



City Council Weekly Information Packet

Friday, December 10, 2021

Includes the following documents/information:

- 1) State and Federal Update & Grant Opportunities
- 2) Tempe Family Advocacy Center Update
- 3) Code Compliance 2021 Assessment Score Update

MEMORANDUM



TO: Mayor and City Council
THROUGH: Andrew Ching, City Manager
FROM: Marge Zylla, Government Relations Officer
DATE: December 10, 2021
SUBJECT: State and Federal Update & Grant Opportunities

Below are summaries of recent actions and announcements at the state and federal level:

- Build Back Better Act Summary
- US Conference of Mayors Update
- National League of Cities Update
- Governor Executive Orders
- 2022 League of Arizona Cities & Towns Municipal Policy Statement

Please let me know if there are follow-up questions for Tempe's federal lobbyist. Also, please let me know if Tempe staff members are pursuing federal grants so we can arrange for letters of support from our Congressional delegation.

Build Back Better Act Summary

Via Ballard Spahr, 12/9/21

Attached is a summary of the House-passed Build Back Better Act, organized by topics including Housing & Community Development, Transportation, Universal Pre-School, Clean Energy & Climate-Focused Programs and others. Please note that the Senate is in the process of making significant, material changes to the House-passed bill. Therefore, if and when a final bill is available, it will differ from this version.

US Conference of Mayors Update

Via USCM staff 11/29/21, excerpted

Overview of Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act of 2021 - Key Points for Mayors

Below is a link to Conference of Mayors staff analysis of the recently signed into law, Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act of 2021. We hope this gives you some key and basic points of understanding for priorities included in this \$1.2 billion package.

Again, this information today is an overview of key points. It is just a beginning and no doubt the first part of 2022 will be spent working with all mayors toward the implementation of this vast piece of legislation to make sure that our cities benefit and get help on long overdue and indeed, new infrastructure projects and improvements.

[Click here for Conference Staff Analysis](#)

National League of Cities Update

Via NLC staff 12/7/21, excerpted

As the federal agencies continue to put out resources related to implementing the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) and hold listening/stakeholder sessions on programs, the NLC Federal Advocacy Team is providing a roundup of the latest information and opportunities to support cities, towns and villages in preparing for and utilizing these historic investments in our nation's infrastructure. Look for continued information/opportunities in our regular NLC FA Update newsletter as well, and please let me know if you have any questions. Feel free to share this information with others in your city.

White House

The [Executive Order on Implementation of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act](#) (Nov. 15) established an Infrastructure Implementation Task Force to coordinate effective implementation of the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, co-chaired by Former New Orleans Mayor Mitch Landrieu and the Director of the National Economic Council, Brian Deese. In his new role, Mayor Landrieu is encouraging states and local governments to establish an infrastructure coordinator role for project management and have an internal structure that works across and within the different departments administering Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) programs (vertical and horizontal integration). NLC will be meeting with Mayor Landrieu soon.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Last week, EPA sent a [letter to governors](#) encouraging states to maximize the impact of water funding from the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law to address disproportionate environmental burdens in historically underserved communities across the country. The letter also includes the **topline FY22 state allocations per state for the State Revolving Funds** – including the Clean Water and Drinking Water traditional SRF funding, funding for lead pipe removal, and funding for addressing PFAS and other emerging contaminants. An allocation breakdown by

state by each of the water infrastructure buckets is forthcoming from EPA. EPA is developing additional guidance to the state primacy offices with operational instructions for the SRF funding. Learn more about EPA programs under the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law [here](#).

U.S. Department of Energy (DOE)

Last funded in 2009 through the American Rescue and Recovery Act, the **Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant** provides funding directly from DOE to communities 35,000 and over (and through states for smaller communities) to improve energy efficiency, lower energy usage and reduce fossil fuel emissions. While DOE has not released specific information about implementing the program under the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, NLC published a [blog](#) to guide local leaders as they prepare for these funds.

National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA)

NTIA plans to hold a series of broadband grant program public virtual listening sessions in connection with the five new broadband grant programs authorized and funded by the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act: the **Broadband Equity, Access, and Deployment Program**; the **Enabling Middle Mile Broadband Infrastructure Program**; and the **Digital Equity Act Programs**, which include the State Digital Equity Planning Grant Program, State Digital Equity Capacity Grant Program, and Digital Equity Competitive Grant Program. These public virtual listening sessions are designed to collect stakeholder input to help inform program development and implementation.

NTIA will hold the public virtual listening sessions based on the following schedule:

1. Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act Broadband Programs Public Virtual Listening Session #1: Wednesday, December 15, 2021, from 2:30–4:00 p.m. Eastern Time (ET);
2. Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act Broadband Programs Public Virtual Listening Session #2: Wednesday, January 12, 2022, from 2:30–4:00 p.m. ET;
3. Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act Broadband Programs Public Virtual Listening Session #3: Wednesday, January 26, 2022, from 2:30–4:00 p.m. ET;
4. Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act Broadband Programs Public Virtual Listening Session #4: Wednesday, February 9, 2022, from 2:30–4:00 p.m. ET; and
5. Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act Broadband Programs Public Virtual Listening Session #5: Wednesday, February 23, 2022, from 2:30–4:00 p.m. ET.

These listening sessions will be hosted via NTIA’s virtual platform and conducted as a live public listening session. NTIA will post the registration information on its BroadbandUSA website at <https://broadbandusa.ntia.doc.gov/events/latest-events>.

New USDOT Resources on BIL and Updated USDOT Briefing Calls

The USDOT is beginning to organize their programs by putting out a centralized website - <https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/bipartisan-infrastructure-law>

USDOT FHWA has officially released a [request for information \(RFI\) on the Infrastructure and Investment Jobs Act](#). Additionally, the FHWA has released an RFI on [Development of Guidance for Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure Deployment](#), which will have a notable impact on local and state EV charging plans. They also advanced a [final rule on Broadband Infrastructure Deployment on highways](#).

NLC Launches New “Safety First” Challenge for Safer Streets

We’re excited to let you know about a new opportunity for our cities and towns - NLC’s new [“Safety First” Challenge for Safer Roads](#) that will prepare cities, towns and villages of all sizes to engage in the national and international movement to address rising number of road deaths in the U.S. communities and prepare them to leverage the new \$5 billion in “Safe Streets for All” grants from USDOT that were included in the bipartisan infrastructure law. Contact Brittney Kohler with questions, kohler@nlc.org.

Governor Executive Orders

The Governor has issued a number of Executive Orders in 2020 and 2021. They can be found at [this link](#). One Executive Order was issued this week: Strengthening Supply Chain and Easing Burden on Commercial Drivers.

2022 League of Arizona Cities & Towns Municipal Policy Statement

The League's 2022 Municipal Policy Statement is available at [this link](#). The legislative priorities for the League were approved through the Policy Committee process and voted on by a representative from each city and town at the Resolutions Committee at the League Annual Conference in August 2021. The League Policy Committee representation is listed below and Mayor Woods represented the city on Resolutions Committee.

Tempe Representation on League Policy Committees

- *Neighborhoods, Sustainability and Quality of Life (NSQL)*
Councilmember Lauren Kuby, voting member
Councilmember Jennifer Adams, voting member alternate
- *Public Safety, Military Affairs and the Courts (PSMAC)*
Vice Mayor Randy Keating
- *Transportation, Infrastructure and Public Works (TIPW)*
Councilmember Jennifer Adams, voting member
- *General Administration, Human Resources and Elections (GAHRE)*
Carla Reece, non-voting member
- *Budget, Finance and Economic Development (BFED)*

Summary of House-passed Build Back Better Act

Below is a brief summary of a number of the key provisions of the House-passed Build Back Better Act (BBBA).

Housing & Community Development: The measure would provide:

- \$65 billion for formula and needs-based public housing programs.
- \$25 billion for the HOME Investment Partnerships Program to construct and rehabilitate affordable homes for low-income families, and \$750 million for a new Housing Investment Fund to leverage private-sector investments to create and preserve affordable homes.
- \$24 billion for Housing Choice Vouchers and support services, including for individuals at risk of homelessness and for survivors of domestic violence and sexual assault.
- \$10 billion to offer down payment assistance to first-generation homebuyers, and \$5 billion for the Home Loan Program to subsidize 20-year mortgages for first-generation homebuyers.
- \$3.05 billion for the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program.
- \$3 billion for a new Community Restoration and Revitalization Fund offering competitive grants to local partnerships led by nonprofits for accessible housing and neighborhood revitalization initiatives.
- \$2 billion for rural rental housing to support new construction, the removal of safety hazards, and energy efficiency improvements.
- \$2 billion for a new grant program to make energy efficiency upgrades to affordable housing.

Transportation

- ***Affordable Housing Access Program:*** The BBBA includes nearly \$10 billion for this new, competitive grant program. Local public transit agencies and other entities would be eligible to compete for funding, which could be used for a variety of purposes aimed at expanding accessibility to affordable housing options.
- ***Community Climate Grants:*** The bill includes \$3 billion in competitive grant funding that counties and other entities could use to carry out key carbon reduction activities, including a variety of projects designed to reduce transportation-related GHGs.
- ***Neighborhood Access and Equity Grants:*** The legislation includes \$2.37 billion in competitive grant funding for eligible entities to carry out projects that, among other things, improve neighborhood safety and expand affordable transportation options, including the construction of complete streets.

ACA Premium Tax Credits: The measure would extend through 2025 the temporary expansion of Affordable Care Act (ACA) health insurance premium tax credits that were provided under ARPA.

Medicaid: The legislation would make inmates eligible for Medicaid coverage 30 days before their release. It also would increase the federal match (FMAP) by 6 percentage points for states that expand home and community-based services and would provide an 80 percent FMAP for administrative costs.

Children's Health Insurance Program: The measure would permanently authorize the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). It would also require states to extend continuous CHIP and Medicaid coverage to all pregnant and postpartum individuals for one year after birth and to all children for one year after enrollment.

Health Funding: The measure would provide:

- \$7 billion for public health infrastructure and \$2 billion for community health center grants.
- \$2.5 billion for community violence and trauma prevention grants or contracts.
- \$1.3 billion for public health preparedness research and development for public health emergencies.

Child Nutrition: The legislation would provide funding for child nutrition programs, including:

- Expanding eligibility for free school meals, allowing entire states to participate, and increasing the reimbursement rate schools are paid for the meals.
- Providing additional funding for the Summer Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT) for Children program. The program would provide children eligible for free or reduced-price school meals with \$65 per month in food benefits when school is out of session for the summer.

Child Care: The measure would establish a new child care entitlement program, which would expire after fiscal 2027. It would cap child care costs at a maximum of 7 percent of family income, using a sliding scale that would apply to those up to 250 percent of the state median income.

Universal Pre-school: The bill would provide free pre-school to all three- and four-year-old children. States would be directed to begin rolling out the programs in high-need and low-income areas first before expanding to other areas. It should be noted that federal funding would cover 100 percent of state expenditures in the first three years, then it gradually decreases to about 64 percent of costs by 2027. The bill allows for the HHS Secretary to expand Head Start and award universal preschool grants to localities located in states that have made it apparent that they will not participate in the program.

Child Tax Credit: The measure would extend the ARPA expanded child tax credit for one year and limit advance payments to taxpayers with income below \$150,000 for joint filers and \$75,000 for single filers. It also would make the credit fully refundable.

Earned Income Tax Credit: The bill would extend an expanded version of the earned income tax credit for childless workers for one year.

Adult Protective Services: The bill would provide \$415 million for each of fiscal years 2023-2025 for state and local APS programs.

State and Local Tax Deduction: The bill would increase the cap on the state and local tax (SALT) deduction to \$80,000 – up from \$10,000 – through 2030. Thereafter, the cap would return to \$10,000 in 2031 and then expire. The current cap, which was established under the 2017 tax law (P.L. 115-97), is scheduled to end in 2025.

Immigration: The legislation would direct the Department of Homeland Security to grant applications for “parole” to undocumented immigrants who arrived in the U.S. prior to January 1, 2011. Individuals paroled under the bill would receive employment and travel authorization and would be eligible for driver’s licenses or other state-issued identification cards. The legislation also includes provisions that would recapture unused visas, expedite status adjustment applications for legal immigrants, and help address visa processing backlogs.

Paid Leave: The bill would establish a new federal program to provide as many as four weeks of paid family and medical leave for the birth or adoption of a child, to care for a family member with a serious health condition, or for an employee’s own serious health condition. The benefit, which would start in 2024, would be tied to an individual’s average weekly earnings and hours. States with preexisting paid leave programs would receive federal funding to cover the equivalent costs of the benefits, and employers would receive grants to cover 90 percent of their paid leave benefits.

Prescription Drugs: The measure would direct the Department of Health and Human Services to establish a “Drug Price Negotiation Program” to negotiate prices on high-cost prescription drugs for Medicare Parts D and B beginning 2025. Pursuant to the legislation, HHS would be required to identify 100 drugs without competition that have been on the market for seven years and biologics that have been on the market for 11 years, and that have the highest spending under Medicare. HHS would then select as many as 10 drugs from that list for negotiation in 2025 and as many as 20 drugs by 2028, plus insulin. Beginning in 2023, the measure would require private health plans to cover at least one of each type of insulin, with copays not to exceed \$35 a month.

Medicare Hearing Benefits: The bill would expand Medicare coverage to provide hearing benefits beginning in 2023. The benefit would include hearing assessment services and hearing aids.

Clean Energy and Climate-Focused Programs: The measure would establish or extend a number of renewable energy tax credits. The credits could accelerate investments in both utility-scale and residential clean energy as well as electricity transmission, power storage, and clean-energy manufacturing. In addition, the BBBA would provide funding for clean energy and environmental initiatives, including:

- \$29 billion to support non-federal financing to deploy zero-emission technologies, including solar rooftop systems and zero-emission vehicles.
- \$9 billion to replace lead water service lines in disadvantaged communities and install lead filtration equipment in schools and child care centers that serve those areas.
- \$6.3 billion for rebates for high-efficiency electric home appliances like HVAC systems, stoves, ovens, and clothes dryers.
- \$5.9 billion for a new Home Owner Managing Energy Savings (HOMES) rebate program to support home energy efficiency retrofits.
- \$5 billion for grants supporting the creation and implementation of state greenhouse gas air pollution reduction plans.
- \$5 billion for grants and rebates to replace school buses, garbage trucks, and other heavy-duty vehicles with zero-emission vehicles and to train workers to operate them.
- \$3.5 billion for grants supporting domestic production of plug-in and hydrogen fuel cell electric and hybrid vehicles.
- \$3 billion for block grants and technical assistance for community-led pollution and emissions reduction activities, mitigating urban heat islands and wildfire effects, and reducing indoor air pollution.
- \$2 billion for grants and loans for new and upgraded electric transmission lines to integrate clean energy and improve the grid's resilience. An additional \$800 million would be provided for grants to facilitate siting of transmission lines across state lines.
- \$1 billion for grants to states supporting electric vehicle infrastructure deployment.

Electric Vehicles: The measure would establish new incentives for electric vehicles, including:

- A refundable tax credit for new electric vehicles through 2031 that would phase-out beginning at \$500,000 for joint filers and \$250,000 for single filers. The base credit amount would equal \$4,000, plus an additional \$3,500 for vehicles with a higher battery capacity. The credit would be increased by \$4,500 for domestically assembled, union-made electric vehicles. Beginning in 2027, the credit would apply only to vehicles with final assembly occurring in the U.S.
- A refundable credit for purchasing a used electric motor vehicle through 2031. It would phase out at \$150,000 for joint filers and \$75,000 for single filers.
- A 30 percent credit for the cost of commercial electric vehicles through 2031, or 15 percent for hybrid vehicles.
- A 30 percent refundable credit for electric bikes through 2026 that would also phase out at certain income levels.

Methane Fee: The legislation would establish a fee on methane emissions from the oil and gas industry. It would apply to emissions from onshore and offshore production, processing, transport, and storage operations that exceed thresholds for each segment of the industry.

Hazardous Fuels Reduction: The bill would provide \$14 billion to reduce hazardous fuels in National Forest System lands near developed areas, \$4 billion of which could be used in other areas in certain circumstances. More than \$3 billion in additional funds would be available for grants to reduce wildfire risks on non-federal land.

Workforce Support: The measure would provide funding for several workforce development initiatives, including:

- \$6.9 billion to support climate resilience and mitigation projects funded by the Corporation for National and Community Service
- \$4.3 billion for employment and training activities in jobs related to climate resilience and mitigation.
- \$2 billion for dislocated worker grants under the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA).
- \$1.5 billion for WIOA state grants for youth workforce investment activities and \$1 billion for adult worker employment and training activities.
- \$1 billion for grants to support the direct care workforce through competitive wages, child care, and training.

Rural Partnership Program: The bill would establish a new Rural Partnership Program that aims to enhance rural communities' access to federal community and economic development funding by providing flexible grants and technical assistance.

Flood Insurance: The measure would wipe out \$20.5 billion in debt owed by FEMA for money it borrowed to pay claims through the National Flood Insurance Program. It also would provide \$600 million for flood mapping and \$600 million for FEMA to offer flood insurance discounts to certain policyholders.

Conservation: The BBBA would provide \$3.75 billion for competitive grants to promote conservation and tree planting by state, local, and tribal governments and nonprofit organizations. It also includes \$1.25 billion for conservation/resiliency projects on federal lands, as well as an additional \$750 million for ecosystem and habitat restoration.

Historically Black Colleges and Universities: The measure would provide \$6 billion to support historically Black colleges and universities (HBCU's) and minority-serving institutions (MSI's), as well as \$3 billion for a grant program for HBCU's and MSI's to improve research and development infrastructure.

USPS: H.R. 5376 would provide \$6 billion for the U.S. Postal Service to purchase electric delivery vehicles and related infrastructure.

Supply Chains: The measure would provide \$5 billion to support the Commerce Department's manufacturing supply chain resilience efforts. Funding would be used to map and monitor supply chains, establish best practices, deploy advanced technology, and provide grants to boost supply chain resilience.

Community Violence Reduction: The legislation would provide \$2.5 billion to the Justice Department for grants and contracts to support community violence reduction programs.

Older Americans Act: The bill would provide \$1.2 billion to fund Older Americans Act programs, including home and community-based supportive services, nutrition programs, and family caregiver support.

Tax Provisions: The legislation imposes a 15 percent minimum corporate tax, as well as a one percent excise tax on companies when they buy back their own stock. It also includes a 15 percent minimum tax on corporations' foreign profits and a series of changes that would increase taxes on companies that shift their profits offshore. In addition, the measure would place a 5 percent levy on individual incomes in excess of \$10 million and an additional 3 percent tax on those over \$25 million.

Increased IRS Enforcement: The bill would provide an additional \$80 billion to the Internal Revenue Service to hire more auditors, improve customer service, and modernize technology.

MEMORANDUM



TO: Mayor and Council
FROM: Naomi Farrell, Human Services Director
DATE: December 9, 2021
SUBJECT: Tempe Family Advocacy Center Update

Greetings Mayor and Council,

The following is an update on the Tempe Family Advocacy Center Task Force's efforts to implement a Family Advocacy Center (FAC) in the City of Tempe. In brief, staff have been working diligently toward opening the facility in early 2022. However, due to challenges discussed below, our opening will be delayed. The task force is hopeful that we will complete a lease agreement and begin service this fiscal year.

Current Status

With your support, the FY22 budget includes funds to implement a Tempe Family Advocacy Center. Specifically, the Capital Improvement Project and General Fund budgets support the lease of a facility to house the FAC over the next five years.

Over the past few months, the task force, comprised of Tempe Human Services, Tempe Police Department, Arizona State University, and the City Attorney's Office has engaged in negotiations with a property owner in hopes of completing a lease agreement before the end of this calendar year. Members of the City Attorney's Office worked tirelessly to ensure the City's needs were met in the lease agreement while being as amenable as possible with the property owner. Sadly, an agreement could not be reached.

In parallel, staff also attempted to negotiate a lease agreement with a second property owner as a backup option. During initial discussions, the task force was informed by the property owner that they were seeking a lease agreement with a lessee that can contribute to client referrals to surrounding businesses. Our mission and function do not meet this requirement.

Next Steps

While the current rental market is difficult and our ideal location is limited to facilities north of Baseline Road, our broker is providing the task force with an updated packet of potential locations this week. The task force members will review the packet, conduct site visits, and select a location to engage in negotiations soon after.

In addition, the task force is preparing a CIP request as a permanent solution to the FAC. As part of the City's FY23 budget process, this CIP is intended to transition the FAC from a rental facility to an owned facility at the end of the lease agreement.

While the above update is not ideal to the task force's original timeline, all of the team's hard work is transferrable to the next selected location, specific to space planning, contract needs, tenant improvement methods, etc. The task force members' commitment and partnership in this endeavor are greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Naomi Farrell



Memorandum

City of Tempe

Date: December 10, 2021

To: Mayor and Council

From: Jeff Tamulevich, Code Compliance Administrator

Subject: Code Compliance 2021 Assessment Score Update

BACKGROUND:

Code Compliance is committed to upholding the City Council Priorities. In 2017, Code Compliance created a performance measure, the Code Compliance Assessment Score, to evaluate our effectiveness in protecting the public's health and their quality of life. This self-evaluation tool is provided to City Council and Tempe residents on an annual basis.

The Assessment Score encompasses four (4) key components: Residential Audit, Commercial Audit, Community Attitude Survey and Business Survey. These four (4) components are combined into an overall score for the Division. The Audit scores consist of a weighted average of all properties assessed in the Residential Audit and Commercial Audit. These are combined with the Survey Scores which consist of the weighted average of all the satisfaction results found within the Community Attitude Survey and Business Survey.

These four (4) components allow us to analyze the satisfaction levels of our residents, the satisfaction levels of our businesses, examines the actual condition of the City and identify the percentage of properties with a violation. Through this performance measure we can identify areas of strength and areas needing improvement on an annual basis.

In 2017, a target goal of 85% by 2040 was established with City Council. The baseline at that time was 62.13% and the score has improved over 1% a year up to a 66.26% in 2020. In 2021 however, the Assessment Score dropped 2.5% to a 63.76%. During 2021 our combined Audit scores improved 0.8% meaning the number of properties in compliance with our Codes improved, but the combined Survey scores dropped 3.3% meaning the satisfaction levels of our service has reduced and therefore resulting in the decrease in our overall score.

Due to the feedback Code Compliance have been receiving throughout the year, we are not surprised by the drop in satisfaction levels by our residents. Some of the feedback included dissatisfaction with the extensions we are granting allowing cases to take longer until compliance. Code Compliance has also implemented policy changes decreasing the number of reinspection fees issued, citations issued and abatements conducted during the pandemic which has left our residents dissatisfied with how long it takes to resolve their complaints. As we reduce our enforcement timeframes back to pre-COVID levels and our cases are brought into compliance quicker, we expect to see a rise in satisfaction levels with our residents.

COVID-19 RESPONSE:

During this time of pandemic, be assured Code Compliance continues to conduct all field inspections and responds to complaints received within twenty-four (24) hours. Property owners are provided information about our Assistance and Education Programs, such as:

- Landscape Referral Program (a program that provides discounted landscape maintenance services);
- Residential Home Painting Program (a program that offers discounted prices from a licensed contractor to perform exterior painting);
- HEART Program (we refer residents to trained professionals, like Care 7, who are able to assist in addressing financial or physical needs).

Code Compliance and the City Managers Office have also created a new program called the Code Compliance Cares Initiative. Properties with a Code Compliance case involving residents with financial or physical hardships are now being handled in new innovative ways.

- Prior to the issuance of a Citation or the processing for an Abatement, Code Compliance will coordinate with CARE 7 to determine if there has been any communication with a resident at the property prior to proceeding with our enforcement process.
- After a Code Compliance case involving CARE 7 is closed, any new Code Compliance case created within 365 days at that property will be flagged prior to the issuance of the first notice. This flag will notify our inspectors to contact CARE 7 and coordinate with them on the best steps moving forward.

We also are continuing the COVID-19 extension policy where residents and business owners who reach out to their inspectors are granted additional time if they have been affected by COVID-19.

The City Council has established their five (5) main priorities and direction for the City. The Code Compliance Division is committed to the health and safety of the public and all internal employees. We are proud to support an increased quality of life by protecting the community from physical, visual & economic deterioration.