



Human Welfare and Community Action Commission

AGENDA

Wednesday, February 16, 2022

6:30 PM

PUBLIC ADVISORY: THIS MEETING WILL BE CONDUCTED EXCLUSIVELY THROUGH VIDEOCONFERENCE AND TELECONFERENCE

Pursuant to Section 3 of Executive Order N-29-20, issued by Governor Newsom on March 17, 2020, this meeting of the Housing Advisory Commission will be conducted exclusively through teleconference and Zoom videoconference. Please be advised that pursuant to the Executive Order, and to ensure the health and safety of the public by limiting human contact that could spread the COVID-19 virus, there will not be a physical meeting location available.

To access the meeting remotely using the internet: Join from a PC, Mac, iPad, iPhone, or Android device: Use URL –<https://zoom.us/j/4863098496>

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Preliminary Matters

1. Roll Call
2. Agenda Approval
3. Public Comment

Update/Action Items

The Commission may take action related to any subject listed on the agenda, except where noted.

Berkeley Community Action Agency Board Business

4. Approve minutes from the 1/19/2022 Regular Meeting (Attachment A) – All
5. Review City of Berkeley funded agency Program and Financial reports (Attachment B) — Staff
 - a. LifeLong Medical Care program and financial reports

Open Items

6. Communication: Vacant Properties (Attachment C)
7. Communication: Alta Bates Update (Attachment D)

Other Discussion Items

8. Discussion and possible action on communication to Council regarding Easy Does It lapse in services – Commissioner Behm-Steinberg
9. Discuss current state of homelessness in Berkeley (Attachment E) – Commissioner Omodele
10. Discuss Berkeley air quality – Commissioner Bookstein
11. Discuss potential infrastructure and affordable housing bonds/taxes discussed by Council (Attachment F)
12. Discussion and possible action regarding a site visit to the Pathways facility – Commissioner Behm-Steinberg
13. Updates on City matters on the topic of homelessness – Commissioner Behm-Steinberg
14. Subcommittee for prevention and ending of homelessness in Berkeley update
15. Subcommittee on Alta Bates update
16. Discussion and possible action regarding death of arrested individual – Commissioner Lippman
17. Review latest City Council meeting agenda
18. Announcements
19. Future Agenda Items

Adjournment

Attachments

- A. Draft Minutes of the 1/19/2022 Meeting
- B. Program and financial reports from LifeLong
- C. Communication: Vacant Properties
- D. Communication: Alta Bates Update
- E. Path to End Homelessness Report, 9/25/2018
- F. “Berkeley eyeing a big ballot measure in 2022 for streets, affordable housing”, Berkeleyside

G. 2022 HWCAC Meeting Calendar

Review City Council Meeting Agenda at City Clerk Dept. or
<http://www.cityofberkeley.info/citycouncil>

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Secretary:

Mary-Claire Katz
Health, Housing & Community Services Department
510-981-5414
mkatz@CityofBerkeley.info

Mailing Address:

Human Welfare and Community Action Commission
Mary-Claire Katz, Secretary
2180 Milvia Street, 2nd Floor
Berkeley, CA 94704



Human Welfare and Community Action Commission

DRAFT MINUTES

Wednesday, January 19, 2022

6:30 PM

PUBLIC ADVISORY: THIS MEETING WILL BE CONDUCTED EXCLUSIVELY THROUGH VIDEOCONFERENCE AND TELECONFERENCE

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Preliminary Matters

1. Roll Call
Present: Behm-Steinberg, Bookstein, Omodele, Sood, Sim (8:00PM departure), Lippman
Absent: None.
Quorum: 4 (Attended: 6)
Staff Present: Mary-Claire Katz
Public Present: Kelly Hammargren.
2. Agenda Approval
No changes proposed for agenda.
3. No public comment
None.

Update/Action Items

The Commission may take action related to any subject listed on the agenda, except where noted.

Berkeley Community Action Agency Board Business

4. Approve minutes from the 11/17/2021 Regular Meeting (Attachment A) – All Action: M/S/C (Sood/Omodele) to approve the 11/17/21 minutes.

Vote: Ayes – Behm-Steinberg, Bookstein, Lippman, Omodele, Sood, Sim; Noes – None; Abstain – None; Absent – None.

5. Adopt 2022 Commission Meeting Calendar (Attachment B) – All

Action: M/S/C (Sood/Omodele) to approve the 2022 commission meeting calendar with one date change.

Vote: Ayes – Behm-Steinberg, Bookstein, Lippman, Omodele, Sood, Sim; Noes – None; Abstain – None; Absent – None.

6. Election of Chair and Vice Chair – All

Action: M/S/C (Bookstein/Omodele) to elect Sood as chair.

Roll Call Vote: Ayes – Behm-Steinberg, Bookstein, Lippman, Omodele, Sood, Sim; Noes – None; Abstain – None; Absent – None.

Action: M/S (Sood/Sim) to nominate Bookstein as vice chair. M/S (Behm-Steinberg/Lippman) to nominate Lippman as vice chair.

Roll Call Vote: Behm-Steinberg – Lippman, Bookstein – Bookstein, Lippman – Bookstein, Omodele – Bookstein, Sood – Bookstein, Sim – Bookstein. Motion carries to elect Bookstein as vice chair.

7. Community Service Block Grant (CSBG) Amendment – Staff

Staff announces an amendment received for the City's CSBG contract.

8. Review City of Berkeley funded agency Program and Financial reports (Attachment C) — Staff

a. Bay Area Outreach & Recreation Program (BORP) program and financial reports

Commissioners review program and financial reports for BORP.

Open Items

9. Recommendation: Vacant Properties

Include this item with attachment of letter and date sent for next meeting.

10. Communication: Alta Bates Update

Include this item with attachment of letter and date sent for next meeting.

Action: M/S/C (Bookstein/Omodele) to form a subcommittee on the topic of Alta Bates.

Vote: Ayes – Behm-Steinberg, Bookstein, Lippman, Omodele, Sood, Sim; Noes – None; Abstain – None; Absent – None.

Other Discussion Items

11. Discussion and possible action on communication to Council regarding Easy Does It (EDI) site review – Commissioner Behm-Steinberg
 Discussion is not about a site review but a lapse in services. Behm-Steinberg will meet with EDI director to discuss.
12. Discuss current state of homelessness in Berkeley (Attachment D) – Commissioner Omodele
 Commissioners discuss updating the attached report regarding homelessness. Behm-Steinberg discusses the Homeless Commission and the possibility of setting up a wiki with government employees and nonprofits to coordinate homelessness services and policies. Lippman discusses gathering with other commissions and city staff to discuss homelessness.
Action: M/S/C (Sood/Behm-Steinberg) to form a subcommittee with Lippman, Bookstein, and Omodele to discuss working with various stakeholders to find solutions to end homelessness and prevent future homelessness in Berkeley.
Vote: Ayes – Behm-Steinberg, Bookstein, Lippman, Omodele, Sood; Noes – None; Abstain – None; Absent – Sim.
13. Discuss Berkeley air quality – Commissioner Bookstein
 Commissioners discuss air quality.
14. Discuss potential infrastructure and affordable housing bonds/taxes discussed by Council (Attachment E)
 Continued to next meeting.
15. Review latest City Council meeting agenda
 Continued to next meeting.
16. Announcements
 Lippman announces that there was someone arrested for public drunkenness who was released because they had pre-existing health conditions that didn't allow them to be kept in the city jail, and this person was found dead five hours later. There is an investigation about this in the police department for internal affairs and police accountability board. Lippman questions why this person was released if they were unwell.

Future Agenda Items

Add the following items: request to schedule a Pathways site visit for Behm-Steinberg; updates on city matters on the topic of homelessness for Behm-Steinberg; Alta Bates Subcommittee report back; Homelessness Subcommittee report back; Lippman's announcement regarding the death of the individual who was arrested for public drunkenness; include revised 2022 calendar.

Adjournment

Action: M/S/C (Sood/Omodele) to adjourn at 8:30PM.

Vote: Ayes – Behm-Steinberg, Bookstein, Lippman, Omodele, Sood; Noes – None; Abstain – None; Absent – Sim.

Attachments

- A. Draft Minutes of the 11/19/2021 Meeting
- B. 2022 Commission Meeting Calendar
- C. Program and financial reports from BORP
- D. Path to End Homelessness Report, 9/25/2018
- E. “Berkeley eyeing a big ballot measure in 2022 for streets, affordable housing”, Berkeleyside

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City of Berkeley Housing & Community Services Department
 2180 Milvia Street
 Berkeley, CA 94704
 Contact: Rhianna Babka, RBabka@cityofberkeley.info 510.981.5410

[Return to Main Page](#)

Program: Access to Primary Care/Acupuncture for the Low-Income/Uninsured
 Agency: Lifelong Medical Care

City of Berkeley
 Community Agency
CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS REPORT

 Contract No:

Agency: Lifelong Medical Care Period of: **2nd Qtr 2022**
 Program: Access to Primary Care/Acupuncture for the Low-Inc Prepared By: Smita Dey
 Phone: 510-981-3226,510-981-4124 E-mail: sdey@lifelongmedical.org, eclaassen@lifelongmedical.org

1. CLIENT SUMMARY

	Previous Periods	Report Period	YTD
A. Total New Clients Served by the Program (Berkeley and Non-Berkeley)	6,140	6,329	12,469
B. Total unduplicated number of NEW INDIVIDUALS about whom one or more characteristics were obtained:	2,192	2,362	4,554
C. Total unduplicated number of NEW HOUSEHOLDS about whom one or more characteristics were obtained:	0	0	0
D. Total New Berkeley Clients Served for Whom You Were Able to Gather Statistics on Age, Race/Ethnicity, and Income:	2,192	2,362	4,554
E. Total New Berkeley Clients Served for Whom You Were NOT Able to Gather Statistics on Age, Race/Ethnicity, and Income:	0	0	0
F. Total New Berkeley Clients Served:	2,192	2,362	4,554

INDIVIDUAL LEVEL CHARACTERISTICS

1. Gender

Gender Unduplicated Count	Previous Periods	This Period	YTD
Male	867	953	1,820
Female	1,322	1,408	2,730
Other	0	0	0
Unknown/not reported	3	1	4
TOTALS	2,192	2,362	4,554

2. Age

Age Unduplicated Count	Previous Periods	This Period	YTD
0-5	90	93	183
6-13	66	54	120
14-17	43	54	97
18-24	138	152	290
25-44	661	742	1,403
45-54	373	408	781
55-59	336	351	687
60-64	163	172	335
65-74	163	173	336
75+	159	163	322
Unknown/not reported	0	0	0
TOTALS	2,192	2,362	4,554

3. Education Levels

Education Levels Unduplicated Count	Previous Periods		This Period		YTD	
	Ages 14-24	Ages 25+	Ages 14-24	Ages 25+	Ages 14-24	Ages 25+
Grades 0-8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grades 9-12/Non-Graduate	0	0	0	0	0	0
High School Graduate/ Equivalency Diploma	0	0	0	0	0	0
12 grade + Some Post-Secondary	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 or 4 years College Graduate	0	0	0	0	0	0
Graduate of other post-secondary school	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown/not reported	181	1,856	206	2,010	387	3,866
TOTALS	181	1,856	206	2,010	387	3,866

4. Disconnected Youth

4. Disconnected Youth Unduplicated Count	Previous Periods	This Period	YTD
Youth ages 14-24 who are neither working or in school	0	0	0

5. Health

Health Unduplicated Count	Previous Periods			This Period			YTD		
	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes	No	Unknown
Disabling Condition	11	0	2,181	11		2,351	22	0	4,532
Health Insurance	0	0	0				0	0	0

Health Insurance Sources

Insurance Sources Unduplicated Count	Previous Periods	This Period	YTD
Medicaid	0		0
Medicare	1,849	1,961	3,810
State Children's Health Insurance Program	0		0
State Health Insurance for Adults	0		0
Military Health Care	0		0
Direct-Purchase	0		0
Employment Based	151	163	314
Unknown/not reported	192	238	430
TOTALS	2,192	2,362	4,554

6. Ethnicity

Ethnicity Unduplicated Count	Previous Periods	This Period	YTD
Hispanic, Latino or Spanish Origins	486	536	1,022
Not Hispanic, Latino or Spanish Origins	1,404	1,517	2,921
Unknown/not reported	302	309	611
TOTALS	2,192	2,362	4,554

Race

Race Unduplicated Count	Previous Periods	This Period	YTD
American Indian or Alaska Native	13	16	29
Asian	205	249	454
Black or African American	530	554	1,084
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	15	9	24
White	564	616	1,180
Other	0		0
Multi-race (two or more of the above)	80	71	151
Unknown/not reported	785	847	1,632
TOTALS	2,192	2,362	4,554

7. Military Status

Military Status Unduplicated Count	Previous Periods	This Period	YTD
Veteran	0		0
Active Military	0		0
Unknown/not reported	2,192	2,362	4,554
TOTALS	2,192	2,362	4,554

8. Work Status (Individuals 18+)

Work Status (Individuals 18+) Unduplicated Count	Previous Periods	This Period	YTD
Employed Full-Time	0		0
Employed Part-Time	0		0
Migrant Seasonal Farm Worker	0		0
Unemployed (Short-Term, 6 months or less)	0		0
Unemployed (Long-Term, more than 6 months)	0		0
Unemployed (Not in Labor Force)	0		0
Retired	0		0
Unknown/not reported	2,192	2,362	4,554
TOTALS	2,192	2,362	4,554

HOUSEHOLD LEVEL CHARACTERISTICS

9. Household Type

Household Type Unduplicated Count	Previous Periods	This Period	YTD
Single Person	0		0
Two Adults NO Children	0		0
Single Parent Female	0		0
Single Parent Male	0		0
Two Parent Household	0		0
Non-related Adults with Children	0		0
Multigenerational Household	0		0
Other	0		0
Unknown/not reported	2,192	2,362	4,554
TOTALS	2,192	2,362	4,554

10. Household Size

Household Size Unduplicated Count	Previous Periods	This Period	YTD
Single Person	0		0
Two	1,661	1,745	3,406
Three	212	242	454
Four	91	116	207
Five	87	92	179
Six or more	22	16	38
Unknown/not reported	119	151	270
TOTALS	2,192	2,362	4,554

11. Housing

Housing Unduplicated Count	Previous Periods	This Period	YTD
Own	0		0
Rent	6		6
Other permanent housing	0		0
Homeless	36	27	63
Other	1	1	2
Unknown/not reported	2,149	2,334	4,483
TOTALS	2,192	2,362	4,554

12. Level of Household Income, % of HHS Guideline[HHS Guideline](#)

Level of Household Income, % of HHS Guideline Unduplicated Count	Previous Periods	This Period	YTD
Up to 50%	51	55	106
51% to 75%	50	75	125
76% to 100%	154	170	324
101% to 125%	44	49	93
126% to 150%	30	41	71
151% to 175%	25	31	56
176% to 200%	27	33	60
201% to 250%	45	61	106
250% and over	292	180	472
Unknown/not reported	1,474	1,667	3,141
TOTALS	2,192	2,362	4,554

13. Sources of Household Income

Sources of Household Income Unduplicated Count	Previous Periods	This Period	YTD
Income from Employment Only	0		0
Income from Employment and Other Income Source	0		0
Income from Employment, Other Income Source, and Non-Cash Benefits	0		0
Income from Employment and Non-Cash Benefits	0		0
Other Income Source Only	0		0
Other Income Source and Non-Cash Benefits	0		0
No Income	0		0
Non-Cash Benefits Only	0		0
Unknown/not reported	2,192	2,362	4,554
TOTALS	2,192	2,362	4,554

14. Other Income Source

Other Income Source Unduplicated Count	Previous Periods	This Period	YTD
TANF	0		0
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	0		0
Social Security Disability Income (SSDI)	0		0
VA Service-Connected Disability Compensation	0		0
VA Non-Service Connected Disability Pension	0		0
Private Disability Insurance	0		0
Worker's Compensation	0		0
Retirement Income from Social Security	0		0
Pension	0		0
Child Support	0		0
Alimony or other Spousal Support	0		0
Unemployment Insurance	0		0
EITC	0		0
Other	0		0
Unknown/not reported	2,192	2,362	4,554

15. Non-Cash Benefits

Non-Cash Benefits Unduplicated Count	Previous Periods	This Period	YTD
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SNAP	0		0
WIC	0		0
LIHEAP	0		0
Housing Choice Voucher	0		0
Public Housing	0		0
Permanent Supportive Housing	0		0
HUD-VASH	0		0
Childcare Voucher	0		0
Affordable Care Act Subsidy	0		0
Other	0		0
Unknown/not reported	2,192	2,362	4,554

16. Estimated total number of Individuals not included in the Totals above

#of lines needed:

Program Name	# of Individuals
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17. Estimated total number of Households not included in the Totals above

#of lines needed:

Program Name	# of Households
--------------	-----------------

18. SERVICE MEASURES

Service Measures	Annual Goal		Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4		Served YTD		% Served	
	UOS	New Clients	UOS	New Clients	UOS	New Clients	UOS	New Clients	UOS	New Clients	UOS	New Clients	UOS	New Clients

1 Healthcare Detection/Screening Service	4,963	5,200	4,963	2,192	5,600	2,362					10,563	4,554	213%	88%
2 AOD Sessions	1,500	80	518	42	455	32					973	74	65%	93%

Service Measure Definitions: [Hide](#)

AOD Sessions	AOD services are provided three mornings per week at LifeLong Ashby on a drop in basis. Assessments and acupuncture treatments are provided in a group setting, with patients undergoing treatment free to stay in the acupuncture room as long as needed.
Healthcare Detection/Screening Services	Healthcare Detection/Screening Services are clinical visits defined as documented contacts between a patient and a licensed clinical provider who exercises independent professional judgement in the provision of patient care. Services rendered must be documented in LifeLong's electronic health record, and will be delivered at LifeLong Ashby Health Center or LifeLong West Berkeley Health Center.

Quarter 1 Narrative (click to view)

LifeLong Medical Care provided fundamental and necessary medical and behavioral health services to 2,192 low income Berkeley residents during the reporting period. We provided 42 residents with acupuncture services to reduce substance use, depression, and anxiety.

Quarter 2 Narrative

LifeLong Medical Care provided fundamental and necessary medical and behavioral health services to 2,362 low income Berkeley residents during the reporting period. We provided 32 residents with acupuncture services to reduce substance use, depression, and anxiety.

You have 736 characters left.

7. OUTCOMES

Outcomes	Annual Goal	Q1 Achieved Outcome	Q2 Achieved Outcome	Q3 Achieved Outcome	Q4 Achieved Outcome	Achieved Outcome YTD	% Achieved Outcome of Annual Goal	% Achieved Outcome of Total Served
1 Participants enrolled in necessary treatment	5,200	2,192	2,362			4,554	88%	193%
1 Participants exhibited improved health	1,200	141	152			293	24%	12%
2 Average length of time in program	0	0				0		0%
2 Clients completed AOD program	80	42	42			84	105%	4%
2 Clients reduced/eliminated use of AOD substances	64	40	30			70	109%	3%

Quarter 1 Narrative (click to view)

LifeLong Medical Care provided hypertension services to Berkeley residents and 141 of those residents with a hypertension diagnosis demonstrated improved health by having a blood pressure reading equal or less than 140/90, representing a normal blood pressure.

42 patients receiving AOD/Acupuncture services completed the program and 96% (40) reduced/ eliminated the use of AOD and mental health symptoms of anxiety and depression according to self-reported anonymous surveys.

Quarter 2 Narrative

LifeLong Medical Care provided hypertension services to Berkeley residents and 152 of those residents with a hypertension diagnosis demonstrated improved health by having a blood pressure reading equal or less than 140/90, representing a normal blood pressure.

32 patients receiving AOD/Acupuncture services completed the program and 93% (30) reduced/ eliminated the use of AOD and mental health symptoms of anxiety and depression according to self-reported anonymous surveys.

You have 517 characters left.

Attachments: (Optional, Up to 10 documents can be attached)

[Click here to go to the Upload Documents page](#) (Your report will be saved)

8. PROGRAM SATISFACTION SURVEY

Question		Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree	Does Not Apply	I Do Not Understand This Question	Total Number of responses
1. I am satisfied with the services I have received from this program.	This Period								0
	Prior Periods								0
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of Total								
2. This program's staff treated me with respect.	This Period								0
	Prior Periods								0
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of Total								
3. This program helped me make progress towards my goals.	This Period								0
	Prior Periods								0
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of Total								
4. This program met my needs.	This Period								0
	Prior Periods								0
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of Total								
Additional Questions:									
5. Additional comments from consumers completing the survey									

Select any additional questions (10 Max)

- As a direct result of participating in the program I have what I need to maintain my independence.
- As a direct result of participating in the program my overall health and wellness has improved.
- As a direct result of participating in the program I have what I need to remain housed.
- As a direct result of participating in this program my housing situation has improved.
- As a direct result of participating in the program I have an increased understanding of community resources and supports.
- As a direct result of participating in the program I have enhanced skills and/or knowledge.
- As a direct result of participating in the program I have what I need to achieve my educational goals.
- As a direct result of participating in the program I have what I need to reach my employment goals.
- As a direct result of participating in the program I feel more connected to my community.
- As a direct result of participating in the program I feel less isolated.
- As a direct result of participating in the program my legal rights have been protected.
- As a direct result of participating in the program I am better able to take care of my own needs.
- As a direct result of participating in this program I feel more financially secure.
- As a direct result of participating in the program,
- I certify that the City of Berkeley has approved this question as written**

[Update Questions](#)

Report Submitted by: Smita Dey Date: 02/03/2022

Accepted by: Mary-Claire Katz Date: 02/07/2022

Report modified by:

[Modify Report](#)

[Reset](#)

Initially submitted: Feb 3, 2022 - 14:58:52

[Return to Reports Page](#)

**CITY OF BERKELEY
COMMUNITY AGENCY STATEMENT OF EXPENSE
10/01/2021 TO 12/31/2021**

Note: Any variation from the Approved Budget exceeding ten percent (10%) requires a Budget Modification Form.

Agency Name: [Lifelong Medical Care](#) Contract #: [010586](#)

Program Name: [Access to Primary Care/Acupuncture for the Low-Income/Uninsured](#) PO #: [115084](#)

Funding Source : General Fund

Expenditure Category	Approved Budget	Jul-Sep 2021	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022	Apr-Jun 2022	Total Expenditure	Budget Balance
Professional Svcs	\$29,855.00	\$7,464.00	\$6,340.81			\$13,804.81	\$16,050.19
TOTAL	\$29,855.00	\$7,464.00	\$6,340.81			\$13,804.81	\$16,050.19

Advances Received [\\$14,928.00](#)
Underspent/(Overspent) [\\$1,123.19](#)

Funding Source : CSBG

Expenditure Category	Staff Name	Approved Budget	Jul-Sep 2021	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022	Apr-Jun 2022	Total Expenditure	Budget Balance
REGISTERED NURSE 4	CLARK, ALANA MARIE	\$9,710.12	\$2,427.53	\$2,427.53			\$4,855.06	\$4,855.06
REGISTERED NURSE 5	TRAN, JENNIES THI	\$9,280.93	\$2,320.23	\$2,320.23			\$4,640.46	\$4,640.47
MED RECEPTIONIST 1	WALKER, CHARLOTTE	\$3,648.50	\$912.12	\$912.13			\$1,824.25	\$1,824.25
PHYSICIAN	WOOLF, SARAH	\$22,795.06	\$5,698.76	\$5,698.77			\$11,397.53	\$11,397.53
CENTER MANAGER 1	GILLESPIE, JUDY	\$12,141.49	\$3,035.37	\$3,035.37			\$6,070.74	\$6,070.75
REGISTERED NURSE 1	HARANK, MICHAEL	\$15,860.60	\$3,965.15	\$3,965.15			\$7,930.30	\$7,930.30
PHYSICIAN 2	BORES, NICOLE	\$4,948.96	\$1,237.24	\$1,237.24			\$2,474.48	\$2,474.48
CENTER MANAGER 2	ROHRER, RACHELLE	\$13,114.80	\$3,278.70	\$3,278.70			\$6,557.40	\$6,557.40
MED ASSISTANT 2	REYES, MARIELA	\$8,998.00	\$2,249.50	\$2,249.50			\$4,499.00	\$4,499.00
MED ASSISTANT 5	ZARATE, JENNIFER	\$8,385.40	\$2,096.35	\$2,096.35			\$4,192.70	\$4,192.70
Taxes/Benefits		\$30,487.48	\$7,621.87	\$7,621.87			\$15,243.74	\$15,243.74
Equipment		\$11,356.00	\$2,839.00	\$678.70			\$3,517.70	\$7,838.30
Professional Svcs		\$9,272.66	\$2,318.18				\$2,318.18	\$6,954.48
TOTAL		\$160,000.00	\$40,000.00	\$35,521.54			\$75,521.54	\$84,478.46

Advances Received [\\$80,000.00](#)
Underspent/(Overspent) [\\$4,478.46](#)

Explain any staffing changes and/or spending anomalies that do not require a budget modification at this time:

Upload of Resumes for New Staff (required): [Go to Document Upload page](#)

- Expenditures reported in this statement are in accordance with our contract agreement and are taken from our books of account which are supported by source documentation.
- All federal and state taxes withheld from employees for this reporting period were remitted to the appropriate government agencies. Furthermore, the employer's share or contributions for Social Security, Medicare, Unemployment and State Disability insurance, and any related government contribution required were remitted as well.

Prepared By: [Raul Jose luevano](#)

Email: rluevano@lifelongmedical.org

Date: 02/04/2022

Authorized By: [David B. Vliet](#)

Email: dvliet@lifelongmedical.org

Name of Authorized Signatory with Signature on File

Approved By:		Examined By:		Approved By:	
Mary-Claire Katz	02/07/2022				
Project Manager	Date	CSA Fiscal Unit	Date	CSA Fiscal Unit	Date

Initially submitted: Feb 4, 2022 - 14:43:10



Human Welfare and Community Action Commission

Communication
January 10, 2022

To: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
From: Human Welfare and Community Action Commission (HWCAC)
Submitted by: Praveen Sood, Chairperson, HWCAC
Subject: Companion Report: Assessment of Vacant Properties

Thank you for your help with the attached item. The HWCAC is looking to see if Council could help provide feedback on the City Manager's recommendation to refer this item to Council's process for setting priorities for measure O funds. The original item was on Council's agenda on 2/19/2019, and no additional steps or actions have been communicated since that time. We believe that the actions described in the original recommendation would still be useful as another tool to help the City with its goal of increasing the supply of affordable housing. As such, we would appreciate any additional information/feedback on possible next steps.

Thank you for your time.

Praveen Sood, Chair
Human Welfare and Community Action Commission

Attachments:

1. Companion Report: Assessment of Vacant Properties, 2/19/2019



Office of the City Manager

ACTION CALENDAR
February 19, 2019

To: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
 From: Dee Williams-Ridley, City Manager
 Submitted by: Kelly Wallace, Interim Director, Health, Housing & Community Services
 Subject: Companion Report: Assessment of Vacant Properties

RECOMMENDATION

Refer the issue of vacant housing units to Council's process for setting priorities for Measure O funds.

FISCAL IMPACTS OF RECOMMENDATION

Fiscal impacts will depend on what action Council chooses. It is also likely that some property owners would require financial support from the City in order to bring their vacant units onto the market.

CURRENT SITUATION AND ITS EFFECTS

The Human Welfare and Community Action Commission (HWCAC) recommended that the Council direct the City Manager develop a plan to locate 3,754 vacant housing units identified in the City's Fiscal Years 2018 & 2019 Adopted Biennial Budget. The HWCAC proposed this as a short-term strategy to bring properties onto the market and boost the supply of available rental properties in Berkeley. Maximizing the use of Berkeley's existing housing stock is in concept an efficient way to make more housing available, and the specific task proposed by the HWCAC is complex.

The identification and assessment of all of Berkeley's vacant apartments, an inventory which changes daily, would be time-intensive, and is beyond the scope and capacity of the current housing staff. Staff would need to dedicate a significant amount of time to undertake a survey of Berkeley multifamily properties to determine how many units are currently vacant, and to assess what each unit or property owner needs in order for those units to come onto the market. Staff would need to interview property owners regarding vacancies, assess property conditions, undertake title research, and generally spend a significant amount of time assessing barriers to occupancy. In addition to housing staff, the City Attorney's Office would likely need to evaluate the tools available to City staff for encouraging full occupancy. Since these housing units are privately owned, those tools would be limited to acquiring properties or supporting another organization to acquire them from willing owners, or making loans to willing owners. Because this would likely require the addition of new staff, this proposed strategy should be considered by Council as they establish Measure O priorities.

In the past six months, the City has taken action to encourage occupancy of vacant units. On July 24, 2018, Council adopted the second reading of Ordinance No. 7,622-N.S. that amended the Berkeley Municipal code to specify that residential buildings that are vacant for more than 120 consecutive days could be declared an unlawful nuisance if they also meet one of five other conditions of blight. The intent of the ordinance is to both reduce blight and encourage property owners to bring their vacant buildings back onto the market.

In addition, on October 16, 2018, Council adopted Resolution No. 68,624-N.S. to approve a \$50,000 grant to support Bay Area Community Land Trust's (BACLT) capacity building efforts in relation to the City's new Small Sites Program. BACLT will use the funds to support increased staffing, and to identify prospective properties for the Small Sites Program, which could include small, multifamily rental properties that are vacant.

BACKGROUND

Some level of vacancy is always present in a housing market. The 2015 American Community Survey (ACS) estimate listed in the City's budget report represents a point in time count of vacant housing units in Berkeley. The 2017 ACS estimated 3,622 vacant housing units in Berkeley, or about 7.4% of the total housing stock. This number represents individual vacant units, not vacant buildings. Some vacancy is normal in the housing market, and based on ACS data Berkeley's rate is on par with statewide (7.9%) and inner Bay Area trends (8.1% in San Francisco and 5.8% in Oakland).

The reasons properties are vacant at any given point are varied and complicated. ACS reported that about half (1,761) of Berkeley's housing units were vacant for one of the following typical market reasons:

- The property was actively listed for rent;
- The property was rented, but not currently occupied;
- The property was for sale;
- The property was sold, but not currently occupied; and
- The property was vacant, and only occupied seasonally or recreationally.

The remaining 1,861 housing units were vacant for other reasons not listed, but could be attributed to various factors. Owners may be preparing for sale or working on renovations between tenants. Sometimes properties are acquired by groups of heirs who are unable to organize to operate a property.

Approximately 84% of Berkeley's housing units are in buildings with fewer than 20 units. In a 10 unit building, one vacant unit under renovation between tenants translates to 10% vacancy. In addition, small, family property owners may take longer than property management companies to renovate units at tenant turnover, because of their capacity for managing contractors, ability to pay, or other reasons.

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

There are no identifiable environmental effects or opportunities associated with the subject of this report.

RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION

Berkeley's current vacancy rate is similar to most housing markets. The vacant housing units are owned by private owners and are scattered in buildings across the City. In most cases, the City's remedies for vacant units are limited to supporting sale or rehabilitation by a willing owner and identifying those units will require a commitment of staff time. For this reason, the City should consider the HWCAC's recommendation in the context of Measure O priorities.

ALTERNATIVE ACTIONS CONSIDERED

The issue of vacant housing units could be incorporated into to Council's referral prioritization process or the Housing Action Plan.

CONTACT PERSON

Jenny Wyant, Community Development Project Coordinator, HHCS, (510) 981-5228



Human Welfare and Community
Action Commission

Communication
November 19, 2021

To: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council

From: Human Welfare Community Action Commission (HWCAC)

Submitted by: Praveen Sood, Chair, HWCAC

Subject: Communication Regarding Alta Bates

When lives are on the line, there is no excuse to close the hospital - Mayor Jesse Arreguín <https://www.dailycal.org/2019/11/22/to-save-lives-alta-bates-must-be-saved/>

Dear Mayor Arreguín and Berkeley City Councilmembers,

We, the Commissioners on HWCAC, are encouraged to know that the City's position, namely that Alta Bates must remain open as a fully functioning hospital, remains unchanged. We are happy to know, based on the information Remi Omodele gathered recently from Councilmember Sophie Hahn and Ms. Jacquelyn McCormick, that the City is working arduously to realize this goal. We recommend your position and efforts, and wish you success. You and Berkeley deserve no less.

The purpose of this letter is to ask you to kindly inform us of your current actions and specific progress. It was recently announced that UC Berkeley made "a commitment to work with the City around the closure of Alta Bates Hospital", but the details of the commitment were not released. We are also concerned that the frequent campaigns and other forms of activism the City witnessed a couple of years ago (in favor of keeping Alta Bates open beyond 2030) have stalled completely, and all is eerily quiet.

We are concerned about this quiet. Unless the threat to shut down the hospital in 2030 has been lifted completely, we believe that Berkeley should return to the aforementioned campaigns. Knowing Sutter's reputation for closing down local hospitals (as Sen Skinner said repeatedly in 2017), we cannot afford to remain quiet. HWCAC is willing and able to speak out, but we need the information only you can provide in order to mobilize our communities to save Alta Bates.

In addition to a written response, we would also appreciate a visit from the offices of the City Manager and the Mayor. Again, we thank you for all you do, and look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Praveen Sood".

Praveen Sood, Chair
Human Welfare and Community Action Commission



Human Welfare and Community Action Commission

ACTION CALENDAR
September 25, 2018

To: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
 From: Human Welfare and Community Action Commission
 Submitted by: Denah S. Bookstein, Chairperson, Human Welfare and Community Action Commission
 Subject: Path to End Homelessness

RECOMMENDATION

Direct the City Manager to prepare a resolution asking the City of Berkeley to address the immediate needs of our homeless and dislocated citizens in such a robust and urgent manner that the end of homelessness will soon be within sight. Our proposal is two-pronged:

1. Critical First Lines: Comprehensive delivery of critical and practical assistance to the current homeless population
2. Permanent Housing

Critical First Lines:

Based on current City assessment and identification of homeless congregation, we ask our Council to take the following actions urgently and comprehensively.

A) Select a minimum of three locations. Install a dome or a large tent and deliver the following essential human services simultaneously:

1. Medical triage and mental health assistance
2. Porta potties, Mobile shower units
3. HUB connectors--direct service
4. Emergency pallets and space blankets
5. Dumpsters, trash receptacles,
6. Parking stations for personal belongings
7. Classes for rehab, exercise, music and similar creative activities
8. Job training and similar opportunities for interacting with volunteers

B) Citizens' Cafe (Food trucks at the established locations)

C) Establish a trailer park for RV/vans/buses, and ensure access to utility connection

1. Issue fee permits
2. Porta potties, Mobile shower units; Provide dumpsters, trash receptacles

D) Develop and nurture shared responsibility for each location

Permanent Housing for the current homeless population to be executed in conjunction with the “Critical First Lines” as well as other (existing) programs aimed at preventing recidivism.

Convert all existing temporary shelters to permanent and supportive housing. For a city in dire need of rental units, there are currently too many empty units; units that homeowners are often reluctant to rent. On a district by district level, each Councilmember can seek ways to help potential landlords overcome the underlying causes of the reluctance. To increase supply, the City can also incentivize private citizens to create accessory units, using ‘tiny-homes’ for example. In addition to the ADU ordinance, provide low or interest free loans to homeowners who commit to renting to qualified low income tenants. This move might produce hundreds of units as well as create much desired inclusionary, not segregated living.

Develop a City-based program to offer subsidies to the landlords who rent to tenants whose vouchers are below reasonable or fair market value.

Require each district to provide a specified number of units to low-income people.

Elicit the participation of neighboring towns for properties or vacant lots to create more units (similar to the Berkeley Way plan).

Expand current relationship with YMCA to produce permanent, supportive housing.

The Ed Roberts Campus, with its highly supportive environment, can provide housing for the homeless or at-risk disabled persons.

Senior Citizens’ homes can provide permanent accommodation for the homeless elders.

Retrofit and convert the Veteran Administration building for Veterans and struggling artists.

Compel the University to provide full accommodation for its students by using, among other resources, all safe vacant land on and around the Campus to build dormitories.

Demand units, not ‘fees-in-lieu’ from Developers.

Develop serious job training programs and other diversions to prevent former homeless people from returning to the street.

Craft a definitive homelessness policy complete with a maxim, and abide by it. The policy is to state clearly the number of supportive housing Berkeley can provide. Once

all units are filled, transients may be accommodated in SRO hotels or the Y for a defined period. Homeward Bound Busing or accommodations in a neighboring town may be offered.

SUMMARY

We believe that homelessness is solvable. What has led some to believe or argue otherwise is quintessentially due to our failure to view homelessness as a socio-economic failure that affects us all, albeit in different ways. The solutions we propose recognize this failure.

While we recognize the urgent need to care for our fellow citizens who have fallen on the hard times of homelessness, we must also embrace the principle and reality that nothing short of helping them into housing can end their ordeal. In other words, our solutions must lead firmly to a policy that is aimed at ending the homeless crisis by providing housing. All alternatives are most likely to keep the crisis at the current level, engendering a deliberate or unintentional institutionalization of homelessness.

While cure is good and worth pursuing, prevention is even better. Based on many pronouncements and deed, Mayor Arreguin and the current Council have demonstrated that they are of the mindset that homelessness is solvable and preventable. While the devil may be in the details, we are aware that where there is a will, there is a way. The current attitude and mindset in the City Hall are laudable. But we need to speed up our work of caring for the homeless, and align the work squarely to a goal that has permanent housing at its core and end. To limit our commitment solely to emergency care and temporary shelters is nothing more than superficial compassion and a waste of our resources--financial and human.

Our proposal and recommendations may seem broad and indeed overambitious. But it is also arguable that the homeless crisis has reached today's overwhelming and near-unmanageable proportion because our measures in the past have often proven to be too little and too late; like putting a bandaid on a festering wound. Ideally, the approach to solving this national crisis at its onset should have been akin to the Marshall Plan (also known as the Foreign Assistance Act of 1948 under Harry Truman and the 80th Congress). With this awareness in mind our small city can trailblaze the nation in ending homelessness by using both established and creative methods for which Berkeley is renown. We have the benefit of hindsight to help us learn from our past missteps, and strengthen our future by steering our safety nets prudently.

It is noteworthy that many towns in the USA and around the world have succeeded in ending or stemming homelessness. In so doing, these towns have also come to realize that housing their former homeless citizens is actually cheaper than leaving them in the streets. When "Housing First" policy was adopted in Utah, homelessness plummeted by 91% within ten years. Even those who are critical of Utah's method of counting its

homeless readily agree that *Utah has done a lot of good things*. The state has rightly focused most intensely on the homeless who sleep on the streets and who have serious problems with mental illness and addiction. Hundreds of people have been moved from the street and shelters into housing.¹ As “EveryOne Home” (an organization that is committed to “ending homelessness in our own Alameda County) says,

*Study after study shows a permanent housing response, not a shelter response, reduces homelessness. In fact, HUD defines people in shelters as still homeless. We know what works to solve homelessness among individuals and families: [it is] known as “permanent housing”; a safe, decent, affordable place to live without limits on length of stay. While interim interventions can keep people safe, they do not solve homelessness unless coupled with pathways to permanent housing.*²

¹www.huffingtonpost.com/kevin-corinth/think-utah-solved-homeles_b_9380860.html

²<https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/#inbox/163e0c45743b7ca3?compose=163c0efaae68aef4%2C163d7c403a43b26e%2C163a9527626d108d%2C163dcea8a9da6f4b&projector=1>

FISCAL IMPACTS OF RECOMMENDATION

Without connections to the right types of care, [homeless people] cycle in and out of hospital emergency departments and inpatient beds, detox programs, jails, prisons, and psychiatric institutions... Some studies have found that leaving a person to remain chronically homeless costs taxpayers as much as \$30,000 to \$50,000 per year.

https://www.usich.gov/resources/uploads/asset_library/Ending_Chronic_Homelessness_in_2017.pdf

By adopting the recommendations in the Critical First Lines in a comprehensive and rapid manner, we anticipate improved physical and mental health, increased socialization and readiness for permanent housing.

We can also maximize financial and administrative resources by integrating, coordinating and connecting all programs, bringing new charitable community organizations into the mix.

We can better assess and update referrals system so that direct service responders can be just that--people helping people directly. This can reduce the potential for emergency situations that are often caused by avoidable delays and/or missed connections.

Volunteers' efforts and time will be better utilized under this proposal.

Added benefits to the city and the homeless population include possible business opportunity for food vendors, for example. Many homeless people are capable of

purchasing their own food. For the homeless, readily attainable and nutritious diet will lead to improved condition of health.

CURRENT SITUATION AND ITS EFFECTS

As California housing prices continue to rise while wages stagnate, the number of people living on our streets has grown. Over the past 8 years, Berkeley has seen an increase of 43 percent in its homeless population, and currently has the highest per capita rate of homelessness in Alameda County. Alarming, more than a third of people who become homeless for the first time remain unhoused for one year or more, illustrating how difficult it is in our current economic climate to find a way out. Berkeley provides some of the most generous services in Alameda County--if not in Northern California. In 2016 "Berkeley [directed] approximately \$17.6 million in federal, state and local funds into a comprehensive constellation of services to help homeless people lead better lives." <http://www.berkeleyside.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/2016-11-01-Item-24-Referral-Response-Comprehensive.pdf>

Councilman Kriss Worthington believes the services currently available to the homeless would be more effective if "personalized" and "delivered to the recipients in a home setting".

Councilmember Susan Wengraf states in her July 2017 Newsletter #59, "We are spending more on homeless services and programs than ever before. I am cautious and skeptical that this will make a difference... My thinking is that we have to put significant resources into creating permanent housing with supportive services, and that doing anything else is neither a sustainable nor permanent solution to the problem".

Mayor Arreguin is currently working to find solutions. His Pathway Project (consisting of Stair Center and Bridge Living Community) is underway, and it promises to provide 6-month transitional housing for 50 homeless individuals beginning from 2018. His 'vision' is to develop innovative ways to provide short-term shelter and ultimately permanent housing for our growing homeless population. This will relieve the pressure on city streets, parks, business districts and neighborhoods that are disproportionately impacted by the concentration of homeless, and provide a real chance for the homeless to move their lives forward.

BACKGROUND

In a study released in 2001, John Quigley, Stephen Raphael, and Eugene Smolensky of the Goldman School of Public Policy at the UC Berkeley, conclude that "growing income inequality is a contributing factor in the growth of homelessness" adding that "The greater the disparity between the distributions of housing rents and income, the higher the incidence of homelessness."

http://gspp.berkeley.edu/assets/uploads/research/pdf/R_1001JQR.pdf

Regardless of all the other issues that have emerged as components or characteristics of homelessness, most researchers agree that homelessness rises as vacancy rates fall; that homelessness rises as rents rise. The rise in the rate of homelessness in California is often traced to the 1980s, to Reaganomics.

To combat homelessness, Alameda County and Berkeley (like many counties and cities in California) provide a gamut of programs, some mandated by HUD while others are the creative inventions of Berkeley volunteers. The Alameda County Social Services Agency directly provides cash aid or housing voucher assistance to families and single adults who are homeless or at-risk of becoming homeless. There are also contracts with local county homeless shelter providers who run emergency shelters for homeless singles and families throughout the county. CalWORKS Program provides families with emergency and permanent housing assistance, including motel vouchers and move-in assistance. Efforts to make these services more effective have led to the creation of BOSS, HUB, and most recently, Centralized Entry.

Under Mayor Tom Bates, Berkeley voters supported 20 projects in the area roughly bounded by Berkeley Way on the north, Dwight Way on the south, UC Berkeley on the east and the Civic Center on the west. Together they include more than 1,500 housing units which many thought would be affordable/low income housing.

sfchronicle.com/bayarea/article/Keeping-downtown-Berkeley-s-design-distinctive-6475024 p

Unfortunately, developers chose to exercise the option to pay “fee in lieu”. Mayor Jesse Arreguin, who made homelessness and affordable housing the centerpiece of his campaign, continues to reiterate his belief that housing is the real answer.

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

In 2005, Utah figured out that the annual cost of E.R. visits and jail stays for a homeless person was about \$16,670 per person, compared to \$11,000 to provide each homeless person with an apartment and a social worker. Utah then launched “Housing First”, and began giving away apartments, with no strings attached. Each participant in “Housing First” program also gets a caseworker and other services necessary to achieve self-sufficiency. Even when they fail they keep the apartment. Clients pay some rent — either 30 percent of income or up to \$50 a month, whichever is greater. Still Salt Lake City and the state of Utah as a whole have continued to save money while reducing (according to Kelley McEvers of NPR’s report,) chronic homelessness by 91% as of 2015”.

Many of Berkeley’s homeless people earn money which, under normal circumstances, can be spent on healthy and productive habits. This change alone will benefit both the community and the homeless rather than drug dealers and other pimps of poverty as it is currently the case.

RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION

It is a great failure of our society that we have allowed this humanitarian crisis to grow out of hand, not just in our city, but also throughout our country. Berkeley per capita has one of the largest chronic homeless populations in the entire county. While our community [funds] an array of services and [supports] regional efforts to address homelessness, there is clearly still more to do. We have the ability to leverage resources and the vision and dedication of our citizens to solve this crisis. Mayor Jesse Arreguín.

Based on the evidence that it is cheaper to provide people experiencing chronic homelessness with supportive housing than to have them remain homeless, the Obama Administration adopted in 2010 the “Housing First” which was designed to result in housing people quickly and without barriers or preconditions. Similarly the United Nations Charter of Human Rights which mandates that all categories of homeless people residing in a city be housed without prioritizing one group over the other. The question arises then: Why, given the foregoing programs and expenditures, are we still inundated with chronic homelessness? Could it be that homelessness has become so institutionalized that we often fail to accept--with conviction--that it could be ended? We believe that with the right mindset, we can end the homelessness crisis.

We are aware that several of our proposals are being considered or implemented. Nevertheless, we want to reiterate that investing urgently in **permanent housing** (while implementing programs aimed at **prevention**) is the only answer to homelessness.

ALTERNATIVE ACTIONS CONSIDERED

None.

CITY MANAGER

See companion report.

CONTACT PERSON

Wing Wong, Secretary, HHCS, (510)981-5428

Attachments:

1: Resolution and/or Ordinance

2: Models and Possibilities: Where there is a will, there is a way.

BACS Bay Area Community Services' mission, namely, use direct outreach to find people where they are..., whether it is on the street [or] in encampments...to end homelessness permanently in our community can serve as a model for Berkeley City.

www.bayareacs.org/tag/stair-berkeley

SAHA presents a similar model, namely ...the idea that every person deserves a home...;a belief that quality homes and empowering services should be in reach for all of the Bay Area's community members and that despite the many obstacles to

providing housing for people with low-incomes and special needs, this goal is possible...

3: Possible solutions For Mobile Shower Facilities.¹ Comparable operation from City of Santa Rosa. "The program will cost the city of Santa Rosa \$87,450,2 according to the *City Council minutes from November 2015. These include 16' and 24' foot trailers*

4: HB 436 Housing and Homeless Reform Initiative - Utah Legislature
The current bill on how Utah has been solving the Homeless Crisis.

5: Berkeley's homeless demographic and annual spending report.

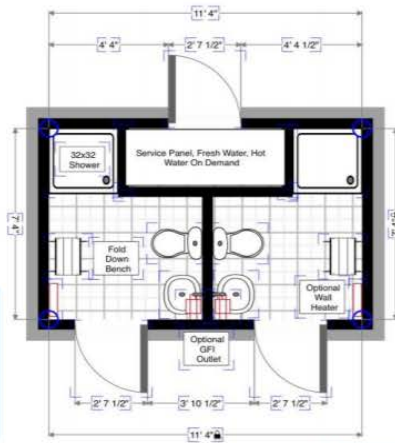
¹ http://montondotrailer.com/mobile-shower-trailers?qclid=EA1aIQobChMI3pm7pLbf2AIVyF5-Ch0-SQ_7EAYASAAEqJR-PD_BwE

² https://www.huffingtonpost.com/entry/homeless-showers-trailer_us_56c5e4f2e4b0c3c55053f03a

*in operation.*³

Description of Quoted Item with options included in price as built.

2018 12ft. 2 Station Combo Trailer



- 8' x 12' Aluminum Trailer with Mechanical Room
- 450 Gallon Waste Tank
- Direct to City Water Hook Up
- 1 - 15,000 BTU AC Unit
- LP Hot Water On Demand Unit
- R11 Wall Insulation
- Non-Slip Rubber Flooring with White FRP Wall Cover
- 2 - Domatic Pedal Flush Toilets with Double Roll Toilet Paper Dispensers
- 2 - Sinks and Mirrors with EnMotion Paper Towel Dispensers
- 2 - 32"x32" Shower Stalls with Fold Down Benches
- 2 - Vacancy Indicators
- LED Interior & LED Exterior Lighting Package
- 2 - Fold Up Step System with Hand Rails
- 2 - 30" X 82" entrance doors
- Meets all NEC Electrical standards
- Lead time 7-12 weeks

Our Price - \$26,990 + Delivery



Valid for 15 days, unless stated.

Montondo Trailer LLC Buffalo NY

Exhibit C) HB 436 Housing and Homeless Reform Initiative - Utah Legislature
The current bill on how Utah has been solving the Homeless Crisis.

Exhibit D) Berkeley’s homeless demographic and annual spending report

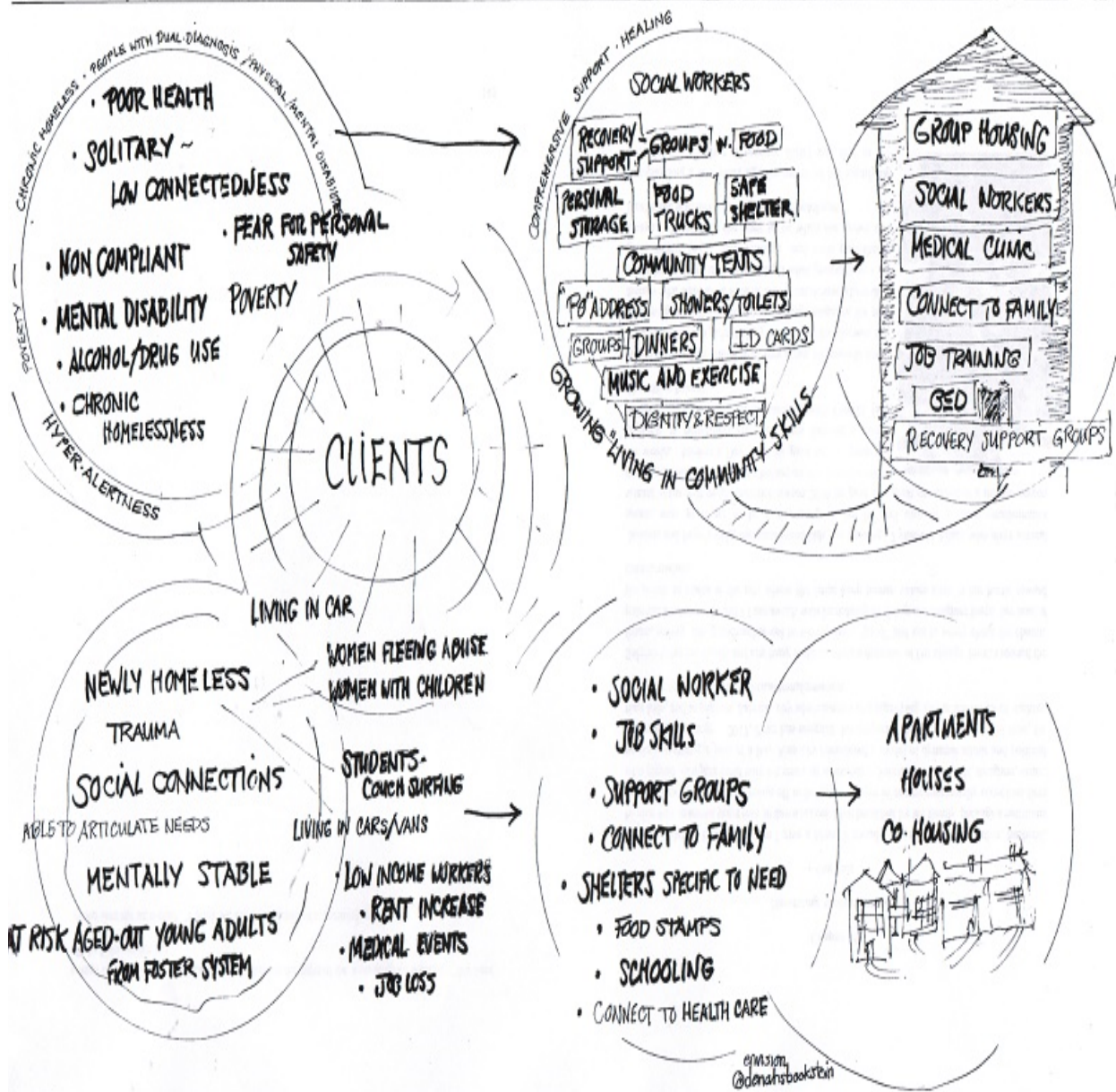
Funding for Homeless Services	Description	Total	%
Berkeley City Funds - City Departments	Police, emergency medical services, parks maintenance, encampment cleanups, shower program, homeless outreach, case management for 258 clients	\$ 9,050,480	51%
Berkeley City Funds - Community Agencies	Shelter, transitional housing, case management, other services	\$ 2,843,051	16%
Federal Funds -- HUD Continuum of Care	Supportive housing services and rental assistance	\$ 4,813,186	27%
Federal Funds – HUD Community Development Block Grant	Emergency shelter and Hub services	\$ 301,978	2%
Federal Funds – Health and Human Services, Community Services Block Grant	Emergency shelter, transitional housing and representative payee services	\$ 159,324	1%
Federal Funds – HUD Emergency Solutions Grant	Rapid Re-housing rental assistance	\$ 199,179	1%
State Funds -- Mental Health Services Act	Supportive housing and flexible subsidies	\$ 320,295	2%
TOTAL		\$17,687,493	

³ <https://srcity.org/764/Homeless-Outreach-Services-Team-HOST>

<http://projects.sfchronicle.com/sf-homeless/division-street/> ("Five of San Francisco's mayors discuss their attempts to solve the homelessness problem while in office")

file:///C:/Users/adabr/Downloads/2016-11-01%20Item%2024%20Referral%20Response%20Comprehensive%20(5).pdf

<https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/#search/homelessness/163ed9170f69aacd?compose=163c0efaae68aef4%2C163d7c403a43b26e%2C163a9527626d108d%2C163d791a98bd8878%2C16397d1bff366bd8%2C163d23126e5a79de%2C163a4fae1c438e7a>



RESOLUTION NO. ##,###-N.S.

PATHS TO DEFEAT HOMELESSNESS

WHEREAS, For a city in dire need of rental units, there are currently too many empty public units. As well, there are many private units that homeowners are often reluctant to rent. On a district by district level, each Councilmember can seek ways to help potential homeowners overcome the underlying causes of their worry or reluctance to rent. To increase supply, the City can also incentivize private citizens to create accessory units, using 'tiny-homes' for example. In addition to the ADU ordinance, City will provide low or interest-free loans to homeowners who commit to renting to qualified low income tenants. This move might produce hundreds of units as well as create much desired inclusionary living; and

Whereas, The City of Berkeley creates an assessment and identification of centers of homeless congregation. Select two to three locations to install a dome or a large tent, and begin to triage and support the homeless by delivering Critical First Lines: Medical triage, mental health assistance, porta potties, Mobile shower units, HUB connectors to direct service, emergency pallets and space blankets Dumpsters, trash receptacles, parking stations for personal belonging, classes for rehab, exercise, music and similar creative activities, and job training and similar opportunities for interacting with volunteers; and

Whereas, the City establishes and supports a Citizens' Cafe, where the city supports and helps mitigate the costs for Food Trucks at the established locations; and

Whereas, the City provides Mobile shower units, porta potties, and dumpsters at specific locations to improve sanitary condition for all; and

Whereas, the City establishes a trailer park for RV/vans/buses, and ensures access to utility connections.

Whereas, the City asks each district to provide a specified number of units to low-income people; and

Whereas, the City elicits the participation of neighboring towns for properties or vacant lots to create more units (similar to the Berkeley Way plan); and

Whereas, the City expands its current relationship with YMCA to produce permanent, supportive housing; and

Whereas, the City directs the Ed Roberts Campus to create housing for the homeless or at-risk disabled persons; and

Whereas, the City retrofits and converts the Veteran Administration building for Veterans and struggling artists; and

Whereas, the City compels the University to provide full accommodation for its students by using, among other resources, all safe vacant land on and around the Campus to build dormitories; and

Whereas, the City demands units, not 'fees-in-lieu' from Developers; and

Whereas, the City develops serious job training programs and other diversions to prevent former homeless people from returning to the street; and

Whereas, the City crafts a definitive policy addressing homelessness, complete with a maxim, and abides by it. The policy is to state clearly the number of supportive housing Berkeley can maximally provide. Once all units are filled, transients may be accommodated in SRO hotels or the YMCA for a defined period. Homeward Bound Busing or accommodations in a neighboring town can be offered.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that this crisis needs to end. We need to start the process with the following Critical First Lines as we work on housing procurement.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the current homeless population needs sustainable, reliable and supportive housing as necessary. The current housing shortage can be resolved by converting all or most of the existing temporary shelters to permanent and supportive housing.

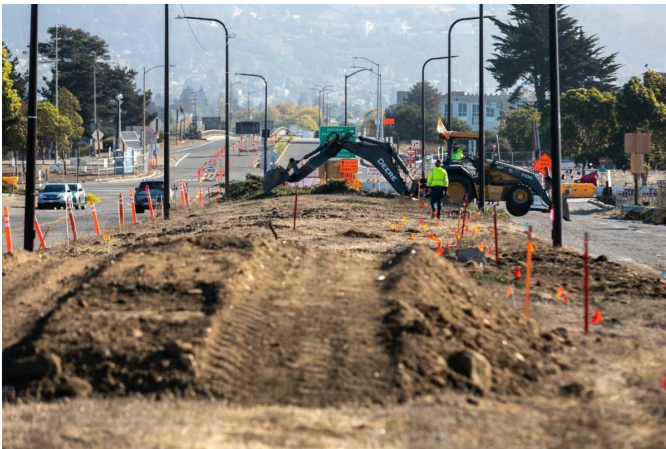
Berkeleyside

HOUSING & DEVELOPMENT

Berkeley eyeing a big ballot measure in 2022 for streets, affordable housing

Mayor Jesse Arreguín and others are making the case for a new measure raising hundreds of millions of dollars for infrastructure and housing.

By Nico Savidge, Jan. 9, 2022, 8 a.m.



Crews work to improve University Avenue at the Berkeley Marina. The project was funded by Measure T1, an infrastructure bond voters approved in 2016. Credit: Kelly Sullivan

Berkeley leaders are poised to spend much of 2022 making the case for a ballot measure that could raise hundreds of millions of dollars to repair the city's aging infrastructure and address its shortage of affordable housing.

Most voters want Berkeley to fix crumbling streets and provide more housing for low-income and homeless residents, [early city polling on the issue found](#) — but there are signs the appetite for another new measure to fund those needs may be waning.

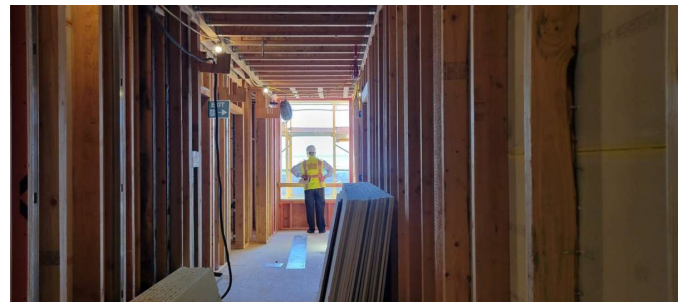
Just about all of the details of the potential measure will be worked out over the coming months. Among the most important questions: How much money will the city ask voters for? Will it propose a combined measure raising money for both housing and infrastructure, or could the issues be split into separate questions on the

ballot? And will the new revenue be raised through a bond or another method, such as a parcel or sales tax?

Broadly, though, city officials have started making the case that Berkeley needs a measure orders of magnitude larger than those residents have approved in recent years.

“This is a once-in-a-generation opportunity to invest in our people and invest in our infrastructure,” Mayor Jesse Arreguín said in an interview. “Just doing \$150 million or \$250 million is probably not enough to have the scale of impact we need.”

“I think we have to think big, because the need is big,” Arreguín added.



Construction at the new affordable housing development at 2012 Berkeley Way. Credit: Supriya Yelimeli

Between streets, sidewalks, civic buildings, stormwater systems and other pieces of local infrastructure, Berkeley has [identified \\$1 billion worth of maintenance needs](#) city-wide. A 2020 estimate projected the cost just of repairing Berkeley's roads — which [rank among the worst in the Bay Area](#), according to the Metropolitan

Transportation Commission — [will surpass \\$300 million](#) by next year.

Then there’s the challenge of [affordable housing](#). As the housing crisis has pushed less-wealthy residents out of Berkeley and onto its streets, the city has [fallen far short of its goals for affordable housing construction](#) in recent years — in part because organizations often struggle to patch together funding for projects. Arreguín said he also sees promise in the strategy of buying existing buildings to preserve their units as affordable housing and prevent displacement, but noted the options for financing those deals are limited.



A file photo shows flooding at the Ashby Avenue on-ramp to Interstate 80. The low-lying roadway often floods during heavy rains. Photo: Jennifer Lazo

The city is soliciting responses through Wednesday to [an online survey about local infrastructure](#), and plans to send a questionnaire to residents about a potential revenue measure this month. The City Council is set to discuss its priorities for a measure at a Jan. 20 meeting.

From there, city staff will develop a draft plan for the measure in February, which will be updated through the spring with more public outreach. The City Council is expected to vote in June on whether to place the measure on the ballot.

Berkeley voters have supported several measures to address the two issues in recent years, [approving two infrastructure bonds](#), an [affordable housing bond](#) and a [tax for homeless services](#) since 2012.

City of Berkeley

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Survey: tinyurl.com/2050Survey

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To Isabelle Gaston, a former City Council candidate who [opposed prior bond measures](#), asking for another big round of funding is “redundant” and “excessive.”

“Berkeley really needs to live within its means,” Gaston said.

Backers of a new revenue measure — who point to [street repairs](#), [upgraded park facilities](#) and [new affordable housing](#) as successes made possible by those prior taxes and bonds — contend the continuing need shows those measures weren’t ambitious enough. Arreguín called the \$30 million raised for local infrastructure through

[2012's Measure M](#) “a drop in the bucket,” while Berkeley Public Works Director Liam Garland said the city’s aging infrastructure “demands a bigger investment” than the \$100 million raised with [2016's Measure T1](#).

“What T1 has not been able to do is address the size and scale of the need,” Garland said. “T1 has been great, and we need more.”

Whether enough Berkeley voters agree could be another story, however.



Improvements to University Avenue at the Berkeley Marina were funded by 2016's Measure T1. City officials contend the infrastructure bond has been a success, but wasn't big enough to address the scale of Berkeley's needs. Credit: Kelly Sullivan

City-funded polling that was conducted in October and [made public in a memo](#) last month found a majority of

likely voters said they would be in favor of a hypothetical measure to fund both housing and infrastructure needs. But that support fell short of the two-thirds majority such a measure would likely need to pass. The share of respondents saying they would vote yes consistently hovered between 57% and 60%, with opposition ranging from 27% to 32%, when voters were asked about new taxes and bonds of varying sizes. The poll's sample size was 500 likely voters, and it had a margin of error of plus or minus 4 percentage points.

“There is going to be work to do to garner enough support to pass,” Garland acknowledged.

Still, more than three-quarters of respondents said they considered “increasing affordable housing for low-income and homeless residents” to be a “very” or “extremely important” priority for the city, and 73% said the same about repairing streets.

While Arreguín said he understands voters' hesitation about raising taxes amid the pandemic, he contends Berkeley must push for the funding to shore up infrastructure and provide more affordable housing. And after getting voters to approve measure after measure in a “piecemeal” approach over the past decade, he said, part of the city's promise must be that “we're not going to come back for another bond for a while.”

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