Bob Dixon

Presiding Commissioner

Rusty MacLachlan

1st District Commissioner

John C. Russell 2nd District Commissioner



Shane Schoeller Clerk of the Commission

Christopher J. Coulter, AICP County Administrator

> Megan Applegate Executive Assistant

COUNTY COMMISSION

Greene County, Missouri (417) 868-4112

Greene County Commission Commission Briefing Minutes

Thursday, April 4, 2024 9:30 AM Commission Conference Room 1443 N. Robberson, 10th Floor PLEASE CHECK & RETURN

PC STURM

**Meeting Information

Meeting link: https://gcmo.webex.com/join/mapplegate Access code: 2499 501 7983

More ways to join

Join by phone: +1-415-655-0001 Access code: 2499 501 7983

Attendees: Bob Dixon, Rusty MacLachlan, John Russell, Chris Coulter, Megan Applegate, Schuyler Crawford, Kevin Barnes and Rob Rigdon.

<u>Teleconference Attendees:</u> Jeff Scott, Jim Arnott, Mike Cagle, Royce Denny, Jeff Bassham, Cheryl Dawson-Spaulding, Andrea Stewart, Franz Williams, Allen Criger and Kylie Young.

Informational Items

Resource Management-Kevin Barnes

- PSC chiller start delayed but was installed on Tuesday.
- Campus project update
- Woodvale Sewer update.

Items for Consideration and Action by the Commission

Discussion and Possible Vote: Approval of the MASBDA Grant, Sheriff

Commissioner Russell moved to table the MASBDA grant as presented. Commissioner MacLachlan seconded the motion and it passed. Yes: Dixon, MacLachlan and Russell.

Discussion and Possible Vote: Approval of Nesbitt Construction Contract and Project Funding (Treatment Court Infill), Resource Management

Commissioner MacLachlan moved to approve the Nesbitt Construction Contract as presented.

Commissioner Russell seconded the motion and it passed. Yes: Dixon, MacLachlan and Russell.

Discussion and Possible Vote: Approval of Contingency Credit Change Order #1 to MSI's Contract (PSC-IS Infill)

Commissioner MacLachlan moved to approve the contingency credit change order #1 to MSI's contract as presented. Commissioner Russell seconded the motion and it passed. Yes: Dixon, MacLachlan and Russell.

Discussion and Possible Vote: Approval of Henry's Towing Memorandum, Sheriff

Commissioner Russell moved to approve the Henry's Towing Memorandum as presented. Commissioner MacLachlan seconded the motion and it passed. Yes: Dixon, MacLachlan and Russell.

Other:

With no other business the meeting was adjourned.

Cox Medical Tower • 1443 North Robberson Avenue, 10th Floor • Springfield, Missouri 65802 Mailing Address 940 Boonville Avenue • Springfield, Missouri 65802 www.greenecountymo.gov

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Informational Items
Resource Management

<u>Items for Consideration and Action by the Commission</u>

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Discussion and Possible Vote: Approval of Henry's Towing Memorandum, Sheriff

Other:

Revised on 4/2/2024 @ 12:51 PM

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Discussion and Possible Vote: Approval of Henry's Towing Memorandum, Sheriff

Other:

Revised on 4/2/2024 @ 12:51 PM

Treatment Court - Infill

Project #23271 5,000 SF

Design Fees (7% of construction costs)	94,311.00	
"Reimbursable Expenses (Drawing production, etc.)	300.00	
General Contractor	1,339,500.00	Base Bid plus Alt. No. 1
Project Manager (if project funded by ARPA funds, it will be reimbursed. Otherwise, it can be removed.)	25,000.00	
NetWatch (access control & surveillance)	22,244.00	
CIS Data Services (data cabling, fiber, racks, etc.)	28,437.00	
Electronic Office Systems (Audio visual systems)	34,000.00	
Information Systems (switching, telephones, WAPs, ATAs, etc.)	17,787.00	

	1,561,579.00
OWNER / PROJECT CONTINGENCY (15% of PM, IS & A/V costs)	19,121.00
TOTAL COSTS	1 500 200 000
	1,300,700.00

SLFRF FAQs

access to healthy foods, streetlights, neighborhood cleanup, and other projects to revitalize public spaces.

Second, recipients may provide assistance to disproportionately impacted small businesses. The 2022 final rule included rehabilitation of commercial properties, storefront improvements, and façade improvements as enumerated eligible assistance to these small businesses.

Third, recipients can assist small businesses, nonprofits, or other entities to create or enhance outdoor spaces to mitigate the spread of COVID-19 (e.g., restaurant patios).

Recipients pursuing many of these uses should also note the eligibility standards for capital expenditures in the 2022 final rule, which are summarized on pages 30-31 of the <u>Overview</u> of the 2022 Final Rule.

2.23. Would expenses to address a COVID-related backlog in court cases be an eligible use of funds as a response to the public health emergency?

Yes. The 2022 final rule maintains that SLFRF funds may be used to address administrative needs of recipient governments that were caused or exacerbated by the pandemic. Please see pages 4388-4389 of the 2022 final rule. During the COVID-19 public health emergency, many courts were unable to operate safely during the pandemic and, as a result, now face significant backlogs. Court backlogs resulting from the inability of courts to safely operate during the COVID-19 pandemic decreased the government's ability to administer services. Therefore, steps to reduce these backlogs, such as implementing COVID-19 safety measures to facilitate court operations, hiring additional court staff or attorneys to increase speed of case resolution, and other expenses to expedite case resolution are eligible uses.

2.24. Can funds be used for eviction prevention efforts or housing stability services?

Yes. Treasury provided a non-exhaustive list of eligible services in the 2022 final rule: Rent, rental arrears, utility costs or arrears (e.g., electricity, gas, water and sewer, trash removal, and energy costs, such as fuel oil), reasonable accrued late fees (if not included in rental or utility arrears), mortgage payment assistance, financial assistance to allow a homeowner to reinstate a mortgage or to pay other housing-related costs related to a period of forbearance, delinquency, or default, mortgage principal reduction, facilitating mortgage interest rate reductions, counseling to prevent foreclosure or displacement, relocation expenses following eviction or foreclosure (e.g., rental security deposits, application or screening fees).

Treasury also clarified that assistance to households for delinquent property taxes, for example to prevent tax foreclosures on homes, was permissible under the 2021 interim final rule and continues to be so under the 2022 final rule. In addition, Treasury also clarified that recipients may administer utility assistance or address arrears on behalf of households through direct or bulk payments to utility providers to facilitate utility

SLFRF 2022 Final Rule



- **Medical expenses.** Funds may be used for expenses to households, medical providers, or others that incurred medical costs due to the pandemic, including:
 - ✓ Unreimbursed expenses for medical care for COVID-19 testing or treatment, such as uncompensated care costs for medical providers or out-of-pocket costs for individuals
 - Paid family and medical leave for public employees to enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions
- ✓ Emergency medical response expenses
- √ Treatment of long-term symptoms or effects of COVID-19

- Behavioral health care, such as mental health treatment, substance use treatment, and other behavioral health services. Treasury recognizes that the pandemic has broadly impacted Americans' behavioral health and recipients can provide these services to the general public to respond. Enumerated eligible uses include:
 - Prevention, outpatient treatment, inpatient treatment, crisis care, diversion programs, outreach to individuals not yet engaged in treatment, harm reduction & long-term recovery support
 - Enhanced behavioral health services in schools
 - Services for pregnant women or infants born with neonatal abstinence syndrome
- ✓ Support for equitable access to reduce disparities in access to high-quality treatment
- Peer support groups, costs for residence in supportive housing or recovery housing, and the 988 National Suicide Prevention Lifeline or other hotline services
- Expansion of access to evidence-based services for opioid use disorder prevention, treatment, harm reduction, and recovery
- ✓ Behavioral health facilities & equipment
- Preventing and responding to violence. Recognizing that violence and especially gun violence —
 has increased in some communities due to the pandemic, recipients may use funds to respond in
 these communities through:
 - Referrals to trauma recovery services for victims of crime
 - Community violence intervention programs, including:
 - Evidence-based practices like focused deterrence, with wraparound services such as behavioral therapy, trauma recovery, job training, education, housing and relocation services, and financial assistance
- ✓ In communities experiencing increased gun violence due to the pandemic:
 - Law enforcement officers focused on advancing community policing
 - Enforcement efforts to reduce gun violence, including prosecution
 - Technology & equipment to support law enforcement response

Coronavirus State & Local Fiscal Recovery Funds: Overview of the Final Rule