

BERKELEY CITY COUNCIL AGENDA & RULES COMMITTEE SPECIAL MEETING

MONDAY, MAY 9, 2022 2:30 P.M.

Committee Members:

Mayor Jesse Arreguin, Councilmembers Sophie Hahn and Susan Wengraf Alternate: Councilmember Kate Harrison

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

Pursuant to Government Code Section 54953(e) and the state declared emergency, this meeting will be conducted exclusively through teleconference and Zoom videoconference. The COVID-19 state of emergency continues to directly impact the ability of the members to meet safely in person and presents imminent risks to the health of the attendees. Therefore, no physical meeting location will be available.

To access the meeting remotely using the internet: Join from a PC, Mac, iPad, iPhone, or Android device: Use URL <u>https://us02web.zoom.us/j/89090340350</u>. If you do not wish for your name to appear on the screen, then use the drop down menu and click on "rename" to rename yourself to be anonymous. To request to speak, use the "raise hand" icon on the screen.

To join by phone: Dial **1-669-900-9128 or 1-877-853-5257 (Toll Free)** and Enter Meeting ID: **890 9034 0350**. If you wish to comment during the public comment portion of the agenda, press *9 and wait to be recognized by the Chair.

Written communications submitted by mail or e-mail to the Agenda & Rules Committee by 5:00 p.m. the Friday before the Committee meeting will be distributed to the members of the Committee in advance of the meeting and retained as part of the official record. City offices are currently closed and cannot accept written communications in person.

AGENDA

Roll Call

Public Comment

Review of Agendas

- 1. Approval of Minutes: April 25, 2022
- Review and Approve Draft Agenda:
 a. 5/24/22 6:00 p.m. Regular City Council Meeting
- 3. Selection of Item for the Berkeley Considers Online Engagement Portal
- 4. Adjournments In Memory

Scheduling

- 5. Council Worksessions Schedule
- 6. Council Referrals to Agenda Committee for Scheduling
- 7. Land Use Calendar

Referred Items for Review

- 8. Discussion Regarding Impact of COVID-19 (novel coronavirus) on Meetings of Legislative Bodies
- 9. Preliminary Analysis of Return to In-Person Meetings of City Legislative Bodies

Unscheduled Items

- 10. Discussion Regarding Design and Strengthening of Policy Committee Process and Structure (Including Budget Referrals)
- 11. Strengthening and Supporting City Commissions: Guidance on the Development of Legislative Proposals

Items for Future Agendas

• Discussion of items to be added to future agendas

Adjournment – Next Meeting Monday, May 16, 2022

Additional items may be added to the draft agenda per Council Rules of Procedure.

Rules of Procedure as adopted by Council resolution, Article III, C3c - Agenda - Submission of Time Critical Items

Time Critical Items. A Time Critical item is defined as a matter that is considered urgent by the sponsor and that has a deadline for action that is prior to the next meeting of the Council and for which a report prepared by the City Manager, Auditor, Mayor or council member is received by the City Clerk after established deadlines and is not included on the Agenda Committee's published agenda.

If the Agenda Committee finds the matter to meet the definition of Time Critical, the Agenda Committee may place the matter on the Agenda on either the Consent or Action Calendar.

The City Clerk shall not accept any item past the adjournment of the Agenda Committee meeting for which the agenda that the item is requested to appear on has been approved.

Written communications addressed to the Agenda Committee and submitted to the City Clerk Department by 5:00 p.m. the Friday before the Committee meeting, will be distributed to the Committee prior to the meeting.

This meeting will be conducted in accordance with the Brown Act, Government Code Section 54953 and applicable Executive Orders as issued by the Governor that are currently in effect. Members of the City Council who are not members of the standing committee may attend a standing committee meeting even if it results in a quorum being present, provided that the non-members only act as observers and do not participate in the meeting. If only one member of the Council who is not a member of the committee is present for the meeting, the member may participate in the meeting because less than a quorum of the full Council is present. Any member of the public may attend this meeting. Questions regarding this matter may be addressed to Mark Numainville, City Clerk, (510) 981-6900.



COMMUNICATION ACCESS INFORMATION:

To request a disability-related accommodation(s) to participate in the meeting, including auxiliary aids or services, please contact the Disability Services specialist at (510) 981-6418 (V) or (510) 981-6347 (TDD) at least three business days before the meeting date.

I hereby certify that the agenda for this special meeting of the Berkeley City Council was posted at the display case located near the walkway in front of the Maudelle Shirek Building, 2134 Martin Luther King Jr. Way, as well as on the City's website, on Thursday, May 5, 2022.

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Mark Numainville, City Clerk

Communications

Communications submitted to City Council Policy Committees are on file in the City Clerk Department at 2180 Milvia Street, 1st Floor, Berkeley, CA, and are available upon request by contacting the City Clerk Department at (510) 981-6908 or policycommittee@cityofberkeley.info.

BERKELEY CITY COUNCIL AGENDA & RULES COMMITTEE SPECIAL MEETING MINUTES

MONDAY, APRIL 25, 2022 2:30 P.M.

Committee Members:

Mayor Jesse Arreguin, Councilmembers Sophie Hahn and Susan Wengraf Alternate: Councilmember Kate Harrison

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

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To join by phone: Dial **1-669-900-9128 or 1-877-853-5257 (Toll Free)** and Enter Meeting ID: **871 9056 7466**. If you wish to comment during the public comment portion of the agenda, press *9 and wait to be recognized by the Chair.

Written communications submitted by mail or e-mail to the Agenda & Rules Committee by 5:00 p.m. the Friday before the Committee meeting will be distributed to the members of the Committee in advance of the meeting and retained as part of the official record. City offices are currently closed and cannot accept written communications in person.

Roll Call: 2:30 p.m. All present.

Public Comment – 2 speakers

Review of Agendas

1. Approval of Minutes: April 11, 2022 Action: M/S/C (Wengraf/Hahn) to approve the minutes of 4/11/22. Vote: All Aves.

2. **Review and Approve Draft Agenda:**

a. 5/10/22 – 6:00 p.m. Regular City Council Meeting Action: M/S/C (Arreguin/Wengraf) to approve the agenda of 5/10/22 with the changes noted below.

- Item Added: Local Housing Trust Fund (City Manager) •
- Item Added: Landscape Architects (City Manager)
- Item 12 Police Equipment (City Manager) Moved to Action Calendar
- Item 14 Asset Management (City Manager) Moved to Action Calendar
- Item 18 SB 1173 (Arreguin) Councilmembers Bartlett, Hahn, and Harrison added as cosponsors
- Item 19 Healthy Black Families (Arreguin) Councilmembers Bartlett and Hahn added as co-sponsors
- Item 20 Anti-Displacement (Arreguin) Councilmembers Hahn, Harrison, and Bartlett added as co-sponsors
- Item 22 Dwight Way (Harrison) Councilmember Bartlett added as a co-sponsor; Revised item submitted
- Item 23 Charter Officers (Droste) Councilmembers Wengraf and Harrison added as cosponsors
- Item 25 Loan Forgiveness (Arreguin) Moved to Consent Calendar
- Item 26 Efficiency Units (Taplin) Referred to Land Use, Housing, and Economic Development Committee
- Item 27 Jewish American Heritage Month (Wengraf) Councilmembers Taplin and Hahn added as co-sponsors: Moved to Consent Calendar

Order of Items on Action Calendar Item 24 Budget Public Hearing Item 12 Police Equipment Item 14 Asset Management Vote: All Aves.

Selection of Item for the Berkeley Considers Online Engagement Portal 3. None Selected -

- 4. Adjournments In Memory - None

Scheduling

- 5. Council Worksessions Schedule received and filed
- 6. Council Referrals to Agenda Committee for Scheduling received and filed
- 7. Land Use Calendar received and filed

Referred Items for Review

8. Discussion Regarding Impact of COVID-19 (novel coronavirus) on Meetings of Legislative Bodies

Action: 1 speaker. No action taken.

9. Preliminary Analysis of Return to In-Person Meetings of City Legislative Bodies

Action: 0 speakers. Discussion of revised hybrid meeting policies for Council meetings and potential procedures and format for closed session meetings.

Unscheduled Items

- 10. Discussion Regarding Design and Strengthening of Policy Committee Process and Structure (Including Budget Referrals)
- 11. Strengthening and Supporting City Commissions: Guidance on the Development of Legislative Proposals

Items for Future Agendas

• None

Adjournment

Action: M/S/C (Arreguin/Hahn) to adjourn the meeting. Vote: All Ayes.

Adjourned at 2:38 p.m.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct record of the Agenda & Rules Committee meeting held on April 25, 2022.

Mark Numainville, City Clerk

Communications

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DRAFT AGENDA

BERKELEY CITY COUNCIL MEETING

Tuesday, May 24, 2022 6:00 PM

SCHOOL DISTRICT BOARD ROOM - 1231 ADDISON STREET, BERKELEY, CA 94702

JESSE ARREGUIN, MAYOR

Councilmembers:

DISTRICT 1 – RASHI KESARWANI DISTRICT 2 – TERRY TAPLIN DISTRICT 3 – BEN BARTLETT DISTRICT 4 – KATE HARRISON DISTRICT 5 – SOPHIE HAHN DISTRICT 6 – SUSAN WENGRAF DISTRICT 7 – RIGEL ROBINSON DISTRICT 8 – LORI DROSTE

PUBLIC ADVISORY: THIS MEETING WILL BE CONDUCTED IN A HYBRID MODEL WITH BOTH IN-PERSON ATTENDANCE AND VIRTUAL PARTICIPATION

Proof of up-to-date COVID-19 vaccination or verified negative COVID-19 test is required for in-person attendance. In-person attendees are required to wear a mask that covers their nose and mouth for the duration of the meeting. If you are feeling sick, please do not attend in-person.

Live captioned broadcasts of Council Meetings are available on Cable B-TV (Channel 33) and via internet accessible video stream at <u>http://berkeley.granicus.com/MediaPlayer.php?publish_id=1244</u>.

To access the meeting remotely: Join from a PC, Mac, iPad, iPhone, or Android device: Please use this URL <<INSERT URL HERE>>. If you do not wish for your name to appear on the screen, then use the drop down menu and click on "rename" to rename yourself to be anonymous. To request to speak, use the "raise hand" icon by rolling over the bottom of the screen.

To join by phone: Dial **1-669-900-9128 or 1-877-853-5257 (Toll Free)** and enter Meeting ID: **<<INSERT MEETING ID HERE>>**. If you wish to comment during the public comment portion of the agenda, Press *9 and wait to be recognized by the Chair.

Please be mindful that the meeting will be recorded and all rules of procedure and decorum apply for in-person attendees and those participating by teleconference or videoconference.

To submit a written communication for the City Council's consideration and inclusion in the public record, email <u>council@cityofberkeley.info</u>.

This meeting will be conducted in accordance with the Brown Act, Government Code Section 54953. Any member of the public may attend this meeting. Questions regarding this matter may be addressed to Mark Numainville, City Clerk, (510) 981-6900. The City Council may take action related to any subject listed on the Agenda. Meetings will adjourn at 11:00 p.m. - any items outstanding at that time will be carried over to a date/time to be specified.

Preliminary Matters

Roll Call:

Ceremonial Matters: In addition to those items listed on the agenda, the Mayor may add additional ceremonial matters.

City Manager Comments: The City Manager may make announcements or provide information to the City Council in the form of an oral report. The Council will not take action on such items but may request the City Manager place a report on a future agenda for discussion.

Public Comment on Non-Agenda Matters: Persons will be selected to address matters not on the Council agenda. If five or fewer persons wish to speak, each person selected will be allotted two minutes each. If more than five persons wish to speak, up to ten persons will be selected to address matters not on the Council agenda and each person selected will be allotted one minute each. Persons attending the meeting in-person and wishing to address the Council on matters not on the Council agenda during the initial ten-minute period for such comment, must submit a speaker card to the City Clerk in person at the meeting location and prior to commencement of that meeting. The remainder of the speakers wishing to address the Council on non-agenda items will be heard at the end of the agenda.

Consent Calendar

The Council will first determine whether to move items on the agenda for "Action" or "Information" to the "Consent Calendar", or move "Consent Calendar" items to "Action." Three members of the City Council must agree to pull an item from the Consent Calendar for it to move to Action. Items that remain on the "Consent Calendar" are voted on in one motion as a group. "Information" items are not discussed or acted upon at the Council meeting unless they are moved to "Action" or "Consent".

No additional items can be moved onto the Consent Calendar once public comment has commenced. At any time during, or immediately after, public comment on Information and Consent items, any Councilmember may move any Information or Consent item to "Action." Following this, the Council will vote on the items remaining on the Consent Calendar in one motion.

For items moved to the Action Calendar from the Consent Calendar or Information Calendar, persons who spoke on the item during the Consent Calendar public comment period may speak again at the time the matter is taken up during the Action Calendar.

Public Comment on Consent Calendar and Information Items Only: The Council will take public comment on any items that are either on the amended Consent Calendar or the Information Calendar. Speakers will be entitled to two minutes each to speak in opposition to or support of Consent Calendar and Information Items. A speaker may only speak once during the period for public comment on Consent Calendar and Information items.

Additional information regarding public comment by City of Berkeley employees and interns: Employees and interns of the City of Berkeley, although not required, are encouraged to identify themselves as such, the department in which they work and state whether they are speaking as an individual or in their official capacity when addressing the Council in open session or workshops.

Consent Calendar

1. Formal Bid Solicitations and Request for Proposals Scheduled for Possible Issuance After Council Approval on May 24, 2022 From: City Manager

Recommendation: Approve the request for proposals or invitation for bids (attached to staff report) that will be, or are planned to be, issued upon final approval by the requesting department or division. All contracts over the City Manager's threshold will be returned to Council for final approval.

Financial Implications: \$300,000

Contact: Henry Oyekanmi, Finance, (510) 981-7300

2. Donation from Berkeley Echo Lake Camp Association for Echo Lake Camp Youth Scholarships

From: City Manager

Recommendation: Adopt a Resolution to accept a cash donation of \$10,000 from the Berkeley Echo Lake Camp Association (BELCA), for Echo Lake Camp youth scholarships.

Financial Implications: \$10,000 in revenue.

Contact: Scott Ferris, Parks, Recreation and Waterfront, (510) 981-6700

3. Contract: Care Systems Inc. for an Electronic Scheduling Solution From: City Manager

Recommendation: Adopt a Resolution authorizing the City Manager to execute a contract and any necessary amendments with Care Systems Inc. to provide an Electronic Scheduling (E-Staffing) System for a three-year contract with an option to extend the contract for a two-year period for a maximum length of five years, for a total not to exceed \$191,740.

Financial Implications: See report

Contact: Jennifer Louis, Police Department, (510) 981-5700

4. Berkeley's Financial Condition (FY 2012 – FY 2021): Pension Liabilities and Infrastructure Need Attention From: Auditor

From: Auditor

Recommendation: We recommend City Council request that the City Manager report back by November 2022, and every six months thereafter, regarding the status of our audit recommendations until reported fully implemented by the City Manager and Finance Department. They have agreed to our findings and recommendations. Please see our report for their complete response. **Financial Implications:** See report

Contact: Jenny Wong, Auditor, (510) 981-6750

Council Consent Items

5. Budget Referral: Street Maintenance Funding to Prevent Further Deterioration of Pavement Condition to Save Tax Dollars and Our Streets (Reviewed by the Budget & Finance Committee)

From: Councilmember Kesarwani (Author), Councilmember Droste (Co-Sponsor), Councilmember Taplin (Co-Sponsor), Councilmember Wengraf (Co-Sponsor)

Recommendation: Refer to the FY 2022-23 budget process to establish a threeyear plan (FY 2022-23 through FY 2024-25) to fully fund an adequate street paving budget that prevents further deterioration of the City's pavement condition. At the end of the three-year period, the fiscal plan should allocate a minimum total of \$8 million in additional ongoing annual General Fund—bringing the total street paving annual budget to at least \$15.1 million—the minimum amount needed to maintain pavement condition, as identified by our Public Works Department.

We recommend that the City slightly exceed the \$8 million General Fund need by contributing \$3 million in ongoing funds in FY 2022-23, an additional \$3 million of ongoing funds in FY 2023-24, and a final addition of \$3 million in ongoing funds in FY 2024-25. This total of \$9 million, in addition to the existing allocation of \$7.3 million for annual street maintenance, will provide the City with about \$1.2 million more than the minimum total of \$15.1 million to account for inflation.

A three-year plan is suggested to give the City time to gradually enhance street paving resources, and annual inflation adjustments are recommended in out-years in order to ensure that maintenance funds remain adequate over time as construction costs rise. A dollar of maintenance early in a street's life-cycle saves \$8 later in the street's life-cycle due to avoided rehabilitation and/or reconstruction costs associated with failing streets, making this budget request an urgent matter of fiscal oversight. *Policy Committee Recommendation: On April 19, 2022, the Budget & Finance Policy Committee sent the item to Council with a positive recommendation to: 1. Formally refer the item to FY 23-24 Biennial Budget Process; 2. State the Committee's recommendation that the City Council prioritize available General Fund revenues to supplement the street paving budget to prevent further deterioration; 3. To recommend that Council consider this proposed approach to develop an expenditure plan for street paving; 4. Set a goal of allocating an additional \$3-8 Million in ongoing General Fund revenues.*

Financial Implications: See report

Contact: Rashi Kesarwani, Councilmember, District 1, (510) 981-7110

Council Consent Items

6. Budget Referral: Capacity Building for Merchant Associations in the Gilman and Lorin Districts

From: Councilmember Kesarwani (Author), Councilmember Bartlett (Co-Sponsor)

Recommendation: Referral to the City Manager and the FY 2022-23 Budget Process to provide one-time capacity building totaling \$20,000 (\$10,000 each) for the Gilman and Lorin District merchant associations to support economic development in their respective commercial areas. Distribution of funds should be contingent upon the following criteria: (a) Establishment of representative community advisory boards reflecting the diversity of businesses, agencies, nonprofits and resident stakeholders who could function as the leadership entity for fund management; (b) Obtainment of merchant associations' non-profit status; or partnership with an existing entity to enable fiscal sponsorship until nonprofit status is obtained; and (c) Requirement to use the funds within two years or risk having to return them.

Financial Implications: See report

Contact: Rashi Kesarwani, Councilmember, District 1, (510) 981-7110

7. Urge the AC Transit Board of Directors to Restore and Expand on Pre-Pandemic Transbay Bus Service and Bus Service to the Berkeley Hills From: Councilmember Taplin (Author), Councilmember Wengraf (Co-Sponsor) **Recommendation:** Send a letter to the AC Transit Board of Directors urging the restoration and expansion of transbay and Berkeley Hills bus service. Financial Implications: None

Contact: Terry Taplin, Councilmember, District 2, (510) 981-7120

8. Budget Referral and Updated Guidelines and Procedures for City Council **Office Staff Expenditures**

From: Councilmember Bartlett (Author), Councilmember Robinson (Co-Sponsor), Councilmember Harrison (Co-Sponsor), Councilmember Taplin (Co-Sponsor)

Recommendation: Refer to the Budget and Personnel Committee to consider updates to the guidelines and procedures for City Council office budget expenditure accounts with regards to City Council staff salaries and fringe benefits expenditures and an accompanying Budget Referral of approximately \$1,226,619.52 for the FY 22-23 June Budget process.

Financial Implications: See report

Contact: Ben Bartlett, Councilmember, District 3, (510) 981-7130

Council Consent Items

9. Budget Referral: Fund Behavioral Health, Crisis Response, and Crisis-related Services Needs and Capacity Assessments

From: Councilmember Harrison (Author)

Recommendation: Refer to the FY 23 and FY 24 Annual Budget Process \$100,000 to provide Health, Housing & Community Services Department and Berkeley Fire Department the means study or hire a consultant(s) to:

1. Conduct a service needs assessment based on 911 and non-911 calls for service, dispatch, and response, to address the needs of Berkeley people with behavioral health issues and/or are unhoused using computer aided dispatch (CAD) or other data from the Berkeley dispatch, other dispatch agencies, BPD, BFD, and any other relevant data during the COVID pandemic from at least March 2020 through the present; and

2. Conduct a capacity assessment of crisis response and crisis-related services available to Berkeley people in Berkeley and Alameda County, including but not limited to with respect to the Specialized Care Unit (SCU), respite, and sobering centers.

Financial Implications: See report

Contact: Kate Harrison, Councilmember, District 4, (510) 981-7140

10. Resolution in Support of SB 379: the Solar Access Act From: Councilmember Harrison (Author), Mayor Arreguin (Author), Councilmember Wengraf (Author)

Recommendation: Send a letter of support for SB 379 (Wiener) - Residential solar energy systems: permitting, to Senators Wiener and Skinner, Assemblymember Wicks, and Governor Newsom. To increase the number of homes installing safe solar energy systems, Senate Bill 379, the Solar Access Act, would mandate jurisdictions above a certain population size to provide an online instant solar permitting process, like SolarAPP+, for residential solar and solar-plus-storage systems.

Financial Implications: See report.

Contact: Kate Harrison, Councilmember, District 4, (510) 981-7140

Action Calendar

The public may comment on each item listed on the agenda for action as the item is taken up. For items moved to the Action Calendar from the Consent Calendar or Information Calendar, persons who spoke on the item during the Consent Calendar public comment period may speak again at the time the matter is taken up during the Action Calendar.

The Presiding Officer will request that persons wishing to speak line up at the podium, or use the "raise hand" function in Zoom, to determine the number of persons interested in speaking at that time. Up to ten (10) speakers may speak for two minutes. If there are more than ten persons interested in speaking, the Presiding Officer may limit the public comment for all speakers to one minute per speaker. Speakers are permitted to yield their time to one other speaker, however no one speaker shall have more than four minutes. The Presiding Officer may, with the consent of persons representing both sides of an issue, allocate a block of time to each side to present their issue.

Action items may be reordered at the discretion of the Chair with the consent of Council.

Action Calendar – Public Hearings

Staff shall introduce the public hearing item and present their comments. This is followed by five-minute presentations each by the appellant and applicant. The Presiding Officer will request that persons wishing to speak line up at the podium, or use the "raise hand" function in Zoom, to be recognized and to determine the number of persons interested in speaking at that time.

Up to ten (10) speakers may speak for two minutes. If there are more than ten persons interested in speaking, the Presiding Officer may limit the public comment for all speakers to one minute per speaker. Speakers are permitted to yield their time to one other speaker, however no one speaker shall have more than four minutes. The Presiding Officer may with the consent of persons representing both sides of an issue allocate a block of time to each side to present their issue.

Each member of the City Council shall verbally disclose all ex parte contacts concerning the subject of the hearing. Councilmembers shall also submit a report of such contacts in writing prior to the commencement of the hearing. Written reports shall be available for public review in the office of the City Clerk.

11. Changes to the Land Use Planning Division Fee Schedule / Hourly Rate From: City Manager

Recommendation: Conduct a public hearing and, upon conclusion, adopt a Resolution amending Resolution No. 67,985-N.S. to adopt revisions to the fee schedule for the Land Use Planning Division of the Planning and Development Department, effective July 1, 2022, to increase the hourly rate for staff time from \$200 to \$230 per hour, increase related deposits and fixed-rate permit application fees to reflect the new rate and to more accurately reflect the staff time required to process various permit types, adopt new fees for new permit types, and clarify the existing fee descriptions.

Financial Implications: See report Contact: Alene Pearson, Planning and Development, (510) 981-7400

12. FY 2023 and FY 2024 Proposed Budget and Proposed Budget Public Hearing #1

From: City Manager

Recommendation: Accept the FY 2023 and FY 2024 Proposed Biennial Budget for review and consideration by the City Council and final adoption on June 28, 2022 and conduct Public Hearing #1 on the FY 2023 and FY 2024 Proposed Budget. **Financial Implications:** See FY 2023 and FY 2024 Proposed Biennial Budget Contact: Sharon Friedrichsen, Budget Manager, (510) 981-7000

Action Calendar – New Business

13. Resolution Adopting the Resolution of Intention of Amendment to the Miscellaneous CalPERS Contract Pursuant to California Government Code 20516; Adopt First Ordinance Reading authorizing an amendment to the contract between the City Council of the City of Berkeley and the Board of Administration of the California Public Employees' Retirement System From: City Manager

Recommendation:

1. Adopt the Resolution of Intention in order to approve the amendment of the contract between the Board of Administration, California Public Employees' Retirement System and the City Council for the City of Berkeley pursuant to California Government Code 20516 to effectuate changes to the cost sharing agreement between the City and PEPRA members of Service Employee International Union, Local 1021 Maintenance and Clerical (SEIU MC), Public Employees Union Local 1 (Local 1), Community Services & Part-Time Recreation Leaders Associations Local 1021 (SEIU CSU/PTRLA), and the Unrepresented Employees Group.

2. Adopt first reading of an Ordinance amending the City's contract with CalPERS to effectuate changes to the cost sharing agreement between the City and PEPRA members of Service Employee International Union, Local 1021 Maintenance and Clerical (SEIU MC), Public Employees Union Local 1 (Local 1), Community Services & Part-Time Recreation Leaders Associations Local 1021 (SEIU CSU/PTRLA), and the Unrepresented Employees Group.

Council adopted Resolution #70,156 N.S.at its December 14, 2021, meeting authorizing the FY2021-22 amendment to the City's CalPERS Miscellaneous contract. Council must now pass another Resolution of Intention to approve the FY2022-23 contract amendment between the City and the Public Employees' Retirement System Board of Administration.

Financial Implications: See report.

Contact: Donald E. Ellison, Human Resources, (510) 981-6800

Action Calendar – New Business

14. Proposal to Allocate Revenues Generated by the Transient Occupancy Tax in the Waterfront Area to the Marina Fund to Avoid Insolvency, Rebuild its Fund Balance and to Stabilize its Finances (Reviewed by the Budget & Finance Committee)

From: Parks and Waterfront Commission

Recommendation: That Council adopt a Resolution adopting a policy that all Transient Occupancy Taxes (TOT hotel tax) generated at the Berkeley Waterfront be allocated to the City's Marina Enterprise Fund. All other property, sales, utility users, and parking taxes; as well as business license and franchise fees, would continue to be allocated to the City's General Fund.

Policy Committee Recommendation: On April 28, 2022, the Budget & Finance Policy Committee took the following action: forward the item to Council with a qualified positive recommendation to consider as part of the budget process including the following amendments 1. that Public Works consider including trash pick-up at the Marina in the 218 process; 2. that the Marina Fund be excluded from road work repairs within the larger marina territory; and 3. that \$1.5M be allocated from the General Fund to the Marina Fund for operating expenses in 2024.

Financial Implications: See report

Contact: Roger Miller, Commission Secretary, (510) 981-6700

Council Action Items

15. Revisions to Section 311.6 Warrantless Searches of Individuals on Supervised Release Search Conditions of the Berkeley Police Department Law Enforcement Services Manual (Reviewed by the Public Safety Committee) From: Councilmember Droste (Author), Councilmember Taplin (Author) Recommendation: Revise Section 311.6 Warrantless Searches of Individuals on Supervised Release Search Conditions of the Berkeley Police Department (BPD) Law Enforcement Services Manual to enable officers of the Berkeley Police Department to conduct detentions and warrantless searches individuals on parole/probation consistent with and supportive of the provisions in the probationer's/parolee's release conditions.

Policy Committee Recommendation: Send the item to the City Council with a qualified positive recommendation, as revised by the committee and subject to legal review. Section 311.6 was revised to read: In accordance with California law, individuals on probation, parole, Post Release Community Supervision, or other supervised release status may be subject to warrantless search as a condition of their probation. Officers shall only conduct probation or parole searches to further a legitimate law enforcement or rehabilitative purpose. Searches shall not be conducted in an arbitrary, capricious, or harassing fashion. In the conduct of all such detentions and searches, officers shall consciously avoid the application of bias, shall not use such detentions or searches as a means to harass or annoy, and shall not conduct such detentions and searches in a manner that targets or is discriminatory toward any protected class.

Financial Implications: See report

Contact: Lori Droste, Councilmember, District 8, (510) 981-7180

Action Calendar – Policy Committee Track Items

16. Regulation of Autonomous Vehicles

From: Councilmember Taplin (Author)

Recommendation: Refer to the City Attorney the assessment of the legal abilities and opportunities for the City Council to regulate the operation, sale, and testing of autonomous vehicles (AVs) within the City of Berkeley and report to the Facilities, Infrastructure, Transportation, Environment and Sustainability Committee (FITES) on all findings.

Financial Implications: Staff time Contact: Terry Taplin, Councilmember, District 2, (510) 981-7120

Information Reports

17. Mental Health Commission Annual Report 2021-2022 From: Mental Health Commission Contact: Jamie Works-Wright, Commission Secretary, (510) 981-5400

Public Comment – Items Not Listed on the Agenda

Adjournment

NOTICE CONCERNING YOUR LEGAL RIGHTS: If you object to a decision by the City Council to approve or deny a use permit or variance for a project the following requirements and restrictions apply: 1) No lawsuit challenging a City decision to deny (Code Civ. Proc. §1094.6(b)) or approve (Gov. Code 65009(c)(5)) a use permit or variance may be filed more than 90 days after the date the Notice of Decision of the action of the City Council is mailed. Any lawsuit not filed within that 90-day period will be barred. 2) In any lawsuit that may be filed against a City Council decision to approve or deny a use permit or variance, the issues and evidence will be limited to those raised by you or someone else, orally or in writing, at a public hearing or prior to the close of the last public hearing on the project.

Archived indexed video streams are available at: <u>https://berkeleyca.gov/your-government/city-council/city-council-agendas</u>. Channel 33 rebroadcasts the following Wednesday at 9:00 a.m. and Sunday at 9:00 a.m.

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То:	Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council	
From:	Jenny Wong, City Auditor 沅	
Subject:	Berkeley's Financial Condition (FY 2012 – FY 2021): Pension Liabilities a Infrastructure Need Attention	

RECOMMENDATION

We recommend City Council request that the City Manager report back by November 2022, and every six months thereafter, regarding the status of our audit recommendations until reported fully implemented by the City Manager and Finance Department. They have agreed to our findings and recommendations. Please see our report for their complete response.

FISCAL IMPACTS OF RECOMMENDATION

The audit recommendations are intended to build on the City's financial strengths and address the risks identified in the report. If the City does not implement the recommendations, unfunded pension liabilities and infrastructure needs will continue to grow and may put pressure on other spending priorities in the future. The City may also be less prepared for unforeseen economic challenges if it does not assess the risk of the reserves, and ensure that enterprise funds can balance and avoid recurring shortfalls. Additionally, the City may overlook important considerations in determining a manageable level of debt if it does not update its debt policy.

CURRENT SITUATION AND ITS EFFECTS

We used various financial indicators to analyze the City's financial condition between FY 2012 and FY 2021. While the City's near-term financial outlook was mostly positive, the financial indicators related to the City's long-term outlook revealed some challenges.

Near-Term

- **Revenues and Expenses:** The City's revenues have increased since FY 2012 and outpaced expenses most years. Governmental activities expenses exceeded revenues in FY 2020 due to the economic impacts of COVID-19, but the City took balancing measures to address the revenue shortfall in FY 2021.
- **Demographic and Economic Indicators:** Indicators related to the economic stability of the Berkeley community, including assessed value of property and personal income per capita, showed sustained strength over the audit period.
- Net Position, Liquidity, and Reserves: The City's net position has been negative due to unfunded pension and other post-employment benefit (OPEB) liabilities. The City maintained a strong liquidity ratio despite setting aside funds in the Stability and Catastrophic reserves. While the reserves helped address the shortfall caused by the pandemic, without a risk assessment of the reserves and plan for how to replenish them, the City may be less prepared for unforeseen economic challenges. Most enterprise funds have met the City's

Berkeley's Financial Condition: Pension Liabilities and Infrastructure Need Attention

requirement to balance since FY 2016, but the City does not have a policy outlining the target fund balance necessary for the funds to balance and avoid recurring annual shortfalls.

Long-Term

- Long-Term Debt (excluding pension and OPEB): Long-term liabilities have increased, but compared to benchmark cities, Berkeley's long-term liabilities per resident are in the middle range. General obligation bond debt has remained low compared to total taxable assessed property value, but general obligation debt per resident has increased and the City's debt policy does not have robust criteria to assess its debt capacity.
- **Pension and OPEB Liabilities:** Berkeley's unfunded liabilities for retiree benefits continue to pose a financial risk to the City. The City established a Section 115 Trust to pre-fund pension obligations, but has consistently fallen short of the annual contribution goal. Without a plan to ensure sufficient funding of the Section 115 Trust, the City may not be prepared to make its required CalPERS contributions.
- **Capital Assets:** The City is facing a reported \$1.2 billion unfunded capital and deferred maintenance need as of FY 2021. Without a funding plan to reduce these needs, the City cannot address the current problem or prevent future unfunded capital needs.

BACKGROUND

This audit provides Berkeley residents, businesses, city management, and public officials with a high-level overview of the City's financial condition over 10 fiscal years. By broadening the scope of financial reporting to incorporate long-term financial trends, financial condition analysis can introduce long-term considerations into the budgeting process, clarify the City's fiscal strengths and weaknesses, and help highlight financial risks that the City needs to address.

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Our office manages and stores audit workpapers and other documents electronically to significantly reduce our use of paper and ink. Our audit recommendation to implement a funding plan to reduce the City's unfunded capital and deferred maintenance needs could also support more resilient and sustainable infrastructure and help advance the Vision 2050 effort.

RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION

Implementing our recommendations will help the City address its unfunded capital and deferred maintenance needs and unfunded pension liabilities. Our recommendations will also help the City prepare for unforeseen economic challenges by assessing the risk of the reserves, and ensure that enterprise funds can balance and avoid recurring shortfalls. Additionally, our recommendation to update the City's debt policy will strengthen the City's ability to assess its general obligation debt capacity.

CONTACT PERSON

Jenny Wong, City Auditor, City Auditor's Office, 510-981-6750

Attachment: Audit Report: Berkeley's Financial Condition (FY 2012 – FY 2021): Pension Liabilities and Infrastructure Need Attention

Audit Report May 5, 2022

Berkeley's Financial Condition (FY 2012-FY 2021): Pension Liabilities and Infrastructure Need Attention





BERKELEY CITY AUDITOR

Jenny Wong, City Auditor Caitlin Palmer, Senior Auditor Pauline Miller, Auditor I

Promoting transparency and accountability in Berkeley government 23

Berkeley's Financial Condition (FY 2012-FY 2021): Pension Liabilities and Infrastructure Need Attention

Report Highlights

Themes & Findings

Overall, Berkeley's near-term financial position is strong. However, the financial indicators related to the City's long-term outlook reveal some challenges that need to be addressed.

Near-Term

Revenues and Expenses: Since Fiscal Year (FY) 2012, revenues have grown and exceeded expenses in eight of the last ten fiscal years. Although expenses exceeded revenues in FY 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the City took budgetary actions to address the revenue shortfall.

Demographic and Economic Indicators: The Berkeley community showed sustained economic health overall. The taxable assessed value of property and personal income of Berkeley residents increased since FY 2012.

Net Position, Liquidity, and Reserves: The City has maintained a strong liquidity ratio, though the City's net position has been negative due to unfunded pension and other postemployment benefit (OPEB) liabilities. The City established the Stability and Catastrophic Reserves, and used a portion of those reserves to cover the General Fund deficit caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. All of the City's enterprise funds have experienced at least one annual shortfall over the past five years.

Long-Term

Long-Term Debt and Liabilities: Berkeley's long-term liabilities have increased since FY 2012, but compared to benchmark cities, Berkeley's long-term liabilities per resident are in the middle range. General obligation bond debt per resident has increased. Berkeley's general obligation bond debt has remained low compared to total taxable assessed property value, but the City's debt policy does not have robust criteria to assess debt capacity.

Net Pension and Other Post-Employment Benefits

Liabilities: Like other California cities, Berkeley's unfunded liabilities for retiree benefits continue to pose a financial risk to the City. The California State Auditor considers Berkeley's pension funding ratio to be high risk. The City started setting aside resources dedicated to prefunding pension obligations in a Section 115 Trust, but has not met its annual contribution goals.

Continued on next page.

May 5, 2022

Objective

Our objective was to assess Berkeley's financial condition using indicators for the following categories:

- 1. Revenues and Expenses
- 2. Demographic and Economic Indicators
- 3. Net Position, Liquidity, and Reserves
- 4. Long-Term Debt and Liabilities
- 5. Net Pension and Other Post-Employment Benefit (OPEB) Liabilities
- 6. Capital Assets

Why This Audit Is Important

Financial condition analysis simplifies complex financial information to make it more accessible. By incorporating longterm financial trends, financial condition analysis can introduce long -term considerations into the budgeting process, clarify the City's fiscal strengths and weaknesses, and help highlight financial risks that the City needs to address. This audit is especially relevant as the COVID-19 pandemic has underscored the importance of financial flexibility. During fiscal year 2021, the City faced a \$40 million General Fund deficit and made difficult decisions to balance the budget.

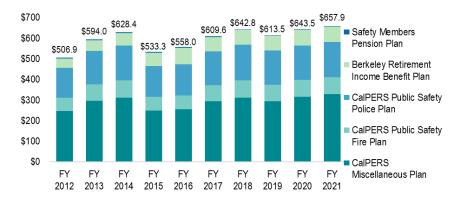


For the full report, visit: https://berkeleyca.gov/your-government/city-audits

Report Highlights

Themes & Findings

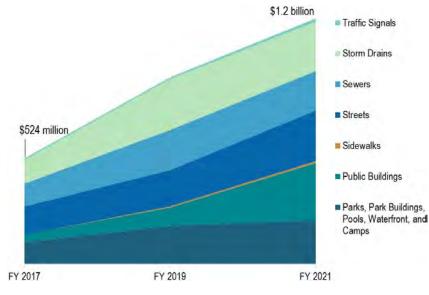
Net Pension Liability Per Plan (in millions, adjusted for inflation)



Source: Department of Finance data

Capital Assets: The City's underinvestment in infrastructure has led to a reported \$1.2 billion unfunded capital and deferred maintenance need. Without sufficient investment now, these liabilities will continue to grow.

Unfunded Capital and Deferred Maintenance Needs FY 2017 to FY 2021 (adjusted for inflation)



Source: Berkeley's unfunded liability reports

Recommendations

To better prepare the City for unforeseen economic challenges, we recommend that the City Manager complete the risk assessment required by the City's reserves policy as scheduled and propose a plan to City Council to replenish the reserves.

To ensure the City's enterprise funds can balance and avoid recurring annual shortfalls, we recommend the City Manager assess the appropriate fund balance for each of the City's enterprise funds, report findings to the City Council, and explore financial policy options to manage enterprise fund balances.

To strengthen the City's debt management, we recommend that the Finance Department update the Debt Management Policy.

To maximize the benefit of the Section 115 Trust for prefunding pension obligations, we recommend that the City Manager present a plan for adoption by the City Council to assure sufficient contributions to the Trust.

To address rising costs for unmet capital needs, we recommend that the City Manager collaborate with the Department of Public Works to implement a funding plan aimed at reducing the City's unfunded capital and deferred maintenance needs and ensuring regular maintenance of city assets to prevent excessive deferred maintenance costs in the future.



For the full report, visit: https://berkelevca.gov/vour-government/city-audits

May 5, 2022

Table of Contents

Introduction	1
Background	3
Revenues and Expenses	5
Demographic and Economic Indicators	11
Net Position, Liquidity, and Reserves	14
Long-Term Debt and Liabilities	21
Net Pension and Other Post-Employment Benefit (OPEB) Liabilities	28
Capital Assets	33
Recommendations and Management Response	37
Methodology and Statement of Compliance	39
Appendix I. Enterprise Funds	44

Introduction

This audit provides Berkeley residents, businesses, city management, and public officials with a highlevel overview of the City's long-term financial condition over 10 fiscal years (FY), from FY 2012 to FY 2021. By broadening the scope of financial reporting to incorporate long-term financial trends, financial condition analysis can introduce long-term considerations into the budgeting process, clarify the City's fiscal strengths and weaknesses, and help highlight financial risks that the City needs to address. This report is designed to be easy to understand for readers without a background in finance.

Overall, Berkeley's near-term financial outlook is strong. However, in the long term, Berkeley faces difficult decisions related to future costs for employee pensions, other post-employment benefits **(OPEB), and capital assets. Due to Berkeley's strong n**ear-term financial condition, the City was able to address recent unexpected declines in revenues. In coming years, it will be important for the City to balance its near-term needs and long-term financial obligations.

Throughout the report, we compared some of Berkeley's financial indicators to other California cities with similar characteristics. Across almost all financial indicators that we benchmarked to peer cities, Berkeley is not an outlier and ranks at or near the middle of the range.

Objective, Scope, and Methodology

Our objective was to assess Berkeley's financial condition using financial indicators for the following categories:

- 1. Revenues and Expenses
- 2. Demographic and Economic Indicators
- 3. Net Position, Liquidity, and Reserves
- 4. Long-Term Debt and Liabilities
- 5. Unfunded Pension and Other Post-Employment Benefit (OPEB) Liabilities
- 6. Capital Assets

To meet our objective, we relied mainly on data from **Berkeley's Annual Comprehensive Financial** Reports (ACFRs).¹ For some indicators, we also analyzed other sources of city financial data. Where appropriate, we adjusted financial indicators for inflation using the Bay Area Consumer Price Index calculated by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics to express values in 2021 dollars. We note where our findings **are adjusted for inflation. We examined Berkeley's financial data for the past** 10 fiscal years, from FY 2012 to FY 2021, except for a few indicators for which data was only available for limited years.

We used financial indicators included in the International City/County Management Association's (ICMA) *Evaluating Financial Condition* handbook for local governments. Additionally, we used one indicator developed by the California State Auditor's Office for their Fiscal Health of California Cities dashboard² as well as indicators used by peer cities in their financial condition audits. We do not provide an in-depth analysis of causes and impact, but we point out areas of financial risk for the City to evaluate further.

To better understand how some of Berkeley's financial indicators compared to peer cities, we benchmarked to California cities with some similar economic and social factors such as population, general fund expenditures per resident, services provided, and presence of a large university. We selected Davis, Long Beach, Oakland, Pasadena, Santa Clara, and Santa Monica because these cities are similar to Berkeley across one or more criteria. Due to variation in availability of comparison cities' FY 2021 ACFRs, we used FY 2020 data for the comparisons.

For more information on our methodology and data reliability assessment, see page 39.

¹ Berkeley's Annual Comprehensive Financial Reports are available on the Department of Finance website: <u>https://berkeleyca.gov/your-government/financial-information/financial-reports-and-policies</u>

² Fiscal Health of California Cities: <u>https://www.auditor.ca.gov/local_high_risk/dashboard-csa</u>

Background

According to the **ICMA**, a government's financial condition broadly refers to its ability to finance its services on an ongoing basis. Financial condition also refers to a government's ability to maintain current service levels, withstand unexpected economic downturns, and meet the changing needs of residents.

This audit considers Berkeley's many unique characteristics. Berkeley has the highest population density of any city in the East Bay. Berkeley's economy is shaped by the presence of the University of California, Berkeley campus, the high assessed value of property, relatively high personal income per capita, and a diverse tax base. The City provides residents a full range of services beyond those offered by most similarly-sized cities in California. The City offers its own public safety services; sanitation, sewer, and waste management services; parks, recreation, and the Berkeley Marina; health, housing, and community services, including city-funded health clinics and mental health services; animal control; public improvements; planning and zoning; general and administrative services; and library services. Berkeley is also a relatively older city and faces inherent challenges with aging infrastructure.

Financial Reporting Terms

Governmental and Business-Type Activities. *Governmental activities* are government functions that are supported mostly by taxes and intergovernmental revenues. Governmental activities fund city operations serving all Berkeley residents, including general government, public safety, transportation, community development, and culture and leisure. *Business-type activities* are the programs that operate like businesses, and are intended to cover all or a significant portion of their costs with user fees and charges for service. Examples of business-type activities include the Berkeley Marina, Zero Waste services, and the Permit Service Center. These services are supported by enterprise funds established to finance and account for the operation and maintenance of business-type activities. This audit report discusses business-type activities but mainly focuses on governmental activities.

Governmental Funds. For financial reporting purposes, most of the City's basic services are reported in its various governmental funds. The *General Fund* is the largest of all governmental funds and is the **City's primary operating fund which pays for general services provided by the City. Other governmental** funds include the General Grants Fund, the Library Fund, and the Capital Improvement Fund that are designated for specific purposes.

Financial Policies

City Council has developed guidelines to inform the budgeting process, and the Department of Finance has developed citywide financial management policies. An in-**depth analysis of the City's compliance** with fiscal policies was outside of the scope of this audit.

Council Guidelines:

- 1. Focusing on the long-term fiscal health of the City by adopting a two-year budget and conducting multi-year planning;
- 2. Building a prudent reserve;
- 3. Developing long-term strategies to reduce unfunded liabilities;
- 4. Controlling labor costs while minimizing layoffs;
- 5. Allocating one-time revenue for one-time expenses;
- 6. Requiring enterprise and grant funds to balance and new programs to pay for themselves;
- 7. Requiring new revenue or expenditure reductions along with any new expenditure;
- 8. Using Transfer Tax in excess of \$12.5 million as one-**time revenue for the City's capital** infrastructure needs;
- 9. As the General Fund subsidy to the Safety Members Pension Fund declines over the next several years, using the amount of the annual decrease to help fund the new Police Employee Retiree Health Plan; and
- 10. Allocating short-term rental tax revenues exceeding the amount needed to pay for staffing to the Affordable Housing Trust Fund (66.7 percent) and the Civic Arts Grant Fund (33.3 percent).

Citywide Financial Management Policies:³

- 1. Investment Policy: Pooled Cash and Investment Policy
- 2. Investment Policy: Retiree Medical Plan Trust Funds
- 3. Debt Management and Disclosure Policy
- 4. General Fund Reserve Policy
- 5. With regard to spending, the City's policy is to spend restricted fund balances before spending unrestricted fund balances. This refers to expenditures incurred for which both restricted and unrestricted funds are available, and excludes cases in which a city ordinance or resolution specifies the fund balance.

³ The City's policies related to investment, Retiree Medical Plan Trust funds, reserves, and debt management are available on the Finance Department's webpage: <u>https://berkeleyca.gov/your-government/financial-information/financial-reports-and-policies</u>

Revenues and Expenses

Revenues

Revenues refer to money available for appropriation during the fiscal year, including the money the City receives over the course of the year (new revenues) and balances carried over from prior years. **Revenues determine the City's capacity to provide services. Ide**ally, revenues should come from stable and diverse sources, and should grow at the same rate or faster than inflation and expenses.

Where do revenues for Berkeley's governmental activities come from?

Taxes make up the majority of revenues used to fund governmental activities. In FY 2021, the largest source of revenues was property taxes. State and local taxes were the second largest source (Figure 1). **Some of the City's tax revenues are set by other jurisdictions, which limits the City's ability to increase** those taxes. For example, the City receives only 32.6 percent of Real Property Tax revenues collected by Alameda County. The rest is distributed between the county, schools, and special districts.

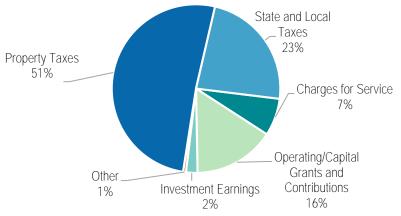


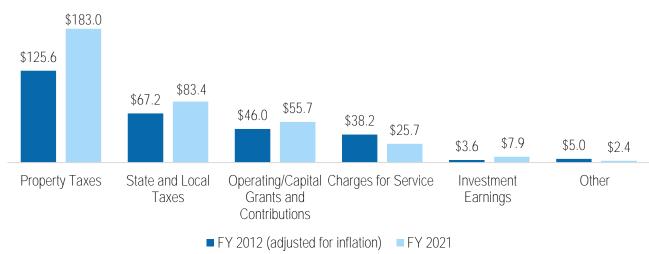
Figure 1. Revenues for Governmental Activities by Source, FY 2021

Note: "Other" includes revenues from contributions not restricted to specific programs, revenues (or losses) from the gain or loss on the sale of capital assets, miscellaneous revenues, and revenues from other unrestricted state subventions.

Source: Berkeley FY 2021 ACFR

Of all revenue streams, revenues from property taxes grew the most between FY 2012 and FY 2021, adjusted for inflation (Figure 2). Revenues from charges for services declined the most between FY 2012 and FY 2021.

Figure 2. Revenues for Governmental Activities by Source (in millions, adjusted for inflation)

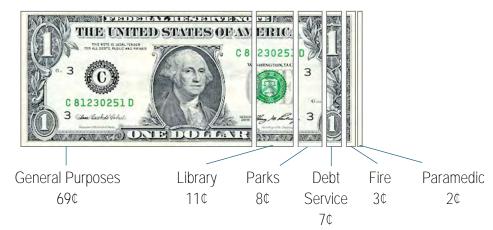


Note: "Other" includes revenues from contributions not restricted to specific programs, revenues (or losses) from the gain or loss on the sale of capital assets, miscellaneous revenues, and revenues from other unrestricted state subventions.

Source: Berkeley ACFRs

For every dollar of property tax revenue the City received in FY 2021, a portion was designated to general purposes, library services, city parks, debt service for voter-approved bond measures,⁴ fire department services, and paramedic services (Figure 3).

Figure 3. Breakdown of Berkeley's Property Tax Revenues, FY 2021



Note: Figure 3 represents the portion of property taxes the City received, and does not account for taxes allocated to other jurisdictions.

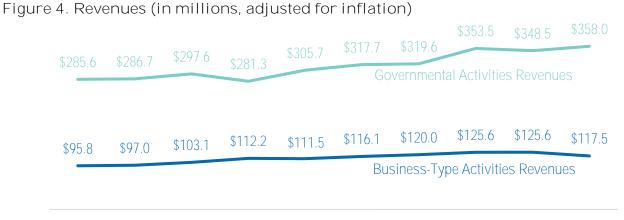
Source: Berkeley FY 2021 ACFR

⁴ Bond measures include Measure FF, Measure M, Measure T1, Measure O, and Refunding Bonds.

	Page 12 of 50
Revenues and Expenses	Berkeley's Financial Condition (FY 2012 - FY 2021)

Governmental activities revenues increased by 25 percent.

When adjusted for inflation, governmental activities revenues increased by 25 percent, from \$285.6 million in FY 2012 to \$358.0 million in FY 2021. Business-type revenues increased by 23 percent, from **\$95.8 million to \$117.5 million (Figure 4). The City's total revenues** grew by 25 percent.



FY 2012 FY 2013 FY 2014 FY 2015 FY 2016 FY 2017 FY 2018 FY 2019 FY 2020 FY 2021

Source: Berkeley ACFRs

According to ICMA, as the population of a city increases, revenues should grow proportionately, resulting in near constant revenues per resident over time. A decline in revenues per resident would **suggest that the City is unable to maintain service levels using existing revenues, but Berkeley's** governmental activities revenues per resident have increased by 23 percent since FY 2012, adjusted for inflation.

Compared to benchmark cities, Berkeley's governmental activities revenues per resident were in the middle of the range at \$2,756 per resident (Figure 5).

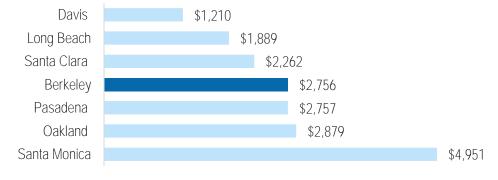


Figure 5. Revenues for Governmental Activities per Resident, FY 2020

Source: Cities' FY 2020 ACFRs

UC Berkeley has provided economic stability and revenue.

Berkeley is home to the main campus of the University of California (UC Berkeley), which provides a high degree of economic stability for the City. During the audit period, UC Berkeley brought an average of about 40,000 students to Berkeley each year. It was also one of the City's largest employers, employing an average of about 14,000 people each year. UC Berkeley students, employees, and visitors contribute to the local economy, though the COVID-19 pandemic caused UC Berkeley to temporarily stop in-person classes. Additionally, UC Berkeley has spurred growth in the technology and biotechnology sectors, which contribute to the diversity of the City's economy and helped lessen the economic impacts of the pandemic. The university presence also generates expenses for the City of Berkeley. In 2021, UC Berkeley agreed to pay the City \$82.6 million over 16 years to support city expenses, including fire and other city services.

Expenses

Expenses refer to money the City records as spent each year. Expenses are a rough measure of the City's service output. Generally, the more services a city provides, the greater the city's expenses. Expense growth rates are a critical measurement of a city's ability to operate within its revenue constraints.

What does Berkeley spend on governmental activities?

In FY 2021, public safety, culture and recreation, and health and welfare represented the City's largest expenses by function (Figure 6).

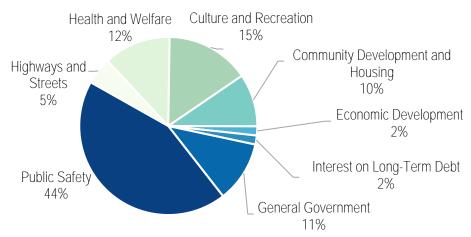


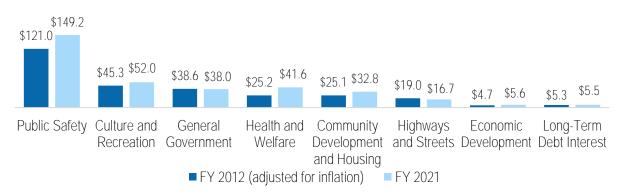
Figure 6. Expenses for Governmental Activities by Function, FY 2021

Source: Berkeley FY 2021 ACFR

The largest increase in spending for governmental activities was for public safety.

Between FY 2012 and FY 2021, the city functions with the largest increases in spending were public safety and health and welfare, when adjusted for inflation. Conversely, spending on highways and streets and general government decreased (Figure 7).

Figure 7. Expenses for Governmental Activities by Function (in millions, adjusted for inflation)

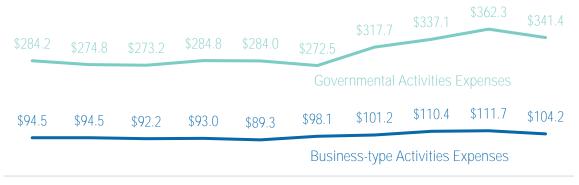


Source: Berkeley ACFRs

Governmental activities expenses increased by 20 percent.

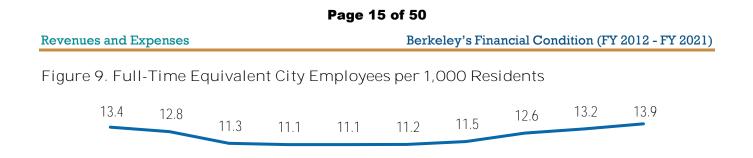
Between FY 2012 and FY 2021, governmental activities expenses increased by 20 percent from \$284.2 million to \$341.4 million, adjusted for inflation. Expenses for business-type activities increased by 10 percent from \$94.5 million to \$104.2 million (Figure 8). The City's total expenses grew by 18 percent.

Figure 8. Expenses (in millions, adjusted for inflation)



FY 2012 FY 2013 FY 2014 FY 2015 FY 2016 FY 2017 FY 2018 FY 2019 FY 2020 FY 2021 Source: Berkeley ACFRs

According to ICMA, because personnel costs **are a major portion of a local government's operating** budget, tracking changes in the number of employees per capita is a good way to measure changes in costs. Between FY 2012 and FY 2021, the number of full-time equivalent employees per 1,000 residents increased slightly from 13.4 to 13.9, as shown in Figure 9.



FY 2012 FY 2013 FY 2014 FY 2015 FY 2016 FY 2017 FY 2018 FY 2019 FY 2020 FY 2021 Source: Berkeley FY 2021 ACFR

The City's governmental activities revenues generally outpaced expenses.

According to ICMA, it is important to track whether governmental expenses grow faster than revenues to ensure that the City is able to fund all of its programs and services at the current level. Between FY 2012 and FY 2021, revenues for governmental activities exceeded expenses eight out of ten years (Figure 10).

Figure 10. Governmental Activities Revenues and Expenses (in millions, adjusted for inflation)



FY 2012 FY 2013 FY 2014 FY 2015 FY 2016 FY 2017 FY 2018 FY 2019 FY 2020 FY 2021 Source: Berkeley ACFRs

Governmental activities expenses exceeded revenues by the greatest amount in FY 2020, when the City issued the COVID-19 Risk Reduction Order. Expenses related to governmental activities exceeded diminished revenues by \$13.7 million, adjusted for inflation. To address the revenue shortfall in FY 2021, the City took a number of actions including a hiring freeze, delaying spending on capital, reducing non-personnel expenditures, drawing on emergency reserves, reducing transfers to internal service funds, and suspending the Council policy to allocate Property Transfer Tax revenues in excess of \$12.5 million to the Capital Improvement Fund.

Demographic and Economic Indicators

Demographic and economic factors such as population, personal income, and taxable assessed property **values reflect the strength of the City's tax base and residents' overall ability to contribute to city** revenues through taxes. Similarly, the unemployment rate sheds light on the local economy and the strength of the City's revenue base. These factors also affect the types of city services the community needs.

Population

For the most part, Berkeley's population increased during the audit period. However, in fiscal years 2020 and 2021, the population declined (Figure 11). This decrease coincided with the COVID-19 pandemic and may be due to temporary relocation of students or other Berkeley residents.

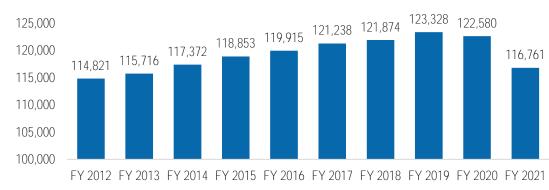


Figure 11. Population

Source: Berkeley FY 2021 ACFR

The City's Unemployment rate improved in FY 2021.

The City's unemployment rate reflects changes in personal income, which affect the community's ability to generate tax revenues. Berkeley's unemployment rate declined from 9.0 percent in FY 2012 following the 2007-2009 recession to 3.1 percent in FY 2019. By FY 2020, the City's unemployment rate increased to 13.5 percent. This spike in unemployment is due to the COVID-19 pandemic beginning in March 2020 and risk reduction orders that limited economic activity. Unemployment is expected to decrease as the economy recovers. According to the California Employment Development Department (EDD), Berkeley's unemployment rate in June 2021 was 5.5 percent, a sign of economic recovery. For comparison, the Oakland-Hayward-Berkeley metropolitan area unemployment rate as of June 2021 was 6.8 percent.

Personal income per resident has grown since FY 2012.

Personal income per resident is a key component of a City's financial condition because it is a measure of a community's ability to pay taxes. Between FY 2012 and FY 2021, the average personal income of Berkeley residents increased 11 percent from \$45,794 per resident to \$50,619 per resident, adjusted for inflation.

In FY 2020, Berkeley's personal income per resident was higher than all but one benchmark city (Figure 12).

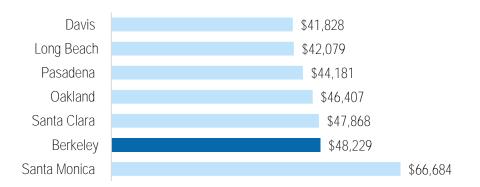


Figure 12. Personal Income per Resident, FY 2020

Note: Oakland's 2020 ACFR uses a personal income figure based on the San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward Metropolitan Statistical Area. We used the most recent census data available to estimate Oakland's personal income per resident.

Source: Cities' FY 2020 ACFRs, Santa Monica FY 2021 ACFR, U.S. Census Bureau

Property values have been a strong and growing source of city revenues.

Property values are integral to Berkeley's overall financial health. Growth in taxable assessed property

value corresponds to growth in property tax revenues because property taxes are based on a percentage of the assessed value of property.

Berkeley has benefited from growing taxable assessed property values. Between FY 2012 and FY 2021, the assessed value of taxable property in Berkeley increased by 32 percent, from \$16.2 billion to \$21.3 billion, adjusted for inflation (Figure 13).

Figure 13. Total Taxable Assessed Property Value (in billions, adjusted for inflation)



Source: Berkeley FY 2021 ACFR

Berkeley's taxable assessed property values did not decrease during the 2007-2009 recession nor the COVID-19 pandemic, which suggests that Berkeley's taxable assessed property values have been generally less affected by economic downturns than some other cities. Additionally, Berkeley has a high collection rate for property taxes. Between FY 2012 and FY 2021, the collection rate for taxes levied on property fluctuated between 97 percent and 99 percent.

Net Position, Liquidity, and Reserves

Net position measures the difference between the City's assets (what it owns) and its liabilities (what it owes). Net position reflects a government's financial condition at a point in time, and can be thought of as the City's remaining resources after its debts are accounted for.

Liquidity measures a government's ability to balance its budget and pay its bills on time. It generally refers to the City's cash position, which includes cash on hand and in the bank, as well as other assets that can easily be converted into cash. Liquidity tells us about the City's ability to pay its short-term obligations, while net position represents a longer-term view of the City's financial condition because it includes assets not easily converted into cash. These concepts are connected because declining or low liquidity, or a cash shortage, may be the first sign that a government has overextended itself in the long run.

Reserves are funds set aside for future use and are built through the accumulation of operating surpluses. Strong reserves allow cities to weather economic downturns more effectively, manage the consequences of outside agency actions that may result in revenue reductions, and address unexpected emergencies like natural disasters and other catastrophic events such as pandemics.

The City's net position related to governmental activities has been negative due to unfunded liabilities.

Between FY 2012 and FY 2021, Berkeley's net position related to governmental activities changed from \$311.7 million to -\$101.7 million, adjusted for inflation (Figure 14). In FY 2015, a change in Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) standards required government entities to report the total long-term cost of pension benefits as a liability in their annual financial reports. In FY 2018, another change in GASB accounting standards required government entities to also report the total long-term cost of other post-employment benefits (OPEB) as a liability in their annual financial reports. As a result of these changes in standards, Berkeley's reported net position declined significantly in those years.

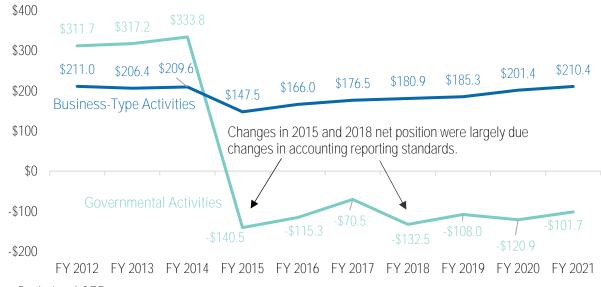


Figure 14. Net Position (in millions, adjusted for inflation)

Source: Berkeley ACFRs

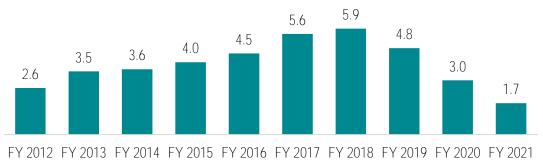
The accounting standards that changed in fiscal years 2015 and 2018 did not materially alter the City's financial condition. Rather, the City started including its pension and OPEB liabilities in its net position calculations in the ACFR. The City's net position will likely remain negative in coming years if the City's unfunded pension and OPEB liabilities continue to grow. Pension and OPEB liabilities are covered in more depth starting on page 28.

Berkeley's liquidity ratio is strong, but has declined since FY 2018.

The *liquidity ratio*, otherwise known as cash position, measures the City's ability to pay its short-term obligations. According to ICMA, the ratio is calculated by dividing cash and short-term investments (assets that can be easily converted to cash) by current liabilities (short-term obligations). A liquidity ratio of greater than one would indicate that cash and short-term investments exceed current liabilities. A ratio of one or less than one would be considered a cause for concern, particularly if this trend persists for more than three years.

Overall, Berkeley's liquidity ratio has remained positive from FY 2012 to FY 2021. Berkeley's liquidity ratio more than doubled from FY 2012 to FY 2018, then began to decline, from 5.9 in FY 2018 to 1.7 in FY 2021 (Figure 15).

Figure 15. Liquidity Ratio of Current Assets to Current Liabilities



Source: Berkeley ACFRs

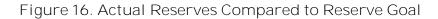
According to the Department of Finance, the recent decline in the liquidity ratio is partly due to setting aside funds for reserves and a recent influx of federal funding. The City established reserves in FY 2017, which restricted a portion of funds and reduced the amount of available cash. Additionally, in FY 2021, the City received \$33.3 million in federal aid through the American Rescue Plan, which was accounted for as an unearned revenue liability.

While the decrease in the liquidity ratio since FY 2017 suggests that Berkeley's capacity to pay its bills in the short-term has declined over time, the liquidity ratio does not capture all of the funds the City has to pay its bills.

The COVID-19 pandemic slowed the City's progress toward its 2027 reserve funding goal.

In FY 2017, the City created the Catastrophic Reserve and the Stability Reserve following a city audit of the General Fund reserve policy. The Catastrophic Reserve is intended to support General Fund operations in the event of a public emergency defined as extreme, one-time events, such as an earthquake, fire, flood, civil unrest, terrorist attack, public health emergencies, and pandemics. The Stability Reserve is intended to help the City maintain services and reduce financial risks associated with unexpected revenue shortfalls during a single fiscal year or prolonged period of recession.

Based on current trends, the City is not on track to meet the reserve balance goal of 30 percent of **General Fund revenues by FY 2027 as set by the City's reserve policy. As shown in Figure 16, the City** was meeting its reserve goals in FY 2017 through FY 2019. However, the City fell off track in FY 2020 because it borrowed from both reserves to balance a General Fund deficit caused by the impact of COVID-19 on city revenues.





Note: The graph does not represent the policy's intermediate goal of 16.7 percent because the purpose is to show a possible path from the start of the reserves to the long-term goal.

Source: Year-End Results and First Quarter Budget Update Reports

To cover the General Fund deficit, the City borrowed \$6.9 million from the Stability Reserve and \$4.5 million from the Catastrophic Reserve. The City repaid \$3.3 million dollars in FY 2021. The City does not currently have a plan for how to meet its FY 2027 reserve goal.

The General Fund reserve policy states that City Council may consider increasing or lowering the level of reserves based on a risk assessment to be updated at least every five years. Since the reserves were established in FY 2017, the first risk assessment would be due in FY 2022.

All of the City's enterprise funds faced at least one annual shortfall between FY 2016 and FY 2021.

Business-**type activities include the City's enterprise funds**. *Enterprise funds* are funds that the City uses to account for the operation and maintenance of facilities and services, and are mainly supported by user charges.

The City's budgets provide summaries of fund balances for all enterprise funds except for Building Purchases and Management.⁵ The City Council's current policy states that enterprise funds are required to balance. Fund balances are the net of expenditures and revenues. For a fund to be considered balanced, revenues should be equal to or greater than expenditures.

⁵ Ending fund balances for fiscal years 2016 through 2020 reflect actuals, while the ending fund balance for FY 2021 reflects the adopted budget amount from the FY 2022 budget.

This section presents an overview of summaries from city budgets. A detailed analysis of individual

enterprise funds was outside of the scope of this audit. For an overview of the City's enterprise funds, see Appendix I.

The Permit Service Center Fund has faced annual shortfalls in three of the most recent six years (Table 1). The fund's recovery will depend on economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic.

Table 1. Permit Service Center Fund Balance, FY 2016 - FY 2021

	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
Beginning Balance	\$12,617,224	\$11,233,859	\$11,516,323	\$12,777,977	\$12,643,651	\$15,398,407
Ending Balance	\$11,233,859	\$11,516,329	\$12,777,853	\$12,643,651	\$15,398,407	\$12,070,511
Surplus/(Shortfall)	(\$1,383,365)	\$282,470	\$1,261,530	(\$134,326)	\$2,754,756	(\$3,327,896)
Source: Berkeley's budgets						

The Sanitary Sewer Fund has faced annual shortfalls in two of the most recent six years (Table 2). Factors that contribute to depressed revenues include drought conditions and water conservation efforts. Additionally, the upcoming Sanitary Sewer Master Plan will determine if future rate increases are needed.

Table 2. Sanitary Sewer Fund Balance, FY 2016 - FY 2021

	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
Beginning Balance	\$7,897,389	\$5,309,962	\$9,203,590	\$13,203,977	\$26,027,896	\$25,918,159
Ending Balance	\$5,309,962	\$9,203,575	\$13,203,975	\$26,027,896	\$25,918,159	\$29,898,141
Surplus/(Shortfall)	(\$2,587,427)	\$3,893,613	\$4,000,385	\$12,823,919	(\$109,737)	\$3,979,982
Source: Berkeley's budgets						

Source: Berkeley's budgets

The Zero Waste Fund faced one annual shortfall in FY 2021 (Table 3). A rate study is in progress to determine if increases are needed moving forward.

Table 3, Zero Waste Fund Balance, FY 2016 - FY 2021

	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
Beginning Balance	\$5,566,976	\$11,403,226	\$13,664,122	\$17,677,642	\$20,079,053	\$24,358,287
Ending Balance	\$11,403,226	\$13,677,397	\$17,677,654	\$20,079,053	\$24,358,287	\$22,996,702
Surplus/(Shortfall)	\$5,836,250	\$2,274,171	\$4,013,532	\$2,401,411	\$4,279,234	(\$1,361,585)
Source: Berkeley's budgets						

The Parking Meter Fund has faced annual shortfalls in two of the most recent six years (Table 4). The pandemic had an immediate and severe impact on parking meter revenues. Fund recovery will depend on the length of the pandemic and economic recovery.

Table 4. Parking Meter Fund Balance, FY 2016 - FY 2021

	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
Beginning Balance	\$5,241,583	\$5,379,078	\$5,683,946	\$3,270,420	\$4,990,946	\$3,208,091
Ending Balance	\$5,379,078	\$5,683,942	\$3,270,432	\$4,990,946	\$3,208,091	\$4,629,330
Surplus/(Shortfall)	\$137,495	\$304,864	(\$2,413,514)	\$1,720,526	(\$1,782,855)	\$1,421,239
Source: Berkeley's budgets						

The Marina Fund faced annual shortfalls in three of the most recent six years (Table 5). The COVID-19 pandemic significantly worsened the fund's revenue outlook, as lease revenues from hotel, restaurant, and commercial tenants greatly decreased.

Table 5. Marina Fund Balance, FY 2016 - FY 2021

	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
Beginning Balance	\$2,709,368	\$3,640,031	\$3,998,848	\$3,058,152	\$3,503,847	\$3,151,777
Ending Balance	\$3,640,031	\$3,999,406	\$3,058,161	\$3,503,847	\$3,151,777	\$2,597,486
Surplus/(Shortfall)	\$930,663	\$359,375	(\$940,687)	\$445,695	(\$352,070)	(\$554,291)
Source: Berkeley's budgets						

The Off-Street Parking Fund faced annual shortfalls in two of the three most recent years (Table 6). The Center Street garage reopened in FY 2019 after two years of construction and was subsequently impacted by revenues losses associated with the pandemic. Fund recovery will depend on the length of the pandemic and economic recovery.

Table 6. Off-Street Parking Fund Balance, FY 2016 - FY 2021

	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
Beginning Balance	missing	missing	missing	\$9,342,477	\$2,235,776	(\$1,215,101)
Ending Balance	missing	missing	missing	\$2,235,776	(\$1,215,101)	(\$106,157)
Surplus/(Shortfall)	missing	missing	missing	(\$7,106,701)	(\$3,450,877)	\$1,108,944
Source: Berkeley's budgets						

Source: Berkeley's budgets

In fiscal years 2020 and 2021, the Off-Street Parking Fund was unable to balance, as reflected in the negative ending fund balance (Table 6). According to the Budget Office, if a shortfall exists, revenues can be supplemented with the existing fund balance, and if funds are unable to balance, they become a General Fund liability. The Budget Office stated that they work with departments that manage enterprise funds during the budget process and throughout the year to ensure the funds do not face recurring shortfalls. However, the City does not have a policy outlining the target fund balance necessary to balance enterprise funds and avoid recurring annual shortfalls. Without targets, it is difficult to assess the financial condition of each enterprise fund.

Recommendations

- 1.1 To better prepare the City for unforeseen economic challenges, we recommend that the City Manager complete the risk **assessment required by the City's reserve policy as scheduled** and propose to the City Council a plan to replenish the Stability and Catastrophic Reserves based on the results of the assessment. This may include revising the funding goal for 2027 to align with the City's financial reality and projected risk level.
- 1.2 To ensure the City's enterprise funds can balance and avoid recurring annual shortfalls, we recommend the City Manager assess the appropriate fund balance for each of the City's enterprise funds, report findings to the City Council and explore financial policy options to manage enterprise fund balances.

Long-Term Debt and Liabilities

Not Including Pension and Other Post-Employment Benefit Liabilities

Why do local governments take on long-term debt?

Debt financing can be a reasonable strategy for local governments, as it allows cities to borrow to pay for large infrastructure initiatives. Additionally, since infrastructure like streets and public buildings are used over multiple decades, borrowing spreads the cost burden over time so that taxpayers who will benefit from the asset now and in the future can help pay for it.

While financing projects through debt spreads costs over time, it commits the City to pay fixed debt service⁶ costs for many years. Decisions around debt also affect the Berkeley community. Debt impacts homeowners and businesses who pay the cost of debt through taxes on property and renters who may face higher rents passed down as a result of increased taxes on property. Like many financial decisions local governments make, issuing long-term debt requires a careful review of tradeoffs. For Berkeley, unfunded capital and deferred maintenance needs are an important consideration, as deferred investments in infrastructure assets can mean higher costs down the line.

What are long-term liabilities?

An accounting *liability* is an obligation to make a payment in the future as a result of a past event. Long-term liabilities include debts, in addition to other long-term obligations like accrued vacation and **sick leave, accrued workers' compensation claims and judgments, and accrued public liability c**laims and judgments. Long-term liabilities can include unfunded pension and other post-employment benefits (OPEB), but they are not included in this section and instead covered in depth on page 28.

Between FY 2012 and FY 2021, the City's total long-term liabilities (excluding pension and OPEB) increased from \$197.5 million to \$270.0 million, adjusted for inflation (Figure 17).

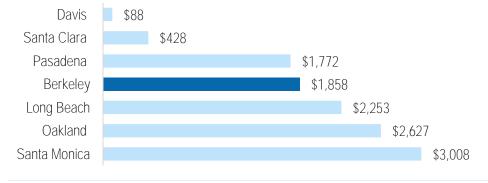
⁶ Debt service is the set of payments including principal and interest that is required to be made through the life of the debt.

Figure 17. Governmental Activities Long-Term Liabilities (in millions, adjusted for inflation)



Compared to **benchmark cities**, **Berkeley is not an outlier**. **Cities' total long**-term liabilities for **governmental activities ranged from \$88 per resident to \$3,008 per resident in FY 2020**. **Berkeley's** long-term liabilities were in the middle of that range at \$1,858 per resident (Figure 18).

Figure 18. Governmental Activities Long-Term Liabilities per Resident, FY 2020

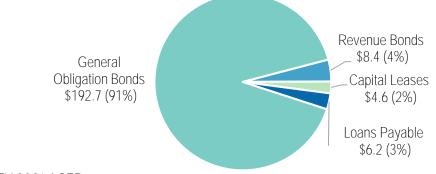


Source: Cities' FY 2020 ACFRs

Debt by Type

The City has a variety of debt instruments used primarily to finance acquisition and construction of capital facilities projects and equipment needs. Ninety-one percent of Berkeley's debt comes from general obligation bonds (Figure 19). These are bond measures that must have at least two-thirds voter approval to pass. The City's current general obligation bonds include Measure T1, a loan to fund infrastructure and facilities; Measure M, a loan to fund street paving and greening infrastructure projects; and Measure O, a loan to fund low income housing. The remaining nine percent of Berkeley's debt comes from revenue bonds, capital leases, and loans payable (Figure 19).

Figure 19. Governmental Activities Debt by Type, FY 2021



Source: Berkeley FY 2021 ACFR

Berkeley's general obligation bond ratings have been consistently favorable and improved in FY 2019.

The City's overall debt standing is reflected in its strong bond ratings. Bond ratings issued by credit agencies are a measure of the certainty that the City will pay all interest and principal owed to investors. The higher the bond rating, the lower the cost of borrowing; the lower the cost of borrowing, the more savings the City can pass on to taxpayers. The City's general obligation bond ratings from Standard and Poor's remained at its second highest rating of AA+ over the audit period. The City's general obligation bond ratings from Moody's were Aa2, the third highest bond rating offered by Moody's, before they increased to Aa1 in FY 2019 (Table 7).

Table 7. Berkeley's General Obligation Bond Ratings

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
S&P's Rating	AA+									
Moody's Rating	Aa2	Aa1	Aa1	Aa1						

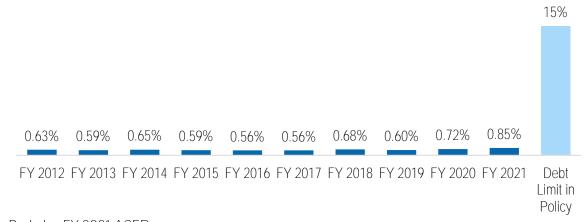
Source: Berkeley ACFRs

The City's general obligation bond debt remained under one percent of taxable assessed property value.

In 2017, Berkeley established a debt policy that sets a debt capacity limit for its general obligation bonds at 15 percent of taxable assessed value of property. Over the audit period, the City's general obligation bond debt has remained below one percent of taxable assessed property value (Figure 20), which is significantly lower than the City's current threshold of 15 percent.

23

Figure 20. General Obligation Bond Debt as a Proportion of Taxable Assessed Property Value



Source: Berkeley FY 2021 ACFR

General obligation bond debt per resident has grown but payments for existing debt will peak in FY 2024.

Another way to track the burden of a City's debt is through the change in debt per resident over time. Most of Berkeley's bonded debt comes from general obligation bonds. General obligation bond debt is repaid through taxes on property.

Since FY 2012, Berkeley voters have passed three general obligation bonds authorizing the City to borrow a total of \$265 million. Of that authorized \$265 million, the City currently has \$117 million in unissued debt for Measure T1 and Measure O that it plans to issue in the coming years, which will be **added to the City's total debt**.

Between FY 2012 and FY 2021, the City's general obligation bond debt per resident increased from \$893 to \$1,559 per resident, adjusted for inflation (Table 8).

Fiscal Year	bligation Debt per Resident	Debt Issued	Bond Measure
2012	\$ 893		
2013	\$ 830		
2014	\$ 920	\$ 15,000,000	Measure M
2015	\$ 850		
2016	\$ 832	\$ 15,000,000	Measure M
2017	\$ 848	\$ 35,000,000	Measure T1
2018	\$ 1,043		
2019	\$ 951		
2020	\$ 1,203	\$ 38,000,000	Measure O
2021	\$ 1,559	\$ 45,000,000	Measure T1

Table 8. Outstanding General Obligation Debt per Resident (adjusted for inflation)

Note: This figure does not include the \$117 million authorized by voters but not yet issued by the City. Source: Berkeley FY 2021 ACFR, Department of Finance data

According to projections in the FY 2021 ACFR, the amount of debt service for existing debt will peak in 2024 and decline until it is paid off in 2052 (Table 9). Residents of Berkeley also face debt obligations from other jurisdictions not administered by the City, including three current general obligation bonds issued by the Berkeley Unified School District.

Table 9. Remaining Scheduled Debt Service on Outstanding General Obligation Debt (in millions)

Fiscal Year	Scheduled Debt Service	Fiscal Year	Scheduled Debt Service
2022	\$10.8	2038	\$9.2
2023	\$12.5	2039	\$8.8
2024	\$12.7	2040	\$8.8
2025	\$11.8	2041	\$7.4
2026	\$11.8	2042	\$7.4
2027	\$11.8	2043	\$7.5
2028	\$11.8	2044	\$7.5
2029	\$10.9	2045	\$6.6
2030	\$9.7	2046	\$6.6
2031	\$9.2	2047	\$6.6
2032	\$9.2	2048	\$5.7
2033	\$9.2	2049	\$4.0
2034	\$9.2	2050	\$4.0
2035	\$9.2	2051	\$4.0
2036	\$9.2	2052	\$2.0
2037	\$9.2		

Note: This table represents a snapshot of the City's debt service payments based on the amount of general obligation bond debt in FY 2021. This table does not include the \$117 million in authorized general obligation bonds that the City plans to issue by 2026.

Source: Berkeley FY 2021 ACFR

According to the Finance Director, the City is planning to issue an additional \$40 million in Measure O bonds in FY 2022. Once the City has issued this amount, the City will have a remaining balance of \$77 million in unissued bond funds from Measure O and Measure T1. The City plans to issue this remaining authorized amount between FY 2024 and FY 2026. This additional debt will affect the amount of general obligation bond debt per resident and the schedule of future debt service payments.

The City's limit for general obligation bond debt is set at 15 percent of total assessed property value.

As of FY 2021, the estimated total taxable assessed value of property in Berkeley was \$21.3 billion. Since the City sets its threshold for general obligation bond debt at 15 percent of assessed property value, the most recent general obligation bond debt limit was \$3.2 billion dollars. Based on the current policy, the City is permitted to borrow a remaining \$3.0 billion dollars in addition to its current debt.

Page 32 of 50

Long-Term Debt and Liabilities

According to the Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA), appropriate debt limits can have a positive impact on bond ratings, especially if they are adhered to over time. GFOA states that limits on debt can be set according to debt per capita, debt to personal income, debt to taxable property value, and debt service payments as a proportion of general fund revenues or expenditures. In its 2021 general obligation rating report, Standard and **Poor's noted the City has a basic debt policy that includes some quantitative limits but does not include robust quantitative measures or benchmarks. While Berkeley's policy does consider the ratio of debt to taxable assessed value of property, it does not evaluate any additional factors used by some other cities to assess their debt capacity. For example, the City of Santa Monica's general obligation debt limit is based on two of GFOA's measures of affordability: debt per** capita and debt as a percentage of assessed property value (Santa Monica sets this threshold at 10 percent). If Berkeley does not consider more robust quantitative metrics to assess its general obligation debt important considerations in determining a manageable level of debt.

Recommendations

2.1 To strengthen the City's debt management, we recommend that the Finance Department update the Debt Management Policy. The Finance Department may consider revising its current general obligation bond threshold of 15 percent of assessed property value or **building upon the City's existing general obligation bond debt limit by considering** additional debt capacity factors such as debt per capita, debt to personal income, and/or debt service payments as a proportion of General Fund revenues.

Net Pension and Other Post-Employment Benefit (OPEB) Liabilities

What is a net pension or OPEB liability?

Berkeley contributes to various employee retirement benefit plans including the California Public Employees Retirement System (CalPERS). These benefits are earned by employees each year to be paid out after they retire. If the estimated cost of benefits exceeds the value of the assets that have been set aside to pay for those benefits, a net pension or net OPEB liability exists. The *net pension liability* or *net OPEB liability* **as reported in the City's financial documents is the unfunded portion of the City's total** pension or OPEB liability, also referred to as an unfunded liability.

Pension and OPEB contributions can place significant pressure on a city's budget. Additionally, some factors, such as yearly required contributions for CalPERS plans are set by CalPERS and are outside the City's control, posing a widespread challenge for California cities. Cities that do not have substantial funds set aside today will likely face impacts to their credit rating and have to make higher contributions to plans later, which could limit funding for other priorities.

The City's total unfunded liability for pension and OPEB commitments increased.

In total, the City's unfunded liability for pension benefits and OPEB grew by 36 percent, from \$567.4 million in FY 2012 to \$773.1 million in FY 2021, adjusted for inflation (Figure 21).

Figure 21. Combined Net Pension and OPEB Liabilities (in millions, adjusted for inflation)

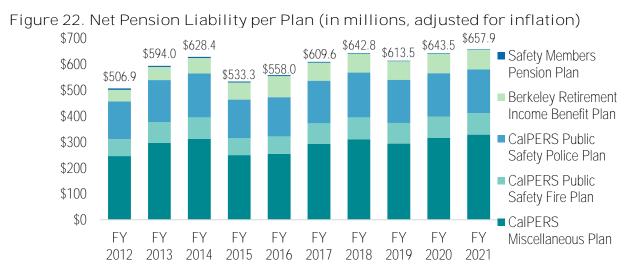


Further, the City's 2021 report on unfunded liability obligations and unfunded infrastructure needs (unfunded liability report) states that the City will face an estimated \$42 million increase in pension costs over the next ten years.

Net Pension Liability

Berkeley has five defined benefit retirement plans. *Defined benefit retirement plans* include funds set aside over time by employees and their employer, and employees are guaranteed a certain amount of income upon retirement. Berkeley's three plans administered through the CaIPERS are the Miscellaneous Plan, the Public Safety Fire Plan, and the Public Safety Police Plan. Berkeley also has two older city-sponsored plans that are closed to new members and being phased out: the Berkeley Retirement Income Benefit Plan⁷ and Safety Members Pension Plan.⁸

Between FY 2012 and FY 2021, the City's total net pension liability grew by 30 percent, from \$506.9 million to \$657.9 million, adjusted for inflation (Figure 22).



Source: Department of Finance data

Decisions made by the CalPERS Board between FY 2012 and FY 2021 increased the City's net pension liability and Berkeley's required pension contribution amount. These included CalPERS ramping up required pension funding rates to improve cities' chances of fully funding their plans within 30 years, as well as adopting new assumptions related to longer retiree lifespans and returns on investments.

⁷ The Berkeley Retirement Income Benefit Plan is a single-employer defined benefit pension plan offered to police employees with CaIPERS pensions who retired with at least ten years of service on or after July 1, 1989 and before September 19, 2012. As of June 30, 2021, there were 147 remaining active employees covered by the plan.
⁸ The Safety Members Pension Fund is a single-employer defined benefit pension plan for fire and police officers that retired before March 1973. As of June 30, 2020, there were eight remaining participants in the plan.

Net OPEB Liability

In addition to pensions, the City has unfunded liabilities related to *other post-employment benefits (OPEB)*, or earned compensation other than pensions provided to employees when they retire. In Berkeley, OPEB refers to retiree healthcare coverage.

Berkeley's net OPEB liability grew 91 percent between FY 2012 and FY 2021, from \$60.4 million to \$115.1 million, adjusted for inflation (Figure 23). According to the Director of Finance, Berkeley has paid less than its actuarially determined contributions for all of its OPEB plans since FY 2012.

Figure 23. Net OPEB Liability (in millions, adjusted for inflation)



Source: Department of Finance data

The California State Auditor considers Berkeley's pension funded ratio to be high risk.

The pension *funded ratio* compares the City's pension plan assets to its accrued pension liabilities. A funded ratio of 100 percent indicates that a city has set aside enough assets to pay for all pension benefits earned by its employees. If a city does not set aside adequate assets to fund its pension liability, its required contributions may become costlier in the future, which could impact its spending priorities down the line.

Based on the California State Auditor's assessment, Berkeley's pension funded ratio was considered high risk from FY 2017 to FY 2020, the years for which the California State Auditor has assessed this metric (Table 10).

Page 36 of 50

Table 10. Be	Table 10. Berkeley's Funded Ratio Risk Level, FY 2017 - FY 2020					
Risk	Value of Pension Assets Compared to Accrued Pension Liabilities	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020		
High	0-70%	67%	67%	67%	66%	
Moderate	71-80%					
Low	81-100%					

Source: California State Auditor's Financial Health Dashboard

The funded ratio of benchmark cities ranged from 63 percent to 78 percent in FY 2020. The funded ratio of Berkeley's pension plans fell in the middle of that range at 66 percent (Figure 24).

Figure 24. Funded Ratio of Pension Plans, FY 2020



Source: California State Auditor's Financial Health Dashboard

The City has taken steps to increase pension funding.

Following a city audit of unfunded liabilities,⁹ the City established an IRS Section 115 Trust Fund (Trust) in FY 2018 to help pre-fund its pension obligations. The Trust acts as a rainy-day fund that allows the City to set aside resources restricted for payment of pension obligations and is intended to prepare for and partially offset increases in contributions in the coming years.¹⁰

When the City established the Trust in 2018, the City already had some funds set aside for employee retirement benefits, so there was a starting balance of \$3.8 million. The City's actuary indicated that the City should be investing a minimum of \$4.0 million in the Trust annually. In FY 2018, the City's target contribution was \$4.0 million. In FY 2019, the target contribution increased to \$5.5 million. The City

⁹ Employee Benefits: Tough Decisions Ahead: <u>https://berkeleyca.gov/sites/default/files/2022-01/2010-11-</u> 16 Item 13 Employee Benefits Tough Decisions Ahead-Auditor%281%29.pdf

¹⁰ According to the 2021 Unfunded Liabilities Report, employer contributions for the City's three CalPERS pension plans fluctuate from year to year based on an annual actuarial valuation performed by CaIPERS. The rate CaIPERS comes up with is the estimated amount necessary to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability.

has made contributions to the Trust on a yearly basis since FY 2018, but has fallen short of its goals (Table 11).

Fiscal Year	Actual Contribution	Target Contribution	Difference
2018	\$150,058	\$4,000,000	(\$3,849,942)
2019	\$5,246,508	\$5,500,000	(\$253,492)
2020	\$1,398,416	\$5,500,000	(\$4,101,584)
2021	\$1,470,134	\$5,500,000	(\$4,029,866)

Table 11. Contributions to the Section 115 Trust, FY 2018 - FY 2021

Source: Office of Budget and Fiscal Management data, Department of Finance data

As of FY 2021, the Section 115 Trust balance was \$12.1 million. The City is currently evaluating opportunities to invest more into the Trust, including by raising the Property Transfer Tax baseline by \$2.5 million and allocating those funds to the Trust, and allocating savings generated by prefunding CaIPERS plans to the Trust.

Recommendations

3.1 To maximize the benefit of the Section 115 Trust, we recommend that the City Manager present a plan for adoption by the City Council to assure sufficient contributions to the Trust. This may include taking the steps proposed by the Budget and Finance Committee to increase contributions to the trust. It may also include a strategy to ensure that the City is able to meet its yearly contribution goals, such as allocating contributions at the beginning of the budget cycle.

Capital Assets

How do the City's capital assets impact its financial condition?

Capital assets are assets that are used in city operations and have a life that extends beyond a single financial reporting period. Berkeley owns a wide range of capital assets, including public buildings, streets,¹¹ **sidewalks, sewers and storm drains, traffic signals, and parking infrastructure. The City's** responsibility for managing capital assets requires considerable resources and ongoing attention. As a relatively older city, Berkeley faces added challenges related to aging infrastructure. The City publishes a Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) that identifies anticipated financial needs over a five-year timeframe. **However, the City's ability to fund the CIP is limited by its total available resources.**¹²

If a city does not address regular maintenance on its capital assets, it can face deferred maintenance costs down the line. Addressing capital assets once their condition has severely deteriorated is often more expensive than regular preventative care or maintenance. According to the Metropolitan Transportation Commission, regular maintenance of roads is five to ten times cheaper than allowing roads to fail and then paying for the necessary rehabilitation (Figure 25).

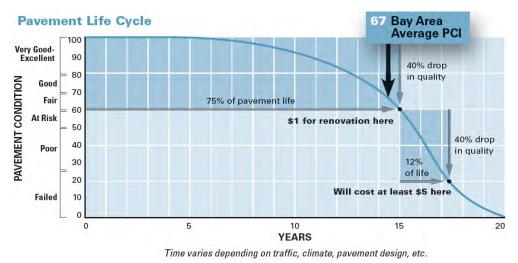


Figure 25. Pavement Maintenance Costs

Source: Metropolitan Transportation Commission Pothole Report III 2018

¹¹ This includes streets and roads as defined in the City's FY 2017-FY 2021 reports on unfunded liability obligations and unfunded infrastructure needs.

¹² Funding sources for the Capital Improvement Plan include: the General Fund, special revenue funds, Measure T1, enterprise funds such as Zero Waste, the Marina, Sanitary/Sewer, Clean Storm Water, and Parking Meter; internal service funds such as the Equipment Replacement Fund; and federal, state and local funds and grants.

One way to track the status of capital assets is to examine growth in unfunded capital needs related to improving the condition of current assets and building or acquiring new assets. Similar to unfunded pension and OPEB liabilities, unfunded capital and deferred maintenance needs refer to the gap **between the funding needs and the funds available to address those needs. The City's level of unfunded** capital and deferred maintenance needs reflect the adequacy of the City's investment in this area over time. Without regular maintenance, the City accumulates large deferred maintenance costs required to improve the condition of its assets.

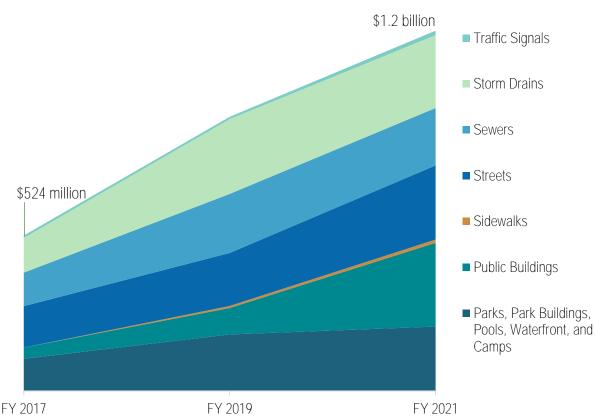
In FY 2012, the City Council adopted a resolution requiring the City Manager to develop and publish a biennial report of current liabilities and projections of future liabilities. The following section provides an overview of the City's reporting on unfunded capital and deferred maintenance needs.

The City reported \$1.2 billion in unfunded capital and deferred maintenance needs in FY 2021.

Berkeley's unfunded capital and deferred maintenance needs¹³ are growing. According to the City's unfunded liability reports, since FY 2017, these costs have grown from \$524 million to \$1.2 billion, adjusted for inflation (Figure 26). The Department of Public Works has stated that the estimated \$1.2 billion in current capital and deferred maintenance needs is an undercount, as many city priorities are not included in that figure. Since FY 2017, the greatest increase in capital and deferred maintenance needs has been for public buildings, which has increased by nearly 648 percent, from \$37.8 million to \$282.3 million when adjusted for inflation.

¹³ Capital and deferred maintenance needs refer to a broad range of necessary activities, including investment in new capital assets, improving existing capital assets, replacing existing capital assets, and repairing existing capital assets.

Figure 26. Unfunded Capital and Deferred Maintenance Needs, FY 2017 - FY 2021 (adjusted for inflation)



Note: The figure includes data from FY 2017 to FY 2021 because comprehensive data was not available prior to FY 2017. We did not include IT-related assets due to incomplete data, but these costs would not significantly change the capital and deferred maintenance needs outlook. Unfunded needs for sidewalks are included in the figure, but were only included as a separate asset category in the 2019 and 2021 reports. City staff update these estimates regularly.

Source: Berkeley's unfunded liability reports

According to the City's 2021 unfunded liability report, the key drivers of this growth in capital and

deferred maintenance needs are aging infrastructure and limited resources allocated toward infrastructure. According to the Director of Public Works, other factors include new state mandates and **surging material costs during the pandemic, and the \$1.2 billion figure also reflects the City's efforts to** more comprehensively assess all of its assets. More recently, the City deferred some spending on capital to offset the FY 2021 budget shortfall due to COVID-19. Although Berkeley voters have passed a number of infrastructure bonds detailed in the long-term debt section, Measures M, T1, and O were steps in the right direction, yet insufficient to meet the growing risk. As noted in our 2020 streets audit, Measure M funding was lower than the unfunded need previously estimated by the City Auditor. As a result, the condition of Berkeley streets remained at risk, and the funds did not reverse the growing trend of unmet street infrastructure needs.

The rapid rise in Berkeley's unfunded capital asset needs suggests that the City has not allocated enough funding to adequately maintain key capital assets like public buildings, streets, and sidewalks. This trend presents a serious risk to the City's long-term financial health if these needs continue to grow. The City's streets in particular are projected to deteriorate further without a significant investment, leading to higher costs later.

In addition to rapid cost escalation, as capital and deferred maintenance needs grow, it may become more difficult for the City to balance providing services and paying for capital assets, especially if important infrastructure cannot function as intended. While a deeper analysis of the condition of the **City's capital assets and the factors that have contributed to the size of capital needs was outside of the** scope of this audit, there is more detailed information about the current status, causes, and potential **effects related to the City's streets in our 2020 streets audit.**¹⁴

The City is planning to take steps towards addressing the unfunded capital needs. One of the City's

Vision 2050¹⁵ strategies to support more resilient and sustainable infrastructure will focus on addressing inadequate funding of infrastructure by introducing a new revenue source.¹⁶ In FY 2022, the City Council provided direction on the development of a significant revenue measure or measures focused on infrastructure, including streets and affordable housing. The Public Works Department is **conducting community outreach to explore opportunities for revenue measures to offset the City's** unfunded capital and maintenance needs.¹⁷

Recommendations

4.1 To address rising costs for unmet capital needs, we recommend that the City Manager collaborate with the Department of Public Works to implement a funding plan aimed at 1) reducing the City's unfunded capital and deferred maintenance needs, and 2) ensuring regular maintenance of city assets to prevent excessive deferred maintenance costs in the future. This may include prioritizing capital assets that generate the highest deferred maintenance costs.

¹⁴ Rocky Road: Berkeley Streets at Risk and Significantly Underfunded:

https://berkeleyca.gov/sites/default/files/2022-01/Rocky-Road-Berkeley-Streets-at-Risk-and-Significantly-Underfunded.pdf

¹⁵ According to the 2018 voter information guide, Vision 2050 is a 30-year plan to ensure that the City has a long-range plan to achieve a more resilient and sustainable infrastructure system.

¹⁶ See the staff report from January 2022: <u>https://berkeleyca.gov/sites/default/files/city-council-meetings/2022-</u> <u>01-20%20Worksession%20Agenda%20-%20Council.pdf</u>

¹⁷ The City is considering an infrastructure bond, a parcel tax, or a sales tax.

Recommendations and Management Response

1.1 To better prepare the City for unforeseen economic challenges, we recommend that the City Manager complete the risk assessment required by the City's reserve policy as scheduled and propose to the City Council a plan to replenish the Stability and Catastrophic Reserves based on the results of the assessment. This may include revising the funding goal for 2027 to align with the City's financial reality and projected risk level.

Management Response: Agree

Proposed Implementation Plan: The result of the assessment should drive the policy change if there is a need for it. Replenishing reserves should always be a top priority of both management and the City Council.

Proposed Implementation Date: January 1, 2023

1.2 To ensure the City's enterprise funds can balance and avoid recurring annual shortfalls, we recommend the City Manager assess the appropriate fund balance or reserve level for each of the City's enterprise funds, report findings to the City Council and explore reserve policy options for the enterprise funds.

Management Response: Agree

Proposed Implementation Plan: The City Manager, with collaboration with other departments including Public Works, PRW, Police, Planning, Finance, etc., will research and draft fund balance policies for department-managed enterprise funds. Departments will also look to operationalize the costing of the services so that the enterprises can recoup the cost of the services provided. Proposed Implementation Date: September 30, 2022

2.1 To strengthen the City's debt management, we recommend that the Finance Department update the Debt Management Policy. The Finance Department may consider revising its current general obligation bond threshold of 15 percent of assessed property value or building upon the City's existing general obligation bond debt limit by considering additional debt capacity factors such as debt per capita, debt to personal income, and/or debt service payments as a proportion of General Fund revenues.

Management Response: Agree

Proposed Implementation Plan: The Finance Department will stress test the City's debt threshold and come up with a more appropriate yardstick for determining capacity. The City has hired GFOA to review its debt capacity. The result of that study will be instrumental in determining the appropriate debt threshold. Proposed Implementation Date: September 30, 2022

3.1 To maximize the benefit of the Section 115 Trust, we recommend that the City Manager present a plan for adoption by the City Council to assure sufficient contributions to the Trust. This may include taking the steps proposed by the Budget and Finance Committee to increase contributions to the trust. It may also include a strategy to ensure that the City is able to meet its yearly contribution goals, such as allocating contributions at the beginning of the budget cycle.

Management Response: Agree Proposed Implementation Plan: Complete a long-term funding plan that can be **integrated in the City's budgetary process on an annual basis. The** strategies should focus on sustainable funding mechanisms. Proposed Implementation Date: August 31, 2022

4.1 To address rising costs for unmet capital needs, we recommend that the City Manager collaborate with the Department of Public Works to implement a funding plan aimed at 1) reducing the City's unfunded capital and deferred maintenance needs, and 2) ensuring regular maintenance of city assets to prevent excessive deferred maintenance costs in the future. This may include prioritizing capital assets that generate the highest deferred maintenance costs.

Management Response: Agree

Proposed Implementation Plan: Pursue/pass Vision 2050 revenue measures, commit existing funding resources towards priority capital maintenance needs, request in annual budgets an increase in baseline allocations to capital and deferred maintenance needs from the General Fund.

Proposed Implementation Date: Whether voters get the opportunity, and then approve, a November 2022 ballot measure or measures focused on infrastructure will drive future CIP development. Annual Capital Budgets would be adjusted in the midbiennial budget adjustment – adopted by June 30, 2023.

Methodology and Statement of Compliance

Methodology

We used financial indicators included in the International City/County Management Association's (ICMA) *Evaluating Financial Condition* handbook designed for local governments. Additionally, we used indicators developed by the California State Auditor's Office for their Fiscal Health of California Cities dashboard¹⁸ as well as indicators used by peer cities in their financial condition audits.

We compared Berkeley's financial data to other California cities that are similar across economic and social factors including population, general fund expenditures per resident, services provided, and presence of a large university. We selected Davis, Long Beach, Oakland, Pasadena, Santa Clara, and Santa Monica because these cities are most similar to Berkeley across these criteria. Where appropriate, we adjusted financial indicators for inflation using the Bay Area Consumer Price Index calculated by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics to express values in 2021 dollars.

To meet our objective, we reviewed the following:

- Berkeley's Annual Comprehensive Financial Reports (ACFRs)
- Budget Office reports (Unfunded Liability Obligations and Unfunded Infrastructure Needs reports, city budgets, and Year-End Results and First Quarter Budget Update reports)
- City Auditor reports on General Fund reserves, COVID-19, employee benefits, and streets
- City policies on reserves and debt management
- Santa Monica's policy on general obligation bond debt
- Council reports and presentations related to the City's finances and financial reporting
- Standard and Poor's 2021 General Obligation bond rating report
- Moody's 2021 Annual Comment Report

¹⁸ Fiscal Health of California Cities: <u>https://www.auditor.ca.gov/local_high_risk/dashboard-csa</u>

We also conducted interviews with:

- The Director of Finance
- Staff from the Office of Budget and Fiscal Management responsible for overseeing the City's budget and spending
- Public Works staff responsible for overseeing city spending on capital assets and financial management of Enterprise funds
- The City of Oakland Auditor's Office
- The California State Auditor's Office
- Staff at Standard & Poor's and Moody's credit rating agencies that prepared recent rating reports for Berkeley
- Staff at the City's external financial auditing firm Badawi and Associates

We analyzed financial data from the sources below. For all indicators we adjusted for inflation, we used the inflation factor as of June 2021 from the Consumer Price Index: San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward Table, 2011-2021, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Report Sections and Indicators	Sources
Revenues and Expenses	Revenue by Source
 Revenue by Source Property Tax Revenues Revenues (trends) Revenues per Resident 	 City of Berkeley FY 2012 and FY 2021 ACFRs, Government-wide Financial Statements, Statement of Activities Property Tax Revenues City of Berkeley FY 2021 ACFR, Government-wide Financial
UC Berkeley RevenuesRevenues per Resident	Statements, Statement of Activities Revenues (trends)
(Benchmark)Expenses by FunctionExpenses (trends)	 City of Berkeley FY 2012 – FY 2021 ACFRs, Government- wide Financial Statements, Statement of Activities Revenue per Resident
 Full-Time Equivalent Employees per 1,000 residents Revenues and Expenses (trends) 	 City of Berkeley FY 2012 – FY 2021 ACFRs, Government- wide Financial Statements, Statement of Activities; City of Berkeley 2021 ACFR, Statistical Section: Demographic and Economic Statistics
	UC Berkeley Revenues
	 University of California website; University of California Berkeley: Office of the Vice Chancellor website Revenue per Resident (benchmark)
	 City of Berkeley, Davis, Long Beach, Pasadena, Santa Clara, and Santa Monica FY 2020 ACFRs, Management's Discussion and Analysis – Statement of Activities Summary; Statistical Section: Demographic and Economic Statistics
	Expenses by Function
	 City of Berkeley FY 2012 and FY 2021 ACFRs, Government-wide Financial Statements, Statement of Activities
	Expenses (trends)
	 City of Berkeley FY 2012 – FY 2021 ACFRs, Government- wide Financial Statements, Statement of Activities

Repor	t Sections and Indicators	Sources
		Full-Time Equivalent Employees per 1,000 residents
		City of Berkeley FY 2021 ACFR, Statistical Section:
		Demographic and Economic Statistic; Statistical Section:
		Full-time Equivalent City Governmental Employees by
		Function/Program
		Revenues and Expenses (trends)
		City of Berkeley FY 2012 – FY 2021 ACFRs, Government-
		Wide Financial Statements, Statement of Activities
Demo	graphics	Population
		City of Berkeley FY 2021 ACFR, Statistical Section:
•	Population	Demographic and Economic Statistics
٠	Unemployment	Unemployment
٠	Personal Income per Resident	City of Berkeley FY 2020 ACFR, Statistical Section:
•	Personal Income per Resident	Demographic and Economic Statistics
	(Benchmark)	State of California Employment Development Department –
•	Assessed Property Value	Local Area Unemployment Statistics
		Personal Income per Resident
		City of Berkeley FY 2016, FY 2020, and FY 2021 ACFRs,
		Statistical Section: Demographic and Economic Statistics
		Personal Income per Resident (Benchmark)
		,
		City of Berkeley, Davis, Long Beach, Pasadena, and Santa Clara FY 2020 ACFRs, City of Santa Monica FY 2021
		ACFR, Statistical Section: Demographic and Economic
		Statistics
		• U.S. Census Bureau population estimates, July 1, 2019, City
		of Oakland
		Assessed Property Value
		City of Berkeley FY 2021 ACFR, Statistical Section:
		Assessed Value and Estimated Values of Taxable Property
Financial and Operating Position		Net Position
		 City of Berkeley FY 2012 - FY 2021 ACFRs, Government-
•	Net Position	Wide Financial Statements: Statement of Net Position
•	Liquidity Ratio	Liquidity Ratio
•	General Fund Reserves	City of Berkeley FY 2012 - FY 2021 ACFRs Government-
•	Enterprise Fund Balance	Wide Financial Statements: Statement of Net Position General Fund Reserves
		 City of Berkeley, Office of Budget and Fiscal Management, Year-End Results and First Quarter Budget Update Reports,
		FY 2017- FY 2021
		Enterprise Fund Balances
		City of Berkeley budgets: FY 2018 and FY 2019, FY 2020
		and FY 2021, and proposed FY 2022 budgets
Long-Term Debt		Governmental Activities Long-Term Liabilities
		• City of Berkeley FY 2012 – FY 2021 ACFRs, Notes to Basic
•	Governmental Activities Long-	Financial Statements: Governmental Activities Long-Term
	term Liabilities	Liabilities Summary
•	Governmental Activities Long-	Governmental Activities Long-Term Liabilities per Resident
	term Liabilities per Resident	(benchmark)
-	(Benchmark) Debt by Type	City of Berkeley, Davis, Long Beach, Pasadena, Santa
•	Bond Ratings	Clara, and Santa Monica FY 2020 ACFRs, Government-
-	General Obligation Bond debt	Wide Financial Statements: Statement of Net Position
•	General Obligation Donu debt	

Report Sections and Indicators	Sources
as a Proportion of Assessed Property Value	 Debt by Type City of Berkeley FY 2021 ACFR, Notes to Basic Financial
General Obligation Bond Debt per Resident	 City of Berkeley FY 2021 ACFR, Notes to Basic Financial Statements: Governmental Activities Long-Term Liabilities Summary
General Obligation Debt	Bond Ratings
Service	City of Berkeley FY 2012 - FY 2021 ACFRs, Introductory Section
	Standard and Poor's Ratings Guide; Moody's Rating
	Definitions General Obligation Bond Debt as a Proportion of Assessed Property Value
	 City of Berkeley FY 2021 ACFR, Statistical Section, Ratios of General Bonded Debt Outstanding; Statistical Section: Assessed Value and Estimated Values of Taxable Property City of Berkeley Debt Management and Disclosure Policy
	General Obligation Bond Debt per Resident
	 City of Berkeley FY 2021 ACFR, Statistical Section, Ratios of General Bonded Debt Outstanding; Statistical Section: Demographic and Economic Statistics
	 Department of Finance data on General Obligation bond issuance
	General Obligation Debt Service
	City of Berkeley FY 2021 ACFR, City of Berkeley General Obligation and General Fund Obligations Continuing Disclosure Annual Report Information
Unfunded Pension and OPEB	Combined Unfunded Pension and OPEB Liability
Liabilities	Department of Finance data Net Pension Liability
 Combined Unfunded Pension and OPEB Liability 	Department of Finance Data Net OPEB Liability
 Net Pension Liability Net OPEB Liability 	Department of Finance data
 Net OPEB Liability Funded Ratio Risk Level 	Funded Ratio Risk Level
Funded Ratio Risk Level	California State Auditor Financial Health Dashboard and risk level methodology
(Benchmark) Section 115 Trust Fund 	Funded Ratio Risk Level (Benchmark)
• Section 115 Trust Fund	California State Auditor Financial Health Dashboard Section 115 Trust Fund
	City of Berkeley, Office of Budget and Fiscal Management documentation of Section 115 goals; City of Berkeley, Department of Finance data on Section 115 contributions
Capital Assets	Pavement Maintenance Costs
Pavement Maintenance Costs	Metropolitan Transportation Commission, The Pothole
 Pavement Maintenance Costs Unfunded Capital and 	Report: Bay Area Roads at Risk, September 2018 Unfunded Capital and Deferred Maintenance Needs
Maintenance Need	City of Berkeley Unfunded Liability Reports (2017, 2019, 2021)

Throughout the report, we use the terms *expenses* and *expenditures*. Government-wide financial statements (including governmental and business-type activities) use the accrual basis of accounting and refer to expenses. The accrual basis of accounting reports revenues and expenses in the period in which the underlying event occurs, regardless of the timing of cash flows. This means that revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when the liability is incurred, instead of when cash is actually received or disbursed. Governmental fund financial statements (including the General Fund) use the modified accrual basis of accounting and refer to expenditures. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting and refer to expenditures. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting and refer to expenditures and expenditures are recorded when the liability is incurred, except for interest on long-term debt, judgments and claims, workers' compensation, and compensated absences, which are recorded when paid.

Risk Assessment and Internal Controls

We reviewed information for reasonableness and consistency, and we researched data that needed additional explanation. We did not, however, audit the accuracy of all source documents or the reliability of the data in computer-based systems. As nearly all financial information presented is from **the City's ACFRs, we relied on the work performed by the City's external financial auditors.**

We specifically assessed internal controls significant to the audit objectives. This included a review of selected policies and procedures, interviews with staff in the Department of Finance and the Budget Office, and reports on city finances and budget. In performing our work, we identified concerns that the City does not currently have a plan for how to meet its FY 2027 reserve funding goal, the debt **management policy does not have sufficient criteria to assess the City's debt capacity,** the City has not been meeting its Section 115 contribution goals, and the City does not yet have a plan to address its unfunded capital needs.

We performed a risk assessment of the City's financial condition within the context of our audit objectives. This included a review of selected policies and procedures, as well as interviews with subject matter experts and Department of Finance and the Budget Office staff.

Statement of Compliance

We conducted this performance audit in accordance with Generally Accepted Government Auditing Standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain sufficient, appropriate evidence to provide a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objectives. We believe that the evidence obtained provides a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objectives.

Appendix I. Enterprise Funds

Most of the City's Enterprise funds and activities are housed within the Department of Public Works, except for the Marina Fund which falls under the Parks, Recreation and Waterfront Department, and the Permit Service Center, which falls primarily under the Planning Department.

- 1. The Zero Waste Fund **uses fees for disposal of waste at the City's** transfer station and refuse fees charged to Berkeley property owners to provide commercial refuse, recycling and compost collection services, and residential refuse and compost collection services to Berkeley residents.
- 2. The Marina Fund uses fees generated from vessels that berth at the Marina, commercial building and ground leases, and special events to fund operations at the Berkeley Waterfront.
- 3. The Sanitary Sewer Fund uses fees charged to the users of the City's sanitary system to fund the operation, maintenance, rehabilitation, and improvement of the City's sanitary sewer collection system and comply with Environmental Protection Agency requirements.
- 4. The Clean Storm Water Fund uses fees from property taxes to fund the maintenance and **improvement of the City's storm water drainage system and reduce pollutants in storm water** from entering local creeks and the Bay.
- 5. The Permit Service Center Fund uses zoning fees, building fees, and plan check fees to fund the processing and issuance of building, electrical, mechanical, plumbing, fire, zoning, and Public Works permits.
- 6. The Off-Street Parking Fund uses parking fees to support capital, operation, and maintenance of three off-street parking facilities owned by the City: the Center Street Garage, the Oxford Garage, and the Telegraph Channing Garage.
- 7. The Parking Meter Fund uses payments made by hourly parkers to fund the maintenance, collection, capital, and enforcement of city parking meters.
- 8. The Building Purchases and Management Fund accounts for the purchase and management of the building at 1947 Center Street. According to the Department of Public Works, although the Building Purchases and Management fund is considered an enterprise fund for the purposes of the City's financial reporting, it functions more as an internal service fund because most of the fund's customers are internal city departments.

Mission Statement

Promoting transparency and accountability in Berkeley government.

Audit Team Caitlin Palmer, Senior Auditor Pauline Miller, Auditor I

City Auditor Jenny Wong

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CONSENT CALENDAR MAY 24, 2022

TO:	Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
FROM:	Councilmember Rashi Kesarwani (Author) and Councilmembers Lori Droste, Terry Taplin and Susan Wengraf (Co-Sponsors)
SUBJECT:	Budget Referral: Street Maintenance Funding to Prevent Further Deterioration of Pavement Condition to Save Tax Dollars and Our Streets

RECOMMENDATION

Refer to the FY 2022-23 budget process to establish a three-year plan (FY 2022-23 through FY 2024-25) to fully fund an adequate street paving budget that prevents further deterioration of the City's pavement condition. At the end of the three-year period, the fiscal plan should allocate a minimum total of \$8 million in additional ongoing annual General Fund—bringing the total street paving annual budget to at least \$15.1 million—the minimum amount needed to maintain pavement condition, as identified by our Public Works Department.¹

We recommend that the City slightly exceed the \$8 million General Fund need by contributing \$3 million in ongoing funds in FY 2022-23, an additional \$3 million of ongoing funds in FY 2023-24, and a final addition of \$3 million in ongoing funds in FY 2024-25. This total of \$9 million, in addition to the existing allocation of \$7.3 million for annual street maintenance², will provide the City with about \$1.2 million more than the minimum total of \$15.1 million to account for inflation.

A three-year plan is suggested to give the City time to gradually enhance street paving resources, and annual inflation adjustments are recommended in out-years in order to ensure that maintenance funds remain adequate over time as construction

¹ Garland, Liam, *Turning Vision 2050 into Reality: Public Works Capital Improvement Plan for Fiscal Year 2022* (p. 6), March 16, 2021 Worksession Item 3b,

https://www.cityofberkeley.info/Clerk/City_Council/2021/03_Mar/City_Council__03-16-2021_-Special (WS) Meeting Agenda.aspx and Pavement Engineering Inc., City of Berkeley 2020/21 Pavement Management System Update, p.6, Jan. 2021

² Garland, Liam, <u>Street Maintenance and Rehabilitation Policy and Five-Year Paving Plan</u> p. 1, City Council Meeting Jan. 20, 2022, Item Aa

costs rise. A dollar of maintenance early in a street's life-cycle saves \$8 later in the street's life-cycle due to avoided rehabilitation and/or reconstruction costs associated with failing streets, making this budget request an urgent matter of fiscal oversight.³

POLICY COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

On April 19, 2022, the Budget & Finance Policy Committee moved (M/S/C Arreguin/Harrison) to send the item to Council with a positive recommendation to: 1. Formally refer the item to FY 23-24 Biennial Budget Process; 2. State the Committee's recommendation that the City Council prioritize available General Fund revenues to supplement the street paving budget to prevent further deterioration; 3. To recommend that Council consider this proposed approach to develop an expenditure plan for street paving; 4. Set a goal of allocating an additional \$3-8 Million in ongoing General Fund revenues. Vote: All Ayes.

CURRENT SITUATION AND ITS EFFECTS

Berkeley's Streets Are Rated Among the Worst in the Bay Area, Costing Motorists an Extra \$1,049 Annually for Vehicle Repair and Increasing Risk of Injury for Bicyclists and Pedestrians. Compared to other jurisdictions in the Bay Area, Berkeley has the 15th worst Pavement Condition Index (PCI) rating out of 101 cities in the nine-county jurisdiction covered by the Metropolitan Transportation Commission, the federally designated transportation planning organization for the Bay Area.⁴ The general condition of streets is measured by PCI, a numerical rating from 0 to 100, as shown in Exhibit 1. Berkeley's streets were rated in 2021 at an average of 56 out of 100, meaning they are "at risk"-defined as deteriorated pavement that requires immediate attention, including rehabilitative work. At this rating, ride quality is significantly inferior compared to better pavement ratings, impacting all roadway users including pedestrians, bicyclists, and motorists. At-risk pavement conditions make it more likely for bicyclists and pedestrians to suffer injuries. For drivers, at-risk conditions cost \$1,049 annually, according to TRIP, a national transportation research group, due to vehicle repair costs, accelerated vehicle deterioration and depreciation, increased maintenance costs, and additional fuel consumption.⁵ This pavement condition disproportionately harms lower-income residents for whom extra vehicle costs consume a greater share of income. In Attachment 1, we include a list of all City streets and their respective PCI rating in 2020, provided by the Public Works Department.

³ L. Galehouse, J. S. Moulthrop, and R. G. Hicks, "Principles of pavement preservation: definitions, benefits, issues, and barriers," TR News, pp. 4–15, 2003 as cited in City Manager, *Discuss Vision* 2050, Infrastructure Priorities, Stakeholder and Community Engagement, and City's Bonding Capacity; and Seek Direction on November 2022 Revenue Measure(s) Presentation slide 4, City Council Worksession Item 1, Jan. 20, 2022

⁴ Berkeley City Auditor, <u>Rocky Road: Berkeley Streets at Risk and Significantly Underfunded</u>, p. 2, Nov. 19, 2020

⁵ Berkeley City Auditor, <u>*Rocky Road: Berkeley Streets at Risk and Significantly Underfunded*</u>, p. 3, Nov. 19, 2020

²¹⁸⁰ Milvia Street, Berkeley, CA 94704 ● Tel: (510) 981-7110 ● Fax: (510) 981-7111 E-Mail: rkesarwani@cityofberkeley.info

Exhibit 1: Pavement Condition Index (PCI) is a Numerical Rating for the General Condition of Streets

Very Good-Excellent (100-80)	Good (79-70)	Fair (69-60)
Pavements are newly constructed or resurfaced and have few if any signs of distress. Photo: PCI 98, Arterial	Pavements require mostly preventive maintenance and have only low levels of distress, such as minor cracks or spalling, which occurs when the top layer of asphalt begins to peel or flake off as a result of water permeation.	Pavements at the low end of this range have significant levels of dis- tress and may require a combination of rehabilitation and preventive maintenance to keep them from dete- riorating rapidly.
	Photo: PCI 74, Collector	Photo: PCI 63, Collector
At Risk (59-50)	Poor (49-25)	Failed (24-0)
Pavements are deteriorated and re- quire immediate attention including rehabilitative work. Ride quality is significantly inferior to better pave- ment categories.	Pavements have extensive amounts of distress and require major rehabili- tation or reconstruction. Pavements in this category affect the speed and flow of traffic significantly.	Pavements need reconstruction and are extremely rough and difficult to drive. Photo: PCI 20, Residential/Bike Boulevard
Photo: PCI 50, Residential Street	Photo: PCI 39, Residential Street	

Source: Berkeley City Auditor, *Rocky Road: Berkeley Streets at Risk and Significantly Underfunded*, p. 5, Nov. 19, 2020

With Current Street Maintenance Budget, Berkeley's Streets Will Continue to Deteriorate. In recent fiscal years, the total annual amount that the City of Berkeley has budgeted for street maintenance has fluctuated from \$4.9 million in FY 2018-19

2180 Milvia Street, Berkeley, CA 94704 ● Tel: (510) 981-7110 ● Fax: (510) 981-7111 E-Mail: rkesarwani@cityofberkeley.info to as much as \$11.3 million in FY 2015-16, as shown in Exhibit 2.6 The City has added one-time bond funding to enhance the annual street paving budget through Measures M and T1 in recent fiscal years. However, the General Fund contribution to street maintenance has remained flat at \$1.9 million, shown as Capital Improvement Fund in Exhibit 2.

at \$1.9 Million Since FY	2013-14	(Dollars	in Millic	ons)				
Funding Source	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	Total
Non-Recurring Funding	\$2.5	\$6.0	\$6.1	\$6.0	\$4.4		\$2.8	\$27.8
Measure M	\$2.5	\$6.0	\$6.0	\$6.0	\$4.4			\$24.9
Measure T1							\$2.6	\$2.6
Measure T1 - AAO #1							\$0.3	\$0.3

\$0.1

\$5.2

\$0.8

\$0.7

\$1.6

\$0.2

\$1.9

\$11.3

\$5.2

\$0.8

\$0.7

\$1.6

\$0.2

\$1.9

\$11.2

\$4.3

\$0.5

\$0.7

\$1.1

\$1.9

\$8.7

\$4.9

\$0.5

\$0.7

\$1.6

\$0.2

\$1.9

\$4.9

Exhibit 2: General Fund Contribution to Street Maintenance Has Remained Flat

\$4.0

\$0.8

\$0.7

\$0.6

\$1.9

\$10.0

¹Capital Improvement Fund is from the City's General Fund. Source: Berkeley City Auditor

\$3.5

\$0.8

\$0.7

\$0.1

\$1.9

\$6.0

Successor Agency - WBIP

State Transportation Tax

State Transportation Tax

Capital Improvement Fund¹

Recurring Funding

Fund

Fund - SB1 Measure B

Measure BB

Measure F

Total

Significantly, the total annual street paving budget has never approached the full \$15.1 million needed to maintain the existing PCI of 56 and prevent further deterioration.⁷ At the funding level proposed for FY 2022-23 through FY 2026-27 of \$7.3 million annually⁸, the City's pavement condition will continue to fall:

- The City's PCI will deteriorate to 51 by the year 2025, as shown in Exhibit 3 for the Current Budget Scenario⁹; and
- The City's PCI will deteriorate to 30 by the year 2050.¹⁰

\$0.1

\$34.1

\$4.7

\$1.5

\$5.0

\$8.1

\$1.3

\$13.5

\$61.9

\$7.0

\$0.5

\$1.5

\$0.7

\$2.2

\$0.2

\$1.9

\$9.8

⁶ Berkeley City Auditor, Rocky Road: Berkeley Streets at Risk and Significantly Underfunded, p. 6, Nov. 19, 2020.

⁷ Pavement Engineering Inc., <u>City of Berkeley 2020/21 Pavement Management System Update</u>, p.6, Jan. 2021

⁸ Garland, Liam, Street Maintenance and Rehabilitation Policy and Five-Year Paving Plan p. 1, City Council Meeting Jan. 20, 2022, Item Aa

⁹ Pavement Engineering Inc., City of Berkeley 2020/21 Pavement Management System Update, p. 6, Jan. 2021

¹⁰ Pavement Engineering Inc., <u>City of Berkeley 2020/21 Pavement Management System Update</u>, p. 9, Jan. 2021

²¹⁸⁰ Milvia Street, Berkeley, CA 94704 • Tel: (510) 981-7110 • Fax: (510) 981-7111 E-Mail: rkesarwani@cityofberkeley.info

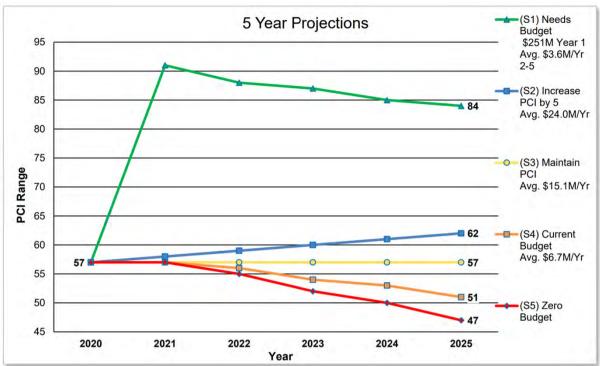


Exhibit 3: With Current Street Maintenance Budget, City's Pavement Condition Index is Projected to Continue to Decline

Source: Pavement Engineering Inc., <u>City of Berkeley 2020/21 Pavement Management System</u> <u>Update</u>, p. 6, Jan. 2021

City Council Approved Paving Plan for Next Three Fiscal Years (FY 2022-23 through FY 2024-25) Prioritizes Residential and Collector Streets at Expense of Arterials Due to Insufficient Maintenance Funds, Resource of the insedequate

Arterials Due to Insufficient Maintenance Funds. Because of the inadequate street paving budget, the City makes difficult choices about which streets to pave and which to allow to deteriorate further. Over the next three fiscal years, residential streets (roads that run through neighborhoods and carry few buses or trucks¹¹, other than refuse vehicles) and collector streets (which serve to "collect" traffic from residential streets and deposit them onto arterials) will receive 97 percent of paving resources, as shown in Exhibit 4. Arterial streets, which carry the most car, truck, and bus traffic, and typically provide an outlet on to state highways and freeways, will receive 3 percent of paving resources over the next three fiscal years. This action was taken because residential streets have historically been underfunded to the point that they now have a lower average PCI (55) than arterial streets (PCI of 63) and collector streets (PCI of 61).¹²

¹¹ Anecdotally, some residential streets are heavily impacted by trucks shortcutting arterial streets. This is especially true of Addison West, and other streets along major commercial roads in Central and South Berkeley.

 ¹² Pavement Engineering Inc., <u>City of Berkeley 2020/21 Pavement Management System Update</u>, p.
 14, Jan. 2021

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	Mileage	Estimated Cost	% Cost
Arterial	0.31	\$784,871	3%
Collector	3.4	\$10,963,742	42%
Residential	6.82	\$14,258,806	55%
Total	10.53	\$26,007,419	100%

Exhibit 4: Arterial Streets Will Only Receive 3 Percent of Paving Funds Over Next Three Fiscal Years (FY 2022-23 through FY 2024-25)

Source: Garland, Liam, <u>Street Maintenance and Rehabilitation Policy and Five-Year Paving Plan</u> pgs. 9-11, City Council Meeting Jan. 20, 2022, Item Aa

Deferring Street Maintenance Makes Street Paving and Repair Eight Times

More Expensive Later. The City's inability to adequately maintain a street early in its life-cycle leads to escalating costs that are eight times higher later in a street's life-cycle, as shown in Exhibit 5.¹³ In the case of arterial streets that will not be maintained over the next three fiscal years, a predictable outcome is that they will deteriorate precipitously due to lack of investment and costs to repair them will rise exponentially, *absent additional resources for street maintenance*.





Source: L. Galehouse, J. S. Moulthrop, and R. G. Hicks, "Principles of pavement preservation: definitions, benefits, issues, and barriers," TR News, pp. 4–15, 2003 as cited in City Manager, *Discuss Vision 2050, Infrastructure Priorities, Stakeholder and Community Engagement, and City's Bonding Capacity; and Seek Direction on November 2022 Revenue Measure(s)* Presentation slide 4, City Council Worksession Item 1, Jan. 20, 2022

¹³: L. Galehouse, J. S. Moulthrop, and R. G. Hicks, "Principles of pavement preservation: definitions, benefits, issues, and barriers," TR News, pp. 4–15, 2003 as cited in City Manager, *Discuss Vision* 2050, *Infrastructure Priorities, Stakeholder and Community Engagement, and City's Bonding Capacity; and Seek Direction on November 2022 Revenue Measure(s)* Presentation slide 4, City Council Worksession Item 1, Jan. 20, 2022

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Inadequate Street Paving Budget Has Led to an Estimated \$268 Million in Deferred Maintenance and Growing. Because the City's street paving budget has historically been underfunded for the last 15 years, a significant backlog of deferred street maintenance has accumulated that is now estimated at about \$268 million.¹⁴ This amount is as large as the City's entire revised General Fund budget for FY 2021-22 of \$269 million.¹⁵ Deferred street maintenance has grown exponentially over the last decade. In a 2011 audit *Failing Streets: Time to Change Direction to Achieve Sustainability*, the City Auditor found that Berkeley needed an estimated total of \$54 million to address the backlog of street maintenance and improve the average PCI from 58 to 75.¹⁶ Over the past 11 years, that amount has grown five times to a \$268 million unfunded liability in 2022 and will continue to grow precipitously in the future:

- In five years in 2027, deferred street maintenance is estimated to total \$396 million.
- In 10 years in 2032, deferred street maintenance is estimated to total \$503 million.
- By 2050, deferred street maintenance is estimated to total \$1.1 billion, as shown in Exhibit 6.

¹⁴ Pavement Engineering Inc., <u>City of Berkeley 2020/21 Pavement Management System Update</u>, p. 10, Jan. 2021. We note that the estimate of \$268 million in deferred street maintenance only accounts for paving, not other "Complete Streets" infrastructure. Public Works staff are currently revising this deferred maintenance estimate to reflect the recently adopted *Street Maintenance and Rehabilitation Policy* target of citywide average PCI in the good condition, 70-79.

¹⁵ City Manager, *Amendment: FY 2022 Annual Appropriations Ordinance*, City Council Meeting Dec. 14, 2021, Item 45, Revised Material (Supp 3),

https://www.cityofberkeley.info/Clerk/City_Council/2021/12_Dec/City_Council__12-14-2021_-_Regular_Meeting_Agenda.aspx

¹⁶ Hogan, Anne-Marie, *Failing Streets: Time to Change Direction to Achieve Sustainability*, Nov. 15, 2011

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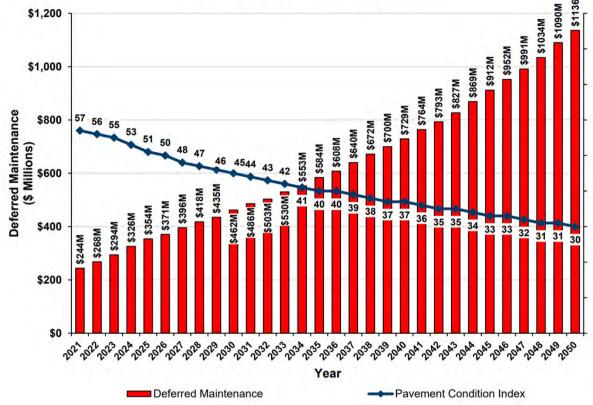


Exhibit 6: With Current Street Paving Budget, Deferred Maintenance Grows to More than \$1 Billion by 2050

Source: Pavement Engineering Inc., <u>City of Berkeley 2020/21 Pavement Management System</u> <u>Update</u>, p. 10, Jan. 2021

Regardless of Any Future Possible Infrastructure Revenue Measure, City Must Demonstrate Fiscal Commitment to Adequate Street Maintenance. The City is considering a revenue ballot measure for the November 2022 election to fund

infrastructure liabilities. While the amount has yet to be determined, if successful, the measure would effectively increase residents' taxes as a way to reduce the backlog of deferred street maintenance and increase the average PCI. However, without an adequate annual street maintenance budget of at least \$15.1 million, even a large revenue measure would only have a temporary effect on the City's average pavement condition. In Exhibit 7, a 30-year projection for various funding scenarios shows that the scenario of a \$325 million general obligation bond with no increase to the City's annual street maintenance budget would lead to a PCI of 58 by the year 2050—the green line; this would essentially return the City to its current street pavement condition.

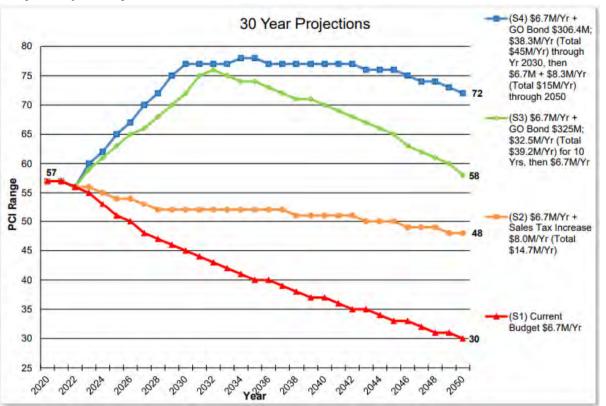


Exhibit 7: A Large Revenue Measure Without Adequate Maintenance Funds Only Temporarily Stalls PCI Decline

Source: Pavement Engineering Inc., <u>City of Berkeley 2020/21 Pavement Management System</u> <u>Update</u>, p. 10, Jan. 2021

BACKGROUND

Lessons Learned from 2012 Measure M for Streets. Measure M raised \$30 million in general obligation bond funds for street maintenance, falling short of the \$54 million of identified deferred maintenance.¹⁷ A Complete Streets approach was also applied, which—at the time—funded sidewalk repair, green infrastructure, as well as bike and pedestrian improvements. This approach meant that about 75 to 85 percent of the \$30 million went toward street paving, with the remaining funds paying for Complete Streets improvements. Because the funding was inadequate to fully clear the backlog of deferred street paving, and additional annual maintenance funding was not added to the budget, Measure M only succeeded in temporarily stalling the decline in the City's pavement condition. Today, sidewalk improvements are budgeted separately from street paving, and the City has a clear understanding of the cost of funding Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan upgrades; however, the cost of green infrastructure improvements are harder to predict. The City should be aware of the additional costs associated with green infrastructure as well as the Bicycle Plan and Pedestrian Plan when planning and budgeting for deferred street maintenance.

¹⁷ City Auditor Report, <u>Rocky Road: Berkeley Streets at Risk and Significantly Underfunded</u>, p. 13, Nov. 19, 2020

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FISCAL IMPACT

City Needs a Minimum Total of \$15.1 Million Annually to Avoid Further

Pavement Deterioration. Regardless of the outcome of a possible infrastructure revenue measure on the November 2022 ballot, it is recommended that the City begin to address the shortfall of street maintenance funds to avoid further deterioration of the pavement condition. At a minimum, we recommend that the City slightly exceed the \$8 million additional need by contributing \$3 million of ongoing funds in FY 2022-23, an additional \$3 million of ongoing funds in FY 2023-24, and a final addition of \$3 million in ongoing funds in FY 2024-25, as displayed in Exhibit 8 below. This total of \$9 million, in addition to the existing allocation of \$7.3 million for annual street maintenance¹⁸, will provide the City with about \$1.2 million more than the minimum total of \$15.1 million to account for inflation.¹⁹

Exhibit 8: Minimum Recommendation for Fiscal Plan to Adequately Fund Street Maintenance (Dollars in Millions)

•	-
	Ongoing Amount
FY 2022-23	\$3
FY 2023-24	\$3
FY 2024-25	\$3
Subtotal	\$9
Existing Budget	\$7.3
Total	\$16.3 ¹

¹Includes more than \$15.1 million to account for inflation.

\$15.1 Million Annually Maintains Current Pavement Condition, But Deferred *Maintenance Grows By 23 Percent.* To maintain a PCI of 57, it is projected by Pavement Engineering Inc. that an average funding level of \$15.1 million annually is needed, as shown in Exhibit 9 below. At this funding level, the backlog of deferred street maintenance grows from \$250 million in 2021 to \$307 million in 2025, an increase of 23 percent.

¹⁹ Garland, Liam, *Turning Vision 2050 into Reality: Public Works Capital Improvement Plan for Fiscal Year 2022* (p. 6), March 16, 2021 Worksession Item 3b,

https://www.cityofberkeley.info/Clerk/City_Council/2021/03_Mar/City_Council__03-16-2021_-Special_(WS)_Meeting_Agenda.aspx and Pavement Engineering Inc., <u>City of Berkeley 2020/21</u> Pavement Management System Update, p.6, Jan. 2021 2180 Milvia Street_Berkeley_CA_94704 a Tel: (510) 081 7110 a Eax: (510) 081 7111

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¹⁸ Garland, Liam, <u>Street Maintenance and Rehabilitation Policy and Five-Year Paving Plan</u> p. 1, City Council Meeting Jan. 20, 2022, Item Aa

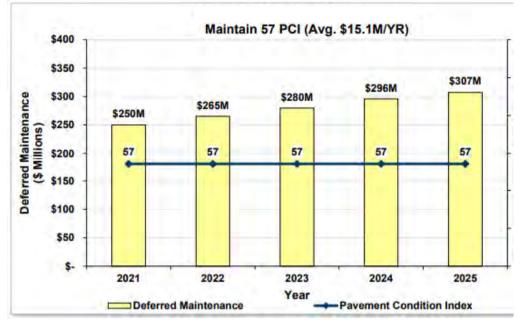


Exhibit 9: \$15.1 Million Annually Maintains PCI of 57

Source: Pavement Engineering Inc., <u>City of Berkeley 2020/21 Pavement Management System</u> <u>Update</u>, p. 8, Jan. 2021

\$24 Million Annually Gradually Increases Pavement Condition, With Deferred *Maintenance Growing at a Slower Rate of 7 Percent.* To increase the PCI by 5 points from 57 to 62, it is projected by Pavement Engineering Inc. that an average funding level of \$24 million annually would be needed.²⁰ At this funding level, the backlog of deferred street maintenance grows from \$244 million in 2021 to \$260 million in 2025, an increase of 7 percent.

Street Paving and Maintenance is a Core Service that Aligns with our Strategic

Plan. Providing state-of-the-art, well-maintained infrastructure, amenities, and facilities is one of the priorities articulated in our Strategic Plan, adopted in January 2018. This plan sets forth the long-term goals that Berkeley City government will achieve on behalf of its residents and acts as a conceptual guide to help ensure these goals are met.²¹

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Good street conditions will improve safety for pedestrians, cyclists, users of micromobility devices, and public transit users. Using alternatives to driving cars will decrease our greenhouse gas emissions, which aligns with another of the City's

²⁰ Source: Pavement Engineering Inc., <u>City of Berkeley 2020/21 Pavement Management System</u> <u>Update</u>, p. 8, Jan. 2021

²¹ See <u>City of Berkeley 2018-2019 Strategic Plan</u> presented to Berkeley City Council on January 16, 2018.

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Strategic Plan priorities to be a global leader in addressing climate change, protecting the environment, and advancing environmental justice.

<u>CONTACT</u> Councilmember Rashi Kesarwani, District 1

(510) 981-7110

Attachment: Attachment 1 - City of Berkeley Roads (by PCI as of 2020) from Pavement Engineering Inc., <u>City of Berkeley 2020/21 Pavement Management System Update</u>, pgs. 39-78, Jan. 2021

Road Name	Section ID	Beg Location	End Location	Lanes	Length	Width	Funct. Class	PCI
10TH ST	047	DELAWARE ST	UNIVERSITY AVE	2	950	36	R	15
10TH ST	045	VIRGINIA ST	DELAWARE ST	2	675	36	R	16
10TH ST	060	DWIGHT WAY	HEINZ AVE	2	2520	36	R	19
10TH ST	044	CEDAR ST	VIRGINIA ST	2	675	36	R	51
10TH ST	042	CAMELIA ST	CEDAR ST	2	1320	36	R	68
10TH ST	050	UNIVERSITY AVE	DWIGHT WAY	2	3005	36	R	94
10TH ST	030	NORTH CITY LIMIT	HARRISON ST	2	450	36	R	95
10TH ST	033	HARRISON ST	CAMELIA ST	2	1270	36	R	95
2ND ST	043	PAGE ST	CEDAR ST	2	820	40	R	8
2ND ST	044	CEDAR ST	VIRGINIA ST	2	740	40	R	9
2ND ST	047	DELAWARE ST	HEARST AVE	2	475	42	R	12
2ND ST	040	CAMELIA ST	PAGE ST	2	450	40	R	28
2ND ST	048	HEARST AVE	UNIVERSITY AVE	2	490	40	R	33
2ND ST	050	UNIVERSITY AVE	ADDISON ST	2	450	35	R	34
2ND ST	035	GILMAN ST	CAMELIA ST	2	655	40	R	41
2ND ST	045	VIRGINIA ST	HEARST AVE	2	1115	42	R	46
2ND ST	030	NORTH CITY LIMIT	GILMAN ST	2	1305	63	R	50
4TH ST	054	ADDISON ST	CHANNING WAY	2	1810	36	С	33
4TH ST	056	CHANNING WAY	DWIGHT WAY	2	615	36	С	66
4TH ST	050	UNIVERSITY AVE	ADDISON ST	2	450	35	R	70
4TH ST	044	CEDAR ST	VIRGINIA ST	2	665	36	R	73
4TH ST	040	CAMELIA ST	CEDAR ST	2	1330	36	R	79
4TH ST	030	HARRISON ST	CAMELIA ST	2	1375	36	R	82
4TH ST	048	DELAWARE ST	UNIVERSITY AVE	2	950	28	R	89
4TH ST	046	VIRGINIA ST	DELAWARE ST	2	665	36	R	90
4TH ST	060	DWIGHT WAY	PARKER ST	2	600	21	NCR	96
5TH ST	040	CAMELIA ST	CEDAR ST	2	1320	48	R	27
5TH ST	050	UNIVERSITY AVE	DWIGHT WAY	2	2990	34	R	29
5TH ST	065	END NORTH OF ANTHONY ST	POTTER ST	2	390	36	R	35
5TH ST	044	CEDAR ST	VIRGINIA ST	2	675	44	R	71
5TH ST	045	VIRGINIA ST	UNIVERSITY AVE	2	1650	44	R	76
5TH ST	030	NORTH CITY LIMIT	HARRISON ST	2	400	41	R	82
5TH ST	033	HARRISON ST	CAMELIA ST	2	1305	48	R	86
62ND ST	060	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	CITY LIMIT (DOVER ST)	2	525	36	R	30
62ND ST	050	WEST CITY LIMIT (CALIFORNIA)	ADELINE ST	2	985	36	R	36
63RD ST	060	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	CITY LIMIT (DOVER ST)	2	400	36	R	28
63RD ST	050	WEST CITY LIMIT (CALIFORNIA)	ADELINE ST	2	1220	36	R	40
65TH ST	060	ADELINE ST	680' E/O ADELINE ST	2	680	36	R	32
65TH ST	045	WEST CITY LIMIT (IDAHO)	IDAHO ST	2	191	33	R	47
66TH ST	045	WEST CITY LIMIT (MABEL)	SACRAMENTO ST	2	1418	36	R	54
67TH ST	045	WEST CITY LIMIT (MABEL)	SACRAMENTO ST	2	1465	30	R	85
6TH ST	044	CEDAR ST	VIRGINIA ST	4	675	59	С	54
6TH ST	045	VIRGINIA ST	UNIVERSITY AVE	4	1625	59	С	63
6TH ST	040	CAMELIA ST	CEDAR ST	2	1320	48	С	75
6TH ST	035	GILMAN ST	CAMELIA ST	2	640	48	С	84
6TH ST	030	NORTH CITY LIMIT	GILMAN ST	2	1140	42	R	885

Road Name	Section ID	Beg Location	End Location	Lanes	Length	Width	Funct. Class	PCI
6TH ST	050	UNIVERSITY AVE	ALLSTON WAY	2	1000	48	С	93
6TH ST	055	ALLSTON WAY	DWIGHT WAY	2	1955	48	С	97
7TH ST	050	UNIVERSITY AVE	BANCROFT WAY	2	1670	36	R	31
7TH ST	055	BANCROFT WAY	DWIGHT WAY	2	1330	36	R	32
7TH ST	045	VIRGINIA ST	UNIVERSITY AVE	2	1625	36	R	36
7TH ST	030	HARRISON ST	CAMELIA ST	2	1350	34	R	37
7TH ST	070	ASHBY AVE	FOLGER AVE	2	364	34	С	38
7TH ST	040	CAMELIA ST	VIRGINIA ST	2	1995	36	R	41
7TH ST	060	DWIGHT WAY	GRAYSON ST	2	1844	41	С	74
7TH ST	065	GRAYSON ST	HEINZ AVE	2	690	41	С	80
7TH ST	067	HEINZ AVE	ASHBY AVE	2	1010	46	С	84
8TH ST	042	PAGE ST	JONES ST	2	460	35	R	16
8TH ST	045	VIRGINIA ST	UNIVERSITY AVE	2	1625	37	R	18
8TH ST	044	JONES ST	VIRGINIA ST	2	1095	35	R	19
8TH ST	055	COLUMBUS SCHOOL	DWIGHT WAY	2	1705	36	R	20
8TH ST	063	CARLETON ST	PARDEE ST	2	304	34	R	25
8TH ST	050	UNIVERSITY AVE	ALLSTON WAY	2	1010	36	R	29
8TH ST	034	GILMAN ST	CAMELIA ST	2	625	35	R	35
8TH ST	040	CAMELIA ST	PAGE ST	2	440	34	R	42
8TH ST	065	PARDEE ST	HEINZ AVE	2	962	36	R	75
8TH ST	061	DWIGHT WAY	PARKER ST	2	660	36	R	78
8TH ST	062	PARKER ST	CARLETON ST	2	545	33	R	80
8TH ST	030	NORTH CITY LIMIT	GILMAN ST	2	1185	36	R	84
9TH ST	063	PARDEE ST	HEINZ AVE	2	1000	48	R	24
9TH ST	048	HEARST AVE	UNIVERSITY AVE	2	480	48	R	65
9TH ST	046	DELAWARE ST	HEARST AVE	2	480	48	R	68
9TH ST	043	CEDAR ST	DELAWARE ST	2	1330	48	R	70
9TH ST	069	ASHBY ST	MURRAY ST	2	150	36	R	79
9TH ST	052	UNIVERSITY AVE	BANCROFT WAY	2	1635	48	R	80
9TH ST	056	CHANNING WAY	DWIGHT WAY	2	665	48	R	85
9TH ST	040	CAMELIA ST	CEDAR ST	2	1330	47	R	86
9TH ST	060	DWIGHT WAY	PARDEE ST	2	1444	43	R	86
9TH ST	066	HEINZ AVE	JOG JUST NORTH OF ANTHONY	2	410	36	R	87
9TH ST	054	BANCROFT WAY	CHANNING WAY	2	705	48	R	87
9TH ST	030	NORTH CITY LIMIT	CAMELIA ST	2	1720	46	R	89
9TH ST	068	JOG JUST NORTH OF ANTHONY	ASHBY ST	2	340	38	R	95
ACACIA AVE	070	CRAGMONT AVE	EUCLID AVE	2	500	22	R	16
ACROFT CT	040	ACTON ST	DEAD END (ACTON ST)	2	270	20	R	63
ACTON CIRCLE	050	DEAD END (ACTON CRESCENT)	ACTON CRESCENT	2	120	21	R	29
ACTON CRESCENT	040	ACTON ST	EAST DEAD END (ACTON ST)	2	470	21	R	30
ACTON ST	063	PARKER ST	WARD ST	2	895	36	R	15
ACTON ST	061	BLAKE ST	PARKER ST	2	325	36	R	17
ACTON ST	065	WARD ST	RUSSELL ST	2	1154	36	R	19
ACTON ST	055	BANCROFT WAY	DWIGHT WAY	2	1330	36	R	20
ACTON ST	035	HOPKINS ST	ROSE ST	2	640	28	R	22
ACTON ST	038	ROSE ST	CEDAR ST	2	635	34	R	8≰ 8

Road Name	Section ID	Beg Location	End Location	Lanes	Length	Width	Funct. Class	1 12 1.1
ACTON ST	052	ADDISON ST	UNIVERSITY AVE	2	340	30	R	42
ACTON ST	060	DWIGHT WAY	BLAKE ST	2	320	36	R	42
ACTON ST	050	ADDISON ST	BANCROFT WAY	2	1350	26	R	43
ACTON ST	040	CEDAR ST	UNIVERSITY AVE	2	2260	34	R	44
ACTON ST	030	NORTH CITY LIMIT	HOPKINS ST	2	1085	36	R	65
ACTON ST	069	RUSSELL ST	ASHBY AVE	2	491	36	R	79
ACTON ST	070	ASHBY ST	66TH ST	2	1234	36	R	86
ADA ST	045	ORDWAY ST	SACRAMENTO ST	2	1350	30	R	25
ADA ST	055	CALIFORNIA ST	MC GEE ST	2	360	36	R	71
ADA ST	050	SACRAMENTO ST	CALIFORNIA ST	2	500	36	R	79
ADDISON ST	030	6TH ST	SAN PABLO AVE	2	1642	36	R	16
ADDISON ST	025	4TH ST	6TH ST	2	680	36	R	19
ADDISON ST	040	SAN PABLO AVE	CURTIS ST	2	730	36	R	23
ADDISON ST	062	MILVIA ST	SHATTUCK AVE	2	700	31	R	35
ADDISON ST	050	SACRAMENTO ST	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	2	2620	36	R	40
ADDISON ST	060	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	MILVIA ST	2	670	37	R	52
ADDISON ST	044	BROWNING ST	SACRAMENTO ST	2	1900	36	R	55
ADDISON ST	010	AQUATIC PARK	RRX	2	466	36	R	75
ADDISON ST	015	RRX	4TH ST	2	322	36	R	83
ADDISON ST	066	SHATTUCK AVE	OXFORD ST	2	490	37	R	90
ADDISON ST	064	SHATTUCK AVE	SHATTUCK AVE	2	180	39	R	100
ADELINE (NB)	076	ALCATRAZ AVE	MLK/ ADELINE ST	2	890	37	Α	75
ADELINE ST	070	ASHBY AVE	MLK/ ADELINE ST	4	1420	85	Α	73
ADELINE ST	078	ALCATRAZ AVE	SOUTH CITY LIMIT (KING ST)	5	1045	70	Α	75
ADELINE ST	060	DERBY ST	STUART ST	4	750	85	Α	100
ADELINE ST	064	STUART ST	ASHBY AVE	4	1480	84	Α	100
ADELINE ST (SB)	074	ADELINE ST/ MARTIN LUTHER	ALCATRAZ AVE	2	945	36	Α	69
AJAX PL	080	KING J AJAX LANE	SUMMIT RD	2	305	20	R	13
ALAMO AVE	010	SPRUCE ST	HALKIN LANE	2	840	20	R	20
ALBINA AVE	030	NORTH CITY LIMIT	HOPKINS ST	2	730	32	R	82
ALCATRAZ AVE	080	CITY LIMIT (COLLEGE AVE)	CLAREMONT AVE	2	670	36	С	56
ALCATRAZ AVE	050	SACRAMENTO ST	ADELINE ST	2	1840	38	С	65
ALCATRAZ AVE	045	WEST CITY LIMIT (IDAHO)	SACRAMENTO ST	2	1225	38	С	90
ALCATRAZ AVE	060	ADELINE ST	CITY LIMIT (DOVER ST)	2	910	48	С	95
ALLSTON WAY	020	DEAD END	6TH ST	2	930	36	R	20
ALLSTON WAY	030	6TH ST	9TH ST	2	985	36	R	21
ALLSTON WAY	035	9TH ST	SAN PABLO AVE	2	657	36	R	24
ALLSTON WAY	040	SAN PABLO AVE	STRAWBERRY CK PARK	2	1430	36	R	33
ALLSTON WAY	063	MILVIA ST	SHATTUCK AVE	2	715	36	R	45
ALLSTON WAY	045	STRAWBERRY CK PARK	ACTON ST	2	530	36	R	69
ALLSTON WAY	047	ACTON ST	SACRAMENTO ST	2	640	36	R	69
ALLSTON WAY	050	SACRAMENTO ST	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	2	2660	36	R	90
ALLSTON WAY	065	SHATTUCK AVE	OXFORD ST	2	590	32	R	100
ALLSTON WAY	060	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	MILVIA ST	2	660	42	R	100
ALTA RD	070	SPRUCE ST	CRAGMONT AVE	2	390	22	R	20
ALVARADO RD	094	BRIDGE RD	NORTH CITY LIMIT AB WILLOW	2	1890	24		854

Road Name	Section ID	Beg Location	End Location	Lanes	Length	Width	Funct. Class	PCI
ALVARADO RD	092	NORTH CITY LIMIT	BRIDGE RD	2	450	24	R	93
ALVARADO RD	090	TUNNEL RD	NORTH CITY LIMIT	2	770	24	R	95
AMADOR AVE	060	SUTTER ST	SHATTUCK AVE	2	920	32	R	57
ANTHONY ST	030	5TH ST	7TH ST	2	650	36	R	19
ANTHONY ST	040	7TH ST	9TH ST	2	564	36	R	37
ARCADE AVE	030	GRIZZLY PEAK BLVD	FAIRLAWN DR	2	310	23	R	100
ARCH ST	030	GLEN AVE	CEDAR ST	2	1995	36	R	11
ARCH ST	020	SPRUCE ST	EUNICE ST	2	1175	35	R	16
ARCH ST	040	CEDAR ST	HEARST AVE	2	1735	31	R	79
ARDEN RD	050	MOSSWOOD RD	PANORAMIC WAY	2	610	15	R	97
ARLINGTON AVE	010	NORTH CITY LIMIT (BOYNTON)	THOUSAND OAKS BLVD	2	2695	44	С	69
ARLINGTON AVE	015	THOUSAND OAKS BLVD	THE CIRCLE	2	2940	49	С	69
ASHBY PL	080	ASHBY AVE & ELMWOOD AVE	ASHBY AVE & PIEDMONT AVE	2	600	34	R	90
ATHERTON ST	050	CHANNING WAY	HASTE ST	2	325	35	R	20
ATLAS PL	080	HILL RD	SUMMIT RD	2	200	20	R	10
AVALON AVE	083	OAK KNOLL TERR	CLAREMONT BLVD	2	525	36	R	28
AVALON AVE	082	AVALON WALK	OAK KNOLL TERR	2	630	20	R	30
AVALON AVE	084	CLAREMONT BLVD	CLAREMONT AVE	2	300	25	R	37
AVENIDA DR	080	QUEENS RD	GRIZZLY PEAK BLVD	2	1315	24	R	38
AVENIDA DR	034	CAMPUS DR	QUEENS RD	2	445	24	R	81
AVIS RD	060	SAN ANTONIO AVE	SAN LUIS RD	2	440	20	R	80
BAKER ST	075	66TH ST	SOUTH CITY LIMIT (ALCATRAZ)	2	1019	36	R	62
BANCROFT WAY	080	PIEDMONT AVE	COLLEGE AVE	2	670	36	С	26
BANCROFT WAY	082	PIEDMONT AVE	WARRING ST	2	350	36	R	28
BANCROFT WAY	050	SACRAMENTO ST	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	2	2640	36	R	33
BANCROFT WAY	065	FULTON ST	SHATTUCK AVE	2	500	40	С	41
BANCROFT WAY	060	MILVIA WAY	SHATTUCK AVE	2	710	40	С	46
BANCROFT WAY	076	BOWDITCH ST	TELEGRAPH AVE	2	670	40	С	48
BANCROFT WAY	030	6TH ST	7TH ST	2	660	36	R	52
BANCROFT WAY	078	COLLEGE AVE	BOWDITCH ST	2	670	40	С	54
BANCROFT WAY	035	7TH ST	SAN PABLO AVE	2	1000	36	R	55
BANCROFT WAY	040	SAN PABLO AVE	WEST ST	2	1524	36	R	56
BANCROFT WAY	022	AQUATIC PARK	3RD ST (RR TRACKS)	2	300	36	R	75
BANCROFT WAY	045	WEST ST	SACRAMENTO ST	2	1121	36	R	75
BANCROFT WAY	024	3RD ST (RR TRACKS)	6TH ST	2	1000	36	R	78
BANCROFT WAY	072	TELEGRAPH AVE	DANA ST	2	1200	48	С	90
BANCROFT WAY	074	DANA ST	FULTON ST	2	1305	48	С	90
BANCROFT WAY	086	PROSPECT ST	PANORAMIC WAY	2	135	30	R	97
BATAAN AVE	030	7TH ST	8TH ST	2	330	22	R	16
BATEMAN ST	070	WEBSTER ST	108 N/O PRINCE ST.	2	475	18	R	85
BATEMAN ST	080	108 N/O PRINCE ST.	WOOLSEY	2	323	20	R	88
BAY ST	010	ASHYBY AVE OVERPASS	POTTER ST	2	560	26	Α	95
BAY VIEW PL	070	SCENIC AVE	EUCLID AVE	2	800	30	R	74
BELROSE AVE	060	DERBY ST	CLAREMONT BLVD/ GARBER	2	650	40	С	97
BELVEDERE AVE	035	ROSE ST	CEDAR ST	2	350	30	R	47
BELVEDERE AVE	040	CEDAR ST	VIRGINIA ST	2	660	30	R	868

Road Name	Section ID	Beg Location	End Location	Lanes	Length	Width	Funct. Class	PCI
BENVENUE AVE	060	DWIGHT WAY	RUSSELL ST	2	2660	36	R	34
BENVENUE AVE	065	RUSSELL ST	ASHBY AVE	2	530	36	R	42
BENVENUE AVE	070	ASHBY AVE	CITY LIMIT (WOOLSEY ST)	2	1165	36	R	47
BERKELEY WAY	046	WEST ST PATHWAY	SACRAMENTO ST	2	1320	30	R	23
BERKELEY WAY	050	SACRAMENTO ST	GRANT ST	2	1920	32	R	41
BERKELEY WAY	045	CHESTNUT ST	WEST ST PATHWAY	2	435	24	R	48
BERKELEY WAY	058	GRANT ST	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	2	670	36	R	48
BERKELEY WAY	060	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	MILVIA WAY	2	700	34	R	65
BERKELEY WAY	063	MILVIA WAY	SHATTUCK AVE	2	645	40	R	70
BERKELEY WAY	065	SHATTUCK AVE	OXFORD ST	2	740	47	R	76
BERRYMAN ST	063	MILVIA ST	HENRY ST	2	303	36	R	57
BERRYMAN ST	064	HENRY ST	SHATTUCK AVE	2	367	36	R	76
BERRYMAN ST	055	WEST END	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	2	495	36	R	80
BERRYMAN ST	060	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	MILVIA ST	2	640	36	R	82
BEVERLY PL	050	WEST CITY LIMIT COP W/O MONTER	HOPKINS ST	2	1830	36	R	68
BLAKE ST	063	MILVIA ST	SHATTUCK AVE	2	688	48	R	19
BLAKE ST	060	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	MILVIA ST	2	665	48	R	19
BLAKE ST	040	SAN PABLO AVE	SACRAMENTO ST	2	2442	36	R	19
BLAKE ST	070	FULTON ST	TELEGRAPH AVE	2	1910	36	R	20
BLAKE ST	055	MC GEE ST	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	2	1280	36	R	20
BLAKE ST	065	SHATTUCK AVE	FULTON ST	2	575	36	R	34
BLAKE ST	050	SACRAMENTO ST	MC GEE ST	2	1270	36	R	76
BOISE ST	075	66TH ST	HARMON ST	2	505	36	R	65
BONAR ST	051	UNIVERSITY AVE	ADDISON ST	2	314	36	R	97
BONAR ST	053	ADDISON ST	ALLSTON WAY	2	670	36	R	97
BONAR ST	055	ALLSTON WAY	DWIGHT WAY	2	1982	36	R	97
BONITA AVE	040	CEDAR ST	VIRGINIA ST	2	670	36	R	19
BONITA AVE	034	ROSE ST	VINE ST	2	660	36	R	26
BONITA AVE	036	VINE ST	CEDAR ST	2	655	36	R	78
BONITA AVE	032	BERRYMAN ST	ROSE ST	2	665	36	R	79
BONITA AVE	030	YOLO AVE	BERRYMAN ST	2	745	30	R	82
BONITA AVE	045	UNIVERSITY AVE	NORTH END	2	210	36	R	87
BONITA AVE	055	DELAWARE ST	SOUTH END	2	180	36	R	92
BONITA AVE	050	BERKLEY WAY	NORTH OF HEARST	2	475	36	R	93
BONNIE LANE	010	HILLDALE AVE	MARIN AVE	2	750	21	R	61
BOWDITCH ST	050	BANCROFT WAY	DURANT AVE	2	330	36	R	20
BOWDITCH ST	052	DURANT AVE	HASTE ST	2	660	36	R	23
BOWDITCH ST	056	HASTE ST	DWIGHT WAY	2	330	36	R	40
BOYNTON AVE	015	COLORADO AVE	FLORIDA AVE	2	280	26	R	59
BOYNTON AVE (NB)	010	ARLINGTON AVE	COLORADO AVE	2	1540	16	R	42
BOYNTON AVE (SB)	011	COLORADO AVE	ARLINGTON AVE	2	1540	16	R	44
BRET HARTE RD	070	KEITH AVE	CREGMONT AVE	2	300	21	R	65
BRET HARTE RD	075	CRAGMONT AVE	KEELER RD	2	750	22	R	79
BRIDGE RD	070	ALVARADO RD	TUNNEL RD	2	450	24	R	95
BROOKSIDE AVE	080	CLAREMONT AVE	DEAD END (CLAREMONT AVE)	2	425	26	R	95
BROOKSIDE CT	070	DEAD END NR BROOKSIDE DR	BROOKSIDE DR	2	110	24	R	87 5

Road Name	Section ID	Beg Location	End Location	Lanes	Length	Width	Funct. Class	PCI
BROOKSIDE DR	070	CLAREMONT AVE	CLAREMONT AVE	2	535	24	R	95
BROWNING ST	050	ADDISON ST	DWIGHT WAY	2	2650	36	R	33
BUENA AVE	055	MCGEE AVE	CYPRESS ST	2	400	25	R	27
BUENA AVE	050	WEST DEAD END (HOLLY ST)	MCGEE AVE	2	904	37	R	95
BUENA VISTA WAY	078	260' NORTH OF PRIVATE PROP	PRIVATE PROPERTY	2	260	14	R	8
BUENA VISTA WAY	074	DELMAR AVE	260' NORTH OF PRIVATE PROP	2	470	22	R	10
BUENA VISTA WAY	070	EUCLID AVE	DEL MAR AVE	2	3775	30	R	21
BURNETT ST	040	SAN PABLO AVE	MABEL ST	2	874	36	R	22
BURNETT ST	042	MABEL ST	ACTON ST	2	704	36	R	76
BYRON ST	055	CHANNING WAY	DWIGHT WAY	2	660	30	R	17
BYRON ST	050	ADDISON ST	BANCROFT WAY	2	1320	36	R	85
CALIFORNIA ST	066	OREGON ST	ASHBY AVE	2	950	42	R	35
CALIFORNIA ST	045	HEARST AVE	UNIVERSITY AVE	2	600	42	R	37
CALIFORNIA ST	040	CEDAR ST	OHLONE PARK	2	1455	42	R	58
CALIFORNIA ST	030	ADA ST	CEDAR ST	2	1405	45	R	71
CALIFORNIA ST	050	UNIVERSITY AVE	DWIGHT WAY	2	3015	48	R	71
CALIFORNIA ST	072	ASHBY AVE	ALCATRAZ AVE	2	2000	42	R	77
CALIFORNIA ST	076	ALCATRAZ AVE	SOUTH CITY LIMIT	2	840	42	R	77
CALIFORNIA ST	020	HOPKINS ST	ADA ST	2	345	40	R	83
CALIFORNIA ST	060	DWIGHT WAY	OREGON ST	2	2270	42	R	83
CAMELIA ST	024	3RD ST (RR TRACKS)	4TH ST	2	330	36	R	18
CAMELIA ST	020	2ND ST	3RD ST (RR TRACKS)	2	345	35	R	19
CAMELIA ST	034	8TH ST	SAN PABLO AVE	2	1030	36	R	19
CAMELIA ST	030	6TH ST	8TH ST	2	620	36	R	27
CAMELIA ST	026	4TH ST	6TH ST	2	637	36	R	48
CAMELIA ST	040	SAN PABLO AVE	SANTA FE AVE	2	1050	36	R	89
CAMPUS DR	030	SHASTA RD	QUAIL AVE	2	370	22	R	42
CAMPUS DR	032	QUAIL AVE	GLENDALE AVE	2	450	24	R	46
CAMPUS DR	033	GLENDALE AVE	DELMAR AVE	2	1090	24	R	79
CAMPUS DR	035	DELMAR AVE	AVENIDA DRIVE	2	525	22	R	85
CAMPUS DR	036	AVENIDA DR	PARNASSUS RD	2	540	22	R	93
CAMPUS DR	037	PARNASSUS RD	DEAD END, U C PLOT 82	2	760	19	R	93
CANYON RD	080	PANORAMIC WAY	RIM ROAD (UC CAMPUS)	2	275	30	R	97
CANYON RD	085	RIM ROAD (UC CAMPUS)	DEAD END	2	583	15	R	97
CAPISTRANO AVE	050	PERALTA AVE	THE ALAMEDA	2	2645	26	R	38
CAPISTRANO AVE	060	THE ALAMEDA	CONTRA COSTA AVE	2	340	19	R	74
CARLETON ST	070	FULTON ST	TELEGRAPH AVE	2	1720	36	R	16
CARLETON ST	060	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	MILVIA ST	2	665	42	R	24
CARLETON ST	042	MATHEWS ST	SACRAMENTO ST	2	1912	36	R	28
CARLETON ST	078	TELEGRAPH AVE	DEAD END ABOVE TELEGRAPH	2	160	27	R	29
CARLETON ST	050	7TH ST	SAN PABLO	2	1330	36	R	33
CARLETON ST	050	SACRAMENTO ST	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	2	2540	36	R	35
CARLETON ST	063	MILVIA ST	SHATTUCK AVE	2	675	42	R	57
CARLETON ST	065	SHATTUCK AVE	FULTON ST	2	622	36	R	60
CARLETON ST	040	5TH ST	7TH ST	2	615	36	R	77
CARLETON ST	030	3RD ST	5TH ST	2	630	36	NCR	8කි

Road Name	Section ID	Beg Location	End Location	Lanes	Length	Width	Funct. Class	PCI
CARLETON ST	040	SAN PABLO AVE	MATHEWS ST	2	500	36	R	82
CARLOTTA AVE	020	POSEN AVE	HOPKINS ST	2	865	36	R	71
CARLOTTA AVE	030	HOPKINS ST	ROSE ST	2	880	30	R	73
CARRISON ST	040	SAN PABLO AVE	ACTON ST	2	1528	36	R	73
CATALINA AVE	050	COLUSA AVE	THE ALAMEDA	2	980	27	R	97
CATHERINE DR	030	KEONCREST DR (N)	KEONCREST DR (S)	2	410	25	R	20
CEDAR ST	078	END W/O LA VEREDA	LA VEREDA	2	105	12	R	19
CEDAR ST	020	EAST FRONTAGE RD (STATE P/L)	4TH ST	2	925	36	Α	23
CEDAR ST	050	SACRAMENTO ST	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	2	2600	40	С	24
CEDAR ST	025	4TH ST	6TH ST	2	670	43	Α	42
CEDAR ST	070	SPRUCE ST	EUCLID AVE	2	1380	35	С	70
CEDAR ST	075	EUCLID AVE	LA LOMA AVE	2	920	34	С	74
CEDAR ST	065	OXFORD ST	SPRUCE ST	2	335	36	С	86
CEDAR ST	063	MILVIA ST	SHATTUCK AVE	2	660	36	С	90
CEDAR ST	060	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	MILVIA ST	2	665	36	С	91
CEDAR ST	045	CHESTNUT ST	ACTON ST	2	1140	37	С	93
CEDAR ST	064	SHATTUCK AVE	OXFORD ST	2	635	38	С	93
CEDAR ST	040	SAN PABLO AVE	CHESTNUT ST	2	1485	37	С	95
CEDAR ST	049	ACTON ST	SACRAMENTO ST	2	665	34	С	95
CEDAR ST	030	6TH ST	SAN PABLO AVE	2	1650	37	С	100
CEDARWOOD LANE	030	HARRISON ST	PARK WAY	2	330	36	R	0
CENTER ST	064	SHATTUCK AVE	OXFORD ST	2	620	47	R	64
CENTER ST	062	MILVIA ST	SHATTUCK AVE	2	730	47	R	100
CENTER ST	060	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	MILVIA ST	2	670	53	R	100
CHABOLYN TERRACE	080	SOUTH CITY LIMIT	SOUTH CITY LIMIT	2	420	26	R	90
CHANNING WAY	060	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	MILVIA ST	2	670	36	R	17
CHANNING WAY	057	ROOSEVELT AVE	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	2	1000	36	R	18
CHANNING WAY	084	PIEDMONT AVE	PROSPECT ST	2	630	36	R	30
CHANNING WAY	063	MILVIA ST	SHATTUCK AVE	2	710	36	R	30
CHANNING WAY	050	SACRAMENTO ST	ROOSEVELT AVE	2	1620	36	R	34
CHANNING WAY	040	SAN PABLO AVE	SACRAMENTO ST	2	2775	36	R	50
CHANNING WAY	038	10TH ST	SAN PABLO AVE	2	330	36	R	56
CHANNING WAY	030	6TH ST	10TH ST	2	1397	36	R	69
CHANNING WAY	078	BOWDITCH ST	COLLEGE AVE	2	670	37	R	76
CHANNING WAY	080	COLLEGE AVE	PIEDMONT AVE	2	630	36	R	78
CHANNING WAY	075	DANA ST	BOWDITCH ST	2	1340	40	R	78
CHANNING WAY	020	3RD ST	6TH ST	2	935	36	R	87
CHANNING WAY	070	FULTON ST	DANA ST	2	1340	36	R	93
CHANNING WAY	066	SHATTUCK AVE	FULTON ST	2	560	36	R	93
CHAUCER ST	040	SAN PABLO AVE	CURTIS ST	2	550	30	R	21
CHERRY ST	065	STUART ST	RUSSELL ST	2	500	36	R	85
CHESTNUT ST	035	ROSE ST	CEDAR ST	2	350	34	R	20
CHESTNUT ST	044	VIRGINIA ST	UNIVERSITY AVE	2	1620	36	R	24
CHESTNUT ST	042	CEDAR ST	VIRGINIA ST	2	650	36	R	39
CHILTON WAY	060	BLAKE ST	PARKER ST	2	335	30	R	27
CLAREMONT AVE	065	RUSSELL ST	ASHBY AVE	2	425	56	С	8 9 4

Road Name	Section ID	Beg Location	End Location	Lanes	Length	Width	Funct. Class	PCI
CLAREMONT AVE	060	EAST CITY LIMIT NR GARBER RD	RUSSELL AVE	2	600	38	С	27
CLAREMONT AVE	070	ASHBY AVE	SOUTH CITY LIMIT (ALCATRAZ)	4	2985	56	С	54
CLAREMONT BLVD	060	DERBY ST	CUL-DE-SAC	2	560	40	R	32
CLAREMONT BLVD	065	BELROSE AVE	CLAREMONT AVE	2	875	37	С	94
CLAREMONT CRESCEN	070	CLAREMONT AVE	ASHBY AVE	2	410	24	R	90
CODORNICES RD	030	DEAD END (EUCLID AVE)	EUCLID AVE	2	600	15	R	72
COLBY ST	070	ASHBY AVE	WEBSTER ST.	2	299	36	R	52
COLBY ST	080	WEBSTER ST.	END	2	385	32	R	80
COLLEGE AVE	060	DWIGHT WAY	DERBY ST (S)	2	1430	36	Α	40
COLLEGE AVE	070	ASHBY AVE	SOUTH CITY LIMIT (ALCATRAZ)	2	2155	36	Α	42
COLLEGE AVE	065	DERBY ST (S)	ASHBY AVE	2	1785	36	Α	45
COLLEGE AVE	050	BANCROFT WAY	DWIGHT WAY	2	1340	36	С	89
COLORADO AVE	065	VERMONT AVE	MICHIGAN AVE	2	260	24	R	55
COLORADO AVE	060	BOYNTON AVE	VERMONT AVE	2	250	24	R	58
COLUMBIA CIRCLE	080	COLUMBIA PATH	FAIRLAWN DR	2	230	21	R	91
COLUSA AVE	025	MONTEREY AVE	POSEN AVE	2	1233	36	С	23
COLUSA AVE	026	POSEN AVE	HOPKINS ST	2	520	36	С	25
COLUSA AVE	010	NORTH CITY LIMIT (VISALIA)	SOLANO AVE	2	3565	36	С	37
COLUSA AVE	022	MARIN AVE	MONTEREY AVE	2	870	46	С	56
COLUSA AVE	020	SOLANO AVE	MARIN AVE	2	670	46	С	73
COMSTOCK CT	035	JAYNES ST	CEDAR ST	2	300	24	R	80
CONTRA COSTA AVE	010	YOSEMITE RD	SOLANO AVE	2	2375	20	R	89
CONTRA COSTA AVE	018	SOLANO AVE	LOS ANGELES AVE	2	185	25	R	95
CORNELL AVE	030	NORTH CITY LIMIT	GILMAN ST	2	765	30	R	46
CORNELL AVE	036	PAGE ST	HOPKINS ST	2	695	30	R	72
CORNELL AVE	035	GILMAN ST	PAGE ST	2	1000	30	R	74
CORNELL AVE	039	HOPKINS ST	CEDAR ST	2	345	29	R	98
CORNELL AVE	040	CEDAR ST	VIRGINIA ST	2	660	30	R	98
CORONA CT	070	ARCH ST	DEAD END (ARCH ST)	2	320	24	R	50
COWPER ST	040	SAN PABLO AVE	BYRON ST	2	370	30	R	91
CRAGMONT AVE	010	GRIZZLY PEAK BLVD	MARIN AVE	2	4100	22	С	38
CRAGMONT AVE	027	BRET HARTE RD	SHASTA RD	2	1625	21	R	85
CRAGMONT AVE	021	MARIN AVE	SANTA BARBARA RD	2	1110	23	R	87
CRAGMONT AVE	023	SANTA BARBARA RD	EUCLID AVE	2	830	22	R	87
CRAGMONT AVE	025	EUCLID AVE	BRET HARTE RD	2	1420	20	R	88
CRESTON RD	020	SUNSET LANE	GRIZZLY PEAK BLVD (S)	2	2699	22	R	57
CRESTON RD	010	GRIZZLY PEAK BLVD (N)	SUNSET LANE	2	1910	22	R	61
CRYSTAL WAY	020	EUCLID AVE (WEST)	EUCLID AVE (EAST)	1	80	24	R	37
CURTIS ST	038	HOPKINS ST	CEDAR ST	2	370	30	R	11
CURTIS ST	050	UNIVERSITY AVE	DWIGHT WAY	2	2990	36	R	14
CURTIS ST	040	CEDAR ST	VIRGINIA ST	2	660	30	R	16
CURTIS ST	030	NORTH CITY LIMIT	HOPKINS ST	2	2400	29	R	28
CURTIS ST	045	VIRGINIA ST	UNIVERSITY AVE	2	1615	36	R	66
CYPRESS ST	031	ROSE ST	BUENA AVE	2	325	26	R	81
DANA ST	050	BANCROFT WAY	DWIGHT WAY	2	1320	36	R	47
DANA ST	060	DWIGHT WAY	BLAKE ST	2	330	36	R	9 £ 6

Road Name	Section ID	Beg Location	End Location	Lanes	Length	Width	Funct. Class	IPCI
DANA ST	065	BLAKE ST	WARD ST	2	1320	36	R	61
DANA ST	070	WEBSTER ST	CITY LIMIT (WOOLSEY ST)	2	765	32	R	70
DEAKIN ST	075	PRINCE ST	CITY LIMIT (WOOLSEY ST)	2	385	36	R	79
DEAKIN ST	070	ASHBY AVE	PRINCE ST	2	820	36	R	89
DEAKIN ST	068	RUSSELL ST	ASHBY AVE	2	525	36	R	100
DEL MAR AVE	085	GLENDALE AVE	CAMPUS DR	2	480	24	R	12
DEL MAR AVE	083	BUENA VISTA WAY	GLENDALE AVE	2	795	21	R	22
DEL NORTE CT	020	DEL NORTE ST	DEAD END (DEL NORTE ST)	2	110	12	R	74
DEL NORTE ST	020	THE CIRCLE	SUTTER ST	2	690	28	С	91
DELAWARE ST	040	SAN PABLO AVE	ACTON ST	2	2435	48	С	28
DELAWARE ST	060	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	MILVIA ST	2	665	34	R	38
DELAWARE ST	063	MILVIA ST	WALNUT ST	2	975	34	R	40
DELAWARE ST	048	ACTON ST	SACRAMENTO ST	2	665	48	С	57
DELAWARE ST	030	6TH ST	9TH ST	2	955	48	С	76
DELAWARE ST	035	9TH ST	SAN PABLO AVE	2	670	48	С	76
DELAWARE ST	052	DEAD END WEST OF CALIFORNIA	CALIFORNIA ST	2	375	36	R	93
DELAWARE ST	055	CALIFORNIA ST	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	2	2000	36	R	97
DERBY ST	070	FULTON ST	TELEGRAPH AVE	2	1630	36	R	15
DERBY ST	063	MILVIA ST	SHATTUCK AVE	2	633	42	R	16
DERBY ST	075	TELEGRAPH AVE	HILLEGASS AVE (S)	2	860	38	R	19
DERBY ST	050	SACRAMENTO ST	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	2	2510	36	R	20
DERBY ST	065	SHATTUCK AVE	FULTON ST	2	675	36	R	22
DERBY ST	078	HILLEGASS AVE (S)	COLLEGE AVE	2	760	36	R	23
DERBY ST	082	PIEDMONT AVE	WARRING ST	2	322	37	R	27
DERBY ST	080	COLLEGE AVE	PIEDMONT AVE	2	653	37	R	31
DERBY ST	045	MABEL ST	SACRAMENTO ST	2	1311	36	R	32
DERBY ST	060	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	MILVIA ST	2	665	42	R	86
DERBY ST	085	WARRING ST	BELROSE AVE & TANGI EWOOD R	2	1205	36	А	95
DERBY ST	042	SAN PABLO AVE	MATHEWS ST	2	455	36	R	97
DERBY ST	044	MATHEWS ST	MABEL ST	2	608	36	R	97
DOHR ST	065	WARD ST	RUSSELL ST	2	1170	36	R	19
DOHR ST	068	RUSSELL ST	ASHBY AVE	2	489	22	R	21
DOHR ST	070	ASHBY AVE	PRINCE ST	2	764	26	R	100
DOMINGO AVE	068	CITY LIMIT NR RUSSELL ST	TUNNEL RD	2	220	40	R	39
DOMINGO AVE	070	TUNNEL RD	THE PLAZA DR	2	1130	40	R	73
DOVER ST	075	ALCATRAZ AVE	CITY LIMIT (63RD ST)	2	130	32	R	21
DOWLING PL	070	TELEGRAPH AVE	DANA ST	2	385	36	R	84
DURANT AVE	060	MILVIA ST	SHATTUCK AVE	2	710	47	С	15
DURANT AVE	064	SHATTUCK AVE	FULTON ST	2	530	48	С	29
DURANT AVE	070	FULTON ST	BOWDITCH ST	2	2650	48	С	52
DURANT AVE	078	BOWDITCH ST	COLLEGE AVE	2	670	48	С	64
DURANT AVE	080	COLLEGE AVE	PIEDMONT AVE	2	640	33	С	67
DWIGHT CRESCENT	055	6TH ST	7TH ST	2	420	45	С	98
DWIGHT WAY	020	4TH ST	6TH ST	2	650	36	С	12
DWIGHT WAY	083	PIEDMONT AVE	HILLSIDE AVE	2	765	36	R	14
DWIGHT WAY	085	HILLSIDE AVE	DEAD END ABOVE HILLSIDE AVF	2	590	36	R	918

Road Name	Section ID	Beg Location	End Location	Lanes	Length	Width	Funct. Class	PCI
DWIGHT WAY	050	SACRAMENTO ST	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	2	2615	39	A	23
DWIGHT WAY	030	6TH ST	7TH ST	2	310	36	С	30
DWIGHT WAY	032	7TH ST	SAN PABLO AVE	2	1350	36	Α	43
DWIGHT WAY	064	MILVIA WAY	SHATTUCK AVE	2	710	38	А	57
DWIGHT WAY	060	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	MILVIA ST	2	665	36	Α	59
DWIGHT WAY	073	DANA ST	TELEGRAPH AVE	2	670	40	Α	79
DWIGHT WAY	070	FULTON ST	DANA ST	2	1325	40	Α	85
DWIGHT WAY	075	TELEGRAPH AVE	BOWDITCH ST	2	660	36	Α	86
DWIGHT WAY	066	SHATTUCK AVE	FULTON ST	2	600	40	Α	91
DWIGHT WAY	080	COLLEGE AVE	PIEDMONT AVE	2	775	36	Α	93
DWIGHT WAY	078	BOWDITCH ST	COLLEGE AVE	2	660	36	Α	93
DWIGHT WAY	040	SAN PABLO AVE	SACRAMENTO ST	2	2430	36	Α	95
DWIGHT WAY	090	PANORAMIC WAY	EAST CITY LIMIT	2	100	28	R	97
EAST BOLIVAR DR	050	ADDISON ST	DEAD END NR CHANNING	2	1800	24	R	29
EAST FRONTAGE RD	040	GILMAN ST	HEARST AVE	2	3696	34	С	30
EAST FRONTAGE RD	030	NORTH CITY LIMIT	GILMAN ST	2	1350	32	С	43
EAST PARNASSUS CT	080	PARNASSUS RD	DEAD END (PARNASSUS RD)	2	210	22	R	93
EDITH ST	040	CEDAR ST	VIRGINIA ST	2	638	30	R	55
EDITH ST	030	ROSE ST	CEDAR ST	2	1295	32	R	71
EDWARDS ST	055	BANCROFT WAY	DWIGHT WAY	2	1330	36	R	56
EL CAMINO REAL	070	DOMINGO AVE	THE UPLANDS	2	1840	24	R	86
EL CAMINO REAL	075	THE UPLANDS	DEAD END ABOVE THE UPLANDS	2	485	24	R	87
EL DORADO AVE	060	THE ALAMEDA	SUTTER ST	2	1290	33	R	25
EL PORTAL CT	030	DEAD END (LA LOMA AVE)	LA LOMA AVE	2	250	18	R	10
ELLIS ST	068	RUSSELL ST	ASHBY AVE	2	650	37	R	47
ELLIS ST	070	ASHBY AVE	ALCATRAZ AVE	2	2005	37	R	78
ELLSWORTH ST	050	BANCROFT WAY	DWIGHT WAY	2	1320	36	R	22
ELLSWORTH ST	062	CARLETON ST	WARD ST	2	620	42	R	87
ELLSWORTH ST	060	DWIGHT WAY	CARLETON ST	2	1000	36	R	90
ELLSWORTH ST	065	WARD ST	ASHBY AVE	2	1520	42	R	92
ELMWOOD AVE	080	ASHBY AVE & ASHBY PL	PIEDMONT AVE	2	570	34	R	20
ELMWOOD CT	070	ASHBY AVE	DEAD END (ASHBY AVE)	2	270	32	R	76
EMERSON ST	065	SHATTUCK AVE	WHEELER ST	2	575	36	R	24
EMERSON ST	060	ADELINE ST	SHATTUCK AVE	2	805	36	R	55
ENCINA PL	070	THE PLAZA DR	THE UPLANDS	2	350	40	R	93
ENSENADA AVE	020	SOLANO AVE	MARIN AVE	2	545	36	R	27
ENSENADA AVE	010	PERALTA AVE	SOLANO AVE	2	2255	27	R	62
EOLA ST	040	VIRGINIA ST	FRANCISCO ST	2	325	22	R	28
ESSEX ST	064	SHATTUCK AVE	WHEELER ST	2	585	36	R	26
ESSEX ST	062	TREMONT ST	SHATTUCK AVE	2	580	36	R	61
ESSEX ST	060	ADELINE ST	TREMONT ST	2	340	36	R	68
ETNA ST	062	DWIGHT WAY	PARKER ST	2	665	36	R	29
ETNA ST	064	PARKER ST	DERBY ST	2	665	36	R	31
ETON AVE	070	WOOLSEY ST	CLAREMONT AVE	2	750	36	R	86
ETON CT	070	CLAREMONT AVE	DEAD END (CLAREMONT AVE)	2	150	25	R	25
EUCALYPTUS RD	070	HILLCREST RD	SOUTH CITY LIMIT	2	440	25	R	926

Road Name	Section ID	Beg Location	End Location	Lanes	Length	Width	Funct. Class	PCI
EUCLID AVE	032	BAYVIEW PL	CEDAR ST	2	1890	34	С	28
EUCLID AVE	040	CEDAR ST	HEARST AVE	2	1625	35	С	41
EUCLID AVE	015	MARIN AVE	REGAL RD	2	600	32	R	73
EUCLID AVE	020	REGAL RD	CRAGMONT AVE	2	1475	40	С	74
EUCLID AVE	010	GRIZZLY PEAK BLVD	MARIN AVE	2	3054	32	С	77
EUCLID AVE	024	CRAGMONT AVE	BEG OF DIVIDED ROAD	2	650	41	R	77
EUCLID AVE	028	END OF DIVIDED ROAD	EUNICE ST	2	900	42	R	83
EUCLID AVE	030	EUNICE ST	BAYVIEW PL	2	870	36	С	100
EUCLID AVE (NB)	026	BEG OF DIVIDED ROAD	END OF DIVIDED ROAD	2	850	18	R	82
EUCLID AVE (SB)	027	BEG OF DIVIDED ROAD	END OF DIVIDED ROAD	2	845	31	R	81
EUNICE ST	070	SPRUCE ST	EUCLID AVE	2	1235	35	R	26
EUNICE ST	064	HENRY ST	SPRUCE ST	2	1370	34	R	39
EUNICE ST	060	MILVIA ST	CUL-DE-SAC	2	225	36	R	93
EVELYN AVE	030	NORTH CITY LIMIT	SANTA FE AVE	2	980	30	R	90
FAIRLAWN DR	038	AVENIDA DR	OLYMPUS DR	2	615	23	R	46
FAIRLAWN DR	030	QUEENS RD	AVENIDA DR	2	2575	21	R	93
FAIRVIEW ST	050	SACRAMENTO ST	ADELINE ST	2	2145	36	R	23
FAIRVIEW ST	060	ADELINE ST	CITY LIMIT (DOVER ST)	2	530	36	R	27
FAIRVIEW ST	047	BAKER ST	SACRAMENTO ST	2	630	36	R	73
FLORANCE ST	068	RUSSELL ST	ASHBY AVE	2	530	36	R	30
FLORIDA AVE	060	SANTA BARBARA RD	DEAD END (FLORIDA WALK)	2	400	26	R	82
FOLGER AVE	024	HOLLIS ST	7TH ST	2	365	42	С	86
FOLGER AVE	025	7TH ST	SAN PABLO AVE	2	1325	42	С	87
FOLGER AVE	020	WEST END	HOLLIS ST	2	365	42	R	97
FOREST AVE	080	COLLEGE AVE	CLAREMONT BLVD	2	1875	36	R	39
FORREST LANE	073	GRIZZY PARK	CRESTON RD	2	337	22	R	18
FORREST LANE	072	KEELER AVE	GRIZZLY PEAK BLVD	2	615	22	R	22
FORREST LANE	070	HILLDALE AVE	KEELER AVE	2	520	19	R	38
FRANCISCO ST	040	SAN PABLO AVE	CHESTNUT ST	2	1370	30	R	19
FRANCISCO ST	050	SACRAMENTO ST	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	2	2610	36	R	21
FRANCISCO ST	045	CHESTNUT ST	DEAD END	2	1130	30	R	25
FRANCISCO ST	060	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	MILVIA ST	2	670	36	R	27
FRANCISCO ST	063	MILVIA ST	SHATTUCK AVE	2	670	36	R	28
FRANKLIN ST	042	CEDAR ST	FRANCISCO ST	2	1025	38	R	80
FRANKLIN ST	044	FRANCISCO ST	HEARST AVE	2	745	38	R	87
FRESNO AVE	022	MARIN AVE	SONOMA AVE	2	1310	36	R	33
FRESNO AVE	020	SOLANO AVE	MARIN AVE	2	900	36	R	45
FULTON ST	060	DWIGHT WAY	BLAKE ST	2	312	36	R	54
FULTON ST	063	PARKER ST	STUART ST	2	1318	36	R	54
FULTON ST	061	BLAKE ST	PARKER ST	2	348	36	R	63
FULTON ST	070	ASHBY ST	PRINCE ST	2	810	36	R	75
FULTON ST	048	KITTREDGE ST	BANCROFT WAY	4	315	67	Α	83
FULTON ST	065	STUART ST	ASHBY AVE	2	1166	36	R	85
FULTON ST	050	BANCROFT WAY	DURANT AVE	2	330	54	Α	90
FULTON ST	052	DURANT AVE	DWIGHT WAY	2	990	36	Α	90
GARBER ST	085	WEST END	OAK KNOLL TERRACE	2	550	22	R	932

Road Name	Section ID	Beg Location	End Location	Lanes	Length	Width	Funct. Class	1001
GARBER ST	080	COLLEGE AVE	EAST END	2	1010	36	R	33
GARBER ST	088	BELROSE AVE	EAST CITY LIMIT (TANGLEWOOD)	2	450	24	R	36
GILMAN ST	035	8TH ST	SAN PABLO AVE	2	995	48	Α	38
GILMAN ST	045	SANTA FE AVE	HOPKINS ST	2	1595	36	Α	43
GILMAN ST	040	SAN PABLO AVE	SANTA FE AVE	2	1445	38	Α	48
GILMAN ST	015	ENTRANCE OF FWY	2ND ST	2	700	62	R	59
GILMAN ST	024	3RD ST (RR TRACKS)	6TH ST	2	1000	48	Α	59
GILMAN ST	020	2ND ST	3RD ST (RR TRACKS)	2	485	48	Α	70
GILMAN ST	030	6TH ST	8TH ST	2	655	48	Α	74
GLEN AVE	033	CORNER BETWEEN SUMMER/ARCH	SPRUCE ST	2	380	23	R	12
GLEN AVE	030	EUNICE ST	CORNER BETWEEN	2	620	22	R	14
GLEN AVE	020	OAK ST	EUNICE ST	2	510	28	R	90
GLENDALE AVE	034	LA LOMA AVE	DEL MAR AVE	2	675	22	R	31
GLENDALE AVE	030	CAMPUS DR	LA LOMA AVE	2	640	32	С	88
GRANT ST	042	VIRGINIA ST	FRANCISCO ST	2	318	36	R	25
GRANT ST	060	DWIGHT WAY	OREGON ST	2	2266	36	R	33
GRANT ST	053	ADDISON ST	ALLSTON WAY	2	665	42	R	43
GRANT ST	061	N. END	RUSSELL ST	2	196	36	R	43
GRANT ST	057	BANCROFT WAY	CHANNING WAY	2	670	42	R	45
GRANT ST	041	LINCOLN ST	VIRGINIA ST	2	320	36	R	48
GRANT ST	030	NORTH END	ROSE ST	2	310	36	R	54
GRANT ST	040	CEDAR ST	LINCOLN ST	2	318	36	R	56
GRANT ST	032	ROSE ST	CEDAR ST	2	1325	36	R	65
GRANT ST	048	HEARST AVE	UNIVERSITY AVE	2	600	36	R	78
GRANT ST	059	CHANNING WAY	DWIGHT	2	665	42	R	83
GRANT ST	055	ALLSTON WAY	BANCROFT WAY	2	670	42	R	90
GRANT ST	051	UNIVERSITY AVE	ADDISON ST	2	335	42	R	93
GRANT ST	044	FRANCISCO ST	OHLONE PARK	2	525	36	R	97
GRAYSON ST		3RD ST (WEST END)	SAN PABLO AVE	2	2568	36	R	70
GREENWOOD		ROSE ST	BUENA VISTA WAY	2	850	17	R	21
TERRACE GRIZZLY PEAK BLVD	015	EUCLID AVE	KEELER AVE	2	1250	30	С	19
GRIZZLY PEAK BLVD	017	KEELER AVE	MARIN AVE	2	1400	33	С	19
GRIZZLY PEAK BLVD	010	NORTH CITY LIMIT (SPRUCE ST)	EUCLID AVE	2	1050	35	С	24
GRIZZLY PEAK BLVD	035	HILL RD	EAST CITY LIMIT	2	2515	32	С	51
GRIZZLY PEAK BLVD	029	SHASTA RD (S)	ARCADE AVE	2	1065	32	С	76
GRIZZLY PEAK BLVD	020	MARIN AVE	SHASTA RD (S)	2	4065	34	C	88
GRIZZLY PEAK BLVD		ARCADE AVE	(EXTENTION OF EUNICE) HILL	2	785	32	C	94
HALCYON CT	070	WEBSTER ST	RD PRINCE ST	2	460	57	R	89
HALKIN LANE	070	SPRUCE ST	CRAGMONT AVE	2	515	22	R	52
HARDING CIRCLE	030	OLYMPUS AVE	END	2	65	38	R	48
HARMON ST	045	IDAHO ST	SACRAMENTO ST	2	1025	36	R	15
HARMON ST	050	SACRAMENTO ST	ADELINE ST	2	1985	36	R	67
HAROLD WAY	050	ALLSTON WAY	KITTREDGE ST	2	325	36	R	53
HARPER ST		ASHBY AVE	WOOLSEY ST	2	935	36	R	64
HARPER ST	068	RUSSELL ST	ASHBY AVE	2	665	36	R	70
HARPER ST	072	WOOLSEY ST	FAIRVIEW ST	2	306	36		9 4 8

Road Name	Section ID	Beg Location	End Location	Lanes	Length	Width	Funct. Class	PCI
HARRISON ST	020	EASTSHORE HWY	2ND ST	2	270	49	R	48
HARRISON ST	022	3RD ST	6TH ST	2	935	34	R	73
HARRISON ST	030	6TH ST	8TH ST	2	645	35	R	78
HARRISON ST	040	SAN PABLO AVE	STANNAGE AVE	2	495	36	R	83
HARRISON ST	034	8TH ST	SAN PABLO AVE	2	990	35	R	84
HARVARD CIRCLE	030	FAIRLAWN DR & SENIOR AVE	FAIRLAWN DR	2	100	30	R	38
HASKELL ST	040	SAN PABLO AVE	ACTON ST	2	1505	36	R	77
HASTE ST	060	FULTON ST	SHATTUCK AVE	2	580	36	Α	29
HASTE ST	070	BOWDITCH ST	FULTON ST	2	2680	40	Α	35
HASTE ST	078	COLLEGE AVE	BODWITCH ST	2	670	39	Α	41
HASTE ST	080	PIEDMONT AVE	COLLEGE AVE	2	650	36	Α	43
HASTE ST	065	MILVIA ST	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	2	670	36	Α	76
HASTE ST	063	SHATTUCK AVE	MILVIA ST	2	705	36	Α	83
HAWTHORNE	030	LE ROY AVE	EUCLID AVE	2	365	24	R	62
	035	EUCLID AVE	CEDAR ST	2	1465	24	R	87
TERRACE HAZEL RD	090	CLAREMONT AVE	DOMINGO AVE	2	830	30	R	85
HEARST AVE	030	6TH ST	SAN PABLO AVE	2	1650	36	С	25
HEARST AVE	045	ACTON ST	SACRAMENTO ST	2	676	36	R	26
HEARST AVE	040	SAN PABLO AVE	ACTON ST	2	2350	36	R	29
HEARST AVE	020	EAST FRONTAGE RD (STATE P/L)		2	1515	48	C	33
HEARST AVE	060	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	MILVIA ST	2	670	34	A	47
HEARST AVE	052	SACRAMENTO ST	CALIFORNIA ST	2	600	36	С	67
HEARST AVE	055	MC GEE AVE	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	2	1355	36	C	68
HEARST AVE	054	CALIFORNIA ST	MC GEE AVE	2	660	36	С	71
HEARST AVE	078	HIGHLAND PL	DEAD END (COP @ CL)	2	140	23	R	82
HEARST AVE	077	LA LOMA AVE	HIGHLAND PL	2	340	35	Α	83
HEARST AVE	064	HENRY ST	SHATTUCK AVE	2	330	55	Α	93
HEARST AVE	065	SHATTUCK AVE	WALNUT ST	2	325	57	Α	93
HEARST AVE	067	WALNUT ST	OXFORD ST	2	355	57	Α	93
HEARST AVE	068	OXFORD ST	SPRUCE ST	2	250	58	Α	93
HEARST AVE	070	SPRUCE ST	ARCH ST	2	425	56	Α	93
HEARST AVE	075	EUCLID AVE	LA LOMA AVE	2	975	39	Α	93
HEARST AVE	062	MILVIA ST	HENRY ST	2	335	46	Α	100
HEARST AVE (EB)	072	ARCH ST	EUCLID AVE	2	1160	20	A	95
HEARST AVE (WB)	073	EUCLID AVE	ARCH ST	2	1160	23	A	95
HEINZ AVE	040	7TH ST	SAN PABLO AVE	2	1368	36	R	22
HEINZ AVE	030	3RD ST (WEST END)	7TH ST	2	1197	36	R	83
HENRY ST	030	EUNICE ST	ROSE ST	2	1375	62	A	36
HENRY ST	045	HEARST AVE	BERKELEY WAY	2	335	34	R	73
HENRY ST	034	ROSE ST	VINE ST	2	660	36	R	97
HENRY ST	035	VINE ST	CEDAR ST	2	655	36	R	97
HIGH COURT	020	DEAD END	OAK ST	2	645	24	R	26
HIGHLAND PL	040	NORTH END	RIDGE RD	2	215	15	R	5
HIGHLAND PL	040	RIDGE RD	HEARST AVE	2	345	36	R	97
HILGARD AVE	070	ARCH ST	SCENIC AVE	2	440	36	R	61
HILGARD AVE	070	SCENIC AVE	EUCLID AVE	2	595	36		9ର୍ଦ୍ଧ

Road Name	Section ID	Beg Location	End Location	Lanes	Length	Width	Funct. Class	10(1)
HILGARD AVE	074	EUCLID AVE	LA LOMA AVE	2	1050	35	R	88
HILGARD AVE	078	LA LOMA AVE	LA VEREDA	2	490	17	R	93
HILGARD AVE	080	LA VEREDA	DEAD END	2	220	24	R	97
HILL CT	070	EUCLID AVE	DEAD END (EUCLID AVE)	2	310	15	R	100
HILL RD	025	SHASTA RD	DEAD END	2	575	18	R	9
HILL RD	030	DEAD END NR AJAX LANE	GRIZZLY PEAK BLVD (SOUTH)	2	945	20	R	22
HILLCREST CT	070	THE FOOTWAY	HILLCREST RD	2	190	20	R	47
HILLCREST RD	088	ROANOK RD	DEAD END ABOVE ROANOK RD	2	390	24	R	30
HILLCREST RD	080	CLAREMONT AVE	ROANOK RD	2	3150	25	R	45
HILLDALE AVE	020	MARIN AVE	REGAL RD	2	1265	20	R	17
HILLDALE AVE	010	GRIZZLY PEAK BLVD	MARIN AVE	2	1870	21	R	20
HILLEGASS AVE	060	DWIGHT WAY	ASHBY AVE	2	3200	36	R	67
HILLEGASS AVE	070	ASHBY AVE	CITY LIMIT (WOOLSEY ST)	2	855	36	R	75
HILLSIDE AVE	050	PROSPECT ST	DWIGHT WAY	2	760	30	R	90
HILLSIDE CT	050	DEAD END (HILLSIDE AVE)	HILLSIDE AVE	2	290	16	R	95
HILLVIEW RD	020	WOODSIDE RD	PARK HILLS RD	2	1265	22	R	88
HOLLIS ST	070	FOLGER AVE	SOUTH CITY LIMIT	2	175	43	С	74
HOLLY ST	030	ROSE ST	CEDAR ST	2	910	36	R	7
HOPKINS CT	020	ALBINA AVE	HOPKINS ST	2	570	25	R	87
HOPKINS ST	047	GILMAN ST	SACRAMENTO ST	2	530	36	R	29
HOPKINS ST	060	THE ALAMEDA	SUTTER ST	2	1375	60	С	30
HOPKINS ST	050	HOPKINS CT	MONTEREY AVE	2	250	36	С	41
HOPKINS ST	055	CARLOTTA AVE	JOSEPHINE ST	2	1525	45	С	41
HOPKINS ST	049	SACRAMENTO ST	HOPKINS CT	2	200	36	Α	45
HOPKINS ST	053	MC GEE AVE	CARLOTTA AVE	2	320	45	С	45
HOPKINS ST	052	MONTEREY AVE	MC GEE AVE	2	250	40	С	46
HOPKINS ST	059	JOSEPHINE ST	THE ALAMEDA	2	335	60	С	49
HOPKINS ST	046	PERALTA AVE	GILMAN ST	2	1442	36	R	51
HOPKINS ST	042	STANNAGE AVE	NORTHSIDE AVE	2	915	40	R	69
HOPKINS ST	045	NORTHSIDE AVE	PERALTA AVE	2	545	35	R	72
HOPKINS ST	040	SAN PABLO AVE	STANNAGE AVE	2	500	40	R	74
HOWE ST	070	ELLSWORTH ST	TELEGRAPH AVE	2	545	36	R	23
IDAHO ST	072	66TH ST	ALCATRAZ AVE	2	823	36	R	18
IDAHO ST	076	ALCATRAZ AVE	SOUTH CITY LIMIT	2	135	36	R	85
INDIAN ROCK AVE	064	SAN LUIS RD	SANTA BARBARA RD	2	565	30	R	20
INDIAN ROCK AVE	062	ARLINGTON AVE	SAN LUIS RD	2	1600	30	R	51
JAYNES ST	050	CALIFORNIA ST	EDITH ST	2	990	36	R	91
JEFFERSON AVE	050	UNIVERSITY AVE	ADDISON ST	2	335	24	R	35
JEFFERSON AVE	052	ALLSTON WAY	DWIGHT WAY	2	2000	39	R	35
JONES ST	040	SAN PABLO AVE	STANNAGE AVE	2	505	36	R	66
JONES ST	030	6TH ST	SAN PABLO AVE	2	1650	36	R	68
JONES ST	020	EASTSHORE HWY	2ND ST	2	280	37	R	97
JONES ST	025	4TH ST	6TH ST	2	685	36	R	97
JOSEPHINE ST	040	CEDAR ST	VIRGINIA ST	2	660	36	R	30
JOSEPHINE ST	036	ROSE ST	CEDAR ST	2	1320	36	R	67
JOSEPHINE ST	032	HOPKINS ST	ROSE ST	2	1290	36	R	962

Road Name	Section ID	Beg Location	End Location	Lanes	Length	Width	Funct. Class	
JOSEPHINE ST	020	THE ALAMEDA	HOPKINS ST	2	575	36	R	97
JUANITA WAY	035	ROSE ST	CEDAR ST	2	595	25	R	29
JULIA ST	050	SACRAMENTO ST	KING ST	2	1415	36	R	80
KAINS AVE	040	CEDAR ST	VIRGINIA ST	2	660	30	R	72
KAINS AVE	030	NORTH CITY LIMIT	HOPKINS ST	2	2730	30	R	86
KALA BAGAI WAY	052	ADDISON ST	CENTER ST	2	330	48	Α	100
KALA BAGAI WAY	050	UNIVERSITY AVE	ADDISON ST	3	356	50	Α	100
KEELER AVE	020	MARIN AVE	MILLER AVE	2	1025	19	R	14
KEELER AVE	023	MILLER AVE	POPPY LANE	2	600	18	R	18
KEELER AVE	025	STERLING AVE	BRET HARTE RD	2	400	20	R	46
KEELER AVE	027	BRET HARTE RD	SHASTA RD	2	1760	25	R	55
KEELER AVE	010	GRIZZLY PEAK BLVD	MARIN AVE	2	1350	20	R	89
KEITH AVE	020	SPRUCE ST	EUCLID AVE	2	1472	22	С	75
KEITH AVE	025	EUCLID AVE	SHASTA RD	2	2570	25	С	80
KELSEY ST	060	STUART ST	RUSSELL ST	2	500	36	R	80
KENTUCKY AVE	010	VASSAR AVE	MARYLAND AVE	2	475	26	R	55
KENTUCKY AVE (NB)	015	MARYLAND AVE	MICHIGAN AVE	2	840	15	R	48
KENTUCKY AVE (SB)	020	MICHIGAN AVE	MARYLAND AVE	2	840	15	R	50
KEONCREST DR	040	ROSE ST	ACTON ST	2	950	25	R	24
KING ST	075	FAIRVIEW ST	SOUTH CITY LIMIT (62ND ST)	2	1500	37	R	75
KING ST	068	RUSSELL ST	ASHBY AVE	2	635	37	R	77
KING ST	070	ASHBY AVE	FAIRVIEW ST	2	1325	37	R	78
KITTREDGE ST	066	SHATTUCK AVE	FUTON ST	2	440	32	R	17
KITTREDGE ST	063	MILVIA ST	SHATTUCK AVE	2	705	36	R	27
LA LOMA AVE	036	END PCC	BUENA VISTA WAY	2	630	28	С	30
LA LOMA AVE	038	BUENA VISTA WAY	CEDAR ST	2	765	32	С	34
LA LOMA AVE	045	VIRGINIA ST	LA CONTE	2	273	25	С	40
LA LOMA AVE	050	LA CONTE	HEARST AVE	2	729	36	С	52
LA LOMA AVE	030	GLENDALE AVE	EL PORTAL CT	2	250	36	С	71
LA LOMA AVE	032	EL PORTAL CT	QUARRY RD	2	155	35	С	77
LA LOMA AVE	034	START PCC	END PCC	2	575	27	С	79
LA LOMA AVE	040	CEDAR ST	VIRGINIA ST	2	660	34	С	84
LA VEREDA RD	030	LA LOMA AVE	CEDAR ST	2	550	18	R	80
LA VEREDA RD	040	CEDAR ST	DEAD END ABOVE VIRGINIA ST	2	820	18	R	93
LASSEN ST	020	MARIN AVE	EL DORADO AVE	2	370	32	R	44
LATHAM LANE	080	MILLER AVE	GRIZZLY PEAK	2	485	21	R	45
LATHAM LANE	083	CRESTON RD	OVERLOOK RD	2	275	23	R	70
LAUREL LN	010	CAPISTRANO AVE	SAN PEDRO AVE	2	500	20	R	32
LAUREL ST	020	OAK ST	EUNICE ST	2	510	32	R	37
LE CONTE AVE	074	SCENIC AVE	EAST END	2	2147	36	R	80
LE CONTE AVE		ARCH ST & HEARST AVE	SCENIC AVE	2	746	32	R	90
LE ROY AVE	044	CUL-DE-SAC	RIDGE RD	2	805	35	R	26
LE ROY AVE	032	ROSE ST	HAWTHORNE TERRACE	2	390	30	R	51
LE ROY AVE		CEDAR ST	HILGARD AVE	2	375	34	R	84
LE ROY AVE	034	HAWTHORNE TERRACE	CEDAR ST	2	1235	30	R	92
LE ROY AVE		RIDGE RD	HEARST AVE	2	350	37		9 73

Road Name	Section ID	Beg Location	End Location	Lanes	Length	Width	Funct. Class	PCI
LEWISTON AVE	070	WOOLSEY ST	ALCATRAZ AVE	2	880	36	R	87
LINCOLN ST	045	ACTON ST	SACRAMENTO ST	2	750	24	R	46
LINCOLN ST	040	CHESTNUT ST	DEAD END	2	440	36	R	47
LINCOLN ST	050	SACRAMENTO ST	GRANT ST	2	1935	36	R	87
LINCOLN ST	060	MILVIA ST	SHATTUCK AVE	2	665	32	R	93
LINDEN AVE	070	ASHBY AVE	WEBSTER ST	2	660	27	R	31
LORINA ST	068	RUSSELL ST	ASHBY AVE	2	550	30	R	55
LOS ANGELES AVE	060	THE ALAMEDA	CONTRA COSTA AVE	2	420	48	R	39
LOS ANGELES AVE	065	THE CIRCLE	SPRUCE ST	2	1755	30	С	74
LOS ANGELES AVE	065	CONTRA COSTA AVE	THE CIRCLE	2	845	24	R	76
MABEL ST	062	PARKER ST	DERBY ST	2	650	36	R	21
MABEL ST	060	DWIGHT WAY	PARKER ST	2	645	36	R	31
MABEL ST	065	WARD ST	RUSSELL ST	2	1197	36	R	31
MABEL ST	064	DERBY ST	WARD ST	2	295	36	R	33
MABEL ST	067	RUSSELL ST	ASHBY AVE	2	523	36	R	33
MABEL ST	070	ASHBY ST	66TH ST	2	1248	36	R	74
MADERA ST	050	TULARE AVE	COLUSA AVE	2	827	32	R	75
MAGNOLIA ST	070	ASHBY AVE	WEBSTER ST	2	660	24	R	40
MARIN AVE	078	GRIZZLY PEAK BLVD	CRESTON RD	2	330	28	R	19
MARIN AVE	079	CRESTON RD	DEAD END (PACIFIC	2	450	30	R	42
MARIN AVE	074	EUCLID AVE	GRIZZLY PEAK BLVD	2	1078	23	С	45
MARIN AVE	065	THE CIRCLE	SPRUCE ST	2	1646	23	С	58
MARIN AVE	070	SPRUCE ST	EUCLID AVE	2	1050	23	С	65
MARIN AVE	050	WEST CITY LIMIT (TULARE AVE)	THE ALAMEDA	2	1655	60	Α	86
MARIN AVE	060	THE ALAMEDA	THE CIRCLE	2	1150	60	Α	87
MARINA BLVD	010	SPINNAKER WAY	UNIVERSITY AVE	2	2250	27	С	39
MARIPOSA AVE	020	LOS ANGELES AVE	AMADOR AVE	2	1070	36	R	84
MARTIN LUTHER KING	075	63RD ST	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	2	520	24	R	35
MARTIN LUTHER KING	050	UNIVERSITY AVE	ALLSTON WAY	4	1000	60	Α	41
MARTIN LUTHER KING	030	YOLO AVE	CEDAR ST	2	2610	40	Α	54
MARTIN LUTHER KING	060	DWIGHT WAY	ASHBY AVE	4	3383	56	Α	54
MARTIN LUTHER KING	055	ALLSTON WAY	DWIGHT WAY	4	1980	56	Α	56
MARTIN LUTHER KING	040	CEDAR ST	UNIVERSITY AVE	2	2955	56	Α	64
MARTIN LUTHER KING	070	ASHBY AVE	WOOLSEY ST & ADELINE ST	2	985	65	Α	67
MARTIN LUTHER KING	078	ADELINE ST	SOUTH CITY LIMIT	3	335	72	Α	71
.I MARYLAND AVE	060	VERMONT AVE	KENTUCKY AVE	2	635	26	R	50
MASONIC AVE	030	NORTH CITY LIMIT	SANTA FE AVE	2	480	30	R	88
MATHEWS ST	060	DWIGHT WAY	PARKER ST	2	645	36	R	17
MATHEWS ST	063	PARKER ST	WARD ST	2	954	36	R	20
MATHEWS ST	066	WARD ST	RUSSELL ST	2	1208	36	R	29
MC GEE AVE	035	ROSE ST	CEDAR ST	2	1105	36	R	14
MC GEE AVE	050	UNIVERSITY AVE	DWIGHT WAY	2	3005	42	R	32
MC GEE AVE		CEDAR ST	VIRGINIA ST	2	645	36	R	42
MC GEE AVE	043	VIRGINIA ST	OHLONE PARK	2	848	36	R	43
MC GEE AVE	065	DERBY ST	RUSSELL ST	2	1343	36	R	49
MC GEE AVE	030	HOPKINS ST	ROSE ST	2	807	36		9 8 0

Road Name	Section ID	Beg Location	End Location	Lanes	Length	Width	Funct. Class	
MC GEE AVE	060	DWIGHT WAY	DERBY ST	2	1350	36	R	60
MC GEE AVE	047	HEARST AVE	UNIVERSITY AVE	2	600	36	R	63
MC KINLEY AVE	050	ADDISON ST	DWIGHT WAY	2	2670	42	R	41
MENDOCINO AVE	015	ARLINGTON AVE	LOS ANGELES AVE	2	1650	24	R	23
MENDOCINO PL	017	MENDOCINO AVE	LOS ANGELES AVE	2	110	26	R	25
MENLO PL	050	THOUSAND OAKS BLVD	SANTA ROSA AVE	2	490	24	R	93
MENLO PL	055	SANTA ROSA AVE	THE ALAMEDA	2	450	24	R	93
MERCED ST	020	MADERA ST	SONOMA AVE	2	965	32	R	24
MICHIGAN AVE	010	MARYLAND AVE	SPRUCE ST	2	1480	24	R	100
MIDDLEFIELD RD	022	THE CROSSWAYS	THE SHORTCUT	2	360	21	R	60
MIDDLEFIELD RD	025	THE SHORTCUT	PARK HILLS RD	2	545	21	R	82
MIDDLEFIELD RD	020	DEAD END	THE CROSSWAYS	2	415	18	R	86
MILLER AVE	070	POPPY LN	SHASTA RD	2	3510	21	R	45
MILVIA ST	034	ROSE ST	CEDAR ST	2	1325	36	R	24
MILVIA ST	040	CEDAR ST	HEARST AVE	2	1665	36	С	31
MILVIA ST	025	YOLO AVE	EUNICE ST	2	217	32	R	53
MILVIA ST	047	HEARST AVE	UNIVERSITY AVE	2	615	40	С	69
MILVIA ST	058	CHANNING WAY	BLAKE ST	2	990	36	С	85
MILVIA ST	050	UNIVERSITY AVE	CENTER ST	2	660	40	С	86
MILVIA ST	052	CENTER ST	CHANNING WAY	2	1655	51	С	88
MILVIA ST	030	EUNICE ST	BERRYMAN ST	2	670	26	R	90
MILVIA ST	032	BERRYMAN ST	ROSE ST	2	665	36	R	90
MILVIA ST	020	HOPKINS ST	YOLO AVE	2	435	32	R	91
MILVIA ST	060	BLAKE ST	RUSSELL ST	2	2340	36	R	100
MIRAMAR AVE	010	SAN LORENZO AVE	CAPISTRANO AVE	2	380	26	R	40
MIRAMONTE CT	030	ADA ST	SOUTH DEAD END (ADA ST)	2	180	21	R	71
MODOC ST	020	SOLANO AVE	MARIN AVE	2	560	36	R	97
MONTEREY AVE	020	MARIN AVE	THE ALAMEDA	2	500	61	С	93
MONTEREY AVE	022	THE ALAMEDA	HOPKINS ST	2	3035	48	С	100
MONTROSE RD	060	SAN LUIS RD	SANTA BARBARA RD	2	375	23	R	45
MONTROSE RD	065	SANTA BARBARA RD	SPRUCE ST	2	640	24	R	51
MOSSWOOD RD	070	PANORAMIC WAY	DEAD END ABOVE ARDEN RD	2	800	15	R	97
MUIR WAY	080	GRIZZLY PEAK BLVD	PARK HILLS RD	2	385	25	R	63
MURRAY ST	030	7TH ST	SAN PABLO AVE	2	1322	29	R	97
MYSTIC ST	080	ROCKWELL ST	DEAD END NR ETON CT	2	110	26	R	78
NAPA AVE	060	HOPKINS ST	BLOCKADE @ THE ALAMEDA	2	970	32	R	42
NEILSON ST	030	NORTH CITY LIMIT	BARTD	2	890	26	R	14
NEILSON ST	035	BARTD	HOPKINS ST	2	1200	26	R	24
NEILSON ST	010	VISALIA AVE	SOLANO AVE	2	2635	26	R	71
NEWBURY ST	068	RUSSELL ST	ASHBY AVE	2	550	30	R	55
NOGALES ST	070	THE PLAZA DR	PARKSIDE DR	2	285	40	R	77
NORTH ST	035	NORTH DEAD END (JAYNES ST)	JAYNES ST	2	155	24	R	94
NORTH VALLEY ST	050	NORTH DEAD END (ALLSTON)	ALLSTON WAY	2	375	23	R	73
NORTHAMPTON AVE	060	SANTA BARBARA RD	SPRUCE ST	2	1150	23	R	27
NORTHBRAE TUNNEL	065	CONTRA COSTA AVE	DEL NORTE ST	2	1410	24	С	95
NORTHGATE AVE	080	DEAD END (NORTHGATE PATH)	SHASTA RD	2	880	21	R	9 9 8

Road Name	Section ID	Beg Location	End Location	Lanes	Length	Width	Funct. Class	PCI
NORTHSIDE AVE	035	BARTD	HOPKINS ST	2	880	30	R	27
NORTHSIDE AVE	030	GILMAN ST	BARTD	2	430	30	R	29
OAK KNOLL TERRACE	060	GARBER ST	AVALON AVE	2	475	36	R	21
OAK RIDGE RD	070	TUNNEL RD	DEAD END (OAK RIDGE STEPS)	2	1200	17	R	81
OAK ST	075	WEST END	HIGH CT	2	141	24	R	8
OAK ST	070	ARCH ST	GLEN ANE	2	313	24	R	11
OAKVALE AVE	090	CLAREMONT AVE	DOMINGO AVE	2	1190	30	R	87
OLYMPUS AVE	035	FAIRLAWN DR	DEAD END (U C PLOT 82)	2	760	21	R	20
OLYMPUS AVE	030	AVENIDA DR	FAIRLAWN DR	2	825	25	R	31
ORDWAY ST	030	NORTH CITY LIMIT	HOPKINS ST	2	1390	36	R	24
ORDWAY ST	035	HOPKINS ST	ROSE ST	2	490	26	R	67
OREGON ST	052	CALIFORNIA ST	GRANT ST	2	1319	36	R	13
OREGON ST	040	SAN PABLO AVE	MABEL ST	2	790	36	R	18
OREGON ST	045	PARK ST	SACRAMENTO ST	2	977	36	R	24
OREGON ST	055	GRANT ST	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	2	450	36	R	36
OREGON ST	060	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	MILVIA ST	2	675	42	R	39
OREGON ST	066	SHATTUCK AVE	FULTON ST	2	850	36	R	40
OREGON ST	063	MILVIA ST	ADELINE ST	2	560	42	R	60
OREGON ST	064	ADELINE ST	SHATTUCK AVE	2	262	42	R	76
OREGON ST	070	FULTON ST	REGENT ST	2	2050	36	R	79
OREGON ST	050	SACRAMENTO ST	CALIFORNIA ST	2	620	36	R	86
OTIS ST	065	RUSSELL ST	ASHBY AVE	2	700	36	R	40
OVERLOOK RD	020	END NORTH OF THE CROSSWAYS	PARK HILLS RD	2	1715	22	R	60
OXFORD ST	010	INDIAN ROCK AVE	MARIN AVE	2	975	23	R	46
OXFORD ST	041	CEDAR ST	161' N/O HEARST AVE	2	1326	43	Α	48
OXFORD ST	030	EUNICE ST	ROSE ST	2	1350	36	R	50
OXFORD ST	035	ROSE ST	CEDAR ST	2	1318	33	Α	63
OXFORD ST	048	BERKELEY WAY	UNIVERSITY AVE	4	315	69	Α	72
OXFORD ST	020	MARIN AVE	LOS ANGELES AVE	2	1400	23	R	76
OXFORD ST	025	LOS ANGELES AVE	EUNICE ST	2	1170	30	R	79
OXFORD ST	052	UNIVERSITY AVE	ADDISON ST	4	350	64	Α	80
OXFORD ST	054	ADDISON ST	KITTREDGE ST	4	1015	62	Α	82
OXFORD ST	045	HEARST AVE	BERKELEY WAY	4	290	68	Α	83
OXFORD ST	042	161' N/O HEARST AVE	HEARST AVE	2	161	43	Α	100
PAGE ST	040	SAN PABLO AVE	CORNELL AVE	2	765	36	R	43
PAGE ST	035	10TH ST	SAN PABLO AVE	2	335	36	R	54
PAGE ST	030	6TH ST	10TH ST	2	1335	30	R	69
PAGE ST	028	4TH ST	6TH ST	2	637	30	R	71
PAGE ST	020	EAST FRONTAGE RD	2ND ST	2	270	36	R	95
PAGE ST	022	2ND ST	RAILROAD TRACKS	2	345	16	R	95
PAGE ST	026	3RD ST	4TH ST	2	330	30	R	97
PALM CT	080	KELSEY ST	DEAD END (KELSEY ST)	2	150	25	R	87
PANORAMIC WAY	082	CANYON RD	1ST TURN	2	670	17	R	97
PANORAMIC WAY	084	1ST TURN	ARDEN RD	2	1215	15	R	97
PANORAMIC WAY	086	ARDEN RD	BEG OF PCC (DWIGHT WAY)	2	342	15	R	97
PANORAMIC WAY	090	END OF PCC	EAST CITY LIMIT	2	836	15	R 1	007

Road Name	Section ID	Beg Location	End Location	Lanes	Length	Width	Funct. Class	PCI
PANORAMIC WAY	088	BEG OF PCC (DWIGHT WAY)	END OF PCC (#222)	2	517	15	R	98
PARDEE ST	030	7TH ST	SAN PABLO AVE	2	1330	30	R	20
PARK GATE	020	PARK HILLS RD	SHASTA RD	2	920	40	R	86
PARK HILLS RD	023	MIDDLEFIELD RD	PARK GATE	2	1305	22	R	67
PARK HILLS RD	025	PARK GATE	SHASTA RD	2	920	22	R	70
PARK HILLS RD	020	WILDCAT CANYON RD	MIDDLEFIELD RD	2	850	22	R	87
PARK ST	065	WARD ST	BURNETTE ST	2	1363	36	R	20
PARK WAY	020	3RD ST	4TH ST	2	250	36	R	0
PARKER ST	078	HILLEGASS AVE	COLLEGE AVE	2	760	36	R	8
PARKER ST	045	MABEL ST	SACRAMENTO ST	2	1320	36	R	20
PARKER ST	040	SAN PABLO AVE	MATHEWS ST	2	560	36	R	21
PARKER ST	042	MATHEWS ST	MABEL ST	2	560	36	R	21
PARKER ST	074	ELLSWORTH ST	DANA ST	2	670	36	R	28
PARKER ST	075	DANA ST	HILLEGASS AVE	2	1175	36	R	56
PARKER ST	035	7TH ST	SAN PABLO AVE	2	1350	36	R	71
PARKER ST	030	4TH ST	25' W/O 7TH ST	2	975	36	NCR	77
PARKER ST	050	SACRAMENTO ST	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	2	2560	36	R	78
PARKER ST	032	25' W/O 7TH ST	7TH ST	4	25	50	R	78
PARKER ST	063	MILVIA ST	SHATTUCK ST	2	718	42	R	81
PARKER ST	060B	374' E/O MARTIN LUTHER KING	MILVIA WAY	2	291	42	R	85
PARKER ST	066	.IR W SHATTUCK AVE	FULTON ST	2	650	36	R	88
PARKER ST	072	FULTON ST	ELLSWORTH ST	2	660	36	R	90
PARKER ST	060A	MARTIN LUTHER KING	374' E/O MARTIN LUTHER KING	2	374	42	R	90
PARKER ST	085	PIEDMONT AVE	.IR WARRING ST	2	325	36	R	93
PARKER ST	080	COLLEGE AVE	PIEDMONT AVE	2	665	36	R	94
PARKSIDE DR	080	ENCINA PL	THE PLAZA DR	2	1700	28	R	85
PARNASSUS RD	030	DEL MAR AVE	CAMPUS DR	2	1145	24	R	93
PERALTA AVE	030	NORTH CITY LIMIT	HOPKINS ST	2	1750	42	R	23
PERALTA AVE	010	COLUSA AVE	SOLANO AVE	2	2250	26	R	77
PIEDMONT AVE	070	ASHBY AVE	WEBSTER ST	2	660	34	R	32
PIEDMONT AVE	063	DERBY ST	STUART ST	2	825	36	R	47
PIEDMONT AVE	065	STUART ST	RUSSELL ST	2	455	36	R	60
PIEDMONT AVE	040	AT END OF GAYLEY RD	BANCROFT WAY	2	723	46	C	69
PIEDMONT AVE	040	RUSSELL ST	ASHBY AVE	2	325	36	R	76
PIEDMONT AVE	060	BANCROFT WAY	DWIGHT WAY	2	1392	46	C	82
PIEDMONT AVE	060	DWIGHT WAY	PARKER ST	2	622	36	R	93
PIEDMONT AVE	062	PARKER ST	DERBY ST	2	708	36	R	93
PIEDMONTAVE	060	DWIGHT WAY	WARRING ST	2	285	56	C	93
							_	
	070			2	660 225	26	R	29
PINE AVE	068	RUSSELL ST	ASHBY AVE		325	32	R	45
POE ST	040	BONAR ST	DEAD END (BONAR ST)	2	175	30	R	97
POPLAR ST	080			2	575	20	R	23
	070			2	545	20	R	26
	070		KEELER AVE	2	980	22	R	43
	050	WEST CITY LIMIT (NEILSON)		2	1250	36	R	60
POSEN AVE	050	WEST CITY LIMIT (MONTEREY)	COLUSA AVE	2	683	49	R 1	U218

Road Name	Section ID	Beg Location	End Location	Lanes	Length	Width	Funct. Class	PCI
POTTER ST	030	BAY ST	I-80 FREEWAY RAMP	2	700	23	Α	90
POTTER ST	020	3RD ST (WESTEND)	9TH ST	2	1700	34	R	93
PRINCE ST	070	TELEGRAPH AVE	DANA ST	2	406	36	R	40
PRINCE ST	050	SACRAMENTO ST	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	2	2220	36	R	45
PRINCE ST	075	DANA ST	BATEMAN ST	2	771	24	R	46
PRINCE ST	045	ACTON ST	STANTON ST	2	523	24	R	90
PRINCE ST	080	CLAREMONT AVE	COLLEGE AVE	2	1510	36	R	93
PRINCE ST	065	TREMONT ST	SHATTUCK AVE	2	601	36	R	95
PRINCE ST	067	SHATTUCK AVE	TELEGRAPH AVE	2	1784	36	R	97
PROSPECT ST	056	HILLSIDE AVE	DWIGHT WAY	2	530	36	R	92
PROSPECT ST	052	BANCROFT WAY	HILLSIDE AVE	2	710	36	R	97
QUAIL AVE	085	CAMPUS DR	QUEENS RD	2	325	23	R	54
QUAIL AVE	080	NORTHGATE AVE	CAMPUS DR	2	340	21	R	82
QUARRY RD	030	DEAD END (LA LOMA AVE)	LA LOMA AVE	2	340	12	R	39
QUEENS RD	030	SHASTA RD	QUAIL AVE	2	640	22	R	38
QUEENS RD	031	QUAIL AVE	FAIRLAWN DR	2	880	21	R	38
QUEENS RD	033	FAIRLAWN DR	AVENIDA DR	2	975	21	R	51
REGAL RD	070	SPRUCE ST	MARIN AVE	2	1050	24	R	21
REGAL RD	075	MARIN AVE	EUCLID AVE	2	550	24	R	32
REGAL RD	076	EUCLID AVE	CRAGMONT AVE	2	1325	22	R	34
REGENT ST	065	WILLARD PARK SCHOOL (WARD	ASHBY AVE	2	1440	36	R	32
REGENT ST	060	DWIGHT WAY	DERBY ST	2	1345	36	R	36
REGENT ST	070	ASHBY AVE	DEAD END	2	720	36	R	66
REGENT ST	075	DEAD END	CITY LIMIT (WOOLSEY ST)	2	370	36	R	69
RIDGE RD	070	SCENIC AVE	EUCLID AVE	2	670	36	R	93
RIDGE RD	072	EUCLID AVE	LA LOMA AVE	2	975	36	R	93
RIDGE RD	077	LA LOMA AVE	HIGHLAND PL	2	340	36	R	93
ROANOKE RD	070	HILLCREST RD & THE UPLANDS	SOUTH CITY LIMIT	2	300	24	R	41
ROBLE CT	090	DEAD END (ROBLE RD)	ROBLE RD	2	430	24	R	8
ROBLE RD	070	TUNNEL RD	SOUTH CITY LIMIT (ROBLE CT)	2	920	24	R	95
ROCK LANE	010	POPLAR ST	CRAGMONT AVE	2	800	22	R	20
ROOSEVELT AVE	050	ADDISON ST	CHANNING WAY	2	1995	42	R	29
ROOSEVELT AVE	058	CHANNING WAY	DWIGHT WAY	2	660	42	R	70
ROSE ST	050	SACRAMENTO ST	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	2	2559	36	С	21
ROSE ST	065	SHATTUCK AVE	SPRUCE ST	2	945	36	С	87
ROSE ST	040	HOPKINS ST	CHESTNUT ST	2	703	36	R	90
ROSE ST	070	SPRUCE ST	ARCH ST	2	315	36	R	90
ROSE ST	063	MILVIA ST	SHATTUCK AVE	2	675	40	С	90
ROSE ST	072	ARCH ST	SCENIC AVE	2	455	24	R	91
ROSE ST	044	CHESTNUT ST	ORDWAY	2	655	36	R	93
ROSE ST	045	ORDWAY ST	SACRAMENTO ST	2	1250	36	R	93
ROSE ST	060	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	MILVIA ST	2	665	40	С	93
ROSE ST	075	LE ROY AVE	EAST END	2	750	18	R	100
ROSEMONT AVE	070	CRESTON RD	VISTAMONT AVE	2	540	24	R	38
ROSLYN CT	080	THE SOUTH CROSSWAYS	CHABOLYN TERRACE	2	150	20	R	90
RUGBY AVE	010	NORTH CITY LIMIT (VERMONT)	VERMONT AVE	2	210	25	к 1	027

Road Name	Section ID	Beg Location	End Location	Lanes	Length	Width	Funct. Class	PCI
RUSSELL ST	040	SAN PABLO AVE	PARK ST	2	1230	36	R	29
RUSSELL ST	045	PARK ST	SACRAMENTO ST	2	1021	36	R	31
RUSSELL ST	063	SHATTUCK AVE	FULTON ST	2	855	36	R	32
RUSSELL ST	070	FULTON ST	TELEGRAPH AVE	2	1265	36	R	32
RUSSELL ST	088	CLAREMONT BLVD	EAST CITY LIMIT (DOMINGO AVE)	2	135	36	R	35
RUSSELL ST	062	ADELINE ST	SHATTUCK AVE	2	465	36	R	44
RUSSELL ST	080	COLLEGE AVE	PIEDMONT AVE	2	585	36	R	59
RUSSELL ST	060	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	MILVIA ST	2	715	36	R	71
RUSSELL ST	075	TELEGRAPH AVE	HILLEGASS AVE	2	1125	35	R	72
RUSSELL ST	085	PIEDMONT AVE	CLAREMONT BLVD	2	1590	36	R	73
RUSSELL ST	076	HILLEGASS AVE	BENVENUE AVE	2	360	35	R	76
RUSSELL ST	077	BENVENUE AVE	COLLEGE AVE	2	360	35	R	93
RUSSELL ST	050	SACRAMENTO ST	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	2	2375	36	R	93
RUSSELL ST	061	MILVIA ST	ADELINE ST	2	115	38	R	98
SACRAMENTO ST	035	CEDAR ST	VIRGINIA ST	2	660	68	Α	50
SACRAMENTO ST	030	HOPKINS ST	ROSE ST	2	789	36	Α	60
SACRAMENTO ST	034	ROSE ST	CEDAR ST	4	845	66	Α	69
SACRAMENTO ST	050	UNIVERSITY AVE	DWIGHT WAY	4	3001	56	Α	76
SACRAMENTO ST	070	ASHBY AVE	SOUTH CITY LIMIT (ALCATRAZ)	4	2164	64	Α	89
SACRAMENTO ST	064	OREGON ST	ASHBY AVE	4	1021	63	Α	90
SACRAMENTO ST	040	VIRGINIA ST	UNIVERSITY AVE	2	1587	80	Α	93
SACRAMENTO ST (NB)	062	OREGON ST	DWIGHT WAY	2	2310	33	Α	87
SACRAMENTO ST (SB)	060	DWIGHT WAY	OREGON ST	2	2310	32	Α	78
SAN ANTONIO AVE	062	ARLINGTON AVE	300 FT +/- EAST OF AVIS RD	2	525	17	R	34
SAN ANTONIO AVE	060	SAN RAMON AVE & THE ALAMEDA	ARLINGTON AVE	2	865	24	R	70
SAN BENITO RD	020	MARIN AVE	SPRUCE ST	2	810	24	R	61
SAN DIEGO RD	010	SOUTHAMPTON AVE	INDIAN ROCK AVE	2	1850	19	R	56
SAN FERNANDO AVE	010	ARLINGTON AVE	YOSEMITE RD	2	1055	24	R	87
SAN JUAN AVE	060	SANTA CLARA AVE	SAN FERNANDO AVE	2	900	24	R	91
SAN LORENZO AVE	052	PERALTA AVE	THE ALAMEDA	2	2145	26	R	56
SAN LORENZO AVE	050	WEST CITY LIMIT (NEILSON)	PERALTA AVE	2	370	26	R	70
SAN LUIS RD	010	ARLINGTON AVE	INDIAN ROCK AVE	2	3430	22	R	64
SAN MATEO RD	010	DEAD END (CUL-DE-SAC)	INDIAN ROCK AVE	2	780	24	R	18
SAN MIGUEL AVE	010	THOUSAND OAKS BLVD	SANTA ROSA AVE	2	470	22	R	88
SAN PEDRO AVE	050	COLUSA AVE	THE ALAMEDA	2	1050	26	R	81
SAN RAMON AVE	060	SAN ANTONIO AVE & THE ALAMEDA	SAN FERNANDO AVE	2	1060	24	R	34
SANTA BARBARA RD	025	SPRUCE ST	CRAGMONT AVE	2	605	24	R	20
SANTA BARBARA RD	010	ARLINGTON AVE	FLORIDA AVE	2	1040	26	R	40
SANTA BARBARA RD	020	MARIN AVE	SPRUCE ST	2	510	24	R	61
SANTA BARBARA RD	012	FLORIDA AVE	MARIN AVE	2	3250	26	R	62
SANTA CLARA AVE	010	SAN RAMON AVE	THOUSAND OAKS BLVD	2	870	24	R	91
SANTA FE AVE	030	NORTH CITY LIMIT	GILMAN ST	2	587	30	R	97
SANTA FE AVE	035	GILMAN ST	CORNELL AVE & PAGE ST	2	1450	31	R	100
SANTA ROSA AVE	020	THOUSAND OAKS BLVD	SAN LORENZO AVE	2	1280	24	R	86
SANTA ROSA AVE	015	MENLO PLACE	THOUSAND OAKS BLVD	2	455	22	R	87
SCENIC AVE	040	CEDAR ST	HEARST AVE	2	1600	36	к 1	0£ 0

Road Name	Section ID	Beg Location	End Location	Lanes	Length	Width	Funct. Class	PCI
SCENIC AVE	030	BAYVIEW PL/ ROSE ST	VINE ST	2	1030	24	R	66
SCENIC AVE	035	VINE ST	CEDAR ST	2	645	36	R	82
SEAWALL DR	010	NORTH END	UNIVERSITY AVE	2	1350	28	R	22
SEAWALL DR	020	UNIVERSITY AVE	SOUTH END	2	1100	31	R	23
SENIOR AVE	080	FAIRLAWN DR	GRIZZLY PEAK BLVD	2	700	24	R	31
SHASTA RD	072	TAMALPAIS RD	KEITH AVE	2	565	20	R	51
SHASTA RD	070	TAMALPAIS RD AND ROSE ST	TAMALPAIS RD	2	1540	22	R	51
SHASTA RD	073	KEITH AVE	CRAGMONT AVE	2	1000	24	С	56
SHASTA RD	076	QUEENS RD	GRIZZLY PEAK BLVD	2	1130	25	С	75
SHASTA RD	074	CRAGMONT AVE	KEELER AVE	2	680	25	С	87
SHASTA RD	075	KEELER AVE	QUEENS RD	2	1315	24	С	90
SHASTA RD	077	GRIZZLY PEAK BLVD	PARK GATE	2	250	29	С	100
SHASTA RD	079	PARK GATE	EAST CITY LIMIT (GOLF	2	565	20	С	100
SHATTUCK AVE	038	VINE ST	COURSE) CEDAR ST	4	660	60	Α	23
SHATTUCK AVE	040	CEDAR ST	HEARST AVE	4	1670	60	Α	23
SHATTUCK AVE	036	ROSE ST	VINE ST	4	660	60	Α	33
SHATTUCK AVE	010	INDIAN ROCK AVE	MARIN AVE	2	615	24	R	35
SHATTUCK AVE	048	HEARST AVE	UNIVERSITY AVE	4	620	60	A	35
SHATTUCK AVE	030	EUNICE ST	ROSE ST	2	1335	40	R	48
SHATTUCK AVE	050	ALLSTON WAY	DWIGHT WAY	4	1980	48	A	49
SHATTUCK AVE	070	ASHBY AVE	CITY LIMIT (WOOLSEY ST)	2	1210	46	c	54
SHATTUCK AVE	060	DWIGHT WAY	WARD ST	4	1340	48	A	57
SHATTUCK AVE	066	WARD ST	ASHBY AVE	2	1510	46	c	64
SHATTUCK AVE	000	LOS ANGELES AVE	EUNICE ST	2	1590	30	R	77
		MARIN AVE		2	950	24	R	80
SHATTUCK AVE	020		LOS ANGELES AVE ALLSTON WAY					
	055			4	340	69 50	A	100
SHATTUCK AVE (SB)	057		CENTER ST	3	660	52	A	100
SHATTUCK PL	030	HENRY ST & ROSE ST	SHATTUCK AVE	4	525	61	A	24
SHORT ST	045	DELAWARE ST	HEARST ST	2	345	36	R	23
SHORT ST	040		VIRGINIA ST	2	360	30	R	87
SIERRA ST SOJOURNER TRUTH	020	MADERA ST	SONOMA AVE	2	940	30	R	58
СТ	065	WARD ST	CUL DE SAC	2	440	30	R	67
SOLANO AVE	060	THE ALAMEDA	CONTRA COSTA AVE	2	510	43	С	71
SOLANO AVE	055	COLUSA AVE	THE ALAMEDA	2	756	60	С	82
SOLANO AVE	050	TULARE AVE	COLUSA AVE DEAD END (JOHN HINKEL	2	762	57	С	83
SOMERSET PL	060	SOUTHAMPTON AVE	PARK)	2	425	22	R	84
SONOMA AVE	050	WEST CITY LIMIT (TULARE AVE)	JOSEPHINE ST	2	1975	36	R	80
	075	COLBY ST	REGENT ST	2	300	30	R	66
SOUTHAMPTON AVE	068	SAN LUIS RD	SANTA BARBARA RD	2	400	24	R	76
SOUTHAMPTON AVE	060	ARLINGTON AVE	SAN LUIS RD	2	2050	24	R	84
SPAULDING AVE	050	ADDISON ST	DWIGHT WAY	2	2675	48	R	36
SPINNAKER WAY	010	BREAKWATER DR	MARINA BLVD	2	1500	40	R	18
SPRING WAY	030	DEAD END	SCENIC AVE	2	220	18	R	85
SPRUCE ST	025	ARCH ST	EUNICE ST	2	980	37	С	37
SPRUCE ST	030	EUNICE ST	ROSE ST	2	1365	36	С	66
SPRUCE ST	045	VIRGINIA ST	HEARST AVE	2	1040	36	R 1	0 6 9

Road Name	Section ID	Beg Location	End Location	Lanes	Length	Width	Funct. Class	PCI
SPRUCE ST	036	VINE ST	CEDAR ST	2	660	36	R	69
SPRUCE ST	033	ROSE ST	VINE ST	2	665	36	R	71
SPRUCE ST	010	GRIZZLY PEAK AVE	ALTA RD	2	800	36	С	75
SPRUCE ST	015	ALTA RD	MARIN AVE	2	4375	36	С	79
SPRUCE ST	020	MARIN AVE	ARCH ST	2	1738	36	С	85
SPRUCE ST	040	CEDAR ST	VIRGINIA ST	2	670	36	R	93
STANNAGE AVE	038	HOPKINS ST	CEDAR ST	2	210	30	R	63
STANNAGE AVE	034	GILMAN ST	HOPKINS ST	2	1685	30	R	82
STANNAGE AVE	040	CEDAR ST	VIRGINIA ST	2	660	30	R	83
STANNAGE AVE	030	NORTH CITY LIMIT	GILMAN ST	2	700	30	R	85
STANTON ST	067	RUSSELL ST	ASHBY AVE	2	560	26	R	71
STANTON ST	070	ASHBY AVE	PRINCE ST	2	706	26	R	73
STANTON ST	065	OREGON ST	RUSSELL ST	2	428	30	R	74
STATION PL	010	CATALINA AVE	SOUTH DEAD END (CATALINA	2	210	36	R	97
STERLING AVE	020	KEELER AVE	SHASTA RD	2	2310	20	R	35
STEVENSON AVE	020	GRIZZLY PEAK BLVD	MILLER AVE	2	520	24	R	49
STODDARD WAY	020	DEAD END	GRIZZLY PEAK BLVD	2	260	20	R	24
STUART ST	050	SACRAMENTO ST	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	2	2405	36	R	20
STUART ST	060	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	MILVIA ST	2	660	42	R	28
STUART ST	078	HILLEGASS AVE	COLLEGE AVE	2	715	36	R	30
STUART ST	070	FULTON ST	HILLEGASS AVE	2	2450	36	R	37
STUART ST	065	ADELINE ST	FULTON ST	2	995	36	R	43
STUART ST	080	COLLEGE AVE	KELSEY ST & PALM CT	2	900	36	R	56
STUART ST	063	MILVIA ST	ADELINE ST	2	385	42	R	56
SUMMER ST	070	SPRUCE ST	GLEN AVE	2	660	25	R	18
SUMMIT LANE	030	SUMMIT RD NR GRIZZLY PEAK	DEAD END	2	180	6	R	21
SUMMIT RD	038	GRIZZLY PEAK BLVD	END SOUTH OF GRIZZLY PEAK	2	740	26	R	13
SUMMIT RD	032	ATLAS PL	GRIZZLY PEAK BLVD	2	2530	23	R	18
SUMMIT RD	030	AJAX LANE	ATLAS PL	2	240	20	R	20
SUNSET LANE	075	GRIZZLY PEAK BLVD	WOODMONT RD	2	344	22	R	20
SUNSET LANE	070	WOODMONT RD	WILDCAT CANYON RD	2	370	17	R	27
SUTTER ST	020	DEL NORTE ST	EUNICE ST	4	1340	50	Α	28
TACOMA AVE	055	COLUSA AVE	THE ALAMEDA	2	1010	26	R	42
TACOMA AVE	050	SOLANO AVE	COLUSA AVE	2	1360	26	R	73
TALBOT AVE	030	NORTH CITY LIMIT	SANTA FE AVE	2	1350	30	R	85
TAMALPAIS RD	030	SHASTA RD	ROSE ST	2	2075	22	R	43
TANGLEWOOD RD	060	BELROSE AVE	EAST CITY LIMIT (CLAREMONT)	2	900	26	R	39
TELEGRAPH AVE	065	WARD ST	ASHBY AVE	4	1580	74	Α	25
TELEGRAPH AVE	060	DWIGHT WAY	WARD ST	4	1725	68	Α	26
TELEGRAPH AVE	050	DWIGHT WAY	BANCROFT WAY	2	1320	31	С	38
TELEGRAPH AVE	070	ASHBY AVE	CITY LIMIT (WOOLSEY ST)	4	1255	68	Α	39
TEVLIN ST	035	WATKINS ST	END SOUTH OF GILMAN ST	2	425	25	R	3
TEVLIN ST	030	NORTH END	WATKINS ST	2	300	21	R	6
THE ALAMEDA	028	HOPKINS ST	YOLO AVE	2	210	66	Α	71
THE ALAMEDA	015	CAPISTRANO AVE	TACOMA AVE	2	245	36	R	75
THE ALAMEDA	012	THOUSAND OAKS BLVD	CAPISTRANO AVE	2	1510	28	R 1	056

Road Name	Section ID	Beg Location	End Location	Lanes	Length	Width	Funct. Class	PCI
THE ALAMEDA	010	SAN ANTONIO AVE	THOUSAND OAKS BLVD	2	1385	24	R	78
THE ALAMEDA	016	TACOMA AVE	SOLANO AVE	2	1250	36	R	95
THE ALAMEDA	018	SOLANO AVE	MARIN AVE	2	935	60	Α	95
THE ALAMEDA	020	MARIN AVE	HOPKINS ST	4	1370	61	Α	95
THE CIRCLE	060	INTERSECTION MARIN AVE, ETC.	INTERSECTION ARLINGTON	2	246	50	Α	75
THE CRESCENT	020	PARK HILLS RD (NORTH)	PARK HILLS RD (SOUTH)	2	1020	23	R	88
THE CROSSWAYS	080	OVERLOOK RD	MIDDLEFIELD RD	2	230	21	R	58
THE PLAZA DR	080	ENCINA PL	PARKSIDE DR	2	1380	40	R	85
THE SHORT CUT	080	MIDDLEFIELD RD	PARK HILLS RD	2	200	22	R	85
THE SPIRAL	080	DEAD END	WILDCAT CANYON RD	2	305	25	R	93
THE UPLANDS	099	TUNNEL RD	DEAD END	2	340	14	R	20
THE UPLANDS	090	CLAREMONT AVE	ENCINA PL	2	320	56	R	39
THE UPLANDS	093	HILLCREST RD	EL CAMINO REAL	2	495	28	R	39
THE UPLANDS	097	EL CAMINO REAL	TUNNEL RD	2	1048	25	R	40
THE UPLANDS	091	ENCINA PL	HILLCREST RD	2	1685	28	R	61
THOUSAND OAKS	050	WEST CITY LIMIT (NEILSON)	COLUSA AVE	2	450	36	R	48
RLVD THOUSAND OAKS	055	VINCENTE AVE	THE ALAMEDA	2	850	24	С	73
RI VD THOUSAND OAKS	053	COLUSA AVE	VINCENTE AVE	2	380	24	С	76
BLVD THOUSAND OAKS BLVD	060	THE ALAMEDA	ARLINGTON AVE	2	1605	26	С	79
TOMLEE DR	045	JUANITA WAY	ACTON ST	2	330	25	R	19
TREMONT ST	070	EMERSON ST	CITY LIMIT (WOOLSEY ST)	2	925	34	R	29
TULARE AVE	020	SOLANO AVE	SONOMA AVE	2	1715	36	R	95
TWAIN AVE	070	KEELER AVE	STERLING AVE	2	740	20	R	26
TYLER ST	050	SACRAMENTO ST	KING ST	2	1333	36	R	29
UNIVERSITY AVE	015	MARINA BLVD	WEST FRONTAGE RD	2	1600	66	С	8
UNIVERSITY AVE	010	SEAWALL DR	MARINA BLVD	2	1950	40	С	31
UNIVERSITY AVE	060	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	MILVIA ST	4	715	63	Α	36
UNIVERSITY AVE	063	MILVIA ST	SHATTUCK AVE	4	630	63	Α	37
UNIVERSITY AVE	025	3RD ST	5TH ST	4	400	115	Α	52
UNIVERSITY AVE	028	5TH ST	6TH ST	4	185	84	Α	52
UNIVERSITY AVE	040	SAN PABLO AVE	SACRAMENTO ST	4	2940	69	Α	54
UNIVERSITY AVE	064	SHATTUCK AVE	SHATTUCK AVE	4	260	70	Α	55
UNIVERSITY AVE	065	SHATTUCK AVE	OXFORD ST	4	450	65	Α	59
UNIVERSITY AVE	030	6TH ST	SAN PABLO AVE	4	1638	72	Α	66
UNIVERSITY AVE	052	SACRAMENTO ST	MCGEE AVE	4	1325	73	Α	72
UNIVERSITY AVE	055	MCGEE AVE	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	4	1329	63	Α	72
UNIVERSITY AVE	018	I-80 ON/OFF RAMPS	6TH ST	4	2100	52	Α	46
VALLEJO ST	060	THE ALAMEDA	SAN RAMON AVE	2	460	24	R	30
VALLEY ST	055	NORTH DEAD END (BANCROFT)	DWIGHT WAY	2	1245	36	R	45
VASSAR AVE (NB)	010	NORTH CITY LIMIT (KENTUCKY)	KENTUCKY AVE	2	375	19	R	78
VASSAR AVE (NB)	012	KENTUCKY AVE	SPRUCE ST	2	1160	16	R	79
VASSAR AVE (SB)	011	KENTUCKY AVE	NORTH CITY LIMIT (KENTUCKY)	2	375	17	R	78
VASSAR AVE (SB)	013	SPRUCE ST	KENTUCKY AVE	2	1160	14	R	79
VERMONT AVE	015	MARYLAND AVE	COLORADO AVE	2	750	25	R	27
VERMONT AVE	010	NORTH WEST DEAD END	MARYLAND AVE	2	770	23	R	97
VICENTE RD	075	(RUGBY) EAST CITY LIMIT NR GRAND VIEW	TUNNEL RD	2	1310	24	к 1	060

Road Name	Section ID	Beg Location	End Location	Lanes	Length	Width	Funct. Class	PCI
VICENTE RD	070	ALVARADO RD	EAST CITY LIMIT NR GRAND	2	550	24	R	45
VINCENTE AVE	013	THOUSAND OAKS BLVD	COLUSA AVE	2	1165	24	R	70
VINCENTE AVE	010	NORTH END (VINCENTE WALK)	THOUSAND OAKS BLVD	2	1400	24	R	75
VINCENTE AVE	016	COLUSA AVE	PERALTA AVE	2	1000	24	R	77
VINE ST	063	MILVIA ST	SHATTUCK AVE	2	670	36	R	25
VINE ST	055	GRANT ST	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	2	665	36	R	29
VINE ST	060	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	MILVIA ST	2	665	36	R	32
VINE ST	052	EDITH ST	GRANT ST	2	335	36	R	33
VINE ST	065	SHATTUCK AVE	WALNUT ST	2	335	36	R	49
VINE ST	067	WALNUT ST	SPRUCE ST	2	665	36	R	63
VINE ST	070	SPRUCE ST	SCENIC AVE	2	635	36	R	68
VINE ST	050	MC GEE AVE	EDITH ST	2	575	26	R	91
VINE ST	080	SCENIC AVE	HAWTHORNE TERRACE	2	315	30	R	95
VIRGINIA GARDENS	040	NORTH DEAD END (CEDAR)	VIRGINIA ST	2	470	20	R	90
VIRGINIA ST	030	6TH ST	SAN PABLO AVE	2	1650	36	R	36
VIRGINIA ST	030	2ND ST	6TH ST	2	1325	36	R	39
VIRGINIA ST	076	EUCLID AVE	LA LOMA AVE	2	1000	34	R	47
VIRGINIA ST	050	SACRAMENTO ST	MC GEE AVE	2	1270	36	С	54
VIRGINIA ST	055	MC GEE AVE	GRANT ST	2	665	36	С	66
VIRGINIA ST	064	SHATTUCK AVE	SPRUCE ST	2	1000	36	R	67
VIRGINIA ST	070	SPRUCE ST	ARCH ST	2	450	36	R	68
VIRGINIA ST	072	ARCH ST	EUCLID AVE	2	1060	36	R	68
VIRGINIA ST	060	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	MILVIA ST	2	680	36	R	71
VIRGINIA ST	047	ACTON ST	SACRAMENTO ST	2	710	51	R	76
VIRGINIA ST	057	GRANT ST	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	2	670	36	С	83
VIRGINIA ST	062	MILVIA ST	SHATTUCK AVE	2	615	36	R	83
VIRGINIA ST	040	SAN PABLO AVE	ACTON ST	2	2500	36	R	85
VIRGINIA ST	078	LA LOMA AVE	DEAD END (AT LA VEREDA)	2	220	17	R	95
VIRGINIA ST	020	EAST FRONTAGE RD (STATE P/L)	2ND ST	2	350	37	R	98
VISALIA AVE	053	WEST CITY LIMIT COP W/O	COLUSA AVE	2	325	24	R	27
VISALIA AVE	055	COLUSA AVE	VINCENTE AVE	2	890	24	R	48
VISTAMONT AVE	110	NORTH END	WOODMONT AVE	2	415	22	R	14
VISTAMONT AVE	010	WOODMONT AVE	WOODMONT AVE NR SUNSET	2	1340	22	R	42
WALKER ST	060	DERBY ST	WARD ST	2	330	18	R	40
WALLACE ST	065	WARD ST	RUSSELL ST	2	1220	35	R	18
WALNUT ST	049	BERKELEY WAY	UNIVERSITY AVE	2	315	36	R	20
WALNUT ST	020	SHATTUCK AVE	EUNICE ST	2	900	33	R	27
WALNUT ST	030	EUNICE ST	CEDAR ST	2	2645	36	R	44
WALNUT ST	040	CEDAR ST	HEARST AVE	2	1680	36	R	54
WARD ST	075	ELLSWORTH ST	TELEGRAPH AVE	2	880	36	R	14
WARD ST	046	ACTON ST	SACRAMENTO ST	2	727	36	R	18
WARD ST	070	FULTON ST	ELLSWORTH ST	2	660	36	R	21
WARD ST	050	SACRAMENTO ST	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	2	2437	36	R	25
WARD ST	060	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	MILVIA ST	2	660	42	R	27
WARD ST	066	SHATTUCK AVE	FULTON ST	2	780	36	R	30
WARD ST	063	MILVIA ST	ADELINE ST	2	500	45	R 1	072

Road Name	Section ID	Beg Location	End Location	Lanes	Length	Width	Funct. Class	PCI
WARD ST	040	SAN PABLO AVE	ACTON ST	2	1658	36	R	100
WARRING ST	050	BANCROFT WAY	DWIGHT WAY	2	1270	36	R	27
WARRING ST	060	DWIGHT WAY	DERBY ST	2	1545	43	С	95
WATKINS ST	040	NEILSON ST	TEVLIN ST	2	250	26	R	21
WEBSTER ST	078	HILLEGASS AVE	COLLEGE AVE	2	600	36	R	59
WEBSTER ST	074	TELEGRAPH AVE	COLBY ST	2	645	36	R	63
WEBSTER ST	076	REGENT ST	DEAD END	2	202	20	R	85
WEBSTER ST	077	DEAD END	HILLEGASS AVE	2	268	36	R	85
WEBSTER ST	080	COLLEGE AVE	CLAREMONT AVE	2	1760	36	R	92
WEBSTER ST	072	DEAKIN ST	TELEGRAPH AVE	2	670	36	R	93
WEST BOLIVAR DR	050	GATE	END NR ANTHONY ST	2	6515	22	R	83
WEST BOLIVAR DR	040	PARKER ST	GATE	2	50	22	R	89
WEST FRONTAGE RD	040	GILMAN ST	UNIVERSITY AVE	2	4400	30	С	55
WEST FRONTAGE RD	050	UNIVERSITY AVE	OPP DWIGHT WAY	2	3170	26	С	59
WEST FRONTAGE RD	060	OPP DWIGHT WAY	SOUTH CITY LIMIT	2	4250	26	С	59
WEST PARNASSUS CT	080	PARNASSUS PATH	PARNASSUS RD	2	230	22	R	93
WEST ST	053	ADDISON ST	DEAD END	2	265	21	R	93
WEST ST	055	BANCROFT WAY	DWIGHT WAY	2	1325	32	R	100
WHEELER ST	068	RUSSELL ST	ASHBY AVE	2	530	36	R	30
WHEELER ST	070	ASHBY AVE	WOOLSEY ST	2	1105	36	R	72
WHITAKER AVE	020	MILLER AVE	STERLING AVE	2	550	18	R	35
WHITNEY ST	070	WOOLSEY ST	SOUTH CITY LIMIT	2	130	36	R	75
WILDCAT CANYON RD	025	THE SPIRAL	EAST CITY LIMIT (NR SHASTA	2	3590	28	С	77
WILDCAT CANYON RD	020	SUNSET LN	THE SPIRAL	2	2400	27	С	79
WILDCAT CANYON RD	010	GRIZZLY PEAK BLVD	SUNSET LANE	2	3730	29	С	81
WILSON CIRCLE	080	OLYMPUS DR	CUL-DE-SAC	2	180	23	R	40
WOODMONT AVE	012	WILDCAT CANYON & GRIZZLY	ROSEMONT AVE	2	1175	20	R	24
WOODMONT AVE	020	SUNSET LANE	DEAD END	2	175	12	R	43
WOODMONT AVE	014	ROSEMONT AVE	SUNSET LANE	2	1700	20	R	55
WOODMONT CT	070	WOODMONT AVE (NORTH)	WOODMONT AVE (SOUTH)	2	285	23	R	42
WOODSIDE RD	020	THE CRESCENT	PARK HILLS RD	2	1450	24	R	41
WOOLSEY ST	078	HILLEGASS AVE	COLLEGE AVE	2	600	37	R	18
WOOLSEY ST	080	COLLEGE ST	CLAREMONT AVE	2	1250	36	R	20
WOOLSEY ST	050	SACRAMENTO ST	KING ST	2	1275	36	R	50
WOOLSEY ST	065	TREMONT ST	SHATTUCK AVE	2	579	42	R	59
WOOLSEY ST	066	SHATTUCK AVE	WHEELER ST	2	680	42	R	63
WOOLSEY ST	067	WHEELER ST	TELEGRAPH AVE	2	1036	36	R	63
WOOLSEY ST	055	KING ST	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	2	905	36	R	79
WOOLSEY ST	072	TELEGRAPH AVE	HILLEGASS AVE	2	1555	36	R	90
WOOLSEY ST	060	ADELINE ST	TREMONT ST	2	600	42	R	90
YOLO AVE	060	THE ALAMEDA	MILVIA ST	2	570	36	R	93
YOLO AVE	065	MILVIA AVE	SUTTER ST	2	375	36	R	93
YOSEMITE RD	064	SAN FERNANDO AVE	CONTRA COSTA AVE	2	400	26	R	37
YOSEMITE RD	066	CONTRA COSTA AVE	ARLINGTON AVE	2	1090	24	R	48
YOSEMITE RD	062	THE ALAMEDA	SAN FERNANDO AVE	2	870	26		
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CONSENT CALENDAR May 24, 2022

TO:	Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
FROM:	Councilmembers Rashi Kesarwani (Author) and Ben Bartlett (Co-Sponsor)
SUBJECT:	Budget Referral: Capacity Building for Merchant Associations in the Gilman and Lorin Districts

RECOMMENDATION

Referral to the City Manager and the FY 2022-23 Budget Process to provide onetime capacity building totaling \$20,000 (\$10,000 each) for the Gilman and Lorin District merchant associations to support economic development in their respective commercial areas. Distribution of funds should be contingent upon the following criteria:

- Establishment of representative community advisory boards reflecting the diversity of businesses, agencies, nonprofits and resident stakeholders who could function as the leadership entity for fund management;
- Obtainment of merchant associations' non-profit status; or partnership with an existing entity to enable fiscal sponsorship until nonprofit status is obtained;
- Requirement to use the funds within two years or risk having to return them.

CURRENT SITUATION AND ITS EFFECTS

The Gilman and Lorin Districts are Commercial Areas Lacking Formalized Entities to Promote Economic Development. The Gilman and Lorin Districts are unique commercial areas in Berkeley each with their own distinct personalities. The Gllman District, situated in west Berkeley, has long been the heart of the City's manufacturing and industrial sectors, while more recently becoming home to wineries, breweries, artisanal food production facilities, nonprofits, and maker spaces. The Lorin District, located in south Berkeley, is home to the iconic South Berkeley Farmers Market and boasts a thriving arts scene as well as an antique cluster, a blossoming food scene, and several nonprofits. Despite their vibrancy, both districts are notable in that they also lack the benefit of a Business Improvement District (BID) to support the area in keeping it well maintained. BIDs are private entities organized to promote the economic development of businesses within a defined geographical area. BIDs are funded by levying taxes on stakeholders within the district with the revenues being used to fund services local governments are unable to provide.

BIDS in Berkeley. In Berkeley, businesses and/or property owners assess themselves either through business license fees (Elmwood/Solano) or property assessment fees (North Shattuck/Downtown/Telegraph) to raise funds to help support the commercial area.¹ This means that business license owners and/or property owners pay an additional fee to support the efforts of the BID. These funds have been used for a range of services and improvements such as:

- Banners
- Outdoor lighting
- Street furniture
- Public art
- Landscaping
- Wayfinding signs

Berkeley's BIDs have also played a strong advocacy role for their respective areas and constituencies, such as advocating for BPD bicycle patrols and cleaning services in the various commercial areas of the city, and agreeing to administer Berkeley's Damage Mitigation Fund to help offset expenses incurred as a result of property damage since the start of the pandemic.² They also provide information and assistance to its members and are an important liaison between business communities and local government.

The Gilman and Lorin Districts Need Additional Support. Years of

underinvestment in these areas and the lack of a strong organizing body have resulted in challenging conditions on the streets that have not been addressed. Both areas struggle with a high volume of unhoused individuals and many of the encampments have become sites of illegal dumping and excessive trash, attracting vermin and presenting health and safety concerns. The lack of support makes it hard for stakeholders to improve and maintain conditions that would help revitalize the area making it more welcoming to patrons and safer for employees. Even a moderate influx of funds could be used for services such as:

- Permitting for festivals and outdoor dining
- Marketing and media outreach
- Production and publicity of events
- Placemaking features
- Streetscape improvements and graffiti removal

¹ See Pierce Abrahamson's September 2021 report for the City of Berkeley, Client Report: Adeline Corridor Parking Benefit District, attached, p. 8.

² See October 19, 2021 <u>Downtown Berkeley Association Press Release: City of Berkeley Replenishes</u> <u>COVID-19 Business Damage Mitigation with \$50,000.</u>

Gilman and Lorin Districts: Nascent Merchant Groups. While both districts struggle to negotiate challenging conditions on the street, they are both well on their way to establishing robust merchants associations. Currently, both districts have advisory boards that have sought fiscal sponsorship through the Berkeley Chamber: the Lorin District since November, 2015 and the Gilman District since April, 2022. Both Districts boast eye-catching websites³ and a strong sense of community engagement.

BACKGROUND

Parking Benefit Districts can Provide Funds Though Could Take Years to Establish. On January 18, 2022 Clty Council approved on consent Councilmembers Kesarwani and Bartlett's referral to the City Manager to establish a framework for a Parking Benefits District (PBD) in the Gilman and Lorin Districts. PBDs spend meter revenues for public services and amenities in the metered area. They comprise a defined geographical area in which revenue from on and off-street parking within the area is kept within the district to finance neighborhood improvements.⁴ Reinvesting meter revenue back into the district helps build support among residents and businesses as the economic benefits of metered parking are made tangible through neighborhood improvements along the lines of what BIDs offer. PBDs can provide a steady stream of funds that can help fill in the gaps where City services are insufficient. They also require a community advisory board made up of local stakeholders that convene regularly and make recommendations to the City Council for funding improvements. While this item was approved unanimously and could provide much needed funds, it will take years to establish as all current parking revenues must first be utilized for payments and obligations associated with the Center Street Garage parking revenue bond. The City will additionally need to hire a consultant to help establish the Parking Benefit Districts and write the enabling ordinance.

RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION

Ultimately, establishing a BID would be the greatest benefit to these districts. BIDs require stakeholder buy-in and have the ability to transform struggling areas into vibrant neighborhoods. BIDs also take a considerable length of time to establish as a majority of property owners or businesses need to be engaged to secure their participation, enabling legislation needs to be written, and City Council needs to approve the new entities. This process takes years of hard work and would come only after considerable effort by key stakeholders. While a BID might be the end goal, the Gilman and Lorin Districts need immediate support, and these capacity building

³ See <u>Gllman District</u> and <u>Lorin District</u> websites

⁴ See Newport Beach's Commercial Parking Benefit District flier

grants can help fill in the gaps. The money requested in this budget referral will allow the merchant groups to provide some immediate improvements to their respective areas building enthusiasm among stakeholders which could eventually allow for a smoother segue to establishing a more formalized structure in the future. The Gilman District Coordinating Committee is currently in process of planning a large street festival with road closures, food and beverage areas, tabling and demonstrations scheduled for September 25th of this year. A capacity building grant will help ensure success. It is hoped that funds can also be used for streetscape improvements, public art, enhanced exterior lighting and security cameras to improve public safety.

FISCAL IMPACT

\$20,000 annually to be split equally between the two districts.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

Capacity building grants can provide much needed funds that could assist with keeping sidewalks and streets clean, enhancing public safety, and landscaping and streetscaping improvements. Investment in public spaces encourages greater utilization and civic pride in an area which in turn can lead to collective efforts to better maintain both the built and natural environment.

<u>CONTACT</u>

Councilmember Rashi Kesarwani, District 1

(510) 981-7110

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CONSENT CALENDAR May 24th, 2022

To: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council

From: Councilmember Terry Taplin (Author) and Councilmember Susan Wengraf (Co-Sponsor)

Subject: Urge the AC Transit Board of Directors to Restore and Expand on Pre-Pandemic Transbay Bus Service and Bus Service to the Berkeley Hills

RECOMMENDATION

Send a letter to the AC Transit Board of Directors urging the restoration and expansion of transbay and Berkeley Hills bus service.

BACKGROUND

In March 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic dramatically disrupted regular life in the Bay Area and the rest of the world. Suddenly, highways, buses, trains, and offices were found empty and millions of people were staying indoors to avoid contracting the coronavirus. This halt in social and economic life had immediate, wide-reaching ramifications. AC Transit was impacted immediately by a 71% decline in ridership and a monthly loss of \$5 million in the first few months of the pandemic.¹ In response to this, AC Transit began temporarily terminating some bus lines and considering the permanent cut of 15 to 30% of total services.²

In the more than two years that have followed, AC Transit has slowly recovered financially and begun the process or restoring its bus services to pre-pandemic levels. Despite financial recoveries, more comprehensive service restoration hinges on the hiring, training, and retention of bus operators. AC Transit must do everything in its power to grow its number of bus drivers so that the East Bay's public transportation system can finally move past the COVID-19 era and even begin to grow its service levels above that which existed on the eve of the pandemic.

Of particular importance for prioritized service expansion are lines 65 and 67, which serve the Berkeley Hills, and transbay bus services which offer a non-car option for those commuting to and visiting San Francisco. Both lines 65 and 67 currently operate exclusively on weekdays, leaving hills residents reliant their personal automobiles for weekend recreation, employment, and other local travel needs. As long as residents of

¹ <u>https://www.berkeleyside.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/STAFF-REPORT.pdf</u>

² <u>https://www.berkeleyside.com/2020/07/08/ac-transit-bus-service-cuts-berkeley-ca-coronavirus-transbay</u>

the Berkeley Hills have high rates of car ownership, their neighborhoods should be targeted for improved public transportation accessibility. Similarly, AC Transit's transbay service is limited to weekdays. AC Transit must strive to offer public transportation that is more than just an option for people commuting to their jobs during the week.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

The City estimates that transportation-related emissions accounts for approximately 60% of our community's total annual greenhouse gas emissions.³ The restoration of AC Transit's 65, 67, and transbay bus lines will strengthen alternatives to car transportation and lower the emissions of our community's dominant source of carbon pollution.

<u>CONTACT</u>

Terry Taplin, Councilmember, District 2, (510) 981-7120

ATTACHMENTS

1. Letter

³<u>https://berkeleyca.gov/sites/default/files/2022-01/Berkeley-Climate-Action-Plan.pdf</u>

Board of Directors Alameda-Contra Costa Transit District 1600 Franklin Street, 10th Floor Oakland, CA 94612

Re: Restoration of Berkeley Hills and Transbay Bus Service

Dear President Ortiz, Vice-President Young, and Directors,

The Bay Area's post-covid transportation network must be one that offers widespread access at as many hours as possible so that residents can choose to travel by bus instead of car without sacrificing speed and accessibility. With this in mind, the Berkeley City Council urges that bus lines to the Berkeley Hills, as well as transbay service to San Francisco, be restored and expanded to include weekend service.

Reducing our residents' reliance on their personal automobiles for professional and recreational travel is an essential task in the pursuit of our City's climate and safety goals. It must follow, then, that the communities in Berkeley with the highest rates of car ownership be encouraged to take public transportation through the expansion of bus service into their neighborhoods. What this means for Berkeley is an increase in bus service to the Berkeley Hills at all times. Currently, AC Transit's Line 65 and Line 67 are routed through the Berkeley Hills but only on weekdays. This configuration works well for residents who choose to take the bus to their jobs, but does nothing to encourage residents to also choose the bus on the weekends when they are traveling throughout the rest of the Bay Area for recreation, personal errands, and shopping. Another area of your network we would like to see expanded is your transbay lines which are even more prioritized for commuters. The availability of BART for transbay public transportation is beneficial to all, but BART's limited reach beyond its three Berkeley stations can leave residents of West Berkeley and the Berkeley Hills wishing they had a public transportation option that could place them in San Francisco without making multiple transfers, and thus paying multiple fares, along the way to their destination. Understanding that you have many conflicting priorities for restoring bus services, we ask that you take special consideration for a growth in service to the Berkeley Hills and on your transbay lines.

Furthermore, we encourage AC Transit to exhaust all financial and logistical options at your disposal as you attempt to grow your number of bus operators. As long as the population of trained and employed bus drivers remains an impediment to service restoration and growth, your methods for onboarding new operators must be creative and with the practical needs of potential drivers in mind.

Sincerely,

The Council of the City of Berkeley

Page 4 of 4

CC: Elsa Ortiz, President

Joel B. Young, Vice-President

Murphy McCalley, Director

Diane Shaw, Director

H.E. Christian Peeples, Director

Jovanka Beckles, Director

Jean Walsh, Director





CONSENT CALENDAR May 24, 2022

- To: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
- From: Councilmember Ben Bartlett (Author), Councilmember Rigel Robinson, Kate Harrison, and Terry Taplin (Co-Sponsors)
- Subject: Budget Referral and Updated Guidelines and Procedures for City Council Office Staff Expenditures

RECOMMENDATION

Refer to the Budget and Personnel Committee to consider updates to the guidelines and procedures for City Council office budget expenditure accounts with regards to City Council staff salaries and fringe benefits expenditures and an accompanying Budget Referral of approximately \$1,226,619.52 for the FY 22-23 June Budget process.

CURRENT SITUATION

As of March of 2022, four of eight Council Offices retain more than one Legislative Assistant, while the Mayor retains four Legislative Assistants in addition to a Chief of Staff. This reflects the trend over the last two decades of an increase in demand faced by Council Offices for constituent services and legislative policy output. Despite this increase, Council budget policy still assumes a staff level fixed at one Legislative Assistant per Council Office, though recent adjustments provide for budgeting the Mayor's Office at actual staff costs.

The most recent adjustment to Council staff budgeting policy was made in response to the 2019 unionization of Legislative Assistants with the SEIU 1021 Community Services & Part-Time Recreation Leaders Association Chapter. The City officially ratified a contract with the new unit on June 15, 2021 that, among other things, provided an increased hourly wage for Legislative Assistants more closely commensurate with internal comparators as determined by a 2006 report from the City Manager, and placed Legislative Assistants on a salary schedule based on annual steps like other unionized positions in the City. After the adoption of the contract, Resolution No. 65.540-N.S. which provided for and regulated Council Office budgets was replaced by Resolution No. 70,054–N.S. This new Resolution adjusted Council budgets to allow for one full-time Legislative Assistant per office under the new agreement but did not account for the reality that half of Council Offices currently have had more than one Legislative Assistant. Because the new contract provides for annual step increases, Council Offices which now use their staff funds to retain two part time Legislative Assistants will be forced to reduce hours or terminate staff as they progress through annual steps.

BACKGROUND

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The Berkeley City Council and the people of Berkeley take great pride in their extremely active, engaged, and forward thinking legislative branch. This is directly tied to the expectations of Berkeley's residents, who have through their votes on ballot measures and their vocal advocacy demanded this level of activity. Additionally, this demand has risen over time. The population of Berkeley has increased by more than 20,000 since 2000, and interest in critical legislative issues including affordable housing, climate change, homelessness, transit, and public safety reimagining has increased substantially. Simultaneously, the City's budget and the total number of employees have steadily increased. The Council provides legislative output, municipal oversight, and constituent services that are more comparable to neighboring cities and counties with substantially larger populations and budgets than Berkeley. The Council's legislative assistants are key to providing these services. Legislative Assistants aid with the management of a Councilmember's policy initiatives and district projects, write legislation, provide administrative office support, research and analyze policy and legislation, guide constituents in accessing critical public and nonprofit assistance, and may be called upon to represent their Councilmember before constituents, community groups, business interests, city staff and other elected officials.

Until recently, the Mayor, Councilmembers, and their aides have been significantly underpaid as compared to external and internal comparators.

In 2020, the adoption of Measure JJ by nearly two thirds of Berkeley voters¹ affirmed that residents have high expectations of their local government and that the work required to deliver on those expectations should be compensated fairly and accurately. Measure JJ changed the status of City Councilmembers from part-time to full-time to reflect the increased demands of the position from when it was first created, and increased the salary for Councilmember and the Mayor to one sufficient for working class residents to be able to afford to run for office.²

Alongside the trend of increased demand on Council Offices for legislative and constituent services, the inauguration of the Council Policy Committee system in 2018^{3,4} and the transition to full time Council positions in 2020 have both driven an increase in the workload for legislative staff. Half of Council Offices now maintain more than one Legislative Assistant, reflecting that the volume of legislative work per Council Office often exceeds 40 hours of labor per week. There are currently six Council Policy Committees, four interagency committees, and a varying number of Mayoral task

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https://www.cityofberkeley.info/uploadedFiles/Clerk/Elections/Summary%20Results%20Nov.%202020.pdf , pg. 3

² <u>https://www.cityofberkeley.info/uploadedFiles/Clerk/Elections/2020%20Ballot%20Measures.pdf</u>, pg. 33 ³ https://www.cityofberkeley.info/Clerk/City_Council/2018/12_Dec/Documents/2018-12-

¹¹ Item C_Structure_for_City_Council - Supp.aspx

⁴<u>https://www.cityofberkeley.info/Clerk/City_Council/2018/12_Dec/Documents/12-</u>

¹¹_Annotated_Agenda.aspx

forces.⁵ Many Councilmembers also sit on regional boards, commissions, working groups and task forces, including, for example, the Association of Bay Area Governments Executive Board, Alameda County Transportation Commission, and the East Bay Community Energy Board of Directors among numerous others.

These committees and other bodies provide vital legislative functions, but also add significant workload in both staffing and preparing for these meetings each week. In addition to two regular meetings a month, Policy Committees have additional special meetings scheduled on an ad hoc basis, especially during the bi-annual budget processes, and additional work conducted by the staff, especially when a Councilmember chairs a Committee. Critically, committee members are now responsible for writing more detailed and comprehensive legislative briefs and memos as well as shepherding amended legislative matters referred from Commissions and other bodies. Due to the enhanced demand for legislative work, full and part-time Legislative Assistants regularly work hours substantially beyond their scheduled appointment.

Over the past two decades, Council has attempted to address Legislative Assistant compensation, resulting in incremental improvement.

In 2006, in recognition of Legislative Assistant salary and classification disparities, the Council passed Resolution No. 63,259-N.S. directing the City Manager to conduct a salary equity study for the City Council Legislative Assistants and report the findings to the Council to include "a comparison with their peers in neighboring jurisdictions...[and] the salary range, qualifications and responsibilities for this job class."⁶

The resulting 2006 study⁷ from the City Manager found that Legislative Assistants were significantly underpaid as compared to external and internal comparators—namely the Assistant Management Analyst in the City Manager's office. The City Manager recommended an increase to Council office salary budgets, at the time \$44,433 excluding benefits, to the minimum salary level of an Assistant Management Analyst (AMA), which would have increased the annual salary allocation by approximately \$10,248 per Council office. In 2015, nearly a decade after the City Manager's study was submitted to Council, the Mayor and Council voted to implement the 2006 Study recommendation and also acknowledged certain structural deficiencies including that Council Offices had to pull from their discretionary budgets "intended for office supplies and other office-related costs" in order to sufficiently fund staff costs.⁸ Council ultimately referred an additional \$80,000 total to be split between the 8 Council offices. This

⁷https://www.cityofberkeley.info/recordsonline/api/Document/AQwW5T053smoW4FSgoqqfPzrtx2b5Xydz2 Wp12sEq9AYYtJ0JDbJ32ymekuaq6i5xy%C3%89%C3%81l7rVEBYmrBFWpzKvwec%3D/ ⁸https://www.cityofberkeley.info/Clerk/City_Council/2015/03_Mar/Documents/2015-03-

<u>10_Item_10_Refer_\$80,000.aspx</u>

⁵https://www.cityofberkeley.info/Clerk/City_Council/City_Council__Committee_and_Regional_Body_Appo intees.aspx

⁶https://www.cityofberkeley.info/citycouncil/agenda-committee/2006/packet/041006/2006-04-18%20Draft%20Item%2019%20MOORE%20-%20Salary%20Equity.pdf

increased staff capacity but only to the bottom end of the AMA classification range for one position.

In 2019, the Legislative Assistants across Council and Mayoral offices unionized as part of the SEIU 1021 Community Services & Part-Time Recreation Leaders Association. The contract approved in June 2021⁹ provided for a wage step range roughly commensurate with the AMA classification. As part of that range, Legislative Assistants now receive annual pay increases along the established range like other City employees. In order to effectuate the new labor agreement, Council modified the guidelines that regulate Council Office budgets, replacing Resolution No. 65.540-N.S. with Resolution No. 70,054–N.S.¹⁰

While the wage floor for Legislative Assistants has increased under the contract, historic budget deficiencies persist. Indeed, the current budget policy artificially constrains certain Council appointments to less than full-time appointments in cases where two Legislative Assistants are needed. As a result, offices with multiple Legislative Assistants have to ration one full-time salary between two people, a fraught situation that create awkward and precarious work schedules, inequitable compensation, burnout, high turnover, less diverse staff, less thorough legislative and constituent services, and the siphoning of office funds intended for supplies and other office-related costs. In addition, since the Legislative Assistant contract now provides for yearly step increases pursuant to favorable performance reviews like most other City positions, the Mayor and Council offices with multiple Legislative Assistants will quickly overshoot their budgets, which were designed for only one Legislative Assistant per office.

Adequately and equitably funding these positions is key to meeting the City's Strategic Plan goal of attracting and retaining a talented and diverse City government workforce. The two alternatives considered would address these shortcomings and respond to the change in legislative conditions by providing offices that wish to hire two full-time Legislative Assistants the opportunity to do so.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

Maintaining the status quo would result in those Council Offices which retain more than one Legislative Assistant encountering structural budget deficits within one to three years. For example, an Office budgeted at the FY 2023 rate of \$109,539 for staff salaries with two staff, one for 30 hours a week and one for 20, would have a \$12,224.89 surplus in their salaries fund. The surplus would drop annually, to \$7,370.43 in the second year and \$2,239.85 in the third, and finally become negative in the fourth year at -\$3,111.47. In this scenario, Offices will be forced to cut hours or lay off staff. Though this can be remediated by reallocating non-personnel funds towards staff costs,

 ⁹<u>https://www.cityofberkeley.info/Clerk/City_Council/2021/06_June/Documents/06-01_AC_Time_Critical_Item_Leg_Assistants_MOU.aspx</u>
 ¹⁰<u>https://www.cityofberkeley.info/Clerk/City_Council/2021/10_Oct/Documents/2021-10-</u>12_Item_06_Council_Office_Expense_Account.aspx

Page 5 of 6

doing so would delay but not prevent structural issues in most circumstances and results in other challenges and inequities associated with insufficient office funds.

The Budget and Finance Committee should instead consider pooling individual Council Staff Office Budgets together into a single Council Office Staff Budget, and fund it sufficient for each Office to hire two FTEs. This would raise funding to a level reflective of the demonstrated demand for Legislative Assistant work and stabilize those Offices with multiple Legislative Assistants, while simultaneously enabling budgeting practices and cost savings not practical with individual Council Staff Office Budgets. In this scenario each Council Office would be able to draw funding for up to 2 FTEs or their equivalent from the fund, with the precise dollar amount fluctuating from Office to Office based on the tenure of an Office's staff and the breakdown of fulltime and part-time positions.

The primary advantage of a pooled approach is in allowing more accurate budgeting practices. Normally, variation in seniority and temporary vacancies within a department create a high probability of actual costs falling close to the middle of the step range per budgeted position. It is therefore more accurate to budget staff costs at that median range, which frees some money for other priorities. The small size of each Council Office Staff Budget prevents this, instead requiring that they be budgeted at the top of the range. A pooled budget for 16 FTEs would likely be large enough to budget at the middle, allowing for more accurate budgeting and possible relocation of resources.

A pooled fund would allow for budgeting practices more reflective of the City's policies for other departments. The Budget and Finance Committee should consider what additional restrictions and policies should govern use of the fund. These should include a restriction on initial step placements for new hires at the first four steps of the Legislative Assistant salary range, and a requirement that the 80 hours available to each department be split between no more than three individual staff members. These restrictions are important for maintaining the stability of the fund while allowing for the hiring discretion necessary of political positions. While these limits would place some restrictions on Councilmembers, they would retain their ability to supplement their allocation from the fund with expenditures from their non-personnel budget.

This pooled approach is a significant change from current practices and will require input and guidance from Budget staff to create and implement. Additionally, it could allow one Council Office to draw significantly more or less from the pool than others, though this would reflect variation in funding but not actual staff resources. For example, an office with two new staff at the first step would pull more from the fund than an office with staff both at the final step, though each Office would still only be receiving the benefit of 2 FTEs.

A second alternative to address this issue would be to simply increase the amount allocated per council office from one FTE to two. While this would achieve short term stabilization of Council Staff Office Budgets and be simpler and easier to implement

5

than the pooled approach, it would not achieve long-term stabilization and cost control features.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

The current baseline allocation for each Council Office Staff budget for FY 2023 is approximately \$187,663. This includes \$109,539 for salary and \$78,124 for fringe benefits, the largest share of which is health insurance costs. This totals \$1,501,305 across the eight Council Offices, not accounting for additional voluntary contributions from Councilmembers' own salaries.

Pooling the Council Office Staff Budgets and budgeting at the median of the step range would cost approximately \$2,727,925 in total. This would be \$1,226,620 more than current spending but \$274,686 less than the prior alternative.

Individually allocating each Council Office Staff Budget funding for two FTEs would increase costs to \$375,326 per Office or \$3,002,612 total, representing an increased allocation of \$1,501,305.

It is important to consider that these numbers represent allocations and not actual expenditures. Adopting a prohibition on the rollover of surplus funds budgeted for salaries alongside the current prohibition for fringe benefits could reduce the actual cost of the individual proposal.

Finally, these cost estimates are based on projections for salary costs given scheduled raises per already agreed labor contracts for FY 2023, but assume FY 2022 allocations for fringe benefits. This may slightly underestimate the cost for both the status quo and the first alternative, and significantly overestimate cost for the pooled alternative. Some fringe benefits, like healthcare, are unrelated to the salary of the position, while some rise with compensation. While the pooled approach budgets salaries at the median of the range, it assumes the full cost of 16 positions regardless of step for fringe benefits. Additional information from staff concerning the breakdown and calculation of fringe benefits cost would help to refine these figures.

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY No discernible impact.

<u>CONTACT</u> Councilmember Ben Bartlett James Chang

510-981-7130 510-981-7131



Kate Harrison Vice Mayor, District 4

02a.09

CONSENT CALENDAR May 24, 2022

To: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council

From: Vice Mayor Harrison

Subject: Budget Referral: Fund Behavioral Health, Crisis Response, and Crisis-related Services Needs and Capacity Assessments

RECOMMENDATION

Refer to the FY 23 and FY 24 Annual Budget Process \$100,000 to provide Health, Housing & Community Services Department and Berkeley Fire Department the means study or hire a consultant(s) to:

- conduct a service needs assessment based on 911 and non-911 calls for service, dispatch, and response, to address the needs of Berkeley people with behavioral health issues and/or are unhoused¹ using computer aided dispatch (CAD) or other data from the Berkeley dispatch, other dispatch agencies, BPD, BFD, and any other relevant data during the COVID pandemic from at least March 2020 through the present; and
- conduct a capacity assessment of crisis response and crisis-related services available to Berkeley people in Berkeley and Alameda County, including but not limited to with respect to the Specialized Care Unit (SCU), respite, and sobering centers.

CURRENT SITUATION AND RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION

CAD Needs Assessment Study

Currently the City of Berkeley has a Public Safety Communications Center (Center) where call takers and dispatchers answer 911 and non-911 calls on a 24/7 basis for police, fire, medical, behavioral health, and other calls for service. This Center is managed under police leadership and located in the Berkeley Police Department. At this Center, the call takers input call information into the Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system and transfer the information to fire/EMS and police dispatch staff.² The dispatchers coordinate all police-related calls requiring a response from law

¹ Behavioral health refers to both mental health and substance use for purposes of this recommendation. It is noted that call takers may transfer crisis calls to alternative hotlines or dispatch responders depending on the nature of the call for service.

² Auditor Report, 2021, 8.

Page 2 of 5

Budget Referral: Fund Behavioral Health, Crisis Response, and Crisis-related Services Needs and Capacity Assessments

enforcement and enter all officer-initiated incidents into the CAD system such as pedestrian and traffic stops; they maintain radio contact with field staff as well.³ It is noteworthy that City of Berkeley's call takers and dispatchers use BPD's general communications center procedures, which are not specifically tailored for behavioral health (mental health, substance use) and/or homelessness calls for service and/or dispatching first responders into the community.

As part of the omnibus package for reimagining public safety in Berkeley, the Berkeley City Council directed the City's elected Auditor to perform an analysis of the City's 911 calls for service and responses. On July 2, 2021, the Auditor issued the final report, "Data Analysis of the City of Berkeley's Police Response" to calls for service. In this Auditor Report, the Auditor analyzed the CAD data and assessed the number of events related to mental health and homelessness in Berkeley from 2015-2019.⁴ The overall data involved 350,000+ calls for service from 2015-2019.⁵ In the context of the Auditor Report, "events" refer to situations entered into the CAD data system that resulted in a response by at least one sworn officer.⁶ The CAD system is the computer aided dispatch (CAD) system used for call information, assigning call types, inputting narrative descriptions about calls for services as they progress, dispatching responders, and tracking emergency incident using computers.

Based upon the elected City Auditor's study, the Auditor recommended identifying all calls for service that have an apparent mental health and homelessness component in a manner that protects the privacy rights of individuals involved.⁷ Specifically, there is a need to create clear mechanisms for identifying mental health, substance use, and homelessness call types and to use them consistently during 911 call taking and dispatching, including when they are not the primary reason for the call. There is also a need to consistently follow standardized language to describe mental health, substance use, and homelessness-related events in the narrative descriptions for every call. And, there is a need to use behavioral health procedures and protocols, including using consistent, reliable de-escalation techniques during call taking and dispatching the most suitable first responders to people in need. Overall, the ability to realize these goals rests on conducting a needs assessment about 911 and non-911 calls for service, dispatch, and responses for a diversity of people experiencing behavioral health (mental health, substance use) and homelessness crises in the community. While the Auditor did not address substance use, it is critical to include it. It is also key that the needs assessment reflect the demographic populations served where possible.

In addition, this type of needs assessment can inform the level of need for licensed behavioral health clinicians and medical workers including the appropriate education, training and licensing to screen, assess, de-escalate and stabilize people who are experiencing mental health, substance use, and homelessness crises over the phone

³ Id.

⁴ Id., 53-58.

⁵ Id., 17.

⁶ Id., 10, 13.

⁷ Id., 2021, 5.

Page 3 of 5

Budget Referral: Fund Behavioral Health, Crisis Response, and Crisis-related Services Needs and Capacity Assessments

and in the community. This study may further inform coordination about appropriate levels of care that community members need in order to avoid hospital emergency rooms—which can be crowded, chaotic and harmful to people experiencing behavioral health and homelessness crisis. The study can also inform how to relieve law enforcement and fire/EMS from addressing behavioral health and homelessness needs whenever possible—particularly so they can focus on crime, violence, fire, and natural disasters.

Moreover, this 911 needs assessment can review calls for services, dispatch, and/or response in the community to address any structural police, fire, and/or EMS issues that disproportionately impact diverse and vulnerable people experiencing a behavioral health and/or homelessness crisis. The 911 needs assessment can also assess any reduction in risks of injury and death by police and how diverting calls for service away from police and towards dispatching alternative responders can alleviate trauma for diverse and vulnerable groups: Black, Latinx, Indigenous, AAPI, immigrant, LGBTQIA+, disabled, young, old, unhoused, formerly incarcerated and additional groups.

Overall, this needs assessment can inform operating an effective, empathetic alternative responder program that fundamentally improves the well-being for diverse and vulnerable people experiencing behavioral health crisis in the community. Cities such as Eugene (CAHOOTS), Portland, Seattle, Olympia, Sacramento, San Francisco, Oakland, Santa Cruz, Los Angeles, San Diego, Austin, Houston, Denver, Atlanta, Chicago, Ithaca, New York City and others have already done so with success. Further this needs assessment can improve well-being when call takers transfer people to alternative hotlines with mental health and/or substance use specialists. It is noted that the national 988 mental health hotline will be live beginning July 2022 for call takers to transfer calls to this service. Ultimately, these approaches to 911 call processing and dispatching are key to providing a holistic, equitable, and community-centered public safety approaches for our most diverse and vulnerable communities and for reimagining public safety in Berkeley with reliability and fidelity.

Capacity and Needs Assessment of Crisis Services Available to Berkeley People in Alameda County

Earlier in January 2020, the Division of Mental Health Division released a request for proposal to evaluate the current mental health crisis system in Berkeley and following a robust selection process, the City of Berkeley selected Research Development Associates (RDA). The assessment focused solely on crisis response through the corresponding police and mobile crisis team in the City of Berkeley and not other crisis related services available to Berkeley people in Alameda County. While the City of Berkeley is a unique jurisdiction for certain public mental health services such as this mobile crisis response team, the RDA evaluation did not assess the capacity and quality of county crisis services available to Berkeley people. This type of assessment is critical for assessing the availability of and access to crisis stabilization, sobering and withdrawal centers, crisis peer services and peer respite services, and additional crisis related services in Alameda County. Overall, this capacity assessment is further critical

Page 4 of 5

to taking a diversion approach to transferring calls for service to behavioral health crisis lines and to dispatching alternative responders into the community instead of police.

HHCS staff indicate that the SCU-related portion of this study should occur after the SCU has been operating for at least six months to a year. However, it is expected that from the outset that the SCU will need to incorporate internal analytical tools to capture data and metrics from initial call or referral to ultimate disposition, aiding in in the longer-term needs and capacity study contemplated in this item.

BACKGROUND

On July 14, 2020, the Berkeley City Council adopted an omnibus package to reimagine public safety and policing in the City of Berkeley. The omnibus package consisted of numerous elements including: 1) having the City Auditor perform an analysis of the City's emergency 911 calls for service and police responses; 2) analyzing and developing a pilot program to re-assign non-criminal police service calls to an alternative non-police responder, the Specialized Care Unit; and 3) creating plans and protocols for calls for service to be routed and assigned to alternative preferred responding entities and consider replacing dispatch in the Fire Department or elsewhere outside the Police Department (see Reimagining Public Safety Task Force website).

The City Auditor reported that mental health and homelessness events identified in the CAD data do not represent the total number of events that may have had a mental health or homelessness component as a result of data limitations. First, the report reflected that call types in the CAD system reveal the primary reason for a call which may not capture events where the individuals involved are experiencing a mental health issue or homelessness.⁸ The CAD system has some call types to identify when the primary reason for the call is a mental health issue, such as a "suicide attempt" or "5150" for someone experiencing a mental health crisis.⁹ However, if the primary reason for the call is another issue, dispatchers are trained to assign those to call types that reflect the primary reason, such as family disturbance or pedestrian stop, which do not capture an accompanying mental health issue.¹⁰ According to the Berkeley Police Department, if the event involves a potential crime, dispatchers will always log it using a corresponding crime code and not a mental health call type.¹¹ Lodging in public is further the only call type for homelessness.¹²

Moreover, the City Auditor's analysis identified 42,427 unduplicated events with a mental health component, or 12 percent of all events from.¹³ The City Auditor's analysis further identified 21,683 events involving homelessness, which represent 6.2 percent of all events during the same time period.¹⁴ The City Auditor stated that mental health and

⁸ Auditor Report, 2022, 53.

⁹ Id.

¹⁰ Id.

¹¹ Id.

¹² Auditor Report, 2022, 57.

¹³ Auditor, 2021, 56.

¹⁴ Auditor, 2021, 57.

Page 5 of 5

homeless call types are "significantly undercounted."¹⁵ The City Auditor's study did not analyze call types associated with substance use, which is recommended for inclusion in a future needs assessment study. Overall, there appears to be a sizable number of behavioral health and homelessness calls for service that need attention.

It is also noted that while the Berkeley Police Department formally began using "H" for homeless and "MH" for mental health disposition codes when closing out any call involving a homeless or person with mental health issues on July 1, 2021, officers have discretion about using these codes.¹⁶ Per this Reference Guide, officers were instructed that they were not required to ask people about housing status unless necessary for identification purposes or mental health issues unless related to the call.¹⁷ Moreover, according to this Reference Guide if the basis for the disposition code is criminal despite involving a person who experiencing homelessness and/or mental health issues, then the officer may further not record the disposition code with an "H" or "MH."

FISCAL IMPACTS OF RECOMMENDATION

Impact on General Fund of \$100,000. However, the benefit of analyses could generate budgetary efficiencies and better outcomes for Berkeley residents.

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY No discernable impact.

<u>CONTACT PERSON</u> Vice Mayor Kate Harrison, (510) 981-7140

¹⁵ Auditor, 2021, 53-58.

¹⁶ Reimagining Public Safety Reference Guide, 2022, 39.

¹⁷ Id.



Kate Harrison Vice Mayor, District 4 02a.10

CONSENT CALENDAR May 24, 2022

To: Honorable Members of the City Council

From: Vice Mayor Kate Harrison (Author), Mayor Jesse Arreguín (Co-Author), (Co-Author), and Councilmember Susan Wengraf (Co-Author)

Subject: Resolution in Support of SB 379: the Solar Access Act

RECOMMENDATION

Send a letter of support for SB 379 (Wiener) - Residential solar energy systems: permitting, to Senators Wiener and Skinner, Assemblymember Wicks, and Governor Newsom. To increase the number of homes installing safe solar energy systems, Senate Bill 379, the Solar Access Act, would mandate jurisdictions above a certain population size to provide an online instant solar permitting process, like SolarAPP+, for residential solar and solar-plus-storage systems.

BACKGROUND

California needs to accelerate its transition to clean energy in order to increase local resilience and meet its climate emissions targets. While rooftop solar systems have been a major driving force behind California's ongoing transition, the potential growth of these systems has been diminished by administrative burdens. Across the state, rooftop solar and storage permitting processes are often inefficient and time-consuming, and can add thousands of dollars to the cost of installing solar. As a result, fewer Californians add solar to their roofs than the number that otherwise would. Meanwhile, the workload for building department officials continues to increase, and government staff are increasingly unable to manage the permitting application process in a timely fashion. Relief is needed across the board, and the technology to accomplish that is now widely available, and should be implemented as quickly as possible.

The National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL), under the auspices of the U.S. Department of Energy, has created a free-to-use program to support local governments with residential solar and solar-plus-storage system permitting¹. SolarAPP+ provides a web-based portal that streamlines and automates permit reviews, and can be easily implemented into existing local government permitting software.

The Solar Access Act requires counties with more than 150,000 residents, and all cities within those counties, to implement instant online permitting for solar and solar-plus-

¹ https://solarapp.nrel.gov/

Resolution in Support of SB 379: the Solar Access Act

storage systems, via programs like SolarAPP+. Under the provisions of SB 379, requirement will go into effect starting September 30, 2024 for cities under 50,000 residents, and September 30, 2023 for cities over 50,000 residents. The California Energy Commission (CEC) is preparing a program to deploy \$20 million in grants to help cities and counties adopt online automated permitting systems such as SolarAPP+.

NREL first introduced SolarAPP+ in late 2020 and has slowly expanded the program's capabilities. Many local jurisdictions, including Pleasant Hill, Benicia, Stockton, Sonoma County, San Jose, and Los Angeles have already begun implementation of automated permitting with great success². Pleasant Hill has reduced their average permit review time to zero days (same-day approval) since adopting SolarAPP+ for instantaneous automated permitting.

SB 379 is supported by numerous environmental and other community organizations, including SPUR, Environment California, the Sierra Club, the Climate Center, and Grid Alternatives.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Limited staff time associated with sending a letter to designated recipients.

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY AND CLIMATE IMPACTS

No direct identifiable environmental sustainability savings are associated with this item. However, the passage of SB 379 is likely to lead to a more rapid deployment of rooftopscale solar and storage in the City of Berkeley, which is a key strategy in the realization of Berkeley's Climate Action and resiliency goals.

<u>CONTACT PERSON</u> Vice Mayor Kate Harrison 510-981-7140

Attachments:

- 1. Resolution
- 2. SB 379 Language
- 3. Support Letters

² https://help.solar-app.org/article/108-where-is-solarapp-available

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

IN SUPPORT OF SB 379, THE SOLAR ACCESS ACT

WHEREAS, Last year, the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL), under contract to the federal Department of Energy, developed software called SolarAPP+ that processes permits for solar and solar-plus-storage systems; and

WHEREAS, SolarAPP+ asks the contractor a series of questions to verify the solar system's design is safe, and then issues a permit automatically; and

WHEREAS, SolarAPP+, developed in partnership with building safety experts and the solar industry, helps local governments and installers operate more efficiently without compromising the safety or quality of solar systems; and

WHEREAS, SolarAPP+ is free for cities and counties, integrates with their existing software systems, and can be adjusted to the characteristics of the area (e.g., snowfall); and

WHEREAS, California needs to accelerate its transition to clean energy in order to increase local resilience and meet its climate emissions targets; and

WHEREAS, While rooftop solar systems have been a major driving force behind California's ongoing transition, the potential growth of these systems has been diminished by administrative burdens; and

WHEREAS, The Solar Access Act requires counties with more than 150,000 residents, and all cities within those counties, to implement instant online permitting for solar and solar-plus-storage systems, via programs like SolarAPP+; and

WHEREAS, Under the provisions of SB 379, applicable requirements will go into effect starting September 30, 2024 for cities under 50,000 residents, and September 30, 2023 for cities over 50,000 residents; and

WHEREAS, The California Energy Commission (CEC) is preparing a program to deploy \$20 million in grants to help cities and counties adopt online automated permitting systems such as SolarAPP+; and

WHEREAS, SB 379 is supported by numerous environmental and other community organizations, including SPUR, Environment California, the Sierra Club, the Climate Center, and Grid Alternatives.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Council of the City of Berkeley that it endorses SB 379, the Solar Access Act.

Resolution in Support of SB 379: the Solar Access Act

CONSENT CALENDAR May 24, 2022

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Council sends a letter of support to Senators Wiener and Skinner, Assemblymember Wicks, and Governor Newsom.



SB-379 Residential solar energy systems: permitting. (2021-2022)

	Date Published: 01/12/2022 09:00 PM
	AMENDED IN SENATE JANUARY 12, 2022
	AMENDED IN SENATE JANUARY 03, 2022
	AMENDED IN SENATE MAY 04, 2021
	AMENDED IN SENATE APRIL 08, 2021
	AMENDED IN SENATE MARCH 07, 2021
	CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE— 2021–2022 REGULAR SESSION
SENATE BILL	NO. 37
	Introduced by Senator Wiener
	February 10, 2021

An act to add Section 65850.52 to the Government Code, relating to land use.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 379, as amended, Wiener. Residential solar energy systems: permitting.

Existing law requires a city or county to approve administratively applications to install solar energy systems through the issuance of a building permit or similar nondiscretionary permit. Existing law requires every city, county, or city and county to develop a streamlined permitting process for the installation of small residential rooftop solar energy systems, as that term is defined. Existing law prescribes and limits permit fees that a city or county may charge for a residential and commercial solar energy system. Existing law creates the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission) in the Natural Resources Agency and prescribes its duties, which include administering programs for the installation of solar energy systems.

This bill would require every city, county, or city and county to implement an online, automated permitting platform that verifies code compliance and instantaneously issues permits *in real time* for a solar energy system *system, as defined,* that is no larger than 38.4 kilowatts alternating current nameplate rating and an energy storage system system, as defined, paired with a solar energy system that is no larger than 38.4 kilowatts alternating current nameplate rating and an energy system that is no larger than 38.4 kilowatts alternating current nameplate rating. The bill would require a city, county, or city and county to amend a certain ordinance to authorize a residential solar energy system and an energy storage system to use the online, automated permitting platform.

Bill Tex Page 76R of den Gal solar energy systems: permitting.

This bill would prescribe a compliance schedule for satisfying these requirements, which would exempt a *city with a population of fewer than 5,000 and a* county with a population of fewer than 150,000 and a county with a population of fewer than 150,000. *150,000, including each city within that county.* The bill would require a city with a population of 50,000 or fewer that is not otherwise exempt to satisfy these requirements by September 30, 2024, while cities and counties with populations greater than 50,000 that are not otherwise exempt would be required to satisfy the requirements by September 30, 2023. The bill would require a city, county, or city and county, or a fire department, district, or authority, to report to the Energy Commission when it is in compliance with specified requirements, in addition to other information. The bill would require cities and counties to self-certify their compliance with the bill's provisions when applying for specified funds from the Energy Commission, as specified.

This bill would, upon provision of sufficient funding, authorize the Energy Commission to provide technical assistance and grant funding to cities and counties in order to support the above-described requirements. The bill would require the Energy Commission to set guidelines for cities and counties to report to the commission on the number of permits issued for solar energy systems and an energy storage system paired with a solar energy system and the relevant characteristics of those systems. The bill would make related findings and declarations.

By increasing the duties of local officials, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Vote: majority Appropriation: no Fiscal Committee: yes Local Program: yes

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

(a) Permitting fees or soft costs to solar and storage projects can add substantial time and money to the adoption of additional solar and storage projects.

(b)California needs additional rooftop solar and storage projects in order to meet our renewable energy goals.

(c)

(b) To meet its clean energy goals, California needs may need up to six gigawatts of new renewable and storage resources annually, including additional rooftop solar and storage projects.

(d)

(c) Per the 2021 Senate Bill 100 Joint Agency Report, Achieving 100% Clean Electricity in California, development of rooftop solar must increase dramatically.

(e)

(d) Because the 2021 budget included a \$20 million appropriation to the Energy Commission for grants to all jurisdictions that adopt the SolarAPP+ or a similar program in order to expedite permitting, local permitting jurisdictions can and should be required to adopt SolarAPP+ or a similar program for automated permitting in order to promote the development of solar and storage to help meet the state's clean energy needs.

SEC. 2. Section 65850.52 is added to the Government Code, immediately following Section 65850.5, to read:

65850.52. (a) For purposes of this section, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Energy Commission" means the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission.

(2) "Energy storage system" means commercially available technology, located behind a customer's *residential* utility meter, that is capable of absorbing electricity generated from a colocated electricity generator or from the electrical grid, storing it for a period of time, and thereafter discharging it to meet the energy or power needs of the host customer or for export.

(3) "Solar energy system" means any configuration of solar energy devices that collects and distributes solar energy for the purpose of generating electricity and that has a single *residential* interconnection with the electric

utility transmission or distribution network.

(4) "SolarAPP+" means the most recent version of a web-based portal, developed by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory, that automates plan review, produces code-compliant approvals, and issues permits for solar energy systems and energy storage systems paired with solar energy systems.

(b) Pursuant (1) Pursuant to the compliance schedule in subdivision (d), (c), a city, county, or city and county, in consultation with the local fire department, district, or authority, shall implement an online, automated permitting platform, such as SolarAPP+, that verifies meets both of the following requirements:

(A) The platform verifies code compliance and issues permits in real time to a licensed contractor for a solar energy system that is no larger than 38.4 kilowatts alternating current nameplate rating and an energy storage system paired with a solar energy system that is no larger than 38.4 kilowatts alternating current nameplate rating current nameplate rating.

(B) The platform is consistent with the system parameters and configurations, including an inspection checklist, of SolarAPP+.-Consistent

(2) Consistent with the same compliance schedule, a city, county, or city and county shall amend its ordinance adopted pursuant to subdivision (g) of Section 65850.5 to authorize a residential solar energy system and an energy storage system to use the online, automated permitting platform.

(3) A city, county, or city and county is not required to permit an application for a solar energy system or energy storage system through the online automated permitting platform pursuant to this section if the system configuration is not eligible for SolarAPP+ at the time the application is submitted to the jurisdiction.

(c) (1) A *city with a population of fewer than 5,000 and a* county with a population of fewer than 150,000, and all cities within a county with a population of fewer than 150,000, are *including each city within that county, is* exempt from subdivision (b).

(2) A city with a population of 50,000 or fewer that is not exempt pursuant to paragraph (1) shall satisfy the requirements of subdivision (b) by September 30, 2024.

(3) A city, county, or city and county with a population of greater than 50,000 that is not exempt pursuant to paragraph (1) shall satisfy the requirements of subdivision (b) by September 30, 2023.

(d)Upon provision of sufficient funding, the Energy Commission may provide technical assistance and grant funding to a city, county, or city and county to support the implementation of online, automated permitting for a solar energy system and an energy storage system paired with a solar energy system and for compliance with the requirements of subdivision (b) in a timely manner.

(e)

(*d*) A city, county, or city and county, or a fire department, district, or authority, shall report to the Energy Commission when it is in compliance with subdivision (b).

(f)

(e) The Energy Commission shall set guidelines for cities, counties, and cities and counties to report to the commission on the number of permits issued for solar energy systems and an energy storage system paired with a solar energy system and the relevant characteristics of those systems. A city, county, or city and county shall annually report to the Energy Commission pursuant to those guidelines within one year of implementing the online, automated solar permitting system pursuant to subdivision (b).

(g)

(*f*) A city, county, or city and county shall self-certify its compliance with this section when applying for funds from the Energy Commission *after the applicable date in the compliance schedule in subdivision (c)*, other than the twenty million dollars (\$20,000,000) in funds available, pursuant to Section 76 of Chapter 69 of the Statutes of 2021, from the Energy Commission for automated solar permitting.

(h)

(g) This section does not limit or otherwise affect the generator interconnection requirements and approval process for a local publicly owned electric utility, as defined in Section 224.3 of the Public Utilities Code, or an

electrical corporation, as defined in Section 218 of the Public Utilities Code.

(i)

(*h*) This section does not increase or otherwise affect the liability of a local agency pertaining to a solar energy system or an energy storage system paired with a solar energy system installed pursuant to this section.

SEC. 3. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution because a local agency or school district has the authority to levy service charges, fees, or assessments sufficient to pay for the program or level of service mandated by this act, within the meaning of Section 17556 of the Government Code.

The Honorable Governor Gavin Newsom 1021 O Street, Suite 9000 Sacramento, CA 95814

RE: SB 379 (Wiener) Support for SB 379: the Solar Access Act

Dear Governor Newsom,

We write to express our strong support for Senate Bill 379, which will require adoption of automated, instant and online solar and storage permitting systems such as SolarAPP+ across California. California could meet its energy needs by capturing just a sliver of the virtually limitless and pollution-free energy that strikes the state every day in the form of sunlight.

Currently, most permitting processes are onerous and costly. We can do more to reduce barriers to residential rooftop solar and storage adoption for more communities. By making it easier for more Californians to go solar and add energy storage, we can reduce carbon emissions, increase resilience to wildfires and public safety power shutoffs, and increase job opportunities in our communities.

The Solar Access Act, SB 379, would require cities and counties to adopt an online and instant permitting system, such as SolarAPP+ so that customers can get a permit for simple residential solar and solar-plus-storage systems without delay. SolarAPP+ is an automated permitting software developed by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory and funded by the US Department of Energy and is a great solution to the problem of expensive and time intensive solar and energy storage permitting processes for single family homes and duplexes. This tool is free for jurisdictions to use and can be integrated with existing software.

With \$20 million of funding secured in the Governor's 2021 budget, jurisdictions can apply for grants to support the staff time needed to implement SolarAPP+ or another automated permitting system. This bill will support the adoption of tools like SolarAPP+, drive down the cost of solar and solar-plus-storage systems and make it more accessible to Californians.

The rapid growth of solar resulting from SB 379 would benefit our communities. Solar installation provides local, accessible and good-paying jobs in communities across California. Solar energy also generates more carbon-free energy which lowers residents' energy bills, readies the grid for electric vehicles, and keeps the lights on and medical devices running during blackouts and public safety power shutoffs, especially when the solar system includes a battery.

For these reasons, the Berkeley City Council strongly supports SB 379.

Sincerely,

The Honorable State Senator Nancy Skinner Capitol Office, 1021 O Street, Suite 8630 Sacramento, CA 95814

RE: SB 379 (Wiener) Support for SB 379: the Solar Access Act

Dear Senator Skinner,

We write to express our strong support for Senate Bill 379, which will require adoption of automated, instant and online solar and storage permitting systems such as SolarAPP+ across California. California could meet its energy needs by capturing just a sliver of the virtually limitless and pollution-free energy that strikes the state every day in the form of sunlight.

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For these reasons, the Berkeley City Council strongly supports SB 379.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Assemblymember Buffy Wicks Capitol Office, 1021 O Street, Suite 4240 P.O. Box 942849, Sacramento, CA 94249-0015

RE: SB 379 (Wiener) Support for SB 379: the Solar Access Act

Dear Assemblymember Wicks,

We write to express our strong support for Senate Bill 379, which will require adoption of automated, instant and online solar and storage permitting systems such as SolarAPP+ across California. California could meet its energy needs by capturing just a sliver of the virtually limitless and pollution-free energy that strikes the state every day in the form of sunlight.

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For these reasons, the Berkeley City Council strongly supports SB 379.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Senator Scott Wiener 1021 O Street, Suite 6630 Sacramento, CA 95814-4900

RE: SB 379 (Wiener) Support for SB 379: the Solar Access Act

Dear Senator Wiener,

We write to express our strong support for Senate Bill 379, which will require adoption of automated, instant and online solar and storage permitting systems such as SolarAPP+ across California. California could meet its energy needs by capturing just a sliver of the virtually limitless and pollution-free energy that strikes the state every day in the form of sunlight.

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For these reasons, the Berkeley City Council strongly supports SB 379.

Sincerely,



02a.14

ACTION CALENDAR May 24, 2022

To: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council

- From: Parks and Waterfront Commission
- Submittedby: Gordon Wozniak, Chairperson
- Subject: Proposal to allocate revenues generated by the Transient Occupancy Tax in the Waterfront Area to the Marina Fund to avoid insolvency, rebuild its fund balance and to stabilize its finances

RECOMMENDATION

That Council adopt a Resolution adopting a policy that all Transient Occupancy Taxes (TOT hotel tax) generated at the Berkeley Waterfront be allocated to the City's Marina Enterprise Fund. All other property, sales, utility users, and parking taxes, as well as business license and franchise fees, would continue to be allocated to the City's General Fund.

POLICY COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

On April 28, 2022, the Budget & Finance Policy Committee took the following action: M/S/C (Harrison/Arreguin) to forward the item to Council with a qualified positive recommendation to consider as part of the budget process including the following amendments 1. that Public Works consider including trash pick-up at the Marina in the 218 process; 2. that the Marina Fund be excluded from road work repairs within the larger marina territory; and 3. that \$1.5M be allocated from the General Fund to the Marina Fund for operating expenses in 2024.

Vote: Ayes – Harrison, Arreguin; Noes – None; Abstain – None; Absent – Droste.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Allocating funding from the Transient Occupancy Tax annually, generated at the Waterfront, will create a healthy Marina Fund that is able to operate, maintain, and keep safe the existing assets. The sizeable past and ongoing contributions from Waterfront-generated revenues to the City's General Fund should be taken into consideration when assessing the financial implications.

CURRENT SITUATION AND ITS EFFECTS

The area now comprising the Berkeley Waterfront was granted to the City by the State of California in 1913, as a grant of state tidelands. In 1962, the City obtained a state

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Page 2 of 5

Allocate Transient Occupancy Tax (TOT) generated at the Waterfront back to the Marina Fund

CONSENT CALENDAR May 24, 2022

loan to develop the current marina with 1,000 slips, parking lots, launch ramps, restrooms, parks, and several commercial plots for lease.

- By 1966, 15 boat dock systems were constructed.
- By 1970, two restaurants, a hotel, and an office building were developed.
- By 1980, the two sailing clubs and sailing docks, the boat yard, and a third restaurant were developed.
- By 1991, the City landfill at the marina was capped and graded to become North Waterfront Park. In 1996, it was renamed Cesar Chavez Park.

The total area under City management includes the entrance to the Marina (University Avenue and the Bay Trail, from Frontage Road to Marina Blvd) and all the infrastructure and Marina waters west of Marina Blvd. In all, there are:

- 100 acres of open space and parks,
- over 1,000 berths in the Berkeley Marina,
- a large hotel, 4 restaurants,
- the Adventure Playground,
- Shorebird Nature Center,
- the Berkeley Marine Center boat yard,
- a two-story office building,
- a 4-lane public launch ramp,
- 9 restroom buildings, and
- 11 parking lots.

The Waterfront requires the daily administration of what essentially is a "small city".

Marina Fund

A requirement of the State Tidelands Grant is that revenue generated at the *Waterfront be spent at the Waterfront*. The Marina Enterprise Fund was set up to comply with this requirement for managing revenue and expenditures at the Berkeley Waterfront. Marina Revenues come primarily from boat slip rental fees and business leases, and a number of smaller sources. Community users of the open space and amenities at the Berkeley Waterfront such as independent fishermen, windsurfers, small boat users, tourists, walkers, runners, dogwalkers, and other park users do not provide direct income to the Marina Fund.

By FY2019, one-third of the total revenue generated annually at the Waterfront was being transferred to the General fund as follows:

- \$10.9 Million in Total Waterfront Revenue
- \$6.9 Million allocated to the Marina Fund
- \$4 Million allocated to the General Fund

In addition, \$0.59 Million was being transferred annually from the Marina Fund to the City's internal service funds.

²¹⁸⁰ Milvia Street, Berkeley, CA 94704 ● Tel: (510) 981-7000 ● TDD: (510) 981-6903 ● Fax: (510) 981-7099 E-Mail: <u>manager@CityofBerkeley.info</u> Website: <u>http://www.CityofBerkeley.info/Manager</u>

Page 3 of 5

Allocate Transient Occupancy Tax (TOT) generated at the Waterfront back to the Marina Fund

CONSENT CALENDAR May 24, 2022

In FY2020, the Covid Pandemic decimated the hospitality industry and the lease portion of the Marina revenue. While revenues have plummeted during the pandemic, community use of recreation and open space at the Waterfront has soared.

Marina Fund Financial Sustainability

From FY18-20, the Marina Fund contributed ~\$11 Million to the General Fund. Now, the Marina Fund needs help from the General Fund to survive this pandemic-induced fiscal crisis.

To immediately avoid the eminent insolvency of the Marina Fund, the TOT tax generated in the Waterfront should be allocated to the Marina Fund.

Waterfront Capital Fund

The estimated \$87.5 M - \$131 M in future infrastructure costs are too large to be solved by stabilizing the Marina operations budget. To fund such large capital costs, a Reserve Fund needs to be created with new revenues developed as a result of the BMASP process that is underway.

Commission

At a regular meeting on March 10, 2021, the Parks and Waterfront Commission M/S/C to send this action to Council for consideration: (McGrath/Kamen/U). Ayes: Cox; Diehm; Kamen; Kawczynska; Landoni; McGrath; Skjerping; Srioudom; Wozniak; Noes: None; Absent: None; Leave of Absence: None.

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

No environmental impacts or opportunities were identified as a result of this recommendation.

RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION See body of report

ALTERNATIVE ACTIONS CONSIDERED None

CITY MANAGER

The City Manager recommends referring the contents of this commission report to the budget process because this action will potentially impact revenue available to the General Fund. The Marina Fund revenue losses associated with Covid-19 are projected to exceed \$3.6M from FY20-23 in comparison to FY 19 and a potential funding source to offset actual and projected revenue losses is the American Rescue Plan. Additionally, City Council may want to explore other long-term revenue sources to stabilize the Marina Fund, as discussed during February 16, 2021 work session presentation on the Berkeley Marina Area Specific Plan.

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Page 4 of 5

Allocate Transient Occupancy Tax (TOT) generated at the Waterfront back to the Marina Fund

CONSENT CALENDAR May 24, 2022

CONTACT PERSON

Roger Miller, Secretary, Parks and Waterfront Commission, (510) 981-6704 Gordon Wozniak, Chairperson, (510) 654-4103

Attachments 1: Resolution

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

ALLOCATE REVENUES GENERATED BY THE TRANSIENT OCCUPANCY TAX IN THE WATERFRONT AREA TO THE MARINA FUND TO AVOID INSOLVENCY, REBUILD ITS FUND BALANCE, AND STABILIZE ITS FINANCES

WHEREAS, the Parks and Waterfront Commission reviews the policies, projects, programs, planning efforts, activities, funding and the physical condition of parks, pools, camps, recreation centers, the Marina, and public greenery, and advises the City Council on these matters; and

WHEREAS, a requirement of the State Tidelands Grant is that revenue generated in the Waterfront be spent at the Waterfront; and

WHEREAS, in FY2019, one-third of the total revenue (\$10.9 million) generated annually at the Waterfront was transferred to the General Fund (GF) and an additional \$0.58 million was transferred to the City's Internal Service Funds; and

WHEREAS, in FY2020, Waterfront revenues have plummeted due the shutdown of the hospitality industry by the Covid Pandemic; and

WHEREAS, the Marina Fund is projected to be insolvent in FY2022 and beyond; and

WHEREAS, over the last three years, the revenues generated in the Waterfront Area contributed ~\$11 million to the City's General Fund; and

WHEREAS, Transient Occupancy Tax (TOT) was generated annually at the Waterfront during pre-pandemic times; and

WHEREAS, by allocating the TOT revenue generated at the Waterfront to the Marina fund, it could be made solvent; and

WHEREAS the Marina Fund is facing an unprecedented financial crisis, with more than \$100M of unfunded capital need and an annual structural deficit of \$1 million.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Council of the City of Berkeley hereby adopts a policy that all Transient Occupancy Taxes (TOT hotel tax) generated at the Berkeley Waterfront be allocated to the City's Marina Enterprise Fund. All other property, sales, utility users, and parking taxes, as well as business license and franchise fees, would continue to be allocated to the City's General Fund.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that all other property, sales, utility users, and parking taxes, as well as business license and franchise fees, would continue to be allocated to the General Fund.

02a.15



Lori Droste Councilmember, District 8

> <u>Action Calendar</u> Tuesday, May 24, 2022

To: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council

From: Councilmembers Lori Droste and Terry Taplin

Subject: Revisions to Section 311.6 *Warrantless Searches of Individuals on Supervised Release Search Conditions* of the Berkeley Police Department Law Enforcement Services Manual

Recommendation

Revise Section 311.6 *Warrantless Searches of Individuals on Supervised Release Search Conditions* of the Berkeley Police Department (BPD) Law Enforcement Services Manual to enable officers of the Berkeley Police Department to conduct detentions and warrantless searches individuals on parole/probation consistent with and supportive of the provisions in the probationer's/parolee's release conditions. The proposed revisions are shown in strikethrough and double-underline below:

Officers shall not detain and search a person on probation or parole solely because the officer is aware of that person's probation or parole status. The decision to detain a person and conduct a probation or parole search, or otherwise enforce probation or parole conditions, should be based upon articulable facts that support a need to enforce and/or confirm compliance with probation or parole conditions.should be made, at a minimum, in connection with articulable facts that create a reasonable suspicion_that a person may have committed a crime, be committing a crime, or be about to commit a crime. In the conduct of all such detentions and searches, officers shall consciously avoid the application of bias, shall not use such detentions or searches as a means to harass or annoy, and shall not conduct such detentions and searches in a manner that targets or is discriminatory toward any protected class.

Policy Committee Recommendation

On April 18, 2022, the Public Safety Committee adopted the following action: M/S/C (Taplin/Wengraf) to send the item with a qualified positive recommendation, as revised by the committee and subject to legal review. Section 311.6 was revised to read: In accordance with

California law, individuals on probation, parole, Post Release Community Supervision, or other supervised release status may be subject to warrantless search as a condition of their probation. Officers shall only conduct probation or parole searches to further a legitimate law enforcement or rehabilitative purpose. Searches shall not be conducted in an arbitrary, capricious, or harassing fashion. In the conduct of all such detentions and searches, officers shall consciously avoid the application of bias, shall not use such detentions or searches as a means to harass or annoy, and shall not conduct such detentions and searches in a manner that targets or is discriminatory toward any protected class. Vote: All Ayes.

Problem or Summary Statement

Existing provisions of the BPD Law Enforcement Services Manual do not permit BPD officers to conduct warrantless searches and seizures of probationers/parolees in a manner that would be consistent with the conditions of their release. The restrictiveness of these provisions places those on probation/parole on nearly equal footing with respect to Fourth Amendment rights as those not on probation/parole. Not only is this circumstance at odds with the nature and purpose of probation/parole, it also prevents officers from effectively implementing the conditions of release imposed by sentencing judges. This limits officers' ability to proactively address recidivism and therefore presents a potentially significant risk to public safety.

Background

Probation/parole is a prison/jail sentence that is suspended on the condition that the offender follow certain prescribed rules and commit no further crimes. As part of these terms, individuals released on probation/parole are often required to waive all or a portion of their Fourth Amendment rights (which would otherwise normally guard against unreasonable search and seizure) in order to secure their release.

Fundamentally, these waivers reflect the fact that for a probationer/parolee, the full term of what would otherwise have been an incarceration is not yet complete. More practically, courts often impose these waivers as a condition of probation/parole because they recognize that both in general and for the individual in question, there may be a higher likelihood of recidivism or additional crimes, which must be guarded against.

When determining the extensiveness/intrusiveness of such Fourth Amendment waivers, sentencing justices will usually consider the nature and severity of the crime. Probation is typically issued with terms that allow for an individual's: 1) person; 2) property; 3) residence; and/or 4) vehicle to be searched at any time. Allowing only for a search of the person only would constitute a "one-way" search clause, whereas allowing for all four would constitute a "four-way" search clause, an offender's terms may include these terms and an additional term allowing for the search of any/all of the individual's electronic devices, resulting in a "five-way" search clause. This is considered the most complete and intrusive of search terms.

Current Situation and Its Effects

Currently, an individual on probation or parole in Berkeley would be on nearly equal footing as someone who is not on probation or parole when it comes to search and seizure. This would, for example, mean that someone with a history of crimes involving firearms could not have their person or vehicle searched by BPD officers unless there were "articulable facts" that could be given to indicate that the individual had committed, was committing, or would commit a crime. In the case of a crime involving a firearm, such articulable facts would likely come only after a serious threat to public safety had already manifested. Although such risks would rightly not normally be sufficient to justify a search and seizure, in the case of probation and parole, courts typically recognize both a heightened risk and a diminution of Constitutional rights associated with a provisional release.

To give another particularly disturbing example, there is currently a sex offender residing in Berkeley whose crimes were so sever that the judge deemed that a "five-way" search clause was necessary in the offenders probation/parole conditions. Moreover, the court imposed a number of heightened restrictions on the individual in recognition of the seriousness of their offense, including prohibitions on the possession of images of children and on sleeping in any dwelling where children were present. Under current section 311 policies, BPD would generally not be permitted to search the individuals' electronic devices to ensure that the judge's order was being followed.

Criteria Considered

Effectiveness

This policy would apply only to searches and seizures involving individuals on probation or parole; the Fourth Amendment rights of others would not be affected. With regard to individuals on probation or parole, however, BPD would be able to more easily and effectively enforce the conditions of those individuals release, and guard against recidivism.

Fiscal Impacts

By potentially averting crimes, this policy change could serve to reduce policing costs since crime prevention is typically less costly than after-the-fact investigation, remediation, etc. Additionally, by serving to reduce recidivism, this policy could reduce overall costs to the criminal justice system.

Environmental Sustainability

The proposed policy would not result in any appreciable impacts with respect to environmental sustainability.

Equity

Regardless of whether this policy change is adopted, it will remain incumbent upon the Berkeley Police Department to respect the Fourth Amendment rights of individuals who are not on probation or parole; and for those on probation or parole, to limit such intrusions to those that are explicitly noted in the conditions of their release. BPD will also remain responsible for exercising its authority and responsibilities in a manner free of discrimination or bias. Since the practice of this revised policy would be no more or less likely than the existing policy to suffer from the effects of bias, this proposal is not anticipated to have any appreciable negative impacts on equity as it relates to BPD conduct. Additionally, impacts from crime tend to fall disproportionately on lower-income communities and people of color. If the fuller use of court-ordered avenues for search and seizure succeed in averting crimes, this proposed policy change could have the effect of promoting greater equity with respect to impacts from crime.

Attachments

Current Berkeley Police Department Law Enforcement Services Manual

Search and Seizure

311.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Both the federal and state Constitutions provide every individual with the right to be free from unreasonable searches and seizures. This policy provides general guidelines for Berkeley Police Department personnel to consider when dealing with search and seizure issues.

311.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Berkeley Police Department to respect the fundamental privacy rights of individuals. Members of this department will conduct searches in strict observance of the constitutional rights of persons being searched. All seizures by this department will comply with relevant federal and state law governing the seizure of persons and property.

The Department will provide relevant and current training to officers as guidance for the application of current law, local community standards and prosecutorial considerations regarding specific search and seizure situations, as appropriate.

311.3 SEARCHES

The U.S. Constitution generally provides that a valid warrant is required in order for a search to be valid. There are, however, several exceptions that permit a warrantless search.

Examples of law enforcement activities that are exceptions to the general warrant requirement include, but are not limited to, searches pursuant to the following:

- Valid consent
- Incident to a lawful arrest
- Legitimate community caretaking interests
- Vehicle searches under certain circumstances
- Exigent circumstances

Certain other activities are recognized by federal and state courts and by certain statutes as legitimate law enforcement activities that also do not require a warrant. Such activities may include seizure and examination of abandoned property, and observations of activities and property located on open public areas.

Because case law regarding search and seizure is constantly changing and subject to interpretation by the courts, each member of this department is expected to act in each situation according to current training and his/her familiarity with clearly established rights as determined by case law.

Whenever practicable, officers are encouraged to contact a supervisor to resolve questions regarding search and seizure issues prior to electing a course of action.

Law Enforcement Services Manual

311.4 SEARCH PROTOCOL

Although conditions will vary and officer safety and other exigencies must be considered in every search situation, the following guidelines should be followed whenever circumstances permit:

- (a) Members of this department will strive to conduct searches with dignity and courtesy.
- (b) Officers should explain to the person being searched the reason for the search.
- (c) Searches should be carried out with due regard and respect for private property interests and in a manner that minimizes damage. Property should be left in a condition as close as reasonably possible to its pre-search condition.
- (d) In order to minimize the need for forcible entry, an attempt should be made to obtain keys, combinations or access codes when a search of locked property is anticipated.
- (e) When the person to be searched is of the opposite sex as the searching officer, a reasonable effort should be made to summon an officer of the same sex as the subject to conduct the search. When it is not practicable to summon an officer of the same sex as the subject, the following guidelines should be followed:
 - 1. Another officer or a supervisor should witness the search.
 - 2. The officer should not search areas of the body covered by tight-fitting clothing, sheer clothing or clothing that could not reasonably conceal a weapon.

311.5 ASKING IF A PERSON IS ON PROBATION OR PAROLE

In an effort to foster community trust, officers should not ask if a person is on probation or parole when a person has satisfactorily identified themselves, either verbally or by presenting identification documents.

Officers may determine probation or parole status through standard records checks conducted in the course of a traffic safety or investigative stop. Officers should only ask when necessary to:

(a) Protect the safety of others, the person detained, or officers;

(b) Further a specific law enforcement investigative purpose (for example, sorting out multiple computer returns on a common name);

(c) To confirm probation and parole status subsequent to a records check.

If an officer needs to ask the question, "Are you on probation or parole?" the officer should do so while treating the person with dignity and respect, and being mindful that people may take offense at the question.

311.6 WARRANTLESS SEARCHES OF INDIVIDUALS ON SUPERVISED RELEASE SEARCH CONDITIONS

In accordance with California law, individuals on probation, parole, Post Release Community Supervision, or other supervised release status may be subject to warrantless search as a condition of their probation. Officers shall only conduct probation or parole searches to further a

Berkeley Police Department

Law Enforcement Services Manual

Search and Seizure

legitimate law enforcement purpose. Searches shall not be conducted in an arbitrary, capricious, or harassing fashion.

Officers shall not detain and search a person on probation or parole solely because the officer is aware of that person's probation or parole status. The decision to detain a person and conduct a probation or parole search, or otherwise enforce probation or parole conditions, should be made, at a minimum, in connection with articulable facts that create a reasonable suspicion that a person may have committed a crime, be committing a crime, or be about to commit a crime.

311.7 DOCUMENTATION

Officers shall document, via MDT disposition, Field Interview, Incident or Case Report, any search of a person, vehicle or location. Officers should consider documenting, as applicable, the following:

- Reason for the search
- Any efforts used to minimize the intrusiveness of any search (e.g., asking for consent or keys)
- What, if any, injuries or damage occurred
- All steps taken to secure property
- The results of the search, including a description of any property or contraband seized
- If the person searched is the opposite sex, any efforts to summon an officer of the same sex as the person being searched and the identification of any witness officer

Supervisors shall review reports to ensure the reports are accurate, that actions are properly documented and that current legal requirements and department policy have been met.

02a.16



CONSENT CALENDAR May 24th, 2022

To: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council

From: Councilmember Terry Taplin

Subject: Regulation of Autonomous Vehicles

RECOMMENDATION

Refer to the City Attorney the assessment of the legal abilities and opportunities for the City Council to regulate the operation, sale, and testing of autonomous vehicles (AVs) within the City of Berkeley and report to the Facilities, Infrastructure, Transportation, Environment and Sustainability Committee (FITES) on all findings.

CURRENT SITUATION AND ITS EFFECTS

According to recent data provided by the California Department of Motor Vehicles, 2021 was a record-setting year for miles driven by test-autonomous vehicles (AVs) in California.¹ Despite the sudden growth in AVs on public roads in recent years, municipal governments have limited control over the regulation of AV testing and little access to basic information on the testing itself. This will pose a growing concern to local policymakers in the coming years as AV testing continues to spread. In California, AV testing oversight belongs to the DMV and the California Public Utilities Commission. This concentration of regulatory power at the state level makes it difficult to even determine the number of AV tests that have been conducted on Berkeley's streets, particularly because the DMV and CPUC do not require that AV companies report the whereabouts of their vehicles.² In order for the City to plan for the introduction of AVs onto public roads, use what limited regulatory abilities may be available, and lobby the state government to expand its oversight power, the Berkeley City Council must be made aware of all legal options for setting both AV testing rules and rules for functional AVs in a future where testing is complete and AVs are commercially available.

Beyond the testing of AVs that is expected to continue for many years, Berkeley must be prepared for a scenario where AVs are widely sold and threaten many of the City's transportation and climate goals. For the sake of safer streets and a reduction of fossil fuel emissions, the City of Berkeley is pursuing a growth in non-car transportation mode shares in its transportation, infrastructure, and planning policies. This pursuit may easily

¹<u>https://techcrunch.com/2022/02/10/fewer-autonomous-vehicle-companies-in-california-drive-millions-more-miles-in-testing/</u>

² <u>https://www.sfexaminer.com/findings/how-san-francisco-became-an-autonomous-vehicle-test-course/</u>

be threatened by the sudden availability of self-driving cars. The option for drivers to choose a vehicle that offers the present day convenience of an automobile with an added reduction in the actual requirement to drive the vehicle carries the possibility of undoing any progress made if no preemptive regulatory policies are made. While it will be many years before self-driving cars are available or even common on Berkeley's streets, the City must proceed with transportation planning that is cautious with AVs and committed to a future where cars are not the largest mode-share.

FISCAL IMPACTS

Staff time for the referral response.

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY AND CLIMATE IMPACTS

Reducing the use of automobiles on Berkeley's streets is a critical task for the reduction of the City's fossil fuel emissions, an immense share of which come from private vehicle emissions.³

CONTACT

Terry Taplin, Councilmember, District 2, (510) 981-7120

³https://www.cityofberkeley.info/Clerk/City_Council/2018/12_Dec/Documents/2018-12-06_WS_Item_01_Climate_Action_Plan_Update_pdf.aspx



02a.17

INFORMATION CALENDAR May 24, 2022

To: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council

From: Mental Health Commission

Submitted by: Dr. Margaret Fine, Chair, Mental Health Commission

Subject: Mental Health Commission Annual Report 2021-2022

INTRODUCTION

At its March 24, 2022 meeting, the Mental Health Commission adopted its Annual Report 2021-2022.

CURRENT SITUATION AND ITS EFFECTS

The Mental Health Commissioners include: Margaret Fine (Chair), Monica Jones (Vice-Chair), Edward Opton, Andrea Pritchett, Tommy Escarcega, and Councilmember Terry Taplin. On March 24, 2022, the Mental Health Commission adopted its Annual Report during its regular public meeting.

The Annual Report reflects the Mental Health Commission's work from February 2021 through March 2022, including for people living with serious mental illness and substance use issues and disorders—many of whom are unhoused, people of color, LGBTQIA+ people, people living with disabilities of all ages. It further reflects the public programs held by the Mental Health Commission over the past year to inform the community at-large.

This Annual Report further reflects the Commission's work on supporting: 1) a whole person care approach that equitably provides well-integrated, coordinated systems of care to diverse people with mental health and substance use challenges, and 2) a diversion approach to reduce interactions with law enforcement and using hospital emergency rooms, inpatient psychiatric hospitalization, and incarceration for service delivery whenever possible.

Overall, the Annual Report shows how the Mental Health Commission's work supports a comprehensive 365/24/7 mental health and substance use system for Berkeley, including implementing an alternative non-police responder program, the Specialized Care Unit, and establishing a crisis stabilization center in Berkeley for people who seek voluntary urgent care.

BACKGROUND

The Commission chose to adopt this Annual Report to inform Council, City staff, and the community about its work.

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

There is no identifiable environmental sustainability impact associated with this annual report.

POSSIBLE FUTURE ACTION None

FISCAL IMPACTS OF POSSIBLE FUTURE ACTION None

CONTACT PERSON

Jamie Works-Wright, Mental Health Commission Secretary, Health, Housing, and Community Services, Mental Health Division, 510-981-7721

Attachments: 1: FY 2021-2022 Annual Report

ANNUAL REPORT 2021-2022 Mental Health Commission for the City of Berkeley

Introduction

The Mental Health Commission (MHC) is a state-mandated public advisory body comprised of Berkeley residents with behavioral health and related expertise. This Annual Report is designed to inform community members, City of Berkeley staff, and the Berkeley City Council about the Mental Health Commission's overall work during this past year.

The Mental Health Commission advises the Division of Mental Health for the City of Berkeley and the Berkeley City Council on behavioral health policy, programming, implementation, evaluation, budget allocations, and expenditures. The Mental Health Commission is further focused on improving wellbeing for people with behavioral health challenges, including for those with serious mental illness (SMI) and substance use disorders (SUD) in Berkeley—many of whom are homeless. This Division of Mental Health serves people with SMI and SUD through primarily intensive outpatient services with an approximate annual budget of \$15-17 million.

In addition, the MHC holds behavioral health programs during its public meetings in order to raise awareness and visibility about behavioral health and related issues in Berkeley, and to gather perspectives from community members to inform the Commission's work.

MHC Membership

Under the Welfare and Institutions Code § 5604, the Mental Health Commission is mandatorily required to comprise its membership of individuals with behavioral health expertise—both lived and acquired through education and occupation. Each community behavioral health board shall consist of at least 10 members. Under this state statute, there are legal requirements for the membership composition of the Mental Health Commission. One member represents the City of Berkeley Mayor's Office. Under the state statute, 50 percent of the Commission shall be consumers, or families of consumers, who are receiving or have received mental health services. At least 20 percent of the total membership shall be consumers, and at least 20 percent shall be families of consumers, under the same statute.

MHC Powers and Duties

The powers and duties of the Mental Health Commission for the Cities of Berkeley and Albany are aligned with the Welfare and Institutions Code, Section 5604 and accorded in the City of Berkeley Resolution N.S., 65,495 dated November 27, 2012.

MHC General Meetings

The Mental Health Commission holds regular meetings on the last Thursday of each month at 7:00 pm except in August and November. Before the COVID pandemic, the Mental Health Commission's meetings occurred at an accessible public administration building on Center Street in downtown Berkeley. During COVID, the Mental Health

Commission has met via Zoom in order to conduct its meetings. The Mental Health Commission, along with other Berkeley boards and commissions, did not meet due to COVID from March until September 2020.

Mental Health Commission Public Hearings and Presentations 3/20-2/22:

- 1. Results-Based Accountability and Evaluating the Division of Mental Health, 4/21
- Berkeley City Auditor Report, Data Analysis of City of Berkeley's Police Response, 5/21
- 3. Whole Person Care and Well-Integrated, Coordinated Care for People w/SMI & SUD, 6/21
- 4. Public Hearing: MHSA Annual Report FY 21/22, 7/21
- 5. Housing, Homelessness and People with SMI & SUD in Berkeley, 9/21
- 6. Crisis Stabilization Centers at Amber House, Oakland and Deschutes County, OR, 12/21
- 7. Public Hearing on MHSA INN Homeless Wellness Encampment Project, 1/22
- 8. Behavioral Health, Substance Use, Harm Reduction & Lifelong Street Medicine Team, 2/22

<u>Further Accomplishments of Mental Health Commission – 3/20-2/22</u> Building a Comprehensive Behavioral Health System for the City of Berkeley

1. Advancing a Whole Person Care Approach & Framework

The Whole Person Care (WPC) approach refers to providing well-integrated, coordinated systems of care that advance wellbeing for Berkeley people with behavioral health challenges in an equitable, inclusive manner, including for those living with SMI and SUD. The Whole Person Care approach is designed for inclusion and population accountability and for providing tailored, culturally safe, and responsive services to diverse people and groups. The Whole Person Care approach attempts to eliminate interactions with police; involvement with the criminal legal system; and use of hospital emergency rooms, inpatient psychiatric hospitals, and incarceration for people experiencing behavioral health challenges in the community.

2. <u>Diverting People Away from Policing and Towards Wellbeing Services in an</u> Equitable, Inclusive Manner;

Developing a Comprehensive Behavioral Health Crisis System

a. Santa Rita Jail Subcommittee

Alameda County Santa Rita Jail, one of the largest jails in the United States, incarcerates more than 3400+ persons. The City of Berkeley is part of Alameda County. This jail has one of the highest rates of in-custody deaths in California. It has been the subject of numerous lawsuits and class-action cases regarding jail conditions resulting from lack of medical and behavioral health services. The Mental Health Commission established this Subcommittee to study possibilities for diversion of Berkeley residents away from incarceration at Santa Rita Jail and hospitalization at John George Psychiatric Hospital and towards local community-based care. Initially the Santa Rita Jail Subcommittee reviewed the lengthy federal Department of Justice investigation showing how this jail institutionalizes people with mental health disabilities in locked facilities with severely inadequate mental health care. This Subcommittee further reviewed the Babu v. Ahern lawsuit, which focuses on use of prolonged solitary confinement under severely inhumane conditions for people with mental health disabilities. The Subcommittee further reviewed how people with mental health disabilities cycle in and out of psychiatric institutions and jails because they lack access to crisis and ongoing services that would allow them to recover and participate in community life in Berkeley.

b. <u>Developing a Specialized Care Unit (SCU)</u> An Alternative Non-Police Crisis Response Program

In January 2021, the City Manager designated the Director of Health, Housing, and Community Services as the project manager for the Specialized Care Unit program. The Director established an SCU Steering Committee to work with the commissioned consultant, Research Development Associates, on the SCU program including municipal and community stakeholders. The Mental Health Commission is designated as one of the stakeholders. The City of Berkeley further contracted with Research Development Associates to conduct three distinct reports to initiate the process to establish an SCU for Berkeley.

Since then, the SCU Steering Committee met regularly with the commissioned consultant on the reports. This past year the Mental Health Commission participated in the meetings and contributed to the research on non-police crisis response models for the first RDA report. This report, "Crisis Response Models Report," presents a lengthy report of crisis response programs in the United States and abroad—both non-police and co-responding programs.

The second report, "Mental Health Crisis Response Services and Stakeholder Perspectives Report," is the result of numerous qualitative interviews and focus groups with stakeholders of the crisis system. These stakeholders included local communitybased organizations (CBOs) and utilizers of Berkeley's crisis response services. The Mental Health Commission contributed to developing the master list of communitybased organizations and securing stakeholder involvement from diverse and marginalized organizations and individuals.

Additionally, the third report, "City of Berkeley Specialized Care Unit Crisis Response Recommendations," proposes the consultant recommendations and a guide to phasedin implementation of the SCU model in Berkeley. Since issuing this report, the Mental Health Commission contributed to developing a summary responding to the recommendations that will be issued shortly by the Department of Health, Housing, and Community Services.

c. Crisis Stabilization Center for Berkeley

The Mental Health Commission is advocating for a crisis stabilization center in Berkeley. Crisis stabilization centers can serve as an alternative to using emergency departments and moreover, criminal legal and incarceration systems by providing these types of services to distressed individuals who voluntarily seek this urgent care.

The Commission held a public meeting on December 16, 2021 to create visibility, awareness, and recognition about crisis stabilization services in the community atlarge—particularly for considering the key components that may meet the needs of people experiencing mental health and/or substance use crises in the community. The program managers from Amber House located in Oakland, CA and Deschutes County, OR presented and answered numerous questions about their models and the specific nature of their programs.

Specifically the presentation showed how crisis stabilization services can assist with deescalating the severity of a person's level of distress and with providing 24-hour services to people in distress, including with services that are tailored, culturally safe and responsive.

- Key components include 24/7/365 staffing with a multidisciplinary team of behavioral health specialists, including peers, clinicians, and psychiatrists or nurse practitioners (via telehealth), to address mental health and/or substance use crises.
- Further key components include receiving referrals (including self-referrals), walk-ins, people without insurance, and first responder drop-offs.

It is noteworthy that the questions raised about crisis stabilization highlighted the need for skilled crisis specialists who can address psychosis resulting from mental illness and substance use (e.g. methamphetamine induced). There is a mental health and substance use crisis and epidemic in Berkeley that needs substantially increased resources and attention.

d. <u>Reimagining Public Safety Task Force for the City of Berkeley</u> Since January 2021, three Mental Health Commissioners have participated on the Reimagining Public Safety Task Force for the City of Berkeley. The Mental Health Commission appointed a Commissioner to the Task Force. Two additional members, including the Vice-Chair, were appointed by Councilmembers. The Reimagining Public Safety Task Force has focused on overarching, comprehensive goals to reduce reliance on policing and improve wellbeing for diverse people in an equitable, inclusive manner.

Task Force members have participated for more than one year on multiple subcommittees involving policing and budget allocations, officer-initiated stops and BerkDOT, 911 call processing and dispatching, alternative non-police responder programs, and building capacity for community-based organizations, programs and services citywide. Further Task Force members have engaged in extensive community engagement research including holding listening session on gender-equity, disability (people with behavioral health challenges), and LGBTQIA+ and Queer/Trans people—particularly for people of color. The Task Force further has thoroughly reviewed the commissioned consultants' reports and provided in-depth analysis. Ultimately, the Task Force has prepared an overarching, comprehensive Reimagining Public Safety Task Force Final Report and Recommendations for the Work Session scheduled before the Berkeley City Council in March 10, 2022

- 3. <u>Providing Equitable, Whole Person Care for People with Behavioral Health</u> <u>Challenges in Berkeley – Some of whom are unhoused – during a COVID Pandemic</u>
 - a. <u>Developing the MHSA INN Homeless Encampment Wellness Project</u> Serving People Living in Berkeley Encampments with Peer-Led Services

The City of Berkeley is proposing an encampment-based mobile wellness center with peer-led, customizable services in Berkeley. This project is an innovative model for service delivery that promotes health and wellness for those experiencing homelessness in our communities without requiring engagement with behavioral health services to participate in its offerings.

This year Mental Health Commissioners made multiple contributions to developing the proposal beginning summer 2021. Commissioners participated in the MHSA Advisory Committee meeting in August 2021 to develop the proposed program. The Mental Health Commission had the commissioned consultant present at its September 2021 to review stakeholder input and program development, including having an extensive question/answer session and providing further stakeholder input for developing this program.

Finally, the Mental Health Commission held the public hearing to recommend this program for MHSA funding in the amount of \$560,000 to the Berkeley City Council at its January 27, 2022 meeting. Once the Berkeley City Council approves this proposed program, it will be submitted to the Mental Health Services Oversight and Accountability Commission (MHSOAC) and the Department of Health Care Services for the State of California for approval.

b. <u>Developing Support Networks for Families of People with SMI & SUD</u>. Particularly to Address Structural and Individual Racial and Related Barriers

The Mental Health Commission hosted the Executive Director of NAMI in Contra Costa County in October 2021. The presentation and discussion focused on families coping with loved ones experiencing serious mental illness and substance use issues and disorders, including addressing disparities in healthcare delivery among people during COVID-19. Specifically, the conversation focused on issues of racial discrimination and injustice, the criminalization of African Americans living with mental illness, and tailored cultural safe and responsive services for diverse community members.

c. <u>Implementing Whole Person Care and new Medi-Cal Reforms at the Division of</u> <u>Mental Health for the City of Berkeley</u>

Beginning January 2022, the State of California initiated overhauling its Medi-Cal system for people living with serious mental illness (SMI) and substance use disorders (SUD) through its Medi-Cal reforms called CalAIM. For the first time on a state-wide level, this health insurance coverage will adopt the Whole Person Care approach and framework to managing comprehensive client needs across multiple government systems for people with serious mental illness and substance use disorder.

Currently the Division of Mental Health serves a high number of clients with serious mental illness and substance use disorders—many of whom have involvement with multiple systems: health, behavioral health, public benefits, housing, child welfare, youth justice, criminal legal, incarceration. Currently the Division of Mental Health staff have limited access to existing information for serving clients—primarily Medi-Cal health/behavioral health information. The Mental Health Commission has consistently engaged with the Division of Mental Health about providing Whole Person Care to its clients through increasing access to existing client records across multiple systems in coordination with Alameda County.

In June 2021, the Mental Health Commission held a comprehensive program and question/answer session focused on implementing the "Community Health Records" (CHR) system. As part of Alameda County's Whole Person Care Pilot from 2017-2021, the county developed this comprehensive electronic records system to improve Whole Person Care for people experiencing homelessness or housing instability and living with several complex conditions: physical, behavioral health, housing, social.

For the Mental Health Commission presentation, the Program Director and Director of Strategic Development from Alameda County Care Connect made a presentation about the "Community Health Records." Mental Health Commissioners and community members through public comments delved into unpacking the existing information available through this system for:

- primary and specialist care, including behavioral health
- public benefits and housing
- county crisis response services
- hospital emergency room and hospital admissions
- inpatient psychiatric admission at John George Hospital
- incarceration entry and release dates at Santa Rita Jail.

Since the presentation, the City of Berkeley has executed its data sharing agreement with Alameda County for implementing this electronic records system and will be onboarding staff. Access to the Community Health Records is critical to providing comprehensive, informed Whole Person Care to people living with serious mental illness and substance use disorder. The Mental Health Commission has further consistently engaged and updated progress through the Mental Health Manager's Report in order to implement this system.

In addition, this past year Mental Health Commissioners participated on the internal Mental Health Equity Committee of the Division of Mental Health, including prioritizing the current collection of housing data needed to support clients with stable, predictable housing. In addition, the Mental Health Commission has successfully advocated for collecting demographic data that reflects its client population based on race, ethnicity, gender identity and expression, and sexual orientation. Caseload statistics reflect this information in detail.

Conclusion

The Mental Health Commission is pleased to present this Annual Report 2021 to the Berkeley City Council, and thanks the City Council for taking the time to review it.

Upcoming Worksessions and Special Meetings start time is 6:00 p.m. unless otherwise noted					
Scheduled Dates					
May 5	Special Meeting – Reimagining Public Safety				
June 2	Special Meeting – BART Development				
June 21	1. Ballot Measure Development/Discussion				
July 19	1. Fire Facilities Study Report				

There are no Worksessions scheduled for Fall 2022 due to limited meeting dates and cultural/religious holidays.

Unscheduled Workshops
 Cannabis Health Considerations Alameda County LAFCO Presentation

Unscheduled Presentations (City Manager)

1. Civic Arts Grantmaking Process & Capital Grant Program

	City Council Referrals to the Agenda & Rules Committee and Unfinished Business for Scheduling
1.	25. Surveillance Technology Report, Surveillance Acquisition Report, and Surveillance Use Policy for Automatic License Plate Readers (Continued from February 25, 2020. Item contains revised and supplemental materials) (Referred from the May 12, 2020 agenda.) From: City Manager Recommendation: Adopt a Resolution accepting the Surveillance Technology Report, Surveillance Acquisition Report, and Surveillance Use Policy for Automatic License Plate Readers submitted pursuant to Chapter 2.99 of the Berkeley Municipal Code. Financial Implications: None Contact: Andrew Greenwood, Police, (510) 981-5900; Dave White, City Manager's Office, (510) 981-7000 Note: Referred to Agenda & Rules for future scheduling.

CITY CLERK DEPARTMENT					
WORKING CALENDAR FOR SCHEDULING LAND USE MATTERS BEFORE THE CITY COUNCIL					
Address	Board/ Commission	Appeal Period Ends	Public Hearing		
NOD – Notices of Decision					
Public Hearings Scheduled					
Remanded to ZAB or LPC					
1643-47 California St (new basement level and second story)					
Deadline for ZAB action: July 25, 2022					
1205 Peralta Avenue (conversion of an existing garage)					
Notes					
	•	•	5/5/2022		



SUPPLEMENTAL AGENDA MATERIAL for Supplemental Packet 2

Meeting Date: November 10, 2020

Item Number: 20

Item Description: Annual Commission Attendance and Meeting Frequency Report

Submitted by: Mark Numainville, City Clerk

The attached memo responds to issues and questions raised at the October 26 Agenda & Rules Committee Meeting and the October 27 City Council Meeting regarding the ability of city boards and commissions to resume regular meeting schedules.



Office of the City Manager

November 9, 2020

То:	Mayor and Council
From:	Dee Williams-Ridley, City Manager
Subject:	Commission Meetings Under COVID-19 Emergency (Item 20)

This memo provides supplemental information for the discussion on Item 20 on the November 10, 2020 Council agenda. Below is a summary and update of the status of meetings of Berkeley Boards and Commissions during the COVID-19 emergency declaration and the data collected by the City Manager on the ability of commissions to resume meetings in 2021.

On March 10, 2020 the City Council ratified the proclamation of the Director of Emergency Services for a state of local emergency related to the COVID-19 pandemic. The emergency proclamation has been renewed twice by the Council and remains in effect.

On March 17, 2020 the City Council adopted Resolution No. 69,331-N.S. which placed limitations of the meetings of City legislative bodies, including all boards and commissions. The resolution allows for commissions to meet to conduct time-sensitive, legally mandated business with the authorization of the City Manager. Since that time, several commissions have obtained this approval and held meetings; many other commissions have not met at all since March.

The City Manager has periodically reviewed the status of commission meetings with the City Council Agenda & Rules Committee. Recently, at the October 12, 2020 Agenda & Rules Committee meeting, the City Manager presented a proposal to allow all commissions to meet under limited circumstances. The Committee voted to endorse the City Manager's recommendation.

Effective October 12, 2020, all City boards and commissions may meet once to develop and finalize their work plan for 2021 and to complete any Council referrals directly related to the COVID-19 pandemic response. A second meeting may be held to

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complete this work with specific authorization by the City Manager. It is recommended that the meeting(s) occur by the end of February 2021.

Commissions that have been granted permission to meet under Resolution No. 69,331-N.S. may continue to meet pursuant to their existing authorization, and may also meet to develop their 2021 work plan.

Commissions that have not requested meetings pursuant to the Resolution No. 69,331-N.S. may meet pursuant to the limitations listed above.

In response to questions from the Agenda & Rules Committee and the Council, the City Manager polled all departments that support commissions to obtain information on their capacity to support the resumption of regular commission meetings. The information in Attachment 1 shows the information received from the departments and notes each commission's ability to resume a regular, or semi-regular, meeting schedule in 2021.

In summary, there are 24 commissions that have staff resources available to support a regular meeting schedule in 2021. Seven of these 24 commissions have been meeting regularly during the pandemic. There are five commissions that have staff resources available to support a limited meeting schedule in 2021. There are seven commissions that currently do not have staff resources available to start meeting regularly at the beginning of 2021. Some of these seven commissions will have staff resources available later in 2021 to support regular meetings. Please see Attachment 1 for the full list of commissions and their status.

With regards to commission subcommittees, there has been significant discussion regarding the ability of staff to support these meetings in a virtual environment. Under normal circumstances, the secretary's responsibilities regarding subcommittees is limited to posting the agenda and reserving the meeting space (if in a city building). With the necessity to hold the meetings in a virtual environment and be open to the public, it is likely that subcommittee meetings will require significantly more staff resources to schedule, train, manage, and support the work of subcommittees on Zoom or a similar platform. This additional demand on staff resources to support commission subcommittees is not feasible for any commission at this time.

One possible option for subcommittees is to temporarily suspend the requirement for ad hoc subcommittees of city commissions to notice their meetings and require public participation. Ad hoc subcommittees are not legislative bodies under the Brown Act and are not required to post agendas or allow for public participation. These requirements are specific to Berkeley and are adopted by resolution in the Commissioners' Manual. If it is the will of the Council, staff could introduce an item to temporarily suspend these

requirements which will allow subcommittees of all commissions to meet as needed to develop recommendations that will be presented to the full commission.

The limitations on the meetings of certain commissions are due to the need to direct staff resources and the resources of city legislative bodies to the pandemic response. Some of the staff assigned as commission secretaries are engaged in work with the City Emergency Operations Center or have been assigned new duties specifically related to the impacts of the pandemic.

Meeting frequency for boards and commissions will continue to be evaluated on a regular basis by the City Manager and the Health Officer in consultation with Department Heads and the City Council.

Attachments:

- 1. List of Commissions with Meeting Status
- 2. Resolution 69,331-N.S.

Page 5 of 16 November 10, 2020 - Item 20 Supplemental Information

Boards and Commissions	Meetings Held Under COVID March - Oct	<u>Regular Mtg.</u> Date	<u>Secretary</u>	<u>Dept.</u>	Resume Regular Schedule in January 2021?	<u>Note</u>
Fair Campaign Practices Commission	9	3rd Thur.	Sam Harvey	CA	YES	Have been meeting regularly under COVID Emergency
Open Government Commission	6	3rd Thur.	Sam Harvey	CA	YES	Have been meeting regularly under COVID Emergency
Animal Care Commission	0	3rd Wed.	Amelia Funghi	СМ	YES	
Police Review Commission	10	2nd & 4th Wed.	Katherine Lee	СМ	YES	Have been meeting regularly under COVID Emergency
Disaster and Fire Safety Commission	4	4th Wed.	Keith May	FES	YES	
Community Health Commission	0	4th Thur.	Roberto Terrones	HHCS	YES	
Homeless Commission	0	2nd Wed.	Josh Jacobs	HHCS	YES	
Homeless Services Panel of Experts	5	1st Wed	Josh Jacobs	HHCS	YES	
Human Welfare & Community Action Commission	0	3rd Wed.	Mary-Claire Katz	HHCS	YES	
Mental Health Commission	1	4th Thur.	Jamie Works-Wright	HHCS	YES	
Sugar-Sweetened Beverage Product Panel of Experts	0	3rd Thur.	Dechen Tsering	HHCS	YES	
Civic Arts Commission	2	4th Wed.	Jennifer Lovvorn	OED	YES	
Elmwood BID Advisory Board	1	Contact Secretary	Kieron Slaughter	OED	YES	
Loan Administration Board	0	Contact Secretary		OED	YES	
Solano Avenue BID Advisory Board	2	Contact Secretary	Eleanor Hollander	OED	YES	
Design Review Committee	6	3rd Thur.	Anne Burns	PLD	YES	Have been meeting regularly under COVID Emergency
Energy Commission	0	4th Wed.	Billi Romain	PLD	YES	
Landmarks Preservation Commission	6	1st Thur.	Fatema Crane	PLD	YES	Have been meeting regularly under COVID Emergency
Planning Commission	3	1st Wed.	Alene Pearson	PLD	YES	Have been meeting regularly under COVID Emergency
Zoning Adjustments Board	11	2nd & 4th Thur.	Shannon Allen	PLD	YES	Have been meeting regularly under COVID Emergency
Parks and Waterfront Commission	4	2nd Wed.	Roger Miller	PRW	YES	
Commission on Disability	0	1st Wed.	Dominika Bednarska	PW	YES	
Public Works Commission	4	1st Thur.	Joe Enke	PW	YES	
Zero Waste Commission	0	4th Mon.	Heidi Obermeit	PW	YES	
Commission on the Status of Women	0	4th Wed.	Shallon Allen	СМ	YES - LIMITED	Secretary has intermittent COVID assignments

Page 6 of 16 November 10, 2020 - Item 20 Supplemental Information

Boards and Commissions	Meetings Held Under COVID March - Oct	<u>Regular Mtg.</u> Date	<u>Secretary</u>	<u>Dept.</u>	Resume Regular Schedule in January 2021?	<u>Note</u>
Commission on Aging	0	3rd Wed.	Richard Castrillon	HHCS	REDUCED	Significant Dept. resources assigned
					FREQUENCY	to COVID response
Housing Advisory Commission	0	1st Thur.	Mike Uberti	HHCS	REDUCED	Significant Dept. resources assigned
					FREQUENCY	to COVID response
Measure O Bond Oversight Committee	0	3rd Monday	Amy Davidson	HHCS	REDUCED	Significant Dept. resources assigned
					FREQUENCY	to COVID response
Transportation Commission	2	3rd Thur.	Farid Javandel	PW	REDUCED	Staff assigned to COVID response
					FREQUENCY	. .
Children, Youth, and Recreation	0	4th Monday	Stephanie Chu	PRW	NO - SEPT 2021	Staff assigned to COVID response
Commission		_				
Youth Commission	0	2nd Mon.	Ginsi Bryant	PRW	NO - SEPT 2021	Staff assigned to COVID response
Community Environmental Advisory	0	2nd Thur.	Viviana Garcia	PLD	NO - JUNE 2021	Staff assigned to COVID response
Commission						
Cannabis Commission	0	1st Thur.	VACANT	PLD	NO - JAN. 2022	Staff vacancy
Peace and Justice Commission	0	1st Mon.	VACANT	СМ	NO	Staff vacancy
Commission on Labor	0	3rd Wed., alternate mor	Kristen Lee	HHCS	NO	Staff assigned to COVID response
Personnel Board	1	1st Mon.	La Tanya Bellow	HR	NO	Staff assigned to COVID response

RESOLUTION NO. 69,331-N.S.

RATIFYING THE RECOMMENDATIONS ISSUED BY THE DIRECTOR OF EMERGENCY SERVICES AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICER REGARDING MEETINGS OF BERKELEY LEGISLATIVE BODIES IN RESPONSE TO THE COVID-19 (NOVEL CORONAVIRUS) PANDEMIC

WHEREAS, on March 3, 2020, pursuant to Berkeley Municipal Code section 2.88.040, the City Manager, serving as the Director of Emergency Services, proclaimed the existence of a local emergency; and

WHEREAS, the proclamation was warranted by virtue of the extreme peril to the safety of persons and property in the City caused by pandemic in the form of the global spread of a severe acute respiratory illness caused by a novel (new) coronavirus ("COVID-19"), including confirmed cases in California and the San Francisco Bay Area, and presumed cases in Alameda County prompting the County to declare a local health emergency; and

WHEREAS, the proclamation of the Director of Emergency Services was ratified by the City Council on March 10, 2020; and

WHEREAS, the continued spread of COVID-19 and increase in community transmission cases in surrounding counties warrant further measures be taken by the City to protect the community; and

WHEREAS, the Public Health Officer has issued guidelines for limiting mass gatherings; and

WHEREAS, certain limitations on the meetings of legislative bodies in the City of Berkeley is warranted; and

WHEREAS, the continued essential functions of the City and certain legislative bodies must continue for time-sensitive, legally mandated actions; and

WHEREAS, the Director of Emergency Services presented recommendations to the Agenda & Rules Committee on March 12, 2020 regarding the meetings of legislative bodies; and

WHEREAS, the Agenda & Rules Committee recommended that said recommendations be forwarded to the City Council for acknowledgement and ratification.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Council of the City of Berkeley that the following recommendations issued by the Director of Emergency Services and the Public Health Officer regarding limitations and practices for legislative bodies of the City of Berkeley are hereby acknowledged and ratified:

Section 1. Boards and Commissions

Commissions listed below may continue to meet only if they have time-sensitive, legally mandated business to complete, as determined by the Director of Emergency Services. The City may consider teleconferencing for these commissions, if feasible.

Design Review Committee Fair Campaign Practices Commission Housing Advisory Commission (limited to quasi-judicial activities) Joint Subcommittee on the Implementation of State Housing Laws Landmarks Preservation Commission Open Government Commission Personnel Board Planning Commission Police Review Commission Zoning Adjustments Board

Commissions in Category B shall not meet for a period of 60 days. This will be reevaluated at the Agenda & Rules Committee meeting on April 13, 2020. A Commission in Category B may convene a meeting if it has time-sensitive, legally-mandated business to complete, as determined by the Director of Emergency Services.

Category B Animal Care Commission **Cannabis Commission** Civic Arts Commission Children, Youth, and Recreation Commission Commission on Aging Commission on Disability Commission on Labor Commission on the Status of Women Community Environmental Advisory Commission **Community Health Commission Disaster and Fire Safety Commission** Elmwood Business Improvement District Advisory Board **Energy Commission Homeless** Commission Homeless Services Panel of Experts Housing Advisory Commission Human Welfare and Community Action Commission Measure O Bond Oversight Committee Mental Health Commission Parks and Waterfront Commission Peace and Justice Commission **Public Works Commission** Solano Avenue Business Improvement District Advisory Board Sugar-Sweetened Beverage Product Panel of Experts

Page 2 of 3

Transportation Commission Youth Commission Zero Waste Commission Loan Administration Board

Section 2. City Council Policy Committees

The Agenda & Rules Committee and the Budget & Finance Committee may continue to meet to fulfill their legislative and advisory responsibilities. All other Policy Committees (Facilities, Infrastructure, Transportation, Environment & Sustainability, Public Safety, Land Use, Housing & Economic Development, and Health, Life Enrichment Equity & Community) are suspended indefinitely. The 120-day deadline to consider an item will be tolled during the suspension of business.

Section 3. City Council

For City Council meetings, the City will continue to advise and implement social distancing by limiting the capacity of the Council Chambers, providing an overflow room, attempting to limit the duration of the meeting, only conducting essential business, and limiting or suspending ceremonial items. The City will adhere to and implement the provisions of the Governor's Executive Order #N-25-20 related to the Brown Act and the utilization of technology to facilitate participation.

The foregoing Resolution was adopted by the Berkeley City Council on March 17, 2020 by the following vote:

- Ayes: Bartlett, Davila, Droste, Hahn, Harrison, Kesarwani, Robinson, Wengraf, and Arreguin.
- Noes: None.
- Absent: None.

Jesse Arreguin, Mayor

Attest:

Mark Numainville, City Clerk



Office of the City Manager

October 22, 2020

To: Berkeley Boards and Commissions

From: Dut Dee Williams-Ridley, City Manager

Subject: Commission Meetings During COVID-19 Emergency

This memo serves to provide a summary and update of the status of meetings of Berkeley Boards and Commissions during the COVID-19 emergency declaration.

On March 10, 2020, the City Council ratified the proclamation of the Director of Emergency Services for a state of local emergency related to the COVID-19 pandemic. The emergency proclamation has been renewed twice by the Council and remains in effect.

On March 17, 2020, the City Council adopted Resolution No. 69,331-N.S. which placed limitations of the meetings of City legislative bodies, including all boards and commissions. The resolution allows for commissions to meet to conduct time-sensitive, legally mandated business with the authorization of the City Manager. Since that time, several commissions have obtained this approval and held meetings; many other commissions have not met at all since March.

The City Manager has periodically reviewed the status of commission meetings with the City Council Agenda & Rules Committee. Recently, at the October 12, 2020, Agenda & Rules Committee meeting, the City Manager presented a proposal to allow all commissions to meet under limited circumstances. The Committee voted to endorse the City Manager's recommendation.

Effective October 12, 2020, all City boards and commissions may meet once to develop and finalize their work plan for 2021 and to complete any Council referrals directly related to the COVID-19 pandemic response. A second meeting may be held to complete this work with specific authorization by the City Manager. It is recommended that the meeting(s) occur by the end of February 2021.

Commissions that have been granted permission to meet under Resolution No. 69,331-N.S. may continue to meet pursuant to their existing authorization, and may also meet to develop their 2021 work plan.

Commissions that have not requested meetings pursuant to the Resolution No. 69,331-N.S. may meet pursuant to the limitations listed above.

²¹⁸⁰ Milvia Street, Berkeley, CA 94704 • Tel: (510) 981-7000 • TDD: (510) 981-6903 • Fax: (510) 981-7099 E-Mail: <u>manager@cityofberkeley.info</u> Website: <u>http://www.cityofberkeley.info/manager</u>

To assist commissions with the development of their work plan and to provide the City Council with a consistent framework to review the work plans, the City Manager has developed the following items to consider in developing the work plan that is submitted to the City Council agenda.

Prompts for Commissions to use in work plan:

- What commission items for 2021 have a direct nexus with the COVID-19 response or are the result of a City Council referral pertaining to COVID-19?
- What commission items for 2021 are required for statutory reasons?
- What commission items for 2021 are required for budgetary or fund allocation reasons?
- What commission items for 2021 support council-adopted or voter-adopted mission critical projects or programs?
- What are the anticipated staff demands (above and beyond baseline) for analysis, data, etc., to support commission work in 2021 (baseline duties = posting agendas, creating packets, attend meetings, minutes, etc.)?

The limitations on commission meetings are due to the need to direct staff resources and the resources of city legislative bodies to the pandemic response. Many of the staff assigned as commission secretaries are engaged in work with the City Emergency Operations Center or have been assigned new specific duties related to the impacts of the pandemic.

Meeting frequency for boards and commissions will continue to be evaluated on a regular basis by the City Manager in consultation with Department Heads and the City Council. More frequent meetings by commissions will be permitted as the conditions under COVID-19 dictate.

Thank you for your service on our boards and commissions. The City values the work of our commissions and we appreciate your partnership and understanding as we address this pandemic as a resilient and vibrant community.

Attachments:

- 1. Resolution 69,331-N.S.
- 2. List of Commissions with Meeting Data
- cc: Mayor and City Councilmembers Senior Leadership Team

RESOLUTION NO. 69,331-N.S.

RATIFYING THE RECOMMENDATIONS ISSUED BY THE DIRECTOR OF EMERGENCY SERVICES AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICER REGARDING MEETINGS OF BERKELEY LEGISLATIVE BODIES IN RESPONSE TO THE COVID-19 (NOVEL CORONAVIRUS) PANDEMIC

WHEREAS, on March 3, 2020, pursuant to Berkeley Municipal Code section 2.88.040, the City Manager, serving as the Director of Emergency Services, proclaimed the existence of a local emergency; and

WHEREAS, the proclamation was warranted by virtue of the extreme peril to the safety of persons and property in the City caused by pandemic in the form of the global spread of a severe acute respiratory illness caused by a novel (new) coronavirus ("COVID-19"), including confirmed cases in California and the San Francisco Bay Area, and presumed cases in Alameda County prompting the County to declare a local health emergency; and

WHEREAS, the proclamation of the Director of Emergency Services was ratified by the City Council on March 10, 2020; and

WHEREAS, the continued spread of COVID-19 and increase in community transmission cases in surrounding counties warrant further measures be taken by the City to protect the community; and

WHEREAS, the Public Health Officer has issued guidelines for limiting mass gatherings; and

WHEREAS, certain limitations on the meetings of legislative bodies in the City of Berkeley is warranted; and

WHEREAS, the continued essential functions of the City and certain legislative bodies must continue for time-sensitive, legally mandated actions; and

WHEREAS, the Director of Emergency Services presented recommendations to the Agenda & Rules Committee on March 12, 2020 regarding the meetings of legislative bodies; and

WHEREAS, the Agenda & Rules Committee recommended that said recommendations be forwarded to the City Council for acknowledgement and ratification.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Council of the City of Berkeley that the following recommendations issued by the Director of Emergency Services and the Public Health Officer regarding limitations and practices for legislative bodies of the City of Berkeley are hereby acknowledged and ratified:

Page 1 of 3

Section 1. Boards and Commissions

Commissions listed below may continue to meet only if they have time-sensitive, legally mandated business to complete, as determined by the Director of Emergency Services. The City may consider teleconferencing for these commissions, if feasible.

Design Review Committee Fair Campaign Practices Commission Housing Advisory Commission (limited to quasi-judicial activities) Joint Subcommittee on the Implementation of State Housing Laws Landmarks Preservation Commission Open Government Commission Personnel Board Planning Commission Police Review Commission Zoning Adjustments Board

Commissions in Category B shall not meet for a period of 60 days. This will be reevaluated at the Agenda & Rules Committee meeting on April 13, 2020. A Commission in Category B may convene a meeting if it has time-sensitive, legally-mandated business to complete, as determined by the Director of Emergency Services.

Category B Animal Care Commission **Cannabis Commission** Civic Arts Commission Children, Youth, and Recreation Commission Commission on Aging Commission on Disability Commission on Labor Commission on the Status of Women Community Environmental Advisory Commission **Community Health Commission Disaster and Fire Safety Commission** Elmwood Business Improvement District Advisory Board **Energy Commission Homeless** Commission Homeless Services Panel of Experts Housing Advisory Commission Human Welfare and Community Action Commission Measure O Bond Oversight Committee Mental Health Commission Parks and Waterfront Commission Peace and Justice Commission **Public Works Commission** Solano Avenue Business Improvement District Advisory Board Sugar-Sweetened Beverage Product Panel of Experts

Page 2 of 3

Transportation Commission Youth Commission Zero Waste Commission Loan Administration Board

Section 2. City Council Policy Committees

The Agenda & Rules Committee and the Budget & Finance Committee may continue to meet to fulfill their legislative and advisory responsibilities. All other Policy Committees (Facilities, Infrastructure, Transportation, Environment & Sustainability, Public Safety, Land Use, Housing & Economic Development, and Health, Life Enrichment Equity & Community) are suspended indefinitely. The 120-day deadline to consider an item will be tolled during the suspension of business.

Section 3. City Council

For City Council meetings, the City will continue to advise and implement social distancing by limiting the capacity of the Council Chambers, providing an overflow room, attempting to limit the duration of the meeting, only conducting essential business, and limiting or suspending ceremonial items. The City will adhere to and implement the provisions of the Governor's Executive Order #N-25-20 related to the Brown Act and the utilization of technology to facilitate participation.

The foregoing Resolution was adopted by the Berkeley City Council on March 17, 2020 by the following vote:

- Ayes: Bartlett, Davila, Droste, Hahn, Harrison, Kesarwani, Robinson, Wengraf, and Arreguin.
- Noes: None.

Absent: None.

Jesse Arreguin, Mayor

Attest:

Mark Numainville, City Clerk

Reards and Commissions	Meetings Held Under COPPE	1 Scheduled Meetings in	Regular Mtg.	Co amatama	Dementerrent
Boards and Commissions	Emergency (through 10/11)	October	Date	<u>Secretary</u>	<u>Department</u>
Zoning Adjustments Board	10	1	2nd & 4th Thur.	Shannon Allen	PLD
Police Review Commission	9	1	2nd & 4th Wed.	Katherine Lee	СМ
Fair Campaign Practices Commission	8	1	3rd Thur.	Sam Harvey	CA
Design Review Committee	5	1	3rd Thur.	Anne Burns	PLD
Landmarks Preservation Commission	5	1	1st Thur.	Fatema Crane	PLD
Open Government Commission	5	1	3rd Thur.	Sam Harvey	CA
Homeless Services Panel of Experts	4	1	1st Wed	Brittany Carnegie	HHCS
Disaster and Fire Safety Commission	3	1	4th Wed.	Keith May	FES
Parks and Waterfront Commission	3	1	2nd Wed.	Roger Miller	PRW
Planning Commission	3		1st Wed.	Alene Pearson	PLD
Public Works Commission	3	1	1st Thur.	Joe Enke	PW
Civic Arts Commission	2		4th Wed.	Jennifer Lovvorn	OED
Solano Avenue BID Advisory Board	2		Contact Secretary	Eleanor Hollander	OED
Elmwood BID Advisory Board	1		Contact Secretary	Kieron Slaughter	OED
Joint Subcom. on Implementation of State Housing Laws	1		4th Wed.	Alene Pearson	PLD
Mental Health Commission	1		4th Thur.	Jamie Works-Wright	HHCS
Personnel Board	1		1st Mon.	La Tanya Bellow	HR
Transportation Commission	1	1	3rd Thur.	Farid Javandel	PW
Animal Care Commission	0		3rd Wed.	Amelia Funghi	СМ
Cannabis Commission	0		1st Thur.	Ŭ	PLD
Children, Youth, and Recreation Commission	0		4th Monday	Stephanie Chu	PRW
Commission on Aging	0		3rd Wed.	Richard Castrillon	HHCS
Commission on Disability	0		1st Wed.	Dominika Bednarska	PW
Commission on Labor	0		3rd Wed., alternate mor	Nathan Dahl	HHCS
Commission on the Status of Women	0		4th Wed.	Shallon Allen	СМ
Community Environmental Advisory Commission	0		2nd Thur.	Viviana Garcia	PLD
Community Health Commission	0		4th Thur.	Roberto Terrones	HHCS
Energy Commission	0		4th Wed.	Billi Romain	PLD
Homeless Commission	0		2nd Wed.	Brittany Carnegie	HHCS
Housing Advisory Commission	0		1st Thur.	Mike Überti	HHCS
Human Welfare & Community Action Commission	0		3rd Wed.	Mary-Claire Katz	HHCS
Loan Administration Board	0		Contact Secretary		OED
Measure O Bond Oversight Committee	0		3rd Monday	Amy Davidson	HHCS
Peace and Justice Commission	0		1st Mon.	Nina Goldman	СМ
Sugar-Sweetened Beverage Product Panel of Experts	0		3rd Thur.	Dechen Tsering	HHCS
Youth Commission	0		2nd Mon.	Ginsi Bryant	PRW
Zero Waste Commission	0		4th Mon.	Heidi Obermeit	PW
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Hybrid Meeting Policies for City Council Meetings Revised May 2022

The policy below covers the conduct of hybrid City Council meetings (in-person and remote participation) held in accordance with the Government Code and any relevant Executive Orders or State declared emergencies. These administrative policies supplement the City Council Rules of Procedure and Order.

City Council policy committees and city boards and commissions will continue to meet in a virtual-only setting until the City Council makes the required findings under state law that in-person meetings may resume.

I. Vaccination Status

Prior to entry, all in-person attendees at the meeting location must present valid proof of "up-to-date" COVID-19 vaccination or a verified negative test conducted within one day prior for an antigen test or two days prior for a PCR test. An attendee is "up-to-date" with their vaccinations if:

- It has been less than 2 months after receiving the initial dose of their Johnson & Johnson Vaccine.
- It has been less than 5 months after receiving the second dose of their two-dose Pfizer or Moderna initial series.
- The attendee has received a booster.

Pre-entry negative testing

Definition: Testing must be conducted within one day for an antigen test and within two days for a PCR test prior to entry into an event. Results of the test must be available prior to entry into the facility or venue. Children under 2 years of age are exempt from the testing requirement, consistent with <u>CDC</u> <u>guidance</u>.

Verification: See current <u>CDPH Updated Testing Guidance</u> and <u>CDPH Over-</u> <u>the-Counter Testing Guidance</u> for acceptable methods of proof of negative COVID-19 test result and information on Over-the-Counter tests. Note: Selfattestation may not be used to verify negative test result, even when using Over-the-Counter (or at home tests) for entry into Indoor Mega Events.

https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CID/DCDC/Pages/COVID-19/Beyond-Blueprint-Framework.aspx

II. Health Status Precautions

If a person who desires to attend the meeting in-person is feeling sick, including but not limited to, cough, shortness of breath or difficulty breathing,

fever or chills, muscle or body aches, vomiting or diarrhea, or new loss of taste or smell, they will be advised to attend the meeting remotely.

If an in-person attendee has been in close contact, as defined below, with a person who has tested positive for COVID-19 in the past five days, they are advised to attend the meeting remotely.

Close contact is defined as being within approximately 6 feet for greater than 15 minutes over 24 hours within 2 days before symptoms appear (or before a positive test for asymptomatic individuals); or having contact with COVID-19 droplets (e.g., being coughed on while not wearing recommended personal protective equipment).

A <u>voluntary</u> sign in sheet will be available at the meeting entry for in-person attendees. This will assist with contact tracing in case of COVID-19 contact resulting from the meeting.

III. Face Coverings/Mask

Face coverings or masks that cover both the nose and mouth are required for all attendees at an in-person City Council meeting. Face coverings will be provided by the City and available for attendees to use at the meeting. Members of the City Council, city staff, and the public are required to wear a mask at all times, except when speaking publicly from the dais or at the public comment podium.

If an attendee at a Council meeting is not wearing a mask, a mask will be offered to them to use. If the attendee refuses to wear a mask, a recess will be called in order to provide guidance to the attendee on the requirement and their options for attending remotely and in-person.

Private security personnel will be the primary person for requesting compliance. If removal of a non-compliant person is needed, law enforcement personnel will perform this task.

IV. Physical Distancing

Currently, there are no physical distancing requirements in place by the State of California or the Local Health Officer for an indoor event similar to a Council meeting.

Audience seating capacity will be at regular allowable levels per the Fire Code. The relevant capacity limits will be posted at the meeting location. However, all attendees are requested to be respectful of the personal space of other attendees. An area of the public seating area will be designated as "distanced seating" to accommodate persons with a medical status that requires distancing and for those that choose to distance for personal health reasons.

Conference room capacity is limited to 15 persons.

City staff will present remotely in order to reduce the number of persons in the Boardroom and back conference area.

Distancing is encouraged for the dais and partitions will be used as needed for the seating positions on the dais.

V. Protocols for Remote Participation by Mayor or Councilmembers

Upon the repeal of the state-declared emergency, all standard Brown Act requirements will be in effect for members of the Council participating remotely. For the Mayor and Councilmembers participating remotely, the remote location must be accessible to the public and the public must be able to participate and give public comment from the remote location.

- A Councilmember at a remote location will follow the same policies as the Boardroom with regards to vaccination status and testing requirements, health status precautions, and masking requirements.
- A Councilmember at a remote location may impose reasonable capacity limits at their location.

VI. Hand Washing/Sanitizing

There are hand sanitizing stations placed at the entry and strategically throughout the Boardroom. The bathrooms have soap and water for handwashing.

VII. Air Flow/Circulation/Sanitizing

Berkeley Unified Facilities Staff performs a vigorous cleaning process after each use of the Boardroom. BUSD upgraded all HVAC filtration to MERV13, and with the inclusion of Needlepoint BiPolar Ionization, is achieving a rating that is closer to MERV18. Additionally, BUSD installed indoor air quality monitoring sensors in all facilities that constantly monitor Volatile Organic Compounds, CO₂, Relative Humidity, and Temperature. The sensors and alarms allow BUSD to ensure that all systems are working properly and as designed. If a sensor trips an alarm, a work order request is generated immediately to ensure the system is repaired expeditiously.

VIII. Overflow in Gymnasium

An overflow indoor seating area will be available at the West Campus Gymnasium if staff determines that attendance is likely to exceed the capacity of the Boardroom. The capacity of the gymnasium is 200 persons. The overflow area will have a broadcast of the meeting in progress to allow participants to follow the proceedings and move to the Boardroom at the appropriate time to provide public comment if desired. This area will be monitored by the BUSD security personnel.

IX. Food Provided for Elected Officials and Designated Staff

- No buffet dinner provided. Box lunches only. Maximum of 16 (Mayor & Council [9], City Manager, City Attorney, City Clerk [2], Deputy City Managers [2], BCM Staff)
- Individually packaged snacks will be provided on a common table and drinks will be available in the refrigerator.

X. In-Meeting Procedures

Revised and Supplemental Materials

All revised and supplemental materials for items on the agenda submitted after 12:00pm (noon) the day prior to the meeting must be submitted to the City Clerk in both paper AND electronic versions.

- Paper: 42 copies delivered to the Boardroom (distributed per normal procedure)
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Communications from the Public

The public may submit communications in hard copy at the Boardroom or electronically to <u>clerk@cityofberkeley.info</u>. To ensure that both in-person and remote Councilmembers receive the communication, the public should submit 10 copies at the Boardroom and send the electronic version to the e-mail listed above.

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Office of the City Attorney

Re:	Continuing Use of Teleconferencing for Public Meetings
From:	Office of the City Attorney
To:	Agenda and Rules Committee
Date:	March 3, 2021

Assembly Bill 361 amended the Ralph M. Brown act to authorize the City to continue to hold teleconferenced meetings during a Governor-declared state of emergency without complying with a number of requirements ordinarily applicable to teleconferencing. For example, under AB 361, the City may hold teleconferenced meetings without:

- 1. Posting agendas at all teleconference locations
- 2. Listing each teleconference location in the notice and agenda for the meeting
- 3. Allowing the public to access and provide public comment from each teleconference location
- 4. Requiring a quorum of the body to teleconference from locations within City boundaries

(Cal. Gov. Code § 549539(b)(3) & (e)(1).)

Under AB 361, the City can continue to hold teleconferenced meetings without adhering to the above practices as long as the state of emergency continues and either (1) "state or local officials have imposed or recommended measures to promote social distancing," or (2) the City determines that "meeting in person would present imminent risks to the health or safety of attendees." (Cal. Gov. Code § 54953(e)(1).)

Every thirty days, the City must review and determine that either of the above conditions continues to exist. (Cal. Gov. Code § 54953(e)(3).) Since September 28, 2021, the City Council has passed a recurring resolution every thirty days determining that both of the above conditions continue to exist and therefore teleconferencing under AB 361 is warranted. The Council may continue to renew the teleconferencing resolution every thirty days, and thereby continue to hold teleconferenced meetings under the procedures it has used throughout the pandemic, until the state of emergency ends. (See Cal. Gov. Code § 54953(e)(3)(A).)

The state of emergency for COVID-19 has been in effect since it was issued by the Governor on March 4, 2020. There is no clear end date for the state of emergency at this time. As recently as February 17, 2022, the Governor stated that, for now, the state will continue to operate under the state of emergency, but that his goal is "to unwind the state

March 2, 2022 Page 2 Re: Continuing Use of Teleconferencing for Public Meetings

of emergency as soon as possible."¹ Additionally, per a February 25, 2022 *Los Angeles Times* article, Newsom administration officials have indicated that the state of emergency is necessary for the State's continued response to the pandemic, including measures such as waiving licensing requirements for healthcare workers and clinics involved in vaccination and testing.²

On March 15, 2022, the California State Senate Governmental Organization Committee will consider a resolution (SCR 5) ending the state of emergency.³ Some reporting suggests that the Republican-sponsored resolution is unlikely to pass. Notably, Senate Leader Toni Atkins' statement on the Senate's consideration of SCR 5 articulates strong support for the state of emergency.⁴

The Governor has issued an executive order (N-1-22) which extends to March 31, 2022 sunset dates for teleconferencing for state legislative bodies (under the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act) and student body organizations (under the Gloria Romero Open Meetings Act).⁵ Executive Order N-1-22 does not affect the Brown Act teleconferencing provisions of AB 361, which have a sunset date of January 1, 2024. Therefore, until January 1, 2024, the City may utilize the teleconferencing provisions under AB 361 as long as the state of emergency remains in effect.

¹ *New York Times*, California Lays Out a Plan to Treat the Coronavirus as a Manageable Risk Not an Emergency (Feb. 17, 2022), <u>https://www.nytimes.com/2022/02/18/us/california-lays-out-a-plan-to-treat-the-coronavirus-as-a-manageable-risk-not-an-emergency.html</u>.

² Los Angeles Times, Newsom scales back some special pandemic rules, but not California's state of emergency (Feb. 25, 2022), <u>https://www.latimes.com/california/story/2022-02-25/newsom-scales-back-special-pandemic-rules-but-not-california-state-of-emergency</u>.

³ Text of SCR 5 available at:

https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220SCR5.

⁴ Press release: Senator Toni G. Atkins, Senate Leader Atkins Issues Statement on SCR 5 and the State of Emergency (Feb. 17, 2022), <u>https://sd39.senate.ca.gov/news/20220217-senate-leader-atkins-issues-statement-scr-5-and-state-emergency</u>.

⁵ Text of Executive Order N-1-22available at: <u>https://www.gov.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/1.5.22-</u> <u>Bagley-Keene-waiver-EO.pdf</u>.

Hybrid Meeting Policies for City Council Meetings Revised April 2022

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II. Health Status Precautions

If a person who desires to attend the meeting in-person is feeling sick, including but not limited to, cough, shortness of breath or difficulty breathing, fever or chills, muscle or body aches, vomiting or diarrhea, or new loss of taste or smell they will be advised to attend the meeting remotely. If an in-person attendee has been in close contact, as defined below, with a person who has tested positive for COVID-19 in the past five days, they will be advised to attend the meeting remotely.

Close contact is defined as being within approximately 6 feet for greater than 15 minutes over 24 hours within 2 days before symptoms appear (or before a positive test for asymptomatic individuals); or having contact with COVID-19 droplets (e.g., being coughed on while not wearing recommended personal protective equipment relative to employees' duties and responsibilities).

A <u>voluntary</u> sign in sheet will be available at the meeting entry for in-person attendees. This will assist with contact tracing in case of COVID contact resulting from the meeting.

III. Face Coverings/Mask

Following the State of California and Local Health Officer Guidance, face coverings or masks that cover both the nose and mouth are required for all attendees at an in-person City Council meeting. Face coverings will be provided by the City and available for attendees to use at the meeting. Members of the City Council, city staff, and the public are required to wear a mask at all times, including when speaking publicly at the meeting.

If an attendee at a Council Meeting is not wearing a mask, a mask will be offered to them to use. If the attendee refuses to wear a mask, a recess will be called in order to provide guidance to the attendee on the requirement and their options for attending remotely and in-person.

Private security personnel will be the primary person for requesting compliance. If removal of a non-compliant person is needed, law enforcement personnel will perform this task.

IV. Physical Distancing

Currently, there are no physical distancing requirements in place by the State of California or the Local Health Officer for an indoor event similar to a council meeting.

Audience seating capacity will be at regular allowable levels per the Fire Code. However, all attendees are requested to be respectful of the personal space of other attendees. An area of the public seating area will be designated as "distanced seating" to accommodate persons with a medical status that requires distancing and for those that choose to distance for personal health reasons. Conference room capacity is limited to 15 persons. The relevant capacity limits will be posted at the meeting location.

City staff will present remotely in order to reduce the number of persons in the Boardroom and back conference area.

V. Protocols for Remote Participation by Mayor or Councilmembers

Upon the repeal of the state-declared emergency, all standard Brown Act requirements will be in effect for members of the Council participating remotely. For the Mayor and Councilmembers participating remotely, the remote location must be accessible to the public and the public must be able to participate and give public comment from the remote location.

- A Councilmember at a remote location will follow the same policies as the Boardroom with regards to vaccination status and testing requirements, health status precautions, and masking requirements.
- A Councilmember at a remote location may impose reasonable capacity limits at their location.

VI. Hand Washing/Sanitizing

There are hand sanitizing stations placed at the entry and strategically throughout the Boardroom. The bathrooms have soap and water for handwashing.

VII. Air Flow/Circulation/Sanitizing

BUSD Facilities Staff performs a vigorous cleaning process after each use of the Boardroom. BUSD upgraded all HVAC filtration to MERV13, and with the inclusion of Needlepoint BiPolar Ionization, is achieving a rating that is closer to MERV18. Additionally, BUSD installed indoor air quality monitoring sensors in all facilities that constantly monitor VOC's CO2, Relative Humidity, and Temperature. The sensors and alarms allow BUSD to ensure that all systems are working properly and as designed. If a sensor trips an alarm, a work order request is generated immediately to ensure the system is repaired expeditiously.

VIII. Overflow in Gymnasium

An overflow indoor seating area will be available at the West Campus Gymnasium for every meeting. The capacity of the gymnasium is 200 persons. The overflow area will have a broadcast of the meeting in progress to allow participants to follow the proceedings and move to the Boardroom at the appropriate time to provide public comment if desired. The broadcast audio and video will be provided to attendees in the overflow area. This area will be monitored by the BUSD security personnel.

IX. Food Provided for Elected Officials and Designated Staff

- No buffet dinner provided. Box lunches only. Maximum of 16 (Mayor & Council [9], City Manager, City Attorney, City Clerk [2], Deputy City Managers [2], BCM Staff)
- Individually packaged snacks will be provided on a common table and drinks will be available in the refrigerator.

Hybrid Meeting Procedures for BUSD Boardroom (November 2021February 2022)

The policy below covers the conduct of hybrid City Council meetings (in-person and remote participation) held in accordance with the Government Code and any relevant Executive Orders or State declared emergencies.

I. Vaccination Status

Prior to entry, all in-person attendees at the meeting location must present valid proof of "up-to-date" COVID-19 vaccination or a verified negative test conducted within one day prior for an antigen test or two days prior for a PCR test. An attendee is "up-to-date" with their vaccinations if:

- It has been less than 2 months after receiving the initial dose of their Johnson & Johnson Vaccine.
- It has been less than 5 months after receiving the second dose of their two-dose Pfizer or Moderna initial series.
- The attendee has received a booster.

No requirement for vaccination to attend a Council meeting. Staff and Officials will not inquire about vaccination status for any attendees.

II. Health CheckStatus Precautions

If an in-person attendee is feeling sick, including but not limited to, cough, shortness of breath or difficulty breathing, fever or chills, muscle or body aches, vomiting or diarrhea, or new loss of taste or smell they will be advised to attend the meeting remotely.

If an in-person attendee has been in close contact, as defined below, with a person who has tested positive for COVID-19 in the past five days, they will be advised to attend the meeting remotely.

<u>Close contact is defined as being within approximately 6 feet for greater than 15 minutes over 24 hours within 2 days before symptoms appear (or before a positive test for asymptomatic individuals); or having contact with COVID-19 droplets (e.g., being coughed on while not wearing recommended personal protective equipment relative to employees' duties and responsibilities).</u>

A walk-up temperature check device will be located at the entry to the inperson meeting location. All persons entering the in-person meeting location are required to perform a temperature check upon entering. A handheld nontouch thermometer will be available for individuals with disabilities. Private security personnel will be at the entry location for the duration of the meeting to monitor the temperature check station and mask requirement.

Attendees showing a fever will be directed to attend the meeting via remote participation (Zoom). If an attendee refuses to have their temperature

Page 16 of 39

Hybrid Meeting Procedures for BUSD Boardroom (November 2021 February 2022)

checked, guidance will be provided to the attendee on the requirement and their options for attending remotely and in-person.

Private security personnel will be the primary person for requesting compliance. If removal of a non-compliant person is needed, law enforcement personnel will perform this task.

III. Face Coverings/Mask

Following the State of California and Local Health Officer Guidance, face coverings or masks that cover both the nose and mouth are required for all attendees at an in-person City Council meeting. Face coverings will be provided by the City and available for attendees to use at the meeting.

If an attendee at a Council Meeting is not wearing a mask, a mask will be offered to them to use. If the attendee refuses to wear a mask, a recess will be called in order to provide guidance to the attendee on the requirement and their options for attending remotely and in-person.

Members of the City Council, city staff, and the public are required to wear a mask at all times, including when speaking publicly at the meeting.

Private security personnel will be the primary person for requesting compliance. If removal of a non-compliant person is needed, law enforcement personnel will perform this task.

IV. Physical Distancing

Currently, there are no physical distancing requirements in place by the State of California or the Local Health Officer for an indoor event similar to a council meeting.

Audience seating capacity will be at regular allowable levels per the Fire Code. However, all attendees are requested to be respectful of the personal space of other attendees. An area of the public seating area will be designated as "distanced seating" to accommodate persons with a medical status that requires distancing and for those that choose to distance for personal health reasons.

Relevant CalOSHA requirements for the workplace will be followed as is feasible. Capacity in the audience seating area (including members of the media and staff) at the BUSD Boardroom is limited to 40 persons due to

Page 17 of 39

Hybrid Meeting Procedures for BUSD Boardroom (November 2021 February 2022)

uncertainty about vaccination status of attendees and limiting attendance at indoor events to ensure the comfort and safety of attendees. Conference room capacity is limited to <u>12-15</u> persons. The relevant capacity limits will be posted on the city council agenda and at the meeting location.

<u>City staff will present remotely in order to reduce the number of persons in the Boardroom and back conference area.</u>

V. Protocols for Remote Participation by Mayor or Councilmembers

Upon the repeal of the state-declared emergency, all standard Brown Act requirements will be in effect for members of the Council participating remotely. For the Mayor and Councilmembers participating remotely, the remote location must be accessible to the public and the public must be able to participate and give public comment from the remote location.

- A Councilmember at a remote location will follow the same policies as the Boardroom with regards to vaccination status <u>and testing</u> <u>requirements</u>, <u>health status precautions,temperature checks</u>, and masking requirements.
- A Councilmember at a remote location may impose reasonable capacity limits at their location.

VI. Hand Washing/Sanitizing

There are hand sanitizing stations placed at the entry and strategically throughout the Boardroom. The bathrooms have soap and water for handwashing.

VII. Air Flow/Circulation/Sanitizing

BUSD Facilities Staff performs a vigorous cleaning process after each use of the Boardroom. BUSD upgraded all HVAC filtration to MERV13, and with the inclusion of Needlepoint BiPolar Ionization, is achieving a rating that is closer to MERV18. Additionally, BUSD installed indoor air quality monitoring sensors in all facilities that constantly monitor VOC's CO2, Relative Humidity, and Temperature. The sensors and alarms allow BUSD to ensure that all systems are working properly and as designed. If a sensor trips an alarm, a work order request is generated immediately to ensure the system is repaired expeditiously.

Hybrid Meeting Procedures for BUSD Boardroom (November 2021 February 2022)

VIII. Overflow in Gymnasium

An overflow indoor seating area will be available at the West Campus Gymnasium for every meeting. The capacity of the gymnasium is <u>100-200</u> persons. The overflow area will have a broadcast of the meeting in progress to allow participants to follow the proceedings and move to the Boardroom at the appropriate time to provide public comment if desired. The broadcast audio and video will be provided to attendees in the overflow area. This area will be monitored by the BUSD security personnel.

IX. Food Provided for Elected Officials and Designated Staff

- No buffet dinner provided.
- Box lunches only. Maximum of 16 (Mayor & Council [9], City Manager, City Attorney, City Clerk [2], Deputy City Managers [2], BCM Staff)
- Individually packaged snacks will be provided on a common table and drinks will be available in the refrigerator.

Hybrid Meeting Procedures for BUSD Boardroom (November 2021)

The policy below covers the conduct of hybrid City Council meetings (in-person and remote participation) held in accordance with the Government Code and any relevant Executive Orders or State declared emergencies.

I. Vaccination Status

No requirement for vaccination to attend a Council meeting. Staff and Officials will not inquire about vaccination status for any attendees.

II. Health Check

A walk-up temperature check device will be located at the entry to the inperson meeting location. All persons entering the in-person meeting location are required to perform a temperature check upon entering. A handheld nontouch thermometer will be available for individuals with disabilities. Private security personnel will be at the entry location for the duration of the meeting to monitor the temperature check station and mask requirement.

Attendees showing a fever will be directed to attend the meeting via remote participation (Zoom). If an attendee refuses to have their temperature checked, guidance will be provided to the attendee on the requirement and their options for attending remotely and in-person.

Private security personnel will be the primary person for requesting compliance. If removal of a non-compliant person is needed, law enforcement personnel will perform this task.

III. Face Coverings/Mask

Following the State of California and Local Health Officer Guidance, face coverings or masks that cover both the nose and mouth are required for all attendees at an in-person City Council meeting. Face coverings will be provided by the City and available for attendees to use at the meeting.

If an attendee at a Council Meeting is not wearing a mask, a mask will be offered to them to use. If the attendee refuses to wear a mask, a recess will be called in order to provide guidance to the attendee on the requirement and their options for attending remotely and in-person.

Members of the City Council, city staff, and the public are required to wear a mask at all times, including when speaking publicly at the meeting.

Private security personnel will be the primary person for requesting compliance. If removal of a non-compliant person is needed, law enforcement personnel will perform this task.

Hybrid Meeting Procedures for BUSD Boardroom (November 2021)

IV. Physical Distancing

Currently, there are no physical distancing requirements in place by the State of California or the Local Health Officer for an indoor event similar to a council meeting. Relevant CalOSHA requirements for the workplace will be followed as is feasible. Capacity in the audience seating area (including members of the media and staff) at the BUSD Boardroom is limited to 40 persons due to uncertainty about vaccination status of attendees and limiting attendance at indoor events to ensure the comfort and safety of attendees. Conference room capacity is limited to 12 persons. The relevant capacity limits will be posted on the city council agenda and at the meeting location.

V. Protocols for Remote Participation by Mayor or Councilmembers

Upon the repeal of the state-declared emergency, all standard Brown Act requirements will be in effect for members of the Council participating remotely. For the Mayor and Councilmembers participating remotely, the remote location must be accessible to the public and the public must be able to participate and give public comment from the remote location.

- A Councilmember at a remote location will follow the same policies as the Boardroom with regards to vaccination status, temperature checks, and mask requirements.
- A Councilmember at a remote location may impose reasonable capacity limits at their location.

VI. Hand Washing/Sanitizing

There are hand sanitizing stations placed at the entry and strategically throughout the Boardroom. The bathrooms have soap and water for handwashing.

VII. Air Flow/Circulation/Sanitizing

BUSD Facilities Staff performs a vigorous cleaning process after each use of the Boardroom. BUSD upgraded all HVAC filtration to MERV13, and with the inclusion of Needlepoint BiPolar Ionization, is achieving a rating that is closer to MERV18. Additionally, BUSD installed indoor air quality monitoring sensors in all facilities that constantly monitor VOC's CO2, Relative Humidity, and Temperature. The sensors and alarms allow BUSD to ensure that all systems are working properly and as designed. If a sensor trips an alarm, a work order request is generated immediately to ensure the system is repaired expeditiously.

VIII. Overflow in Gymnasium

An overflow indoor seating area will be available at the West Campus Gymnasium for every meeting. The capacity of the gymnasium is 100 persons. The overflow area will have a broadcast of the meeting in progress

Hybrid Meeting Procedures for BUSD Boardroom (November 2021)

to allow participants to follow the proceedings and move to the Boardroom at the appropriate time to provide public comment if desired. The broadcast audio and video will be provided to attendees in the overflow area. This area will be monitored by the BUSD security personnel.

IX. Food Provided for Elected Officials and Designated Staff

- No buffet dinner provided.
- Box lunches only. Total of 18 (Mayor & Council [9], City Manager, City Attorney, City Clerk [2], Deputy City Managers [2], BCM Staff, Extras [2])
- Individually packaged snacks will be provided on a common table and drinks will be available in the refrigerator.

Page 22 of 39



URGENT ITEM AGENDA MATERIAL

Government Code Section 54954.2(b) Rules of Procedure Chapter III.C.5

THIS ITEM IS NOT YET AGENDIZED AND MAY OR MAY NOT BE ACCEPTED FOR THE AGENDA AS A LATE ITEM, SUBJECT TO THE CITY COUNCIL'S DISCRETION ACCORDING TO BROWN ACT RULES

Meeting Date: September 28, 2021

Item Description: Resolution Making Required Findings Pursuant to the Government Code and Directing City Legislative Bodies to Continue to Meet Via Videoconference and Teleconference

This item is submitted pursuant to the provision checked below:

- Emergency Situation (54954.2(b)(1) majority vote required) Determination by a majority vote of the legislative body that an emergency situation exists, as defined in Section 54956.5.
- X Immediate Action Required (54954.2(b)(2) two-thirds vote required) There is a need to take immediate action and the need for action came to the attention of the local agency subsequent to the agenda for this meeting being posted.

Once the item is added to the agenda (Consent or Action) it must be passed by the standard required vote threshold (majority, two-thirds, or 7/9).

Facts supporting the addition of the item to the agenda under Section 54954.2(b) and Chapter III.C.5 of the Rules of Procedure:

Assembly Bill 361 (Rivas) was signed by the Governor on September 16, 2021. This bill allows local legislative bodies to meet using videoconference technology while maintaining the Brown Act exemptions in Executive Order N-29-20 for noticing and access to the locations from which local officials participate in the meeting. Local agencies may only meet with the exemption if there is a state declared emergency.

The bill also requires that local legislative bodies meeting only via videoconference under a state declared emergency to make certain findings every 30-days regarding the need to meet in a virtual-only setting.

The agenda for the September 28, 2021 was finalized and published prior to the Governor signing AB 361 in to law. Thus, the need to take action came to the attention of the local agency after the agenda was distributed. This item qualifies for addition to the agenda with a two-thirds vote of the Council under Government Code Section 54954.2(b)(2).



Office of the City Attorney

CONSENT CALENDAR September 28, 2021

To: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council Madame City Manager

- From: Farimah Faiz Brown, City Attorney
- Subject: Resolution Making Required Findings Pursuant to the Government Code and Directing City Legislative Bodies to Continue to Meet Via Videoconference and Teleconference

RECOMMENDATION

Adopt a resolution making the required findings pursuant to Government Code Section 54953(e)(3) and determining that as a result of the continued threat to public health and safety posed by the spread of COVID-19, City legislative bodies shall continue to meet via videoconference and teleconference.

FISCAL IMPACT OF RECOMMENDATION

To be determined.

CURRENT SITUATION AND ITS EFFECTS

Pursuant to California Government Code section 8630 and Berkeley Municipal Code Chapter 2.88.040, on March 3, 2020, the City Manager, in her capacity as Director of Emergency Services, proclaimed a local emergency due to conditions of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within the City as a consequence of the global spread of a severe acute respiratory illness caused by a novel (new) coronavirus (COVID-19), including a confirmed case in the City of Berkeley. As a result of multiple confirmed and presumed cases in Alameda County, the County has declared a local health emergency. On March 4, 2020, Governor Gavin Newsom issued a Proclamation of a State of Emergency due to the spread of COVID-19. On March 10, 2020, the City Council ratified the Proclamation of Local Emergency with the passage of Resolution No. 69-312.

On March 17, 2020, Governor Newsom signed Executive Order N-29-20, which suspended certain portions of the Ralph M. Brown Act (Cal. Gov. Code § 54950 et seq.) related to the holding of teleconferenced meetings by City legislative bodies. Among other things, Executive Order N-29-20 suspended requirements that each location from which an official accesses a teleconferenced meeting be accessible to the public.

These changes were necessary to allow teleconferencing to be used as a tool for ensuring social distancing. City legislative bodies have held public meetings via videoconference and teleconference pursuant to these provisions since March 2020. These provisions of Executive Order N-29-20 will expire on September 30, 2021.

COVID-19 continues to pose a serious threat to public health and safety. There are now over 4,700 confirmed cases of COVID-19 and at least 55 deaths in the City of Berkeley. Additionally, the SARS-CoV-2 B.1.617.2 ("Delta") variant of COVID-19 that is currently circulating nationally and within the City is contributing to a substantial increase in transmissibility and more severe disease.

As a result of the continued threat to public health posed by the spread of COVID-19, state and local officials continue to impose or recommend measures to promote social distancing, mask wearing and vaccination. Holding meetings of City legislative bodies in person would present imminent risks to the health and safety of the public and members of legislative bodies, and therefore public meetings cannot safely be held in person at this time

Assembly Bill 361 (Rivas), signed into law by Governor Newsom on September 16, 2021, amended a portion of the Brown Act (Government Code Section 54953) to authorize the City Council, during the state of emergency, to determine that, due to the spread of COVID-19, holding in-person public meetings would present an imminent risk to the health or safety of attendees, and therefore City legislative bodies must continue to meet via videoconference and teleconference. Assembly Bill 361 requires that the City Council must review and ratify such a determination every thirty (30) days. Therefore, if the Council passes this resolution on September 28, 2021, the Council will need to review and ratify the resolution by October 28, 2021.

This item requests that the Council review the circumstances of the continued state of emergency posed by the spread of COVID-19, and find that the state of emergency continues to directly impact the ability of the public and members of City legislative bodies in person would present imminent risks to the health and safety of attendees, and that state and local officials continue to promote social distancing, mask wearing and vaccination. This item further requests that the Council determine that City legislative bodies, including but not limited to the City Council and its committees, and all commissions and boards, shall continue to hold public meetings via videoconference and teleconference, and that City legislative bodies shall continue to comply with all provisions of the Brown Act, as amended by SB 361.

BACKGROUND

On March 1, 2020, Alameda County Public Health Department and Solano County Public Health Department reported two presumptive cases of COVID-19, pending confirmatory testing by the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), prompting Alameda County to declare a local health emergency. On March 3, 2020, the City's Director of Emergency Services proclaimed a local emergency due to the spread of COVID-19, including a confirmed case in the City of Berkeley and multiple confirmed and presumed cases in Alameda County.

On March 4, 2020, Governor Gavin Newsom issued a Proclamation of a State of Emergency due to the spread of COVID-19.

On March 10, 2020, the City Council ratified the Proclamation of Local Emergency. Since that date, there have been over 4,700 confirmed cases of COVID-19 and at least 57 deaths in the City of Berkeley.

On March 17, 2020, Governor Newsom signed Executive Order N-29-20 which suspended certain portions of the Ralph M. Brown Act (Cal. Gov. Code § 54950 et seq.) to allow teleconferencing of public meetings to be used as a tool for ensuring social distancing. As a result, City legislative bodies have held public meetings via teleconference throughout the pandemic. The provisions of Executive Order N-29-20 allowing teleconferencing to be used as a tool for social distancing will expire on September 30, 2021.

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY AND CLIMATE IMPACTS Not applicable.

RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION

The Resolution would enable the City Council and its committees, and City boards and commissions to continue to hold public meetings via videoconference and teleconference in order to continue to socially distance and limit the spread of COVID-19.

ALTERNATIVE ACTIONS CONSIDERED None.

<u>CONTACT PERSON</u> Farimah Brown, City Attorney, City Attorney's Office (510) 981-6998 Mark Numainville, City Clerk, (510) 981-6908

Attachments:

1: Resolution Directing City Legislative Bodies to Continue to Meet Via Videoconference and Teleconference

RESOLUTION NO. -N.S.

RESOLUTION MAKING THE REQUIRED FINDINGS PURSUANT TO GOVERNEMNT CODE SECTION 54953(E)(3) AND DIRECTING CITY LEGISLATIVE BODIES TO CONTINUE TO MEET VIA VIDEOCONFERENCE AND TELECONFERENCE

WHEREAS, in accordance with Berkeley Municipal Code section 2.88.040 and sections 8558(c) and 8630 of the Government Code, which authorize the proclamation of a local emergency when conditions of disaster or extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within the territorial limits of a City exist, the City Manager, serving as the Director of Emergency Services, beginning on March 3, 2020, did proclaim the existence of a local emergency caused by epidemic in the form of the global spread of a severe acute respiratory illness caused by a novel (new) coronavirus ("COVID-19"), including confirmed cases in California and the San Francisco Bay Area, and presumed cases in Alameda County prompting the County to declare a local health emergency; and

WHEREAS, on March 10, 2020, the City Council ratified the Proclamation of Local Emergency with the passage of Resolution No. 69-312; and

WHEREAS, on March 4, 2020, Governor Gavin Newsom issued a Proclamation of a State of Emergency pursuant to the California Emergency Services Act, in particular, Government Code section 8625; and

WHEREAS, the Proclamation of a State of Emergency issued by Governor Newsom on March 4, 2020 continues to be in effect; and

WHEREAS, on September 16, 2021, Governor Newsom signed into law AB 361, which authorizes the City Council to determine that, due to the continued threat to public health and safety posed by the spread of COVID-19, City legislative bodies shall continue to meet via videoconference and teleconference; and

WHEREAS, the City Council does find that the aforesaid conditions of extreme peril continue to exist, and now include over 4,700 confirmed cases of COVID-19 and at least 55 deaths in the City of Berkeley; and

WHEREAS, the City Council recognizes that the SARS-CoV-2 B.1.617.2 ("Delta") variant of COVID-19 that is currently circulating nationally and within the City is contributing to a substantial increase in transmissibility and more severe disease; and

WHEREAS, as a result of the continued threat to public health posed by the spread of COVID-19, state and local officials continue to impose or recommend measures to promote social distancing, mask wearing and vaccination; and

WHEREAS, holding meetings of City legislative bodies in person would present imminent risks to the health and safety of the public and members of legislative bodies, and therefore public meetings cannot safely be held in person at this time; and

WHEREAS, the City Council will need to again review the need for the continuing necessity of holding City legislative body meetings via videoconference and teleconference by October 28, 2021.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Council of the City of Berkeley that, pursuant to Government Code section 54953, the City Council has reviewed the circumstances of the continued state of emergency posed by the spread of COVID-19, and finds that the state of emergency continues to directly impact the ability of the public and members of City legislative bodies to meet safely in person, that holding public meetings of City legislative bodies in person would present imminent risks to the health and safety of attendees, and that state and local officials continue to promote social distancing, mask wearing and vaccination; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that City legislative bodies, including but not limited to the City Council and its committees, and all commissions and boards, shall continue to hold public meetings via videoconference and teleconference; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that all City legislative bodies shall comply with the requirements of Government Code section 54953(e)(2) and all applicable laws, regulations and rules when conducting public meetings pursuant to this resolution.

Page 28 of 39



OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

June 2, 2021

VIA EMAIL

Graham Knaus, Executive Director CA State Assoc. of Counties <u>gknaus@counties.org</u>

Carolyn Coleman, Executive Director League of CA Cities <u>ccoleman@cacities.org</u>

Staci Heaton, Acting Vice President of Government Affairs Rural County Representatives of CA sheaton@rcrcnet.org

Pamela Miller, Executive Director CA Assoc. of Local Agency Formation Commissions pmiller@calafco.org

Niel McCormick, Chief Executive Officer CA Special Districts Assoc. <u>neilm@csda.net</u> Jean Kinney Hurst, Legislative Advocate Urban Counties of CA <u>jhurst@counties.org</u>

Laura Preston, Legislative Advocate Assoc. of CA School Administrators <u>lpreston@acsa.org</u>

Amber King, Vice President, Advocacy and Membership Assoc. of CA Healthcare Districts <u>amber.king@achd.org</u>

Danielle Blacet-Hyden, Deputy Executive Director CA Municipal Utilities Assoc. <u>dblacet@cmua.org</u>

Kristopher M. Anderson, Esq., Legislative Advocate Assoc. of CA Water Agencies <u>krisa@acwa.com</u>

RE: Transition Period Prior to Repeal of COVID-related Executive Orders

Dear Mr. Knaus, Ms. Miller, Ms. Hurst, Ms. Preston, Ms. Heaton, Ms. King, Ms. Coleman, Ms. Blacet-Hyden, Mr. McCormick, Mr. Anderson, and colleagues,

Thank you for your correspondence of May 18, 2021, inquiring what impact the anticipated June 15 termination of the Blueprint for a Safer Economy will have on Executive Order N-29-20, which provided flexibility to state and local agencies and boards to conduct their business through virtual public meetings during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Please be assured that this Executive Order Provision will not terminate on June 15 when the Blueprint is scheduled to terminate. While the Governor intends to terminate COVID-19 executive orders at the earliest possible date at which conditions warrant, consistent with the Emergency Services Act, the Governor recognizes the importance of an orderly return to the ordinary conduct of public meetings of state and local agencies and boards. To this end, the Governor's office will work to provide notice to affected stakeholders in advance of rescission of this provision to provide state and local agencies and boards time necessary to meet statutory and logistical requirements. Until a further order issues, all entities may continue to rely on N-29-20.

We appreciate your partnership throughout the pandemic.

Regards, Ana Matosantos

Cabinet Secretary

Press Room News Releases DIR News Release





NEWS RELEASE

Release Number: 2021-58 June 4, 2021

Standards Board Readopts Revised Cal/OSHA COVID-19 Prevention Emergency Temporary Standards

The revised Cal/OSHA standards are expected to go into effect no later than June 15

Sacramento — The Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board on June 3 readopted Cal/OSHA's revised COVID-19 prevention emergency temporary standards.

Last year, the Board adopted health and safety standards to protect workers from COVID-19. The standards did not consider vaccinations and required testing, quarantining, masking and more to protect workers from COVID-19.

The changes adopted by the Board phase out physical distancing and make other adjustments to better align with the state's June 15 goal to retire the Blueprint. Without these changes, the original standards, would be in place until at least October 2. These restrictions are no longer required given today's record low case rates and the fact that we've administered 37 million vaccines.

The revised emergency standards are expected to go into effect no later than June 15 if approved by the Office of Administrative Law in the next 10 calendar days. Some provisions go into effect starting on July 31, 2021.

The revised standards are the first update to Cal/OSHA's temporary COVID-19 prevention requirements adopted in November 2020.

The Board may further refine the regulations in the coming weeks to take into account changes in circumstances, especially as related to the availability of vaccines and low case rates across the state.

The standards apply to most workers in California not covered by Cal/OSHA's Aerosol Transmissible Diseases standard. Notable revisions include:

- Face Coverings:
 - -
 - Indoors, fully vaccinated workers without COVID-19 symptoms do not need to wear face coverings in a room where everyone else is fully vaccinated and not showing symptoms. However, where there is a mixture of vaccinated and unvaccinated persons in a room, all workers will continue to be required to wear a face covering.
 - Outdoors, fully vaccinated workers without symptoms do not need to wear face coverings. However, outdoor workers who are not fully vaccinated must continue to wear a face covering when they are less than six feet away from another person.
- **Physical Distancing**: When the revised standards take effect, employers can eliminate physical distancing and partitions/barriers for employees working indoors and at outdoor mega events if they provide respirators, such as N95s, to unvaccinated employees for voluntary use. After July 31, physical distancing

Standards Board Readopts Reviped Gel/39H&C39D-19 Prevention Emergency Temporary Standards

and barriers are no longer required (except during outbreaks), but employers must provide all unvaccinated employees with N95s for voluntary use.

- **Prevention Program**: Employers are still required to maintain a written COVID-19 Prevention Program but there are some key changes to requirements:
 - Employers must review the California Department of Public Health's Interim guidance for Ventilation, Filtration, and Air Quality in Indoor Environments.
 - COVID-19 prevention training must now include information on how the vaccine is effective at preventing COVID-19 and protecting against both transmission and serious illness or death.
- Exclusion from the Workplace: Fully vaccinated workers who do not have COVID-19 symptoms no longer need to be excluded from the workplace after a close contact.
- **Special Protections for Housing and Transportation:** Special COVID-19 prevention measures that apply to employer-provided housing and transportation no longer apply if all occupants are fully vaccinated.

The Standards Board will file the readoption rulemaking package with the Office of Administrative Law, which has 10 calendar days to review and approve the temporary workplace safety standards enforced by Cal/OSHA. Once approved and published, the full text of the revised emergency standards will appear in the Title 8 sections 3205 (COVID-19 Prevention), 3205.1 (Multiple COVID-19 Infections and COVID-19 Outbreaks), 3205.2 (Major COVID-19 Outbreaks) 3205.3 (COVID-19 Prevention in Employer-Provided Housing) and 3205.4 (COVID-19 Prevention in Employer-Provided Transportation) of the California Code of Regulations. Pursuant to the state's emergency rulemaking process, this is the first of two opportunities to readopt the temporary standards after the initial effective period.

The Standards Board also convened a representative subcommittee to work with Cal/OSHA on a proposal for further updates to the standard, as part of the emergency rulemaking process. It is anticipated this newest proposal, once developed, will be heard at an upcoming Board meeting. The subcommittee will provide regular updates at the Standards Board monthly meetings.

The Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board, a seven-member body appointed by the Governor, is the standards-setting agency within the Cal/OSHA program. The Standards Board's objective is to adopt reasonable and enforceable standards at least as effective as federal standards. The Standards Board also has the responsibility to grant or deny applications for permanent variances from adopted standards and respond to petitions for new or revised standards.

The California Division of Occupational Safety and Health, or Cal/OSHA, is the division within the Department of Industrial Relations that helps protect California's workers from health and safety hazards on the job in almost every workplace. Cal/OSHA's Consultation Services Branch provides free and voluntary assistance to employers to improve their health and safety programs. Employers should call (800) 963-9424 for assistance from Cal/OSHA Consultation Services.

Contact: Erika Monterroza / Frank Polizzi, <u>Communications@dir.ca.gov</u>, (510) 286-1161.

The California Department of Industrial Relations, established in 1927, protects and improves the health, safety, and economic well-being of over 18 million wage earners, and helps their employers comply with state labor laws. DIR is housed within the Labor & Workforce Development Agency



Office of the City Manager

June 1, 2021

To:	Agenda & Rules Committee
From:	Dee Williams-Ridley, City Manager
Subject:	Preliminary Analysis of Return to In-Person Meetings of City Legislative Bodies

Introduction

This memo responds to the request from the Agenda & Rules Committee on May 17, 2021 for information from the City Manager on the options and timing for a return to inperson meetings for City legislative bodies. The analysis below is a preliminary summary of the considerations and options for returning to in-person meetings.

With the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, the shelter-in-place order, and the issuance of Executive Order N-29-20 ("Executive Order") in the spring of 2020, the City quickly adjusted to a virtual meeting model. Now, almost 15 months later, with the Blueprint for a Safer Economy scheduled to sunset on June 15, 2021, the City is faced with a new set of conditions that will impact how public meetings may be held in Berkeley. While the June 15, 2021 date appears to be certain, there is still a great deal of uncertainty about the fate of the Executive Order. In addition, the City is still awaiting concrete, specific guidance from the State with regards to regulations that govern public meetings and public health recommendations that will be in place after June 15, 2021.

For background, Executive Order N-29-20 allows legislative bodies to meet in a virtual setting and <u>suspends</u> the following Brown Act requirements:

- Printing the location of members of the legislative body on the agenda;
- Posting the agenda at the location of members of the legislative body that are remote; and
- Making publicly available remote locations from which members of the legislative body participate.

2180 Milvia Street, Berkeley, CA 94704 ● Tel: (510) 981-7000 ● TDD: (510) 981-6903 ● Fax: (510) 981-7099 E-Mail: <u>manager@cityofberkeley.info</u> Website: <u>http://www.cityofberkeley.info/manager</u> Preliminary Analysis of Return to In-Person Meetings of City Legislative Bodies

Meeting Options

There are three groups of City Legislative bodies that are considered in this memo

- City Council;
- City Council Policy Committees; and
- Boards and Commissions.

The three meeting models available are:

- In-person only;
- Virtual only; or
- Hybrid (in-person and virtual).

The scenarios below show the options available for each given set of facts.

s of Meeting Opt	ions				
Physic	No Physical Distancing				
In-Person	Hybrid	Virtual*	In-Person	Hybrid	Virtual*
x	x	x	x	x	х
		x	x		x
		x	x		х
	Physic In-Person	In-Person Hybrid	Physical Distancing In-Person Hybrid Virtual* X X X X X	Physical Distancing No Phy In-Person Hybrid Virtual* X X X X X X	Physical Distancing No Physical Distancing In-Person Hybrid Virtual* X X X X X X X X X

* The ability to hold virtual-only meetings is dependent on the status of Executive Order N-29-20

Currently, the Centers for Disease Control recommends physical distancing for unvaccinated persons. While the City and the community have made tremendous progress with regards to vaccination, the City would use the guidelines for unvaccinated persons when making determinations regarding public meetings.

Meeting Type Considerations

Our previous experience pre-pandemic and our experience over the past 15 months demonstrates that the City can conduct all in-person and all virtual meetings. However, the possibility of hybrid meetings presents new questions to consider. The primary concern for a return to in-person meetings using a hybrid model is the impact on the public experience and the legislative process.

Will the legislative body be able to provide a transparent, coherent, stable, informative, and meaningful experience for the both the public in attendance and virtually?

Preliminary Analysis of Return to In-Person Meetings of City Legislative Bodies

Will the legislative body be able to conduct the legislative process in an efficient, coherent, and meaningful manner with the members split between in-person and virtual, and considering the additional delays and logistical challenges of allowing for public participation in a hybrid model?

For the City Council, testing has shown that the larger space and technology infrastructure at the Boardroom will allow the Council to conduct all three types of meetings (in-person, hybrid, virtual).

For Policy Committees and Commissions, only the "all virtual" or "all in-person" meetings are recommended. Preliminary testing has shown that the audio/visual limitations of the meeting rooms available for these bodies would result in inefficient and cumbersome management of the proceedings in a hybrid model. In addition, there are considerations to analyze regarding the available bandwidth in city facilities and all members having access to adequate devices. Continuing the all virtual model for as long as possible, then switching to an all in-person model when conditions permit provides the best access, participation, and legislative experience for the public and the legislative body.

Other Considerations

Some additional factors to consider in the evaluation of returning to in-person or hybrid meetings are:

- How to address vaccination status for in-person attendees.
- Will symptom checks and/or temperature checks at entry points be required?
- Who is responsible for providing PPE for attendees?
- How are protocols for in-person attendees to be enforced?
- Physical distancing measures for the Mayor and City Councilmembers on the dais.
- Installation of physical barriers and other temporary measures.
- Will the podium and microphone need to be sanitized after every speaker?
- High number of touch points in meeting rooms.
- Will chairs for the public and staff need to be sanitized if there is turnover during the meeting?
- Determining the appropriate capacity for meeting locations.
- The condition and capacity of meeting room ventilation system and air cycling abilities.
- How to receive and share Supplemental Items, Revisions, Urgent Items, and submissions by the public both in-person and virtually.
- Budget including costs for equipment, physical improvements, A/V, PPE, and sanitization.

Preliminary Analysis of Return to In-Person Meetings of City Legislative Bodies

Conclusion

As stated above, conditions are changing daily, and there is a high degree of uncertainty surrounding the future guidance, regulations, and actions at the state level. Planning, testing and analysis are already underway to prepare for an eventual return to in-person meetings. Staff will continue to monitor the evolving legislative and public health circumstances and advise the committee at future meetings.

Attachment:

1. Executive Order N-29-20

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT STATE OF CALIFORNIA

EXECUTIVE ORDER N-29-20

WHEREAS on March 4, 2020, I proclaimed a State of Emergency to exist in California as a result of the threat of COVID-19; and

WHEREAS despite sustained efforts, the virus continues to spread and is impacting nearly all sectors of California; and

WHEREAS the threat of COVID-19 has resulted in serious and ongoing economic harms, in particular to some of the most vulnerable Californians; and

WHEREAS time bound eligibility redeterminations are required for Medi-Cal, CalFresh, CalWORKs, Cash Assistance Program for Immigrants, California Food Assistance Program, and In Home Supportive Services beneficiaries to continue their benefits, in accordance with processes established by the Department of Social Services, the Department of Health Care Services, and the Federal Government; and

WHEREAS social distancing recommendations or Orders as well as a statewide imperative for critical employees to focus on health needs may prevent Medi-Cal, CalFresh, CalWORKs, Cash Assistance Program for Immigrants, California Food Assistance Program, and In Home Supportive Services beneficiaries from obtaining in-person eligibility redeterminations; and

WHEREAS under the provisions of Government Code section 8571, I find that strict compliance with various statutes and regulations specified in this order would prevent, hinder, or delay appropriate actions to prevent and mitigate the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GAVIN NEWSOM, Governor of the State of California, in accordance with the authority vested in me by the State Constitution and statutes of the State of California, and in particular, Government Code sections 8567 and 8571, do hereby issue the following order to become effective immediately:

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT:

1. As to individuals currently eligible for benefits under Medi-Cal, CalFresh, CalWORKs, the Cash Assistance Program for Immigrants, the California Food Assistance Program, or In Home Supportive Services benefits, and to the extent necessary to allow such individuals to maintain eligibility for such benefits, any state law, including but not limited to California Code of Regulations, Title 22, section 50189(a) and Welfare and Institutions Code sections 18940 and 11265, that would require redetermination of such benefits is suspended for a period of 90 days from the date of this Order. This Order shall be construed to be consistent with applicable federal laws, including but not limited to Code of Federal Regulations, Title 42, section 435.912, subdivision (e), as interpreted by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (in guidance issued on January 30, 2018) to permit the extension of otherwise-applicable Medicaid time limits in emergency situations.

- 2. Through June 17, 2020, any month or partial month in which California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) aid or services are received pursuant to Welfare and Institutions Code Section 11200 et seq. shall not be counted for purposes of the 48-month time limit set forth in Welfare an Institutions Code Section 11454. Any waiver of this time limit shall not be applied if it will exceed the federal time limits set forth in Code of Federal Regulations, Title 45, section 264.1.
- 3. Paragraph 11 of Executive Order N-25-20 (March 12, 2020) is withdrawn and superseded by the following text:

Notwithstanding any other provision of state or local law (including, but not limited to, the Bagley-Keene Act or the Brown Act), and subject to the notice and accessibility requirements set forth below, a local legislative body or state body is authorized to hold public meetings via teleconferencing and to make public meetings accessible telephonically or otherwise electronically to all members of the public seeking to observe and to address the local legislative body or state body. All requirements in both the Bagley-Keene Act and the Brown Act expressly or impliedly requiring the physical presence of members, the clerk or other personnel of the body, or of the public as a condition of participation in or quorum for a public meeting are hereby waived.

In particular, any otherwise-applicable requirements that

- state and local bodies notice each teleconference location from which a member will be participating in a public meeting;
- (ii) each teleconference location be accessible to the public;
- (iii) members of the public may address the body at each teleconference conference location;
- (iv) state and local bodies post agendas at all teleconference locations;
- (v) at least one member of the state body be physically present at the location specified in the notice of the meeting; and
- (vi) during teleconference meetings, a least a quorum of the members of the local body participate from locations within the boundaries of the territory over which the local body exercises jurisdiction

are hereby suspended.

A local legislative body or state body that holds a meeting via teleconferencing and allows members of the public to observe and address the meeting telephonically or otherwise electronically, consistent with the notice and accessibility requirements set forth below, shall have satisfied any requirement that the body allow members of the public to attend the meeting and offer public comment. Such a body need not make available any physical location from which members of the public may observe the meeting and offer public comment.

Accessibility Requirements: If a local legislative body or state body holds a meeting via teleconferencing and allows members of the public to observe and address the meeting telephonically or otherwise electronically, the body shall also:

- Implement a procedure for receiving and swiftly resolving requests for reasonable modification or accommodation from individuals with disabilities, consistent with the Americans with Disabilities Act and resolving any doubt whatsoever in favor of accessibility; and
- (ii) Advertise that procedure each time notice is given of the means by which members of the public may observe the meeting and offer public comment, pursuant to subparagraph (ii) of the Notice Requirements below.

Notice Requirements: Except to the extent this Order expressly provides otherwise, each local legislative body and state body shall:

- Give advance notice of the time of, and post the agenda for, each public meeting according to the timeframes otherwise prescribed by the Bagley-Keene Act or the Brown Act, and using the means otherwise prescribed by the Bagley-Keene Act or the Brown Act, as applicable; and
- In each instance in which notice of the time of the meeting is (ii) otherwise given or the agenda for the meeting is otherwise posted, also give notice of the means by which members of the public may observe the meeting and offer public comment. As to any instance in which there is a change in such means of public observation and comment, or any instance prior to the issuance of this Order in which the time of the meeting has been noticed or the agenda for the meeting has been posted without also including notice of such means, a body may satisfy this requirement by advertising such means using "the most rapid means of communication available at the time" within the meaning of Government Code, section 54954, subdivision (e); this shall include, but need not be limited to, posting such means on the body's Internet website.

All of the foregoing provisions concerning the conduct of public meetings shall apply only during the period in which state or local public health officials have imposed or recommended social distancing measures. All state and local bodies are urged to use sound discretion and to make reasonable efforts to adhere as closely as reasonably possible to the provisions of the Bagley-Keene Act and the Brown Act, and other applicable local laws regulating the conduct of public meetings, in order to maximize transparency and provide the public access to their meetings.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that as soon as hereafter possible, this Order be filed in the Office of the Secretary of State and that widespread publicity and notice be given of this Order.

This Order is not intended to, and does not, create any rights or benefits, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity, against the State of California, its agencies, departments, entities, officers, employees, or any other person.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have

hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of California to be affixed this 17th day of March 2020.

GAVINNEWSOM

Governor of California

ATTEST:

ALEX PADILLA Secretary of State

225