, etc.). There have been potential outbreaks at congregate living facilities (especially recovery housing and homeless shelters) and these require immediate testing. This testing response has been able to and will continue to respond to these outbreaks within 48 hours of notification.
  - The other approach is that of community surveillance testing. Based on Jefferson County testing rates and positivity rates zip code data, the testing team works with community partners to establish popup testing events, free of cost for insured/uninsured. This initiative includes working with the Office of Globalization, churches, and local non-profits.
- This project will continue until the COVID-19 virus subsides.
- The primary delivery mechanisms of the project include the following: The testing team reaches out to various testing partners to conduct COVID-19 testing. LMPHW has a subgrant agreement with the Kentucky Nurses Association (KNA). In this partnership, LMPHW notifies KNA of the potential outbreak or community event. KNA accepts the event and begins their own process. KNA provides the nursing staff to administer and document the tests and LMPHW provides the tests (BinaxNow and PCR), the set up (indoor and outdoor with a testing trailer), the promotions of the events, and the event locations. When working with other testing partners, LMPHW notifies the testing partner of the outbreak or community event. If the testing partner accepts, then they being to process their teams. In this situation, LMPHW provides the event location and promotional outreach and the testing partner provides all other testing resources.
- The following community partners will be working with LMPHW on this project:

- Kentucky Nurses Association (KNA) – LMPHW has a testing subgrant agreement with KNA. With the agreement, LMPHW may notify KNA of an outbreak or community event that is requesting testing. KNA has a long line of professional nurses that they call upon to administer and document the tests during these events. This team is quick to respond and is extremely reliable.
- Family Health Centers (FHC) – FHC provides the community with permanent testing sites at their locations, free of cost to the general public. Also, during testing missions with KNA, FHC's role is to be the Keeper of Record. FHC notifies tests recipients of their test results. FHC also connected us with an individual that works closely with West Louisville churches. Through this partnership, LMPHW has been able to connect with churches and host various free pop-up testing.
- Office of Globalization – The LMG agency assists LMPHW to connect with the immigrant/refugee communities throughout Jefferson County. Through this partnership. LMPHW has been able to set up countless popup testing sites geared specifically to the immigrant/refugee communities. The Office of Globalization also provides volunteers, interpreters and outreach during these events.
- Jefferson County Public Schools (JCPS) – LMPHW partners with JCPS to ensure that testing is available to students, families of students, staff, and other faculty.
- Testing lab partners – LMPHW partners often with these testing partners; Sphere, Bluewater, Park DuValle, UofL co-immunity project, Norton, Baptist, and others.

- The ultimate intended outcome is to reduce the incidence of COVID-19 to <1 per 100,000 population through the efforts of LMPHW's response as a whole.
- The project website can be found here: https://louisvilleky.gov/government/louisville-covid-19-resource-center.

Use of Evidence
- The goals of this project are as follows:
  - To respond to new clusters of cases using targeted testing within 48 hours of identification. The goal for this project is to give LMPHW flexibility to respond to emergent clusters and increase surveillance testing efforts. When needs emerge for immediate testing related to specific entities or hotspots, it can occur quickly and easily by having teams that LMPHW may communicate and partner with but also help to supplement the current healthcare SARS-CoV-2 testing infrastructures.
  - To provide neighborhood-specific testing to Jefferson County zip codes with rising rates and high positivity. In LMPHW community surveillance efforts, priorities are based on KY State and Jefferson County data. Specifically, LMPHW prioritizes Jefferson County zip codes that have low testing rates with high positivity and locations with low vaccination rates.
  - To provide testing for COVID-19 out of the LMPHW laboratory. The LMPHW lab has equipment needed for testing for the presence of COVID-19 in test samples. The LMPHW lab provides these services for other Metro agencies and some community partners.

Performance Report
- LMPHW is tracking a multitude of metrics to help provide information to the public, make decisions, and best respond to the changing COVID-19 environment. All output KPI metrics can be found here: https://covid-19-in-jefferson-county-ky-lojic.hub.arcgis.com.
- The outcome key performance indicator (KPI) is an incidence rate of <1 per 100,000 population.
- Data on outcomes by race, ethnicity, and gender can be found here: https://covid-19-in-jefferson-county-ky-lojic.hub.arcgis.com.
- Data on outcomes by income is unavailable, as there is no way for LMPHW to track this information.

Project ARP-0007-PHW: COVID-19 Response – Contact Tracing
Funding amount: $2,297,350
Project Expenditure Category: 1.3 COVID-19 Contact Tracing

Project overview
- LMPHW's COVID-19 response includes disease investigation activities. These activities include case interviews, contact tracing, daily follow ups for positive cases, essential needs requests, specialized teams for disease investigation in congregate settings, data entry, quality assurance and staffing a 24/7 help line for residents to call for COVID-19-related questions. During disease investigation efforts, positive COVID-19 cases are identified and contacted. The positive case answers various questions that help our contracted disease investigators establish dates for the case's isolation and determine potential exposures to the case's recent contacts. The case's contacts are then contacted and ordered to quarantine. LMPHW gathers data from the disease investigations such as determining geographic areas where cases are prevalent to inform our testing and vaccination work.
- The main activities of disease investigation are: contacting positive cases, completing case interviews, calling contacts, sending isolation and quarantine orders, providing daily follow up to cases in isolation, and arranging for essential needs provision during a case or contact's isolation or quarantine period. These activities require data entry and quality assurance checks. The 24/7 help line is meant to assist callers with questions about COVID-19 including providing information about vaccination sites, and to catch callers who may be calling in with a positive test result.
- This project will continue until the COVID-19 virus subsides or contact tracing is deemed inessential to our overall response efforts.
- The primary delivery mechanism for this project is LMPHW's contract with Lacuna Health to provide disease investigation and daily follow up services, and all the activities that entails. They also staff the 24-hour help line. Lacuna Health makes hundreds of phone calls per day and sends out text messages to improve answering rates.
- Lacuna Health is the primary community partner working with LMPHW on this project. LMPHW underwent an RFP process in April-May of 2020 and awarded a contract for contact tracing services to Lacuna Health. This contract is renewable annually through 2025.

- The ultimate outcome is to reduce the incidence of COVID-19 to <1 per 100,000 population through the efforts of LMPHW's response as a whole.
- The project website can be found here: https://louisvilleky.gov/government/louisville-covid-19-resource-center.

Use of Evidence
- The goal of disease investigation is to provide isolation and quarantine orders to positive cases and their contacts to reduce the spread of COVID-19.

Performance Report
- LMPHW is tracking a multitude of metrics to help provide information to the public, make decisions, and best respond to the changing COVID-19 environment. All output KPI metrics can be found here: https://covid-19-in-jefferson-county-ky-lojic.hub.arcgis.com.
- In addition to standard COVID-19 metrics, contact tracing metrics are available to LMPHW staff on the state's contact tracing and tracking (CTT) system.
- The outcome key performance indicator (KPI) is an incidence rate of <1 per 100,000 population.
- Data on outcomes by race, ethnicity, and gender can be found here: https://covid-19-in-jefferson-county-ky-lojic.hub.arcgis.com.
- Data on outcomes by income is unavailable, as there is no way for LMPHW to track this information.

Project ARP-0008-PHW: COVID-19 Response – Prevention in Congregate Settings
Funding amount: $1,750,000
Project Expenditure Category: 1.4 Prevention in Congregate Settings (Nursing Homes, Prisons/Jails, Dense Work Sites, Schools, etc.)

Project overview
- LMPHW will be subgranting ARP funds to Metro United Way for them to deploy critical funding to childcare providers reeling from the effects of COVID-19, which will help stabilize the childcare ecosystem through hiring, credentialling, and retention of providers' staff as well as increase the city's child care capacity. Metro United Way will grant the ARP funds to childcare organizations to assist them with these initiatives.
- Metro United Way will grant the ARP funds to childcare organizations to assist them with strengthening educator credentialing, hiring and staff retention.
- The subgrant agreement runs August 2, 2021 through December 31, 2021.
- Metro United Way will develop criteria and design processes for disbursing support funding to providers for hiring and retention efforts. This could include providing one-time stipends to providers for recruitment to increase workforce and hire staff immediately, providing retention incentives to child
care providers for educators remaining employed at prescribed
intervals, and/or providing incentives for educators obtaining credentials. Metro United way will utilize their existing application processes for childcare providers to apply for funding and will utilize their existing processes for distributing funding to providers.

- The primary community partner for this project is Metro United Way. LMPHW is subgranting ARP funds to Metro United Way who will award funds to applicant childcare providers.
- The intended outcomes of this project are to reduce staffing shortages and increase supply of seats available.

Use of Evidence
- The main goal of the project is to increase Louisville's childcare supply.
- Metro United Way will support childcare providers and the early childhood workforce to increase Louisville's childcare supply by strengthening educator credentialing, hiring, and staff retention through funding to childcare providers.

Performance Report
- Output KPIs will be measured by the number of childcare providers receiving funds.
- Outcome KPIs will be measured by the increase in childcare capacity (i.e., number of seats available).
- There are no existing datasets for outcomes by race, ethnicity, gender, or income. These metrics are also not required under the subgrant agreement with Metro United Way.
- Metro United Way will report geographic diversity of childcare providers receiving funds.
- Metro United Way will provide funding to over 250 childcare facilities by awarding funds to these facilities to ensure they can hire and retain staffing volumes that will allow for an increase in childcare capacity.

Project ARP-0009-PHW: COVID-19 Response – Personal Protective Equipment
Funding amount: $6,000
Project Expenditure Category: 1.5 Personal Protective Equipment

Project overview
- As LMPHW responds to the COVID-19 pandemic, there are instances in which LMPHW staff must wear personal protective equipment during the regular course of business. PPE is purchased for staff using ARP funds. In addition, the Metro Office for Globalization will be using some of the PPE funds to purchase PPE to distribute at vaccination events geared towards immigrant populations including masks and hand sanitizer.
- The main activity of this project is to purchase PPE for LMPHW staff completing their assigned work and provide PPE to vaccination participants to ensure they have an avenue to follow CDC guidelines.
- This project will continue until the COVID-19 virus subsides.
- The delivery mechanisms for this project are as follows: LMPHW orders PPE for staff following Metro procurement policy based on program and staff needs. The Office for Globalization orders PPE for vaccination event participants following Metro procurement policy.
- There are no community partners working with LMPHW on this project.
- The intended outcome of this project is to reduce COVID-19 incidence through effective usage of PPE.

Use of Evidence
- The goal of providing PPE to staff and participants is to ensure people have the ability to take safety precautions necessary to safeguard against COVID-19.

Performance Report
- There are neither output nor outcome KPIs related to PPE purchasing and usage.
- There are no outcomes data collected by race, ethnicity, gender, or income related to PPE purchasing and usage.

Project ARP-0010-PHW-FY21: COVID-19 Response – Other COVID-19 Public Health Services Funding amount for FY21 (ending June 30, 2021): $2,256,259.17
AND
Project ARP-0010-PHW: COVID-19 Response – Other COVID-19 Public Health Services Funding amount starting July 1, 2021: $714,800

Project Expenditure Category: 1.8 Other COVID-19 Public Health Services

Project overview
- LMPHW's COVID-19 response is funding several items deemed as "other COVID-19 public health services" under the ARP spending categories. These other COVID-19 public health services include funding for LMPHW's response infrastructure (i.e., language services, professional services, cell phone data, and office supplies) as well as funding for LMPHW's essential needs program. The essential needs program is critical to ensuring positive cases and contacts can isolate or quarantine to protect others from becoming infected with COVID-19. LMPHW arranges for housing for those in need of a safe space to isolate/quarantine and purchases and sends food, durable goods, and prescription medications to cases and contacts in need so that they may successfully complete their isolation or quarantine orders. In addition, these funds are paying for care kits (packages with miscellaneous health and good will items) to be sent to all positive cases within Jefferson County as an incentive and thank you for completing isolation.
- The main activities of "Other COVID-19 Public Health Services" include funding for the following: translation and interpretation of COVID-19 materials for public consumption; response planning and project management contractors; cell phones and data plans for COVIDs-19 personnel; office supplies and computer equipment for COVID-19 personnel; essential needs for positive cases and contacts in isolation/quarantine; and care kits for isolating individuals.
- This project will continue until the COVID-19 virus subsides.
- The primary delivery mechanisms for this project are as follows:
  - Infrastructure items support the functioning of LMPHW's COVID-19 response.
  - The essential needs program is completed by the contact tracing call center, who collect information from the case or contact about what essential needs are needed, and an LMPHW team who make the food and durable good purchases and arrange for medication pick up and delivery.
  - The care kits program is administered by a contractor, Kan Heritage.
- The following community partners will be working with LMPHW on this project:
  - William Altman – Professional service contract for response planning and leading.
  - Holden Huntzinger – Professional service contract for response planning.

- - - Austin Chitwood – Professional service contract for response planning.
    - Ibrahim Alshamma – Professional service contract for response project management for work being done by the Office for Globalization.
    - Emily Brandon – Professional service contract for response project management for work being done by the Office for Globalization.
    - Kan Heritage – COVID-19 care kits; this contract was a result of an RFP process completed in 2020.
    - Wayside Christian Mission/Hotel Louisville – housing facility for homeless or housing insecure positive COVID-19 cases and contacts.
- The ultimate outcome is to reduce the incidence of COVID-19 to <1 per 100,000 population through the efforts of LMPHW's response as a whole.
- The project website can be found here: https://louisvilleky.gov/government/louisville-covid-19-resource-center.

Use of Evidence
- The project's goal is to provide funding for critical functions of LMPHW's COVID-19 response, specifically infrastructure and essential needs.

Performance Report
- LMPHW is tracking a multitude of metrics to help provide information to the public, make decisions, and best respond to the changing COVID-19 environment. All metrics can be found here: https://covid-19-in-jefferson-county-ky-lojic.hub.arcgis.com.
- The outcome key performance indicator (KPI) is an incidence rate of <1 per 100,000 population.
- Data on outcomes by race, ethnicity, and gender can be found here: https://covid-19-in-jefferson-county-ky-lojic.hub.arcgis.com.
- Data on outcomes by income is unavailable, as there is no way for LMPHW to track this information.

Project ARP-0011-PHW: COVID-19 Response - Payroll
Funding amount: $780,000
Project Expenditure Category: 1.9 Payroll Costs for Public Health, Safety, and Other Public Sector Staff Responding to COVID-19

Project overview
- In order to respond effectively to the pandemic, LMPHW created over 30 COVID-19 positions. These positions were originally funded through CARES Act funding and will now be funded with ARP funds.
- COVID-19 personnel provide staffing for various components of LMPHW's overall response.
- This project will continue until the COVID-19 virus subsides.
- LMPHW follows Metro HR policies to hire staff into COVID-19 positions, which will be the delivery mechanism for this payroll project.
- There are no community partners working with LMPHW on this project.
- The intended outcome of this project is to maintain staffing levels appropriate for LMPHW's COVID-19 response.

- The main goal of this project is to have sufficient staffing for LMPHW to maintain critical functions of its COVID-19 response.

Performance Report
- The output KPI for this project is the number of COVID-19 positions filled in the Department of Public Health and Wellness.
- The outcome KPI for this project is to maintain staffing levels appropriate for LMPHW's COVID-19 response.
- LMPHW maintains workforce demographic statistics on race, ethnicity, and gender, but not for COVID-19 personnel specifically.
- Payroll data is available for staff, but that might not correspond to the individual's total income. Therefore, LMPHW does not track outcome data by income.

Project ARP-0012-PHW: COVID-19 Response – Substance Abuse Services
Funding amount: $70,000
Project Expenditure Category: 1.11 Substance Use Services

Project overview
- Louisville lost 603 residents to fatal drug overdoses in 2020, a 60% increase over 2019. The COVID-19 pandemic contributed to many root causes of addiction including unemployment, stress, anxiety, and social isolation combined with a reduction in access to behavioral health services. A decline in travel and international trade contributed to an increasingly deadly local drug supply tainted by fentanyl. LMPHW has been at the forefront of Louisville Metro Government's response to the substance use epidemic and has built in some substance use services into our COVID-19 response.
- The main activities include purchasing naloxone and distributing it to community partners for further distribution, and funding overdose prevention outreach.
- This project will continue until the COVID-19 virus subsides.
- Primary delivery mechanisms for this project are as follows: LMPHW will follow Metro procurement policy to purchase the naloxone. The community partner providing overdose prevention outreach will engage with substance use disorder groups in Jefferson County to provide these services.
- LMPHW will partner with the Kentucky Harm Reduction Coalition on this project. LMPHW will give naloxone to the KY Harm Reduction Coalition so they may further distribute it to organizations and individuals. They will also be providing overdose prevention outreach. KY Harm Reduction Coalition's expertise is in engaging, educating and empowering those in the substance use disorder community.
- The intended outcome of this project is to reduce the fatal drug overdose rate in Jefferson County.

Use of Evidence
- The goals of this project are as follows:
  - Purchase naloxone, an opioid overdose reversal medication, and distribute it to community partners for distribution to organizations and individuals.

- Fund a community partner to provide overdose prevention outreach to the public.

Performance Report
- Output KPIs will be measured by the amount of naloxone purchased and given out for distribution and the provision of overdose prevention outreach.
- Outcome KPIs will be measured by the rate of fatal drug overdoses in Jefferson County.
- Overdose data is available in the Vital Statistics Report: https://louisvilleky.gov/health-wellness/document/birth-and-death-trends2014-2018.
  - Outcome data by race, ethnicity, and gender contained in this report is not reflective of this project.
- Outcome data by income is not collected as part of vital statistics reporting.

Project ARP-0013-PHW: COVID-19 Response – Other Public Health Services
Funding amount: $330,250
Project Expenditure Category: 1.12 Other Public Health Services

Project overview
- LMPHW's COVID-19 response is providing funding for work deemed as "Other Public Health Services" under the ARP spending categories. This work entails conducting COVID-19 research with partners and/or vendors to improve projections, provide demographic data as it relates to COVID-19, and to answer other research questions LMPHW might need answered in order to effectively respond to the pandemic.
- The main activities will include performing academic research.
- This project will continue until the COVID-19 virus subsides or until it is deemed that LMPHW no longer needs these services for its response.
- The primary delivery mechanisms for this project are as follows: The University of Louisville will dedicate staff and students to formulate research methodologies, receive IRB approval, and conduct research for various LMPHW needs. No formal plans exist for this project yet, and therefore, the delivery mechanisms are unknown currently.
- The community partner for this project is the University of Louisville School of Public Health and Information Sciences, which will conduct the academic research. Their expertise is in public health academia, education, and research.
- The ultimate outcome is to reduce the incidence of COVID-19 to <1 per 100,000 population through the efforts of LMPHW's response as a whole.

Use of Evidence
- The project's goal is to utilize existing relationships with the University of Louisville to commission research specific to LMPHW's COVID-19 response. This could include projections and datasets needed to help LMPHW identify appropriate responses to COVID-19.

Performance Report
- Output and outcome KPIs will be developed when a research project has been identified.

- Data on outcomes by race, ethnicity, and gender can be found here: https://covid-19-in-jefferson-county-ky-lojic.hub.arcgis.com.
- Data for this particular program will be reported after the research project has been identified and completed.

Project ARP-0014-PHW: COVID-19 Response – Household Assistance
Funding amount: $225,000
Project Expenditure Category: 2.2 Household Assistance: Rent, Mortgage, and Utility Aid

Project overview
- This project aims to provide immediate financial relief directly to individual households from multicultural communities who are experiencing adverse effects of COVID-19 (e.g., illness, loss of employment income due to shutdowns, etc.). Funds are intended to help recipients endure acute periods of financial need. The funds will be disbursed by community partners who will be subrecipients of the ARP funding. Trusted partner organizations, ARP subrecipients, working directly with specific immigrant communities will identify families adversely affected by COVID-19 and deliver funds to recipients directly on a monthly basis. The funds are designed to be made available quickly to cover immediate needs.
- The main activities for this project are as follows: Subrecipients identify individuals and/or households from multicultural communities in need due to the adverse effects of COVID-19 on these communities. Financial assistance is provided by subrecipients to such individuals or households at an amount up to $2,000 per month for regular, ongoing expenses including but not limited to: rent/mortgage; food, medicine, and other necessities; utilities such as power, gas, water, phone, and internet; vehicle insurance or loan payments; and medical insurance or bills. Payments are generally expected to be made as monthly stipends to individuals or households. Payments are based on an individual's or household's needs.
- This project will continue until the COVID-19 pandemic subsides.
- The primary delivery mechanisms for this project are as follows: Funds are delivered directly to community partner organizations who serve as subrecipients. These community partner organizations provide individuals and/or households with checks. Community partner organizations are also responsible for collecting/submitting appropriate documentation and data.
- The following community partners will be working with LMPHW on this project:
    - Americana Community Center – long-standing NPO serving immigrant and refugee communities of Louisville – wide range of activities aimed at providing support beyond initial refugee resettlement.
    - See Forward Ministries – community outreach to several African communities via digital media and some face-to-face
    - Somali Community of Louisville – direct community outreach to Somali families, primarily face-to-face
- All identified partners are ARP subrecipients and are responsible for identifying individuals and households in need of financial assistance based on COVID19 parameters and will provide direct funds.
- The intended outcome of this project is to respond to the disparate impact COVID-19 has on immigrant families by providing them with direct financial assistance.

- The goals of this project are to identify families in need likely to be missed by mainstream efforts due to a historical lack of trust with government agencies, language barriers or other cultural factors and to create a flexible, responsive pool of funds to provide direct support to families adversely affected by COVID-19.

Performance Report

- The following will be used to measure output KPIs: number of outreach activities, amount of money distributed, and number of families impacted.
- Outcome KPIs will be measured by the decrease in COVID-19-related poverty among Louisville's immigrant communities.
- LMPHW is still finalizing the output and outcome KPIs that will be used for this project.
- Outcome data by race and ethnicity is unavailable. Due to historical fear of ICE arrests made within our city during the past administration, immigrant households are not comfortable sharing this information.
- Louisville Metro's Office for Globalization will collect outcome data by gender throughout the duration of this project. The data is not yet available.
- Louisville Metro's Office for Globalization will collect outcome data by income periodically throughout the project as it pertains to financial need (e.g., bank statements). The data is not yet available.

Project ARP-0015-PHW: COVID-19 Response – Small Business Assistance

Funding amount: $100,000 (50,000 x 2)

Project Expenditure Category: 2.9 Small Business Economic Assistance (General)

Project overview

- The Office for Globalization contracted with the Small Business Development Center to provide technical assistance to small businesses through a pilot workshop series that offers both direct training assistance to business owners while integrating a "train the trainer" aspect – modified to have 'table hosts' representing various communities serve as peer leaders and gaining important knowledge and closer connections to service providers which will equip them to share with others in their communities. The Office for Globalization has had a higher level of interaction with immigrant-owned businesses during the pandemic, and through that interaction learned that even though immigrant-owned businesses who managed to apply were unable to secure grants or to effectively invest the financial relief that directly addressed immediate business needs in a sustainable way. This train the trainer model will assist businesses to ramp up safe operations as the community continues opening and prepare them for potential issues that might arise in the future.

- The main activities for this project include the following:

  ▪ Develop workshop curriculum based on insights from interactions with business owners and service providers (primarily Louisville Forward's Small Business team and SBDC).

- Implement "business health check" survey widely across immigrant business communities and identify those most likely to benefit from workshops; direct others to most appropriate services and resources

- Conduct workshops to offer training/coaching in business assistance, as related to COVID-19 impact and recovery

- Provide outreach to immigrant-owned businesses to create relationships and provide authentic assistance tailored to their identified needs

- This project will continue until the COVID-19 virus subsides.

- The primary delivery mechanisms for this project will include virtual training, in-person workshops, and virtual/ + in-person outreach to immigrant-owned businesses.

- The SBDC will serve as a key partner for this project, providing workshop participants and table hosts with customized business management basics training and business development resources.

- The intended outcome of this project is to support the revitalization of Louisville's local economy through improving access for immigrant-owned businesses to business recovery information and resources

Use of Evidence

- This project has two main goals:

  - Build and develop the capacity and skills of the multicultural business community and successfully provide assistance to immigrant-owned businesses around basic business development services.

  - Establish sustainable connections with immigrant-owned businesses and accessibility of business resources.

Performance Report

- Output KPI – to provide training and/or services to 40+ immigrant-owned businesses that were negatively impacted by COVID-19

- The Office for Globalization will collect outcomes data on Qualifying Census Tract and international communities represented among participants

- Outcome data by income will not be collected for this project.

Project ARP-0016-PHW: Suicide Prevention Project
Funding amount: $400,000
Project Expenditure Category: 1.10 Mental Health Services

Project overview
- COVID-19 has caused an unprecedented level of disruption to the normal fabric of life. Since March 2020, Louisville residents have faced uncertainty, social isolation, financial instability, and loss of family and friends. A study from the CDC documented an increase in mental health disorders and substance use over the course of the pandemic. Research shows that most mental health impacts from disasters peak about a year after

the disaster, and that having supportive treatments available can decrease the amount of negative mental health impacts post-disaster. It is imperative to start building a more supportive suicide prevention infrastructure now to prevent any further premature death in Louisville's community.

- This project will first conduct a comprehensive needs assessment to evaluate Louisville's current suicide prevention infrastructure including available programs and services, messaging, and community capacity. The needs assessment will involve stakeholders from high-risk groups and behaveioral health providers. As this assessment is being conducted, the project will launch a suicide fatality review board that will investigate and collect data on every local death by suicide to inform efforts and strategies. The project will then develop a community communication campaign that promote specific actions for suicide prevention. This will be integrated into the citywide comprehensive plan, along with other insights gained from stakeholder engagement and fatality review analysis. This effort aims to change local narratives around suicide and suicide prevention to ones that promote, hope, connectedness, social support, resilience, treatment, and recovery.
- This project will run from July 2021 through June 2023. The Suicide Fatality Review Board will continue beyond that, as will the full implementation of the comprehensive suicide prevention plan.
- Primary delivery mechanisms for this project will include the Citywide Suicide Prevention Plan, Suicide Fatality Review Board, Communications Campaign, and Community Mental Health Database.
- LMPHW is working with community partners to recruit participants for listening sessions, to identify mental health and suicide prevention resources in the community, and to support data collection and analysis for the suicide fatality review board, prevention, intervention, and postintervention efforts. LMPHW hopes to utilize community partners in community communications campaign materials and advertising.
- The Suicide Prevention Project intends to develop and implement a city-wide suicide prevention plan, suicide fatality review board, suicide prevention communications campaign, and community mental health resource locator.

Use of Evidence
- The main goal of this project is to decrease the number of residents who die by suicide and increase access to mental health and crisis intervention services.

Performance Report
- LMPHW plans on utilizing the following output KPIs for this project: number of individuals exposed to suicide prevention awareness messages, number of community partners collaborating/coordinating/sharing resources with other community partners as a result of the project, number of key stakeholders involved in the development of the suicide prevention plan, number of programs or interventions proposed, number of programs or interventions implemented.
- Outcome KPIs for this project will include the decrease in the number of deaths by suicide, decrease in the number of suicide attempts, decrease in the number of self-harm injuries.
- Suicide data for 2020 is still emerging and data may not be complete for at least another year. The American Association of Suicidology developed a press release related to

urging caution when examining suicide data. [Multiple](#) [studies](#) from previous epidemics suggest that a short-term decrease in suicide is expected in earlier stages of an epidemic but suicide is likely to increase over time.

- Outcome data by race and gender is available in the Vital Statistics Report: https://louisvilleky.gov/health-wellness/document/birth-and-death-trends2014-2018.
    - According to data from the Kentucky Injury Prevention Research Center, African American Kentuckians experienced an increase in Emergency Department self-harm visits and suicide deaths by 18% and 28%, respectively during the pandemic compared to historical averages.
- Outcome data by ethnicity is not available, as it is not included in state surveillance data.
- Outcome data by income is not collected in vital statistics or hospitalization data.
- There is not adequate infrastructure to track all factors around suicide. This project was in part designed to address this lack of capacity.

Project ARP-0017-PHW: Substance Use Disorder Project
Funding amount: $1,200,000
Project Expenditure Category: 1.11 Substance Use Services

Project overview
- Louisville lost 603 residents to fatal drug overdoses in 2020, a 60% increase over 2019. The COVID-19 pandemic contributed to many root causes of addiction including unemployment, stress, anxiety, and social isolation combined with a reduction in access to behavioral health services. A decline in travel and international trade contributed to an increasingly deadly local drug supply tainted by fentanyl. LMPHW has been at the forefront of Louisville Metro Government's response to the substance use epidemic and proposes utilizing $1.2 million of American Rescue Plan funding to fund additional overdose prevention, expanded treatment support, residential treatment services, and recovery housing.
- The main activities of this project will be to distribute Narcan and other overdose prevention supplies to community partners and residents, create a supportive service hub for people who use drugs, reduce barriers to treatment, and provide housing for residents experiencing substance use disorder and homelessness.
- The supportive service hub is funded for two years; Overdose prevention, treatment access, and housing efforts are funded for one year.
- LMPHW's primary delivery mechanisms for this project will include the expansion of overdose prevention resources, operation of supportive services hub, increase of access to residential services and providing housing for people with substance use disorder.
- LMPHW is partnering with local non-profit organizations with expertise in harm reduction, homeless services, and substance use disorder treatment.

Use of Evidence
- The primary goal for this project is to reduce deaths from drug overdoses by expanding citywide overdose prevention, providing additional supportive services to people who use drugs, increasing access to residential treatment, and increasing housing for people experiencing homelessness and substance use disorder.

Performance Report

- LMPHW has identified the following output KPIs for this project: number of overdose education events, number of Narcan units distributed, number of fentanyl test strips distributed, number of people served at supportive services hub, number of people entering treatment, and number of people stably housed.
- Outcome KPIs for this project will be measured by the decrease in overdose deaths, decrease in EMS runs for overdoses, and decrease in unsheltered residents.
- Outcome data by race, ethnicity, and gender is available in the Vital Statistics Report: https://louisvilleky.gov/health-wellness/document/birth-and-death-trends2014-2018.
- Outcomes by income are not available, as this is not collected in vital statistics or hospitalization data.

Office of Resilience and Community Services (RCS) Projects
Project ARP-0018-RCS: Utility Assistance Program
Funding amount: $5,000,000
Project Expenditure Category: 2.2 Household Assistance: Rent, Mortgage, and Utility Aid

Project overview
- The Utility Assistance program is for participants facing disconnection of services. The threshold is to assist eligible households up to $1,000 to reduce or deplete arrearages.
- The main activity for this project is to provide Jefferson County residents with financial assistance for utility payments (water/sewer and electric/gas) during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- This project will run from July 1, 2021 through June 30, 2022 or upon depletion of funds.
- The primary delivery mechanism for this project will be utility assistance administered by the Louisville Gas and Electric Company (LG&E) and the Louisville Water Company.
- LG&E and the Louisville Water Company will also assist with outreach/marketing, collection of data, and administering utility assistance payments to eligible resident accounts.
- The project website can be found here: https://louisvilleky.gov/government/neighborhood-place/covid-assistance-programs.
- Additional COVID-19 resources for residential LG&E customers can be found here: https://lge-ku.com/assistance-programs.
- Additional COVID-19 resources for residential Louisville Water Company customers can be found here: https://www.louisvillewater.com/DropsofKindness.

Use of Evidence
- The main goal for this project is to serve as many participants as possible to reduce or deplete arrearages as it relates to gas, electric, water and sewer utilities.

Performance Report
- Output KPIs for this project will be measured by the total number of individuals assisted and the total number of households assisted by utility relief payments.
- Outcome KPIs for this project will be measured by the number of households with reduced utility bill balances, the number of zip codes served, and the total amount of funding dispersed per zip code.

- Outcome data by race, ethnicity, gender, and income is available for disbursements of assistance provided by RCS, if clients choose to self-disclose said information. These metrics will be provided in the next report out, which is still being created.
- Louisville Water Company does not capture data on race, ethnicity, or gender. They do collect data by income if disclosed by the customer.

Project ARP-0019-RCS: Food Insecurity
Funding amount: $250,000
Project Expenditure Category: 2.1 Household Assistance: Food Programs

Project overview
- Dare to Care Food Bank anticipates an increase of demand across Jefferson County due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Feeding America projects a 5.1% increase in food assistance including a 9.2% increase in food insecure children due to the pandemic.
- This project will run from July 1, 2021 through June 30, 2022 or upon depletion of funds.
- The primary delivery mechanism for this project will be the distribution of food supplies to local residents by Dare to Care Food Bank, the primary community partner for this project.
- The project website can be found here: https://louisvilleky.gov/government/neighborhood-place/covid-assistance-programs.

Use of Evidence
- The main goal for this project is to serve 15.8 million pounds of food by the end of the performances period, which would address the 5.1% increase in food assistance gap.

Performance Report
- Output KPIs for this project will be measured by the total number of pounds of food delivered to residents.
- Outcome KPIs for this project are still being determined by community partner Dare to Care.
- Outcome data by race, ethnicity, gender, and income is available for disbursements of assistance provided by RCS, if clients choose to self-disclose said information. These metrics will be provided in the next report out, which is still being created.
- Dare to Care does not capture data on clients' race, ethnicity, gender, or income.

Project **ARP-0020-RCS: PPE Supplies and Equipment**
Funding amount: $1,500,000
Project Expenditure Category: 1.5 Personal Protective Equipment

Project overview
- RCS has partnered with Metro United Way to provide safe and healthy environments for childcare providers caring for children that are unvaccinated during the pandemic.
- The main activity for this project will be the distribution of personal protective supplies and equipment to local childcare providers during the pandemic.
- This project will run from July 1, 2021 through June 30, 2022 or upon depletion of funds.

- The delivery mechanism for this project will be the distribution of PPE supplies and equipment to Metro United Way, the designated community partner.
- The project website can be found here: https://louisvilleky.gov/government/neighborhood-place/covid-assistance-programs.

Use of Evidence
- The main goal for this project is to provide safe and healthy PPE supplies and equipment to an estimated 400 licensed and certified childcare providers.

Performance Report
- Output KPIs for this project will be measured by the total number of PPE supplies and equipment distributed to childcare providers.
- Outcome KPIs for this project are still being determined by community partner Metro United Way.
- Outcome data by race, ethnicity, gender, and income is available for disbursements of assistance provided by RCS, if clients choose to self-disclose said information. These metrics will be provided in the next report out, which is still being created.
- Metro United Way does not capture data on clients' race, ethnicity, gender, or income.

Ineligible Activities: Tax Offset Provision (States and territories only)

This section is not applicable to Louisville Metro Government.