



## **Metro Mayors Caucus**

**Wednesday, August 3 - 7:30 am – 10:00 am**

**Board Room - Denver Metro Chamber of Commerce - 1445 Market Street – 4<sup>th</sup> Floor**

**Breakfast Provided by the City of Golden**

### **AGENDA**

**7:30 AM Welcome & Introductions**

**7:35 AM Priority Issues Updates**

- Transportation – Mayor Marc Williams
- Homelessness – Mayor Kris Teegardin
- Water & Climate – Mayor Heidi Williams
- Construction Defects – Mayor Adam Paul & Amy Hansen, Esq.

**8:10 AM 2016 Ballot Issues Updates**

- Oil & Gas Ballot Issues – Rick Reiter
- Amendment 69 – Colorado Care – Kelly Brough
- Let Colorado Vote – Election Reforms – Kelly Brough
- Raise the Bar – Constitutional Amendment Process – John Lay

**8:40 AM BIG 10: Highline Canal Conservancy**

- Harriet LaMair

**8:50 AM Break**

**9:00 AM Public Safety Committee Report & Presentations**

- PSC Activity Report
  - Mayor Ron Rakowsky
- Presentation on Opioid Crisis
  - Jose Esquibel, Director, Office of Community Engagement, Colorado Attorney General
  - Dr Larry Wolk, Executive Director and Chief Medical Officer, CDPHE
- PSC Initial Goals and Recommendations

**10:00 AM Adjourn**

# Metro Mayors Caucus Meeting

August 3, 2016

7:30 – 10am

Denver Metro Chamber of Commerce

## Priority Issues Update

### Transportation - Mayor Marc Williams, Arvada

- Working on historical overview & summary to be presented at October meeting
- Looking at regional and statewide needs
- Met with staff and David Foster and Tony Milo from CCA about ongoing discussions
- Getting updates from Mobility Blueprint and CDOT as well

### Homelessness - Mayor Kris Teegardin, Edgewater

- Thanks to outgoing Chair Mayor Steve Hogan
- Smarter Cities Challenge Report available at MDHI.org
  - Convening task force of experts
  - Goal is delivering recommendations in 90 days re feasibility and top priorities
- PIT - snapshot and framing documents in packet
  - Full PIT available at MDHI.org
  - Includes county breakdowns
- Committee members - welcome new members - next meeting 2/18 at 2pm

### Water & Climate – Mayor Heidi Williams, Thornton

- Meeting every other month
- Next meeting Tuesday, August 23 at 9am in Thornton
- Presentations focused on water conservation, land use and state climate action plan
- looking at the energy and water MOUs from MMC and talking about updates
- If committee decides to update 2002 MOU will bring to full group

### Construction Defects - Mayor Adam Paul and Amy Hansen, Esq.

- HOA is holding off on planning legislation for next session
- Update on Vilagio Case
- Arbitration clause - upheld in Court of Appeals and appealed to Supreme Court
  - Cert granted mid-June
  - Putting together amicus brief
  - Framing of question as “veto” of owner votes somewhat negative
  - HOA is bringing together those interested in signing on to amicus briefs
  - Timing - expect opening briefs from appellants any time
  - Amicus briefs should be prepared by early September

- MMC has not previously signed on but it is something that could be discussed
- Lakewood and Denver are looking at support
- Westminster wants MMC to weigh in
- September 6 is tentative deadline for filing - draft should be available later in August
  - MMC can evaluate draft via email
- Need to continue to frame this discussion as one about the critical need for owner occupied attached housing (OOAH)
- Cities that need to understand case should read Court of Appeals decision and use that to inform their support for an amicus brief

## Ballot Issues Update

### Colorado Care - Amendment 69 - Kelly Brough

- Believe that the campaign is winnable with funds committed to date
- Polling shows that message is very effective
- Contact Kelly at Chamber if there are community events or meetings they can send speakers

### Let Colorado Vote - Kelly Brough

- Two signature gathering efforts
- Will submit on Monday (last day)
- Confident that they will make their numbers
- June primaries had a 20% turnout - turnout is diminishing in primaries but general elections much higher
- Looking for funding opportunities
- Focusing on social media
- Additional fundraising targeted to television buys
- Support is very high with exposure to messaging

### Oil & Gas - Rick Reiter

- Only #75<sup>1</sup> the local control measure likely to move forward
- Coloradans for Responsible Reform is focused on economic impacts

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• <sup>1</sup> Text of amendment... "Shall there be an amendment to the Colorado constitution concerning local government regulation of oil and gas development and, in connection therewith, authorizing local governments to prohibit, limit, or impose moratoriums on oil and gas development; authorizing local laws and regulations that are more restrictive of oil and gas development and at least as protective of a community's health, safety, welfare, and environment as state law; and prohibiting the state from preempting any local laws or regulations that prevent or mitigate local impacts from oil and gas development?"

- Kelly Brough, Ken Salazar, Wellington Webb as well as Tom Norton among CFRR leadership
- CFRR believes 75 is essentially a ban
  - Believes it will impact school funding and increase negative factor dramatically if passed and local communities choose to ban fracking
- CFRR doing \$12M media buy
- Opponents are trying to “circumvent statewide vote” via this ballot issue
- Comments
  - Boulder
    - Disagree on CFRR characterization of 75
    - Cities want to control how oil and gas exploration is happening within their borders - incompatible with economic vision for some cities
    - Oil and gas pollution is contributing to metro area environmental issues - ozone and brown cloud
    - Oil and gas should not be the only industry that is exempt from local zoning
    - Majority of Colorado oil and gas development is in Weld County - doubts that Weld County would act to prohibit fracking if 75 passed
  - Broomfield - What about forced pooling<sup>2</sup> - isn't this part of the push for 75?
    - Those who own mineral rights are being forced to allow oil and gas development of their mineral rights by interested others who have adjacent rights
    - This is another local control issue that was overturned by Supreme Court decision
  - Cherry Hills Village - There are concerns oil and gas community may not understand and need to respect the direction communities have chosen to take
  - Longmont
    - Have been able to work well with oil and gas companies
    - Thinks Longmont is a good model for how to work well within this arena
  - Erie - Communities need to retain land use authority
  - Aurora - has both oil and gas exploration and local control and it works
    - It has been done via ordinance
    - Current law allows restrictions on lighting, noise, truck traffic, etc.
    - Cities have latitude to restrict oil and gas and hammer out beneficial agreements
    - Must work together

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<sup>2</sup> From USLegal.com “Force Pooled is the act of being forced by state law into participation in an oil and/or gas producing unit. Pooling is a technique used by oil and gas development companies to organize an oil or gas field. When two or more separately owned tracts are embraced within a drilling unit, or when there are separately owned interests in all or a part of the drilling unit, then persons owning such interests may pool their interests for the development and operation of the drilling unit. It is sometimes the case that not all interests within a drilling unit are in agreement about development. In that case, a party interested in development can make an application to the concerned state authority for forced or involuntary pooling.”

## Raise the Bar - John Lay

- 165,000 signatures gathered
- fundraising is going well
- support of all living Governors
- Interested in speaking opportunities
- Easiest state in the country to make changes to constitution
- instead of 50+1 under new law will be 55+1 threshold
- Only knows of one statutory initiative that was overturned - so did not include additional statutory protections
- Comments -
  - Has a constitutional convention been considered?
    - It is not contemplated in this initiative
  - Has the campaign monetized the cost of all the initiatives that have come before citizens?
    - No, but on average cost is \$4-5 million per initiative
    - Diverts funding from other issues like K-12 and transportation
  - Concern that only well-funded corporate campaigns will make it to the ballot - not citizen driven campaigns
    - Acknowledge support for protecting constitution but would like to see additional protections for statutory initiative

## Highland Canal Conservancy - Harriet Crittenden LaMair

- [Video presentation here](#) & PPT
- Developing a long-term sustainable vision for the canal
- 71 miles long running through 11 communities connects green space larger than NY's Central Park
- Importance of partnership with the owner Denver Water
- Focused on bringing private dollars to the table after public visioning
- Funding for vision from communities
- Public visioning process - summer 2016
- Master planning and implementation (2017)
- Could provide a stormwater purpose while ensuring water for trees along greenway
- Economic, environmental and cultural impacts
- Mayors Christman, Hogan and Hancock attest to importance of the canal to our communities
- Marketing opportunities for cities
- Important for wildlife as well
- Excited about the realization of the potential of this canal
- It is already an active trail for recreation and it has incredible potential as a metropolitan amenity
- Conservancy available for presentations

- Comments
  - How much water is needed to get it to end?
    - Final 22 miles has not had water for last decade due to customers being taken off
  - Is completion of water in dry areas a priority?
    - Not necessarily - priority for water is maintenance of tree canopy and possibly via stormwater
    - Denver Water Eisenhower Park stormwater delivery is model project

## Public Safety Committee Report & Presentations

### Overview by Mayor Rakowsky

#### Dr. Larry Wolk, Executive Director of CDPHE

- Focus on prescription and illicit opioids
- Prescription opioids are the larger of the two problems though heroin use is continuing to grow - very addictive
- Drug overdose is the largest cause of accidental and preventable death in CO
- Heroin overdose death is smaller number
- Consortium has seven areas of focus – following areas align with MMC Focus
  - preventable death via administration of NARCAN/NALOXONE
    - Naloxone requires a prescription but legislature has made it available over the counter statewide
    - need to overcome fears/stigma among municipal first responders about carrying it - get it out to first responders
      - response: administration + rescue breathing + 911
    - since standing order in effect hundreds of lives saved
  - Safe disposal of excess medications
    - Every county will have a safe disposal site
    - Need counties to identify their site
  - Need to stop excess provision of meds
    - smaller prescriptions with refills or alternatives
  - Public awareness - "Take Meds Seriously"
    - @TakeMedsSerious
    - @GoodToKnowCO (marijuana)

#### Jose Esquibel, Attorney General's Office

- PPT
- Goals drafted by MMC in line with Colorado Consortium for Drug Abuse Prevention action areas
- Consortium is a subcommittee of the Atty. Generals Substance Abuse Trend and Response Task Force
- 8 working subgroups under Consortium including PDMP, Provider, Naloxone, Safe Disposal, Public Awareness, Data/Research and Families
- Goal - Reduce overdose deaths below national average of 14.7 per 100,000 (from 16.3)

- Increase Narcan availability in areas with highest death rate counties (in metro its Adams County)
  - Adams County training is being set up – Adams mayors to connect with CDPHE to get kits out at no cost
  - Lower overdose counties can get on waitlist if they need more
  - Boulder, Denver and Erie PD carry – does yours?
- Training of anyone interested (law enforcement and first responders statewide) and partnership with addiction treatment (bridges to treatment)
- OpiRescue app - gives info on how to administer and can be used to collect data on overdose reversals
- Comments
  - Are the ambulance companies working with campaign?
  - They typically carry it – focus right now is increasing carry rate by law enforcement and other first responders who may arrive before ambulance
- Are you engaging with Board of Pharmacy? There is need for education among them - particularly outside the metro area
  - Have representative from Board of Pharmacy who is heading up consortium and education if one focus
- Why are pharmacists reluctant to carry it?
  - Liability fears - now good samaritan law protects administrators
  - Pharmacists –some is due to lack of awareness but also concerns related to liability
  - Chains are dispensing but smaller independent pharmacies have been slower to dispense
  - Dan Scales is the Cap Hill pharmacist who has taken this on and is good about explaining why local pharmacies should do this
- Can you give us a standard form of the questions that they need answered and mayors will respond?
- Cities are in budget process - what is the cost of providing this to first responders.
  - US Communities has negotiated a government discounts
  - Recommend nasal narcan - \$75 for dual dose
  - Massachusetts has used pharma settlements for pooled purchasing - looking at this as well
- National priority: Prevent, Reduce and Reverse Heroin Addiction
- What can we do?
  - Add our name to the endorsements for Colorado Naloxone for Life
  - Use the public ed campaign “TakeMedsSeriously”
    - GoodToKnow is re marijuana
    - SpeakNow is geared to parents about drug use among kids
    - Includes print ready materials
    - Willing to set up MMC webinar for PIOs with AG on how to coordinate on campaign
  - Promote medication take backs
    - Next is October 22

- Let them know what you need
- Comments
  - Is there quantifiable data that shows movement from prescription to illicit?
    - Study released in December - heroin is cheaper than prescription drugs so drug prices contribute to switch over
  - Are there any comparisons on legalization of marijuana and conversion to heroin? When Denver visited Amsterdam were told that they have little or no opiate addiction in part due to accessibility of marijuana
    - No data available yet but is being collected
    - RX heroin map shows faces of heroin overdose – not what you would expect
  - Some use marijuana as alternative to prescription opioids for pain control
  - MMC doesn't need to lead the charge but we should be a part of the solution and strong advocate
    - Use of bully pulpit is the area MMC can have biggest role
    - Safe disposal is critical - we need to promote these sites
  - Pain management has been a major shift in medicine in the past 20 years and we need to avoid demonizing medical community as we address this epidemic - need for balance

In attendance:

Mayor	Randy	Ahrens	Broomfield
Mayor	Herb	Atchison	Westminster
Mayor	Bruce	Beckman	Littleton
Mayor	Richard	Champion	Columbine Valley
Mayor	Laura	Christman	Cherry Hills Village
Mayor	Dennis	Coombs	Longmont
Mayor	Daniel	Dick	Federal Heights
Mayor	Joyce	Downing	Northglenn
Mayor	Clint	Folsom	Superior
Mayor Pro Tem	Mark	Gruber	Erie
Mayor	Dallas	Hall	Sheridan
Mayor	Michael	Hancock	Denver
Mayor	Steve	Hogan	Aurora
Mayor	Jeffrey	Huff	Castle Pines
Mayor	Suzanne	Jones	Boulder
Mayor	Dick	McLean	Brighton
Mayor	Jackie	Millet	Lone Tree
Mayor	Cathy	Noon	Centennial
Mayor	Adam	Paul	Lakewood

Mayor	Royce	Pindell	Bennett
Mayor	Ron	Rakowsky	Greenwood Village
Mayor	Marjorie	Sloan	Golden
Mayor	Connie	Sullivan	Lyons
Mayor	Kris	Teegardin	Edgewater
Mayor	Heidi	Williams	Thornton
Mayor	Marc	Williams	Arvada

**MMC Public Safety Committee**

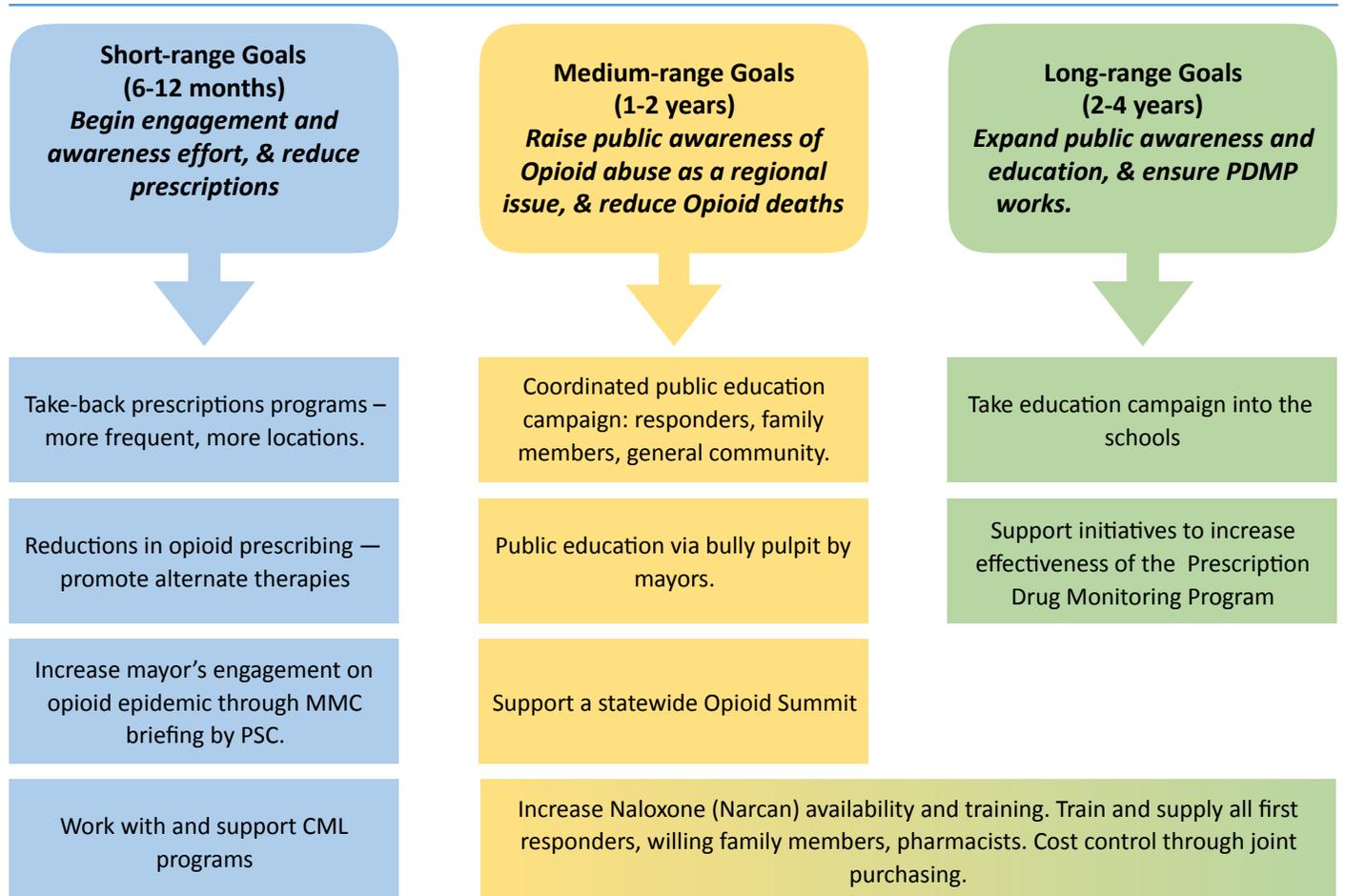
The Metro Mayors Caucus Public Safety Committee was formed in January 2016 as a response to the growing national crisis surrounding opioid abuse and overdose deaths. The committee meets monthly and all members of the Caucus are welcome to attend.

The MMC PSC met with key informants including:

- Dr. Larry Wolk, Executive Director and Chief Medical Officer of the Colorado Department of Public Health and The Environment (CDPHE)
- Jose Esquibel, Director, Office of Community Engagement, Colorado Attorney General
- Dr. John Douglas, Executive Director, Tri-County Health Department
- Sam Mamet, Executive Director, Colorado Municipal League

We have learned that Colorado has experienced a 68% increase in drug overdose deaths between 2002 and 2014, raising our numbers to 899 deaths in our state in 2014. That’s a rate of 16.3 deaths per 100,000 residents—higher than the 14.9 national average. Twelve Colorado counties average 20 deaths per 100,000, among the highest rates in the U.S. (Baca, Bent, Adams, Conejos, Costilla, Delta, Denver, Huerfano, Jackson, Las Animas, Pueblo, Rio Grande).

This crisis has driven an overwhelming response from all levels of government, utilizing a variety of strategies to combat the growth of drug abuse, and quick action to prevent drug overdose deaths. The The Colorado Municipal League is among national leaders on the issue and MMC will follow their lead in identifying Colorado based strategies. MMC PSC will continue to investigate this issue, participate with regional and state initiatives to address opioid abuse, and keep the Caucus fully informed. Our initial goals and recommendations for the Caucus are below. Though the PSC may take up other issues from time-to-time, this issue is the committee’s priority for 2016.





## Framing the 2016 Point-in-Time data

1. The Point-In-Time count (PIT) is a survey every community in the nation is required to conduct in order to receive federal funding from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).
  - a. It provides a snapshot from a single night in January of individuals and families identified as homeless who were willing to participate in the count.
  - b. It only captures people who fit the [HUD definition of homelessness](#), which doesn't include people living in motels paid for from their own pocket, couch-surfing, or who are doubled/tripled up.
  - c. PIT results provide one piece of a larger, complex puzzle to help us understand underlying causes that lead to homelessness, who is experiencing homelessness, and what is needed to address it.
2. To gain a comprehensive understanding of the state of homelessness in the region, it is necessary to look at both multiple data sources and common patterns noted by service providers.
  - a. MDHI is only required to submit selected PIT data to HUD, but chooses to make the report available more broadly to help educate and inform the community.
  - b. In the this year's report, we included [Colorado Department of Education](#) numbers, which operate under a different [definition of homelessness](#), in order to communicate a broader scope than a single data set can provide.
  - c. There is a move nationally to conduct more comprehensive, in-depth studies specific to different homeless subpopulations. For example, the [University of Chicago's Chapin Hall](#) is conducting a youth study in the City of Denver. As well, we are exploring similar opportunities for families with children in Denver Metro.
3. Data collection challenges
  - a. The PIT count for the seven county Denver Metro is a volunteer effort conducted across a large and diverse geographic area, leading to a lack of consistency in how the data is collected.
  - b. Periodically, HUD sends out new methodology for how to conduct the PIT count. These changes make it difficult to provide comparisons across the years, and may change who



can be counted. For example, some had been counted in the 2015 year under “Transitional Housing” were reclassified as “Rapid Rehousing” and no longer met the HUD homeless definition.

#### 4. Families:

- a. The PIT family numbers do not reflect the CO Department of Education numbers nor the feedback from the service providers that work directly with people experiencing homelessness.
- b. Because the PIT count is self-reported, the results are largely dependent on what people are comfortable sharing with the volunteers conducting the survey. Stigma and fears faced by homeless families with children mean that they are not always willing to participate in the survey or don’t report children in their household.
- c. This stigma and fear also results in many homeless families remaining “hidden.” They remain in their cars, separate from each other, or find other ways to survive.
- d. This year’s report includes data from the CO Department of Education on the number of students experiencing homelessness who were identified and served in public schools, grades PK-12. These data, which are collected throughout the school year, include students who are living in motels or are doubled/tripled up (see full definition [click here](#)).

#### 5. Limitations of Findings:

- a. Increases or decreases in the homeless population cannot be confirmed solely by considering Point in Time findings. Under the [HUD definition of homelessness](#), the PIT provides a glimpse of homelessness on one night from among the individuals who were located and willing to participate in the count.

## Overview of 2011–2016 Point-In-Time (PIT) Results

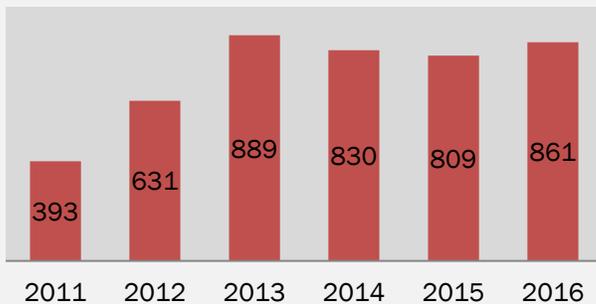
The information provides an overview of those who participated in the January 25<sup>th</sup>, 2016 PIT survey across the seven county Denver Metro region<sup>1</sup> and who met the [U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development’s definition of homelessness](#). Below are comparisons of data points across the previous five years. It is important to remember that the Point-In-Time survey is a snapshot and an undercount of homeless and at-risk populations. Readers should **use caution** in comparing data across years given the nature of the PIT snapshot, as well as changes in methodology across years.

### HUD Defined Homeless

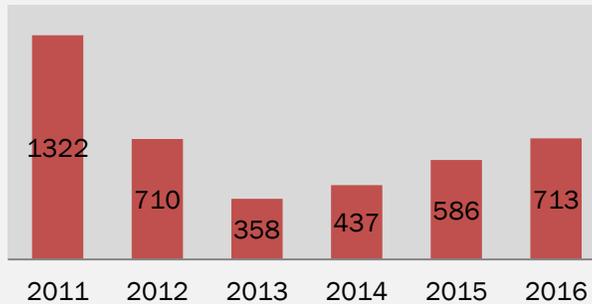


The chart at left reflects the **number of surveys** collected each year that met the [HUD definition of homelessness](#).

### Chronically Homeless



### Veterans

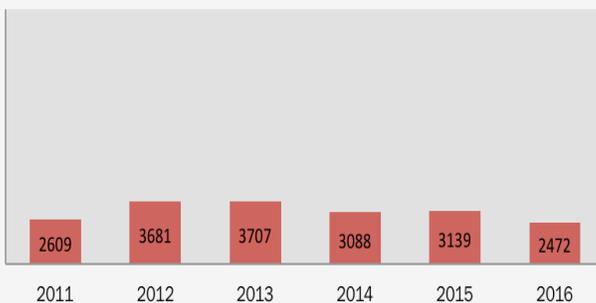


The chart at left reflects the **number of surveys** collected each year that met the [HUD definition of homelessness](#).

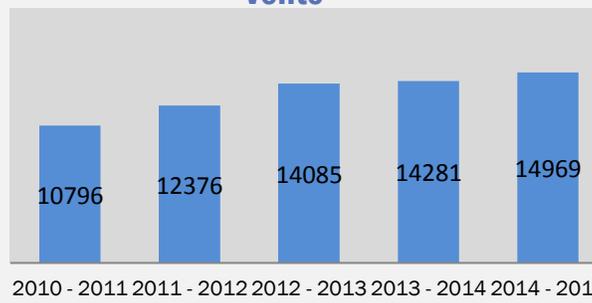
The veteran homeless table reflects respondents who have served in the U.S. military.

The chronically homeless table reflects all respondents and family members who meet the definition of chronically homeless.

### Point-in-Time Families with Children



### Denver Metro Students - McKinney Vento



A **snapshot** of those experiencing homelessness on a **single night** in January. Data is **self-reported** and given on a voluntary basis. Uses the [HUD definition of homelessness](#).

The **cumulative** number of students in a school year experiencing homelessness who were identified and served in public schools, grades PK-12. Uses the [McKinney-Vento definition of homelessness](#).

<sup>1</sup> Denver Metro region includes the counties of Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Broomfield, Denver, Douglas and Jefferson.



We all need a safe place to call home.

Visit [closetohomeco.org](http://closetohomeco.org) to learn more about Coloradans like Dana and his daughter Rene who have experienced homelessness.

## Homelessness is Close to Home.

**322%**

Increase over the past decade of school-aged children known to be homeless in Metro Denver.<sup>1</sup>

**45%**

Families and children make up nearly half of homelessness in Metro Denver.<sup>2</sup>

**43%**

Metro Denver residents with family members or close friends who have experienced homelessness.<sup>3</sup>

**\$43,240 vs \$11,694**

Cost of homelessness      Cost of housing

It costs Colorado taxpayers \$43,240 per year for each individual experiencing chronic homelessness to cover costs ranging from emergency health care to legal issues. Providing affordable, supportive housing to these individuals costs \$11,694 per person.<sup>4</sup>

**102**

Hours a week

The amount of time a minimum wage worker needs to work per week to afford a 2-bedroom rental unit in Colorado.<sup>5</sup>

CLOSE TO HOME is a campaign to raise awareness, increase understanding, and move Coloradans to speak up and take actions that make a meaningful difference in addressing homelessness. To learn more, visit our website at [closetohomeco.org](http://closetohomeco.org).



**CLOSE TO HOME**  
MAKE HOMELESSNESS HISTORY IN COLORADO

Even as these facts and figures are based on reliable sources of data, they are acknowledged as undercounts because there is no comprehensive way to count all individuals and families experiencing homelessness.

- 1 McKinney-Vento Homeless Education Programs; Colorado Department of Education; 2014-2015
- 2 2016 Point-In-Time Report: Seven County Metro Denver Region; Metro Denver Homeless Initiative; 2016
- 3 Perspectives on Homelessness in Metro Denver: Public Opinion Poll Findings; The Denver Foundation; 2015
- 4 Denver Housing First Collaborative: Cost-Benefit Analysis; Colorado Coalition for the Homeless; 2012
5. National Low Income Housing Coalition: Low Wages & High Rents Lock Renters Out; 2016.

# 5 things you can do to make a meaningful difference in addressing homelessness.

## 1. PLEDGE

Take the CLOSE TO HOME Pledge. Show your interest in learning more, and help to elevate the issue. We'll share your commitment with decision makers to help drive change.

## 2. LEARN

Toss the stereotypes. Homelessness is closer than you think. Kids in our neighborhood schools, workers in local businesses, and even family members and friends are spending their nights couch surfing, sleeping in cars, or out in the elements. Learn more about who is affected, why, and potential solutions.

## 3. SPEAK UP

Your words matter. Speak up when you hear people say things about homelessness that are unkind, untrue, or simply not helpful to bringing about change. Change begins when we change the conversation about homelessness.

## 4. SHARE

Make it viral. Share the stories of those who went from housed to homeless at #CloseToHomeCO through your social channels, in conversations with neighbors and in community forums. Consider what you would do in similar circumstances.

## 5. ACT

Your actions matter. Seemingly small actions add up – sign the Pledge, post on Facebook or Twitter, volunteer, or donate. Together, we can help today and drive policy changes that make Homelessness History in Colorado.



**CLOSE TO HOME**  
MAKE HOMELESSNESS HISTORY IN COLORADO



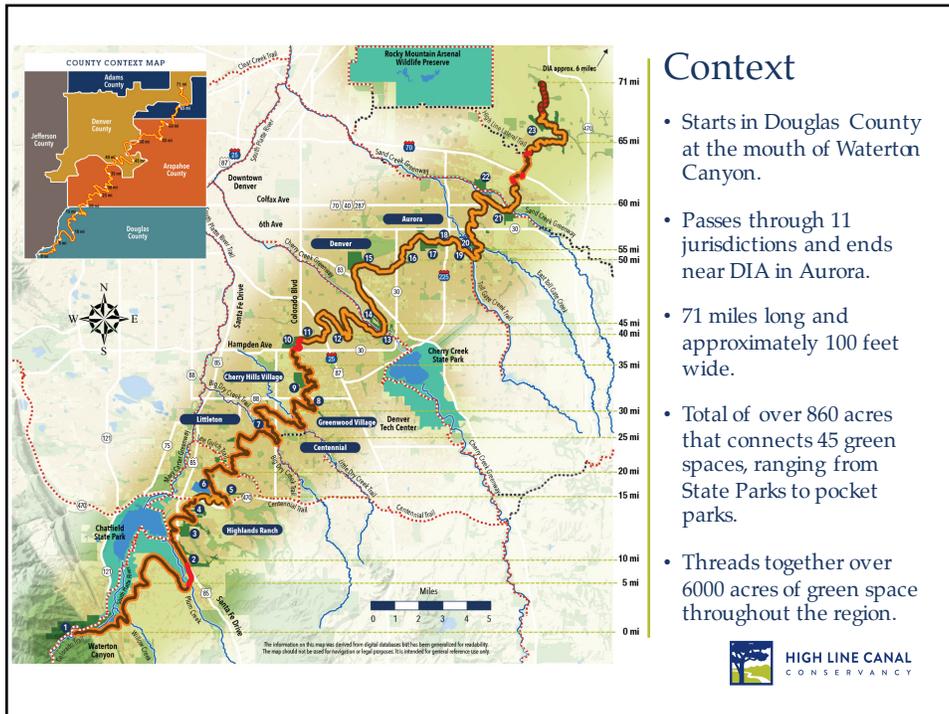
[closetohomeco.org](http://closetohomeco.org)

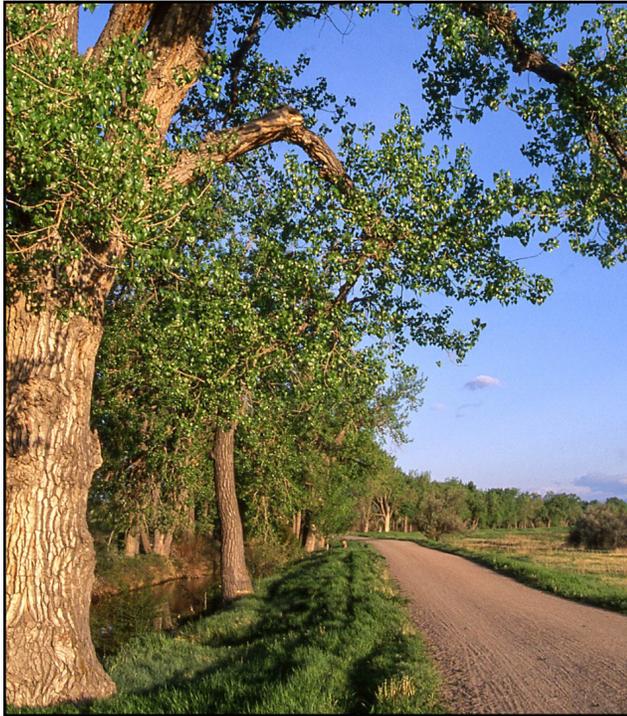


# HIGH LINE CANAL CONSERVANCY

Connecting Communities – Connecting Nature  
From the Foothills to the Plains

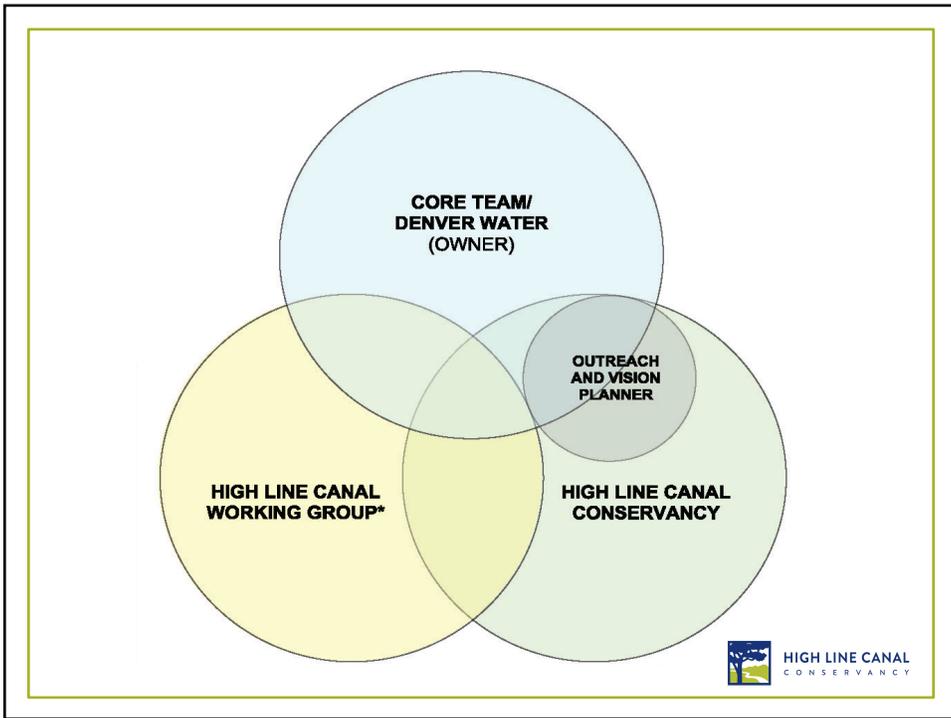
2016





## Our Mission

To preserve, protect and enhance the 71-mile long Canal in partnership with the public by being a **steward for the future of the High Line Canal and greenway through leadership, education and advocacy.**



## High Line Canal Working Group Members

### Arapahoe County

Nancy Sharpe, Commissioner  
 Nancy Jackson, Commissioner (alternate)  
 Shannon Carter, Open Spaces Program

### City of Aurora

Bob LeGare, City Council  
 Tracy Young, Parks, Recreation & Open Space

### City of Centennial

Kathy Turley, City Council  
 Steven Greer, Planning Director

### City of Cherry Hills Village

Laura Christman, Mayor  
 Jay Goldie, Public Works

### City and County of Denver

Kendra Black, City Council  
 Jay Henke, Parks and Recreation Department

### Denver Water

Brandon Ransom, Recreation

### Douglas County

Jill Repella, Commissioner  
 Randy Burkhardt, Parks, Trails & Building Grounds  
 Tom Repp, Storm Water Engineer

### City of Greenwood Village

Freda Miklin, City Council  
 Suzanne Moore, Parks, Trails & Recreation

### Highlands Ranch Metropolitan District

Carrie Ward, Parks, Recreation & Open Space

### City of Littleton

Bruce Beckman, Mayor  
 Mike Braaten, Deputy City Manager

### South Suburban Parks and Recreation District

Pam Eller, Board of Directors

### Other Groups

Arapahoe County Open Space & Trails Advisory Board Sharon Powers  
 Aurora Open Space Advisory Board, Michael Rosser  
 Cherry Hills Land Preserve, Klasina VanderWerf  
 High Line Canal Preservation Association, Tom Waymire  
 High Line Canal Conservancy, Harriet Crittenden LaMair



## Our Organization: The High Line Canal Conservancy

### Board of Directors

Nina Beardsley Itin, Community Leader, *Chair*  
 Marty Zeller, President, Conservation Partners  
 Dirk McDermott, Managing Partner, Altira Group, *Vice Chair*  
 Mike Rosser, Retired Mortgage Banking Executive, *Secretary*  
 Karl Friedman, Community Leader, Friedman Family Foundation, *Treasurer*  
 Paula Herzmark, Executive Director, Denver Health and Hospitals, Denver Water Board Member  
 Harriet Crittenden LaMair, Executive Director, *HLCC*  
 Jock Bickert, Retired Marketing Executive  
 James Bolt, Ex. Vice President, CBRE  
 David Lorenz, Former Executive Director, South Suburban Parks & Recreation District  
 Commissioner Nancy Sharpe, Arapahoe County, *Ex Officio Member*  
 Tom Waymire, President, High Line Canal Preservation Association  
 Tony Pickett, Vice President, The Urban Land Conservancy  
 Anthony Graves, Director of Regional Affairs, Office of Mayor Michael Hancock  
 Daniel Brogan, President and Editor-in-Chief, 5280 Magazine  
 Tracy Young, Manager, Planning, Design and Construction, Aurora Parks, Recreation & Open Space.

### Council of Advisors

*Honorary Chair, Mayor Michael Hancock*  
*Honorary Chair, Mayor Steve Hogan*  
 Elaine Asarch, Civic Center Conservancy  
 Pam Beardsley, Community Leader, Philanthropist  
 Bruce Beckman, City Council, Littleton  
 Susan Beckman, Former Commissioner, Arapahoe County  
 Kendra Black, City of Denver Councilwoman  
 Laura Christman, Mayor, Cherry Hills Village  
 Peter and Dee Dee Decker, Authors  
 Nancy Doty, Arapahoe County Commissioner  
 Judy and Newell Grant, Philanthropists  
 John Fielder, Professional Photographer  
 Stacie Gilmore, City of Denver Councilwoman  
 Tom Gougeon, The Gates Family Foundation  
 Kathy Green, Constituent Services, Office of Mike Coffman  
 Happy Haynes, Director of Denver Parks and Recreation  
 Judith Judd, Attorney  
 Kate Kramer, Sand Creek Greenway  
 Bob LeGare, Aurora City Council  
 Jim Lochhead, Denver Water  
 Bill Mosher, Trammell Crow  
 Betsy Oudenhoven, Aurora Community College  
 Jim Peterson, TPL  
 Andy Nielson, Anderson Mason Dale Architects  
 Sarah Rockwell, Partner, Kaplan, Kirsch & Rockwell  
 Trey Rogers, Partner, Lewis Roca Rothgerber  
 Tom Roode, Denver Water  
 Jeff Shoemaker, The Greenway Foundation  
 Harold Smethills, Sterling Ranch  
 Linda Strand, GOCO Board  
 Kathy Turley, City of Centennial Councilwoman



## Planning Initiative

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**Phase I:** Visioning and Outreach (Summer 2016).

**Phase 2:** Master Planning and Implementation Planning (2017).

Phase I Goals:

- Educate the public about the new realities of water and the Canal.
- Address the diverse array of communities along the Canal.
- Excite and engage people to imagine an unconstrained future vision for the Canal that is sustainable and life enhancing.
- Consolidate results into a common vision.
- Develop an inspiring master plan to preserve, protect and enhance the Canal.



# Thank you! Questions?

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**HIGH LINE CANAL**  
CONSERVANCY

Connecting Communities – Connecting Nature  
From the Foothills to the Plains

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[Highlinecanal.org](http://Highlinecanal.org)

# Colorado Opioid Epidemic Response: Public Awareness Activities and Narcan Access & Training

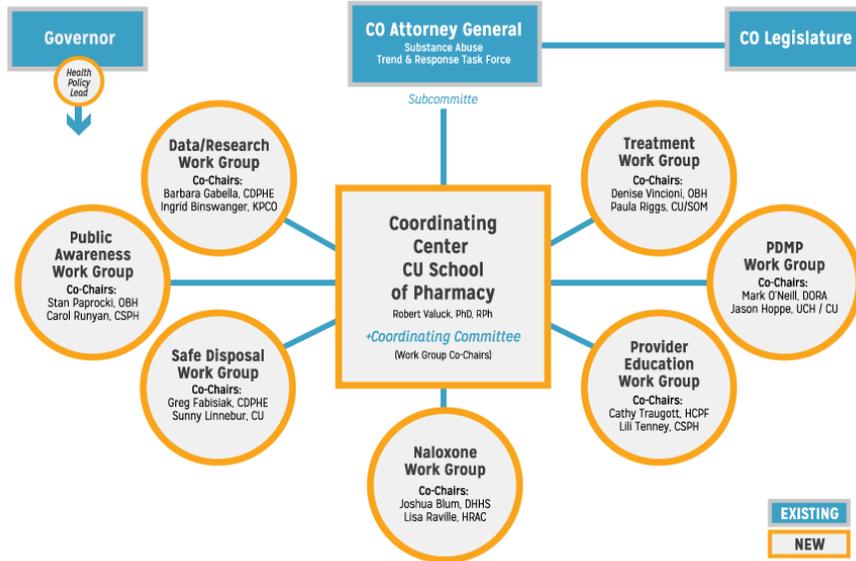
JOSÉ ESQUIBEL

**Director**  
*Office of Community  
Engagement*  
*Attorney General's Office*  
*Colorado Department of Law*

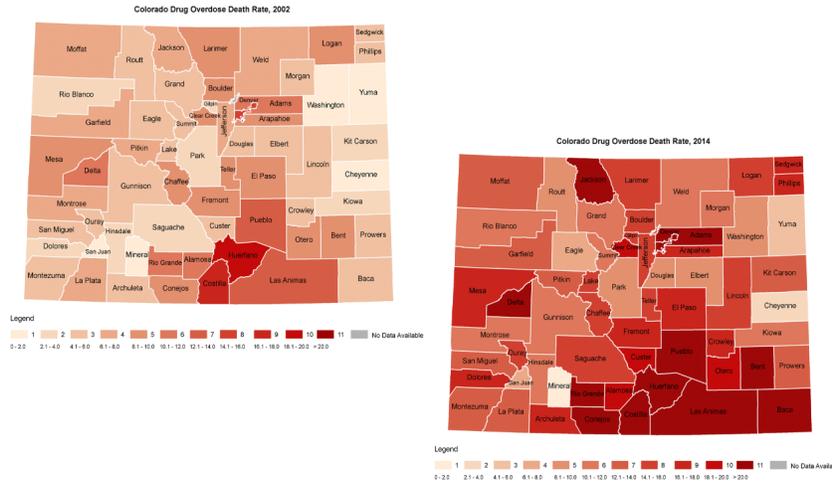
**Vice Chair of Prevention**  
*Colorado Substance Abuse Trend  
and Response Task Force*



## Colorado Consortium for Prescription Drug Abuse Prevention



## Colorado Drug Overdose Deaths, 2002-2014



## Naloxone Work Group

**Goal:** Reduce the rate of overdose deaths in Colorado from 16.3 per 100,000 to below the national average of 14.7.

**Strategy 1:** Provide naloxone nasal spray to law enforcement and other first responders in 17 counties in Colorado with the highest rates of opioid drug overdose. (See counties listed below)

**Strategy 2:** Train law enforcement and first responders in use of naloxone in partnership with local public health workers.

**Strategy 3:** Increase partnership between law enforcement, first responders and local addiction treatment providers to help overdose victims access definitive treatment

**Actions:**

1. Acquire \$230,000 for the following:

- \$187,000: Estimated cost for acquiring 5,000 nasal naloxone doses (2,500 dual packs; two dose per pack)
- \$30,000: Estimated cost for education and training in use of naloxone and the opioid abuse epidemic for law enforcement and first responders in 17 counties
- \$13,000: Estimated cost for building Naloxone reversal reporting function in OpiRescue mobile app, and first year of quarterly reports to the Substance Abuse Trend and Response Task Force on reversal data collected via the OpiRescue app

2. Initiate a broad call to action

3. Coordinate purchasing of Naloxone Nasal Spray (Narcan)

4. Distribute Naloxone to law enforcement and first responders in 17 counties with high rates of drug overdose

5. Provide training in the administration of Narcan/Naloxone

6. Report on overdose reversals

7. Foster the treatment connection between law enforcement, first responders and treatment providers

### Top Counties for Narcan/Naloxone Distribution

#### **Adams**

Baca  
Bent  
Clear Creek  
Crowley  
Delta  
Dolores  
Fremont  
Huerfano

#### Jackson

Las Animas  
Mesa  
Otero  
Ouray  
Phillips  
Pueblo  
Sedgwick

### The following Colorado law enforcement agencies are currently carrying Naloxone:

Alamosa PD (2016)  
Alamosa County Sheriff (2016)  
**Boulder Police Department (Started June 2015)**  
Colorado Springs Police (Started October 2015)  
Costilla County Sheriff (2016)  
Del Norte P.D. (2016)  
**Denver Police Department (Started April 2015)**  
Erie Police Department  
Evans Police Department (2016)  
Fountain Police Department (2016)  
La Jara Police Department (2016)  
Mountain Village Police Department  
Mineral County Sheriff (2016)  
Monte Vista Police Department (2016)  
Pueblo Police Department (2016)  
Rio Grande County Sheriff (2016)  
Saguache County Sheriff (2016)  
Sanford P.D. (2016)  
South Fork P.D. (2016)

## Responding to the Heroin Epidemic



**PREVENT**  
**People From Starting Heroin**

**Reduce prescription opioid painkiller abuse.**  
Improve opioid painkiller prescribing practices and identify high-risk individuals early.



**REDUCE**  
**Heroin Addiction**

**Ensure access to Medication-Assisted Treatment (MAT).**  
Treat people addicted to heroin or prescription opioid painkillers with MAT which combines the use of medications (methadone, buprenorphine, or naltrexone) with counseling and behavioral therapies.

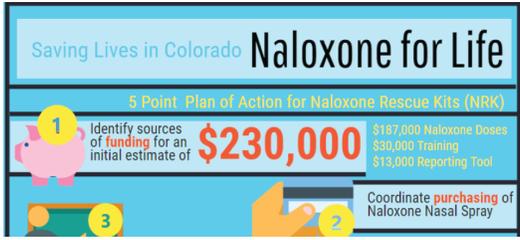


**REVERSE**  
**Heroin Overdose**

**Expand the use of naloxone.**  
Use naloxone, a life-saving drug that can reverse the effects of an opioid overdose when administered in time.

SOURCE: CDC Vital signs, July 2015

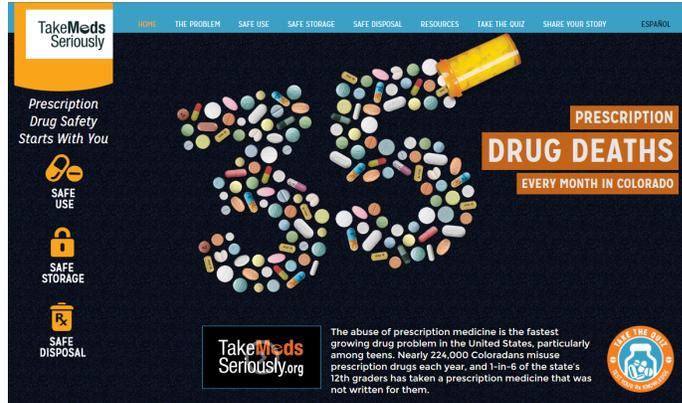
### 1. Endorse Colorado Naloxone for Life Initiative



**Current Partners**

- Colorado Attorney General's Office
- Office of Behavioral Health/CDHS
- Harm Reduction Action Center
- Denver Health
- Colorado Municipal League
- Colorado Association of Chiefs of Police
- Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment
- Colorado Substance abuse Trend and Response Task Force
- Colorado Consortium for Prescription Drug Abuse

## 2. Utilize Take Meds Seriously as Public Education Campaign



Includes print, web, and social media-ready materials that can carry city brands

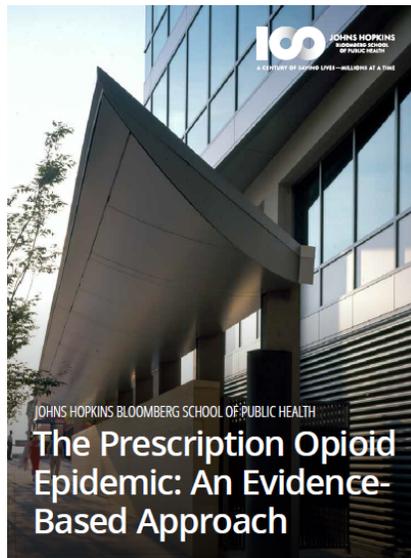
## 3. Promote Colorado Medication Take-Back in Your City



A public awareness push is planned for late summer



**José Esquibel**  
720-508-6565  
[jose.esquibel@coag.gov](mailto:jose.esquibel@coag.gov)  
**@JosEsquibel (Twitter)**  
**@OCEconnects (Twitter)**



## Recommendations for Action

1. Prescribing Guidelines
2. Prescription Drug Monitoring Program
3. Pharmacy benefits Managers and pharmacies
4. Engineering Strategies
5. Overdose Education and Naloxone Distribution
6. Addiction Treatment
7. Community-Based Prevention Strategies