

BERKELEY CITY COUNCIL AGENDA & RULES COMMITTEE SPECIAL MEETING

MONDAY, FEBUARY 27, 2023 2:30 P.M.

Committee Members:

Mayor Jesse Arreguin, Councilmembers Sophie Hahn and Susan Wengraf Alternate: Councilmember Ben Bartlett

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 https://cityofberkeley-info.zoomgov.com/i/1603320255. 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 **1-669-254-5252 or 1-833-568-8864 (Toll Free)** and Enter Meeting ID: 160 332 0255. 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.

AGENDA

Roll Call

Public Comment

Review of Agendas

- 1. Approval of Minutes: February 14, 2023
- 2. Review and Approve Draft Agenda:
 - a. 3/14/23 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

- 8a. Discussion Regarding Impact of COVID-19 (novel coronavirus) on Meetings of Legislative Bodies
- 8b. Analysis of Return to In-Person Meetings of City Legislative Bodies
- 9. Discussion of Potential Changes and Enhancements to the City Council Legislative Process

Unscheduled Items

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

Items for Future Agendas

Discussion of items to be added to future agendas

Adjournment – Next Meeting Monday, March 6, 2023

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, February 23, 2023.

Mark Numainville, City Clerk

Mad Morning

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

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 2023 2:30 P.M.

Committee Members:

Mayor Jesse Arreguin, Councilmembers Sophie Hahn and Susan Wengraf
Alternate: Councilmember Ben Bartlett

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 https://cityofberkeley-info.zoomgov.com/j/1615510345. 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 **1-669-254-5252 or 1-833-568-8864 (Toll Free)** and Enter Meeting ID: **161 551 0345**. 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.

Roll Call: 2:33 p.m. All present.

Public Comment – 2 speakers

Review of Agendas

1. Approval of Minutes: January 30, 2023

Action: M/S/C (Arreguin/Wengraf) to approve the minutes of 1/30/2023.

Vote: All Ayes.

2. Review and Approve Draft Agenda:

a. 2/28/23 – 6:00 p.m. Regular City Council Meeting

Action: M/S/C (Arreguin/Wengraf) to approve the agenda of 2/28/2023 with

the changes noted below.
 Item Added: Seasonal Camp Staff (City Manager) – Consent Calendar

- Item Added: Local Emergency (City Manager) Action Calendar
- Item 9 Support AB 309 (Taplin) Councilmember Hahn added as a co-sponsor; revised item submitted
- Item 15 Condemning Attacks (Taplin) Mayor Arreguin added as a co-sponsor; Moved to Consent Calendar
- Item 16 Daylighting Intersections (Robinson) Councilmembers Hahn and Harrison added as co-sponsors; Moved to Consent Calendar
- Item 17 Public Bank (Robinson) Referred to Budget and Finance Committee

Order of Action Calendar

Item 11 ZAB Appeal

Item 12 Employer of Choice

Local Emergency

Item 13 Commission Membership

Item 14 Public Comment

Vote: All Ayes.

3. Selection of Item for the Berkeley Considers Online Engagement Portal

- 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

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

Action: 2 speakers. Discussion held. No action taken.

Referred Items for Review

9. Bureaucratic Effectiveness and Referral Improvement and Prioritization Effort (BE RIPE)

From: Councilmember Droste (Author)

Referred: January 4, 2023

Due: June 5, 2023

Recommendation: In order to ensure that the City focuses on high-priority issues, projects, and goals and affords them the resources and funding such civic efforts deserve, the City Council should consult with the City Manager's Office to develop and adopt a suite of revisions to the City Council Rules of Procedure and Order that would implement the following provisions:

- 1. Beginning in 2023, Councilmembers shall submit no more than one major legislative proposal or set of amendments to any existing ordinance per year, with the Mayor permitted to submit two major proposals, for a maximum of ten major Council items per year.
- 2. In 2023 and all future years, Councilmembers shall be required to submit major items before an established deadline. Council shall then prioritize any new legislative items as well as any incomplete major items from the previous year using the Reweighted Range Voting (RRV) process. This will help establish clear priorities for staff time, funding, and scheduling Council work sessions and meetings. For 2023 alone, the RRV process should include outstanding/incomplete Council items from all previous years. In 2024 and thereafter, the RRV process should only incorporate outstanding/incomplete major items from the prior year. However, Councilmembers may choose to renominate an incomplete major policy item from an earlier year as their single major item.
- 3. During deliberations at a special worksession, Council retreat, and/or departmental budget presentations, Council and the City Manager should develop a work plan that establishes reasonable expectations about what can be accomplished by staff given the list of priorities as ranked by RRV. Council should also consult with the City Manager and department heads, particularly the City Attorney's office, Planning Department, and Public Works Department on workload challenges (mandates outside Council priorities, etc.), impacts, reasonable staff output expectations, and potential corrective actions to ensure that mandated deadlines are met, basic services are provided, and policy proposals are effectively implemented.
- 4. Budget referrals and allocations from City Council must be explicitly related to a previously established or passed policy/program, planning/strategy document, and/or an external funding opportunity related to one of these. As a good government practice, councilmembers and the Mayor may not submit budget referrals which direct funds to a specific organization or event. Organizations which receive City funding must submit at least annually an application detailing, at a minimum: the civic goal(s)/purpose(s) for which City funds are used, the amount of City funding received for each of the preceding five years, and quantitative or qualitative accounting of the results/outcomes for the projects that made use of those City funds. Organizations receiving more than \$20,000 in City funds should be required to provide quantitative data regarding the number of individuals served and other outcomes.
- 5. Ensuring that any exceptions to these provisions are designed to ensure flexibility in the face of an emergency, disaster, or urgent legal issue/liability and narrowly tailored to be consistent with the goals of enhanced efficiency, effectiveness, fairness, and focus.

Financial Implications: See report

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

Referred Items for Review

Action: 2 speakers. M/S/C (Hahn/Arreguin) to send the item to the City Council with a Qualified Positive Recommendation to refer the relevant concepts of the original item to the Agenda & Rules Committee for consideration under the existing committee agenda item regarding enhancements to the city's legislative process. **Vote:** All Ayes.

10. Discussion of Potential Changes and Enhancements to the City Council Legislative Process

Action: Item continued to next meeting.

Unscheduled Items

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

Items for Future Agendas

None

Adjournment

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

Vote: All Ayes.

Adjourned at 4:17 p.m.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct record of the Agenda & Rules Committee meeting held on February 14, 2023.

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.



DRAFT AGENDA BERKELEY CITY COUNCIL MEETING

Tuesday, March 14, 2023 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 – MARK HUMBERT

For in-person attendees, face coverings or masks that cover both the nose and the mouth are encouraged. If you are feeling sick, please do not attend the meeting in person.

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

Remote participation by the public is available through Zoom. To access the meeting remotely: Join from a PC, Mac, iPad, iPhone, or Android device: Please use this URL <<INSERT ZOOM for GOV 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 1-669-254-5252 or 1-833-568-8864 (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 and applicable Executive Orders as issued by the Governor that are currently in effect. 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:

Land Acknowledgement Statement: The City of Berkeley recognizes that the community we live in was built on the territory of xučyun (Huchiun (Hooch-yoon)), the ancestral and unceded land of the Chochenyo (Cho-chen-yo)-speaking Ohlone (Oh-low-nee) people, the ancestors and descendants of the sovereign Verona Band of Alameda County. This land was and continues to be of great importance to all of the Ohlone Tribes and descendants of the Verona Band. As we begin our meeting tonight, we acknowledge and honor the original inhabitants of Berkeley, the documented 5,000-year history of a vibrant community at the West Berkeley Shellmound, and the Ohlone people who continue to reside in the East Bay. We recognize that Berkeley's residents have and continue to benefit from the use and occupation of this unceded stolen land since the City of Berkeley's incorporation in 1878. As stewards of the laws regulating the City of Berkeley, it is not only vital that we recognize the history of this land, but also recognize that the Ohlone people are present members of Berkeley and other East Bay communities today. The City of Berkeley will continue to build relationships with the Lisjan Tribe and to create meaningful actions that uphold the intention of this land acknowledgement.

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 or Information 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.

Consent 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 March 14, 2023

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: Mental Health Services Act - \$2,802,400

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

2. Contract: KLD Engineering, P.C. for Evacuation and Response Time Modeling From: City Manager

Recommendation: Adopt a Resolution authorizing the City Manager to piggyback on the County of Santa Barbara contract and execute a contract and any amendments with KLD Engineering, P.C., for Evacuation and Response Time Modeling from April 1, 2023 through June 30, 2024 in the amount not to exceed \$400,000 with an option to extend for an additional two years not to exceed an additional \$100,000 if the piggyback contract is extended.

Financial Implications: See report

Contact: David Sprague, Fire, (510) 981-3473

3. Contract: GoGo Technologies, Inc. for Transportation Services for Seniors and the Disabled

From: City Manager

Recommendation: Adopt a Resolution authorizing the City Manager, or her designee, to execute a contract and any amendments with GoGo Technologies, Inc. in the amount of \$350,000 for the period of April 1, 2023 through June 30, 2026 for the provision of a 24/7 call center to arrange rides with Uber and Lyft for customers of the Aging Services Division's Berkeley Rides for Seniors and the Disabled program.

Financial Implications: Measure BB Fund - \$350,000

Contact: Lisa Warhuus, Health, Housing, and Community Services, (510) 981-5400

Consent Calendar

4. Contract: mySidewalk, Inc. for HHCS Web-Based Population Health Data Platform

From: City Manager

Recommendation: Adopt a Resolution authorizing the City Manager to execute a contract and any amendments with mySidewalk, Inc. to provide a web-based population health data platform to access, compile, and share Community Health Assessment (CHA) data, and priority issues and strategies for the Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP) for the Department of Health, Housing and Community Services (HHCS) from March 15, 2023 to March 14, 2026, in an amount not to exceed \$128,315.

Financial Implications: Various Funds - \$128,315

Contact: Lisa Warhuus, Health, Housing, and Community Services, (510) 981-5400

5. Contract No. 32000225 Amendment: Its Personnel Consulting for Recruitment, Hiring, and Independent Workplace Investigation

From: City Manager

Recommendation: Adopt a Resolution authorizing the City Manager to execute an amendment to Contract No. 32000225 with Its Personnel Consulting for recruitment, hiring and independent workplace investigation services, increasing the amount by \$149,000 for total amount not to exceed \$349,000 and extending the term of the contract through June 30, 2024.

Financial Implications: See report

Contact: Aram Kouyoumdjian, Human Resources, (510) 981-6800

6. Contract No. 32100046 Amendment: HR Acuity, LLC for Case Management and Employee Relations Software

From: City Manager

Recommendation: Adopt a Resolution authorizing the City Manager to execute an amendment to Contract No. 32100046 with HR Acuity, LLC for case management and emplooyee relations software, increasing the amount by \$139,000 for a total amount not to exceed \$189,000, and extending the contract term to June 30, 2025.

Financial Implications: General Fund - \$139,000

Contact: Aram Kouyoumdjian, Human Resources, 510-981-6800

7. Purchase Orders: Glassdoor to Provide Search Engine Optimization (SEO) and Ad Work

From: City Manager

Recommendation: Adopt a Resolution authorizing the City Manager to execute purchase orders with Glassdoor to provide search engine optimization (SEO) and ad work for two years from April 1, 2023 until March 31, 2025 in an amount not to exceed \$150,000.

Financial Implications: Various Funds - \$150,000

Contact: Aram Kouyoumdjian, Human Resources, (510) 981-6800

Consent Calendar

8. Purchase Orders: Indeed to Provide Search Engine Optimization (SEO) and Ad Work

From: City Manager

Recommendation: Adopt a Resolution authorizing the City Manager to execute purchase orders with Indeed to provide search engine optimization (SEO) and ad work for two years from April 1, 2023 until March 31, 2025 in an amount not to exceed \$150,000.

Financial Implications: Various Funds - \$150,000

Contact: Aram Kouyoumdjian, Human Resources, (510) 981-6800

9. Contract No. 31900187 Amendment: LV.NET (formerly Towerstream) for Secondary Internet for Redundancy and Load Balancing

From: City Manager

Recommendation: Adopt a Resolution authorizing the City Manager to amend the contract with LV.NET (formerly Towerstream, Inc.) for redundant secondary internet services, increasing the contract amount by \$106,000 for a total not-to-exceed amount of \$278,000 from October 3, 2017 to June 30, 2024.

Financial Implications: Information Technology Communications Services Fund - \$106.000

Contact: Kevin Fong, Information Technology, (510) 981-6500

Council Consent Items

10. Opposition to Initiative #1935

From: Mayor Arreguin (Author)

Recommendation: Adopt a Resolution to oppose Initiative #1935, the deceptively

named "Taxpayer Protection and Government Accountability Act".

Financial Implications: See report

Contact: Jesse Arreguin, Mayor, (510) 981-7100

11. Resolution to Support SB 50

From: Mayor Arreguin (Author), Councilmember Robinson (Co-Sponsor)

Recommendation: Adopt a resolution in support of Senate Bill 50 with amendments, introduced by Senator Steven Bradford. Send a copy of the Resolution to Governor Gavin Newsom, State Senators Nancy Skinner and Scott Weiner, and Assemblymember Buffy Wicks.

Financial Implications: None

Contact: Jesse Arreguin, Mayor, (510) 981-7100

Council Consent Items

12. Support SB 252 – State Divestment from Fossil Fuels

From: Mayor Arreguin (Author)

Recommendation: Adopt a Resolution in support of SB 252 (Gonzalez), which would prohibit the Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS) and the State Teachers' Retirement System (CalSTRS) from investing in fossil fuel companies. Send a copy of the Resolution to Assemblymember Buffy Wicks, State Senators Nancy Skinner and Lena Gonzalez, Governor Gavin Newsom, CalPERS, and CalSTRS.

Financial Implications: None

Contact: Jesse Arreguin, Mayor, (510) 981-7100

13. Budget Referral: Additional Street Maintenance Funding to Improve Pavement Condition, Saving Tax Dollars and Our Streets

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

Recommendation: Refer to the FY 2023-25 biennial budget process to further increase the street paving budget by \$4.7 million General Fund in FY 2024-25 for a total street paving budget of approximately \$20 million in FY 2024-25. On July 26, 2022, the City Council unanimously passed a policy ensuring an adequate annual General Fund contribution for street maintenance that amounts to a total of \$15.3 million annually plus inflation—the amount needed to maintain (although not improve) the pavement condition. This budget request for an additional \$4.7 million builds on the streets fiscal policy by seeking to increase the street paving budget further in FY 2024-25 to begin to improve the pavement condition.

We note that the City Council already approved a \$9 million increase to the street paving budget for FY 2023-24 for a total of \$16.3 million in FY 2023-24. 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. Further, the defeat of the Measure L general obligation bond on the November 8, 2022 ballot means that the City currently lacks significant resources to fully address deferred street maintenance, requiring the City Council to add additional resources from the General Fund in order to make steady progress towards improving the average pavement condition.

Financial Implications: See report

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

Council Consent Items

14. Budget Referral: Vision 2050 Complete Streets Parcel Tax Community Engagement and Program Plan

From: Councilmember Taplin (Author)

Recommendation: Refer \$400,000 to the June 2023 mid-year budget update to conduct community engagement, public information campaign, and program plan development for potential 2024 complete streets and climate-resilient infrastructure revenue measures.

Financial Implications: See report

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

15. Resolution Supporting Unionization Efforts by Urban Ore workers From: Councilmember Taplin (Author)

Recommendation: Adopt a Resolution in support of workers at Urban Ore unionizing under representation by the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) Union 670.

Financial Implications: None

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

16. Support for SB-58: Controlled Substances

From: Councilmember Taplin (Author)

Recommendation: Send a letter of support for Sen. Wiener's Senate Bill 58, which would decriminalize psilocybin, psilocyn, MDMA, DMT, ketamine, mescaline, and ibogaine; expunge criminal records for use and possession of these substances; and establish a commission to provide recommendations to the state legislature on therapeutic uses.

Financial Implications: None

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

17. Letter in Support of SB 466

From: Councilmember Robinson (Author), Mayor Arrequin (Co-Sponsor)

Recommendation: Send a letter to Senator Aisha Wahab (cc: Governor Gavin Newsom, Senator Nancy Skinner, Assemblymember Buffy Wicks) in support of SB 466, which would reform the Costa-Hawkins Rental Housing Act.

Financial Implications: None

Contact: Rigel Robinson, Councilmember, District 7, (510) 981-7170

18. Resolution and Letter in Support of H.R. 852, the Investing in Safer Traffic Stops Act of 2023

From: Councilmember Robinson (Author)

Recommendation: Adopt a Resolution in support of H.R. 852, the Investing in Safer Traffic Stops Act of 2023, and send a letter of support to Representative Ritchie Torres, Representative Barbara Lee, Senator Alex Padilla, and Senator Dianne Feinstein.

Financial Implications: None

Contact: Rigel Robinson, Councilmember, District 7, (510) 981-7170

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.

19. Ambulance User Fee Increase

From: City Manager

Recommendation: Conduct a public hearing and upon conclusion, adopt a Resolution: 1) Adjusting the Ambulance User Fee Schedule to match Alameda County's approved ambulance user fee schedule, made effective July 1, 2022, for the Cities of Alameda, Albany, Berkeley, and Piedmont; 2) Making the new Ambulance User Fee Schedule effective April 1, 2023; 3) Authorizing the City Manager to execute an amendment to Contract No. 31900182 with Alameda County for ambulance transport services to incorporate the fee increase; and 4) Rescinding Resolution No. 68,897–N.S., effective April 1, 2023.

Financial Implications: See Report

Contact: David Sprague, Fire, (510) 981-3473

Action Calendar – Public Hearings

20. Amendments to Berkeley Election Reform Act Cost of Living Adjustment Provisions

From: Fair Campaign Practices Commission

Recommendation: Conduct a public hearing and, upon conclusion, adopt first reading of an ordinance amending the Berkeley Election Reform Act (BMC Chapter 2.12) to (1) clarify that cost of living adjustments for the \$250 campaign contribution limit to be performed in every odd-numbered year shall be rounded to the nearest ten dollars (\$10), and (2) providing that all cost of living adjustments required by BERA be performed by March instead of January of each odd-numbered year to coincide with the availability of necessary data.

Financial Implications: None

Contact: Sam Harvey, Commission Secretary, (510) 981-6950

Action Calendar - Old Business

21. Climate Action Plan and Resilience Update (Continued from November 29, 2022) From: City Manager

Contact: Jordan Klein, Planning and Development, (510) 981-7400

Council Action Items

22. Bureaucratic Effectiveness and Referral Improvement and Prioritization Effort (BE RIPE) (Reviewed by the Agenda & Rules Committee)

From: Councilmember Droste (Author)

Recommendation:

In order to ensure that the City focuses on high-priority issues, projects, and goals and affords them the resources and funding such civic efforts deserve, the City Council should consult with the City Manager's Office to develop and adopt a suite of revisions to the City Council Rules of Procedure and Order that would implement the following provisions:

- 1. Beginning in 2023, Councilmembers shall submit no more than one major legislative proposal or set of amendments to any existing ordinance per year, with the Mayor permitted to submit two major proposals, for a maximum of ten major Council items per year.
- 2. In 2023 and all future years, Councilmembers shall be required to submit major items before an established deadline. Council shall then prioritize any new legislative items as well as any incomplete major items from the previous year using the Reweighted Range Voting (RRV) process. This will help establish clear priorities for staff time, funding, and scheduling Council work sessions and meetings. For 2023 alone, the RRV process should include outstanding/incomplete Council items from all previous years. In 2024 and thereafter, the RRV process should only incorporate outstanding/incomplete major items from the prior year. However, Councilmembers may choose to renominate an incomplete major policy item from an earlier year as their single major item.
- 3. During deliberations at a special worksession, Council retreat, and/or departmental budget presentations, Council and the City Manager should develop a

Council Action Items

work plan that establishes reasonable expectations about what can be accomplished by staff given the list of priorities as ranked by RRV. Council should also consult with the City Manager and department heads, particularly the City Attorney's office, Planning Department, and Public Works Department on workload challenges (mandates outside Council priorities, etc.), impacts, reasonable staff output expectations, and potential corrective actions to ensure that mandated deadlines are met, basic services are provided, and policy proposals are effectively implemented. 4. Budget referrals and allocations from City Council must be explicitly related to a previously established or passed policy/program, planning/strategy document, and/or an external funding opportunity related to one of these. As a good government practice, councilmembers and the Mayor may not submit budget referrals which direct funds to a specific organization or event. Organizations which receive City funding must submit at least annually an application detailing, at a minimum: the civic goal(s)/purpose(s) for which City funds are used, the amount of City funding received for each of the preceding five years, and quantitative or qualitative accounting of the results/outcomes for the projects that made use of those City funds. Organizations

5. Ensuring that any exceptions to these provisions are designed to ensure flexibility in the face of an emergency, disaster, or urgent legal issue/liability and narrowly tailored to be consistent with the goals of enhanced efficiency, effectiveness, fairness, and focus.

receiving more than \$20,000 in City funds should be required to provide quantitative

Policy Committee Recommendation: To send the item to the City Council with a Qualified Positive Recommendation to refer the relevant concepts of the original item to the Agenda & Rules Committee for consideration under the existing committee agenda item regarding enhancements to the City's legislative process.

Financial Implications: See report

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

data regarding the number of individuals served and other outcomes.

Information Reports

23. Berkeley Economic Dashboards Update

From: City Manager

Contact: Eleanor Hollander, Economic Development, (510) 981-7530

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:
https://berkeleyca.gov/your-government/city-council/city-council-agendas.

Channel 33 rebroadcasts the following Wednesday at 9:00 a.m. and Sunday at 9:00 a.m.

Communications to the City Council are public record and will become part of the City's electronic records, which are accessible through the City's website. Please note: e-mail addresses, names, addresses, and other contact information are not required, but if included in any communication to the City Council, will become part of the public record. If you do not want your e-mail address or any other contact information to be made public, you may deliver communications via U.S. Postal Service to the City Clerk Department at 2180 Milvia Street. If you do not want your contact information included in the public record, please do not include that information in your communication. Please contact the City Clerk Department for further information.

Any writings or documents provided to a majority of the City Council regarding any item on this agenda will be made available for public inspection at the public counter at the City Clerk Department located on the first floor of City Hall located at 2180 Milvia Street as well as posted on the City's website at https://berkeleyca.gov/.

Agendas and agenda reports may be accessed via the Internet at: https://berkeleyca.gov/your-government/city-council/city-council-agendas and may be read at reference desks at the following locations:

City Clerk Department - 2180 Milvia Street, First Floor Tel: 510-981-6900, TDD: 510-981-6903, Fax: 510-981-6901 Email: clerk@cityofberkeley.info

Libraries: Main – 2090 Kittredge Street,
Claremont Branch – 2940 Benvenue, West Branch – 1125 University,
North Branch – 1170 The Alameda, Tarea Hall Pittman South Branch – 1901 Russell

COMMUNICATION ACCESS INFORMATION:

This meeting is being held in a wheelchair accessible location.

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.

Attendees at public meetings are reminded that other attendees may be sensitive to various scents, whether natural or manufactured, in products and materials. Please help the City respect these needs.



Captioning services are provided at the meeting, on B-TV, and on the Internet. In addition, assisted listening devices for the hearing impaired are available from the City Clerk prior to the meeting, and are to be returned before the end of the meeting.



To: Honorable Members of the City Council

From: Mayor Jesse Arreguín

Subject: Opposition to Initiative #1935

RECOMMENDATION

Adopt a Resolution to oppose Initiative #1935, the deceptively named "Taxpayer Protection and Government Accountability Act".

BACKGROUND

Initiative #1935, the deceptively named "Taxpayer Protection and Government Accountability Act" is an initiative that was recently approved for the November 2024 ballot after a successful signature drive.

The proposed initiative would limit the ability of voters and state and local governments to raise revenues for government services. It does so by requiring any new or higher tax be passed by at least two-thirds. It also eliminates voters' ability to advise how to spend revenues from proposed general tax on same ballot as the proposed tax, such as what was done with 2014's Measure D, the Soda Tax, and 2018's Measure P, the property transfer tax increase. Both these measures were general taxes, with commissions formed to advise how such funds would be spent. All measures passed after January 2022 would be invalidated unless re-voted on, and must comply with the Act's new rules, including a requirement to have a sunset date. It also expands the definition of "taxes" to include certain regulatory fees, broadening application of tax approval requirements.

This initiative is based on a proposed 2018 proposition that was ultimately withdrawn by its proponents after it received heavy opposition from local governments and various stakeholders. The Berkeley City Council voted unanimously to approve Resolution No. 68,401–N.S., opposing the 2018 version of this proposition. When the latest iteration was first introduced in 2022, the Council expressed its opposition through Resolution No. 70,253-N.S. Now that it has qualified for the ballot, reiterating our opposition and joining a wide coalition of local government, public safety, labor, and infrastructure advocates will help send a message to the voters of the dangerous consequences if this were to pass.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

If the initiative is approved by California voters, it would make it more difficult for local voters to pass measures needed to fund local services and infrastructure.

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

If the initiative is approved by California voters, it would impact our ability to raise funds to advance environmental measures outlined in our Climate Action Plan and related environmental policies.

CONTACT PERSON

Mayor Jesse Arreguín 510-981-7100

Attachments:

1: Resolution

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

IN OPPOSITION OF INITIATIVE #1935

WHEREAS, the California Business Roundtable filed the Taxpayer Protection and Government Accountability Act (Initiative #1935) to be considered for the November 2024 ballot, which would decimate vital local and state revenue-generating methods; and

WHEREAS, on February 2, 2023, the Secretary of State reported that proponents of the Taxpayer Protection and Government Accountability Act submitted 1,075,585 valid signatures, thus exceeding the 997,139 valid signatures required to qualify for the November 5, 2024 ballot; and

WHEREAS, the measure creates barriers for cities to maintain and generate revenue to provide services to communities, including local infrastructure, protecting our environment, water quality, air quality, and natural resources; and

WHEREAS, the measure includes undemocratic provisions that would make it more difficult for local voters to pass measures needed to fund local services and infrastructure; and

WHEREAS, a coalition local government, public safety, labor, and infrastructure advocates have joined together to fight against this measure; and

WHEREAS, according to municipal finance experts, should the Taxpayer Protection and Government Accountability Act be passed by voters, billions of local government fee and charge revenues placed at heightened legal peril. This will result in related public service reductions across virtually every aspect of city, county, special district, and school services especially for transportation, and public facility use; and

WHEREAS, hundreds of millions of dollars of annual revenues from dozens of tax and bond measures approved after January 1, 2022 would become out of compliance and would need to be resubmitted to voters for approval; and

WHEREAS, this initiative would affect recently approved local measures, such as Measure M, the vacancy tax approved in the November 2022 election; and

WHEREAS, the measure puts billions of dollars currently dedicated to state and local services at risk, and could force cuts to fire and emergency response, law enforcement,

public health, parks, libraries, harbors, affordable housing, services to support homeless residents, mental health services, and more.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Council of the City of Berkeley that that it hereby opposes Initiative #1935, deceivingly called the "Taxpayer Protection and Government Accountability Act.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the City of Berkeley will join the NO on Initiative #1935 coalition, a growing coalition of public safety, labor, local government, infrastructure advocates, and other organizations throughout the state.

The Taxpayer Protection and Government Accountability Act

[Deleted codified text is denoted in strikeout. Added codified text is denoted by italics and underline.]

Section 1. Title

This Act shall be known, and may be cited as, the Taxpayer Protection and Government Accountability Act.

Section 2. Findings and Declarations

- (a) Californians are overtaxed. We pay the nation's highest state income tax, sales tax, and gasoline tax. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, California's combined state and local tax burden is the highest in the nation. Despite this, and despite two consecutive years of obscene revenue surpluses, state politicians in 2021 alone introduced legislation to raise more than \$234 billion in new and higher taxes and fees.
- (b) Taxes are only part of the reason for California's rising cost-of-living crisis. Californians pay billions more in hidden "fees" passed through to consumers in the price they pay for products, services, food, fuel, utilities and housing. Since 2010, government revenue from state and local "fees" has more than doubled.
- (c) California's high cost of living not only contributes to the state's skyrocketing rates of poverty and homelessness, they are the pushing working families and job-providing businesses out of the state. The most recent Census showed that California's population dropped for the first time in history, costing us a seat in Congress. In the past four years, nearly 300 major corporations relocated to other states, not counting thousands more small businesses that were forced to move, sell or close.
- (d) California voters have tried repeatedly, at great expense, to assert control over whether and how taxes and fees are raised. We have enacted a series of measures to make taxes more predictable, to limit what passes as a "fee," to require voter approval, and to guarantee transparency and accountability. These measures include Proposition 13 (1978), Proposition 62 (1986), Proposition 218 (1996), and Proposition 26 (2010).
- (e) Contrary to the voters' intent, these measures that were designed to control taxes, spending and accountability, have been weakened and hamstrung by the Legislature, government lawyers, and the courts, making it necessary to pass yet another initiative to close loopholes and reverse hostile court decisions.

Section 3. Statement of Purpose

- (a) In enacting this measure, the voters reassert their right to a voice and a vote on new and higher taxes by requiring any new or higher tax to be put before voters for approval. Voters also intend that all fees and other charges are passed or rejected by the voters themselves or a governing body elected by voters and not unelected and unaccountable bureaucrats.
- (b) Furthermore, the purpose and intent of the voters in enacting this measure is to increase transparency and accountability over higher taxes and charges by requiring any tax measure placed on the ballot—

either at the state or local level—to clearly state the type and rate of any tax, how long it will be in effect, and the use of the revenue generated by the tax.

- (c) Furthermore, the purpose and intent of the voters in enacting this measure is to clarify that any new or increased form of state government revenue, by any name or manner of extraction paid directly or indirectly by Californians, shall be authorized only by a vote of the Legislature and signature of the Governor to ensure that the purposes for such charges are broadly supported and transparently debated.
- (d) Furthermore, the purpose and intent of the voters in enacting this measure is also to ensure that taxpayers have the right and ability to effectively balance new or increased taxes and other charges with the rapidly increasing costs Californians are already paying for housing, food, childcare, gasoline, energy, healthcare, education, and other basic costs of living, and to further protect the existing constitutional limit on property taxes and ensure that the revenue from such taxes remains local, without changing or superseding existing constitutional provisions contained in Section 1(c) of Article XIII A.
- (e) In enacting this measure, the voters also additionally intend to reverse loopholes in the legislative two-thirds vote and voter approval requirements for government revenue increases created by the courts including, but not limited to, Cannabis Coalition v. City of Upland, Chamber of Commerce v. Air Resources Board, Schmeer v. Los Angeles County, Johnson v. County of Mendocino, Citizens Assn. of Sunset Beach v. Orange County Local Agency Formation Commission, and Wilde v. City of Dunsmuir.

Section 4. Section 3 of Article XIII A of the California Constitution is amended to read:

Sec. 3(a) Every levy, charge, or exaction of any kind imposed by state law is either a tax or an exempt charge.

(b)(1) (a) Any change in state statute <u>law</u> which results in any taxpayer paying a <u>new or</u> higher tax must be imposed by an act passed by not less than two-thirds of all members elected to each of the two houses of the Legislature, <u>and submitted to the electorate and approved by a majority vote</u>, except that no new ad valorem taxes on real property, or sales or transaction taxes on the sales of real property, may be imposed. <u>Each Act shall include:</u>

(A) A specific duration of time that the tax will be imposed and an estimate of the annual amount expected to be derived from the tax.

- (B) A specific and legally binding and enforceable limitation on how the revenue from the tax can be spent. If the revenue from the tax can be spent for unrestricted general revenue purposes, then a statement that the tax revenue can be spent for "unrestricted general revenue purposes" shall be included in a separate, stand-alone section. Any proposed change to the use of the revenue from the tax shall be adopted by a separate act that is passed by not less than two-thirds of all members elected to each of the two houses of the Legislature and submitted to the electorate and approved by a majority vote.
- (2) The title and summary and ballot label or question required for a measure pursuant to the Elections Code shall, for each measure providing for the imposition of a tax, including a measure proposed by an elector pursuant to Article II, include:
- (A) The type and amount or rate of the tax;
- (B) The duration of the tax; and

(C) The use of the revenue derived from the tax.

- (c) Any change in state law which results in any taxpayer paying a new or higher exempt charge must be imposed by an act passed by each of the two houses of the Legislature. Each act shall specify the type of exempt charge as provided in subdivision (e), and the amount or rate of the exempt charge to be imposed.
- (d) (b) As used in this section <u>and in Section 9 of Article II</u>, "tax" means <u>every</u> any levy, charge, or exaction of any kind imposed by the State <u>state law that is not an exempt charge</u>, except the following:
- (e) As used in this section, "exempt charge" means only the following:
- (1) a charge imposed for a specific benefit conferred or privilege granted directly to the payor that is not provided to those not charged, and which does not exceed the reasonable costs to the State of conferring the benefit or granting the privilege to the payor.
- (1) (2) A <u>reasonable</u> charge imposed for a specific government service or product provided directly to the payor that is not provided to those not charged, and which does not exceed the <u>reasonable</u> <u>actual</u> costs to the State of providing the service or product to the payor.
- (2) (3) A charge imposed-for the reasonable regulatory costs to the State incident to issuing licenses and permits, performing investigations, inspections, and audits, enforcing agricultural marketing orders, and the administrative enforcement and adjudication thereof.
- (3) A levy, charge, or exaction collected from local units of government, health care providers or health care service plans that is primarily used by the State of California for the purposes of increasing reimbursement rates or payments under the Medi-Cal program, and the revenues of which are primarily used to finance the non-federal portion of Medi-Cal medical assistance expenditures.
- (4) A <u>reasonable</u> charge imposed for entrance to or use of state property, or the purchase, rental, or lease of state property, except charges governed by Section 15 of Article XI.
- (5) A fine, <u>or</u> penalty, <u>or other monetary charge</u> <u>including any applicable interest for nonpayment thereof</u>, imposed by the judicial branch of government or <u>the State</u>, <u>as a result of a state administrative</u> <u>enforcement agency pursuant to adjudicatory due process, to punish</u> a violation of law.
- (6) A levy, charge, assessment, or exaction collected for the promotion of California tourism pursuant to Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 13995) of Part 4.7 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code.
- (f) (e) Any tax or exempt charge adopted after January 1, 2022 2010, but prior to the effective date of this act, that was not adopted in compliance with the requirements of this section is void 12 months after the effective date of this act unless the tax or exempt charge is reenacted by the Legislature and signed into law by the Governor in compliance with the requirements of this section.
- (a)(1) (d) The State bears the burden of proving by a preponderance of the clear and convincing evidence that a levy, charge, or other exaction is an exempt charge and not a tax. The State bears the burden of proving by clear and convincing evidence that the amount of the exempt charge is reasonable and that the amount charged does not exceed the actual cost of providing the service or product to the payor. That the amount is no more than necessary to cover the reasonable costs of the governmental activity—and

that the manner in which those costs are allocated to a payor bear a fair or reasonable relationship to the payor's burdens on, or benefits received from, the governmental activity

- (2) The retention of revenue by, or the payment to, a non-governmental entity of a levy, charge, or exaction of any kind imposed by state law, shall not be a factor in determining whether the levy, charge, or exaction is a tax or exempt charge.
- (3) The characterization of a levy, charge, or exaction of any kind as being voluntary, or paid in exchange for a benefit, privilege, allowance, authorization, or asset, shall not be a factor in determining whether the levy, charge, or exaction is a tax or an exempt charge.
- (4) The use of revenue derived from the levy, charge or exaction shall be a factor in determining whether the levy, charge, or exaction is a tax or exempt charge.

(h) As used in this section:

- (1) "Actual cost" of providing a service or product means: (i) the minimum amount necessary to reimburse the government for the cost of providing the service or product to the payor, and (ii) where the amount charged is not used by the government for any purpose other than reimbursing that cost. In computing "actual cost" the maximum amount that may be imposed is the actual cost less all other sources of revenue including, but not limited to taxes, other exempt charges, grants, and state or federal funds received to provide such service or product.
- (2) "Extend" includes, but is not limited to, doing any of the following with respect to a tax or exempt charge: lengthening its duration, delaying or eliminating its expiration, expanding its application to a new territory or class of payor, or expanding the base to which its rate is applied.
- (3) "Impose" means adopt, enact, reenact, create, establish, collect, increase or extend.
- (4) "State law" includes, but is not limited to, any state statute, state regulation, state executive order, state resolution, state ruling, state opinion letter, or other legal authority or interpretation adopted, enacted, enforced, issued, or implemented by the legislative or executive branches of state government. "State law" does not include actions taken by the Regents of the University of California, Trustees of the California State University, or the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges.
- Section 5. Section 1 of Article XIII C of the California Constitution is amended, to read:

Sec. 1. Definitions. As used in this article:

- (a) "Actual cost" of providing a service or product means: (i) the minimum amount necessary to reimburse the government for the cost of providing the service or product to the payor, and (ii) where the amount charged is not used by the government for any purpose other than reimbursing that cost. In computing "actual cost" the maximum amount that may be imposed is the actual cost less all other sources of revenue including, but not limited to taxes, other exempt charges, grants, and state or federal funds received to provide such service or product.
- (b) "Extend" includes, but is not limited to, doing any of the following with respect to a tax, exempt charge, or Article XIII D assessment, fee, or charge: lengthening its duration, delaying or eliminating its expiration, expanding its application to a new territory or class of payor, or expanding the base to which its rate is applied.

- (c) (a) "General tax" means any tax imposed for general governmental purposes.
- (d) "Impose" means adopt, enact, reenact, create, establish, collect, increase, or extend.
- (e) (b) "Local government" means any county, city, city and county, including a charter city or county, any special district, or any other local or regional governmental entity, or an elector pursuant to Article II or the initiative power provided by a charter or statute.
- (f) "Local law" includes, but is not limited to, any ordinance, resolution, regulation, ruling, opinion letter, or other legal authority or interpretation adopted, enacted, enforced, issued, or implemented by a local government.
- (a) (e) "Special district" means an agency of the State, formed pursuant to general law or a special act, for the local performance of governmental or proprietary functions with limited geographic boundaries including, but not limited to, school districts and redevelopment agencies.
- (h) (d) "Special tax" means any tax imposed for specific purposes, including a tax imposed for specific purposes, which is placed into a general fund.
- (i) (e) As used in this article, <u>and in Section 9 of Article II</u>, "tax" means <u>every</u> any levy, charge, or exaction of any kind, imposed by a local government <u>law that is not an exempt charge</u>, except the following:
- (i) As used in this section, "exempt charge" means only the following:
- (1) A charge imposed for a specific benefit conferred or privilege granted directly to the payor that is not provided to those not charged, and which does not exceed the reasonable costs to the local government of conferring the benefit or granting the privilege.
- (1) (2) A <u>reasonable</u> charge imposed for a specific <u>local</u> government service or product provided directly to the payor that is not provided to those not charged, and which does not exceed the <u>reasonable</u> <u>actual</u> costs to the local government of providing the service or product.
- (2) (3) A charge imposed for the reasonable regulatory costs to a local government for issuing licenses and permits, performing investigations, inspections, and audits, enforcing agricultural marketing orders, and the administrative enforcement and adjudication thereof.
- (3) (4) A <u>reasonable</u> charge imposed for entrance to or use of local government property, or the purchase, rental, or lease of local government property.
- (4) (5) A fine, <u>or</u> penalty, <u>or other monetary charge</u> <u>including any applicable interest for nonpayment</u> <u>thereof</u>, imposed by the judicial branch of government or a local government <u>administrative enforcement</u> <u>agency pursuant to adjudicatory due process</u>, <u>as a result of to punish</u> a violation of law.
- (5) (6) A charge imposed as a condition of property development. No levy, charge, or exaction regulating or related to vehicle miles traveled may be imposed as a condition of property development or occupancy.
- (6) (7) <u>An Assessments and property related fees assessment, fee, or charge imposed in accordance with the provisions of subject to Article XIII D, or an assessment imposed upon a business in a tourism marketing district, a parking and business improvement area, or a property and business improvement district.</u>

(7) A charge imposed for a specific health care service provided directly to the payor and that is not provided to those not charged, and which does not exceed the reasonable costs to the local government of providing the health care service. As used in this paragraph, a "health care service" means a service licensed or exempt from licensure by the state pursuant to Chapters 1, 1.3, or 2 of Division 2 of the Health and Safety Code.

The local government bears the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence that a levy, charge, or other exaction is not a tax, that the amount is no more than necessary to cover the reasonable costs of the governmental activity and that the manner in which those costs are allocated to a payor bear a fair or reasonable relationship to the payor's burdens on, or benefits received from, the governmental activity.

- Section 6. Section 2 of Article XIII C of the California Constitution is amended to read:
- Sec. 2. Local Government Tax Limitation. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Constitution:
- (a) <u>Every levy, charge, or exaction of any kind imposed by local law is either a tax or an exempt charge.</u> All taxes imposed by any local government shall be deemed to be either general taxes or special taxes. Special purpose districts or agencies, including school districts, shall have no power to levy general taxes.
- (b) No local <u>law</u> government, <u>whether proposed by the governing body or by an elector</u>, may impose, extend, or increase any general tax unless and until that tax is submitted to the electorate and approved by a majority vote. A general tax shall not be deemed to have been increased if it is imposed at a rate not higher than the maximum rate so approved. The election required by this subdivision shall be consolidated with a regularly scheduled general election for members of the governing body of the local government, except in cases of emergency declared by a unanimous vote of the governing body.
- (c) Any general tax imposed, extended, or increased, without voter approval, by any local government on or after January 1, 1995, and prior to the effective date of this article, shall continue to be imposed only if approved by a majority vote of the voters voting in an election on the issue of the imposition, which election shall be held within two years of the effective date of this article and in compliance with subdivision (b). (d) No local <u>law government</u>, <u>whether proposed by the governing body or by an elector</u>, may impose, extend, or increase any special tax unless and until that tax is submitted to the electorate and approved by a two-thirds vote. A special tax shall not be deemed to have been increased if it is imposed at a rate not higher than the maximum rate so approved.
- (d) The title and summary and ballot label or question required for a measure pursuant to the Elections Code shall, for each measure providing for the imposition of a tax, include:
- (1) The type and amount or rate of the tax;
- (2) the duration of the tax; and
- (3) The use of the revenue derived from the tax. If the proposed tax is a general tax, the phrase "for general government use" shall be required, and no advisory measure may appear on the same ballot that would indicate that the revenue from the general tax will, could, or should be used for a specific purpose.
- (e) Only the governing body of a local government, other than an elector pursuant to Article II or the initiative power provided by a charter or statute, shall have the authority to impose any exempt charge. The governing body shall impose an exempt charge by an ordinance specifying the type of exempt charge

- as provided in Section 1(j) and the amount or rate of the exempt charge to be imposed, and passed by the governing body. This subdivision shall not apply to charges specified in paragraph (7) of subdivision (j) of Section 1.
- (f) No amendment to a Charter which provides for the imposition, extension, or increase of a tax or exempt charge shall be submitted to or approved by the electors, nor shall any such amendment to a Charter hereafter submitted to or approved by the electors become effective for any purpose.
- (q) Any tax or exempt charge adopted after January 1, 2022, but prior to the effective date of this act, that was not adopted in compliance with the requirements of this section is void 12 months after the effective date of this act unless the tax or exempt charge is reenacted in compliance with the requirements of this section.
- (h)(1) The local government bears the burden of proving by clear and convincing evidence that a levy, charge or exaction is an exempt charge and not a tax. The local government bears the burden of proving by clear and convincing evidence that the amount of the exempt charge is reasonable and that the amount charged does not exceed the actual cost of providing the service or product to the payor.
- (2) The retention of revenue by, or the payment to, a non-governmental entity of a levy, charge, or exaction of any kind imposed by a local law, shall not be a factor in determining whether the levy, charge, or exaction is a tax or exempt charge.
- (3) The characterization of a levy, charge, or exaction of any kind imposed by a local law as being paid in exchange for a benefit, privilege, allowance, authorization, or asset, shall not be factors in determining whether the levy, charge, or exaction is a tax or an exempt charge.
- (4) The use of revenue derived from the levy, charge or exaction shall be a factor in determining whether the levy, charge, or exaction is a tax or exempt charge.
- Section 7. Section 3 of Article XIII D of the California Constitution is amended, to read:
- Sec. 3. Property Taxes, Assessments, Fees and Charges Limited
- (a) No tax, assessment, fee, or charge, or surcharge, including a surcharge based on the value of property, shall be assessed by any agency upon any parcel of property or upon any person as an incident of property ownership except:
- (1) The ad valorem property tax imposed pursuant to <u>described in Section 1(a) of Article XIII And Section 1(a) of Article XIII A, and described and enacted pursuant to the voter approval requirement in Section 1(b) of Article XIII A.</u>
- (2) Any special <u>non-ad valorem</u> tax receiving a two-thirds vote <u>of qualified electors</u> pursuant to Section 4 of Article XIII A, <u>or after receiving a two-thirds vote of those authorized to vote in a community facilities district by the Legislature pursuant to statute as it existed on <u>December 31, 2021</u>.</u>
- (3) Assessments as provided by this article.
- (4) Fees or charges for property related services as provided by this article.

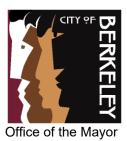
- (b) For purposes of this article, fees for the provision of electrical or gas service shall not be deemed charges or fees imposed as an incident of property ownership.
- Section 8. Sections 1 and 14 of Article XIII are amended to read:

Sec. 1 Unless otherwise provided by this Constitution or the laws of the United States:

- (a) All property is taxable and shall be assessed at the same percentage of fair market value. When a value standard other than fair market value is prescribed by this Constitution or by statute authorized by this Constitution, the same percentage shall be applied to determine the assessed value. The value to which the percentage is applied, whether it be the fair market value or not, shall be known for property tax purposes as the full value.
- (b) All property so assessed shall be taxed in proportion to its full value.
- (c) All proceeds from the taxation of property shall be apportioned according to law to the districts within the counties.
- Sec. 14. All property taxed by <u>state or</u> local government shall be assessed in the county, city, and district in which it is situated. <u>Notwithstanding any other provision of law, such state or local property taxes shall be apportioned according to law to the districts within the counties.</u>
- Section 9. General Provisions
- A. This Act shall be liberally construed in order to effectuate its purposes.
- B. (1) In the event that this initiative measure and another initiative measure or measures relating to state or local requirements for the imposition, adoption, creation, or establishment of taxes, charges, and other revenue measures shall appear on the same statewide election ballot, the other initiative measure or measures shall be deemed to be in conflict with this measure. In the event that this initiative measure receives a greater number of affirmative votes, the provisions of this measure shall prevail in their entirety, and the provisions of the other initiative measure or measures shall be null and void.
- (2) In furtherance of this provision, the voters hereby declare that this measure conflicts with the provisions of the "Housing Affordability and Tax Cut Act of 2022" and "The Tax Cut and Housing Affordability Act," both of which would impose a new state property tax (called a "surcharge") on certain real property, and where the revenue derived from the tax is provided to the State, rather than retained in the county in which the property is situated and for the use of the county and cities and districts within the county, in direct violation of the provisions of this initiative.
- (3) If this initiative measure is approved by the voters, but superseded in whole or in part by any other conflicting initiative measure approved by the voters at the same election, and such conflicting initiative is later held invalid, this measure shall be self-executing and given full force and effect.
- C. The provisions of this Act are severable. If any portion, section, subdivision, paragraph, clause, sentence, phrase, word, or application of this Act is for any reason held to be invalid by a decision of any court of competent jurisdiction, that decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this Act. The People of the State of California hereby declare that they would have adopted this Act and each and every portion, section, subdivision, paragraph, clause, sentence, phrase, word, and application not

declared invalid or unconstitutional without regard to whether any portion of this Act or application thereof would be subsequently declared invalid.

- D. If this Act is approved by the voters of the State of California and thereafter subjected to a legal challenge alleging a violation of state or federal law, and both the Governor and Attorney General refuse to defend this Act, then the following actions shall be taken:
- (1) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in Chapter 6 of Part 2 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code or any other law, the Attorney General shall appoint independent counsel to faithfully and vigorously defend this Act on behalf of the State of California.
- (2) Before appointing or thereafter substituting independent counsel, the Attorney General shall exercise due diligence in determining the qualifications of independent counsel and shall obtain written affirmation from independent counsel that independent counsel will faithfully and vigorously defend this Act. The written affirmation shall be made publicly available upon request.
- (3) A continuous appropriation is hereby made from the General Fund to the Controller, without regard to fiscal years, in an amount necessary to cover the costs of retaining independent counsel to faithfully and vigorously defend this Act on behalf of the State of California.
- (4) Nothing in this section shall prohibit the proponents of this Act, or a bona fide taxpayers association, from intervening to defend this Act.



CONSENT CALENDAR March 14, 2023

To: Members of the City Council

From: Mayor Jesse Arreguín, Councilmember Robinson (Co-Sponsor)

Subject: Resolution to Support SB 50

RECOMMENDATION

Adopt a resolution in support of Senate Bill 50 with amendments, introduced by Senator Steven Bradford. Send a copy of the Resolution to Governor Gavin Newsom, State Senators Nancy Skinner and Scott Weiner, and Assemblymember Buffy Wicks.

SUMMARY

If adopted, California Senate Bill 50 would allow the City of Berkeley to move forward with alternatives to peace officers stopping or detaining the operator of a motor vehicle or bike for low-level infractions, and authorize local authorities to enforce Vehicle Code violations.

BACKGROUND

In the State of California, peace officers can stop an automobile and detain persons when officers possess probable cause that a traffic violation has occurred. Officers may use ulterior motives to justify probable cause leading to a traffic stop. Thus officers are within the law to make a stop despite it not being related to traffic enforcement. This creates an opportunity for other non-traffic related motives to play an outsized role as the basis for probable cause leading to a vehicle stop.

Statewide, drivers identified by officers as Black were 2.2 times more likely to be searched than people identified as White, according to an analysis of millions of vehicle and pedestrian stops in 2021 by the California Racial and Identity Profiling Advisory Board. The board recommends limiting enforcement of traffic laws and minor offenses that pose little risk to public safety, a recommendation in line with the City of Berkeley's commitment to Reimagining Public Safety.

The Public Policy Institute of California (PPIC) released findings in an October 2022 report detailing racial disparities in both the frequency of stops and the collection of evidence to lead to enforcement. Black drivers make up about a third of traffic stops in the hours around midnight, roughly twice the share of white drivers, and while local law enforcement officers are especially likely to search Black and Latino drivers during nighttime stops, discovery rates for contraband or evidence are lower than those of white drivers. Nearly one in three stops of Black drivers in the hours before and after midnight result in no enforcement of traffic violations or discovery of contraband. Traffic

stops that lead to no enforcement or discovery are not only a nuisance to the public, disproportionately effecting people of color, but are worth considering when exploring alternative enforcement methods without endangering public safety.

According to an audit of the City's traffic stop data, Black and Hispanic people are more likely to be stopped and searched by police than white and Asian people. For example, between 2015 and 2019, Black people were stopped at a rate 4.25 times greater than their white counterparts, with 34% of all traffic stops involving Black people despite this group making up 8% of our City's population. Hispanic residents accounted for 13% of officer-initiated stops while making up 11% of our population. During this same period, 55% of police stops were made in response to calls to the city's non-emergency dispatch center.

Senate Bill 50 would amend Section 21 of the Vehicle Code to:

- 1) prohibit a peace officer from stopping or detaining the operator of a motor vehicle or bicycle for a low-level infraction, unless there exists a separate and independent basis for a stop;
- 2) authorize a peace officer to, when they do not have grounds for a stop, determine the identity of the owner of the vehicle or bicycle and send a citation or warning letter to said owner; and
- 3) authorize local authorities to enforce Vehicle Code violations through government employees who are not peace officers.

A low-level infraction is detailed as meaning violations relating to:

- 1) vehicle registration;
- positioning of license plates;
- 3) non-working turn, break lights, headlights, and other illuminating equipment;
- 4) window tints or obstructions to viewing;
- 5) vehicle bumper equipment; and
- 6) bicycle equipment and operation.

Through the City's approved process towards Reimaging Public Safety¹, we have made commitments to investigating the effects of distributing traffic enforcement responsibility away from our police officers, freeing them to dedicate resources to completing

¹ On May 5, 2022, Council approved the Mayor's budget referral for Reimagining Public Safety (Item 1.a), which was ultimately approved during the FY 2023 and 2024 biennial budget. These steps included nearly \$1 million in estimated consultant costs to help the City analyze the creation of the Berkeley Department of Transportation (BerkDOT), the creation of a new Department of Community Safety, an evaluation of potential changes to Berkeley's dispatch center; and an analysis of BPD's staffing.

CONSENT CALENDAR March 14, 2023

investigatory work on more serious crimes and offenses. Passage of SB 50 will clear a path for the City Manager to continue developing the organizational design and study of a Berkeley Department of Transportation (BerkDOT)², which may remove certain traffic enforcement responsibilities away from police functions.

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY AND CLIMATE IMPACTS No environmental impact.

CONTACT PERSON

Mayor Jesse Arreguín 510-981-7100

Attachments:

1: Resolution (SUPPORT OF CALIFORNIA SENATE BILL 50)

2: Latest text of SB 50 (as of January 13, 2023)

² On May 5, 2022, and with the passage of the biennial FY 2023 and FY 2024 budget, Council approved the investment of \$300,000 to fund the BerkDOT process that, in addition to furthering the organizational development, also committed to using consultant services to develop a vision for unarmed traffic enforcement and a new paradigm for supporting traffic safety that aligns with vision-zero, and evaluate paths to unarmed enforcement under both the scenario that state law changes to enable non-peace officer enforcement as well as the. potential for a new designation of peace officers to enforce the California Vehicle Code

Page 3

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

SUPPORTING SENATE BILL 50

WHEREAS, According to statewide statistics, drivers identified by officers as Black were 2.2 times more likely to be searched than people identified as White, according to an analysis of millions of vehicle and pedestrian stops in 2021 by the California Racial and Identity Profiling Advisory Board; and

WHEREAS, the City of Berkeley recognizes the benefits of exploring how traffic enforcement may be shifted to unarmed City employees to reduce the likelihood of traffic stops escalating to fatal encounters such as the recent murder of Tyre Nichols; and

WHEREAS, the City acknowledges the historical racial bias traffic stops present in disproportionately stopping and releasing persons of color without evidence needed for traffic enforcement or contraband; and

WHEREAS, the City of Berkeley experiences high racial disparities when considering traffic stop data, including, between 2015 and 2019, Black persons being stopped at a 4.25 times greater rate than their white counterparts, and an average of 34% of traffic stops involving Black people despite making up 8% Berkeley's population; and

WHEREAS, Senate Bill 50, introduced by Senator Steven Bradford, would amend state law to prohibit a peace officer from stopping or detaining the operator of a motor vehicle or bike for low-level infractions, and also the bill would authorize local authorities to enforce Vehicle Code violations through government employees who are not peace officers; and

WHEREAS, in 2020, the City Council launched the process to reimagine public safety including the creation of the Berkeley Department of Transportation (BerkDOT), creating a new civilian department to coordinate traffic enforcement, transportation planning and engineering. The goals of the BerkDOT process are to: 1) develop a vision for unarmed traffic enforcement and a new paradigm for supporting traffic safety that aligns with vision-zero, and 2) evaluate paths to unarmed traffic enforcement under the scenario that state law changes to enable non-peace officer enforcement; and

WHEREAS, the passage of SB 50 will support the City's efforts to design and implement a new Berkeley Department of Transportation (BerkDOT) which may absorb traffic enforcement responsibilities away from armed police officers from the Berkeley Police Department, and

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Council of the City of Berkeley that it hereby supports SB 50 with its current amendments.

CONSENT CALENDAR March 14, 2023

BE IT FRUTHER RESOLVED that copies of the Resolution be sent to Governor Gavin Newsom, State Senators Nancy Skinner and Scott Weiner, and Assemblymember Buffy Wicks.

Page 5 Page 41

AMENDED IN SENATE FEBRUARY 13, 2023

SENATE BILL

No. 50

Introduced by Senator Bradford

(Principal coauthors: Assembly Members Kalra and Bryan)
(Coauthor: Senator Wahab)
(Coauthors: Assembly Members Jackson and McKinnor)

December 5, 2022

An act to amend Sections 21 and 21100 of, and to add Section 2804.5 to, the Vehicle Code, relating to criminal procedure. vehicles.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 50, as amended, Bradford. Criminal procedure: arrests. Vehicles: enforcement.

Existing law authorizes a peace officer to make an arrest pursuant to a warrant or without a warrant if, among other circumstances, the officer has probable cause to believe that the person has committed a public offense in the officer's presence. Under existing law, it is unlawful to disobey the lawful order, signal, or direction of a uniformed peace officer performing any duties pursuant to the Vehicle Code or to refuse to submit to any lawful vehicular inspection authorized by the Vehicle Code.

Existing case law deems a temporary detention of a person during an automobile stop by the police, even if only for a brief period and for a limited purpose, a seizure, under the Fourth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, and as such, requires the actions to be reasonable. Under existing case law, the decision to stop an automobile is reasonable if the police have probable cause to believe that a traffic violation has occurred. Existing case law holds that constitutional reasonableness of traffic stops does not depend on the

SB 50 -2-

3

7

9 10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

actual motivations of the individual officers involved and that ulterior motives do not invalidate police conduct that is justifiable on the basis of probable cause to believe that a violation of law has occurred.

This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation relating to limiting a peace officer's authority to initiate pretextual stops to reduce racial profiling and the harm stemming from such stops.

This bill would prohibit a peace officer from stopping or detaining the operator of a motor vehicle or bicycle for a low-level infraction, as defined, unless a separate, independent basis for a stop exists. The bill would authorize a peace officer who does not have grounds to stop a vehicle or bicycle, but can determine the identity of the owner, to send a citation or warning letter to the owner.

The bill would authorize local authorities to enforce a violation of the Vehicle Code through government employees who are not peace officers.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: no-yes. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- 1 SECTION 1. Section 21 of the Vehicle Code is amended to 2 read:
 - 21. (a) Except as otherwise expressly provided, the provisions of this code are applicable and uniform throughout the state and in all counties and municipalities therein, and a local authority shall not enact or enforce any ordinance or resolution on the matters covered by this code, including ordinances or resolutions that establish regulations or procedures for, or assess a fine, penalty, assessment, or fee for a violation of, matters covered by this code, unless expressly authorized by this code.
 - (b) To the extent permitted by current state law, this section does not impair the current lawful authority of the Mountains Recreation and Conservation Authority, a joint powers authority, or any member agency constituted therein as of July 1, 2010, to enforce an ordinance or resolution relating to the management of public lands within its jurisdiction.
 - (c) This section does not preclude a county, city, municipality, or any other local authority from enforcing a violation provided in this code through government employees who are not peace officers.

3 SB 50

1 SEC. 2. Section 2804.5 is added to the Vehicle Code, to read: 2 2804.5. (a) (1) For the purpose of this section, "low-level 3 infraction" means any of the following:

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14 15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

2425

26

27

28

29

30

31

32

33

34

35

36

- (A) A violation related to the registration of a vehicle or vehicle equipment in Sections 4000, 5352, and 12951.
- (B) A violation related to the positioning or number of license plates when at least one plate is clearly displayed, in Sections 5200, 5201, and 5204.
- (C) A violation related to vehicle lighting equipment not illuminating, if the violation is limited to a single brake light, headlight, or running light, or a single bulb in a larger light of the same, in Sections 24252, 24400, and 24600.
- (D) A violation related to window tints or obstructions in Sections 26708 and 26708.5.
- (E) A violation related to vehicle bumper equipment in Section 28071.
- (F) A violation related to bicycle equipment or operation in Sections 21201 and 21212.
- (2) "Low-level infraction" does not include violations relating to commercial vehicles.
- (b) Notwithstanding any other law, a peace officer shall not stop or detain the operator of a motor vehicle or a bicycle for a low-level infraction unless there is a separate, independent basis to initiate the stop.
- (c) If an officer does not have grounds to stop or detain the operator of a motor vehicle or bicycle, and the officer can identify the owner of the vehicle, the officer's agency may, consistent with current law, mail a citation to the owner, or send a warning letter identifying the violation and instructing the owner to correct the defect or otherwise remedy the violation.
- SEC. 3. Section 21100 of the Vehicle Code is amended to read: 21100. Local authorities may adopt rules and regulations by ordinance or resolution regarding all of the following matters:
- (a) Regulating or prohibiting processions or assemblages on the highways.
- (b) Licensing and regulating the operation of vehicles for hire and drivers of passenger vehicles for hire.
- 38 (c) Regulating traffic by means of traffic-officers. officers or other government employees.

SB 50 —4—

(d) Regulating traffic by means of official traffic control devices meeting the requirements of Section 21400.

- (e) (1) Regulating traffic by means of a person given temporary or permanent appointment for that duty by the local authority when official traffic control devices are disabled or otherwise inoperable, at the scenes of accidents or disasters, or at locations as may require traffic direction for orderly traffic flow.
- (2) A person shall not be appointed pursuant to this subdivision unless and until the local authority has submitted to the commissioner or to the chief law enforcement officer exercising jurisdiction in the enforcement of traffic laws within the area in which the person is to perform the duty, for review, a proposed program of instruction for the training of a person for that duty, and unless and until the commissioner or other chief law enforcement officer approves the proposed program. The commissioner or other chief law enforcement officer shall approve a proposed program if he or she reasonably determines they reasonably determine that the program will provide sufficient training for persons assigned to perform the duty described in this subdivision.
- (f) Regulating traffic at the site of road or street construction or maintenance by persons authorized for that duty by the local authority.
- (g) (1) Licensing and regulating the operation of tow truck service or tow truck drivers whose principal place of business or employment is within the jurisdiction of the local authority, excepting the operation and operators of any auto dismantlers' tow vehicle licensed under Section 11505 or any tow truck operated by a repossessing agency licensed under Chapter 11 (commencing with Section 7500) of Division 3 of the Business and Professions Code and its registered employees.
- (2) The Legislature finds that the safety and welfare of the general public is promoted by permitting local authorities to regulate tow truck service companies and operators by requiring licensure, insurance, and proper training in the safe operation of towing equipment, thereby ensuring against towing mistakes that may lead to violent confrontation, stranding motorists in dangerous situations, impeding the expedited vehicle recovery, and wasting state and local law enforcement's limited resources.

1 2

3

4

5

6

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

32

33

34

35

36

37

38

39

40

- (3) This subdivision does not limit the authority of a city or city and county pursuant to Section 12111.
- (h) Operation of bicycles, and, as specified in Section 21114.5, electric carts by physically disabled persons, or persons 50 years of age or older, on public sidewalks.
- (i) Providing for the appointment of nonstudent school crossing guards for the protection of persons who are crossing a street or highway in the vicinity of a school or while returning thereafter to a place of safety.
- (j) Regulating the methods of deposit of garbage and refuse in streets and highways for collection by the local authority or by any person authorized by the local authority.
 - (k) (1) Regulating cruising.
- (2) The ordinance or resolution adopted pursuant to this subdivision shall regulate cruising, which is the repetitive driving of a motor vehicle past a traffic control point in traffic that is congested at or near the traffic control point, as determined by the ranking peace officer on duty within the affected area, within a specified time period and after the vehicle operator has been given an adequate written notice that further driving past the control point will be a violation of the ordinance or resolution.
- (3) A person is not in violation of an ordinance or resolution adopted pursuant to this subdivision unless both of the following apply:
- (A) That person has been given the written notice on a previous driving trip past the control point and then again passes the control point in that same time interval.
- (B) The beginning and end of the portion of the street subject to cruising controls are clearly identified by signs that briefly and clearly state the appropriate provisions of this subdivision and the local ordinance or resolution on cruising.
- (1) Regulating or authorizing the removal by peace officers of vehicles unlawfully parked in a fire lane, as described in Section 22500.1, on private property. A removal pursuant to this subdivision shall be consistent, to the extent possible, with the procedures for removal and storage set forth in Chapter 10 (commencing with Section 22650).
- (m) Regulating mobile billboard advertising displays, as defined in Section 395.5, including the establishment of penalties, which may include, but are not limited to, removal of the mobile billboard

SB 50 -6-

2

3

4

5

6 7

8

9

10

11 12

13

14

15

16 17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

2728

29

30

31

32

33 34

35

36

37

38

advertising display, civil penalties, and misdemeanor criminal penalties, for a violation of the ordinance or resolution. The ordinance or resolution may establish a minimum distance that a mobile billboard advertising display shall be moved after a specified time period.

- (n) Licensing and regulating the operation of pedicabs for hire, as defined in Section 467.5, and operators of pedicabs for hire, including requiring one or more of the following documents:
 - (1) A valid California driver's license.
- (2) Proof of successful completion of a bicycle safety training course certified by the League of American Bicyclists or an equivalent organization as determined by the local authority.
- (3) A valid California identification card and proof of successful completion of the written portion of the California driver's license examination administered by the department. The department shall administer, without charging a fee, the original driver's license written examination on traffic laws and signs to a person who states that he or she is, or intends state that they are or that they intend to become, a pedicab operator, and who holds a valid California identification card or has successfully completed an application for a California identification card. If the person achieves a passing score on the examination, the department shall issue a certificate of successful completion of the examination, bearing the person's name and identification card number. The certificate shall not serve in lieu of successful completion of the required examination administered as part of any subsequent application for a driver's license. The department is not required to enter the results of the examination into the computerized record of the person's identification card or otherwise retain a record of the examination or results.
- (o) (1) This section does not authorize a local authority to enact or enforce an ordinance or resolution that establishes a violation if a violation for the same or similar conduct is provided in this code, nor does it authorize a local authority to enact or enforce an ordinance or resolution that assesses a fine, penalty, assessment, or fee for a violation if a fine, penalty, assessment, or fee for a violation involving the same or similar conduct is provided in this code.

—7 —

SB 50

- (2) This section does not preclude a local authority from enacting parking ordinances pursuant to existing authority in Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 22500) of Division 11.
- (3) This section does not preclude a county, city, municipality, or any other local authority from enforcing a violation provided in this code through government employees who are not peace officers.
- (p) (1) Regulating advertising signs on motor vehicles parked or left standing upon a public street. The ordinance or resolution may establish a minimum distance that the advertising sign shall be moved after a specified time period.
 - (2) Paragraph (1) does not apply to any of the following:
- (A) Advertising signs that are permanently affixed to the body of, an integral part of, or a fixture of a motor vehicle for permanent decoration, identification, or display and that do not extend beyond the overall length, width, or height of the vehicle.
- (B) If the license plate frame is installed in compliance with Section 5201, paper advertisements issued by a dealer contained within that license plate frame or any advertisements on that license plate frame.
- (3) As used in paragraph (2), "permanently affixed" means any of the following:
 - (A) Painted directly on the body of a motor vehicle.
 - (B) Applied as a decal on the body of a motor vehicle.
- (C) Placed in a location on the body of a motor vehicle that was specifically designed by a vehicle manufacturer as defined in Section 672 and licensed pursuant to Section 11701, in compliance with both state and federal law or guidelines, for the express purpose of containing an advertising sign.
- SECTION 1. It is the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation relating to limiting a peace officer's authority to initiate pretextual stops to reduce racial profiling and the harm stemming from such stops.

O



CONSENT CALENDAR March 14, 2023

To: Honorable Members of the City Council

From: Mayor Jesse Arreguín

Subject: Support SB 252 – State Divestment from Fossil Fuels

RECOMMENDATION

Adopt a Resolution in support of SB 252 (Gonzalez), which would prohibit the Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS) and the State Teachers' Retirement System (CalSTRS) from investing in fossil fuel companies. Send a copy of the Resolution to Assemblymember Buffy Wicks, State Senators Nancy Skinner and Lena Gonzalez, Governor Gavin Newsom, CalPERS, and CalSTRS.

BACKGROUND

The impacts of human-caused climate change are becoming increasingly unavoidable. Without taking bold and immediate action to reduce our greenhouse gas emissions, the world will heat above 2C by 2100. Such an event would lead to vast ecological destruction and mass extinctions, in addition to increased drought and food crop failures that could destabilized human society, disproportionately impacting those living in poverty.

California has been a leader in addressing climate change. Under State law, California must procure 60% of all electricity from renewable resources by 2030, and be carbon-free by 2045. SB 32, approved in 2016, requires California's greenhouse gas emissions to be 40% below 1990 levels by 2030. State policies around climate change have been evolving based on the latest science, with an acceleration of these efforts necessary to address the projections in the latest report by the United Nations' Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), which says that the only way to stay below 1.5C is to have carbon emissions peak in 2025, followed by a rapid decline and reaching net-zero by the middle of the century.

Locally, extensive work has been done to mitigate our impacts on the climate. There is a goal to reach net-zero carbon emissions by 2045 or earlier. Electrification policies and improvements to transportation infrastructure to encourage moving away from gasoline-powered vehicles have also been approved. Under the City of Berkeley's Investment Policy, there has been a divestment from publicly traded fossil fuel companies and banks that finance pipelines and fossil fuel infrastructure. The rational for this is the cost of the impacts of climate change outweigh any return on investment from such companies.

SB 1173, introduced by State Senator Lena Gonzalez, will help meet the State's climate action goals by prohibiting the California Public Employees Retirement System (CalPERS) and the California State Teachers' Retirement System (CalSTRS) from investing in fossil fuel companies. Additionally, divestment from such companies must be done by 2030. Currently, CalPERS and CalSTRS have approximately \$11.5 billion invested in fossil fuel companies. This bill builds upon the work we have done locally to divest from fossil fuels.

In May 2022, Council unanimously approved Resolution No. #70,348-N.S. in support of SB 1173, which was a previous version of this bill. While that bill did pass the State Senate, the bill died after time ran out for a vote at the Assembly.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

None.

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Ending reliance on fossil fuels is necessary for achieving Berkeley's Climate Action Plan and related environmental goals.

Page 2

CONTACT PERSON

Mayor Jesse Arreguín 510-981-7100

Attachments:

- 1: Resolution
- 2: Text of SB 252
- 3: SB 252 Fact Sheet

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

IN SUPPORT OF SB 252 - FOSSIL FUEL DIVESTMENT ACT

WHEREAS, anthropogenic climate change, through rising sea levels, drought, heat waves, extreme precipitation events and increased wildfires is observably affecting human wellbeing, ecosystems and biodiversity; and

WHEREAS, climate change is an issue of environmental justice, disproportionately affects Indigenous communities, communities of color, and low income communities due to historical oppression, inadequate political power and access to resources for prevention and relief; and

WHEREAS, the International Panel on Climate Change concluded in 2018 that we have 12 years to make dramatic cuts in the use of fossil fuels (coal, oil, gas and tar sands) if we are to keep warming to 1.5. C and avoid more catastrophic change; and

WHEREAS, the fossil fuel industry is the single most powerful obstacle to addressing climate change, using its immense lobbying power in Washington, D.C. and Sacramento to block climate legislation; and

WHEREAS, fossil fuel companies' own scientists knew as early as the 1970s that their products were causing climate change, but the companies kept it secret; and

WHEREAS, to effectively address climate change, most fossil fuel reserves must remain in the ground, never to be used. Such reserves held as investments are liable to become stranded assets. This makes fossil fuel stocks a risky investment; and

WHEREAS, a Corporate Knights study found that if CalPERS and CalSTRS had divested in 2010, by 2019 their assets would have increased by \$11.9 and \$5.5 billion, respectively.

WHEREAS, independent studies by financial consulting firms BlackRock and Meketa have found that divestment reduces risk and improves rather than weakens investment returns; and

WHEREAS, divestment from specific segments or business operations by CalPERS and CalSTRS is already standard practice and is specifically allowed by the California Constitution; and

WHEREAS, the "engagement" strategy preferred by CalPERS and CalSTRS has been largely ineffective in moving fossil fuel companies away from fossil fuel exploration, extraction and distribution; and

WHEREAS, divestment means selling directly held or commingled assets including fossil fuel public equities and corporate bonds; and

WHEREAS, SB 252, introduced by State Senator Lena Gonzalez, will help meet the State's climate action goals by prohibiting CalPERS and CalSTRS from investing in fossil fuel companies and to divest from such companies by 2030.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Council of the City of Berkeley that it hereby supports SB 252.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that copies of this Resolution be sent to Assemblymember Buffy Wicks, State Senators Nancy Skinner and Lena Gonzalez, Governor Gavin Newsom, CalPERS, and CalSTRS.

No. 252

Introduced by Senators Gonzalez, Stern, and Wiener

January 30, 2023

An act to amend Section 16642 of, and to add Section 7513.76 to, the Government Code, relating to public retirement systems.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 252, as introduced, Gonzalez. Public retirement systems: fossil fuels: divestment.

The California Constitution grants the retirement board of a public employee retirement system plenary authority and fiduciary responsibility for investment of moneys and administration of the retirement fund and system. These provisions qualify this grant of powers by reserving to the Legislature the authority to prohibit investments if it is in the public interest and the prohibition satisfies standards of fiduciary care and loyalty required of a retirement board.

Existing law prohibits the boards of the Public Employees' Retirement System and the State Teachers' Retirement System from making new investments or renewing existing investments of public employee retirement funds in a thermal coal company, as defined. Existing law requires the boards to liquidate investments in thermal coal companies on or before July 1, 2017, and requires the boards, in making a determination to liquidate investments, to constructively engage with thermal coal companies to establish whether the companies are transitioning their business models to adapt to clean energy generation. Existing law provides that it does not require a board to take any action unless the board determines in good faith that the action is consistent with the board's fiduciary responsibilities established in the California Constitution.

 $SB 252 \qquad \qquad -2-$

This bill would prohibit the boards of the Public Employees' Retirement System and the State Teachers' Retirement System from making new investments or renewing existing investments of public employee retirement funds in a fossil fuel company, as defined. The bill would require the boards to liquidate investments in a fossil fuel company on or before July 1, 2030. The bill would temporarily suspend the above-described liquidation provision upon a good faith determination by the board that certain conditions materially impact normal market mechanisms for pricing assets, as specified, and would make this suspension provision inoperative on January 1, 2035. The bill would provide that it does not require a board to take any action unless the board determines in good faith that the action is consistent with the board's fiduciary responsibilities established in the California Constitution.

This bill would require the boards, commencing February 1, 2025, and annually thereafter, to file a report with the Legislature and the Governor, containing specified information, including a list of fossil fuel companies of which the board has liquidated their investments. The bill would provide that board members and other officers and employees shall be held harmless and be eligible for indemnification in connection with actions taken pursuant to the bill's requirements, as specified.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- 1 SECTION 1. Section 7513.76 is added to the Government 2 Code, to read:
- 3 7513.76. (a) The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

5

- (1) The combustion of coal, oil, and natural gas, known as fossil fuels, is the single largest contributor to global climate change.
- 7 (2) Climate change affects all parts of the California economy 8 and environment, and the Legislature has adopted numerous laws 9 to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions and to adapt to a changing 10 climate.
- 11 (3) Fossil fuel companies' plans to expand production, public 12 relations campaigns, and efforts to obstruct climate stabilization

-3- SB 252

policies are incompatible with California's climate goals, and our obligation to current and future generations.

- (4) The production of fossil fuels and the effects of climate change resulting from the use of fossil fuels all lead to disproportionate adverse impacts on low-income communities and communities of color.
- (5) A transition away from fossil fuels to clean energy will create greater employment, support the economy, and improve public health.
- (6) The purpose of this section is to require the Public Employees' Retirement System and the State Teachers' Retirement System, consistent with, and not in violation of, their fiduciary responsibilities, to divest their holdings of fossil fuel company investments as one part of the state's broader efforts to decarbonize the California economy and to transition to clean, pollution-free energy resources.
 - (b) As used in this section, the following definitions apply:
- (1) "Board" means the Board of Administration of the Public Employees' Retirement System or the Teachers' Retirement Board of the State Teachers' Retirement System, as applicable.
- (2) "Company" means a sole proprietorship, organization, association, corporation, partnership, venture, or other entity, or its subsidiary or affiliate, that exists for profitmaking purposes or to otherwise secure economic advantage.
- (3) "Investment" means the purchase, ownership, or control of publicly issued stock, corporate bonds, or other debt instruments issued by a company. "Investments" also includes purchase, ownership, or control of mutual funds and exchange-traded funds, unless the board is satisfied on reasonable grounds that a mutual fund or exchange-traded fund is unlikely to have in excess of 2 percent of its assets, averaged annually, directly or indirectly invested in fossil fuel companies.
- (4) "Public employee retirement funds" means the Public Employees' Retirement Fund described in Section 20062 of this code, and the Teachers' Retirement Fund described in Section 22167 of the Education Code.
- (5) "Fossil fuel" means petroleum oil, natural gas, and thermal coal. Thermal coal is coal used to generate electricity, such as that which is burned to create steam to run turbines. Thermal coal does not mean metallurgical coal or coking coal used to produce steel.

SB 252 —4—

1 2

(6) "Fossil fuel company" means one of the 200 largest publicly traded fossil fuel companies, as established by carbon content in the companies' proven oil, gas, and coal reserves.

- (c) The board shall not make additional or new investments or renew existing investments of public employee retirement funds in a fossil fuel company.
- (d) (1) The board shall liquidate investments in a fossil fuel company on or before July 1, 2030.
- (2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), this subdivision shall be suspended upon a good faith determination by the board that an act of God, war, or other unforeseeable event creates conditions that materially impact normal market mechanisms for pricing assets and shall only be reinstated upon a subsequent good faith finding of the board that market conditions have substantially returned to normal ex-ante. Upon such a finding, the board shall have six months to liquidate any remaining investments in a fossil fuel company.
- (3) Paragraph (2) shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2035, and as of that date is inoperative.
- (e) (1) Commencing February 1, 2025, and annually on February 1 thereafter, the board shall create a report that includes the following:
- (A) A list of fossil fuel companies of which the board has liquidated its investments pursuant to subdivision (d).
- (B) A list of fossil fuel companies with which the board still has not liquidated its investments.
- (C) A list of fossil fuel companies of which the board has not liquidated its investments as a result of a determination made pursuant to subdivision (f) that a sale or transfer of investments is inconsistent with the fiduciary responsibilities of the board as described in Section 17 of Article XVI of the California Constitution and the board's findings adopted in support of that determination.
- (D) An analysis of methods and opportunities to rapidly and effectively reduce dependence on fossil fuels and transition to alternative energy sources in a realistic timeframe that avoids negatively contributing to economic conditions particularly damaging to public employee retirement funds and to overall net employment earnings of the state's workforce.

5 SB 252

(2) The board shall submit the report to the Legislature, in compliance with Section 9795, and to the Governor, and shall post the report on the board's internet website.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

- (f) Nothing in this section shall require a board to take action as described in this section unless the board determines in good faith that the action described in this section is consistent with the fiduciary responsibilities of the board described in Section 17 of Article XVI of the California Constitution.
- SEC. 2. Section 16642 of the Government Code, as amended by Section 3 of Chapter 459 of the Statutes of 2019, is amended to read:
- 12 16642. (a) Present, future, and former board members of the 13 Public Employees' Retirement System or the State Teachers' Retirement System, jointly and individually, state officers and 14 15 employees, research firms described in subdivision (d) of Section 16 7513.6, and investment managers under contract with the Public 17 Employees' Retirement System or the State Teachers' Retirement 18 System shall be indemnified from the General Fund and held 19 harmless by the State of California from all claims, demands, suits, 20 actions, damages, judgments, costs, charges, and expenses, 21 including court costs and attorney's fees, and against all liability, 22 losses, and damages of any nature whatsoever that these present, 23 future, or former board members, officers, employees, research 24 firms as described in subdivision (d) of Section 7513.6, or contract 25 investment managers shall or may at any time sustain by reason 26 of any decision to restrict, reduce, or eliminate investments 27 pursuant to Sections 7513.6, 7513.7, 7513.74, and 7513.75. 28 7513.75, and 7513.76.
- 29 (b) This section shall remain in effect only until Section 7513.74 30 is repealed, and as of that date is repealed.
- SEC. 3. Section 16642 of the Government Code, as added by Section 4 of Chapter 459 of the Statutes of 2019, is amended to read:
- 16642. (a) Present, future, and former board members of the Public Employees' Retirement System or the State Teachers' Retirement System, jointly and individually, state officers and employees, research firms described in subdivision (d) of Section 7513.6, and investment managers under contract with the Public Employees' Retirement System or the State Teachers' Retirement System shall be indemnified from the General Fund and held

 $SB 252 \qquad \qquad -6-$

1 harmless by the State of California from all claims, demands, suits,

- 2 actions, damages, judgments, costs, charges, and expenses,
- 3 including court costs and attorney's fees, and against all liability,
- 4 losses, and damages of any nature whatsoever that these present,
- 5 future, or former board members, officers, employees, research
- 6 firms as described in subdivision (d) of Section 7513.6, or contract
- 7 investment managers shall or may at any time sustain by reason
- 8 of any decision to restrict, reduce, or eliminate investments
- 9 pursuant to Sections 7513.6, 7513.7, and 7513.75. 7513.75, and
- 10 7513.76.
- 11 (b) This section shall become operative upon the repeal of
- 12 Section 7513.74.

O



SB 252 (Gonzalez) - Fossil Fuel Divestment Act

SUMMARY

Senate Bill (SB) 252 will prohibit the California Public Employees Retirement System (CalPERS) and the California State Teachers Retirement System (CalSTRS) from investing in fossil fuel companies, and provide they divest any current holdings in these companies by 2030, with an additional 5-year off-ramp should the funds encounter specified market conditions.

EXISTING LAW

SB 185 (De Leon, Chapter 605, Statutes of 2015) required CalPERS and CalSTRS to divest their investments in thermal coal companies, which has resulted in a positive \$598 million return to the CalPERS fund.

California Constitution Article 16, Section 17 – establishes that: "the Legislature may by statute continue to prohibit certain investments by a retirement board where it is in the public interest to do so, and provided that the prohibition satisfies the standards of fiduciary care and loyalty required of a retirement board."

BACKGROUND/PROBLEM

Californians, along with states and nations around the globe, are facing the real and immediate threats of climate change and its ever-growing impacts on our health, safety, environment, and our ability to pass on a livable planet to future generations.

California has been a world leader in taking steps to combat the causes of climate change, setting historic carbon reduction goals, and taking meaningful actions to help prevent environmental destruction and protect communities who bear the overwhelming brunt of carbon emissions.

Despite these forward-thinking actions, California's multibillion dollar retirement pension funds are actively investing billions of dollars in the very fossil fuel companies that are the primary cause of climate change.

CalPERS and CalSTRS, which invest the pension funds of state employees and teachers, have an investing power of \$469 billion and \$327 billion, respectively. Unfortunately, CalPERS estimates that they are currently investing \$7.4 billion of these dollars in the 200 largest fossil fuel companies, and CalSTRS is investing in 174 fossil fuel companies with a combined market value of approximately \$4.1 billion.

With the explosion of investment and development in carbon-free technologies, consumer pressure, and governmental regulation forcing a move away from fossil fuels, it has become clear that the fossil fuel industry may be a risky and myopic financial investment. In fact, data from the last four decades shows that in 1980, the fossil fuel industry claimed 29% of the S&P 500, whereas today, it only occupies 5.3%, the lowest level in more than 40 years.¹

An estimated 1,500 institutions with over \$39 trillion in assets have already taken action to end direct financial support of climate destruction by committing to some form of fossil fuel divestment, including the University of California, the California State University, the State and

 $^{^{1} \,} https://ieefa.org/resources/fossil-fuel-investments-looking-backwards-may-prove-costly-investors-todays-market$

City of New York, the State of Maine, the Vatican, and the province of Quebec.²

In October of 2021, Netherland's ABP, the fifth largest public employee pension fund in the world with \$600 billion in assets, announced it would divest its current \$17.4 billion of fossil fuels investments by the first quarter of 2023, citing corporate engagement as an ineffective strategy to change fossil fuel behavior. These investment numbers dwarf that of CalPERS and CalSTRS, and is following a divestment timeline of under two years.

Major investment management firms, BlackRock and Meketa, have independently concluded that funds can divest from fossil fuels without weakening investment returns.⁴ A further study has shown that if CalPERS and CalSTRS had divested from fossil fuels in 2010, they would have gained \$11.9 billion and \$5.5 billion in returns by 2019.⁵

In fact, CalPERS and CalSTRS have taken on divestments that have resulted in positive returns for the funds. CalPERS's active divestment from Thermal Coal has resulted in \$598 million in gains; divestment from Iran has resulted in \$256 million in gains; and divestment from firearms manufacturers has resulted in \$36 million in gains. Of CalPERS active divestments, only the divestment from tobacco companies has resulted in losses to the pension fund, and no one is arguing that CalPERS reinvest into such a dangerous product that runs afoul of the state's public interest.

The pension funds have already recognized the need to move investments out of dangerous carbon emitting companies. CalPERS and CalSTRS have committed to reach a goal of NetZero investments at some point over the next 27 years. And while CalSTRS has taken steps in the last year to invest some of its assets in low carbon indexes and establish a partial NetZero goal by 2030, it still retains the ability to invest directly into the largest fossil fuel companies, such as: Gazprom (Russia), Rosneft (Russia), LukOil (Russia), Aramco (Saudi Arabia), and the state-owned PetroChina.

Many of the teachers and state employees whose retirement futures are invested by CalPERS and CalSTRS have passed resolutions calling for the divestment of fossil fuels, including the California Faculty Association, the California Federation of Teachers, associations representing higher education faculty, academic senates at California State University and the University of California, and local chapters of the California Teachers Association from Los Angeles to Oakland.

SOLUTION

SB 252 seizes the momentum of the worldwide divestment movement and continues the bold and progressive actions that California must take to address climate change. SB 252 ends the contradictory and incongruous actions that position the state as a leader in the fight against climate change, while simultaneously investing billions directly in the fossil fuel companies that are causing climate change.

Specifically, SB 252 will prohibit CalPERS and CalSTRS from making any new investments in the top 200 fossil fuel companies, and provides an off-ramp of 7 years to divest any current investments; with an additional 5-year off-ramp should the funds encounter specified market conditions.

Additionally, SB 252 will require CalPERS and CalSTRS to annually report on their divestment progress beginning in 2025.

SUPPORT

California Faculty Association (Sponsor)
Fossil Free California (Sponsor)

CONTACT

Trevor Taylor Legislative Director (916) 651-4033 Trevor.Taylor@sen.ca.gov Senator Lena Gonzalez

² https://divestmentdatabase.org/

³ https://apnews.com/article/climate-business-united-nations-netherlands-greenpeace-45f4a39e838667d032d2483956f01c9b

⁴ https://ieefa.org/resources/major-investment-advisors-blackrock-and-meketa-provide-fiduciary-path-through-energy

⁵ https://drive.google.com/file/d/1k27W2oTzaqueEZrvit4RLfve6pvakqMI/view

Page 1 of 39



CONSENT CALENDAR MARCH 14, 2023

TO: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council

FROM: Councilmember Rashi Kesarwani (Author) and Councilmembers

Mark Humbert, Terry Taplin, and Susan Wengraf (Co-Sponsors)

SUBJECT: Budget Referral: Additional Street Maintenance Funding to

Improve Pavement Condition, Saving Tax Dollars and Our

Streets

RECOMMENDATION

Refer to the FY 2023-25 biennial budget process to further increase the street paving budget by \$4.7 million General Fund in FY 2024-25 for a total street paving budget of approximately \$20 million in FY 2024-25.

On July 26, 2022, the City Council unanimously passed a policy ensuring an adequate annual General Fund contribution for street maintenance that amounts to a total of \$15.3 million annually plus inflation—the amount needed to maintain (although not improve) the pavement condition.¹ This budget request for an additional \$4.7 million builds on the streets fiscal policy by seeking to increase the street paving budget further in FY 2024-25 to begin to improve the pavement condition.

We note that the City Council already approved a \$9 million increase to the street paving budget for FY 2023-24 for a total of \$16.3 million in FY 2023-24.

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.² Further, the

¹ Arreguín, Jesse, Kesarwani, Rashi, Taplin, Terry, and Wengraf, Susan, <u>Establishing Policy for Adequate Annual General Fund Contribution for Street Maintenance to Prevent Deterioration of Pavement Condition</u>, Special City Council Meeting July 26, 2022, Item #3 and Pavement Engineering Inc., City of Berkeley 2020/21 Pavement Management System Update, p. 8, Jan. 2021

² 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;*

defeat of the Measure L general obligation bond on the November 8, 2022 ballot means that the City currently lacks significant resources to fully address deferred street maintenance, requiring the City Council to add additional resources from the General Fund in order to make steady progress towards improving the average pavement condition.

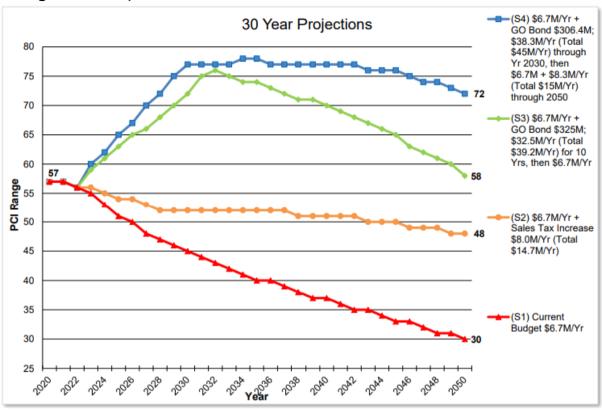
CURRENT SITUATION AND ITS EFFECTS

Without A General Obligation Bond, City's Streets Will Decline In the Long Run Even with Higher Maintenance Budget of \$15.3 Million Annually. The defeat of Measure L, which would have provided \$231 million to address deferred street maintenance, means that the City does not have a major funding source for addressing this liability. In Exhibit 1, a 30-year projection for various funding scenarios shows that the City's streets will continue to deteriorate in the absence of a large general obligation bond—even with a higher maintenance budget of \$15.3 million annually plus inflation. For the biennial FY 2022-24 budget, a total of \$14 million in new street paving funds was added—\$5 million added (for a total of \$12.3 million) in FY 2022-23 and \$9 million added (for a total of \$16.3 million) in FY 2023-24. Further, the City Council passed a streets fiscal policy in July 2022 committing \$15.3 million plus inflation to street paving annually.³ However, even if these higher funding levels are maintained, our pavement condition will continue to deteriorate due to the inability to address the significant backlog of deferred maintenance, mirroring the orange scenario (S2) in Exhibit 1 shown below.

and Seek Direction on November 2022 Revenue Measure(s) Presentation slide 4, City Council Worksession Item 1, Jan. 20, 2022

³ Arreguín, Jesse, Kesarwani, Rashi, Taplin, Terry, and Wengraf, Susan, <u>Establishing Policy for Adequate Annual General Fund Contribution for Street Maintenance to Prevent Deterioration of Pavement Condition</u>, Special City Council Meeting July 26, 2022, Item #3

Exhibit 1: Without A General Obligation Bond, City's Streets Will Decline In the Long Run Even with Higher Maintenance Budget of \$15.3 Million Annually (S2 Orange Scenario)



Source: Pavement Engineering Inc., City of Berkeley 2020/21 Pavement Management System Update, https://berkeleyca.gov/sites/default/files/2022-02/Pavement-Management-Update-2020.pdf, p. 19, Jan. 2021

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. The general condition of streets is measured by PCI, a numerical rating from 0 to 100, as shown in Exhibit 2. 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, public transit riders, 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

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

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

4

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. During the heavy winter storms, in which Berkeley received 20 inches of rain in December 2022 and January 2023, many streets that developed the most potholes had poor quality pavement to start.⁶ In Attachment 1, we include a list of all City streets and their respective PCI rating in 2020, provided by the Public Works Department.

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

⁶ Markovich, Ally, *January was Berkeley's worst month for potholes on record*, https://www.berkeleyside.org/2023/02/19/january-was-berkeleys-worst-month-for-potholes-on-record, Feb. 19, 2023.

Exhibit 2: 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. Photo: PCI 74, Collector	Pavements at the low end of this range have significant levels of distress and may require a combination of rehabilitation and preventive maintenance to keep them from deteriorating rapidly. Photo: PCI 63, Collector			
At Risk (59-50)	Poor (49-25)	Failed (24-0)			
Pavements are deteriorated and re-	Developments have extensive amounts				
quire immediate attention including rehabilitative work. Ride quality is significantly inferior to better pavement categories.	Pavements have extensive amounts of distress and require major rehabilitation 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			
quire immediate attention including rehabilitative work. Ride quality is significantly inferior to better pave-	of distress and require major rehabili- tation or reconstruction. Pavements in this category affect the speed and	are extremely rough and difficult to drive.			

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

Historically, Berkeley Has Inadequately Funded Street Paving. 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 to as much as \$11.3

million in FY 2015-16, as shown in Exhibit 3.⁷ 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 remained flat at just \$1.9 million from FY 2013-14 through FY 2019-20, shown as Capital Improvement Fund in Exhibit 3.

Exhibit 3: General Fund Contribution to Street Maintenance Remained Flat at \$1.9 Million From FY 2013-14 through FY 2019-20 (Dollars in Millions)

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
Successor Agency - WBIP			\$0.1					\$0.1
Recurring Funding	\$3.5	\$4.0	\$5.2	\$5.2	\$4.3	\$4.9	\$7.0	\$34.1
State Transportation Tax Fund	\$0.8	\$0.8	\$0.8	\$0.8	\$0.5	\$0.5	\$0.5	\$4.7
State Transportation Tax Fund - SB1							\$1.5	\$1.5
Measure B	\$0.7	\$0.7	\$0.7	\$0.7	\$0.7	\$0.7	\$0.7	\$5.0
Measure BB			\$1.6	\$1.6	\$1.1	\$1.6	\$2.2	\$8.1
Measure F	\$0.1	\$0.6	\$0.2	\$0.2		\$0.2	\$0.2	\$1.3
Capital Improvement Fund ¹	\$1.9	\$1.9	\$1.9	\$1.9	\$1.9	\$1.9	\$1.9	\$13.5
Total	\$6.0	\$10.0	\$11.3	\$11.2	\$8.7	\$4.9	\$9.8	\$61.9

¹Capital Improvement Fund is from the City's General Fund.

Source: Berkeley City Auditor

The City Council has made progress in adding resources to the City's street paving budget, particularly with the July 2022 streets fiscal policy that commits \$15.3 million plus inflation annually. Significantly, even if this level of funding is maintained through 2025, the PCI will not increase, as shown in Exhibit 4 (see S3 Yellow Line).

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

⁷ Berkeley City Auditor, <u>Rocky Road: Berkeley Streets at Risk and Significantly Underfunded</u>, p. 6, Nov. 19, 2020.

(S1) Needs 5 Year Projections Budget 95 \$251M Year 1 Avg. \$3.6M/Yr 2-5 90 (S2) Increase 85 PCI by 5 **84** Avg. \$24.0M/Yr 80 75 (S3) Maintain PCI Range PCI Avg. \$15.1M/Yr 70 65 **62** (S4) Current 60 Budget Avg. \$6.7M/Yr **9** 57 55 **5**1 50 (S5) Zero Budget **•** 47

Exhibit 4: Even If Streets Are Funded at \$15.3 Million Annually, the Pavement Condition Will Not Improve By 2025 (S3 Yellow Line)

Source: Pavement Engineering Inc., City of Berkeley 2020/21 Pavement Management System Update, https://berkeleyca.gov/sites/default/files/2022-02/Pavement-Management-Update-2020.pdf, p. 9, Jan. 2021

Year

2023

2024

2025

2022

45

2020

2021

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 5.8 In the case of arterial streets that are receiving significantly less attention under the current street paving plan, 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.9

⁸ 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

⁹ Garland, Liam, <u>Street Maintenance and Rehabilitation Policy and Five-Year Paving Plan</u> pgs. 9-11, City Council Meeting Jan. 25, 2022, Item Aa

Exhibit 5: Conducting Street Paving and Repair Later in a Street's Life Cycle is Eight Times More Expensive



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

Inadequate Street Paving Budget Has Led to an Estimated \$286 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 \$286 million. This amount is larger than the City's entire revised General Fund budget for FY 2021-22 of \$269 million. 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. Over the past 12 years, that amount has grown by more than five times to a \$286 million unfunded liability in 2023 and will continue to grow precipitously in the future, even with a \$15 million contribution annually:

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

¹⁰ Pavement Engineering Inc., City of Berkeley 2020/21 Pavement Management System Update, https://berkeleyca.gov/sites/default/files/2022-02/Pavement-Management-Update-2020.pdf, p. 14, Jan. 2021. We note that the estimate of \$286 million in deferred street maintenance only accounts for paving, not other "Complete Streets" infrastructure.

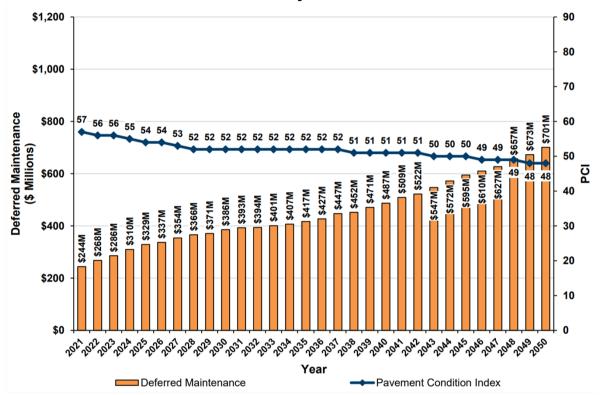
¹¹ City Manager, *Amendment: FY 2022 Annual Appropriations Ordinance*, City Council Meeting Dec. 14, 2021, Item 45, Revised Material (Supp 3), https://berkeleyca.gov/sites/default/files/documents/2021-12-

^{14%20}Item%2045%20Amendment%20%20FY%202022%20Annual%20Appropriations%20Ordinance%20-%20Rev%20CMO.pdf

¹² Hogan, Anne-Marie, *Failing Streets: Time to Change Direction to Achieve Sustainability*, Nov. 15, 2011

- In five years in 2028, deferred street maintenance is estimated to total \$366 million.
- In 10 years in 2033, deferred street maintenance is estimated to total \$401 million.
- By 2050, deferred street maintenance is estimated to total \$701 million, as shown in Exhibit 6.

Exhibit 6: If \$15 Million Funding Level Continues, Deferred Street Maintenance Still Grows to More than \$700 Million by 2050



Source: Pavement Engineering Inc., City of Berkeley 2020/21 Pavement Management System Update, https://berkeleyca.gov/sites/default/files/2022-02/Pavement-Management-Update-2020.pdf, p. 14, 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. 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

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

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

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.

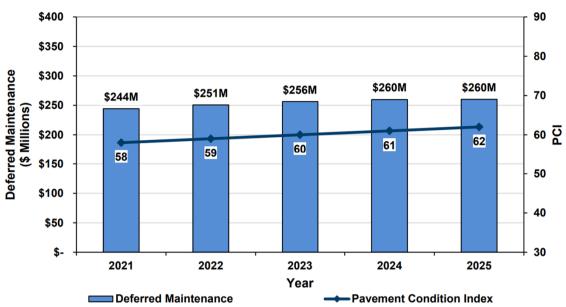
FISCAL IMPACT

City Would Need to Budget \$24 Million Annually to Improve Pavement

Condition. The City needs to continue to address the shortfall of street maintenance funds. 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, as shown in Exhibit 7.¹⁴ At this funding level, the backlog of deferred street maintenance still grows—from \$244 million in 2021 to \$260 million in 2025—albeit at a slower rate of 7 percent (when compared to budgeting \$15.1 million annually for street paving). This budget referral recognizes that there are numerous competing priorities for General Fund resources, including the Measure T1 infrastructure funding shortfall, allocation to the Section 115 Trust for unfunded pension liabilities, among other priorities. We request an augmentation of \$4.7 million General Fund to reach a total street paving budget of approximately \$20 million in FY 2024-25 so that the City moves beyond the minimum amount to simply maintain the existing PCI of roughly 57.

¹⁴ Pavement Engineering Inc., City of Berkeley 2020/21 Pavement Management System Update, https://berkeleyca.gov/sites/default/files/2022-02/Pavement-Management-Update-2020.pdf, p. 11, Jan. 2021

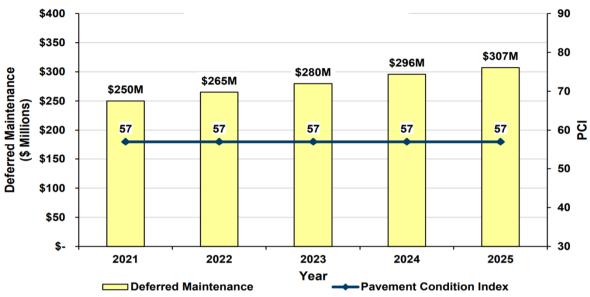
Exhibit 7: \$24 Million Annually Leads to a 5-Point Increase in Pavement Condition Index and Slower Rate of Deferred Maintenance Growth



Source: Pavement Engineering Inc., City of Berkeley 2020/21 Pavement Management System Update, https://berkeleyca.gov/sites/default/files/2022-02/Pavement-Management-Update-2020.pdf, p. 11, Jan. 2021

\$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 8. 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.

Exhibit 8: \$15.1 Million Annually Maintains Pavement Condition, But Leads to Faster Deferred Maintenance Growth



Source: Pavement Engineering Inc., City of Berkeley 2020/21 Pavement Management System Update, https://berkeleyca.gov/sites/default/files/2022-02/Pavement-Management-Update-2020.pdf, p. 11, Jan. 2021

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.¹⁵

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

CONTACT

Councilmember Rashi Kesarwani, District 1

(510) 981-7110

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

¹⁵ See City of Berkeley 2018-2019 Strategic Plan presented to Berkeley City Council on January 16, 2018.

Attachment:

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

Road Name	Section ID	Beg Location	End Location	Lanes	Length	Width	Funct. Class	112(3)
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	age	7 % 5

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 F	age	7 <i>5</i> 8

Road Name	Section ID	Beg Location	End Location	Lanes	Length	Width	Funct. Class	PCI
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 KING .I	ALCATRAZ AVE	2	945	36	Α	69
AJAX PL	080	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 F	age	764

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		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	043	3RD ST (RR TRACKS)	6TH ST	2	1000	36	R	78
BANCROFT WAY	072	TELEGRAPH AVE	DANA ST	2	1200	48	C	90
BANCROFT WAY	072	DANA ST	FULTON ST	2	1305	48	С	90
BANCROFT WAY	086	PROSPECT ST	PANORAMIC WAY	2	135	30	R	90
BATAAN AVE	030	7TH ST	8TH ST	2	330	22	R	16
BATEMAN ST	030	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 VIEW DI	010	ASHYBY AVE OVERPASS	POTTER ST	2	560	26	A	95
BAY VIEW PL	070	SCENIC AVE	EUCLID AVE CLAREMONT BLVD/ GARBER	2	800	30	R	74
BELROSE AVE	060	DERBY ST	ST	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 F	age	77 8

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 F	Page	785

Road Name	Section ID	Beg Location	End Location	Lanes	Length	Width	Funct. Class	12(:1
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 F	age	79 ₀

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 F	age 8	8 Q 4

Road Name	Section ID	Beg Location	End Location	Lanes	Length	Width	Funct. Class	
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 F	age	856

Road Name	Section ID	Beg Location	End Location	Lanes	Length	Width	Funct. Class	PCI
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 &	2	1205	36	Α	95
DERBY ST	042	SAN PABLO AVE	TANGLEWOOD R 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	2	590	36 F	age	828

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	Α	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	Α	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		age	

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	A	83
FULTON ST	065	STUART ST	ASHBY AVE	2	1166	36	R	85
FULTON ST	050	BANCROFT WAY	DURANT AVE	2	330	54	A	90
FULTON ST	050	DURANT AVE	DWIGHT WAY	2	990	36	A	90
GARBER ST	085	WEST END	OAK KNOLL TERRACE	2	550		Page	

Road Name	Section ID	Beg Location	End Location	Lanes	Length	Width	Funct. Class	PCI
GARBER ST	080	COLLEGE AVE	EAST END	2	1010	36	R	33
GARBER ST	088	BELROSE AVE	(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	CURNER BETWEEN SUMMER/ARC	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	020	3RD ST (WEST END)	SAN PABLO AVE	2	2568	36	R	70
GREENWOOD TERRACE	030	ROSE ST	BUENA VISTA WAY	2	850	17	R	21
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	С	88
GRIZZLY PEAK BLVD	032	ARCADE AVE	(EXTENTION OF EUNICE) HILL	2	785	32	С	94
HALCYON CT	070	WEBSTER ST	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	070	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 F	age	858

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
TERRACE HAWTHORNE	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	C	25
HEARST AVE	030	ACTON ST	SACRAMENTO ST	2	676	36	R	26
HEARST AVE	043	SAN PABLO AVE	ACTON ST	2	2350	36	R	29
								33
HEARST AVE	020	EAST FRONTAGE RD (STATE P/L)		2	1515	48	C	-
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	С	68
HEARST AVE	054	CALIFORNIA ST	MC GEE AVE	2	660	36	C	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	Α	95
HEARST AVE (WB)	073	EUCLID AVE	ARCH ST	2	1160	23	Α	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	Α	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	042	RIDGE RD	HEARST AVE	2	345	36	R	97
HILGARD AVE	070	ARCH ST	SCENIC AVE	2	440	36	R	61
HILGARD AVE	072	SCENIC AVE	EUCLID AVE	2	595		age	

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		age	

Road Name	Section ID	Beg Location	End Location	Lanes	Length	Width	Funct. Class	1071
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	072	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	040	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	048	RIDGE RD	HEARST AVE	2	350		age	

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	C	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	A	86
MARIN AVE	060	THE ALAMEDA	THE CIRCLE	2	1150	60	A	87
MARINA BLVD	010	SPINNAKER WAY	UNIVERSITY AVE	2	2250	27	C	39
MARIPOSA AVE	020	LOS ANGELES AVE	AMADOR AVE	2	1070	36	R	84
MARTIN LUTHER KING		63RD ST	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	2	520	24	R	35
I MARTIN LUTHER KING		UNIVERSITY AVE	ALLSTON WAY	4	1000	60	A	41
.I MARTIN LUTHER KING		YOLO AVE	CEDAR ST	2	2610	40	A	54
I MARTIN LUTHER KING		DWIGHT WAY		4	3383			54
J MARTIN LUTHER KING	060	ALLSTON WAY	ASHBY AVE DWIGHT WAY	4		56	A	56
I MARTIN LUTHER KING	055 040	CEDAR ST	UNIVERSITY AVE	2	1980 2955	56 56	A	64
.I MARTIN LUTHER KING								
J MARTIN LUTHER KING	070	ASHBY AVE ADELINE ST	WOOLSEY ST & ADELINE ST SOUTH CITY LIMIT	2	985 335	65	A	67 71
.I MARYLAND AVE	078 060	VERMONT AVE	KENTUCKY AVE	3	635	72 26	A R	50
MASONIC AVE	030	NORTH CITY LIMIT	SANTA FE AVE	2	480	30	R	88
MATHEWS ST		DWIGHT WAY	PARKER ST		645			17
	060			2		36	R	
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	040	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 	Page ≀	>60

Road Name	Section ID	Beg Location	End Location	Lanes	Length	Width	Funct. Class	РС
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 F	age	9 <u>0</u> 2

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 F	age	

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	JIR 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	J.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	066	RUSSELL ST	ASHBY AVE	2	325	36	R	76
PIEDMONT AVE				2				82
PIEDMONT AVE	060	BANCROFT WAY	DWIGHT WAY PARKER ST		1392	46	С	
	060	DWIGHT WAY		2	622	36	R	93
PIEDMONT AVE PIEDMONT	062	PARKER ST	DERBY ST	2	708	36	R	
CRESCENT	060	DWIGHT WAY	WARRING ST	2	285	56	С	93
PINE AVE	070	ASHBY AVE	WEBSTER ST	2	660	26	R	29
PINE AVE	068	RUSSELL ST	ASHBY AVE	2	325	32	R	45
POE ST	040	BONAR ST	DEAD END (BONAR ST)	2	175	30	R	97
POPLAR ST	080	EUCLID AVE	HILLDALE AVE	2	575	20	R	23
POPLAR ST	070	CRAGMONT AVE	EUCLID AVE	2	545	20	R	26
POPPY LANE	070	HILLDALE AVE	KEELER AVE	2	980	22	R	43
PORTLAND AVE	050	WEST CITY LIMIT (NEILSON)	COLUSA AVE	2	1250	36	R	60
POSEN AVE	050	WEST CITY LIMIT (MONTEREY)	COLUSA AVE	2	683	49 	Page	428

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 F	age	997

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	A	60
SACRAMENTO ST	034	ROSE ST	CEDAR ST	4	845	66	Α	69
SACRAMENTO ST	050	UNIVERSITY AVE	DWIGHT WAY	4	3001	56	A	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	A	90
SACRAMENTO ST	040	VIRGINIA ST	UNIVERSITY AVE	2	1587	80	A	93
SACRAMENTO ST (NB)	062	OREGON ST	DWIGHT WAY	2	2310	33	A	87
SACRAMENTO ST (SB)	060	DWIGHT WAY	OREGON ST	2	2310	32	A	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	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	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	012	SAN RAMON AVE	THOUSAND OAKS BLVD	2	870	24	R	91
SANTA CLARA AVE	030	NORTH CITY LIMIT	GILMAN ST	2	587	30	R	97
SANTA FE AVE	030	GILMAN ST	CORNELL AVE & PAGE ST	2	1450	31	R	100
SANTA FE 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		age:	

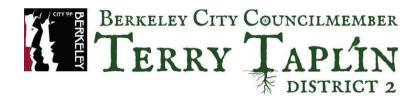
Road Name	Section ID	Beg Location	End Location	Lanes	Length	Width	Funct. Class	PCI
SCENIC AVE	030	BAYVIEW PL/ ROSE ST	VINE ST	2	1030	24	R	66
SCENIC AVE	035	VINE ST	CEDAR ST	2	645	36	R	82
SEAWALL DR	010	NORTH END	UNIVERSITY AVE	2	1350	28	R	22
SEAWALL DR	020	UNIVERSITY AVE	SOUTH END	2	1100	31	R	23
SENIOR 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	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	Α	35
SHATTUCK AVE	030	EUNICE ST	ROSE ST	2	1335	40	R	48
SHATTUCK AVE	050	ALLSTON WAY	DWIGHT WAY	4	1980	48	Α	49
SHATTUCK AVE	070	ASHBY AVE	CITY LIMIT (WOOLSEY ST)	2	1210	46	С	54
SHATTUCK AVE	060	DWIGHT WAY	WARD ST	4	1340	48	Α	57
SHATTUCK AVE	066	WARD ST	ASHBY AVE	2	1510	46	С	64
SHATTUCK AVE	025	LOS ANGELES AVE	EUNICE ST	2	1590	30	R	77
SHATTUCK AVE	020	MARIN AVE	LOS ANGELES AVE	2	950	24	R	80
SHATTUCK AVE	055	CENTER ST	ALLSTON WAY	4	340	69	Α	100
SHATTUCK AVE (SB)	057	UNIVERSITY AVE	CENTER ST	3	660	52	Α	100
SHATTUCK PL	030	HENRY ST & ROSE ST	SHATTUCK AVE	4	525	61	Α	24
SHORT ST	045	DELAWARE ST	HEARST ST	2	345	36	R	23
SHORT ST	040	LINCOLN AVE	VIRGINIA ST	2	360	30	R	87
SIERRA ST	020	MADERA ST	SONOMA AVE	2	940	30	R	58
SOJOURNER TRUTH	065	WARD ST	CUL DE SAC	2	440	30	R	67
CT 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	2	762	57	С	83
SOMERSET PL	060	SOUTHAMPTON AVE	DEAD END (JOHN HINKEL	2	425	22	R	84
SONOMA AVE	050	WEST CITY LIMIT (TULARE AVE)	JOSEPHINE ST	2	1975	36	R	80
SOUTH HOSPITAL	075	COLBY ST	REGENT ST	2	300	30	R	66
DRIV 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	C	37
SPRUCE ST	030	EUNICE ST	ROSE ST	2	1365	36	С	66
SPRUCE ST	045	VIRGINIA ST	HEARST AVE	2	1040		age	

Road Name	Section ID	Beg Location	End Location	Lanes	Length	Width	Funct. Class	PC
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	A	25
TELEGRAPH AVE	060	DWIGHT WAY	WARD ST	4	1725	68	A	26
TELEGRAPH AVE	050	DWIGHT WAY	BANCROFT WAY	2	1320	31	C	38
TELEGRAPH AVE	070	ASHBY AVE	CITY LIMIT (WOOLSEY ST)	4	1255	68	A	39
TEVLIN ST	070	WATKINS ST	END SOUTH OF GILMAN ST	2	425	25	R	3
								<u> </u>
TEVLIN ST	030	NORTH END	WATKINS ST	2	300	21	R	71
THE ALAMEDA	028	HOPKINS ST	YOLO AVE		210	66	A	71
THE ALAMEDA	015	CAPISTRANO AVE THOUSAND OAKS BLVD	TACOMA AVE CAPISTRANO AVE	2	245 1510	36	R Page	75

Road Name	Section ID	Beg Location	End Location	Lanes	Length	Width	Funct. Class	РС
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 AVE	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 THUUSAND UAKS	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	060	THE ALAMEDA	ARLINGTON AVE	2	1605	26	С	79
RLVD TOMLEE DR	045	JUANITA WAY	ACTON ST	2	330	25	R	19
TREMONT ST	070	EMERSON ST	CITY LIMIT (WOOLSEY ST)		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	030	MARINA BLVD	WEST FRONTAGE RD	2	1600	66	C	8
							-	<u> </u>
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	A	36
UNIVERSITY AVE	063	MILVIA ST	SHATTUCK AVE	4	630	63	A	37
UNIVERSITY AVE	025	3RD ST	5TH ST	4	400	115	A	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
OVER	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 (RUGBY)	MARYLAND AVE	2	770	23	R	97
VICENTE RD	075	(RUGBY) EAST CITY LIMIT NR GRAND VIEW	TUNNEL RD	2	1310	24 F	age	930

VICENTE RO 070 ALVARADO RO INCIDITA LIMIT INK SPRANU 2 550 24 R VINCENTE AVE 013 THOUSAND DAKS BLVD COLLUSA AVE 2 1165 24 R VINCENTE AVE 016 NORTH END (VINCENTE WALK) PERALTA AVE 2 1000 24 R VINCEST 063 MILVAS ST SHATTUCK AVE 2 670 36 R VINE ST 065 GRANT ST SHATTUCK AVE 2 665 36 R VINE ST 060 MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY MILVIA ST 2 665 36 R VINE ST 065 SHATTUCK AVE WALNUT ST 2 665 36 R VINE ST 067 WALNUT ST SPRUCE ST 2 665 36 R VINE ST 070 SPRUCE ST SCENIC AVE 2 653 36 R VINE ST 050 MC GEE AVE EDITH ST 2 650 36	Road Name	Section ID	Beg Location	End Location	Lanes	Length	Width	Funct. Class	PCI
VINCENTE AVE 013 THOUSAND DAKS BLVD COLUSA AVE 2 1165 24 R VINCENTE AVE 010 NORTH END (VINCENTE WALK) THOUSAND CAKS BLVD 2 1400 24 R VINCENTE AVE 016 COLUSA AVE PERALTA AVE 2 1400 24 R VINE ST 063 MLVIA ST SHATTUCK AVE 2 670 36 R VINE ST 060 MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY MILVIA ST 2 665 36 R VINE ST 062 EDITH ST GRANT ST 2 665 36 R VINE ST 067 WALNUT ST SPRUCE ST 2 665 36 R VINE ST 067 WALNUT ST SPRUCE ST 2 665 36 R VINE ST 060 SCENIC AVE WALNUT ST 2 655 36 R VINE ST 080 SCERIC AVE EDITH ST 2 1600 36 R	VICENTE RD	070	ALVARADO RD		2	550	24	R	45
VINCENTE AVE 016 COLUSA AVE PERALTA AVE 2 1000 24 R VINE ST 063 MILVIA ST SHATTUCK AVE 2 670 36 R VINE ST 055 GRANT ST MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY MILVIA ST 2 665 36 R VINE ST 050 MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY MILVIA ST 2 665 36 R VINE ST 052 EDITH ST GRANT ST 2 355 36 R VINE ST 067 WALNUT ST SERUCE ST 2 665 36 R VINE ST 050 MG GEE AVE EDITH ST 2 635 36 R VINE ST 050 MG GEE AVE EDITH ST 2 675 26 R VIRGINIA ST 050 SCENIC AVE HAWTHORNE TERRACE 2 1650 36 R VIRGINIA ST 050 SCENIC AVE EDITH ST 2 470 20	VINCENTE AVE	013	THOUSAND OAKS BLVD		2	1165	24	R	70
VINE ST 063 MILVIA ST SHATTUCK AVE 2 670 36 R VINE ST 055 GRANT ST MARTINI LUTHER KING JR WAY 2 665 36 R VINE ST 060 MARTINI LUTHER KING JR WAY MILVIA ST 2 665 36 R VINE ST 062 EDITH ST GRANT ST 2 335 36 R VINE ST 066 SHATTUCK AVE WALAUT ST 2 665 36 R VINE ST 070 SPRUCE ST SCENIC AVE 2 665 36 R VINE ST 070 MC GEE AVE EDITH ST 2 2 575 26 R VINE ST 080 SCENIC AVE EDITH ST 2 2 155 36 R VINE ST 090 NORTH DEAD END (CEDAR) VINGINIA ST 2 2 150 36 R VIRGINIA ST 030 2DIT ST STAT STANDARD AVE 2 15	VINCENTE AVE	010	NORTH END (VINCENTE WALK)	THOUSAND OAKS BLVD	2	1400	24	R	75
VINE ST 055 GRANT ST MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY MILVIA ST 2 665 36 R VINE ST 060 MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY MILVIA ST 2 665 36 R VINE ST 065 SHATTUCK AVE WALNUT ST 2 335 36 R VINE ST 067 WALNUT ST SPRUCE ST 2 665 36 R VINE ST 070 SPRUCE ST SCENIC AVE 2 665 36 R VINE ST 090 MC GEE AVE EDITH ST 2 655 36 R VINE ST 090 MC GEE AVE EDITH ST 2 655 36 R VIRGINIA ST 030 STH ST SAD ABBLO AVE 2 1600 36 R VIRGINIA ST 030 STH ST SAD ABBLO AVE 2 1600 34 R VIRGINIA ST 050 SACRAMENTO ST MC GEE AVE GRANT ST	VINCENTE AVE	016	COLUSA AVE	PERALTA AVE	2	1000	24	R	77
VINE ST 060 MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY MILVIA ST 2 665 36 R VINE ST 052 EDITH ST GRANT ST 2 335 36 R VINE ST 065 SHATTUCK AVE WALNUT ST 2 335 36 R VINE ST 066 SHATTUCK AVE WALNUT ST 2 335 36 R VINE ST 067 WALNUT ST SPRUCE ST 2 665 36 R VINE ST 070 SPRUCE ST SCENIC AVE 2 655 36 R VINE ST 050 MC GEE AVE EDITH ST 2 575 26 R VINE ST 050 MC GEE AVE EDITH ST 2 575 26 R VINE ST 050 MC GEE AVE EDITH ST 2 1575 26 R VINE ST 050 MC GEE AVE EDITH ST 2 1575 26 R VINE ST 050 MC GEE AVE EDITH ST 2 1575 26 R VINE ST 050 MC GEE AVE EDITH ST 2 1575 26 R VINE ST 050 MC GEE AVE EDITH ST 2 1575 26 R VINE ST 050 MC GEE AVE EDITH ST 2 1575 26 R VINE ST 050 MC GEE AVE HAWTHORNE TERRACE 2 1515 30 R VINE ST 050 MC GEE AVE HAWTHORNE TERRACE 2 1550 36 R VINE ST 050 ST ST ST ST 2 1525 36 R VINE ST 050 ST ST ST ST 2 1525 36 R VINE ST 050 ST ST ST ST ST 2 1525 36 R VINE ST 050 ST ST ST ST ST 2 1525 36 R VINE ST 050 SACRAMENTO ST MC GEE AVE 2 1000 34 R VINE ST 050 SACRAMENTO ST MC GEE AVE 2 1000 34 R VINE ST 050 SACRAMENTO ST MC GEE AVE 2 1000 34 R VINE ST 050 SACRAMENTO ST MC GEE AVE 2 1000 36 R VINE ST 050 SACRAMENTO ST MC GEE AVE 2 1000 36 R VINE ST 050 SACRAMENTO ST ACCH ST 2 1000 36 R VINE ST 050 SACRAMENTO ST ACCH ST 2 1000 36 R VINE ST 050 SACRAMENTO ST ACCH ST 2 1000 36 R VINE ST 050 SACRAMENTO ST SACRAMENTO ST 2 1000 36 R VINE ST 050 SACRAMENTO ST SACRAMENTO ST 2 1000 36 R VINE ST 050 SACRAMENTO ST 2 1000 36 R VINE ST 050 SACRAMENTO ST 2 1000 36 R VINE ST 050 SACRAMENTO ST 2 1000 36 R VINE ST 050 SACRAMENTO ST 2 1000 36 R VINE ST 050 SACRAMENTO ST 2 1000 36 R VINE ST 050 SACRAMENTO ST 2 1000 36 R VINE ST 050 SACRAMENTO ST 2 1000 36 R VINE ST 050 SACRAMENTO ST 2 1000 36 R VINE ST 050 SACRAMENTO ST 2 1000 36 R VINE ST 050 SACRAMENTO ST 2 1000 36 R VINE ST 050 SACRAMENTO ST 2 1000 36 R VINE ST 050 SACRAMENTO ST 2 1000 36 R VINE ST 050 SACRAMENTO ST 2 1000 36 R VINE ST 050 SACRAMENTO ST 2 1000 36 R VINE ST 050 SACRAMENTO ST 2 1000 36 R VINE ST 050 SACRAMENTO ST 2 1000 36 R VINE ST 050 SACRAMENTO ST 2 1000 36 R VINE ST 050 SACRAMENTO ST 2	VINE ST	063	MILVIA ST	SHATTUCK AVE	2	670	36	R	25
VINE ST 052 EDITH ST GRANT ST 2 335 36 R VINE ST 065 SHATTUCK AVE WALNUT ST 2 335 36 R VINE ST 067 WALNUT ST SPRUCE ST 2 665 36 R VINE ST 070 SPRUCE ST SCENIC AVE 2 6635 36 R VINE ST 050 MC GEE AVE EDITH ST 2 2 675 26 R VINE ST 080 SCENIC AVE EDITH ST 2 1650 36 R VIRGINIA ST 030 ORTH DEAD END (CEDAR) VIRGINIA ST 2 1650 36 R VIRGINIA ST 030 2ND ST 6TH ST 2 1650 36 R VIRGINIA ST 055 SACRAMENTO ST MG GEE AVE 2 1100 36 R VIRGINIA ST 055 MC GEE AVE GRANT ST 2 1600 36 R	VINE ST	055	GRANT ST	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	2	665	36	R	29
VINE ST 065 SHATTUCK AVE WALNUT ST 2 335 36 R VINE ST 067 WALNUT ST SPRUCE ST 2 665 36 R VINE ST 070 SPRUCE ST SCENIC AVE 2 635 36 R VINE ST 050 MC GEE AVE EDITH ST 2 575 26 R VINGINIA ST 080 SCENIC AVE HAWTHORNE TERRACE 2 315 30 R VIRGINIA ST 080 SCENIC AVE HAWTHORNE TERRACE 2 470 20 R VIRGINIA ST 030 2ND ST 6TH ST 2 470 20 R VIRGINIA ST 030 2ND ST 6TH ST 2 1600 34 R VIRGINIA ST 055 SACRAMENTO ST MC GEE AVE 2 1200 34 R VIRGINIA ST 060 SASHATTUCK AVE SPRUCE ST 2 1605 36 R	VINE ST	060	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	MILVIA ST	2	665	36	R	32
VINE ST 067 WALNUT ST SPRUCE ST 2 665 36 R VINE ST 070 SPRUCE ST SCENIC AVE 2 635 36 R VINE ST 050 MC GEE AVE EDITH ST 2 575 26 R VIRGINIA ST 080 SCENIC AVE HAWTHORNE TERRACE 2 315 30 R VIRGINIA ST 080 NORTH DEAD END (CEDAR) VIRGINIA ST 2 470 20 R VIRGINIA ST 030 2D ST 6TH ST 2 1650 36 R VIRGINIA ST 050 SACRAMENTO ST MC GEE AVE 2 1000 34 R VIRGINIA ST 055 MC GEE AVE GRANT ST 2 665 36 C VIRGINIA ST 064 SHATTUCK AVE SPRUCE ST 2 1000 36 R VIRGINIA ST 070 SPRUCE ST ARCH ST 2 1650 36 R	VINE ST	052	EDITH ST	GRANT ST	2	335	36	R	33
VINE ST 070 SPRUCE ST SCENIC AVE 2 635 36 R VINE ST 050 MC GEE AVE EDITH ST 2 575 26 R VINE ST 080 SCENIC AVE EDITH ST 2 575 26 R VIRGINIA GARDENS 040 NORTH DEAD END (CEDAR) VIRGINIA ST 2 1470 20 R VIRGINIA ST 030 6TH ST SAN PABLO AVE 2 1650 36 R VIRGINIA ST 030 2ND ST 6TH ST 2 1650 36 R VIRGINIA ST 050 SACRAMENTO ST MC GEE AVE 2 1000 34 R VIRGINIA ST 055 MC GEE AVE GRANT ST 2 665 36 C VIRGINIA ST 070 SPRUCE ST ARCH ST 2 1450 36 R VIRGINIA ST 072 ARCH ST EUCLID AVE 2 1000 36 R	VINE ST	065	SHATTUCK AVE	WALNUT ST	2	335	36	R	49
VINE ST 050 MC GEE AVE EDITH ST 2 575 26 R VINE ST 080 SCENIC AVE HAWTHORNE TERRACE 2 315 30 R VIRGINIA GARDENS 040 NORTH DEAD END (CEDAR) VIRGINIA ST 2 470 20 R VIRGINIA ST 030 STH ST SAN PABLO AVE 2 1650 36 R VIRGINIA ST 030 2ND ST 6TH ST 2 1470 20 R VIRGINIA ST 076 EUCLID AVE LA LOMA AVE 2 1000 34 R VIRGINIA ST 055 MC GEE AVE LA LOMA AVE 2 1000 34 R VIRGINIA ST 055 MC GEE AVE GRANT ST 2 450 36 R VIRGINIA ST 072 ARCH ST EUCLID AVE 2 1000 36 R VIRGINIA ST 072 ARCH ST EUCLID AVE 2 1060 36 R <td>VINE ST</td> <td>067</td> <td>WALNUT ST</td> <td>SPRUCE ST</td> <td>2</td> <td>665</td> <td>36</td> <td>R</td> <td>63</td>	VINE ST	067	WALNUT ST	SPRUCE ST	2	665	36	R	63
VINE ST 080 SCENIC AVE HAWTHORNE TERRACE 2 315 30 R VIRGINIA GARDENS 040 NORTH DEAD END (CEDAR) VIRGINIA ST 2 470 20 R VIRGINIA ST 030 6TH ST SAN PABLO AVE 2 1650 36 R VIRGINIA ST 030 STH ST SAN PABLO AVE 2 1650 36 R VIRGINIA ST 076 EUCLID AVE LA LOMA AVE 2 1000 34 R VIRGINIA ST 050 SACRAMENTO ST MC GEE AVE 2 11000 36 C VIRGINIA ST 055 MC GEE AVE GRANT ST 2 665 36 C VIRGINIA ST 070 SPRUCE ST ARCH ST 2 450 36 R VIRGINIA ST 072 ARCH ST EUCLID AVE 2 1060 36 R VIRGINIA ST 060 MARTINI LUTHER KING JR WAY MILVIA ST 2 660 36 <td>VINE ST</td> <td>070</td> <td>SPRUCE ST</td> <td>SCENIC AVE</td> <td>2</td> <td>635</td> <td>36</td> <td>R</td> <td>68</td>	VINE ST	070	SPRUCE ST	SCENIC AVE	2	635	36	R	68
VIRGINIA GARDENS 040 NORTH DEAD END (CEDAR) VIRGINIA ST 2 470 20 R VIRGINIA ST 030 6TH ST SAN PABLO AVE 2 1650 36 R VIRGINIA ST 030 2ND ST 6TH ST 2 1325 36 R VIRGINIA ST 076 EUCLID AVE LA LOMA AVE 2 1000 34 R VIRGINIA ST 050 SACRAMENTO ST MC GEE AVE 2 1270 36 C VIRGINIA ST 055 MC GEE AVE GRANT ST 2 665 36 C VIRGINIA ST 064 SHATTUCK AVE SPRUCE ST 2 1000 36 R VIRGINIA ST 070 SPRUCE ST ARCH ST 2 450 36 R VIRGINIA ST 072 ARCH ST EUCLID AVE 2 450 36 R VIRGINIA ST 075 GRANT ST EUCLID AVE 2 680 36 R </td <td>VINE ST</td> <td>050</td> <td>MC GEE AVE</td> <td>EDITH ST</td> <td>2</td> <td>575</td> <td>26</td> <td>R</td> <td>91</td>	VINE ST	050	MC GEE AVE	EDITH ST	2	575	26	R	91
VIRGINIA ST 030 6TH ST SAN PABLO AVE 2 1650 36 R VIRGINIA ST 030 2ND ST 6TH ST 2 1325 36 R VIRGINIA ST 076 EUCLID AVE LA LOMA AVE 2 1000 34 R VIRGINIA ST 050 SACRAMENTO ST MC GEE AVE 2 1000 36 C VIRGINIA ST 055 MC GEE AVE GRANT ST 2 665 36 C VIRGINIA ST 064 SHATTUCK AVE SPRUCE ST 2 1000 36 R VIRGINIA ST 070 SPRUCE ST ARCH ST 2 450 36 R VIRGINIA ST 072 ARCH ST EUCLID AVE 2 1060 36 R VIRGINIA ST 070 MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY MILVIA ST 2 680 36 R VIRGINIA ST 047 ACTON ST SACRAMENTO ST 2 1060 36 R <	VINE ST	080	SCENIC AVE	HAWTHORNE TERRACE	2	315	30	R	95
VIRGINIA ST 030 6TH ST SAN PABLO AVE 2 1650 36 R VIRGINIA ST 030 2ND ST 6TH ST 2 1325 36 R VIRGINIA ST 076 EUCLID AVE LA LOMA AVE 2 1000 34 R VIRGINIA ST 050 SACRAMENTO ST MC GEE AVE 2 1270 36 C VIRGINIA ST 055 MC GEE AVE GRANT ST 2 65 36 C VIRGINIA ST 064 SHATTUCK AVE SPRUCE ST 2 1000 36 R VIRGINIA ST 070 SPRUCE ST ARCH ST 2 450 36 R VIRGINIA ST 072 ARCH ST EUCLID AVE 2 1060 36 R VIRGINIA ST 070 MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY MILVIA ST 2 680 36 R VIRGINIA ST 057 GRANT ST MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY 2 670 36 R<	VIRGINIA GARDENS	040		VIRGINIA ST	2	470	20	R	90
VIRGINIA ST 076 EUCLID AVE LA LOMA AVE 2 1000 34 R VIRGINIA ST 050 SACRAMENTO ST MC GEE AVE 2 1270 36 C VIRGINIA ST 055 MC GEE AVE GRANT ST 2 665 36 C VIRGINIA ST 064 SHATTUCK AVE SPRUCE ST 2 1000 36 R VIRGINIA ST 070 ARCH ST EUCLID AVE 2 450 36 R VIRGINIA ST 072 ARCH ST EUCLID AVE 2 1060 36 R VIRGINIA ST 072 ARCH ST EUCLID AVE 2 1060 36 R VIRGINIA ST 060 MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY 2 670 36 R VIRGINIA ST 067 GRANT ST MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY 2 670 36 R VIRGINIA ST 062 MILVIA ST SHATTUCK AVE 2 615 36 R	VIRGINIA ST	030	6TH ST	SAN PABLO AVE	2	1650	36	R	36
VIRGINIA ST 050 SACRAMENTO ST MC GEE AVE 2 1270 36 C VIRGINIA ST 055 MC GEE AVE GRANT ST 2 665 36 C VIRGINIA ST 064 SHATTUCK AVE SPRUCE ST 2 1000 36 R VIRGINIA ST 070 SPRUCE ST ARCH ST 2 450 36 R VIRGINIA ST 072 ARCH ST EUCLID AVE 2 1060 36 R VIRGINIA ST 060 MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY MILVIA ST 2 680 36 R VIRGINIA ST 047 ACTON ST SACRAMENTO ST 2 710 51 R VIRGINIA ST 057 GRANT ST MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY 2 670 36 C VIRGINIA ST 057 GRANT ST MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY 2 670 36 R VIRGINIA ST 040 SAD PABLO AVE ACTON ST 2 2500	VIRGINIA ST			6TH ST	2	1325	36	R	39
VIRGINIA ST 055 MC GEE AVE GRANT ST 2 665 36 C VIRGINIA ST 064 SHATTUCK AVE SPRUCE ST 2 1000 36 R VIRGINIA ST 070 SPRUCE ST ARCH ST 2 450 36 R VIRGINIA ST 072 ARCH ST EUCLID AVE 2 1660 36 R VIRGINIA ST 060 MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY MILVIA ST 2 680 36 R VIRGINIA ST 047 ACTON ST SACRAMENTO ST 2 710 51 R VIRGINIA ST 057 GRANT ST MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY 2 670 36 C VIRGINIA ST 062 MILVIA ST SHATTUCK AVE 2 615 36 R VIRGINIA ST 040 SAN PABLO AVE ACTON ST 2 2500 36 R VIRGINIA ST 078 LA LOMA AVE DEAD END (AT LA VEREDA) 2 220 17	VIRGINIA ST	076	EUCLID AVE	LA LOMA AVE	2	1000	34	R	47
VIRGINIA ST 055 MC GEE AVE GRANT ST 2 665 36 C VIRGINIA ST 064 SHATTUCK AVE SPRUCE ST 2 1000 36 R VIRGINIA ST 070 SPRUCE ST ARCH ST 2 450 36 R VIRGINIA ST 072 ARCH ST EUCLID AVE 2 1660 36 R VIRGINIA ST 060 MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY MILVIA ST 2 680 36 R VIRGINIA ST 057 GRANT ST MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY 2 670 36 C VIRGINIA ST 057 GRANT ST MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY 2 670 36 C VIRGINIA ST 062 MILVIA ST SHATTUCK AVE 2 615 36 R VIRGINIA ST 040 SAN PABLO AVE ACTON ST 2 2500 36 R VIRGINIA ST 078 LA LOMA AVE DEAD END (AT LA VEREDA) 2 220	VIRGINIA ST	050	SACRAMENTO ST	MC GEE AVE	2	1270	36	С	54
VIRGINIA ST 064 SHATTUCK AVE SPRUCE ST 2 1000 36 R VIRGINIA ST 070 SPRUCE ST ARCH ST 2 450 36 R VIRGINIA ST 072 ARCH ST EUCLID AVE 2 1060 36 R VIRGINIA ST 060 MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY MILVIA ST 2 680 36 R VIRGINIA ST 047 ACTON ST SACRAMENTO ST 2 710 51 R VIRGINIA ST 057 GRANT ST MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY 2 670 36 C VIRGINIA ST 062 MILVIA ST SHATTUCK AVE 2 615 36 R VIRGINIA ST 040 SAN PABLO AVE ACTON ST 2 2500 36 R VIRGINIA ST 078 LA LOMA AVE DEAD END (AT LA VEREDA) 2 220 17 R VIRGINIA ST 020 EAST FRONTAGE RD (STATE P/L) 200 ST 2 350 <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>66</td>									66
VIRGINIA ST 070 SPRUCE ST ARCH ST 2 450 36 R VIRGINIA ST 072 ARCH ST EUCLID AVE 2 1060 36 R VIRGINIA ST 060 MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY MILVIA ST 2 680 36 R VIRGINIA ST 047 ACTON ST SACRAMENTO ST 2 710 51 R VIRGINIA ST 057 GRANT ST MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY 2 670 36 C VIRGINIA ST 062 MILVIA ST SHATTUCK AVE 2 615 36 R VIRGINIA ST 040 SAN PABLO AVE ACTON ST 2 2500 36 R VIRGINIA ST 078 LA LOMA AVE DEAD END (AT LA VEREDA) 2 220 17 R VIRGINIA ST 020 EAST FRONTAGE RD (STATE P/L) 20 ST 2 350 37 R VIRGINIA ST 020 EAST FRONTAGE RD (STATE P/L) 20 ST 2 <							36	_	67
VIRGINIA ST 072 ARCH ST EUCLID AVE 2 1060 36 R VIRGINIA ST 060 MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY MILVIA ST 2 680 36 R VIRGINIA ST 047 ACTON ST SACRAMENTO ST 2 710 51 R VIRGINIA ST 057 GRANT ST MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY 2 670 36 C VIRGINIA ST 062 MILVIA ST SHATTUCK AVE 2 615 36 R VIRGINIA ST 040 SAN PABLO AVE ACTON ST 2 2500 36 R VIRGINIA ST 078 LA LOMA AVE DEAD END (AT LA VEREDA) 2 220 17 R VIRGINIA ST 078 LA LOMA AVE DEAD END (AT LA VEREDA) 2 220 17 R VIRGINIA ST 078 LA LOMA AVE DEAD END (AT LA VEREDA) 2 220 17 R VIRGINIA ST 075 COLUSA AVE DEAD END (AT LA VEREDA) <									68
VIRGINIA ST 060 MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY MILVIA ST 2 680 36 R VIRGINIA ST 047 ACTON ST SACRAMENTO ST 2 710 51 R VIRGINIA ST 057 GRANT ST MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY 2 670 36 C VIRGINIA ST 062 MILVIA ST SHATTUCK AVE 2 615 36 R VIRGINIA ST 040 SAN PABLO AVE ACTON ST 2 2500 36 R VIRGINIA ST 040 SAN PABLO AVE ACTON ST 2 2500 36 R VIRGINIA ST 040 SAN PABLO AVE ACTON ST 2 2500 36 R VIRGINIA ST 040 SAN PABLO AVE ACTON ST 2 2500 36 R VIRGINIA ST 040 SAN PABLO AVE DEAD END (AT LA VEREDA) 2 200 17 R VIRGINIA ST 052 CEAST FRONTAGE RD (STATE PL) 20 350 <		-		_					68
VIRGINIA ST 047 ACTON ST SACRAMENTO ST 2 710 51 R VIRGINIA ST 057 GRANT ST MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY 2 670 36 C VIRGINIA ST 062 MILVIA ST SHATTUCK AVE 2 615 36 R VIRGINIA ST 040 SAN PABLO AVE ACTON ST 2 2500 36 R VIRGINIA ST 078 LA LOMA AVE DEAD END (AT LA VEREDA) 2 220 17 R VIRGINIA ST 020 EAST FRONTAGE RD (STATE P/L) 2ND ST 2 350 37 R VIRGINIA ST 020 EAST FRONTAGE RD (STATE P/L) 2ND ST 2 350 37 R VIRGINIA ST 020 EAST FRONTAGE RD (STATE P/L) 2ND ST 2 350 37 R VIRGINIA ST 020 EAST FRONTAGE RD (STATE P/L) 2ND ST 2 350 37 R VIRGINIA ST 053 NEILSMORTH ST COLUSA AVE	_								71
VIRGINIA ST 057 GRANT ST MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY 2 670 36 C VIRGINIA ST 062 MILVIA ST SHATTUCK AVE 2 615 36 R VIRGINIA ST 040 SAN PABLO AVE ACTON ST 2 2500 36 R VIRGINIA ST 078 LA LOMA AVE DEAD END (AT LA VEREDA) 2 220 17 R VIRGINIA ST 020 EAST FRONTAGE RD (STATE P/L) 2ND ST 2 350 37 R VIRGINIA ST 020 EAST FRONTAGE RD (STATE P/L) 2ND ST 2 350 37 R VIRGINIA ST 020 EAST FRONTAGE RD (STATE P/L) 2ND ST 2 350 37 R VIRGINIA ST 020 EAST FRONTAGE RD (STATE P/L) 2ND ST 2 350 37 R VIRGINIA ST 020 EAST FRONTAGE RD (STATE P/L) 2ND ST 2 350 37 R VISALIA AVE 053 COLUSA ST VINCENTE P		+							76
VIRGINIA ST 062 MILVIA ST SHATTUCK AVE 2 615 36 R VIRGINIA ST 040 SAN PABLO AVE ACTON ST 2 2500 36 R VIRGINIA ST 078 LA LOMA AVE DEAD END (AT LA VEREDA) 2 220 17 R VIRGINIA ST 020 EAST FRONTAGE RD (STATE P/L) 2ND ST 2 350 37 R VIRGINIA ST 020 EAST FRONTAGE RD (STATE P/L) 2ND ST 2 350 37 R VIRGINIA ST 020 EAST FRONTAGE RD (STATE P/L) 2ND ST 2 350 37 R VIRGINIA ST 020 EAST FRONTAGE RD (STATE P/L) 2ND ST 2 350 37 R VIRGINIA ST 020 EAST FRONTAGE RD (STATE P/L) 2ND ST 2 350 37 R VISALIA ST 055 COLUSA AVE VINCENTS 2 325 24 R VISALIA ST 050 SACBS VINCENTS VINCE									83
VIRGINIA ST 040 SAN PABLO AVE ACTON ST 2 2500 36 R VIRGINIA ST 078 LA LOMA AVE DEAD END (AT LA VEREDA) 2 220 17 R VIRGINIA ST 020 EAST FRONTAGE RD (STATE P/L) 2ND ST 2 350 37 R VISALIA AVE 053 WEST CITY LIMIT COP W/O COLUSA AVE 2 325 24 R VISALIA AVE 055 COLUSA AVE VINCENTE AVE 2 325 24 R VISTAMONT AVE 110 NORTH END WOODMONT AVE 2 415 22 R VISTAMONT AVE 110 NORTH END WOODMONT AVE 2 415 22 R VISTAMONT AVE 110 WOODMONT AVE 2 415 22 R VISTAMONT AVE 010 WOODMONT AVE 2 415 22 R VISTAMONT AVE 010 WOODMONT AVE 2 415 22 R WALK		+		SHATTUCK AVE					83
VIRGINIA ST 078 LA LOMA AVE DEAD END (AT LA VEREDA) 2 220 17 R VIRGINIA ST 020 EAST FRONTAGE RD (STATE P/L) 2ND ST 2 350 37 R VISALIA AVE 053 WEST CITY LIMIT COP W/O NEIL SON COLUSA AVE 2 325 24 R VISALIA AVE 055 COLUSA AVE VINCENTE AVE 2 890 24 R VISTAMONT AVE 110 NORTH END WOODMONT AVE 2 415 22 R VISTAMONT AVE 010 WOODMONT AVE 1 1340 22 R VISTAMONT AVE 010 WOODMONT AVE 1 2 1340 22 R VISTAMONT AVE 010 WOODMONT AVE 1 2 1340 22 R VISTAMONT AVE 010 WOODMONT AVE 1 2 1340 22 R VISTAMONT AVE 010 WOODMONT AVE 1 2 1320 3 R									85
VIRGINIA ST 020 EAST FRONTAGE RD (STATE P/L) 2ND ST 2 350 37 R VISALIA AVE 053 WEST CITY LIMIT COP W/O NEILSON COLUSA AVE 2 325 24 R VISALIA AVE 055 COLUSA AVE VINCENTE AVE 2 890 24 R VISTAMONT AVE 110 NORTH END WOODMONT AVE 2 415 22 R VISTAMONT AVE 010 WOODMONT AVE WOODMONT AVE NIX SUNSET 2 1340 22 R VISTAMONT AVE 010 WOODMONT AVE WOODMONT AVE NIX SUNSET 2 1340 22 R VISTAMONT AVE 010 WOODMONT AVE WOODMONT AVE NIX SUNSET 2 1340 22 R VISTAMONT AVE 010 WOODMONT AVE WOODMONT AVE NIX SUNSET 2 1340 22 R WALKER ST 060 DERBY ST WARD ST 2 1340 22 R WALNUT ST 049 BERKELEY WAY UNI		-							95
VISALIA AVE 053 WEST CITY LIMIT COP W/O NEIL SON COLUSA AVE 2 325 24 R VISALIA AVE 055 COLUSA AVE VINCENTE AVE 2 890 24 R VISTAMONT AVE 110 NORTH END WOODMONT AVE 2 415 22 R VISTAMONT AVE 010 WOODMONT AVE 1 1340 22 R VISTAMONT AVE 010 WOODMONT AVE 2 415 22 R VISTAMONT AVE 010 WOODMONT AVE 1 2 1340 22 R VISTAMONT AVE 010 WOODMONT AVE 2 415 22 R VISTAMONT AVE 010 WOODMONT AVE 2 415 22 R VISTAMONT AVE 010 WOODMONT AVE 1 415 22 R VALLACE ST 060 DERBY ST WARD ST 2 1340 22 R WALNUT ST 049 BERKELEY WAY UNIVER				, ,					98
VISALIA AVE 055 COLUSA AVE VINCENTE AVE 2 890 24 R VISTAMONT AVE 110 NORTH END WOODMONT AVE 2 415 22 R VISTAMONT AVE 010 WOODMONT AVE WOODMONT AVE NR SUNSET 2 1340 22 R WALKER ST 060 DERBY ST WARD ST 2 330 18 R WALLACE ST 065 WARD ST RUSSELL ST 2 1220 35 R WALNUT ST 049 BERKELEY WAY UNIVERSITY AVE 2 315 36 R WALNUT ST 020 SHATTUCK AVE EUNICE ST 2 900 33 R WALNUT ST 030 EUNICE ST CEDAR ST 2 2645 36 R WARD ST 040 CEDAR ST HEARST AVE 2 1680 36 R WARD ST 046 ACTON ST SACRAMENTO ST 2 727 36 R			WEST CITY LIMIT COP W/O						27
VISTAMONT AVE 110 NORTH END WOODMONT AVE 2 415 22 R VISTAMONT AVE 010 WOODMONT AVE WOODMONT AVE NR SUNSET 2 1340 22 R WALKER ST 060 DERBY ST WARD ST 2 330 18 R WALLACE ST 065 WARD ST RUSSELL ST 2 1220 35 R WALNUT ST 049 BERKELEY WAY UNIVERSITY AVE 2 315 36 R WALNUT ST 020 SHATTUCK AVE EUNICE ST 2 900 33 R WALNUT ST 030 EUNICE ST CEDAR ST 2 2645 36 R WALNUT ST 040 CEDAR ST HEARST AVE 2 1680 36 R WARD ST 075 ELLSWORTH ST TELEGRAPH AVE 2 880 36 R WARD ST 070 FULTON ST SACRAMENTO ST 2 727 36 R									48
VISTAMONT AVE 010 WOODMONT AVE WOODMONT AVE NR SUNSET 2 1340 22 R WALKER ST 060 DERBY ST WARD ST 2 330 18 R WALLACE ST 065 WARD ST RUSSELL ST 2 1220 35 R WALNUT ST 049 BERKELEY WAY UNIVERSITY AVE 2 315 36 R WALNUT ST 020 SHATTUCK AVE EUNICE ST 2 900 33 R WALNUT ST 030 EUNICE ST CEDAR ST 2 2645 36 R WARD ST 040 CEDAR ST HEARST AVE 2 1680 36 R WARD ST 075 ELLSWORTH ST TELEGRAPH AVE 2 880 36 R WARD ST 046 ACTON ST SACRAMENTO ST 2 727 36 R WARD ST 050 SACRAMENTO ST MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY MILVIA ST 2 2437		+							14
WALKER ST 060 DERBY ST WARD ST 2 330 18 R WALLACE ST 065 WARD ST RUSSELL ST 2 1220 35 R WALNUT ST 049 BERKELEY WAY UNIVERSITY AVE 2 315 36 R WALNUT ST 020 SHATTUCK AVE EUNICE ST 2 900 33 R WALNUT ST 030 EUNICE ST CEDAR ST 2 2645 36 R WARD ST 040 CEDAR ST HEARST AVE 2 1680 36 R WARD ST 075 ELLSWORTH ST TELEGRAPH AVE 2 880 36 R WARD ST 046 ACTON ST SACRAMENTO ST 2 727 36 R WARD ST 050 SACRAMENTO ST MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY MILVIA ST 2 660 42 R WARD ST 060 MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY MILVIA ST 2 660 42		+		WOODMONT AVE NR SUNSET					42
WALLACE ST 065 WARD ST RUSSELL ST 2 1220 35 R WALNUT ST 049 BERKELEY WAY UNIVERSITY AVE 2 315 36 R WALNUT ST 020 SHATTUCK AVE EUNICE ST 2 900 33 R WALNUT ST 030 EUNICE ST CEDAR ST 2 2645 36 R WALNUT ST 040 CEDAR ST HEARST AVE 2 1680 36 R WARD ST 075 ELLSWORTH ST TELEGRAPH AVE 2 880 36 R WARD ST 046 ACTON ST SACRAMENTO ST 2 727 36 R WARD ST 070 FULTON ST ELLSWORTH ST 2 660 36 R WARD ST 050 SACRAMENTO ST MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY MILVIA ST 2 660 42 R		-							40
WALNUT ST 049 BERKELEY WAY UNIVERSITY AVE 2 315 36 R WALNUT ST 020 SHATTUCK AVE EUNICE ST 2 900 33 R WALNUT ST 030 EUNICE ST CEDAR ST 2 2645 36 R WARD ST 040 CEDAR ST HEARST AVE 2 1680 36 R WARD ST 075 ELLSWORTH ST TELEGRAPH AVE 2 880 36 R WARD ST 046 ACTON ST SACRAMENTO ST 2 727 36 R WARD ST 050 SACRAMENTO ST ELLSWORTH ST 2 660 36 R WARD ST 050 SACRAMENTO ST MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY MILVIA ST 2 660 42 R									18
WALNUT ST 020 SHATTUCK AVE EUNICE ST 2 900 33 R WALNUT ST 030 EUNICE ST CEDAR ST 2 2645 36 R WALNUT ST 040 CEDAR ST HEARST AVE 2 1680 36 R WARD ST 075 ELLSWORTH ST TELEGRAPH AVE 2 880 36 R WARD ST 046 ACTON ST SACRAMENTO ST 2 727 36 R WARD ST 070 FULTON ST ELLSWORTH ST 2 660 36 R WARD ST 050 SACRAMENTO ST MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY MILVIA ST 2 660 42 R WARD ST 060 MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY MILVIA ST 2 660 42 R		+				_			20
WALNUT ST 030 EUNICE ST CEDAR ST 2 2645 36 R WALNUT ST 040 CEDAR ST HEARST AVE 2 1680 36 R WARD ST 075 ELLSWORTH ST TELEGRAPH AVE 2 880 36 R WARD ST 046 ACTON ST SACRAMENTO ST 2 727 36 R WARD ST 070 FULTON ST ELLSWORTH ST 2 660 36 R WARD ST 050 SACRAMENTO ST MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY MILVIA ST 2 660 42 R WARD ST 060 MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY MILVIA ST 2 660 42 R									27
WALNUT ST 040 CEDAR ST HEARST AVE 2 1680 36 R WARD ST 075 ELLSWORTH ST TELEGRAPH AVE 2 880 36 R WARD ST 046 ACTON ST SACRAMENTO ST 2 727 36 R WARD ST 070 FULTON ST ELLSWORTH ST 2 660 36 R WARD ST 050 SACRAMENTO ST MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY MILVIA ST 2 660 42 R WARD ST 060 MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY MILVIA ST 2 660 42 R		+ -							44
WARD ST 075 ELLSWORTH ST TELEGRAPH AVE 2 880 36 R WARD ST 046 ACTON ST SACRAMENTO ST 2 727 36 R WARD ST 070 FULTON ST ELLSWORTH ST 2 660 36 R WARD ST 050 SACRAMENTO ST MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY 2 2437 36 R WARD ST 060 MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY MILVIA ST 2 660 42 R		+							54
WARD ST 046 ACTON ST SACRAMENTO ST 2 727 36 R WARD ST 070 FULTON ST ELLSWORTH ST 2 660 36 R WARD ST 050 SACRAMENTO ST MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY 2 2437 36 R WARD ST 060 MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY MILVIA ST 2 660 42 R		-							14
WARD ST 070 FULTON ST ELLSWORTH ST 2 660 36 R WARD ST 050 SACRAMENTO ST MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY 2 2437 36 R WARD ST 060 MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY MILVIA ST 2 660 42 R		-							18
WARD ST 050 SACRAMENTO ST MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY 2 2437 36 R WARD ST 060 MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY MILVIA ST 2 660 42 R									21
WARD ST 060 MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY MILVIA ST 2 660 42 R		-							25
		+							27
									30
WARD ST 063 MILVIA ST ADELINE ST 2 500 45 Page									

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	WIEDCAT CANYON & GRIZZLY	ROSEMONT AVE	2	1175	20	R	24
WOODMONT AVE	020	PEAK 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 -		
. JOENNIE NO	002		STATE LANGUEDO TIVE	_	1 370		Paģe (9 ⁹¹



CONSENT CALENDAR March 14, 2023

To: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council

From: Councilmember Taplin

Subject: Budget Referral: Vision 2050 Complete Streets Parcel Tax Community

Engagement and Program Plan

RECOMMENDATION

Refer \$400,000 to the June 2023 mid-year budget update to conduct community engagement, public information campaign, and program plan development for potential 2024 complete streets and climate-resilient infrastructure revenue measures.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

\$400,000 in General Fund impacts with an estimated \$100,000 in cost to conduct community outreach, and an additional \$300,000 to develop a final 2050 Program Plan.

CURRENT SITUATION AND ITS EFFECTS

Investing Berkeley's deferred maintenance needs with Complete Streets funding and long-range asset management planning is a Strategic Plan Priority Project, advancing our goals to: provide state-of-the-art, well-maintained infrastructure, amenities, and facilities; create a resilient, safe, connected, and prepared city; champion and demonstrate social and racial equity; and be a global leader in addressing climate change, advancing environmental justice, and protecting the environment.

In 2017, the City of Berkeley had the 15th worst pavement condition index (PCI) out of 101 jurisdictions in the Bay Area region. While baseline funding has marginally improved since then, deferred maintenance for infrastructure continues to outpace available resources, and costs continue to grow. In November 2020, the Berkeley City Auditor reported: "Berkeley streets have an asset replacement value of approximately \$777.6 million, and deferred maintenance needs of streets exceeded \$251 million in 2019... In addition to the continued deterioration of pavement condition, the current level of funding would also increase deferred maintenance costs to an estimated \$328 million by 2023. In 2018, a City contractor estimated the City would need \$17.3 million annually to maintain the current PCI or \$27.3 million annually to increase PCI by five points in five years."

¹ Wong, J., et al (2020). Rocky Road: Berkeley Streets at Risk and Significantly Underfunded. *Berkeley City Auditor*. Retrieved from https://berkeleyca.gov/sites/default/files/2022-01/Rocky-Road-Berkeley-Streets-at-Risk-and-Significantly-Underfunded.pdf

In July 2022, the City Council voted to increase the annual street paving budget from \$7.3 million to \$15.3 million. Under 2020 estimates, the funding gap for improving PCI by 5 points citywide in 5 years is still \$12 million annually. However, street paving costs can increase five-to-tenfold when conditions necessitate "full rehabilitation" beyond regular maintenance. Thus, paving costs will continue to increase sharply the longer they are deferred.

In November 2022, Berkeley voters approved Measure L by only 59.4%, short of the two-thirds supermajority required to approve the \$650 million bond measure. Measure L would have funded the following categories of capital projects:

- \$300 million for street safety improvements, including pedestrian crossings, bicycle facilities, and street paving;
- \$200 million for affordable housing;
- \$150 million for public parks, facilities, pools, utility undergrounding along fire evacuation routes, and climate resiliency.

In a January 2022 Work Session, the City Manager presented several revenue measure options to fund deferred infrastructure needs, including: "A parcel tax of \$12M annually (or \$250M if bonded against) to address street repair and traffic safety." In an online survey of 1,024 Berkeley residents concluding on January 12, 2022, a plurality of 28.5% of respondents ranked "Street Repair" as their top priority.

As deferred maintenance costs continue to increase, it is more urgent than ever to foster broad-based community trust in designing future revenue measures for infrastructure. Developing and finalizing a Program Plan will be essential for identifying and prioritizing projects while maintaining the flexibility to respond to changing conditions.

BACKGROUND

The City of Berkeley began developing the Vision 2050 Framework in 2018 to ensure that a 30-year long-term investment plan for sustainability and resilience in City infrastructure would reflect the community's collective vision across the lifespan of our public assets. Berkeley voters supported Vision 2050 with the passage of Measure R in the November 2018 election, which asked: *Shall the measure, advising the Mayor to engage citizens and experts in the development of Vision 2050, a 30-year plan to identify and guide implementation of climate-smart, technologically-advanced, integrated and efficient infrastructure to support a safe, vibrant and resilient future for Berkeley, be adopted?*

The Vision 2050 Framework lays out 5 strategies for a sustainable, "cradle-to-grave" planning process to maintain Berkeley's infrastructure. Additionally, three core principles have guided planning for the Draft Vision 2050 Program Plan:

- Support vibrant and safe communities. Infrastructure shall take equity into account and improve quality of life of all Berkeley residents, including having green open spaces, safe modes of mobility, and being prepared for fires and earthquakes.
- 2. Have efficient, inspired and well maintained infrastructure. Infrastructure shall be long lasting, use advanced technologies, and be maintained to provide efficient service.
- 3. Facilitate a green Berkeley and contribute to saving our planet. Infrastructure shall accelerate the transition to carbon neutrality and include electrification, develop natural streetscapes using green infrastructure, and prioritize human-powered and public transportation.

In 2022, Berkeley's total estimated infrastructure funding needs—including capital costs and ongoing maintenance costs for streets—totaled \$1.8 billion.

Four major outcomes have been identified as goals in the Draft Program Plan for Vision 2050:

- 1. Streets are safer, more sustainable, improved to a good condition, and maintained.
- 2. Infrastructure is resilient, protects the environment, and is adapted to climate change impacts.
- 3. Open space, parks, and recreation improve our quality of life.
- 4. Public facilities are safe and provide community placemaking.

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY AND CLIMATE IMPACTS

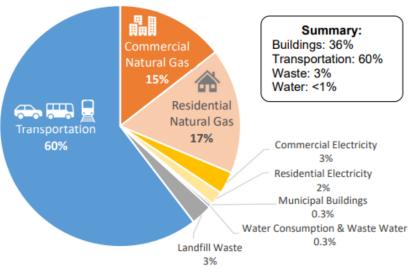
Aligning paving schedules with Complete Streets safety upgrades and design standards identified in the Berkeley Bicycle Plan, Pedestrian Plan, and Vision Zero Action Plan, would reduce planning and construction costs while maintaining consistency with Berkeley's transportation and climate policy goals. At the statewide level, the California Air Resources Board reported in 2018 that even the most optimistic assumptions about Electric Vehicle adoption would still require a 25% reduction in Vehicle Miles Traveled per capita to meet California's emission reduction goals.

Locally, Berkeley's 2019 greenhouse gas inventories identify 60% of the City's carbon footprint coming from the transportation sector. (The decrease in 2020 has been largely attributed to the COVID-19 pandemic.)² Meeting our ambitious decarbonization goals will require significant investments in well-paved streets that are safe for all transportation modes, especially increasing safety for pedestrians and cyclists of all body types and abilities.

Page 103

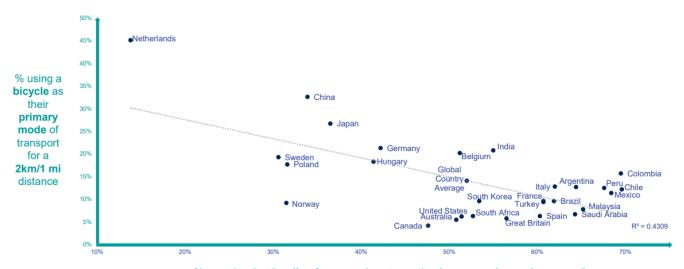
² https://berkeleyca.gov/sites/default/files/documents/2021-11-30%20Item%2032%20Berkeley%E2%80%99s%202019%20Community-Wide%20Greenhouse%20Gas%20Emissions%20Inventory.pdf





While Berkeley has a strong tradition promoting bicycles and other mobility devices, surveys have consistently shown that transport mode choices are strongly affected at the margins by perceptions and experiences of safety. ³

THE SAFER PEOPLE FEEL, THE MORE THEY CYCLE



% agreeing that "cycling from one place to another in my area is too dangerous"

Ease: 20, 30' criticle studies access ze countrieres. great for all the countriers and markets where the survey was conducted. It has not been adjusted to the population size of each country or market and is not intended to suggest a total resorbe samples in Brazel, Chile, Chine, Chine, (maintain), Colombia, India, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Saud Arabia, South Africa, and Turkey are more urban, more educated, and/or more affluent than the general population.

© Ipsos | Cycling Across the World | May 2022 | Global Version | Public

lpsos

Cycling%zuAcross%zuthe%zuvvonu-zuzz%zukeport.pur

Smoother pavement, wider sidewalks, and physical separation from motor vehicles both significantly reduce the risk of dangerous collisions. The Berkeley City Council has consistently supported incorporating Complete Streets safety designs into road maintenance projects to increase safety and reduce automobile dependence, while also reducing traffic congestion for motorists and reducing stress on street pavement.

CONTACT PERSON

Councilmember Taplin Council District 2 510-981-7120

Attachments:

- 1: Draft Vision 2050 Program Plan
- 2: January 20, 2022 Work Session: Vision 2050 Update



VISION 2050 PROGRAM PLAN





TABLE OF CONTENTS

INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAM PLAN

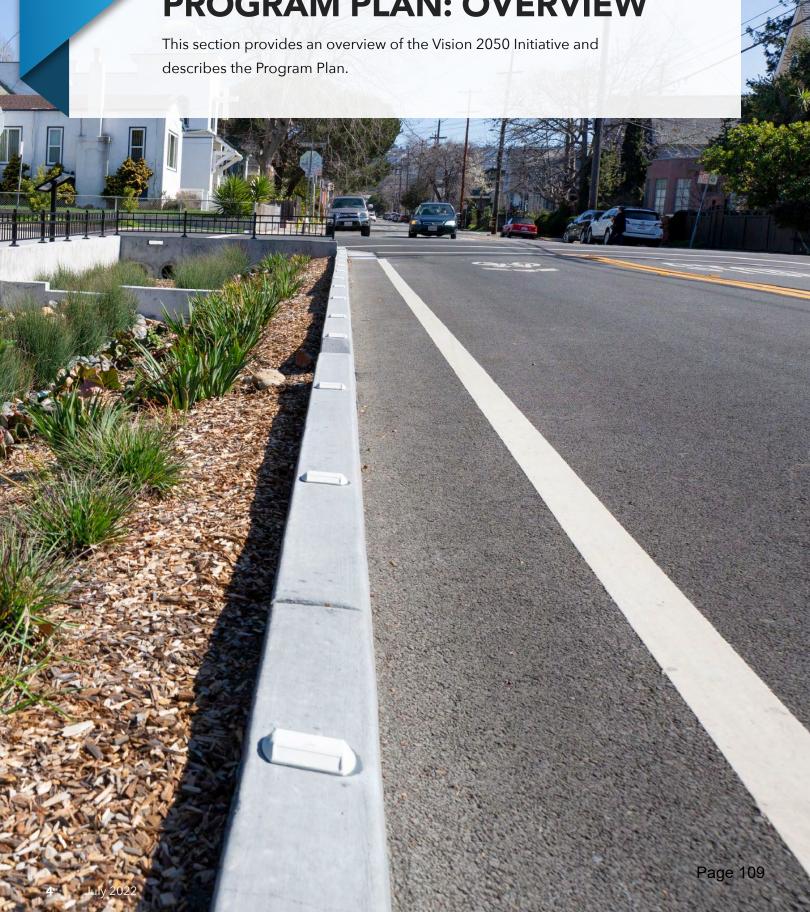
91	THE INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAM PLAN: OVERVIEW	4
	1.1 The Vision 2050 Initiative	5
	1.2 What is an Infrastructure Program Plan?	7
	1.3 Core Values and Principles Guide our Planning	7
<u>9</u> 2	INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS AND COMMUNITY PRIORITIES	0
	2.1 Infrastructure Needs	11
	2.2 Community Input and Priorities	13
<u>0</u> 3	INTRODUCING THE 30-YEAR PROGRAM PLAN	6
	3.1 Outcomes of the Program Plan	17
	3.2 Work Prioritization and Phasing	27
<u>0</u> 4	THE PLAN'S FUNDING, RESULTS, AND TAX IMPACT	0
	4.1 Funding Sources	31
	4.2 Funding Alternatives	32
	4.3 Review of Tax Implications	35
	4.4 Other Benefits of Infrastructure Spending	37
<u>0</u> 5	PROGRAM DELIVERY	8
	5.1 Current Organization and Measure T1 Implementation	39
	5.2 Research on Other Programs	łO
	5.3 Recommendations for Vision 2050 Implementation	12
<u>0</u> 6	SUPPORTING STRATEGIES	4
	6.1 Performance Indicators	ļ5
	6.2 Equity	ŀ6
	6.3 Reporting and Oversight	16
	6.4 Lifecycle Maintenance	!7
	6.5 General Fund Support for Infrastructure Maintenance	
<u>9</u> 7	APPENDICES	19
	Appendix A: Acknowledgements	19
	Appendix B: Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations	50
	Appendix C: Reference Documents	51

Pragge 168 of 19527

lables
Table 1: Updated Infrastructure Funding Needs
Table 2: Prioritization Score Card
Table 3: Summary of Priority Scoring
Table 4: Funding Mechanisms
Table 5: Existing Debt Service and Tax Impact
Table 6: Debt Service Comparison
Table 7: Summary of Tax Impacts 36
Table 8: Cities Interviewed and Their Capital Programs
Table 9: Vision 2050 Key Program Performance Indicators
Figures
Figure 1: Street Corner View from Vision 2050
Figure 2: Vision 2050 Principles, Strategies and Recommended Actions
Figure 3: Timeline for Vision 2050 initiative
Figure 4: Example Infrastructure Needs
Figure 5: Vision 2050 Core Values
Figure 6: Infrastructure Funding Needs by Vision 2050 Outcome Objective 13
Figure 7: Outcomes of the Program Plan
Figure 8: Vision 2050 Streets
Figure 9: Marina Community Vision
Figure 10: Project Approval Process
Figure 11: Vision 2050 Funding Sources
Figure 12: Historical & Projected Property Tax
Figure 13: Public Art in Berkeley



THE INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAM PLAN: OVERVIEW



1.1 The Vision 2050 Initiative

The Vision 2050 initiative was introduced by Mayor Arreguin at his 2017 State of the City address. He described a complex network of pipes, streets, utility wires, bikeways, and transportation systems that are old and have suffered from historic disinvestment, neglect, and poor maintenance. As our infrastructure ages, we need a plan to make sure our systems are resilient to handle a growing population and climate change, including sea-level rise, more flooding, and wildfires. As technological innovations emerge and the condition of our infrastructure declines, we have an enormous and exciting opportunity to reimagine our streets and public spaces. This initiative is about building a future for Berkeley that provides essential services for future generations.

In November 2018, Berkeley voters approved Measure R. The Measure asked: "Shall the measure, advising the Mayor to engage citizens and experts in the development of Vision 2050, a 30-year plan to identify and guide implementation of climatesmart, technologically-advanced, integrated and efficient infrastructure to support a safe, vibrant and resilient future for Berkeley, be adopted?" The response was a resounding yes.

A 40-member residents' task force was formed and the team analyzed quality of life, environmental and technology trends, and funding issues. To help keep focus on the future, the team imagined being on a street corner in Berkeley in the year 2050. What will Berkeley be like then? Figure 1 shows a street corner view from 2050.

The task force worked diligently for 18 months and developed the principles, strategies and

recommended actions shown on Figure 2.

Community engagement was at the center of Vision 2050. Outreach began early in 2018 with four information nights across Berkeley. Outreach continued in an effort to reach people where they already congregate, including neighborhood and faith-based groups and community organizations. From September 2018 to July 2019, the Mayor's Office presented at thirteen community organization meetings in conversations that ranged from a handful to one hundred people. Community feedback was used to develop the principles, strategies, and recommended actions.









Hi, I'm Maria. It's already a warm morning as I cycle down the bike path, calling out to neighbors who are walking their kids to school and getting ready for work. I continue down the street, thankful for the protected and pothole-free bike lanes. What a difference the safe streets initiative (Vision Zero) has made to bike and pedestrian safety!

I am on my way to the South Berkeley co-op where my great aunt Lizzie lives. She's 85 and asked me if I'd like to join her at a habitat restoration workshop at the updated Berkeley Marina. She wants to learn how to improve the shared open area in her community.

My watch pings to let us know that the accessible shuttle, now celebrating its 20th year of electrified operation, will pick us up in five minutes. After we board, I take a moment to check my phone and see that my home's smart energy system has turned on my dishwasher and washing machine to take advantage of the strong output from our solar panels. It also notifies me that the window shades have been drawn on the sunny south side of the house.

▲ **Figure 1:** Street Corner View from Vision 2050 report

VISION 2050

The Vision 2050 Framework focused on better coordination, integrated project delivery, utilizing new financing mechanisms, and broad principles and strategies for our infrastructure needs. The Framework was approved by Berkeley's City Council in September 2020. The City Manager then turned to implement the recommendations and assigned the Public Works Department to lead the effort. A timeline for the Vision 2050 initiative is shown below.

2017

Mayor Arreguin announces Vision 2050 Initiative

November 2018

Measure R approved by voters

2018-2019

Residents task force conducted analysis

September 2020

City Council approves
Vision 2050 Framework

Current

Implementation led by City Manager

▲ **Figure 3:** Timeline for Vision 2050 Initiative



Page 21 of 02

PRINCIPLES, STRATEGIES AND RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

- > STATEGY ONE Use Integrated and Balanced Planning
 - > Use multi-criteria decision-making
 - > Use adaptive planning
 - > Prepare and implement a Dig Once policy
- **2 STATEGY TWO** Manage Infrastructure from Cradle to Grave
 - > Institute structured master planning
 - > Develop an Asset Management Program
- **STATEGY THREE** Adopt Sustainable and Safe Technologies
 - > Accelerate the transition to clean energy and electrification
 - Implement Complete Streets to provide sustainable and healthy transportation
 - > Develop natural streetscapes that provide ecosystem services
 - > Use sensors, data, and advanced technologies
 - > Prepare a wildfire mitigation and safety plan
- STATEGY FOUR Invest in Our Future
 - Take advantage of a strong financial position to address infrastructure needs and commit to reducing large unfunded infrastructure liability by doubling capital expenditures
- STATEGY FIVE Prepare the City's Organization to Implement a Major Capital Program
 - Develop an organization that is integrated and has capacity to deliver
 - > Prepare a program approach with management tools
 - > Provide independent oversight and reporting

Figure 2: Vision 2050 Principles, Strategies, and Recommended Actions

Page 111

1.2 What is an Infrastructure Program Plan?

This Infrastructure Program Plan (Plan) is the City of Berkeley's roadmap to rebuild our public infrastructure over the next 30 years. This Plan supports the Vision 2050 principles and provides information on outcome objectives, program elements, community input, the funding plan, program implementation, and program oversight and reporting. The Plan serves as a roadmap to guide the many infrastructure decisions that will be required throughout the next three decades. The Plan is flexible and adaptable, so the City can anticipate and address new challenges that we will face in the future. Why prepare a Plan now?

Improving the City's infrastructure requires new funding and a revenue measure or measures, which voters may consider on the November 2022 ballot. This Plan is prepared to provide the public with an understanding of the "big picture" for Vision 2050 in advance of voting for new funding. This approach is an advancement from prior measures. The Plan describes the work at the asset category level—streets, stormwater, parks, waterfront, etc. It is not a project-by-project prioritization. That will happen if voters approve funding, after which a project and program team will be formed and an oversight committee designated.

1.3 Core Values and Principles Guide our Planning

Berkeley's streets, storm drains, sewers, and water lines date back to the early decades of the 20th century. Critical systems are simply wearing out. Recent budgets have been insufficient to address these infrastructure needs, let alone modernize our systems or improve their resilience. As defined in the City's resilience strategy, resilience is the capacity of individuals, communities, institutions, businesses, and systems within a city to survive, adapt, and grow no matter what kinds of chronic stresses and acute shocks they experience.

The growing backlog of aging infrastructure leaves the community vulnerable to unplanned failure and service interruptions. For residents, workers, and businesses, this can translate to unsafe conditions, increased cost, and impediments to quality of life. Examples of infrastructure needs are shown in Figure 4.

As we begin to grapple with Berkeley's unfunded infrastructure needs, new challenges are emerging. The local impacts of the global climate crisis pose a major threat to our aging infrastructure. Extreme storm events, wildfires, heat waves, drought, groundwater, and sea level rise will challenge streets, pipes, and open spaces that were designed for a more benign environment. These vulnerabilities are layered upon other acute risks such as a major earthquake, and chronic challenges such as inequity. If our city is to survive and thrive, we must increase our resilience to these challenges.

PRINCIPLE ONE

SUPPORT VIBRANT AND SAFE COMMUNITIES

Infrastructure shall take equity into account and improve the quality of life of all Berkeley residents, including having green open spaces, safe modes of mobility, and being prepared for fires and earthquakes.

PRINCIPLE TWO

HAVE EFFICIENT, INSPIRED AND WELL MAINTAINED INFRASTRUCTURE

Infrastructure shall be long lasting, use advanced technologies, and be maintained to provide efficient service.

PRINCIPLE THREE

FACILITATE A GREEN BERKELEY AND CONTRIBUTE TO SAVING OUR PLANET

Infrastructure shall accelerate the transition to carbon neutrality and include electrification, develop natural streetscapes using green infrastructure, and prioritize human-powered and public transportation.

▲ **Figure 2:** Vision 2050 Principles

As we rebuild our infrastructure and, at the same time, reimagine a landscape for a changing future, our infrastructure decisions must remain flexible, yet grounded in a set of clear values. For this reason, the Vision 2050 Framework identified four core values as shown in Figure 5. These values will guide implementation of Vision 2050.



▲ **Figure 4:** Example Infrastructure Needs

CORE VALUES FOR INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT



EQUITY

The benefits of improved infrastructure must be distributed equitably throughout the entire community. Equity should mean that disadvantaged citizens with more pressing needs experience benefits sooner than others and receive benefits particularly tailored to their unique needs.



STRONG LOCAL ECONOMY

A strong local economy provides resources to Berkeley citizens and creates an opportunity to build local skills and employment opportunities that support the city's diverse community.



PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY

This core value considers safe and convenient access to greenspaces, public services, clean air, and social support networks, all of which can have a big impact on people's emotional and physical health.

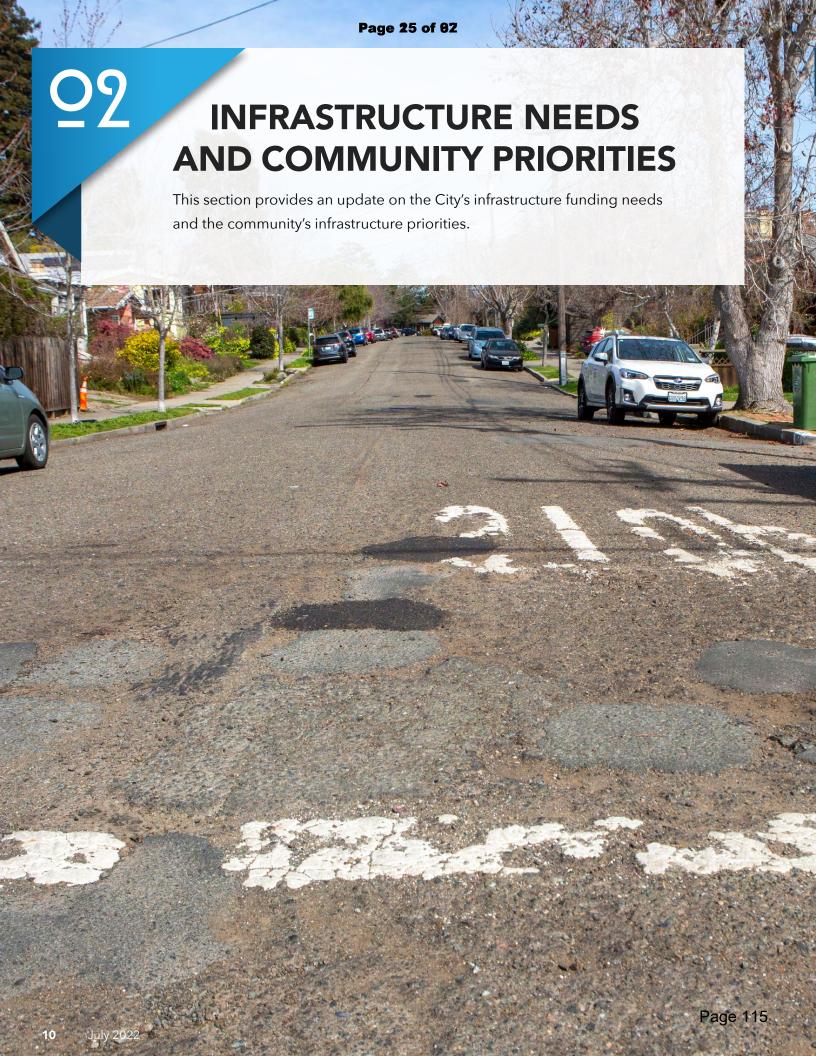


RESILENCY AND SUSTAINABILITY

Resilience requires systems and structures that are able to recover quickly from temporary and, sometimes, catastrophic events. Sustainability refers to the ability to minimize our impacts on the environment while still providing core services.

▲ **Figure 5:** Vision 2050 Core Values





2.1 Infrastructure Needs

The City has an extensive portfolio of capital assets and infrastructure, including 216 miles of streets, more than 300 miles of sidewalks, 255 miles of sewers, 78 miles of underground storm drains, 95 public buildings, 52 parks, 2 pools, and 3 camps. In addition, the City operates and maintains the Berkeley Waterfront and its related facilities, including the pier, docks, pilings, channel, streets, pathways, parking lots, buildings, trails, Adventure Playground, and 1,000 berth marina.

A City budget is prepared every two years and it includes a Capital Improvement Program (CIP). The City's ability to fund its CIP is limited by the total available resources that are competing with other community priorities. CIP funding resources include the General Fund, a number of special revenue funds, grants, and loans. The CIP attempts to identify all known CIP projects, categorizing them as baseline (annual, recurring program), one-time (special allocations, grants, loans), and unfunded (funding source has yet to be identified).

The FY2022 CIP identified an infrastructure capital funding need of more than \$1 billion in Berkeley. However, these infrastructure needs are constantly changing due to increased construction costs and new planning studies that result in updated cost estimates. Past estimates also focused primarily on "fix it first" type repairs rather than the transformational infrastructure sought by the Vision 2050 Framework.

For this reason, Table 1 provides an updated list of infrastructure needs. This list includes updates from prior estimates and advances Vision 2050 in several significant ways. It adds asset categories

that are more than simply fixing or repairing an asset and are about the ultimate use and safety of the asset. For example, instead of solely identifying the deferred maintenance in our pavement, the list includes the cost of fully implementing our adopted Bicycle and Pedestrian Plans, which would keep our streets safe for all users, especially bicyclists and pedestrians. Instead of focusing solely on traditional infrastructure, it includes trees as an important infrastructure category and begins to address the climate crises by building in the cost of undergrounding the City's evacuation routes.

Some of these categories have existing, dedicated funding for which an increase is necessary to cover these needs. Others categories may require multiple revenue sources, such as the General Fund, grants, State and Federal funding, developer contributions, user rates, and new revenue sources. An estimate of potential revenue from these funding sources is provided in Section 4.

Figure 6 summarizes these same needs, grouped by asset category within each of the four Vision 2050 Program outcomes discussed in Section 3. If these needs are addressed, then Vision 2050's goal of resilient and sustainable infrastructure will be reached.

TABLE 1

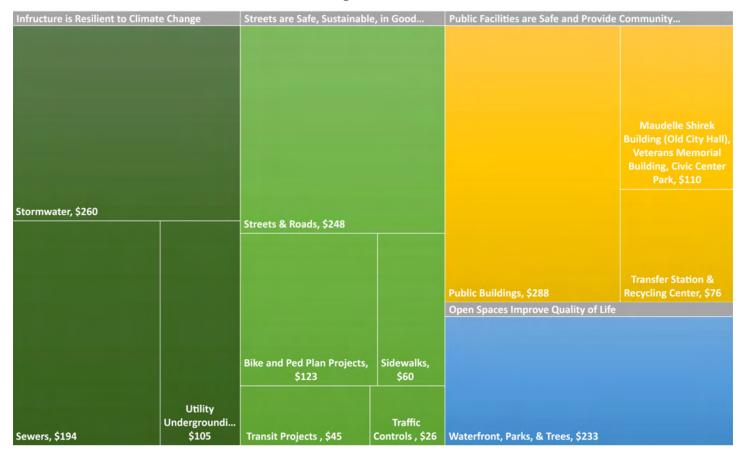
INFRASTRUCTURE FUNDING NEEDS

(These are updated on an ongoing basis)

Asset Category	Infrastructure Funding Needs, in 2022 dollars
More immediate needs	
Parks, camps, and pools	\$116,000,000
Watefront	\$131,000,000
Public buildings	\$288,000,000
Sidewalks	\$60,000,000
Streets	\$248,000,000
Sewers	\$194,000,000
Stormwater	\$259,500,000
Traffic Controls, Streetlights, and Parking	\$26,000,000
Longer-term needs	
Bike and Pedestrian plan projects	\$122,500,000
Maudelle Shirek Building (Old City Hall), Veterans Memorial Building, Civic Center Park	\$110,000,000
Transfer station and recycling center	\$76,000,000
Transit projects	\$45,000,000
Trees	\$21,000,000
Utility Undergrounding	\$105,000,000
Total Average	\$1,802,000,000

Table 1's cost estimates are largely work that would be capital funded. In some cases, such as with streets and roads, the estimate includes recurring annual costs to keep the asset performing at the

expected level and without deterioration. The requirement to fund the annual maintenance of assets is addressed in the Asset Management Program discussed in Section 6.



▲ Figure 6: Infrastructure Funding Needs by Vision 2050 Outcome Objective

2.2 Community Input and Priorities

To better understand the community's infrastructure priorities, the following was completed in winter 2021 through spring 2022:

- Two statistically-reliable surveys of a representative sample of 500 Berkeley voters
- Meetings with over 25 commissions and local community organizations
- An online public survey that received over 1,000 responses
- An informational mailer to all Berkeley residents
- Development of a Vision 2050 websiteBerkeleyVision2050.org
- Four virtual large area public meetings

All of these efforts have been instrumental in sharing information and gaining input in the development of this Program Plan.

A survey in October 2021 of a random, representative sample of 500 Berkeley voters elicited respondents' infrastructure priorities and found that voters' top priorities included:

- Increasing affordable housing for low-income and homeless residents (79% rated as"important")
- Upgrading storm drains, green infrastructure, and watersheds to keep pollution from the Bay (79% important)
- Developing climate change resiliency, including protecting against sea level rise, wildfires and drought (78% important)
- Undergrounding utilities to reduce the risk of wildfire (73% important)
- Repairing deteriorating streets (73% important)
 Page 118

Page 29 of 02

An online survey was also conducted and a total of 1,024 responses were received. For the most part, the results from the online survey aligned with the scientific survey. More so than the scientific survey, street repair stood out as a clear top priority followed by affordable housing. The top five ranked priorities are listed below, with percentages indicating the number of respondents who ranked the particular item as top priority:

- > 28.5% Street repair
- > 19.2% Affordable housing
- > 8.3% Bike lanes/safety
- 7.5% Climate change resiliency
- 6.8% Pedestrian safety

Input on this Program Plan was gained from four large area public meetings held on March 30, April 6, April 13, and April 20 and the following Commissions: Environment and Climate, Disaster and Fire Safety, Disabilities, Parks and Waterfront, Public Works, and Transportation. Berkeley residents brought their questions, input, and comments, a summary of which can be found at

BerkeleyVision2050.org

This program plan reflects input gathered from these meetings and City Council meetings on May 31 and June 21, 2022:

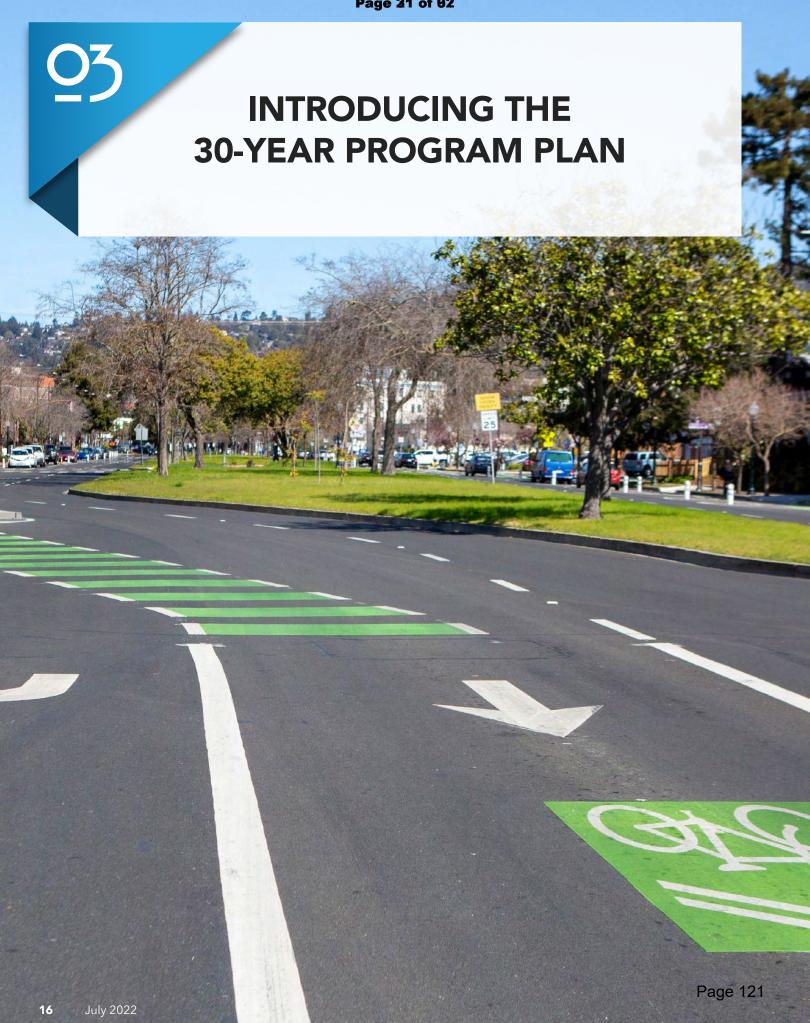
- More detail on possible climate and street investments
- Adding regular five-year updates
- Address overall vision
- > Incorporate trees as public infrastructure assets
- Include indicator on tree canopy and diversity
- Address sidewalks
- Address equity and reference existing equity-based plans
- Include transit
- Explain why affordable housing is being considered for the revenue measure(s)
- Include developers' fees as source of revenue
- Address General Fund commitments to maintaining public infrastructure
- Include public art
- Revise indicators on EVs, sidewalks, and micromobility
- Revise Program Delivery section to address paving, traffic safety, and a multibenefit approach
- Include more on climate change, e.g., resilience and electrification in buildings
- > Include reference to the San Pablo Park pool
- Include coordination of programs/projects for multiple benefits











Page 22 of 02

The City's infrastructure systems are very complex, are in daily use, and can't be improved all at once. This Plan proposes making the improvements over a 30-year planning period in order to achieve a sustainable and resilient infrastructure. This is a reasonable time frame given the need to balance the work priority, the funding required, tax impacts, and the ability to deliver the projects. This also allows time for incorporating new technologies as they develop.

This 30-year Program Plan provides the following information:

- The major outcomes from implementing the Plan
- Implementing the Plan over 30 years in phases
- Possible results from the first phase

3.1 Outcomes of the Program Plan

This Plan includes visible outcomes. Four major outcomes have been identified that incorporate and advance Vision 2050 principles and core values, and

incorporate community input received to date.

The outcomes are shown in Figure 7 and the related infrastructure components are described below.



▲ Figure 7: Outcomes of the Program Plan

Outcome 1 - Have Safe and Good Quality Streets

Streets are Safer, More Sustainable, Improved to a Good Condition, and Maintained

Having streets and streetscapes that are safer, greener, vibrant and enjoyable, use sustainable technologies, and are in "good" or better condition is a top priority from the community input, has been a subject of City audits, and is a priority of the Council. The asset categories to achieve this outcome are described below.

Asset Category 1 - Street Surface

The poor condition of Berkeley's streets has been documented by the City Auditor's report *Rocky Road: Berkeley Streets at Risk and Significantly Underfunded*, by residents' complaints, and by an overall low Pavement Condition Index (PCI). On a scale of 0 to 100, streets in a "good" condition have a PCI between 70 - 79. Berkeley's streets are "at risk" with an overall average PCI of 57 and, without more funding, will continue to deteriorate. From a community survey conducted in the fall of 2021, improving the condition of Berkeley's streets is one of the community's highest infrastructure priorities. The target is to improve Berkeley's streets to a PCI of more than 70.

Berkeley's streets in 2050 will look much different than today. Personal automobiles will be rarer, and public transit, ride sharing services, bicycling, and walking more common. Streets will better serve all users, and include visible engineering improvements that make bicycling and walking safer. These streets will make transit easier, safer, faster, and more reliable to access and use. Work in our streets will also require a coordinated approach to the infrastructure above, both at and below the street surface. This will require planning that is integrated and uses concepts such as "Dig Once".

We also will use other street surface technologies that are long lasting, help absorb stormwater and reduce pollution, reduce surface temperatures and the "urban heat island" effect, and reduce our dependence on asphalt paving, the production of which generates greenhouse gas emissions.

The expected outcome is for Berkeley's street surface to be in an overall "good" condition, to move toward using sustainable technologies, and to have Vision Zero and Dig Once policies fully implemented.

Reimagine Streets:

- Implement Multi modal Streets with Protected Sidewalks and Bike Lanes
- Introduce Pervious and/or Cool Pavement
- Reclaim Street Parking for Trees and Vegetation
- Promote transit use



▲ **Figure 8:** Vision 2050 Streets

Asset Category 2 - Sidewalks

Most Berkeley residents use a sidewalk daily, and many of us much more. Sidewalks in 2050 will be an even more important part of the transportation network. They will accommodate and promote the City's trees and healthy urban forest, serve users

Page 24 of 02



of all levels of ability and accessibility, and use materials that help filter stormwater and reduce surface temperatures. At present, the City faces a backlog of thousands of sidewalk repairs that have been requested by residents. While Measure T1 has significantly reduced that backlog, the backlog is about to grow again as City staff complete the first proactive assessment of the City's sidewalks to identify repair locations. This proactive assessment is being conducted as part of the City's update to its Americans with Disabilities (ADA) Transition Plan. The City addresses sidewalk repairs with short-term grinding and filling of problem areas and long-term replacement of damaged sidewalks. Where conflicts with the urban forest exist, tools like meandering sidewalks are used to reduce or resolve those conflicts and make tree removal a last resort.

The expected outcome is for the backlog of Berkeley's sidewalk repairs to be completed and to have adequate resources to address future repair needs.

Asset Category 3 - Bicycle and Pedestrian Plans

Eighty percent of the collisions that result in deaths or severe injuries on our streets involve someone riding a bike or walking. Making our streets safer means prioritizing bicycle and pedestrian safety. This is especially important to help more residents and workers choose these fossil fuel-free active transportation modes, and is why Berkeley's vision for the future of its transportation network is to be

multi-modal, fossil-fuel free, and equitably accessed. The City has adopted the 2017 Bicycle Plan and the 2020 Pedestrian Plan, and has identified projects to help to bring the City closer to these safe and accessible multi-modal goals.

The City is transforming the City's bicycle network into a low-stress experience with a goal of reducing motor vehicle conflicts and connecting cyclists with the most utilized portions of the City. At the end of the program, over 50 miles of city streets will comprise bikeways, with 15.8 miles of these streets being full bicycle boulevards that criss-cross the City.

Walking is also a core mode of transportation in Berkeley. Improving walkability makes Berkeley safer, more inclusive, and more connected. As the most accessible and affordable form of transportation, walking lies at the core of an equitable mobility network and a healthy community. In addition to enhancing Berkeley's quality of life, improving walking will help the City to achieve its Vision Zero Policy goal of zero traffic deaths and severe injuries.

The Berkeley Pedestrian Plan includes an infrastructure inventory and an assessment of pedestrian demand and safety. The plan identifies ten priority street segments requiring projects to improve pedestrian safety and walkability. Projects provide improved street design, upgraded pedestrian crossings, installed speed management and traffic calming, and improved sidewalk maintenance and accessibility.

The expected outcome is for Berkeley's Bicycle and Pedestrian plans to be fully implemented.



Page 124

Asset Category 4 - Traffic Controls, Streetlights, and Parking

In support of creating safe, accessible, and easy to use streets, the City of Berkeley is planning upgrades to existing traffic signals, including detection at 67 locations, ADA accessibility, pedestrian push buttons at 103 locations, and battery back-ups at 124

locations. Public Works maintains 8,011 streetlights and is planning replacements and upgrades of 2,100 parking meters and 240 pay stations.

The expected outcome is for these traffic controls, streetlights, and parking needs to be addressed.

Outcome 2 - Protect the Environment

Infrastructure is Resilient, Protects the Environment, and is Adapted to Climate Change Impacts

Global warming is a significant threat to communities globally and to the City of Berkeley. Berkeley's 2009 Climate Action Plan, 2016 Resilience Strategy, and 2019 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan establish city-wide actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to climate change impacts. The message is clear that the City's infrastructure must be resilient to prepare the City for these risks. Key goals of the City's climate action plans are to use energy more efficiently, transition to renewable energy as a power source for both buildings and transportation, improve access to sustainable transportation modes, recycle our waste, and build local food systems. The asset categories to achieve this outcome are described below.



Asset Category 1 - Stormwater and Watershed Management

The 2012 Watershed Management Plan (WMP) identified projects to improve storm drains, restore creeks, attenuate peak flows and to reduce pollutants entering San Francisco Bay. That project modelled the Potter and Codornices watersheds. The City is in the process of updating the WMP. The updated plan will consider flooding and drought caused by extreme storm events, sea level, and groundwater rise, implementation of the Green Infrastructure Plan, and modelling of all the watersheds. Infrastructure improvements will include storm drains, flow attenuation basins, permeable surfaces, bio-swales, and improvements at Aquatic Park.

The expected outcome is to have a stormwater system that addresses future climate impacts, reduces impervious surfaces, minimizes flooding, meets the City's stormwater discharge permit into San Francisco Bay, prevents pollution from reaching the San Francisco Bay, and revitalizes the urban watershed.

Asset Category 2 - Sewers

The City's wastewater collection system includes approximately 254 miles of City-owned sanitary

sewers, 7,200 manholes and other sewer structures, seven pump stations, and approximately 31,600 service laterals. The City is responsible for maintenance and repair of the lower portion of the service laterals (located within the public right-of-way) from the property line cleanout to the connection to the City's sewer main. Wastewater generated in the City's collection system is conveyed to the East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD) wastewater interceptor system and is treated at EBMUD's Main Wastewater Treatment Plant.

During the 1980s, EBMUD and the seven Satellite agencies conducted studies to address the problem of overflows and bypasses of untreated wastewater that occurred during large wet weather events due to excessive infiltration and inflow (I/I) into the collection systems. These studies resulted in a long-term program of construction of collection system relief sewers and sewer rehabilitation. The City has rehabilitated or replaced over 200 miles of its gravity sewers and associated lower laterals over the past 30 years. Since 2006, the City has also implemented a private sewer lateral (PSL) certification program requiring the inspection and/or repair or replacement of private (upper) sewer laterals at the time of property transfer or major building remodel.

The seven Satellites and EBMUD are in a Consent Decree with the U.S EPA, the State Water Resources Control Board, and the Regional Water Quality Control Board, which establishes requirements for achieving the elimination of untreated wastewater overflows and bypasses over the next 20 to 25 years.

The expected outcome is to comply with the City's requirements in the Consent Decree and seal the sewer system from storm water intrusion, thereby reducing the risk of untreated sewage reaching the Bay during wet weather. This will become even more important as storms intensify due to the climate crisis.

Asset Category 3 - Undergrounding Overhead Utility Wires

The City of Berkeley's stated goal, as outlined in the General Plan, Disaster Preparedness and Safety Element, is to ensure the City's disaster related efforts are directed toward preparation, mitigation, response and recovery from disaster shocks. The Berkeley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan states that our two greatest disaster challenges are a Hayward Fault rupture and Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) fire. The climate crisis will result in periods of drought followed by very wet winters, producing heavy vegetation, dry summers, and hot easterly winds in the late summer. These conditions are known to create significant fires such as the 1991 Oakland Hills Tunnel Fire and fires in many parts of California in the past five years.

Methods to reduce the threat of overhead wires creating WUI fires include aggressive vegetation management and other fire hardening techniques. Overhead power lines, more so than undergrounded wires, can exacerbate unsafe conditions either by contributing to the disaster itself or hampering public safety efforts and evacuations. Earthquakes and landslides can knock over utility poles creating a special hazard. In an earthquake,



Page 126

poles have a tendency to sway in opposite directions causing wires to snap and throw sparks. Some of California's biggest fires have started because of live wires in contact with combustible fuel.

The Public Works Commission led a three-phase study to underground overhead utility wires in Berkeley. The Phase 3 report recommended undergrounding along evacuation routes to support public safety through ingress of first responders and egress of community members in the event of a major disaster.

The expected outcome is to implement the Phase 3 study recommendations to underground overhead utility wires along Berkeley's evacuation routes and to support neighborhoods in fire zones that choose to underground.

Asset Category 4 - Electrification of Buildings Neighborhoods and Transportation

A major goal of Vision 2050 is to decrease the City's overall climate impact. This effort requires both the reduction of City-wide energy use and transition away from fossil fuels to renewable energy. The Existing Buildings Electrification Strategy in 2021 transitions existing buildings in Berkeley from natural gas appliances to all-electric alternatives in a way that benefits all residents, especially members of historically marginalized communities. As identified in the City's Resilience Strategy and Climate Action Plan, Berkeley seeks an energy system that, by 2045, is carbon neutral and delivers carbon-free electricity across a highly distributed system. Multifaceted changes to existing infrastructure and its uses are required to achieve carbon neutrality. Improvements to the existing energy grid may include, among other items:

- Increasing electricity distribution capacity to accommodate neighborhood electrification and mobility charging, in coordination with streets and other infrastructure improvements
- Improving or expanding access to transformers, vaults, and switchgears
- Seeking opportunities to decommission gas pipes in areas where buildings or neighborhoods are transitioning to all-electric
- Supporting solar energy and storage for critical facilities that prioritizes renewable backup power over diesel generators, including mobile batteries and electric vehicle-to-building connections
- Increasing electric vehicle infrastructure for municipal fleet and distributed mobility charging for residents

The expected outcome is to achieve the City's goal of becoming a fossil fuel-free city as soon as possible.

Asset Category 5 - Urban Forest

The City's municipal forest includes approximately 42,000 street, park, and median trees. These are often referred to as "city trees" or "public trees."

CLIMATE EQUITY FUND PILOT PROGRAMS

In 2021, the Berkeley City Council allocated \$600,000 for Climate Equity Fund Pilot Programs that provide decarbonization and resilience programs for low income community members to retrofit homes, increase access to electric bikes or other forms of electric micro mobility, and gain access to resilience measures and other electrification measures.

They are maintained by the Parks, Recreation, and Waterfront's Urban Forestry Unit, which performs pruning, removing, and planting trees. These trees are hard at work. They remove pollutants and carbon dioxide from the air, help cool the City during the summer, absorb stormwater during storms, and help the City stay green and support a high quality of life. However, there are approximately 10,000 vacant tree locations and many of these locations are in areas with higher proportions of low-income residents of color. The expected outcome is to increase our City's tree canopy by planting thousands more trees for the purpose of enhancing our urban forest, sequestering carbon, addressing equity, mitigating urban heat island impacts, and improving quality of life.

Asset Category 6 - Specific Resilience Infrastructure Assets

While limiting City-wide climate impact is necessary, the effects of global warming are already testing traditional infrastructure and will continue to push our resources to their limits. Worsening drought conditions, increased risk of extreme weather events such as flooding and sea level rise create major challenges for our water supplies, watershed management, and resilience of our underground infrastructure systems. These events also have implications on the safety, health, and well-being of the community. The City has identified several new technologies and infrastructure to build while working towards climate adaptation and resilience. Some of the new infrastructure and adaptation strategies include:

- Develop rainwater catchments, expanding the use of gray water and expanding the distribution and use of EDMUD recycled water (purple pipe) for landscaping irrigation.
- Use natural green infrastructure solutions including infiltration basins, wetlands, bioswales, permeable paving, etc. to mitigate

- flooding from the combined effects of groundwater, sea level rise, and extreme rain events.
- Increase the urban forestry canopy and use cool paving technologies to protect against extreme heat.
- Upgrade Community Resilience Centers and Resilience Hubs to ensure respite and evacuation capacity.
- Identify and manage urban wildland forest canopy to mitigate wildfire risks.
- Install technologies such as air filtration to mitigate wildfire smoke impacts.
- Use "cool" paving and reduce dark asphalt street surfaces to combat urban heat island effects.
- Improve seismic safety systems in City facilities to reduce impacts from future earthquakes.



Page 128

Outcome 3 - Promote Quality of Life

Open Space, Parks, and Recreation Improve Our Quality of Life

A key outcome of the Vision 2050 initiative is to improve our overall quality of life through the promotion of open spaces, parks, and recreational opportunities. The asset categories to achieve this outcome are described below.

Asset Category 1 - Parks

The City has 52 parks that contain 15 athletic fields, 49 sports courts (basketball and tennis), and 63 play areas. Many parks need significant improvements to pathways, lighting, irrigation systems, play structures, and athletic fields. The expected outcome is to implement these improvements.



Asset Category 2 - Pools

The City has two swimming pools, one by King Middle School and the other at West Campus. The pools require improvements to the locker rooms and office areas, and improvements to piping, decking, tiling, and roofs. While the King pool has a 30-year lease, the West Campus site has a five-year lease with the possibility that a new pool will be built at San Pablo Park that serves south and west Berkeley residents.

Asset Category 3 - Park Buildings and Restrooms

The City has four community centers, 2 clubhouses, 29 restrooms, and outbuildings. Many of the

required improvements have been made with funding from Measure T1. Future improvements include seismic/deferred maintenance at some park buildings, renovation of existing restrooms, and construction of new restrooms. The expected outcome is to implement the required improvements, including electrification, elimination of natural gas connections, and the addition of solar and battery storage, where feasible.

Asset Category 4 - Camps

The City of Berkeley's non-resident camps include Cazadero Camp located off the Russian River, Echo Lake Camp located just above South Lake Tahoe, and Berkeley Tuolumne Camp located just east of Yosemite Park. These camps include hundreds of facilities, amphitheaters, bridges, pathways, water systems, and swimming pools.

There are two significant camp projects in progress. The rebuilding of Berkeley Tuolumne Camp is nearly completed and is scheduled to reopen in the summer of 2022. At Cazadero Camp, the Jensen Dorm, which was destroyed by a landslide in 2016, has been reconstructed. These projects are primarily funded by insurance.

The expected outcome is to complete the construction at the camps and to have them back in operation.

Asset Category 5 - Waterfront

The Waterfront is the largest public marina in the Bay Area located on 125 acres of land and 50 acres of water, and includes approximately 1,040 berths, public access docks, pilings, channels, streets, pathways, parking lots, buildings, restrooms, buildings, and small boat launch ramps.

Page **3**0 of **9**2

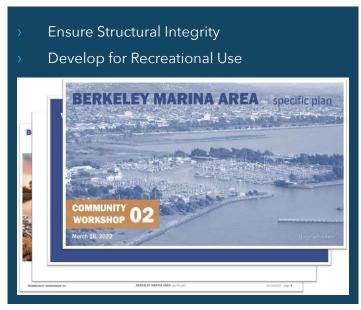
There are many funding needs at the Waterfront, where many of the facilities have reached the end of their useful life and are starting to fail.

As documented in multiple reports, there is a diminishing ability to pay for the pressing capital needs in the Waterfront. The Marina Fund is the City's mechanism for managing all Waterfront revenues and expenditures. Revenues steeply declined in the last two years as a result of safety and security concerns and failing infrastructure. The combination of falling revenue and increasing expenditure needs have strained the relatively small Marina Fund to a breaking point.

The City has begun a long-term planning effort - the Berkeley Marina Area Specific Plan (Figure 9)- to establish the community's vision for the Waterfront and to plan for making the Marina Fund viable and stable. There is still a need to address urgent infrastructure repairs to finger docks, pilings, electrical systems, and restrooms.

If these investments are not made, facilities and infrastructure will either require more costly emergency funding or be closed as in the case of the Berkeley Pier.

The expected outcome is to make the urgent repairs, complete the Berkeley Marina Area Specific Plans, and to return the Marina Fund to solvency.



▲ Figure 9: Marina Community Vision

Outcome 4 - Have Safe Public Facilities

Public Facilities are Safe, Resilient, and Provide Community Placemaking

The City is responsible for maintenance of 95 facilities, not including Library facilities and facilities leased to other entities. These facilities include 39 facilities in the Parks, Recreation, and Waterfront inventory and 56 facilities in the Public Works inventory. These facilities house City staff and are places where residents receive public services. These facilities need to be safe, healthy, and resilient, and provide community placemaking, where the connection between people and these places is strengthened. The asset categories to achieve this outcome are described below.

Asset Category 1 - Public Buildings

In 2013, staff retained a consultant to perform

assessments and provide updated condition reports and cost estimates for the City's facility inventory. The recommended improvements are extensive. All projects included in these assessments are considered either major maintenance or capital projects. Despite support from a variety of City funds, the cost for routine maintenance, major maintenance, and capital improvements far exceeds currently existing sources of funds.

The expected outcome is that condition assessments of the City's public buildings will be conducted regularly, and necessary improvements identified and completed. These improvements include electrification, elimination of natural gas

connections, and addition of solar and battery storage, where feasible.

Asset Category 2 - Civic Center

The Civic Center comprises portions of the area surrounding Martin Luther King Jr. Civic Center Park including the Maudelle Shirek Building "Old City Hall" (1909) and the Veterans Memorial Building (1928). Presently, the historic buildings have decades of accumulated deferred maintenance and are seismically unsound. As part of the city's Measure T1 program, the Veterans Memorial Building and Old City Hall were slated for structural analysis and visioning of possible conceptual design alternatives, in concert with Civic Center Park. A consultant was retained to conduct a community outreach strategy, perform an assessment of the existing infrastructures, identify programs and functions for the two buildings, develop concepts for improvements for the Park. The consultant completed this work and presented a suite of financing and revenue generation strategies for the facility. City Council approved the following vision:

CIVIC CENTER VISION

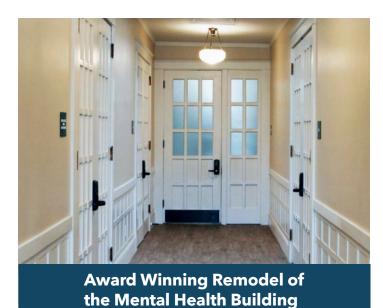
The Civic Center will be the heart of Berkeley's community. Civic Center will be the prime space for civic life, culture, and the arts. It will reflect the city's diverse identities, celebrating its history, and contributing to shaping its future. A place of shared resources and a platform for free expression accessible to all, Civic Center aims to manifest the city's values, advance social justice, and demonstrate the

The expected outcome is to design and construct a Civic Center consistent with this vision and to provide placemaking.

Asset Category 3 - Transfer Station and Recycling Center

The city's current solid waste transfer station was opened in 1983. In the late 1980s, Berkeley's recycling operations relocated to the site to be operated by the Community Conservation Center. In the 1990s, the residential recyclable collection operator, the Ecology Center, was allocated an area at the site for its operations yard and office building. These facilities are not integrated and operations are not coordinated in a way that provides customers ease of use, access, or efficient drop-off of materials. These facilities do not meet current seismic requirements, have not been upgraded or improved since constructed, exceed their serviceable life, and cannot help meet the city's Zero Waste Goal. The city retained a consultant to conduct a feasibility study to build a new solid waste transfer and recycling facility. Through active collaboration and community participation between November 2018 to May 2019, the city has developed a consensus around two conceptual facility designs.

The expected outcome is that the CEQA analysis and design of the approved project will be completed and a replacement facility constructed that helps the city achieve its Zero Waste goal.



3.2 Work Prioritization and Phasing

The Vision 2050 program is planned to be implemented over 30 years in approximately three, 10-year phases. Due to the work's complexity and volume, an understandable prioritization process is needed to sequence the work. The Program Plan uses a scoring system based on these components and weighting:

- Envision criteria, 60% weighting
- Community input criteria, 40% weighting

The Vision 2050 report recommended the use of multi-criteria decision-making and suggested using the Envision criteria as prioritization tool. Envision is a program that is organized by the Institute for Sustainable Infrastructure and provides an objective framework of criteria designed to help identify ways in which sustainable approaches can be used to plan, design, construct, and operate individual infrastructure projects.

The Envision framework includes 64 sustainability and resilience indicators organized around five categories: quality of life, leadership, resource allocation, natural world, and climate and resilience. Envision is now widely applied to civil infrastructure projects akin to LEED certification. This criteria is given a weighting of 60%.

The other criteria comprises community input from the surveys, online feedback and community meetings. What the community wants for Berkeley is important and this criteria is given a weighting of 40%. The resulting criteria and score sheet is shown on Table 2.

TABLE 2: PRIORITIZATION SCORE CARD Envision Criteria (Weight 60%) Quality of Life Public Health and Safety Equity **Public Space** Leadership Mil Integrated Planning Lifecycle Maintenance Local Economy Resource Allocation Sustainable and Durable Materials Reduces Energy Use Preserves Water Resources Ready to Implement Natural World Green Infrastructure Open Space and Habitats Climate and Resilience Reduces Greenhouse Gas Emissions Extreme Climate Impacts Resilience Strategy **Total Envision Points Community Input Criteria (Weight 40%)** Complies with Community Survey Input Complies with Commisions and Public Input **Total Community Input Points**









Each asset category was rated using the score sheet, and initial scoring was completed by managers in the Public Works and Parks, Recreation and Waterfront departments. A summary of the scoring results is shown on Table 3. This rating is intended as a general guideline for resource allocation. It does not dictate when the works gets done as there may be other project requirements.

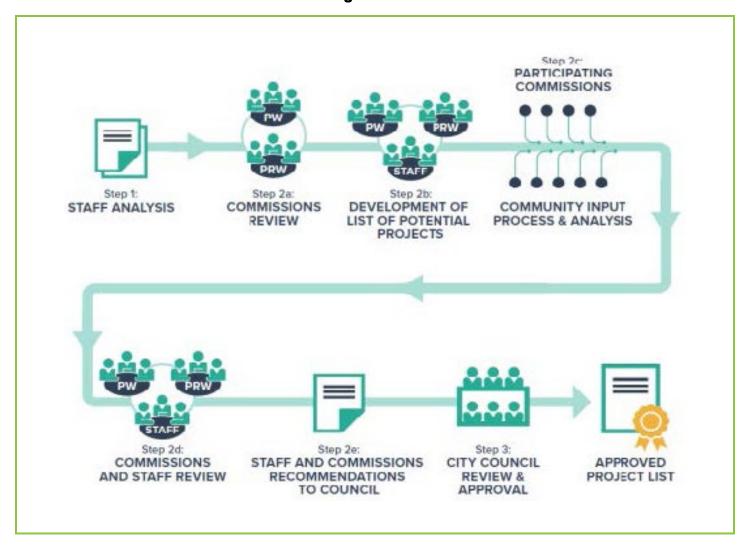
TABLE 3 SUMMARY OF PRIORITY SCORING		
Priority	Asset Category by Score	
1	Streets	
	Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan projects	
	Sidewalks	
2	Undergrounding	
	Stormwater	
	Parks	
	Trees	
	Waterfront	
3	Traffic Controls, Streetlights, and Parking	
	Transit projects	
	Civic center	
	City buildings	
	Transfer station	
	Sewer	

For planning purposes, the work can be placed in three priority groups as shown in Table 3. This can serve as a start for the planning of a 30-year program. More details of the 3-phase program will be developed by the program team, should voters approve new funding for the program. Ultimately, the City Council will select the projects to fund and their timing.

The Program Plan's goal is to ensure all of these asset categories become Priority 1 well before 2050. Asset categories in Priorities 1 and 2 are most aligned to resilience and sustainability measures in the criteria and are closest to being able to move into construction. Many of the asset categories in Priorities 2 and 3 require more public process, planning, and/or engineering, some of which may be supported by a revenue measure or measures.

Some of these asset categories, such as sewer, have sufficient, dedicated funding sources that make them unnecessary to prioritize for new revenue funding.

When sufficient funding mechanisms and the project team are in place, the work of selecting projects will begin. The process will be carried out separately for each 10-year program phase. The project selection process is shown on Figure 10. This process is being used successfully on the second phase of the Measure T1 program. Projects that are identified as high priority for implementation within each 10-year phase will move forward to final acceptance after staff analysis, community and Commission input, and City Council review and approval. The prioritization of the projects will use the scorecard shown on Table 2, or as updated at the time.

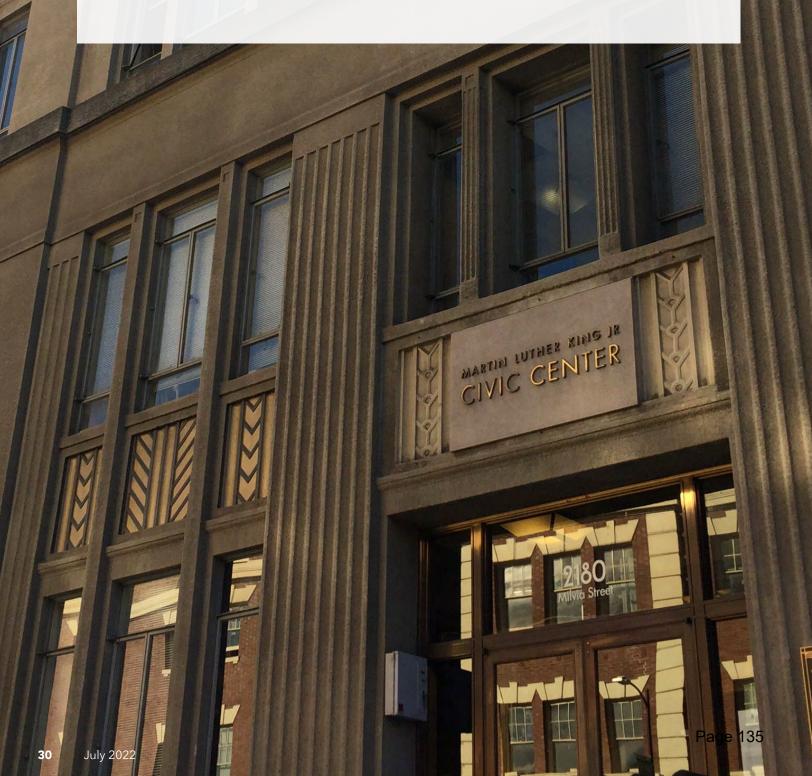


▲ **Figure 10:** Project Approval Process

94

THE PLAN'S FUNDING, RESULTS, AND TAX IMPACT

This section describes a high-level funding approach to achieving resilient and sustainable infrastructure by 2050, the various sources of funds available for this work, results that could be delivered, and a review of the tax impacts on residents for implementing a Vision 2050 program.



4.1 Funding Sources

Achieving a resilient and sustainable infrastructure by 2050 will require new revenue from a variety of sources, including new voter-approved measures. Adjustment to user fees and rates that are dedicated to certain services will be another important source of infrastructure funding. For example, Berkeley's sewer system is operated and maintained through user fees charged to customers. Through financial analysis, staff have determined that the \$194 million needed in the city's sewer systems can be addressed in the next decade or so with cost-of-living adjustments to existing rates. Other services have dedicated funding sources (or rates), but that funding falls short. This is true of the city's

stormwater fee and a special parcel tax for parks and trees. Other sources of funds include grants (federal, state, and other), developer fees, city funds (including the General Fund), and property owner fees, e.g., 50/50 sidewalk repairs.

Figure 11 shows the anticipated funding sources that will be available to complete each of the four Program outcomes and deliver sustainable and resilient infrastructure by 2050. This is a high-level projection with many assumptions yet to be proven, but is offered to show a funding path to the Vision 2050 destination and its dependence on a variety of revenue sources.



Figure 11: Vision 2050 Funding Sources



Page 136

4.2 Funding Alternatives

For the November 2022 ballot, two types of infrastructure revenue measures are being considered: a General Obligation Bond (or Infrastructure Bond) and Parcel Tax.

General Obligation Bonds (GO Bonds) are paid by an ad valorem property tax based on taxable property assessed value and can only be used to fund capital improvements (no maintenance, operations or services). GO Bonds are considered the most secure type of municipal debt and carry the lowest interest rates given the taxing power for repayment of the debt service. GO Bonds can also be structured to match the life expectancy of the infrastructure improvements and be issued in independent series as required based on project costs and timing. This phasing can allow for a better alignment of infrastructure utilization and repayment of the debt. Also, bond measures are generally considered progressive forms of taxation since they are based on the assessed value of properties.

The city has historically managed its GO Bond program for each authorization (Measures G, S, I, FF, M, T1 and O) through the issuance of individual bond series calculated to meet the capital funding requirements of the projects. Bonds were issued in amounts that minimized the impact on the tax rate required to make debt service payments. Since 1992, the city has maintained annual tax rates below original projections represented to voters for each of the GO Bond authorizations.

A **Parcel Tax** is a property tax that generates annual special revenues for capital, operations, maintenance and services. State law provides for

a number of different tax formulas for levies to all properties (residential and commercial) including per parcel, building square footage or land use. A parcel tax cannot be based on property value. A parcel tax based on building square feet is generally considered a progressive form of taxation since larger properties pay more than smaller properties, exemptions for seniors and low-income property owners are allowed.

Given the scale of the infrastructure need, the Program Plan assumes two 2022 Revenue Measures. First, a parcel tax of \$0.30 per building square foot for 14 years, raising approximately \$25 million annually, that is dedicated to streets, sidewalks, and traffic safety as described under Outcome Number 1. Second, an infrastructure bond of \$300 million with \$150 million to address affordable housing for low-income persons and the unhoused and \$150 million to improve resilience to climate change, wildfire prevention and protection, and to improve other select public infrastructure, as described in Outcome Numbers 2, 3, and 4.

These measures fund the community's top priorities voiced in the public outreach: affordable housing, street repair, and resilience to climate change. Multiple measures provide more flexible sources of funding that could address maintenance needs in addition to capital improvements. Street repair, sidewalk repair, and traffic safety are also top needs identified by online survey respondents, and is supported by the city's prioritization using the Vision 2050/Envision scorecard. These measures would significantly reduce the city's risk related to infrastructure unfunded liabilities, and improve the City's streets for all users.

TABLE 4 FUNDING MECHANISMS

Туре	GO Bond	Parcel Tax
TAX BASIS	Assessed Value (AV)	Building square footage
USE OF FUNDS	Capital only	Capital + Maintenance
TAX PROGRESSIVITY	Progressive	Progressive
EXEMPTIONS	None	Low income/senior
PROS	Relative tax burden decreases as total AV increases	Fixed payments with cost of living adjustments, funds capital and maintenance
CONS	Cannot pay for maintenance or operations Does not adjust for future costs	Increases tax burden if building square footage increases

Why is affordable housing included in these possible revenue measures?

The Vision 2050 Framework focused on infrastructure, not affordable housing. However, on April 27, 2021, City Council approved exploring revenue measures that addressed both infrastructure and affordable housing, given both were top priorities for residents. Housing and infrastructure are connected. Ensuring affordable housing in a city such as Berkeley reduces greenhouse gas emissions because it affords lower and middle-income residents an opportunity to live closer to where they work, which means less emissions getting to work. At the same time, ensuring affordable housing is an important tool for ensuring a diverse and equitable city, which is an important priority of our community and City Council.

Results

Per Section 4.1, these results assume:

- The City continues its track record of successfully leveraging state, federal, and regional grants.
- City Council allocates a total of \$15 million to annual paving from non-revenue measure sources in order to ensure proper ongoing maintenance of the City's streets, as accomplished for FY 2024.
- Parcel tax revenue of \$25M annually is distributed roughly two-thirds to paving condition and one-third to traffic safety and sidewalks.
- GO bond revenue is distributed roughly 60% to climate change, resiliency, and wildfire protection projects; and 40% to public realm and other infrastructure projects.

These investments would:

- Improve streets to good paving condition and repave 97% of street mileage across the City.
- Implement 100% of adopted traffic safety plans (bike/ped) and achieve Berkeley's vision of a low-stress bike network
- Begin to underground the City's evacuation routes to enable emergency responders' ingress and evacuating residents' egress in the event of a wildfire, earthquake, or other disaster
- Complete selected sea level rise projects at the Waterfront
- Replace and improve Aquatic Park, storm drain, and green infrastructure citywide to prevent pollution from reaching the Bay and improve the City's resiliency from climate-infused storms
- Assist in advancing the city's park and public realm projects, e.g., Waterfront, Civic Center Renovation, and San Pablo Park pool



4.3 Review of Tax Implications

Property tax rates for Berkeley property owners are comparable to neighboring cities. After accounting for ad valorem taxes, city voter-approved taxes and assessments, school district taxes, and other fixed charges, FY 2021 tax rates in Berkeley (1.58%) were on par with Oakland (1.54%) and lower than in Albany (1.89%).

The city's prior bond issuances include Measure FF (neighborhood libraries), Measures G, S, and I (public safety, main library/seismic retrofit, animal shelter), Measure O (affordable housing), Measure M (streets and watershed), and Measure T1 (infrastructure and public facilities). Debt service from prior bond measures constitutes only 3.2% of the average property owner's tax bill.

The city has a current debt service of \$52.90 per \$100,000, which is low compared to nearby cities and their school districts, as shown in the table below. Even after implementation of a \$300M GO bond, the city's debt service will continue to be lower than nearby cities and school districts.

TABLE 6 DEBT SERVICE COMPARISON		
City or District	Debt Service per \$100,000 of Assessed Value	
City of Oakland	\$201.10	
Albany School District	\$195.00	
Berkeley School District	\$145.10	
City of Albany	\$130.30	
Oakland School District	\$120.20	
City of Berkeley plus \$300M bond	\$79.75 (average)	
City of Berkeley (current)	\$52.90 (average)	

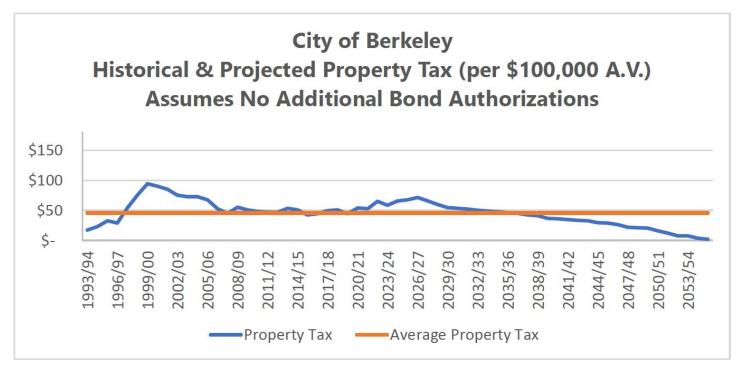
EXISTING DEBT SERVICE AND TAX IMPACT

2021/22 Tax Rates	Total GO Bond Tax Burden
Per \$100,000	\$52.90
Average Tax (based on assessed property value of \$647,972)	\$342.78

The city has historically maintained low GO Bond tax rates as shown in Figure 12. This represents the previously approved bond measures including the remaining bonds for Measures T1 and O to be issued over the next four years.

If voters approved a \$300 million GO bond, the average tax required for the new bond authorization will be \$27 per \$100,000 of assessed value.

Assuming the existing GO bond authorization capacity are issued as scheduled, the cumulative debt service on all GO Bonds will increase through 2036, and then begin to decrease as prior bonds are paid off.



▲ Figure 12: Historical & Projected Property Tax

Assuming average developed property size of 1,900 square feet, a parcel tax of 30 cents per square foot would add \$570 annually to the average property owner's tax bill, which is comparable to the annual cost of refuse service based on a 32-gallon cart.

Below is a summary of the tax impacts on an average property, assumed to be an average valued house at \$647,972 (assessed value) with 1,900 sq ft.

TABLE 7 SUMMARY OF TAX IMPACTS	
	\$300M GO Bond + Parcel Tax
Tax Rate (\$100,000 A.V.)	Avg Bond = \$27 Parcel = 30 cents per sq. ft.
Tax (Avg Home: \$647,972; 1,900 sq ft)	Avg Bond = \$166 Parcel = \$570 Total = \$736

4.4 Other Benefits of Infrastructure Spending

Infrastructure spending has other benefits. It creates jobs. The U.S. Department of Transportation has found that for every \$1 billion in infrastructure investment, 13,000 jobs are created. In a place like Berkeley, which follows both state law on public works expenditures and local law via a Community Workforce Agreement, this means jobs that pay prevailing wages and benefits.

Infrastructure spending also can add art to our public spaces. If 1 percent of a revenue measure is dedicated to local public art, as was the case with Measure T1, or City Council commits an annual General Fund allotment of a similar amount, then Berkeley's public spaces will get more public art. Public art plays an integral role in improving our community's wellbeing by creating inspired spaces that reflect the unique character of our city. Public art breathes life into the built environment, engages the community with creative art experiences, and fosters a sense of belonging.





Art Installation at Civic Center Garage



Statue of William Byron Rumford

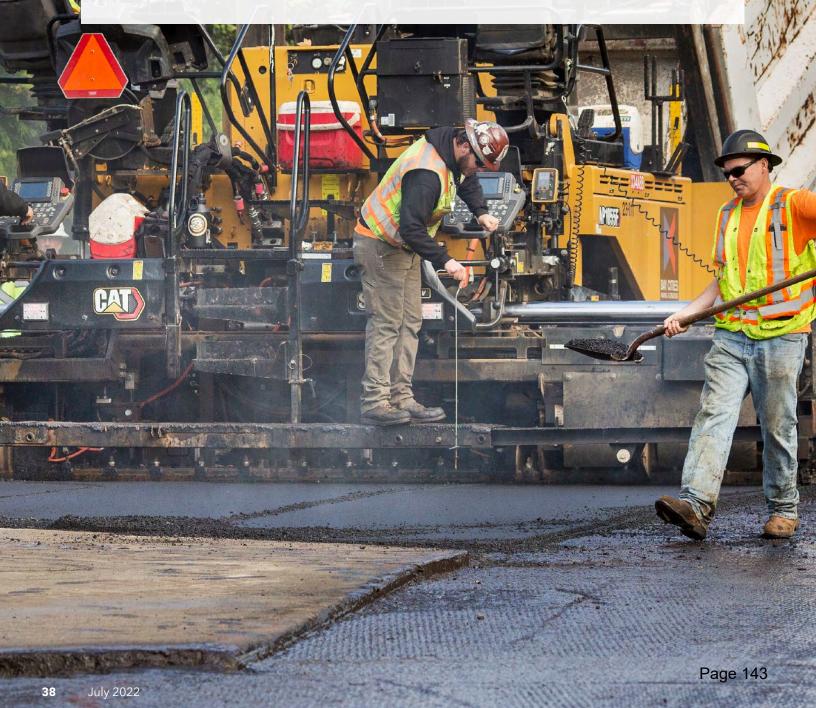


Art Installation at Shattuck & Center

05

PROGRAM DELIVERY

The City has well-established capital project divisions in the Public Works Department and Parks, Recreation, and Waterfront Departments, delivering a wide range of infrastructure projects. Given this major 30-year program to rebuild infrastructure, this section looks ahead on how the City will deliver the program, evaluating the City's current capabilities, sharing information on other cities' approaches to implementing large capital programs, and recommending actions to implement the Vision 2050 program.



5.1 Current Organization and Measure T1 Implementation

Capital projects are delivered by the Engineering and Transportation Divisions in the Public Works Department, and Capital Projects Division of the Parks, Recreation and Waterfront Department. Most of this work is based on regular, annual contributions from special funds, including ratepayer funds (sewer, stormwater, and streetlight) and a parks-focused parcel tax.

As shown in the table below, capital investments have more than doubled in the last decade.

Year	Capital Program
2010	\$41.6 million
2020	\$114.5 million

This growth has largely been driven by Measure T1 and the large project to rebuild Tuolumne Camp. In November of 2016, Berkeley voters passed Measure T1, authorizing the city to sell \$100 million of General Obligation Bonds to repair, renovate, replace, or reconstruct portions of the city's aging infrastructure.

The City of Berkeley has managed all T1 projects internally with a team that includes administrative, financial, and project management staff from the Public Works and Parks, Recreation, and Waterfront Departments. Five full-time equivalent positions were allocated across 11 staff within PW and PRW. One of the five FTEs is a T1 Associate Management Analyst. While projects are managed by city staff, the planning, design, and construction management of projects are largely completed by consultants.

As a part of preparing this Program Plan, interviews were conducted with the T1 Management Team and project managers to learn what has worked well and how things can be done better in the future.

Positive outcomes of T1 implementation:

- The City has completed nearly all of the 39 projects in Phase 1. Phase 2 projects are approved and are on track to be completed by 2026
- Interdepartmental collaboration has been very effective with regular meetings and open communications
- Community messaging has been regular and recurring, with ongoing updates to the website and email distribution lists, periodic reporting to Council, and a January 2022 informational brochure mailed to residents
- The program team has been able to staff up and retain staff during the program
- Staff costs have been kept to a minimum, i.e., less than 12% of project costs
- Meetings are held at the conclusion of each project to discuss challenges, successes, and lessons learned
- The project teams have largely been able to keep up with the project schedules

Page **5**5 of **92**

Ideas for future improvements:

- Reduce the time it takes to hire staff
- Increase IT and legal support to match the program size
- Add consultants to help with certain tasks in project management
- Improve tools to aid in project management

Streamline contracting policies, including bid protest procedures and purchasing policies

It is important to note there will be overlap with the T1 team completing the Phase 2 projects and the Vision 2050 team ramping up. The future organization will need to account for this to ensure the success of both programs.

5.2 Research on Other Programs

The City and its consultants conducted interviews with three cities implementing large capital programs. Interview topics included organization, tools, implementation, and accountability.

Successes, challenges, and lessons learned were discussed with each group, too. Table 8 summarizes the cities and their programs.

TABLE 8 CITIES INTERVIEWED AND THEIR CAPITAL PROGRAMS		
City	Program Description	Budget and Staff
and roads, be anti-displace CIP projects Transportation such as sewed projects through Safe Streets Program material consultant suppogram material such such as sewed projects through the such as sewed projects through the such as sewed program material such as sever the such as s	s funding allocations are a) \$350 million for streets) \$150 million for facilities and c) \$100 million for ment and affordable housing are delivered through Public Works (PW) and on (OakDOT). PW delivers non-transportation projects, or, drainage, and parks. OakDOT delivers transportation ugh two divisions: a) Great Streets (large projects) and b) street repairs) magement is primarily done with City staff with some upport. There are about 20 dedicated staff members for	\$87M / 20 employees = ~\$4.4M per employee.

City of Oakland (cont.)

- Oakland's PCI was 53 in 2019 and increased to 58 in 2021. They are using \$100 M of Measure KK funds over 3 years to improve 350 miles of street surface
- Measure KK has a 9 member Public Oversight Committee. The members were appointed by the Mayor and report to the City Council

City of Sunnyvale

- The Public Works Engineering Division delivers all capital projects through four groups: a) special projects, b) project design,
 c) construction management, and d) land development
- The special projects group manages very large capital projects, e.g., \$1 billion wastewater treatment plant re-build. Consultants handle the day-to-day project management but do not have monetary authority
- There are 8 staff in the project design group, who manage the smaller on-going capital projects
- > The City uses e-Builder software
- Staffing vacancies are a problem
- > City Council's target PCI is 80. Their current PCI is about 76

\$176.5M / 30 employees= \sim \$5.9M per employee.

City of San Diego

- Projects and b) Strategic Capital Projects. Capital Projects perform projects that are \$5 to 20 million in size, the work is long-term and they have about 700 staff. The Strategic Capital department works on projects over \$100 million in size, the work requires special expertise, there are about 50 staff and there is a high reliance on consultants
- > The current 5-year CIP has a funding need of \$8.4 billion
- The City uses OCI (overall condition index) instead of PCI. The City's target for OCI is 70
- Staff vacancies range from 15 20%
- A State of CIP Report is provided to City Council twice per year
- San Diego is a participant is a California multi-agency benchmarking group

\$830M / 750 employees = ~\$1.1M per employee

Page 57 of 02

While Berkeley uses City staff for project management and consultants for planning, design, and construction management, by comparison, the larger programs are managed by a combination of City staff and consultants. Berkeley's 5 full time equivalent employees are handling \$45 million projects at present, a higher ratio than these other cities. City staff make all financial decisions, manage City processes, and complete repeatable tasks. Consultants assist City staff with a wide variety of tasks involving project planning, design, construction management, and execution, and provide necessary specialized expertise and knowledge. Some program teams include a

dedicated group who administer grant funding. Challenges experienced during large program implementation include difficulty in recruiting and retaining a talented workforce, having sufficient administrative and support services, and having effective and efficient hiring and on-boarding processes, including a continuous recruitment process.

These issues could be addressed in part by including dedicated financial and recruiting staff that are funded through the revenue measure, and developing program-specific hiring policies and procedures.

5.3 Recommendations for Vision 2050 Implementation

The recommendations presented in the section below build off the successes and lessons learned from implementation of Measure T1 and the City's regular capital program, and from the three cities we interviewed and researched. These recommendations will help in delivering a more significant investment in the city's infrastructure:

- Responsible organization A Vision 2050 program management team should be formed and report to the Public Works Director for the first phase of improvements, given this phase's focus is likely within the right of way, which is Public Works' responsibility. This team would be multi-discipline, meaning the team would be responsible for implementing all aspects of the Vision 2050 program, including projects outside of the normal purview of Public Works. In future phases, as determined by future Vision 2050 priorities, this program management team could report either to Directors of Public Works or Parks, Recreation, and Waterfront, a Deputy City Manager, or the City Manager.
- Multiple Benefits The Vision 2050 Framework recommended infrastructure improvements that have multiple benefits. Given this Plan's initial focus on streets and traffic safety, the program management team will ensure projects are delivered that, to the extent feasible, combine paving, traffic safety, and green infrastructure improvements. Recent annual paving projects demonstrated progress in this regard, as they have included paving, green infrastructure, and various traffic safety features such as traffic circles, traffic diverters, and pedestrian islands. Given this plan prioritizes the cobenefits of street paving and traffic safety, staff have modeled how to meet both goals simultaneously. By dedicating two-thirds of streets-focused investments to paving and onethird to traffic safety, this Plan's goals can be met in ten years or so.
- Program management team and
 staffing The City should initiate a recruitment
 for a new full-time position, Vision 2050
 Page 147

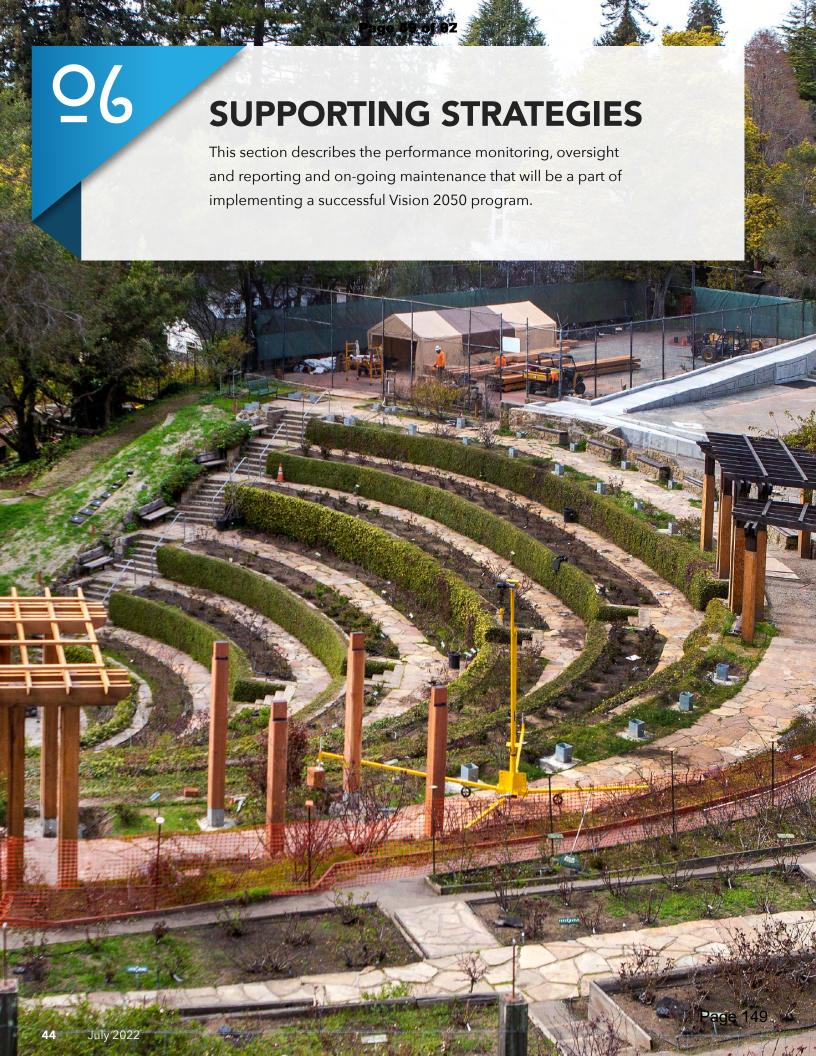
Page **5**8 of **9**2

Program Manager. The manager should have an administrative support person and project managers (the number to be determined prior to implementation). The City team would ideally include dedicated staff in lieu of 3-year limited term positions, given the duration of the work. In addition, the city team should include both an in-house construction inspector and a project coordinator to assist with time-intensive tasks such as compiling budget data, preparing public outreach materials, and coordinating meetings. Outreach support should be included on this team as well. The Program Manager should also have a mix of staff and consultant support in a blended team. Consultant support may include: a) preparation of a project management manual, b) project cost tracking, c) performance indicator tracking, and d) management of special projects.

- the engineering functions As discussed above, the engineering and capital delivery divisions in the Public Works and Parks, Recreation and Waterfront Departments will continue to deliver ongoing projects. These include aspects of street paving, sidewalk repairs, sewer rehabilitation, and park and playground improvements.
- Special projects Projects that are not normally handled by the City's engineering

- divisions should be managed by the program management team or assigned to a consultant. Examples of these projects may include utility undergrounding, seismic improvement to public buildings, public realm projects, etc
- Supporting departments Advanced planning needs to be held with the City's procurement, legal, human resources and information technology departments. Challenges experienced during large program implementation include difficulty in recruiting and retaining a talented workforce and having effective on-boarding processes. In addition, the City's procurement procedures need updating and improvement. The ideal Vision 2050 organization may include dedicated recruitment and financial staff, as well as new policies that are developed specifically for the program. For example, the City of Oakland cut 500 staff hours and months from project timelines by reducing the number of project and procurement approvals.
- Tools, software and procedures An evaluation of current and new tools will be made for delivering the program. This will include: a) procurement tools for goods and services, b) project scheduling and tracking software, c) document management, and d) reporting.





6.1 Performance Indicators

A large complex program like Vision 2050 can benefit from identifying Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) to track progress. An initial list of KPIs is shown on Table 9 and are organized around the four Vision 2050 outcome objectives. The indicators go beyond the traditional tracking of cost and schedule progress and incorporate indicators that reflect sustainability and resilience goals.

It will be important to update these KPIs at the beginning of each phase of this thirty-year program, and more frequently in some areas, in order to incorporate changing conditions, new technologies, and new priorities.

Paving condition		PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
Three year average of severe injuries/fatalities % of Bicycle, Pedestrian, and ADA Transition Plans implemented % of 2020 pavement surface converted to pervious surface Public satisfaction with right of way % of commute trips by solo occupant vehicle % of trips by walking, micro mobility or transit 2. Infrastructure is Resilient, Protects the Environment, and is Adapted to Climate Change Impacts Citywide GHG reductions % of public buildings fossil-fuel free Citywide natural gas consumption % of automobiles that are EV citywide % of Stormwater and GI plans implemented % of sea level rise, undergrounding, and evacuation route projects completed % of target acres treated by Green Infrastructure % of 2022 vacant street tree sites planted 3. Open Space, Parks, and Recreation Improve our Quality of Life % of Backlog Addressed Annually Diversity of the Urban Forest # of Street Trees/Tree Canopy Ratio Public satisfaction at Parks and open spaces 4. Public Facilities are Safe and Provide Community Placemaking	1. Streets are Safer, More Sustainable, Improved to a G	ood Condition, and Maintained
implemented % of 2020 pavement surface converted to pervious surface % of 2020 pavement surface converted to pervious surface % of trips by walking, micro mobility or transit 2. Infrastructure is Resilient, Protects the Environment, and is Adapted to Climate Change Impacts Citywide GHG reductions % of public buildings fossil-fuel free Citywide natural gas consumption % of automobiles that are EV citywide % of Stormwater and GI plans implemented % of sea level rise, undergrounding, and evacuation route projects completed % of target acres treated by Green Infrastructure % of 2022 vacant street tree sites planted 3. Open Space, Parks, and Recreation Improve our Quality of Life % of Backlog Addressed Annually Diversity of the Urban Forest # of Street Trees/Tree Canopy Ratio Public satisfaction at Parks and open spaces 4. Public Facilities are Safe and Provide Community Placemaking	Paving condition	% of sidewalks in safe condition
% of commute trips by solo occupant vehicle % of trips by walking, micro mobility or transit 2. Infrastructure is Resilient, Protects the Environment, and is Adapted to Climate Change Impacts Citywide GHG reductions % of public buildings fossil-fuel free Citywide natural gas consumption % of automobiles that are EV citywide % of Stormwater and GI plans implemented % of sea level rise, undergrounding, and evacuation route projects completed % of target acres treated by Green Infrastructure % of 2022 vacant street tree sites planted 3. Open Space, Parks, and Recreation Improve our Quality of Life % of Backlog Addressed Annually Diversity of the Urban Forest # of Street Trees/Tree Canopy Ratio Public satisfaction at Parks and open spaces 4. Public Facilities are Safe and Provide Community Placemaking	Three year average of severe injuries/fatalities	
2. Infrastructure is Resilient, Protects the Environment, and is Adapted to Climate Change Impacts Citywide GHG reductions % of public buildings fossil-fuel free Citywide natural gas consumption % of automobiles that are EV citywide % of Stormwater and GI plans implemented % of sea level rise, undergrounding, and evacuation route projects completed % of target acres treated by Green Infrastructure % of 2022 vacant street tree sites planted 3. Open Space, Parks, and Recreation Improve our Quality of Life % of Backlog Addressed Annually Diversity of the Urban Forest # of Street Trees/Tree Canopy Ratio Public satisfaction at Parks and open spaces 4. Public Facilities are Safe and Provide Community Placemaking	% of 2020 pavement surface converted to pervious surface	Public satisfaction with right of way
Citywide GHG reductions % of public buildings fossil-fuel free Citywide natural gas consumption % of automobiles that are EV citywide % of sea level rise, undergrounding, and evacuation route projects completed % of target acres treated by Green Infrastructure % of 2022 vacant street tree sites planted % of public buildings seismically retrofitted 3. Open Space, Parks, and Recreation Improve our Quality of Life % of Backlog Addressed Annually Diversity of the Urban Forest # of Street Trees/Tree Canopy Ratio Public satisfaction at Parks and open spaces 4. Public Facilities are Safe and Provide Community Placemaking	% of commute trips by solo occupant vehicle	% of trips by walking, micro mobility or transit
Citywide natural gas consumption % of automobiles that are EV citywide % of Stormwater and GI plans implemented % of sea level rise, undergrounding, and evacuation route projects completed % of target acres treated by Green Infrastructure % of 2022 vacant street tree sites planted % of public buildings seismically retrofitted 3. Open Space, Parks, and Recreation Improve our Quality of Life % of Backlog Addressed Annually Diversity of the Urban Forest # of Street Trees/Tree Canopy Ratio Public satisfaction at Parks and open spaces 4. Public Facilities are Safe and Provide Community Placemaking	2. Infrastructure is Resilient, Protects the Environment, a	nd is Adapted to Climate Change Impacts
% of Stormwater and GI plans implemented % of sea level rise, undergrounding, and evacuation route projects completed % of target acres treated by Green Infrastructure % of 2022 vacant street tree sites planted % of public buildings seismically retrofitted 3. Open Space, Parks, and Recreation Improve our Quality of Life % of Backlog Addressed Annually Diversity of the Urban Forest # of Street Trees/Tree Canopy Ratio Public satisfaction at Parks and open spaces 4. Public Facilities are Safe and Provide Community Placemaking	Citywide GHG reductions	% of public buildings fossil-fuel free
% of target acres treated by Green Infrastructure % of 2022 vacant street tree sites planted % of public buildings seismically retrofitted 3. Open Space, Parks, and Recreation Improve our Quality of Life % of Backlog Addressed Annually Diversity of the Urban Forest # of Street Trees/Tree Canopy Ratio 4. Public Facilities are Safe and Provide Community Placemaking	Citywide natural gas consumption	% of automobiles that are EV citywide
% of public buildings seismically retrofitted 3. Open Space, Parks, and Recreation Improve our Quality of Life % of Backlog Addressed Annually Diversity of the Urban Forest # of Street Trees/Tree Canopy Ratio Public satisfaction at Parks and open spaces 4. Public Facilities are Safe and Provide Community Placemaking	% of Stormwater and GI plans implemented	
3. Open Space, Parks, and Recreation Improve our Quality of Life % of Backlog Addressed Annually Diversity of the Urban Forest # of Street Trees/Tree Canopy Ratio Public satisfaction at Parks and open spaces 4. Public Facilities are Safe and Provide Community Placemaking	% of target acres treated by Green Infrastructure	% of 2022 vacant street tree sites planted
% of Backlog Addressed Annually # of Street Trees/Tree Canopy Ratio Public satisfaction at Parks and open spaces 4. Public Facilities are Safe and Provide Community Placemaking	% of public buildings seismically retrofitted	
# of Street Trees/Tree Canopy Ratio Public satisfaction at Parks and open spaces 4. Public Facilities are Safe and Provide Community Placemaking	3. Open Space, Parks, and Recreation Improve our Qua	lity of Life
4. Public Facilities are Safe and Provide Community Placemaking	% of Backlog Addressed Annually	Diversity of the Urban Forest
	# of Street Trees/Tree Canopy Ratio	Public satisfaction at Parks and open spaces
% of public realm/placemaking opportunities implemented % of Backlog Addressed	4. Public Facilities are Safe and Provide Community Pla	cemaking
	% of public realm/placemaking opportunities implemented	% of Backlog Addressed
% of ADA Transition Plan implemented in buildings Public satisfaction in public spaces	% of ADA Transition Plan implemented in buildings	Public satisfaction in public spaces
% of public buildings with battery storage	% of public buildings with battery storage	

6.2 Equity

Incorporating equity into infrastructure is a core value of the Vision 2050 Framework, and is something Berkeley residents want. Three-fourths of voters said an infrastructure measure should incorporate equity.

Poorly maintained infrastructure is inherently inequitable, as it is more detrimental to Berkeley's most vulnerable residents. Those with mobility impairments can find potholes, deficient sidewalks, failing hand rails, or out-of-service elevators as insurmountable challenges. Those on bikes or walking, instead of in vehicles, are more at risk of death or serious injury on streets with potholes, failing pavement markings, and lacking traffic safety controls. As reported by the city auditor, low-income residents who depend on their automobile to get to work face greater risk from the estimated annual \$1,049 repair bill attributable to poorly maintained streets. The state of our parks, recreation and senior

centers has a serious impact on the programs and services delivered to children of color and lower income seniors.

In implementing equity into Vision 2050, Berkeley will build on recent progress. The City's transportation plans prioritize projects in historically underinvested neighborhoods in Berkeley, including improvements like bus bulbouts and dedicated bus lanes which help lower income residents more likely to use transit. Many capital projects approved in Measure T1 implementation advanced equity. These projects include the African American Holistic Resource Center, South Berkeley Senior Center, the Martin Luther King Jr. Youth Services Center, and public restrooms citywide approved as part of Measure T1, Phase 2. In addition, Phase 1 projects such as paving and park improvements at San Pablo Park and 10 play structures in West Berkeley also advance equity.

6.3 Reporting and Oversight

A Vision 2050 program team will prepare a Program Management Manual. The manual will include the performance indicators and a format for reporting progress. Typically, performance monitoring reports are prepared on a semi-annual basis. The reports will be provided to Council and will be available to the public via the Vision 2050 website.

To ensure accountability, independent oversight for the revenue measures will be provided by two of the City's Commissions: Transportation and Infrastructure, and Parks, Recreation, and Waterfont. These Commissions will review expenditures

for conformance with the measure's purposes, propose how future revenue measures proceeds are spent, and monitor progress toward Vision 2050's outcomes and performance indicators.

6.4 Lifecycle Maintenance

Asset Management is an important concept in which the city's infrastructure systems are managed throughout the life cycle from 'cradle to grave.'

Taking an asset management approach was a key part of the City Council adopted Vision 2050 recommendations.

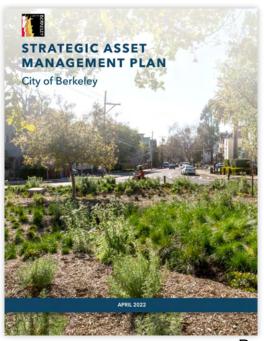
A Strategic Asset Management Plan (SAMP) was recently submitted to City Council and the Council adopted an Asset Management Policy. The SAMP develops policy guidance, reviews the city's current maintenance practices, and prepares a roadmap of key initiatives for implementing a full Asset Management Program (AMP) in Berkeley's Public Works and Parks, Recreation & Waterfront Departments. Critical systems that we depend on every day are simply wearing out. Recent budgets were inadequate for infrastructure capital and maintenance needs, let alone modernizing them. An AMP is needed to manage our infrastructure assets throughout their useful life.

The city retained a consultant to assess the city's current asset management practices against a global standard benchmark on Asset Management in six areas: asset strategy and planning, asset management decision-making, lifecycle delivery, asset information, organization and people, and risk assessment. Based on the benchmark, Berkeley's average assessment was in the 'developing' level of asset management implementation and comparable to many U.S. cities, but not nearly good enough. The consultant worked with city staff to develop a 'Roadmap' of key initiatives in the next two

years to implement an effective AMP. The components include:

- Prepare an Asset Management policy for City Council's adoption
- Form an Asset Management team, consisting of a team leader and two program staff
- Form an AM Steering Committee to guide the program implementation
- Provide consultant support
- Prepare the strategies, procedures and analyses to implement an AMP

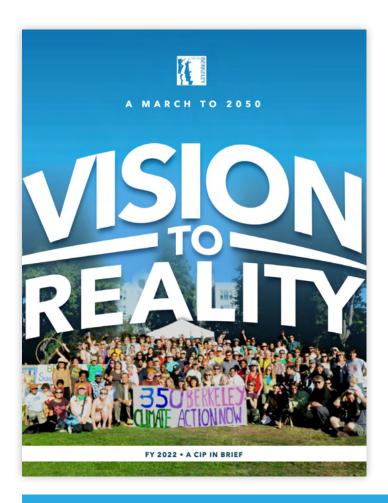
The SAMP conducted an asset-by-asset review of annual infrastructure maintenance funding and found that some asset categories such as streets and city buildings had insufficient maintenance funding by a wide margin, while other assets like sewer and streetlights had adequate maintenance funding. Assets such as stormwater have sufficient maintenance funding now. However, climate change and green infrastructure might make current funding commitments insufficient in future years.



6.5 General Fund Support for Infrastructure Maintenance

The level of General Fund contribution for public infrastructure in the last 12 years has remained flat in nominal terms. Given escalating annual costs, this led to a decline in General Fund support for infrastructure. A common theme from community engagement has been to grow General Fund support for infrastructure and, at the very least, that revenue from any new measures not replace existing General Fund commitments to infrastructure.

In recognition of the need for more infrastructure funding, the City Council has revamped its capital budget and allocated an additional \$14M+ for street maintenance, \$5M+ for the Waterfront and Parks, and \$4M+ for other infrastructure. If these investments become a new "floor" for the City's infrastructure, the City will be on track to achieve a resilient and sustainable infrastructure by 2050.





The FY 2022 CIP in Brief was the beginning of melding Vision 2050 into the City's capital budget

97

APPENDICES

A. Acknowledgements

City of Berkeley

Paul Buddenhagen, Deputy City Manager

Liam Garland, Director, Public Works

Scott Ferris, Director, Parks, Recreation and Waterfront

Ray Yep, Vision 2050 Implementation Team Member (volunteer)

Margo Schueler, Vision 2050 Implementation Team Member (volunteer)

Gordon Wozniak, Vision 2050 Implementation Team Member (volunteer)

Andrew Brozyna, Deputy Director, Public Works

Christina Erickson, Deputy Director, Parks, Recreation and Waterfront

Farid Javandel, Deputy Director, Public Works

Joe Enke, Manager of Engineering, Public Works

Input from the Leadership Teams in the Public Works and Parks, Recreation and Waterfront Departments

Consultant Team

V.W. Housen and Associates: Vivian Housen, Project Manager

Morgan DeAngelis, Project Engineer

Woodward & Curran: Dave Richardson, Principal

Daniel Windsor

Josh Uecker

Stephanie Hubli

B. GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADA Americans with Disabilities Act AMP Asset Management Program A logical grouping of similar assets or equipment types used to categorize, organize, and manage the asset portfolio. Asset categories Data driven planning that improves operational, maintenance and capital forecasting of potential needs, and optimization of investments to realize the greatest value from assets while operating over their lifecycle. CECA California Environmental Quality Act CIP Capital Improvement Program City City of Berkeley Council City Council of Berkeley EBMUD East Bay Municipal Utility District Envision Developed by the Institute for Sustainable Infrastructure and Harvard University, Envision provides industry-wide sustainability merits for all types and sizes of infrastructure to help users assess and measure the extent to which their project contributes to conditions of sustainability across the full range of social, economic, and environmental indicators. KPI Key Performance Indicator General obligation bond A General Obligation bond is a common type of municipal bond that is secured by a government's pledge to use legally-available resources, including tax revenues, to repay bondholders. Program plan The parcel tax is a tax on parcels of real property collected as part of a property tax bill. Unlike the property tax, the parcel tax cannot be based on property value. To impose a parcel tax, governments puts vius insupport from two thirds of voters. Program plan A structured approach to organizing a long term complex array of subcomponents. The plan typically describes the project components, schedule, outcomes, funding, and reporting. SAMP Strategic Asset Management Plan. This is a high level plan that reviews an organization's policies, assesses its maturity on maintenance, and develops a roadmap to implement a lifecycle maintenance management program. Vision 2050 An initiative of Berkeley's Mayor Jesse Arreguin to take a long term approach to improving Berkeley's aging infrastructure. The approach inc	Torminalam	Definition
Asset Management Program Asset categories A logical grouping of similar assets or equipment types used to categorize, organize, and manage the asset portfolio. Data driven planning that improves operational, maintenance and capital forecasting of potential needs, and optimization of investments to realize the greatest value from assets while operating over their lifecycle. CEQA California Environmental Quality Act CIP Capital Improvement Program City City of Berkeley Council City Council of Berkeley East Bay Municipal Utility District Envision Developed by the Institute for Sustainable Infrastructure and Harvard University, Envision provides industry wide sustainability metrics for all types and sizes of infrastructure to help users assess and measure the extent to which their project contributes to conditions of sustainability across the full range of social, economic, and environmental indicators. KPI Key Performance Indicator A General Obligation bond A General Obligation bond is a common type of municipal bond that is secured by a government's pledge to use legally-available resources, including tax revenues, to repay bondholders. Procel tax The parcel tax is a tax on parcels of real property collected as part of a property tax bill. Unlike the property tax, the parcel tax cannot be based on property value. To impose a parcel tax, governments must win support from two thirds of voters. Program plan Astructured approach to organizing a long term complex array of subcomponents. The plan typically describes the project components, schedule, outcomes, funding, and reporting. SAMP Strategic Asset Management Plan. This is a high level plan that reviews an organizator's policies, assesses its maturity on maintenance, and develops a roadmap to implement a lifecycle maintenance management program. Vision 2050 An initiative of Berkeley's Mayor Jesses Arreguin to take a long term approach to improving Berkeley's aging infrastructure. The approach incorporates sustainability and resiliency and	Terminology	Definition (
Asset categories A logical grouping of similar assets or equipment types used to categorize, organize, and manage the asset portfolio. Data driven planning that improves operational, maintenance and capital forecasting of potential needs, and optimization of investments to realize the greatest value from assets while operating over their lifecycle. CEQA California Environmental Quality Act CIP Capital Improvement Program City City of Berkeley Council City Council of Berkeley EBMUD East Bay Municipal Utility District Developed by the Institute for Sustainable Infrastructure and Harvard University, Envision provides industry, wide sustainability metrics for all types and sizes of infrastructure to help users assess and measure the extent to which their project contributes to conditions of sustainability across the full range of social, economic, and environmental indicators. KPI Key Performance Indicator A General obligation bond A General Obligation bond is a common type of municipal bond that is secured by a government's pledge to use legally-available resources, including tax revenues, to repay bondholders. The parcel tax is a tax on parcels of real property collected as part of a property tax bill. Unlike the property tax, the parcel tax cannot be based on property value. To impose a parcel tax, governments must win support from two-thirds of voters. PCI Pavement Condition Index, which is a scale of 0 to 100 (with 100 being the best) that indicates the condition of an asphals treet surface. Strategic Asset Management Plan. This is a high level plan that reviews an organization's policies, assesses its maturity on maintenance, and develops a roadmap to implement a lifecycle maintenance management program. Vision 2050 An initiative of Berkeley's Mayor Jesse Arreguin to take a long term approach to improving Berkeley's aging infrastructure. The approach incorporates sustainability and resiliency and anticipating a future world with climate impacts.	ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
Asset management Data driven planning that improves operational, maintenance and capital forecasting of potential needs, and optimization of investments to realize the greatest value from assets while operating over their lifecycle. CEQA California Environmental Quality Act CIP Capital Improvement Program City City of Berkeley Council City Council of Berkeley East Bay Municipal Utility District Developed by the Institute for Sustainable Infrastructure and Harvard University, Envision provides industry-wide sustainability metrics for all types and sizes of infrastructure to help users assess and measure the extent to which their project contributes to conditions of sustainability across the full range of social, economic, and environmental indicators. KPI Key Performance Indicator A General Obligation bond A General Obligation bond is a common type of municipal bond that is secured by a government's pledge to use legally-available resources, including tax revenues, to repay bondholders. Parcel tax The parcel tax is a tax on parcels of real property collected as part of a property tax bill. Unlike the property tax, the parcel tax cannot be based on property value. To impose a parcel tax, governments must win support from two-thirds of voters. PCI Pavement Condition Index, which is a scale of 0 to 100 (with 100 being the best) that indicates the condition of an asphalt street surface. Program plan Strategic Asset Management Plan. This is a high level plan that reviews an organization's policies, assesses its maturity on maintenance, and develops a roadmap to implement a lifecycle maintenance management program. U.S. EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency Vision 2050	АМР	Asset Management Program
Developed by the Institute for Sustainable Infrastructure and Harvard University, Envision provides industry-wide sustainability metrics for all types and sizes of infrastructure to help uses assess and measure the eyent to which their project contributes to conditions of sustainability across the full range of social, economic, and environmental indicators. Parcel tax The parcel tax is a tax on parcels of real property value. To impose a parcel tax, governments must wis suspensible street sustains to report year, so where sustainability metrics for the property value. To impose a parcel tax, governments be conditions of an asphalt street surface. Parcel tax A structured approach to organizing a long term complex array of subcomponents. The plan typically describes the project components. The plan typically describes the project components. The plan typically describes the project components, schedule, outcomes, funding, and reporting. Parcel tax A structured approach to organizing a long term complex array of subcomponents. The plan typically describes the project components, schedule, outcomes, funding, and reporting. Strategic Asset Management Plan. This is a high level plan that reviews an organization's policies, assesses its maturity on maintenance, and develops a roadmap to improving Berkeley's aging infrastructure. The approach incorporates sustainability and resiliency and anticipating a future world with climate impacts.	Asset categories	
City City of Berkeley Council City Council of Berkeley EBMUD East Bay Municipal Utility District Developed by the Institute for Sustainable Infrastructure and Harvard University, Envision provides industry-wide sustainability metrics for all types and sizes of infrastructure to help users assess and measure the extent to which their project contributes to conditions of sustainability across the full range of social, economic, and environmental indicators. KPI Key Performance Indicator General obligation bond A General Obligation bond is a common type of municipal bond that is secured by a government's pledge to use legally-available resources, including tax revenues, to repay bondholders. Parcel tax The parcel tax is a tax on parcels of real property collected as part of a property tax bill. Unlike the property tax, the parcel tax cannot be based on property value. To impose a parcel tax, governments must win support from two-thirds of voters. PCI Pavement Condition Index, which is a scale of 0 to 100 (with 100 being the best) that indicates the condition of an asphalt street surface. Program plan A structured approach to organizing a long term complex array of subcomponents. The plan typically describes the project components, schedule, outcomes, funding, and reporting. SAMP Strategic Asset Management Plan. This is a high level plan that reviews an organization's policies, assesses its maturity on maintenance, and develops a roadmap to implement a lifecycle maintenance management program. U.S. EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency Vision 2050	Asset management	potential needs, and optimization of investments to realize the greatest value from assets
City Council City Council of Berkeley Council City Council of Berkeley East Bay Municipal Utility District Envision Developed by the Institute for Sustainable Infrastructure and Harvard University, Envision provides industry-wide sustainability metrics for all types and sizes of infrastructure to help users assess and measure the extent to which their project contibutes to conditions of sustainability across the full range of social, economic, and environmental indicators. KPI Key Performance Indicator A General Obligation bond Superment's pledge to use legally-available resources, including tax revenues, to repay bondholders. Parcel tax The parcel tax is a tax on parcels of real property collected as part of a property tax bill. Unlike the property tax, the parcel tax cannot be based on property value. To impose a parcel tax, governments must win support from two-thirds of voters. PCI Pavement Condition Index, which is a scale of 0 to 100 (with 100 being the best) that indicates the condition of an asphalt street surface. Program plan A structured approach to organizing a long term complex array of subcomponents. The plan typically describes the project components, schedule, outcomes, funding, and reporting. SAMP Strategic Asset Management Plan. This is a high level plan that reviews an organization's policies, assesses its maturity on maintenance, and develops a roadmap to implement a lifecycle maintenance management program. Vision 2050 An initiative of Berkeley's Mayor Jesse Arreguin to take a long term approach to improving Berkeley's aging infrastructure. The approach incorporates sustainability and resiliency and anticipating a future world with climate impacts.	CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
Council City Council of Berkeley East Bay Municipal Utility District Developed by the Institute for Sustainable Infrastructure and Harvard University, Envision provides industry-wide sustainability metrics for all types and sizes of infrastructure to help users assess and measure the extent to which their project cribitates to conditions of sustainability across the full range of social, economic, and environmental indicators. KPI Key Performance Indicator A General Obligation bond a common type of municipal bond that is secured by a government's pledge to use legally-available resources, including tax revenues, to repay bondholders. Parcel tax The parcel tax is a tax on parcels of real property collected as part of a property tax bill. Unlike the property tax, the parcel tax cannot be based on property value. To impose a parcel tax, governments must win support from two-thirds of voters. PCI Pavement Condition Index, which is a scale of 0 to 100 (with 100 being the best) that indicates the condition of an asphalt street surface. Program plan A structured approach to organizing a long term complex array of subcomponents. The plan typically describes the project components, schedule, outcomes, funding, and reporting. SAMP Strategic Asset Management Plan. This is a high level plan that reviews an organization's policies, assesses its maturity on maintenance, and develops a roadmap to implement a lifecycle maintenance management program. U.S. EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency An initiative of Berkeley's Mayor Jesse Arreguin to take a long term approach to improving Berkeley's aging infrastructure. The approach incorporates sustainability and resiliency and anticipating a future world with climate impacts.	CIP	Capital Improvement Program
Envision Envision Developed by the Institute for Sustainable Infrastructure and Harvard University, Envision provides industry-wide sustainability metrics for all types and sizes of infrastructure to help users assess and measure the extent to which their project contributes to conditions of sustainability across the full range of social, economic, and environmental indicators. KPI Key Performance Indicator A General Obligation bond governments pledge to use legally-available resources, including tax revenues, to repay bondholders. The parcel tax is a tax on parcels of real property collected as part of a property tax bill. Unlike the property tax, the parcel tax cannot be based on property value. To impose a parcel tax, governments must win support from two-thirds of voters. PCI Pavement Condition Index, which is a scale of 0 to 100 (with 100 being the best) that indicates the condition of an asphalt street surface. Program plan A structured approach to organizing a long term complex array of subcomponents. The plan typically describes the project components, schedule, outcomes, funding, and reporting. Strategic Asset Management Plan, This is a high level plan that reviews an organization's policies, assesses its maturity on maintenance, and develops a roadmap to implement a lifecycle maintenance management program. U.S. EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency An initiative of Berkeley's Mayor Jesse Arreguin to take a long term approach to improving Berkeley's aging infrastructure. The approach incorporates sustainability and resiliency and anticipating a future world with climate impacts.	City	City of Berkeley
Developed by the Institute for Sustainable Infrastructure and Harvard University, Envision provides industry-wide sustainability metrics for all types and sizes of infrastructure to help users assess and measure the extent to which their project contributes to conditions of sustainability across the full range of social, economic, and environmental indicators. KPI Key Performance Indicator A General Obligation bond government's pledge to use legally-available resources, including tax revenues, to repay bondholders. The parcel tax is a tax on parcels of real property collected as part of a property tax bill. Unlike the property tax, the parcel tax cannot be based on property value. To impose a parcel tax, governments must win support from two-thirds of voters. PCI Pavement Condition Index, which is a scale of 0 to 100 (with 100 being the best) that indicates the condition of an asphalt street surface. Program plan A structured approach to organizing a long term complex array of subcomponents. The plan typically describes the project components, schedule, outcomes, funding, and reporting. SAMP Strategic Asset Management Plan. This is a high level plan that reviews an organization's policies, assesses its maturity on maintenance, and develops a roadmap to implement a lifecycle maintenance management program. U.S. EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency An initiative of Berkeley's Mayor Jesse Arreguin to take a long term approach to improving Berkeley's aging infrastructure. The approach incorporates sustainability and resiliency and anticipating a future world with climate impacts.	Council	City Council of Berkeley
provides industry-wide sustainability metrics for all types and sizes of infrastructure to help users assess and measure the extent to which their project contributes to conditions of sustainability across the full range of social, economic, and environmental indicators. KPI Key Performance Indicator A General Obligation bond is a common type of municipal bond that is secured by a government's pledge to use legally-available resources, including tax revenues, to repay bondholders. Parcel tax The parcel tax is a tax on parcels of real property collected as part of a property tax bill. Unlike the property tax, the parcel tax cannot be based on property value. To impose a parcel tax, governments must win support from two-thirds of voters. PCI Pavement Condition Index, which is a scale of 0 to 100 (with 100 being the best) that indicates the condition of an asphalt street surface. Program plan A structured approach to organizing a long term complex array of subcomponents. The plan typically describes the project components, schedule, outcomes, funding, and reporting. Strategic Asset Management Plan. This is a high level plan that reviews an organization's policies, assesses its maturity on maintenance, and develops a roadmap to implement a lifecycle maintenance management program. U.S. EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency An initiative of Berkeley's Mayor Jesse Arreguin to take a long term approach to improving Berkeley's aging infrastructure. The approach incorporates sustainability and resiliency and anticipating a future world with climate impacts.	EBMUD	East Bay Municipal Utility District
A General Obligation bond government's pledge to use legally-available resources, including tax revenues, to repay bondholders. The parcel tax is a tax on parcels of real property collected as part of a property tax bill. Unlike the property tax, the parcel tax cannot be based on property value. To impose a parcel tax, governments must win support from two-thirds of voters. PCI Pavement Condition Index, which is a scale of 0 to 100 (with 100 being the best) that indicates the condition of an asphalt street surface. Program plan A structured approach to organizing a long term complex array of subcomponents. The plan typically describes the project components, schedule, outcomes, funding, and reporting. SAMP Strategic Asset Management Plan. This is a high level plan that reviews an organization's policies, assesses its maturity on maintenance, and develops a roadmap to implement a lifecycle maintenance management program. U.S. EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency An initiative of Berkeley's Mayor Jesse Arreguin to take a long term approach to improving Berkeley's aging infrastructure. The approach incorporates sustainability and resiliency and anticipating a future world with climate impacts.	Envision	provides industry-wide sustainability metrics for all types and sizes of infrastructure to help users assess and measure the extent to which their project contributes to conditions of
General obligation bondgovernment's pledge to use legally-available resources, including tax revenues, to repay bondholders.Parcel taxThe parcel tax is a tax on parcels of real property collected as part of a property tax bill. Unlike the property tax, the parcel tax cannot be based on property value. To impose a parcel tax, governments must win support from two-thirds of voters.PCIPavement Condition Index, which is a scale of 0 to 100 (with 100 being the best) that indicates the condition of an asphalt street surface.Program planA structured approach to organizing a long term complex array of subcomponents. The plan typically describes the project components, schedule, outcomes, funding, and reporting.SAMPStrategic Asset Management Plan. This is a high level plan that reviews an organization's policies, assesses its maturity on maintenance, and develops a roadmap to implement a lifecycle maintenance management program.U.S. EPAUnited States Environmental Protection AgencyVision 2050An initiative of Berkeley's Mayor Jesse Arreguin to take a long term approach to improving Berkeley's aging infrastructure. The approach incorporates sustainability and resiliency and anticipating a future world with climate impacts.	КРІ	Key Performance Indicator
Program plan Program plan A structured approach to organizing a long term complex array of subcomponents. The plan typically describes the project components, schedule, outcomes, funding, and reporting. Strategic Asset Management Plan. This is a high level plan that reviews an organization's policies, assesses its maturity on maintenance, and develops a roadmap to implement a lifecycle maintenance management program. U.S. EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency An initiative of Berkeley's Mayor Jesse Arreguin to take a long term approach to improving Berkeley's aging infrastructure. The approach incorporates sustainability and resiliency and anticipating a future world with climate impacts.	General obligation bond	government's pledge to use legally-available resources, including tax revenues, to repay
Program plan A structured approach to organizing a long term complex array of subcomponents. The plan typically describes the project components, schedule, outcomes, funding, and reporting. Strategic Asset Management Plan. This is a high level plan that reviews an organization's policies, assesses its maturity on maintenance, and develops a roadmap to implement a lifecycle maintenance management program. U.S. EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency An initiative of Berkeley's Mayor Jesse Arreguin to take a long term approach to improving Berkeley's aging infrastructure. The approach incorporates sustainability and resiliency and anticipating a future world with climate impacts.	Parcel tax	Unlike the property tax, the parcel tax cannot be based on property value. To impose a parcel
typically describes the project components, schedule, outcomes, funding, and reporting. Strategic Asset Management Plan. This is a high level plan that reviews an organization's policies, assesses its maturity on maintenance, and develops a roadmap to implement a lifecycle maintenance management program. U.S. EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency An initiative of Berkeley's Mayor Jesse Arreguin to take a long term approach to improving Berkeley's aging infrastructure. The approach incorporates sustainability and resiliency and anticipating a future world with climate impacts.	PCI	
policies, assesses its maturity on maintenance, and develops a roadmap to implement a lifecycle maintenance management program. U.S. EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency An initiative of Berkeley's Mayor Jesse Arreguin to take a long term approach to improving Berkeley's aging infrastructure. The approach incorporates sustainability and resiliency and anticipating a future world with climate impacts.	Program plan	
Vision 2050 An initiative of Berkeley's Mayor Jesse Arreguin to take a long term approach to improving Berkeley's aging infrastructure. The approach incorporates sustainability and resiliency and anticipating a future world with climate impacts.	SAMP	policies, assesses its maturity on maintenance, and develops a roadmap to implement a
Vision 2050 Berkeley's aging infrastructure. The approach incorporates sustainability and resiliency and anticipating a future world with climate impacts.	U.S. EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
WMP Watershed Management Plan	Vision 2050	Berkeley's aging infrastructure. The approach incorporates sustainability and resiliency and
	WMP	Watershed Management Plan

C. Reference Documents

- 1. Information on Vision 2050 can be found on its website: **BerkeleyVision2050.org**.
- 2. Reference documents referenced in this program plan can be found on the City of Berkeley website (**BerkeleyCA.gov**) using the search feature
- 3. Information on Berkeley's Measure T1 program can be found on its website: **BerkeleyCA.gov/your-government/our-work/ballot-measures/measure-t1**.
- 4. Information on the Envision process can be found on the Institute for Sustainable Infrastructure's website: **SustainableInfrastructure.org**.

MEET YOUR COUNCILMEMBERS



MAYOR

JESSE ARREGUIN

Term Expires 11/30/2024



DISTRICT 1

RASHI KESARWANI

Term Expires 11/30/2022



DISTRICT 2
TERRY TAPLIN

Term Expires 11/30/2024



DISTRICT 3
BEN BARTLETT

Term Expires 11/30/2024



DISTRICT 4

KATE HARRISON

Term Expires 11/30/2022



DISTRICT 5
SOPHIE HAHN

Term Expires 11/30/2024



DISTRICT 6
SUSAN WENGRAF

Term Expires 11/30/2024



DISTRICT 7
RIGEL ROBINSON

Term Expires 11/30/2022



DISTRICT 8

LORI DROSTE

Ferm Expires 11/30/2022



01

WORKSESSION January 20, 2022

To: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council

From: Dee Williams-Ridley, City Manager

Submitted by: Paul Buddenhagen, Deputy City Manager

Subject: Discuss Vision 2050, Infrastructure Priorities, Stakeholder and Community

Engagement, and City's Bonding Capacity; and Seek Direction on November

2022 Revenue Measure(s)

SUMMARY

This report provides an update on Vision 2050 and its recommended exploration of an infrastructure-focused revenue measure or measures for the November 2022 ballot. It includes results of recent stakeholder and community engagement, comparisons of revenue measure options, and an update on the City's bonding capacity; and seeks City Council's direction on revenue measure options for the November 2022 ballot.

City Council adopted the principles, strategies, and actions laid out in the Vision 2050 Framework in September 2020, after a resident-led, volunteer effort to develop a long-term plan centered on resiliency and sustainability. Strategy Four of the Vision 2050 Framework identified inadequate funding of the City's infrastructure and recommended action to address this need through new revenue. The City Manager formed a Vision 2050 implementation team and, as a result of this team's work, City Council approved a project in FY 2022 to explore a significant revenue measure or measures focused on infrastructure, including affordable housing. In Fall and Winter 2020, staff hired a consulting team, conducted a scientific survey (topline results in Attachment 1), opened and closed an online community survey, held more than 20 stakeholder meetings, performed financial analysis on the measure alternatives, and made progress on the study of the City's bond capacity.

Staff seeks City Council's direction on several questions that will drive the next actions on the project:

- 1. Is the November 2022 election the right time to include an infrastructure-focused revenue measure or measures?
- 2. If yes, should it be *one* infrastructure-focused measure or *multiple* measures? And what should be the approximate dollar amount of the measure(s)?

3. What should the top infrastructure spending priorities be for the measure(s)? And should affordable housing and traditional infrastructure both be addressed in such measure(s)?

In addition, staff seeks to learn what City Council would like to see incorporated in the upcoming *Vision 2050 Program Plan* for which public input will be solicited in March and April.

With direction from City Council, staff will proceed to draft a *Vision 2050 Program Plan*, engage Commissions and the public on the draft *Program Plan*, conduct a follow-up scientific survey of voters in April, and return to City Council in May with a proposed *Program Plan* and language for revenue measure(s) for City Council to consider placing on the November 2022 ballot.

CURRENT SITUATION AND ITS EFFECTS

Most of Berkeley's streets, sidewalks, sewers, parks, playgrounds and public buildings were built over 75 years ago and need repair. However, local revenues have not kept pace with the need for investments to maintain and/or update aging infrastructure or promote sustainability and housing affordability. This underinvestment has led to an estimated \$1.2 billion in deferred maintenance as shared with the City Council during the development of the FY 2022 budget.¹ (An updated estimate will will be reported to City Council as part of the *Program Plan* in May 2022.)

Studies show that \$1 spent in early maintenance of infrastructure, such as streets, can save \$7 in later, more expensive repairs. This explains why delays in addressing deferred maintenance in the City's streets will quadruple the cost of addressing these needs by 2050.

The \$1.2 billion in citywide infrastructure needs is an undercount, as this estimate does not include significant affordable housing need, nor does it include many needs related to new or improved infrastructure, such as utility undergrounding, bicycle and pedestrian improvements recommended in adopted City plans, some improvements that make the City's infrastructure more sustainable and resilient, or costs to transform the City's public spaces and commons.

Nevertheless, this size and scale of these infrastructure needs is very important, as they show the challenge ahead. This challenge exists despite proactive steps taken to address these needs in the last decade. Local voters approved the first phase of upgrades to local infrastructure through the passage of Measure M (\$30M) in 2012, the Parks Tax increase in 2014, Measure T1 in 2016 (\$100M), and Measure O in 2018

¹ Attachment 2 provides the infrastructure needs reported to City Council at the March 16, 2021 session on *Unfunded Liability Obligations and Unfunded Infrastructure Needs*. In response to questions raised in stakeholder meetings, staff have added a second page to explain how these infrastructure needs were derived.

(\$135M). Together, these measures have provided additional resources to address affordable housing and the repair and improvement of Berkeley's aging infrastructure, including sidewalks, storm drains, parks, streets, senior and recreation centers, watershed and other City facilities.

While marking important progress, these measures have not been large enough to address this size of the infrastructure and affordable housing need. A measure or measures on the November 2022 ballot would secure a dedicated funding source to support local infrastructure and affordable housing, and accelerate the City's path toward sustainability and resilience as envisioned in the Vision 2050 Framework.

Scientific Survey of Berkeley Voters. A random, representative sample of 500 Berkeley voters were surveyed regarding their infrastructure priorities in October 2021 via telephone and text-to-online technology using professional interviewers. The survey had a margin of error of +/- 4.4%, and top line survey results are found in Attachment 1. It elicited respondents' infrastructure priorities, and support or opposition to an infrastructure-focused general obligation (or "infrastructure") bond, parcel tax, or sales tax increase.

The survey found that voters' top priorities included:

- Increasing affordable housing for low-income and homeless residents (79% rated as "important"),
- Upgrading storm drains, green infrastructure, and watersheds to keep pollution from the Bay (79% important);
- Developing climate change resiliency, including protecting against sea level rise, wildfires and drought (78% important),
- Undergrounding utilities to reduce the risk of wildfire (73% important), and
- Repairing deteriorating streets (73% important).

This survey found broad support for an infrastructure-focused revenue measure, but support fell short of the two-thirds necessary to pass a revenue measure dedicated to infrastructure, whether an infrastructure bond, parcel tax, or sales tax. Voters' support and opposition did not differ much between the larger-sized measures and the smaller-sized measures. The "No" vote (between 27-32%) common to these measures is higher than previous pre-placement surveys, and the undecided vote is smaller than previous surveys.

The survey also found that three-fourths of this representative group of voters believe an infrastructure measure should address equity, and a majority support a definition of equity where infrastructure benefits are provided first (or more) to lower-income neighborhoods and communities of color that have been historically underfunded.

Revenue Measure Options. The survey tested three revenue measure options:

- General Obligation (or Infrastructure) Bond: debt issued to fund capital
 improvements that is repaid over the bond duration by property tax revenues.
 Funds from a bond measure may only be used for capital investments and
 cannot be used for maintenance, operations, or services. Bond measures are
 generally considered among the most progressive forms of taxation since they
 are based on the assessed value of properties.
- Parcel Tax: a form of property tax typically based on the square footage of one
 parcel. Funds from a parcel tax measure are flexible and can be used for both
 capital, operations, maintenance, and services. The tax is based on the improved
 square footage of properties. It is generally considered a progressive form of
 taxation since larger properties pay more than smaller properties, and
 exemptions for seniors and low-income property owners are allowed.

OPTIONS FOR FUNDING MECHANISMS							
TYPE	Bor	nd ²	Parce	Sales Tax ⁴			
AMOUNT	\$27 per	\$54 per	\$0.15 per	\$0.30 per	\$0.05 per		
	\$100,000 AV	\$100,000 AV	square foot	square foot	\$1.00		
ESTIMATED	\$250 million	\$500 million	\$12M/yr or	\$25M/yr or	\$9M/yr, \$110		
TOTAL FUNDING			\$250 million	\$500 million if	million if		
			if bonded	bonded	bonded		
AVG. ANNUAL	\$200	\$400	\$300	\$600	Varies		
PROPERTY							
OWNER COST							
TAX BASIS	Assessed \	Value (AV)	Building square footage		Taxable		
	\				3 - 3 - 4		purchases
USE OF FUNDS	Capita	al only	Capital + Maintenance		Capital +		
		- ,	-		Maintenance		
TAX	Progre	essive	Progr	ressive	Least		
PROGRESSIVITY			ļ		Progressive		
EXEMPTIONS	None		Low inco	me/senior	Essential		
DD 00	516 ()				purchases		
PROS	Relative tax burde	en iessens as AV	Fixed payments, funds both		Visitors pay		
00110	increases		operations/mt	share			
CONS	Cannot pay for ma	aintenance or	Relative tax b	Impact on			
	operations		flat if citywide	low-income			
			footage does	not increase	residents		

² These calculations assume four equal issuances over the first eight years and an interest rate of 4%. The average assessed value is for a single-family home of \$647,972.

 $^{^3}$ These calculations assume 83,073,012 taxable square feet and an average single-family home of \sim 2,000 square feet.

⁴ These calculations assume \$6.5 million of the additional \$9 million in revenue would be available for bonding.

• Sales Tax: this is a consumption tax on the sale of goods and services for which the City has State permission to raise one half-cent per dollar more. Funds from a sales tax measure are flexible and can be used for capital, maintenance, operations, and services. Sales taxes are generally considered a less progressive form of taxation since low-income residents spend a larger portion of their incomes on taxable purchases than higher income populations. However, essential purchases like groceries and prescription medicine are exempt from sales tax and the cost is paid by anyone who shops locally, not just residents.

Stakeholder and Community Engagement. Staff held meetings with 20+ community organizations and the following Commissions: Community Environmental Advisory, Disability, Disaster and Fire, Energy, Parks and Waterfront, Public Works, and Transportation. These meetings were an opportunity to share more about the City's infrastructure needs, solicit input on possible revenue measures, answer questions, and highlight an online community survey that was opened in October 2021 and closed on January 12, 2022.

From the 20+ meetings with various stakeholders, the following issues and themes emerged:

- Request for more explanation of the \$1.2B in infrastructure need
- General belief that November 2022 was the right time for an infrastructurefocused measure
- Importance of trees, biodiversity, and green space in investment priorities
- Desire to see an integrated approach to infrastructure investments
- Some concern that a "fix-it-first" approach to infrastructure did not align well with ambition of Vision 2050 or the City's climate and resilience strategy
- Sales tax was not preferred given the impact on low-income residents
- Some concern over voters' (mis)trust of the City's financial management
- Varying opinions on whether affordable housing and traditional infrastructure should be included in one measure, split between two, or dealt with in different elections
- Support for equity in any measure
- Some concerns about the tax burden of an infrastructure bond versus parcel tax on new(er) property owners versus long-time owners
- Request for better understanding of results from affordable housing investments
- Request that federal, state, and regional grant funding be leveraged
- Some interest in a parcel tax given its ability to fund both capital improvements and ongoing maintenance
- Concern that ongoing maintenance be adequately funded to ensure whatever is constructed is properly maintained

For the online survey, a total of 1,024 responses were received. For the most part, the results from the online survey aligned with the scientific survey. However, the online survey afforded additional insight. For example, respondents were asked to rank their top three priorities for a potential measure from a list of infrastructure priorities. More so than the scientific survey, street repair stood out as a clear top priority followed by affordable housing. The top five ranked priorities are listed below, with percentages indicating the number of respondents who ranked the particular item as top priority:

- 1. 28.5% Street Repair
- 2. 19.2% Affordable Housing
- 3. 8.3% Bike Lanes/Safety
- 4. 7.5% Climate Change Resiliency
- 5. 6.8% Pedestrian Safety

When respondents were asked to rank the <u>urgency</u> of various infrastructure priorities, repairing deteriorating streets stood out as a top priority, with housing and other infrastructure priorities considered urgent but less so. Respondents ranked the priorities on a five-point scale, with one the most urgent and five the least urgent, and the numbers in parentheses refer to the average rating of each item:

- 1. Repairing deteriorating streets (1.96)
- 2. Improving traffic safety (2.25)
- 3. Upgrading storm drains, green infrastructure, and our watersheds to keep pollution from the Bay (2.35)
- 4. Repairing sidewalks to improve pedestrian safety and ADA accessibility (2.37)
- 5. Undergrounding utilities to help reduce the risk of wildfire (2.40)
- 6. Climate change resiliency including protecting against sea level rise, wildfires, and drought (2.42)
- 7. Planting and caring for trees (2.52)
- 8. Increasing affordable housing for low-income and homeless residents (2.57)
- 9. Expanding bike lanes and improving bike safety (2.62)
- 10. Upgrading traffic signals, pavement markings, and street signs (2.66)

Bond Capacity Study. The Finance Department has engaged the Government Finance Officers Association to initiate a study of the City's bond capacity. Initial findings from that study will be shared during the staff presentation at the January 20th Work Session.

Vision 2050 Program Plan. After gaining City Council's direction, staff will develop a Program Plan and return to City Council for approval of this plan, along with proposed measure(s) for November 2022. The Program Plan will lay out a long-term program to address Berkeley's infrastructure needs through 2050, address this and future revenue measures, describe the impacts of infrastructure investments, identify an organizational approach to delivering on funded projects, and recommend a process for developing and approving projects funded by this and future revenue measures. While this plan will

not be binding and will be flexible enough to adapt as infrastructure needs evolve, it will provide a blueprint for future action. Other issues the *Program Plan* may address include:

- Ensuring capital improvements are properly maintained, and where maintenance is not properly funded for a particular infrastructure asset, recommend actions to address the shortfall.
- Reconciling immediate repair needs in the City's infrastructure, especially the City's street condition, with the re-envisioning of the public commons/space suggested in Vision 2050.
- Explaining how these investments will promote sustainability, and address climate change and resilience.
- Exploring an approach where property owners' tax burden stays level between 2023 and 2050, while still addressing significant infrastructure need.

November 2022 Election and Measure Options

The November 2022 election may include state, county, school, special district or additional City measures. Staff believe the ballot will not include a Berkeley Unified School District measure. Staff will request City Council's placement of an Article 34 measure, which is required by the California Constitution in order to develop affordable housing projects with state or local public financing. Such an approval has occurred in at least four previous elections and has had strong support. More information about state, regional, and Alameda County measures will be available in the spring or summer. Needless to say, there is a lot of uncertainty leading up to the November 2022 election given ongoing challenges with inflation, employment, and the global pandemic.

With that context and the findings from community and stakeholder engagement to date, staff seek direction among four possible revenue measure options.

Option #1, \$500M Infrastructure Bond. Such as measure could have the following investment priorities:

- \$200 Million Street repair and traffic safety
- \$150 Million Affordable housing for low-income and homeless residents
- \$75 Million Climate change, sea level rise, wildfire prevention and protection
- \$75 Million Other public infrastructure improvements⁵

⁵ Other Public Infrastructure Improvements could include one-time projects, e.g., Old City Hall, Veterans Memorial Building, Waterfront and Marina, etc.

This option funds voters' top priorities—affordable housing, street repair, and climate change—and invests most in street repair, as it is the top and most urgent need identified by online survey respondents. This option overall is large enough to address a significant portion of the City's infrastructure needs. Investments in affordable housing at this range would generate up to 660 new affordable units, pave more than 120 street miles, and improve traffic safety. If City Council direct staff to pursue a measure of this size and type, the *Program Plan* will provide more detail on how these funds may be spent and results attained.

Option #2, Multiple Measures. These measures could include:

- A parcel tax of \$12M annually (or \$250M if bonded against) to address street repair and traffic safety.
- An infrastructure bond of \$150M to address affordable housing for low-income persons and the unhoused.
- An infrastructure bond of \$100M to address climate change, wildfire prevention and protection, and other public infrastructure.

This option also funds voters' top priorities and provides more flexible sources of funding that could address maintenance needs. Results from these investments are likely to track the results from Option #1. However, each of these measures would have to separately meet the two-thirds threshold for approval, which is likely to be more difficult than one measure meeting the two-thirds threshold.

Options #3, Variants of the above options. City Council could direct staff to develop Options #1 or #2 but with different funding mechanisms, e.g. Option #1 but with a similarly-sized parcel tax in lieu of infrastructure bond, at different funding levels (lower or higher amounts), or with different investment priorities, e.g., more or less for affordable housing, street repair, etc.

Option #4, None of the above. City Council could choose to delay this discussion until a future election; ask for other measure options, such as the sales tax, to be developed further; or direct staff to consider an option not yet considered.

BACKGROUND

Vision 2050 is a City Council-supported, resident-engaged initiative to address Berkeley's \$1.2+ billion in infrastructure needs. With voter approval of Measure R, Vision 2050 was defined as engaging residents and experts in developing a 30-year plan to identify and guide implementation of climate-smart, technologically-advanced, equitable and efficient infrastructure to support a safe, vibrant and resilient future for Berkeley.

On April 27, 2021, City Council approved a referral to the City Manager to "explore various options for a future city bond measure in November 2022 to support the growing

need for infrastructure investment, including street repaving, Complete Streets infrastructure that promotes bike and pedestrian safety, restoration of public buildings and facilities, and affordable housing citywide." The adopted FY 2022 budget included a \$400,000 project to execute on this project after which the City Manager convened a working team of residents and City staff to assist with Vision 2050 implementation.

The table below summarizes activities both completed and anticipated for the potential revenue measure(s).

Month	Activities
Sep. 2021	Begin various analyses and start drafting outreach materials.
	Establish contracts with TBWBH Props and Measures and V.W.
	Housen & Associates for Vision 2050 Implementation Services.
Oct. 2021	Conduct community survey #1.
	Begin virtual stakeholder meetings.
Nov. 2021	Continue virtual stakeholder meetings.
Dec. 2021	Continue virtual stakeholder meetings.
Jan. 2022	Hold January 20 work session to gain City Council direction.
Feb. 2022	Informational mailer to residents with invitation for input at March and
	April public meetings.
Mar. 2022	Present draft <i>Program Plan</i> to Commissions and large area public
	meetings for feedback.
Apr. 2022	Continue <i>Program Plan</i> meetings.
May 2022	Conduct community survey #2.
	Present survey results and seek City Council's approval on Vision
	2050 funding measure(s) and <i>Program Plan</i> .
Aug. 2022	Last date to submit measure(s) to County Registrar of Voters.
Nov. 2022	Election

After the January 20 work session, the interdepartmental team will incorporate City Council's direction. In March and April, the team will present a draft *Program Plan* to Commissions and obtain public feedback through five large area virtual meetings that combine two City Council districts per meeting, similar to the public meetings held during the T1, Phase 2 process. Then staff will return to City Council on May 31 with the results of this public engagement, a draft *Program Plan*, and proposed revenue measure(s) that have been reviewed by the City Manager, City Attorney, and City Clerk.

Progress on overall implementation of Vision 2050 has continued. This includes completion of short-term items, such as convening a Vision 2050 team, preparing an implementation plan, participating in Council workshops, and submitting a Vision 2050 budget. There are also a number of other items underway, including development of a

Strategic Asset Management Plan. This work is described in more detail in the November 16, 2021, Council report.⁶

As indicated in this 16-page information guide, progress on implementation of T1 continues. During Phase 1 (2017-2022), \$40M was spent on 39 different projects, leveraging an additional \$23M from grants and special funds to deliver \$63M in infrastructure improvements. T1, Phase 1 projects resulted in seismically safe, solar-equipped, and accessible community buildings, repaving some of the City's most neglected streets, new green infrastructure, replaced play structures, increased resilience through improvements that reduce water consumption, a renovated Rose Garden, and an Aquatic Park with much improved water quality. This phase's planning projects included the San Pablo Park Community Center and new pool, the Willard Clubhouse, citywide restrooms, and the community space/restroom at the Tom Bates Sports Complex. Phase 2 (2021-2026) is currently underway and includes an additional \$60M on various projects, including South Berkeley buildings, citywide restrooms, paving, and sidewalk repairs. The John Hinkel Park project, which includes repairs to the creek, lower picnic area, play area and amphitheater, is the first T1, Phase 2 project to be under construction and will be complete in late Spring of 2022.

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY AND CLIMATE IMPACTS

Implementing Vision 2050 would result in more resilient public infrastructure that creates fewer greenhouse gases, and reduces conflict between our built and natural environment. More affordable housing in Berkeley would reduce greenhouse gas emissions caused by employees finding lower cost housing farther away from employment centers and requiring longer commutes.

FISCAL IMPACTS OF POSSIBLE FUTURE ACTION

If a potential revenue measure or measures are placed on the ballot and subsequently approved by voters, the City would receive additional funds from increased tax revenues. One goal for any potential revenue measure or measures is to ensure any resulting increased tax burden is held steady over the long term.

CONTACT PERSON

Paul Buddenhagen, Deputy City Manager, (510) 981-7000 Liam Garland, Director, Public Works, (510) 981-6300

Attachments:

- 1: Topline of October 2021 Scientific Survey Results
- 2: Prior Estimate of Infrastructure Need and Methodology

⁶ https://www.cityofberkeley.info/Clerk/City_Council/2021/11_Nov/Documents/2021-11-16 Item 08 Vision 2050.aspx



Strategy • Precision • Impact

City of Berkeley Community Survey Live Phone and Text-to-Online October 12 – 17, 2021 FINAL WEIGHTED TOPLINES

N=500 Likely Nov 2022 General Election Voters Splits: A/B, C/D, E/F

N=	TOTAL 500	MEN 221	WOMEN 262	
Region				
Council District 5/6/8	42	46	41	
Council District 3/4/7	29	27	27	
Council District 1/2	29	26	32	
Party Registration				
Democrat	80	77	84	
Republican	2	3	1	
No Party Preference	16	19	12	
Others	2	1	2	
Q1. Before we begin, I need to know if I have reached where you can talk safely?	you on	i a ceil pnone,	and if so,	are you in a place
Yes, cell and can talk safely	34	40	31	
Yes, cell and cannot talk safely [CALL BACK]		0	0	
No, not on cell, but own one		10	10	
No, not on cell, and do not own one	2	2	2	
(Don't know/refused) [TERMINATE]	0	0	0	
Text to online	54	48	57	
Q2. Could you please tell me your gender? [DO NOT	READ (OPTIONS]		
Male	44	100	0	
Female	52	0	100	

0

0

Non-binary/other 4

(Refused)......[TERMINATE]

	TOTAL	MEN	WOMEN
N=	500	221	262

Q3. Although it is some time from now, what are the chances of you voting in the November 2022 general election for Governor, Congress, and other offices? Are you almost certain to vote, will you probably vote, are the chances about 50-50, are you probably not going to vote, or are you definitely not going to vote?

Almost certain to vote	95	94	95
Probably will vote	5	6	5
50-50 [TERMINATE]	0	0	0
Probably not [TERMINATE]		0	0
Definitely not [TERMINATE]	0	0	0
Don't know [TERMINATE]		0	0

Q4. **[T]** Generally speaking, do you think that things in the city of Berkeley are going in the right direction, or do you feel things are off on the wrong track?

Right direction	48	48	49
Wrong track		31	31
(Don't know)		21	20

Q5. **[T*]** How would you rate the job the city of Berkeley is doing in providing services to its residents — excellent, good, fair, or poor?

Excellent	6	7	5
Good	45	45	48
Fair	30	31	29
Poor	15	15	14
(Don't know)	4	2	5
Excellent /good	51	52	52
Just fair /poor		46	43

Q6. [T] How much of an impact has the coronavirus pandemic had on you and your household – thinking about all of the effects, including financial concerns and physical and mental health, would you say the impact on your household has been very serious, fairly serious, moderate, minor, or no impact at all?

Very serious	15	15	13
Fairly serious	23	22	23
Moderate		41	40
Minor	18	18	19
No impact	4	4	4
(Don't know)		0	0
Very /fairly serious	38	37	37
Moderate /minor /no impact	62	62	63

TOTAL MEN WOMEN N= 500 221 262

Q7. The next set of questions is about infrastructure needs in Berkeley. I am going to read you some areas that have been identified as types of infrastructure needing repair, investment, or improvement in the City of Berkeley. For each one, please tell me how important that is to you as a resident of Berkeley – extremely important, very important, somewhat important, not too important or not important at all: **[RANDOMIZE]**

Sorted by Extremely Important			
B7I.Increasing affordable housing for low-income			
and homeless residents	54	47	55
7p.Developing climate change resiliency including			
protecting against sea level rise, wildfires, and	10	20	ΕΛ
drought	40	39	54
residents	42	31	47
7c.Undergrounding utilities to help reduce the risk of		0.	••
wildfire	40	31	45
7a.Repairing deteriorating streets	35	33	36
B7e.Repairing sidewalks to improve access for	0.4	40	4-
those with disabilities	34	19	45
7y.Providing free transit passes for low-income residents	34	25	37
A7u.Upgrading storm drains, green infrastructure,	04	20	01
and our watersheds to keep pollution from the			
Bay	31	20	40
7j.Planting and caring for trees	30	19	38
7t.Increasing availability of solar energy, solar	00	00	0.4
batteries, and electric vehicles and equipment	28	23	31
A7d.Repairing sidewalks to improve pedestrian safety	27	20	34
A7f.Improving traffic safety		22	32
B7g.Improving traffic safety and flow		14	37
B7v.Upgrading storm drains to reduce flooding and			
protect against sea level rise		13	33
7i.Expanding bike lanes and improving bike safety	25	21	27
7cc.Making public buildings, streets, and sidewalks	25	18	27
more accessible to people with disabilities B7aa.Upgrading City buildings to be energy efficient,	25	10	21
seismically safe, and COVID-safe	23	14	30
7o.Decommissioning natural gas lines to reduce			
greenhouse gas emissions	21	14	25
7ee.Upgrading traffic signals, pavement markings,			
and street signs		19	17
7h.Improving streetlighting7x.Providing more publicly available electric vehicle	17	12	22
charging	16	13	19
7r.Repairing Berkeley Pier, including recreational			
and ferry upgrades	16	15	17
7s.Improving the Berkeley waterfront, including			

	ОТАL 500	MEN 221	WOMEN 262
docks, pilings, streets, parking lots, pathways, and marina dredging		9 8	19 17
kiosk and seating, and enhancing green space 7q.Replacing the community center and building a	12	7	14
public pool in San Pablo Park	12	7	15
based car, bike, and scooter-shares	11	9	14
Veterans Building	11	7	14
7bb.Upgrading playgrounds		7	14
7dd.Upgrading senior centers		6	14
A7z.Upgrading City buildings		6	3
a. Repairing deteriorating streets			
Extremely important	35	33	36
Very important		36	40
Somewhat important		26	21
Not too important		4	1
Not important at all		0	1
(Don't know)		0	1
(Bont know)	1	O	ı
Important	73	69	76
Not important	27	31	23
 Expanding lanes, parking, and charging for e-bike car, bike, and scooter-shares 	es (electror	nic bikes),	e-scooters, and app-based
Extremely important	11	9	14
Very important		27	18
Somewhat important		27	37
Not too important		22	16
Not important at all		12	13
(Don't know)		3	3
Important	33	36	32
Not important		61	65

1	N=	TOTAL 500	MEN 221	WOMEN 262
c. Undergrounding utilities to help reduce the r	risk	of wildfire		
Extremely important Very important Somewhat important Not too important Not important at all (Don't know)		33 16 7 3	31 37 17 10 2 3	45 30 16 4 4 1
Important Not important			68 29	75 24
d. SSA : Repairing sidewalks to improve pedes	stria	n safety		
Extremely important Very important Somewhat important Not too important Not important at all (Don't know)		39 23 9 2	20 41 22 14 3 0	34 37 23 5 1
ImportantNot important			61 39	71 29
e. SSB: Repairing sidewalks to improve acces	s fo	r those wi	th disabilit	ies
Extremely important Very important Somewhat important Not too important Not important at all (Don't know)		33 24 5 3	19 40 28 7 6	45 27 22 4 1 0
Important Not important			59 41	72 28
f. SSA: Improving traffic safety				
Extremely important Very important Somewhat important Not too important Not important at all (Don't know)		37 27 5 2	22 36 31 6 2 4	32 38 23 5 2
Important Not important			57 39	70 30

N=	TOTAL 500	MEN 221	WOMEN 262
g. SSB : Improving traffic safety and flow			
Extremely important Very important Somewhat important Not too important Not important at all (Don't know)	37 23 10 2	14 41 28 12 4	37 32 17 9 1
Important Not important		55 44	69 27
h. Improving streetlighting			
Extremely important Very important Somewhat important Not too important Not important at all (Don't know)	29 34 16 3	12 27 41 18 2 0	22 32 28 14 4 1
ImportantNot important		39 60	54 45
i. Expanding bike lanes and improving bike safet	y		
Extremely important Very important Somewhat important Not too important Not important at all (Don't know)	26 30 12 6	21 25 31 16 6 0	27 29 28 8 7 2
ImportantNot important		46 54	56 42
j. Planting and caring for trees			
Extremely important Very important Somewhat important Not too important Not important at all (Don't know)	33 29 7 2	19 36 32 10 3 0	38 31 26 4 1
ImportantNot important		55 45	68 31

N		TAL 00	MEN 221	WOMEN 262		
k. SSA : Increasing affordable housing for low-in	ncome	residen	ts			
Extremely importantVery important			31 45	47 26		
Somewhat important Not too important			11 3	16 4		
Not important at all(Don't know)		6	8 1	4 2		
Important Not important			76 23	73 25		
SSB: Increasing affordable housing for low-ir						
Extremely important			47 24	55 30		
Very importantSomewhat important	1	0	12	9		
Not too important Not important at all			10 5	4 2		
(Don't know)		1	2	0		
ImportantNot important			71 27	85 14		
m. SSA : Improving seismic safety of historic build Veterans Building	dings	in Civic (Center, ir	cluding Old	l City Hall and t	he
Extremely importantVery important			7 32	14 32		
Somewhat important Not too important			44 9	39 10		
Not important at all(Don't know)		4	5 3	3 1		
ImportantNot important			39 58	46 53		

	TOTAL	MEN	WOMEN
N=	500	221	262

n. **SSB**: Renovating Berkeley's Civic Center Buildings and Park to include music and theatre performance spaces, a children's play area, café kiosk and seating, and enhancing green space

Extremely important	12	7	14
Very important		19	30
Somewhat important		44	28
Not too important	20	21	19
Not important at all		7	8
(Don't know)		2	2
Important	36	26	44
Not important		71	55

o. Decommissioning natural gas lines to reduce greenhouse gas emissions

Extremely important Very important Somewhat important Not too important Not important at all (Don't know).	26 25 13 10	14 22 27 18 13 6	25 29 24 10 7 4
ImportantNot important		36 58	54 41

p. Developing climate change resiliency including protecting against sea level rise, wildfires, and drought

Extremely important	48	39	54
Very important		31	30
Somewhat important		22	12
Not too important		4	2
Not important at all	2	3	2
(Don't know)	0	0	0
Important	78	70	84
Not important	21	30	16

J	TOTAL N= 500	MEN 221	WOMEN 262	
q. Replacing the community center and building	g a public p	ool in San P	ablo Park	
Extremely important Very important Somewhat important Not too important Not important at all (Don't know)	18 28 22 12	7 14 27 28 15 9	15 21 29 17 9	
Important Not important	30 62	22 70	36 55	
r. Repairing Berkeley Pier, including recreation	nal and ferry	/ upgrades		
Extremely important Very important Somewhat important Not too important Not important at all (Don't know)	26 31 19 6	15 23 31 19 8 3	17 30 31 16 4 3	
Important Not important		39 58	46 51	
s. Improving the Berkeley waterfront, including marina dredging	g docks, pili	ngs, streets,	parking lots	, pathways, and
Extremely important Very important. Somewhat important Not too important Not important at all (Don't know)	28 38 15 2	9 30 43 14 2 2	19 29 33 14 2 3	
Important Not important		40 58	48 49	
t. Increasing availability of solar energy, solar	batteries, a	nd electric ve	ehicles and e	quipment
Extremely important Very important Somewhat important Not too important Not important at all (Don't know)	32 8 4	23 32 26 13 5	31 33 29 4 3 0	
ImportantNot important		55 44	64 36	

	TOTAL	MEN	WOMEN
N=	500	221	262

u. **SSA**: Upgrading storm drains, green infrastructure, and our watersheds to keep pollution from the Bay

Extremely important	31	20	40
Very important	47	53	43
Somewhat important		21	11
Not too important		3	5
Not important at all	1	0	1
(Don't know)		3	0
Important	79	73	83
Not important		25	17

v. SSB: Upgrading storm drains to reduce flooding and protect against sea level rise

Extremely important	25	13	33
Very important		32	40
Somewhat important		30	17
Not too important		17	5
Not important at all	2	4	1
(Don't know)	4	4	4
Important	62	45	73
Not important	34	51	23

w. Making improvements to recreational facilities

Extremely important Very important. Somewhat important Not too important Not important at all (Don't know).	28 39 13 3	8 27 45 11 5 4	17 29 35 14 2 3
ImportantNot important		35 61	46 51

	N=	TOTAL 500	MEN 221	WOMEN 262		
x. Providing more publicly available electric vehicle charging						
Extremely important Very important Somewhat important Not too important Not important at all (Don't know)		25 32 19 7	13 25 29 22 9 1	19 25 35 14 6 1		
Important Not important			39 60	44 55		
y. Providing free transit passes for low-incor	ne res	idents				
Extremely important Very important Somewhat important Not too important Not important at all (Don't know)		33 24 5 5	25 35 26 6 7 1	37 33 23 3 3		
ImportantNot important			60 39	70 30		
z. SSA : Upgrading City buildings						
Extremely important Very important Somewhat important Not too important Not important at all. (Don't know)		18 40 23 5	6 11 41 24 6 12	3 25 39 21 5 7		
ImportantNot important			17 71	28 65		
aa. SSB : Upgrading City buildings to be energy efficient, seismically safe, and COVID-safe						
Extremely important Very important Somewhat important Not too important Not important at all (Don't know)		35 30 8 4	14 34 39 10 3 0	30 34 24 6 4 2		
ImportantNot important			48 52	64 35		

	N=	TOTAL 500	MEN 221	WOMEN 262	
bb. Upgrading playgrounds					
Extremely important Very important Somewhat important Not too important Not important at all (Don't know)		. 29 . 36 . 17 4	7 27 38 21 5 3	14 33 35 12 4 2	
Important Not important			34 63	47 51	
cc. Making public buildings, streets, and sidew	valks r	nore acces	ssible to p	eople with disabilities	
Extremely important Very important Somewhat important Not too important Not important at all (Don't know)		. 36 . 28 8 3	18 38 28 11 5	27 36 29 5 2	
Important Not important			55 43	63 37	
dd. Upgrading senior centers					
Extremely important Very important Somewhat important Not too important Not important at all. (Don't know)		. 30 . 37 . 14 3	6 28 37 14 5 9	14 33 36 13 1	
Important Not important			34 57	47 50	
ee. Upgrading traffic signals, pavement markings, and street signs					
Extremely important Very important Somewhat important Not too important Not important at all (Don't know)		. 30 . 33 . 15 4	19 29 31 17 4	17 32 34 13 4 0	
Important Not important			48 51	49 51	

TOTAL MEN WOMEN N= 500 221 262

Now, I'm going to read several versions of a ballot measure that may appear on the ballot in Berkeley next year. I am going to ask about different ways of funding the measure and different dollar amounts for each.

[RANDOMIZE Q8/9, 10/11, 12]

The [first/next] version of the ballot measure I'm going to ask you about is a bond measure.

Q8. SSC [BOND MEASURE 27 CENTS] To:

- improve aging infrastructure and facilities, including streets, sidewalks, bike lanes, parks, restrooms, senior and recreation centers, and
- provide affordable housing to prevent displacement of vulnerable populations, including low to middle-income households, veterans, artists, seniors, and people with disabilities and provide supportive housing for people experiencing homelessness;

Shall the City of Berkeley enact a measure issuing bonds of 250 million dollars, at rates of 27 cents per 100 dollars of assessed property value, on average, generating approximately 25 million dollars annually while bonds are outstanding and requiring independent oversight?

If the election were held today, would you vote yes or no on this measure, or are you undecided?

[IF YES/NO]: And is that Yes/No strongly or not so strongly? **[IF UNDECIDED]:** Well, to which side do you lean?

Yes - strongly2	8 26	6 29
Yes - not so strongly13		16
Lean yes1	4 1 ⁻	1 15
Yes	5 48	8 60
Undecided/DK1		9 14
No	9 33	3 26
Lean no	9 10	9
No - not so strongly	4 4	4 3
No - strongly		9 14
(Refused)	0 (0

The [first/next] version of the ballot measure I'm going to ask you about is a bond measure.

Q9. SSD [BOND MEASURE 54 CENTS] To:

- improve aging infrastructure and facilities, including streets, sidewalks, bike lanes, parks, restrooms, senior and recreation centers, and
- provide affordable housing to prevent displacement of vulnerable populations, including low to middle-income households, veterans, artists, seniors, and people with disabilities and provide supportive housing for people experiencing homelessness;

Shall the City of Berkeley enact a measure issuing bonds of 500 million dollars, at rates of 54 cents per 100 dollars of assessed property value, on average, generating approximately 50 million dollars annually while bonds are outstanding and requiring independent oversight?

If the election were held today, would you vote yes or no on this measure, or are you undecided?

[IF YES/NO]: And is that Yes/No strongly or not so strongly? **[IF UNDECIDED]:** Well, to which side do you lean?

Yes - strongly	35	35	36
Yes - not so strongly	11	16	8
Lean yes		6	16
Yes	58	57	59
Undecided/DK		7	18
No	29	37	23
Lean no		9	11
No - not so strongly	8	7	7
No - strongly	12	20	5
(Refused)	0	0	0

Q8/9. Combined Bond Measure

Yes - strongly32Yes - not so strongly12Lean yes13	31 13 8	32 12 15
Yes 57 Undecided/DK 14 No 29	52 13 35	59 16 25
Lean no	10 6 20	10 5 10
(Refused)0	0	0

The [first/next] version of the ballot measure I'm going to ask you about is a parcel tax.

Q10. SSE [PARCEL TAX 15 CENTS] To:

- improve aging infrastructure and facilities, including streets, sidewalks, bike lanes, parks, restrooms, senior and recreation centers, and
- provide affordable housing to prevent displacement of vulnerable populations, including low to middle-income households, veterans, artists, seniors, and people with disabilities and provide supportive housing for people experiencing homelessness;

Shall the City of Berkeley enact a measure levying 15 cents per building square foot, generating approximately 13 million dollars annually until ended by voters, with low-income exemptions, independent oversight and all funds staying local?

If the election were held today, would you vote yes or no on this measure, or are you undecided?

[IF YES/NO]: And is that Yes/No strongly or not so strongly? **[IF UNDECIDED]:** Well, to which side do you lean?

Yes - strongly	35	37
Yes - not so strongly	20	8
Lean yes9	4	14
Yes60	60	58
Undecided/DK13	8	17
No27	32	25
Lean no8	5	11
No - not so strongly4	5	3
No - strongly	22	11
(Refused)0	0	0

The [first/next] version of the ballot measure I'm going to ask you about is a parcel tax.

Q11. SSF [PARCEL TAX 30 CENTS] To:

- improve aging infrastructure and facilities, including streets, sidewalks, bike lanes, parks, restrooms, senior and recreation centers; and
- provide affordable housing to prevent displacement of vulnerable populations, including low to middle-income households, veterans, artists, seniors, and people with disabilities and provide supportive housing for people experiencing homelessness;

Shall the City of Berkeley enact a measure levying 30 cents per building square foot, generating approximately 26 million dollars annually until ended by voters, with low-income exemptions, independent oversight and all funds staying local?

If the election were held today, would you vote yes or no on this measure, or are you undecided?

[IF YES/NO]: And is that Yes/No strongly strongly or not so strongly? **[IF UNDECIDED]:** Well, to which side do you lean?

Yes - strongly		34 12	37 13
Yes - not so strongly Lean yes		7	15
Yes	61	53	65
Undecided/DK		13	12
No	27	33	22
Lean no	-	7	6
No - not so strongly	3	3	3
No - strongly	18	24	13
(Refused)	0	0	0

Q10/11. Combined Parcel Tax

Yes - strongly36Yes - not so strongly14Lean yes10	35 16 6	37 11 14
Yes 60 Undecided/DK 13 No 27	57 11 33	62 15 23
Lean no	6 4 23	8 3 12
(Refused)0	0	0

The [first/next] version of the ballot measure I'm going to ask you about is a sales tax.

Q12. [SALES TAX HALF CENT] To:

- Improve aging infrastructure/ facilities, including streets, sidewalks, bike lanes, parks, restrooms, senior/recreation centers; and
- Provide affordable housing to prevent displacement of vulnerable populations, including low to middle-income households, veterans, artists, seniors, people with disabilities and provide supportive housing for people experiencing homelessness;

Shall the City of Berkeley enact a measure increasing the local sales tax by one half cent, generating approximately 9 million dollars annually from residents and visitors until ended by voters, with exemptions for essential purchases like groceries/prescription medicine and requiring independent oversight?

If the election were held today, would you vote yes or no on this measure, or are you undecided?

[IF YES/NO]: And is that Yes/No strongly or not so strongly? **[IF UNDECIDED]:** Well, to which side do you lean?

Yes - strongly34	34	35
Yes - not so strongly	20	16
Lean yes8	7	8
Yes59	60	59
Undecided/DK9	6	12
No	34	29
Lean no8	7	9
No - not so strongly6	8	4
No - strongly	20	16
(Refused)0	0	0

Q13. In this survey I asked about three different ways to fund this measure: [RANDOMIZE]

Note that the measures generate different amounts of revenue to invest in the city's infrastructure and housing needs. [RANDOMIZE STATEMENTS]

The sales tax would generate 9 million dollars annually for these investments.

The bond measure would generate [SSC: 25 million dollars / SSD: 50 million dollars] annually for these investments.

The *parcel tax* would generate **[SSE: 13 million dollars / SSF: 26 million dollars]** annually for these investments.

Which of these, if any, do you think is the most appropriate way to increase city funding for the infrastructure and affordable housing needs outlined in the ballot measure? You may choose as many as you like. [ACCEPT MULTIPLE RESPONSES]

Bond measure	46	41	49
Parcel tax	32	34	29
Sales tax increase	28	29	25
(None)	10	13	8
(Don't know)	14	9	18
(Refused)	0	0	0

Q14. The measures I've read to you include different funding priorities for the City of Berkeley. If you had to choose, which one or two of these are the highest priorities for you personally? [RANDOMIZE] [ACCEPT UP TO TWO]

Providing affordable housing for low-income people . 53	49	55
Providing supportive housing for people		
experiencing homelessness50	45	52
Improving streets	32	26
Improving traffic safety and expanding services for		
pedestrians and bicyclists22	25	20
Improving parks and related facilities11	12	10
Improving senior and recreation centers5	2	8
(None)3	4	3
(Don't know)2	1	3
(Refused)0	0	0

_a sales tax increase

_a bond measure

and

_a parcel tax.

	TOTAL	MEN	WOMEN
N=	500	221	262

Q15. Now thinking just about providing affordable housing in Berkeley, which of the following would be the highest priority for you personally? **[RANDOMIZE]**

Acquiring and building affordable housing units 33	32	33
Providing supportive housing for people		
experiencing homelessness	29	29
Providing housing vouchers so low-income		
residents have better opportunities for affordable		
housing15	15	16
Preserving existing affordable housing units 10	10	10
(None)7	9	6
(Don't know)6	5	6
(Refused)0	0	0

Q16. How important is it to you personally that a proposed infrastructure measure include an aspect of equity, whatever that means for you? Would you say it is very important, somewhat important, not to important, or not at all important?

Very important	48	38	54
Somewhat important		32	27
Not too important		7	5
Not at all important	7	13	3
(Don't know)	10	9	11
(Refused)	1	1	1
Important	76	69	80
Not important	13	20	8

Q17. **SSA**: Now I am going to read some ways that people have defined equity in Berkeley. Please tell me which definition is most in line with what equity means to you. **[RANDOMIZE]**

Distributing more infrastructure benefits to lower-			
income neighborhoods and communities of color			
that have been historically underfunded	55	51	56
Distributing more infrastructure benefits to the most			
vulnerable, like children, people with disabilities, and			
older Berkeleyans	18	21	17
Distributing infrastructure benefits equally between			
Berkeley's eight City Council districts	. 9	13	6
Distributing infrastructure benefits to areas of			
Berkeley where there are fewer parks, open spaces,			
and trees.	. 9	8	9
(Don't know)	. 9	7	10
(Refused)		0	1
,			

	TOTAL	MEN	WOMEN
N=	500	221	262

Q18. **SSB**: Now I am going to read some ways that people have defined equity in Berkeley. Please tell me which definition is most in line with what equity means to you. **[RANDOMIZE]**

Distributing infrastructure benefits first to lower-		
income neighborhoods and communities of color		
that have historically been underfunded52	50	51
Distributing infrastructure benefits first to the most		
vulnerable, like children, people with disabilities, and		
older Berkeleyans15	18	14
Distributing infrastructure benefits equally between		
Berkeley's eight City Council districts	15	12
Distributing infrastructure benefits to areas of		
Berkeley where there are fewer parks, open spaces,		
and trees8	6	9
(Don't know)10	7	14
(Refused)	3	0
'		

Q17/18. Combined Equity Definition

Distributing infrastructure benefits (first) to lower-		
income neighborhoods and communities of color		
that have historically been underfunded 54	50	54
Distributing infrastructure benefits first to the most		
vulnerable, like children, people with disabilities, and		
older Berkeleyans17	19	15
Distributing infrastructure benefits equally between		
Berkeley's eight City Council districts 11	14	9
Distributing infrastructure benefits to areas of		
Berkeley where there are fewer parks, open spaces,		
and trees8	7	9
(Don't know)10	7	12
(Refused)1	2	1

Q19. People in Berkeley have differing opinions about the amount of taxes we pay to fund city services. Some say the amount of taxes we currently pay is appropriate for the services the city provides, while some **[ROTATE]**

_think taxes are too high and others

What about you?

Taxes are too high	31	34
Would be willing to pay more in taxes	35	31
Current amount is appropriate25	25	25
(Don't know)9	8	10
(Refused)1	1	1

_would be willing to pay more in taxes in order to fund more services.

	TOTAL	MEN	WOMEN
N=	500	221	262

Finally, I would like to ask you a few questions for statistical purposes only.

Q20. In terms of local politics, do you consider yourself progressive, liberal, moderate, or conservative?

Progressive43	40	43
Liberal	26	34
Moderate19	24	16
Conservative3	4	3
(Don't know)3	4	2
(Refused)2	2	2

Q21. What is the last year of schooling that you have completed?

1 - 11th Grade0	0	0
High School Graduate2	3	3
Vocational or technical school2	2	2
Some college but no degree13	14	10
Associate degree7	4	9
4-year college graduate or bachelor's degree 34	37	31
Graduate School or advanced degree40	36	44
(Refused)3	4	2
Non-college24	23	23
College grad74	74	75

Q22. Do you have any children 18 years of age or younger living at home with you?

Yes	21	22	22
No	76	75	76
(Don't know/refused)	3	3	3

Q23. [IF Q22=YES] Are any of your children currently enrolled in Berkeley public schools?

	N=	106	49	57
Yes No			63 37	70 28
(Don't know/refused)		1	0	2

Q24. Do you own your own home or do you rent?

Own 50	51	53
Rent	43	44
(Other)	3	1
(Don't know/refused)2	3	2

	TOTAL	MEN	WOMEN
N=	500	221	262

Q25. How long have you lived in Berkeley? [DO NOT READ, RECORD WITHIN RANGE]

Less than two years6	7	3
Two to less than five years13	13	12
Five to less than ten years18	20	15
Ten to less than twenty years19		20
Twenty years or more	29	38
All your life8	8	9
(Don't know/refused)4	5	3

Q26. **[T]** Just to make sure we have a representative sample, could you please tell me whether you are from a Latino, Hispanic, or Spanish-speaking background?

Q27. [ASK ALL] [T] And please tell me which one, or more than one, of these racial or ethnic groups you identify with.

[RANDOMIZE/READ CHOICES]

[ACCEPT MULTIPLE RESPONSES]

[IF "OTHER" OR "BIRACIAL" OR "MULTI-RACIAL":] Well which two or three of these do you identify with the most?

White or Caucasian	58	60	60
Black or African American	10	9	11
Latino/Latina or Hispanic	. 9	9	9
Asian American or Pacific Islander	12	9	13
Native or Indigenous American	. 4	2	5
Middle Eastern	. 2	1	1
(Other)	. 3	4	2
(Don't know/Refused)	. 7	9	5

N=	TOTAL 500	MEN 221	WOMEN 262
Age			
18 - 24	11	14	6
25 - 29	9	9	8
30 - 34	8	9	6
35 - 39	9	9	10
40 - 44		6	7
45 - 49		9	9
50 - 54	8	6	9
55 - 59	5	8	4
60 - 64	8	6	11
65 - 69	6	5	8
70 - 74	8	7	10
75 & older	12	12	14
(don't know)	0	0	0
Under 30	20	23	14
30 - 39	17	19	16
40 - 49	15	15	16
50 - 64	21	20	24
65 & older	27	24	31
City Council District			
CCD 1	13	15	12
CCD 2	16	11	19
CCD 3	15	13	16
CCD 4	8	9	7
CCD 5	17	15	19
CCD 6	13	17	11
CCD 7	5	5	4
CCD 8	12	14	11

Infrastructure Need as Compiled Prior to FY 2022 Budget Adoption

Infrastructure Need as Compi		FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	Total
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 1- 5
			,	•			
Parks, Park Buildings, Pools, Wate	rfront, and Camps	•					
Available Funding ⁽¹⁾		\$1,400,000	\$1,400,000	\$1,400,000	\$1,400,000	\$1,400,000	\$7,000,000
Expenditures		\$1,400,000	\$1,400,000	\$1,400,000	\$1,400,000	\$1,400,000	\$7,000,000
Capital & Maint. Need (2)	\$217,039,000						
Unfunded Liability		(\$219,951,780)	(\$222,922,816)	(\$225,953,272)	(\$229,044,337)	(\$232,197,224)	(\$232,197,224
Public Buildings							
Available Funding		\$800,000	\$800,000	\$800,000	\$800,000	\$800,000	\$4,000,000
Expenditures		\$800,000	\$800,000	\$800,000	\$800,000	\$800,000	\$4,000,000
Capital & Maint. Need	\$282,300,000						
Unfunded Liability		(\$287,130,000)	(\$292,056,600)	(\$297,081,732)	(\$302,207,367)	(\$307,435,514)	(\$307,435,514
Sidewalks							
Available Funding		\$700,000	\$700,000	\$700,000	\$700,000	\$700,000	\$3,500,000
Expenditures		\$700,000	\$700,000	\$700,000	\$700,000	\$700,000	\$3,500,000
Capital & Maint. Need	\$11,120,000						
Unfunded Liability		(\$10,628,400)	(\$10,126,968)	(\$9,615,507)	(\$9,093,818)	(\$8,561,694)	(\$8,561,694
Streets & Roads							
Available Funding		\$6,820,000	\$6,820,000	\$6,820,000	\$6,820,000	\$6,820,000	\$34,100,000
Expenditures		\$6,820,000	\$6,820,000	\$6,820,000	\$6,820,000	\$6,820,000	\$34,100,000
Capital & Maint. Need	\$250,000,000	+ -//	+ -//	+-//	, -,,	+ 0,0_0,000	70.,200,000
Unfunded Liability		(\$248,043,600)	(\$246,048,072)	(\$244,012,633)	(\$241,936,486)	(\$239,818,816)	(\$239,818,816
Sewers							
Available Funding		\$21,974,583	\$16,456,882	\$20,188,912	\$24,206,893	\$24,700,000	\$107,527,270
Expenditures		\$21,974,583	\$16,456,882	\$20,188,912	\$24,206,893	\$24,700,000	\$107,527,270
Capital & Maint. Need	\$193,800,000	7/01 1/000	+,,	+,,	7-1,-00,000	7 = 1,1 00,000	7-01/0-1/-1
Unfunded Liability		(\$175,261,925)	(\$161,981,144)	(\$144,628,077)	(\$122,829,608)	(\$100,092,200)	(\$100,092,200
Storm Water							
Available Funding		\$1,300,000	\$1,300,000	\$1,300,000	\$1,300,000	\$1,300,000	\$6,500,000
Expenditures		\$1,300,000	\$1,300,000	\$1,300,000	\$1,300,000	\$1,300,000	\$6,500,000
Capital & Maint. Need	\$245,820,000						
Unfunded Liability		(\$249,410,400)	(\$253,072,608)	(\$256,808,060)	(\$260,618,221)	(\$264,504,586)	(\$264,504,586
Traffic Signals & Parking Infrastruc	cture						
Available Funding		\$400,000	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$2,000,000
•						\$400,000	
Expenditures	614 020 000	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$ 4 00,000	\$2,000,000
Capital & Maint. Need Unfunded Liability	\$14,838,800	(\$14.727.576)	(\$14.614.128)	(\$14.498.410)	(\$14.380.378)	(\$14.259.986)	(\$14.259.986
Omanded Liability		(717,727,570)	(717,014,120)	(914,430,410)	(717,000,018)	(717,233,300)	(717,200,300
TOTAL							
Available Funding		\$33,394,583	\$27,876,882	\$31,608,912	\$35,626,893	\$36,120,000	\$164,627,270
Expenditures	(4)	\$33,394,583	\$27,876,882	\$31,608,912	\$35,626,893	\$36,120,000	\$164,627,270
T1 Funding: \$100M Infrastruc Capital & Maint. Need	ture Bond ⁽³⁾ \$1,214,917,800	\$10,650,000	\$10,650,000	\$10,650,000	\$10,650,000	\$10,650,000	\$53,250,000

⁽¹⁾ Unless otherwise noted, available funding includes recurring sources of capital and major maintenance funding.

⁽²⁾ Capital & Maint. Needs are current estimates of unfunded needs. Needs are estimated to increase at a rate of 2% per year.

⁽³⁾ The remaining \$53.25M of the bond allocated to project budgets is estimated to be equally distributed over 5 years, (\$10.65 million/year).

Methodology for Infrastructure Need By Asset Category

Parks, Park Buildings, Pools, Waterfront, and Camps

These costs include all infrastructure associated with the City's 52 parks such as irrigation, paths, recreation centers, restrooms, sports fields, and play structures; the waterfront including streets, buildings, paths, docks, parking lots and the pier; resident camps including structures, pools, bridges, pathways and water systems; and pools including locker room buildings, decking, mechanical systems and pool shells.

Public Buildings

This includes 50 Public Works-maintained buildings, including Public Safety Building, Fire Stations, 1947 Center, HHCS buildings, Animal Shelter, Corp Yard, and off-street parking garages. These are not included: Transfer Station, Old City Hall, Veterans Building, Libraries, all PRW buildings, and EV charging stations. Estimates are derived both from staff and from completed facility condition assessments.

Sidewalks

This includes the City's backlog of resident-requested sidewalk repairs at approximately 3600 properties. The ADA Transition Plan is underway and includes a proactive condition assessment of sidewalks. This assessment will likely result in approximately \$50M in additional unfunded need not included in this calculation.

Streets and Roads

This represents the one-time cost to raise the City's pavement condition to excellent, as shown by the Metropolitan Transportation Commission's Street Saver Program. The Street Saver Program includes the City's entire street inventory and each street segment's condition, both of which are audited for accuracy biannually and reported through the City's Pavement Management Plan. Curb ramps are included in this estimate, but improvements from a variety of other plans/policies are not included: Bicycle, Complete Streets, Green Infrastructure, Pedestrian, Watershed Management, Strategic Transportation (BeST), and Vision Zero.

Sewers

This represents the one-time cost to rehabilitate 61 miles of the City's sewer pipes, which would complete the City's goal of rehabilitating all of the City's sewer pipes per the City's adopted plans. The amount declines over time as a result of the ongoing sewer program and its annually charged sewer fee. The sewer fee is adjusted after a Proposition 218 compliant process every five years, and if more revenue is needed for this asset category, the fee will adjust accordingly.

Storm Water

This represents the \$204M of need as extrapolated from the cost estimates for the Potter/Codornices Creek watersheds identified in the Watershed Management Plan (2012). Staff projected an additional need of \$37M for unfunded capital and maintenance needs in the City's inlets, pipes, cross drains, etc. Staff are initiating the process to adopt a comprehensive stormwater plan to update these needs.

Traffic Signals and Parking Infrastructure

Replacements of 2100 parking meters and 240 pay stations at or nearing the end of their useful life, and upgrades to existing traffic signals, including detection at 67 locations, ADA accessibility/pedestrian push buttons at 103 locations, and battery back-ups at 124 locations. New traffic signals, pedestrian hybrid beacons, and rectangular rapid flashing beacons are not included.



CONSENT CALENDAR March 14, 2023

To: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council

From: Councilmember Taplin

Subject: Resolution Supporting Unionization Efforts by Urban Ore workers

RECOMMENDATION

Adopt a Resolution in support of workers at Urban Ore unionizing under representation by the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) Union 670.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

None.

BACKGROUND

In 2023, workers at the Urban Ore retail store in Berkeley filed for a labor union representation election with the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB), asking to be represented by IWW Union 670.¹ To date, Urban Ore management has not yet recognized the unionization effort. The NLRB recommends that workers obtain recognition from their employers to maintain the democratic spirit of union elections.

In the recovery following the COVID-19 recession, tight labor markets have led to a resurgence in labor organizing and union activity. The NLRB has reported that union representation petitions increased by 57% in the first half of Fiscal Year 2022. Workers at major corporations like Amazon and Starbucks have recently seen major victories in obtaining union representation. While the overall amount of unionized workers declined amid pandemic-related job losses in 2020 and 2021, the share of unionized workers in the workforce increased, in part because unionized jobs were more resilient.² Union representation has helped improve working conditions and provide more stable benefits³ while closing wage gaps for women and racial minorities in the workforce.⁴

¹ Kwok, I. (2023, Feb. 2). Workers at Urban Ore, Berkeley's last salvage store, announce union drive. *Berkeleyside*. Retrieved from https://www.berkeleyside.org/2023/02/02/workers-at-urban-ore-berkeleys-last-salvage-store-announce-union-drive

² Shierholz, H., et al. (2022). Latest data release on unionization is a wake-up call to lawmakers. *Economic Policy Institute*. Retrieved from https://www.epi.org/publication/latest-data-release-on-unionization-is-a-wake-up-call-to-lawmakers/

³ Zoorob, M. (2018). Does 'Right to Work' Imperil the Right to Health? The Effect of Labour Unions on Workplace Fatalities. *Occupational and Environmental Medicine*, *75*(10), 736–738, https://dx.doi.org/10.1136/oemed-2017-104747.

⁴ Farber, H.S., et al. (2021). Unions and Inequality Over the Twentieth Century: New Evidence from Survey Data. *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, *136*(3), 1325–1385, https://doi.org/10.1093/qje/qjab012.

Urban Ore Union

CONSENT CALENDAR March 14, 2023

$\frac{ {\sf ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY AND CLIMATE \ IMPACTS}}{{\sf None.}}$

CONTACT PERSON

Councilmember Taplin Council District 2 510-981-7120

Attachments:

1: Resolution

Page 2 Page 194

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

RESOLUTION SUPPORTING UNIONIZATION OF URBAN ORE WORKERS

WHEREAS, workers at Urban Ore in Berkeley filed a union representation petition with the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) in February, 2023; and

WHEREAS, the National Labor Relations Act of 1935 enables workers to petition for union representation by obtaining signatures of at least 30% of the potential bargaining unit; and

WHEREAS, union representation has been consistently shown in empirical studies to improve working conditions; access to healthcare and sick pay; and wage parity for women, Black and Latinx workers, and other disadvantaged groups; and

WHEREAS, workers in major corporations such as Amazon and Starbucks have recently won major victories in obtaining union representation; and

WHEREAS, the NLRB reports that union representation petitions increased by 22% in the first half of Fiscal Year 2022, representing major potential for a stronger labor movement in the United States;

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Council of the City of Berkeley that Urban Ore management is hereby urged to recognize the union representation petition by its employees seeking to unionize under the Industrial Workers of the World Union 670.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Council of the City of Berkeley supports the labor movement in the United States, and welcomes the significant wave of unionization efforts across the country.



CONSENT CALENDAR DATE: March 14, 2023

To: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council

From: Councilmember Taplin

Subject: Support for SB-58: controlled substances

RECOMMENDATION

Send a letter of support for Sen. Wiener's Senate Bill 58, which would decriminalize psilocybin, psilocyn, MDMA, DMT, ketamine, mescaline, and ibogaine; expunge criminal records for use and possession of these substances; and establish a commission to provide recommendations to the state legislature on therapeutic uses.

BACKGROUND

In 2021, State Senator Scott Wiener introduced Senate Bill 519 to decriminalize the possession and personal use of the following substances: psilocybin, psilocyn, 4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine ("MDMA"), Lysergic acid diethylamide ("LSD"), ketamine, Dimethyltryptamine ("DMT"), mescaline (from non-peyote sources) and ibogaine, given these substances can have therapeutic and medicinal benefits. The Berkeley City Council sent a letter of support for SB 519 in 2021. The bill stalled in the Assembly Appropriations Committee, but it has been reintroduced for the current session as Senate Bill 58.

SB 519 would also have expunged any criminal records for people convicted of possession or personal use of these substances, as well as establishing a commission that will provide the Legislature with regulatory recommendations that California should adopt to legalize personal and therapeutic use of these specified substances.

Existing law lists psilocybin, psilocybin, mescaline, MDMA, LSD, DMT and ibogaine as Schedule I Drugs. According to the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA), Schedule I Drugs have "no accepted medical use and high potential for abuse." Ketamine is listed as a Schedule III drug and is Food and Drug Administration (FDA)-approved to treat depression. California law criminalizes the possession, sale, and transfer of Schedule I drugs.

In the 1950s, LSD was studied for its potential benefits in treating alcoholism.¹ Research on the medicinal uses of psychedelics and other controlled substances largely halted after the 1970 signing of the Controlled Substances Act by President Nixon. In later interviews, former Nixon adviser John Ehrlichman explained that Nixon's War on Drugs was explicitly designed for racist and political ends, rather than for public health and safety:

"The Nixon campaign in 1968, and the Nixon White House after that, had two enemies: the antiwar left and black people. You understand what I'm saying? We knew we couldn't make it illegal to be either against the war or black, but by getting the public to associate the hippies with marijuana and blacks with heroin, and then criminalizing both heavily, we could disrupt those communities. We could arrest their leaders, raid their homes, break up their meetings, and vilify them night after night on the evening news. Did we know we were lying about the drugs? Of course we did."

In recent years, emerging medical research has revived an interest in therapeutic uses of psychedelics and other controlled substances.³ Washington, D.C. voters passed Initiative 81 in 2020, which decriminalized personal use and possession of plant-based psychedelics.⁴ In the state of Oregon, voters approved two ballot measures decriminalizing non-commercial possession⁵ of all scheduled substances, and creating a state-licensed psilocybin-assisted therapy program.⁶ In the state of California, two municipalities (Oakland and Santa Cruz) have introduced decriminalization ordinances.

In recent years, the FDA has issued "Breakthrough Therapy" distinctions to MDMA-assisted therapy for PTSD and psilocybin-assisted therapy for treatment-resistant depression, respectively, which expedites the process for approval as treatment for serious or life-threatening conditions.⁷

Mental health treatment and ending the War on Drugs are both racial equity issues. According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Black adults are

¹ Costandi, M. (2014). A brief history of psychedelic psychiatry. *The Guardian*. Retrieved from https://www.theguardian.com/science/neurophilosophy/2014/sep/02/psychedelic-psychiatry

² Baum, D. (2014). Legalize it all: How to win the war on drugs. *Harper's Magazine*. Retrieved from https://harpers.org/archive/2016/04/legalize-it-all/

³ Carhart-Harris, R. L., & Goodwin, G. M. (2017). The Therapeutic Potential of Psychedelic Drugs: Past, Present, and Future. *Neuropsychopharmacology: official publication of the American College of Neuropsychopharmacology,* 42(11), 2105–2113. https://doi.org/10.1038/npp.2017.84

⁴ https://decrimnaturedc.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/Entheogenic

content/uploads/2020/02/Entheogenic_Plant_and_Fungus_Policy_Act_of_2020_published_2_18_2020.pdf

⁵ http://oregonvotes.org/irr/2020/044text.pdf

⁶ http://oregonvotes.org/irr/2020/034cbt.pdf

⁷ Serkis, S. (2020). Psychology Trends For 2021: Psilocybin, MDMA, and Covid-19 Aftereffects. *Forbes*. Retrieved from https://www.forbes.com/sites/stephaniesarkis/2020/12/09/psychology-trends-for-2021-psilocybin-mdma-and-covid-19-aftereffects/?sh=a7ab8a95ce03

more likely to report persistent symptoms of emotional distress, but are least likely to receive adequate care for mental health.8

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

None.

FISCAL IMPACTS

None.

CONTACT

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

ATTACHMENTS/SUPPORTING MATERIALS

1. Letter of Support

 $^{^{8}\} https://www.minorityhealth.hhs.gov/omh/browse.aspx?lvl=4\&lvlid=24$

The Honorable Sen. Scott Wiener State Capitol, Room 5100 1021 O St., Suite 8620 Sacramento, CA 95814

RE: Support for SB 58: controlled substances

Dear Senator Wiener:

The City Council of the City of Berkeley hereby registers its support of Senate Bill 58, to decriminalize the possession and personal use of the following substances: psilocybin, psilocyn, MDMA, LSD, ketamine, DMT, mescaline (from non-peyote sources) and ibogaine, as an incremental step to dismantle the white supremacist War on Drugs policies that have harmed Black and brown communities for decades. This legislation will also expunge any criminal records for people convicted of possession and personal use of these substances, and establish a working group to provide recommendations to the Legislature on therapeutic use.

In the 1960s, researchers were conducting promising studies on the effectiveness of psychedelic substances to treat ailments such as depression and PTSD, until the War on Drugs halted this work. Today, we know this racist policy framework does not improve public safety, deter personal use, or help people who may be experiencing substance use disorder. Modern research on psychedelics shows promising signs for mental health treatment.

California must stop criminalizing substances that have potentially major medical potential. Thank you for your leadership with this important legislation.

Respectfully,

City Council City of Berkeley 2180 Milvia St Berkeley, CA 94704

cc: Senator Nancy Skinner Assemblymember Buffy Wicks



CONSENT CALENDAR March 14, 2023

To: Members of the City Council

Councilmember Rigel Robinson (Author), Mayor Jesse Arreguin (Co-

Sponsor)

Subject: Letter in Support of SB 466

RECOMMENDATION

Send a letter to Senator Aisha Wahab (cc: Governor Gavin Newsom, Senator Nancy Skinner, Assemblymember Buffy Wicks) in support of SB 466, which would reform the Costa-Hawkins Rental Housing Act.

BACKGROUND

From:

Currently, the Costa-Hawkins Rental Housing Act restricts local rent stabilization ordinances to only apply to buildings built after February 1, 1995, or to buildings built after a given municipality implemented rent stabilization — whichever is earlier. Since Berkeley implemented rent stabilization in 1980, newer buildings are exempt from rent stabilization.

The justification for restricting rent stabilization to older buildings is that applying it to newer buildings would decrease potential rents and profits for developers, disincentivizing development. However, freezing eligibility for rent stabilization at one point in time is not useful or necessary to prevent disincentives to development.

It is not unprecedented in California to establish a rolling limit on when restrictions on rent increases may apply. AB 1482 (2019) prevents rent from being increased by more than 5% plus inflation or 10% — whichever is lower — on multifamily buildings older than 15 years and single-family homes owned by real estate corporations. AB 1482 has been an essential measure to prevent severe rent-gouging statewide, but it is important that municipalities such as Berkeley that are facing the most extreme rent levels statewide have the tools they need to prevent displacement. SB 466 would, like AB 1482, only apply to buildings older than 15 years — preventing any potential adverse impacts on incentives for new development.

The City of Berkeley has consistently advocated for reform or repeal of Costa-Hawkins. In 2009, Council adopted Resolution No. 64,687-N.S. calling on the State Legislature to

¹ Bill Text - AB-1482 Tenant Protection Act of 2019: tenancy: rent caps.

amend Costa-Hawkins to not preempt inclusionary zoning requirements. In 2015, Council adopted Resolution No. 67,245-N.S. calling for the repeal of Costa-Hawkins. In 2017, Council adopted Resolution No. 67,894-N.S., in support of AB 1506 which would have repealed Costa-Hawkins. In 2018, Council placed Measure Q on the ballot, which was approved by Berkeley voters. One part of Measure Q amended the Rent Stabilization Ordinance to extend rent stabilization to newly constructed units 20 years after completion, in the event that Costa-Hawkins is repealed.

Rationale for Recommendation

Rent stabilization has been an essential tool for the Berkeley Rent Stabilization Board to prevent displacement — especially in Berkeley's most diverse and low-income communities. Costa-Hawkins restricts the ability of the City to protect its residents from extreme rent increases that force them to leave the City and their communities.

SB 466 does not implement a mandate on cities; rather, it gives cities like Berkeley that have a significant need for anti-displacement measures more tools to address their local impacts of the statewide housing crisis. Implementing rent stabilization allows cities to prevent rising average rent levels from rapidly displacing longtime residents; without rent stabilization in Berkeley, gentrification would have a more significant impact on many individuals and communities and impede the ability of Berkeleyans to grow and sustain a strong sense of community and belonging. SB 466 would expand the amount of units eligible for rent stabilization without adversely impacting development incentives, and would allow Berkeley to strengthen housing security and stability for both present and future renters in the City.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

None

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

None

CONTACT PERSON

Councilmember Rigel Robinson, (510) 981-7170 Sam Greenberg, Legislative Assistant, samgreenberg@cityofberkeley.info

Attachments:

1: Letter



March 14, 2023

Senator Aisha Wahab 1021 O Street, Suite 6530 Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Senator Wahab,

The City of Berkeley writes to express its strong support for SB 466, and more broadly for reforming the outdated and harmful Costa-Hawkins Rental Housing Act. Costa-Hawkins severely limits the ability of municipalities to protect tenants from eviction through rent stabilization, and the original legislation did not foresee the monumental housing crisis now facing California and the displacement that results from it.

The City of Berkeley's Rent Stabilization Board provides resources and education for tenants, in addition to administering the City's Rent Stabilization and Eviction for Good Cause Ordinance. Berkeley and cities across the Bay Area and California are facing a historic housing affordability crisis, and the Costa-Hawkins Rental Housing Act drastically restricts the ability of the Rent Board to address the housing crisis in Berkeley and protect existing tenants—including longtime residents— from extreme and hostile rent increases.

It is important that Berkeley and other cities have access to tools of greater scope to address the housing crisis. Allowing for abundant construction of housing—especially affordable housing—is critical but will not have an impact as immediately as is necessary. In addition to construction, it is essential that municipalities are able to use rent stabilization to protect their most vulnerable residents from displacement as housing costs rise rapidly.

Rent stabilization is an essential tool cities and counties should have access to in order to prevent displacement. By preventing displacement of longtime and vulnerable residents, rent stabilization allows cities like Berkeley to build a sense of community and neighborliness among residents. The City of Berkeley strongly supports SB 466, and strongly supports expanding the ability of municipalities to broaden access to rent stabilization to make our communities more resilient, stable, and vibrant.

Sincerely, The Berkeley City Council

cc: Governor Gavin Newsom Senator Nancy Skinner Assemblymember Buffy Wicks



CONSENT CALENDAR March 14, 2023

To: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council

From: Councilmember Rigel Robinson (Author)

Subject: Resolution and Letter in Support of H.R. 852, the Investing in Safer Traffic

Stops Act of 2023

RECOMMENDATION

Adopt a Resolution in support of H.R. 852, the Investing in Safer Traffic Stops Act of 2023, and send a letter of support to Representative Ritchie Torres, Representative Barbara Lee, Senator Alex Padilla, and Senator Dianne Feinstein.

BACKGROUND

The Investing in Safer Traffic Stops Act of 2023 was introduced on February 6, 2023 by U.S. Representative Ritchie Torres. H.R. 852 would direct the U.S. Attorney General to create a grant program to provide funding to state, local, and tribal governments to hire civilian employees or purchase traffic monitoring technology for the purpose of enforcing traffic violations without the direct involvement of law enforcement officers. For fiscal years 2024 through 2029, \$100,000,000 would be allocated to the program each year.

Traffic enforcement is one way that municipalities can address dangerous driving behavior such as speeding and red light violations. However, it is well-documented that traditional enforcement conducted by police officers results in disproportionate enforcement actions against people of color, particularly Black people. According to the Stanford Policing Project, police pull over more than 20 million motorists per year, making traffic stops the most common interaction Americans have with police. The City of Berkeley has committed to exploring civilian traffic enforcement through the BerkDOT process. The grant funding provided by H.R. 852 would support these ongoing planning efforts.

Black and brown people are disproportionately affected by traffic injuries and fatalities, whether while walking, biking, or driving.² If thoughtfully implemented, traffic monitoring technologies have the potential to address disparities in traffic violence while also reducing racial bias in police interactions. While automated speed enforcement is currently illegal in California, the City of Berkeley has supported state legislation to change this.

However, it is critical to carefully consider camera placement and other program

¹ https://openpolicing.stanford.edu/findings/

https://www.hsph.harvard.edu/news/press-releases/racial-disparities-traffic-fatalities/

aspects in order to avoid disparate impacts. Black and brown neighborhoods that have been historically under-invested in tend to have less pedestrian infrastructure, wider streets, and fewer traffic calming measures to slow drivers down. An analysis of Chicago's speed camera program found that the cameras that issued the most tickets were placed on four-lane roads, primarily in majority Black census tracts. On the other hand, the speed cameras that issued the fewest tickets were on two-lane streets, primarily in majority non-Black census tracts. Cameras that were placed near freeways and in less dense neighborhoods also issued a higher share of tickets. Any traffic camera technology deployed through this grant program must avoid unnecessarily punitive fines and take steps to ensure that people of color are not overburdened by tickets.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

None.

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

None.

CONTACT PERSON

Councilmember Rigel Robinson, (510) 981-7170 Angie Chen, Legislative Assistant

Attachments:

- 1: Letter of support
- 2: Resolution
- 3: Bill text: https://www.congress.gov/bill/118th-congress/house-bill/852/text?s=1&r=1

Page 2 Page 206

³ https://www.propublica.org/article/chicagos-race-neutral-traffic-cameras-ticket-black-and-latino-drivers-the-most



March 14, 2023

United States Representative Ritchie Torres 1414 Longworth House Office Building Washington, DC 20515

RE: City of Berkeley, California's Support for H.R. 852, the Investing in Safer Traffic Stops Act of 2023

Dear Representative Torres,

The Berkeley City Council would like to convey our strong support for the Investing in Safer Traffic Stops Act of 2023. The grant program created by this bill would provide critical funding to state, local, and tribal governments to explore alternatives to traditional traffic enforcement.

Time and time again, we have seen traffic stops turn deadly. Civilianization and automation of traffic enforcement have the potential to save lives by not only reducing dangerous driving, but also by reducing racially-biased police interactions that can escalate into violence. At the same time, automated enforcement can reproduce existing disparities caused by infrastructure under-investment in Black and brown neighborhoods. We urge you to take steps to ensure that the traffic monitoring technologies funded by this grant program do not overburden low-income people of color with punitive fines and fees.

We thank you for introducing this bill to support municipalities across America in our efforts to reimagine traffic enforcement.

Respectfully,

The Berkeley City Council

CC: Representative Barbara Lee Senator Alex Padilla Senator Dianne Feinstein

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

SUPPORT OF H.R. 852, THE INVESTING IN SAFER TRAFFIC STOPS ACT OF 2023

WHEREAS, H.R. 852 would create a grant program to provide funding to state, local, and tribal governments to hire civilian employees or purchase traffic monitoring technology for the purpose of enforcing traffic violations without law enforcement officers; and

WHEREAS, for fiscal years 2024 through 2029, \$100,000,000 would be allocated to the program each year; and

WHEREAS, traffic stops are the most common interaction Americans have with police, and too often open the door for racial bias and police brutality; and

WHEREAS, the City of Berkeley has committed to exploring civilian traffic enforcement as a strategy to reduce unnecessary police interactions, focus traffic stops on street safety, and promote a racial justice lens in transportation; and

WHEREAS, the City of Berkeley has also supported reforms that would enable cities in California to deploy automated speed enforcement technologies, which if done in an equitable manner, would reduce both dangerous driving behavior and racial bias in traffic enforcement; and

WHEREAS, the funding provided by this grant program could support ongoing traffic enforcement civilianization efforts in the City of Berkeley and similar planning processes in cities across the country.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Berkeley City Council hereby endorses H.R. 852, the Investing in Safer Traffic Stops Act of 2023.



PUBLIC HEARING March 14, 2023

To: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council

From: Jim Hynes, Chair, Fair Campaign Practices Commission

Submitted by: Samuel Harvey, Secretary, Fair Campaign Practices Commission

Subject: Amendments to Berkeley Election Reform Act cost of living

adjustment provisions

RECOMMENDATION

Conduct a public hearing and, upon conclusion, adopt first reading of an ordinance amending the Berkeley Election Reform Act (BMC Chapter 2.12) to (1) clarify that cost of living adjustments for the \$250 campaign contribution limit to be performed in every odd-numbered year shall be rounded to the nearest ten dollars (\$10), and (2) providing that all cost of living adjustments required by BERA be performed by March instead of January of each odd-numbered year to coincide with the availability of necessary data.

FISCAL IMPACTS OF RECOMMENDATION

None.

CURRENT SITUATION AND ITS EFFECTS

These recommended amendments to the Berkeley Election Reform Act ("BERA") were approved by the Fair Campaign Practices Commission ("FCPC") at its regular meeting of January 19, 2023.

Action: M/S/C (Ching/Tsang) Motion to approve staff's recommended BERA amendments for submission to the City Council.

Vote: Blome, Ching, Hernandez, O'Donnell, Tsang, Hynes; Noes: none; Abstain: none; Absent: Bernstein.)

Pursuant to Berkeley Municipal Code Section 2.12.051, BERA may be amended by the "double green light" process. This process requires that the FCPC adopt the amendments by a two-thirds vote, and the City Council hold a public hearing and adopt the amendments by a two-thirds vote.

BACKGROUND

Under the Berkeley Election Reform Act (BMC Ch. 2.12.) ("BERA"), the FCPC is required to adjust various dollar amounts in accordance with changes in cost of living every odd-numbered year.

These dollar amounts include the following amounts under the City's Fair Elections (public financing) program:

- 1. Qualified contributions (BMC § 2.12.167)
- Minimum qualified contributions required for public financing qualification (BMC § 2.12.500.A.3)
- 3. Aggregate per-candidate matching funds payments (BMC § 2.12.505.B.)
- 4. Maximum value of capital assets purchased with public financing funds (2.12.530.B.3.b.)

In 2021, the FCPC and City Council approved an amendment to BERA which provides that the \$250 contribution limit for candidates not participating in public financing shall be adjusted for cost of living in every odd-numbered year. (See BMC § 2.12.415.)

This proposed amendment would make the following changes:

a. Clarify that the \$250 contribution limit shall be adjusted in \$10 increments

Pursuant to section 2.12.545, the above adjustments for the public financing program are to be rounded to the nearest \$10 (or \$1,000 for aggregate candidate payments under 2.12.505.B). This ensures that dollar amounts are adjusted to simple numbers that do not include fractions of a dollar. It also ensures that amounts will not be changed if the cost of living results in an adjustment of less than \$5.

During the FCPC's 2021 discussion of adjusting the \$250 contribution limit for candidates not participating in public financing, it was understood that the same \$10 adjustment rounding would apply to adjustments to the \$250 limit. However, this change was not enshrined in the resulting amendment. As a result, the required adjustment to \$250 could result in an adjustment of only a few dollars, including fractions of a dollar. This proposed amendment to BERA section 2.12.415 would clarify that the \$10 rounding applied to other adjusted BERA amounts will also apply to adjustments to the \$250 contribution limit

b. Change timing of cost of living adjustments to coincide with availability of data

BERA provides that the FCPC shall approve the cost of living adjustments in January of each odd-numbered year. The City Clerk Department prepares the proposed adjustments based on data made available by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics ("BLS"). This year, BLS did not make the necessary data available until the end of January 2023. This was also the case during the previous round of adjustments in 2021. The proposed amendment would change the timing of the adjustment from January to March in order to allow sufficient time for City staff to acquire the needed data, calculate the necessary

Page 3 of 5

adjustments, and prepare a proposal for the FCPC. This change may be accomplished by amending BERA sections 2.12.415 and 2.12.545 as proposed.

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY AND CLIMATE IMPACTS None.

RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION

The proposed BERA amendments will add clarity to the BERA cost of living adjustment process and ensure that City deadlines for making those adjustments coincide with the availability of necessary data.

ALTERNATIVE ACTIONS CONSIDERED None.

CITY MANAGER

<u>Staff concurs with the content and recommendations of the Commission's report.</u>
CONTACT PERSON

Jim Hynes, Chair, Fair Campaign Practices Commission, (510) 981-6998 Samuel Harvey, Commission Secretary, Fair Campaign Practices Commission (510) 981-6998

Attachments:

1. Proposed ordinance amending BERA

ORDINANCE NO. _____

AMENDING BERKELEY MUNICIPAL CODE CHAPTER 2.12

BE IT ORDAINED by the Council of the City of Berkeley as follows:

<u>Section 1.</u> That Berkeley Municipal Code Section 2.12.415 is amended to read as follows:

2.12.415 Persons other than candidate – Maximum permitted amount.

No person other than a candidate shall make and no campaign treasurer shall solicit or accept any contribution which will cause the total amount contributed by such person with respect to a single election in support of or in opposition to such candidate to exceed two hundred fifty dollars (\$250). The Commission shall adjust the dollar amount in this Section for cost of living changes pursuant to 2.12.075 in January March of every odd-numbered year, or as soon thereafter as practicable. Such adjustments shall be rounded to the nearest ten dollars (\$10). For purposes of this section single election is a primary, general, special, runoff or recall election

<u>Section 2.</u> The Berkeley Municipal Code Section 2.12.545 is amended to read as follows:

2.12.545 Cost of living adjustments

The Commission shall adjust the dollar amounts specified in Sections 2.12.167, 2.12.500.A.3, 2.12.505.B and 2.12.530B.3.b for cost of living changes pursuant to Section 2.12.075 in JanuaryMarch of every odd-numbered year, or as soon thereafter as practicable, following Council implementation. Such adjustments shall be rounded to the nearest ten dollars (\$10) with respect to Sections 2.12.167, 2.12.500.A.3 and 2.12.530.B.3.b and one thousand dollars (\$1,000) with respect to Section 2.12.505.B.

BERKELEY CITY COUNCIL

AMENDMENTS TO THE BERKELEY ELECTION REFORM ACT

The Fair Campaign Practices Commission is proposing amendments to the Berkeley Election Reform Act related to the regulation of officeholder accounts.

The hearing will be held on, March 14, 2023 at [6:00 p.m.] in the School District Board Room, 1231 Addison Street.

A copy of the agenda material for this hearing will be available on the City's website at www.CityofBerkeley.info as of March 2, 2023.

For further information, please contact Samuel Harvey, Commission Secretary at 981-6998.

Written comments should be mailed or delivered directly to the City Clerk, 2180 Milvia Street, Berkeley, CA 94704, in order to ensure delivery to all Councilmembers and inclusion in the agenda packet.

Communications to the Berkeley City Council are public record and will become part of the City's electronic records, which are accessible through the City's website. Please note: e-mail addresses, names, addresses, and other contact information are not required, but if included in any communication to the City Council, will become part of the public record. If you do not want your e-mail address or any other contact information to be made public, you may deliver communications via U.S. Postal Service or in person to the City Clerk. If you do not want your contact information included in the public record, please do not include that information in your communication. Please contact the City Clerk at 981-6900 or clerk@cityofberkeley.info for further information.

Published: March 3, 2023

Pursuant to Berkeley Municipal Code section 2.12.051

I hereby certify that the Notice for this Public Hearing 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 March 2, 2023.

Mark Numainville, City Clerk

Mad Morning



Action Calendar March 14, 2023

To: Honorable Mayor Jesse Arreguín and Members of the City Council

From: Councilmember Lori Droste

Subject: Bureaucratic Effectiveness and Referral Improvement and Prioritization Effort (BE

RIPE)

Recommendation

In order to ensure that the City focuses on high-priority issues, projects, and goals and affords them the resources and funding such civic efforts deserve, the City Council should consult with the City Manager's Office to develop and adopt a suite of revisions to the City Council Rules of Procedure and Order that would implement the following provisions:

- Beginning in 2023, Councilmembers shall submit no more than one major legislative proposal or set of amendments to any existing ordinance per year, with the Mayor permitted to submit two major proposals, for a maximum of ten major Council items per year.
- 2. In 2023 and all future years, Councilmembers shall be required to submit major items before an established deadline. Council shall then prioritize any new legislative items as well as any incomplete major items from the previous year using the Reweighted Range Voting (RRV) process. This will help establish clear priorities for staff time, funding, and scheduling Council work sessions and meetings. For 2023 alone, the RRV process should include outstanding/incomplete Council items from all previous years. In 2024 and thereafter, the RRV process should only incorporate outstanding/incomplete major items from the prior year. However, Councilmembers may choose to renominate an incomplete major policy item from an earlier year as their single major item.
- 3. During deliberations at a special worksession, Council retreat, and/or departmental budget presentations, Council and the City Manager should develop a work plan that establishes reasonable expectations about what can be accomplished by staff given the list of priorities as ranked by RRV. Council should also consult with the City Manager and department heads, particularly the City Attorney's office, Planning Department, and Public Works Department on workload challenges (mandates outside Council priorities, etc.), impacts, reasonable staff output expectations, and potential corrective actions to ensure that mandated deadlines are met, basic services are provided, and policy proposals are effectively implemented.
- 4. Budget referrals and allocations from City Council must be explicitly related to a previously established or passed policy/program, planning/strategy document, and/or an external funding opportunity related to one of these. As a good government practice, councilmembers and the Mayor may **not** submit budget referrals which direct funds to a

specific organization or event. Organizations which receive City funding must submit at least annually an application detailing, at a minimum: the civic goal(s)/purpose(s) for which City funds are used, the amount of City funding received for each of the preceding five years, and quantitative or qualitative accounting of the results/outcomes for the projects that made use of those City funds. Organizations receiving more than \$20,000 in City funds should be required to provide quantitative data regarding the number of individuals served and other outcomes.

5. Ensuring that any exceptions to these provisions are designed to ensure flexibility in the face of an emergency, disaster, or urgent legal issue/liability and narrowly tailored to be consistent with the goals of enhanced efficiency, effectiveness, fairness, and focus.

Policy Committee Recommendation

On February 14, 2023, the Agenda and Rules Committee adopted the following action: M/S/C (Hahn/Arreguin) to send the item to the City Council with a Qualified Positive Recommendation to refer the relevant concepts of the original item to the Agenda & Rules Committee for consideration under the existing committee agenda item regarding enhancements to the City's legislative process. Vote: All Ayes.

Current Situation and Its Effects

Over the past few years (excluding the COVID-19 state of emergency), City Council has grappled with potential options to reduce the legislative workload on the City of Berkeley staff. While a significant portion of this workload is generated from non-legislative matters and staffing vacancies, it is important to recognize that staff also continue to struggle to keep up with Council directives while still accomplishing the City's core mission or providing high quality public infrastructure and services.

Background and Rationale

Berkeley faces an enormous staffing crisis due in part to workload concerns; as such, Council should take steps to hone its focus on legislative priorities. November 2022's Public Works Off-Agenda Memo offers a benchmark for problems faced by City departments. Public Works staff struggles to complete its top strategic plan projects, respond to audit findings, and provide basic services, in addition to fulfilling legislative priorities by Council. While the "Top Goals and Priorities" outlined by Public Works is tied to 130+ directives by the City Council, it is not reasonable to assume that all will be implemented.

The challenges faced by the Public Works department are not an anomaly. Other departments share the same challenges. In addition to needing to ensure that the City can adopt a compliant state-mandated Housing Element, process permits, secure new grant funding, mitigate seismic risks, and advance our Climate Action Plan, Planning Department staff have been tasked with addressing multiple policy proposals from the City Council. The sheer number of referrals also impacts the ability of staff in the City Attorney's office to vet all ordinances, protect the City's interests, participate in litigation, and address the City's other various legal needs.

Best Practices

A number of nearby, similarly-sized cities were contacted to request information about how these cities approach Councilmember referrals and prioritizations processes. Cities contacted

included Richmond, Vallejo, Santa Clara, Concord, and Sunnyvale. Of these cities, Santa Clara, Concord, and Sunnyvale replied.

Santa Clara

Overall, Santa Clara staff indicated that—similar to Berkeley—the Council referrals and prioritization process is not especially formalized, with additional referrals being made outside of the prioritization process.

Each year, the Council holds an annual priority setting session at which the Council examines and updates priorities from the previous year and considers what progress was made toward those priorities. The prioritization process takes place in February so that any priorities that rise to the top may be considered for funding ahead of the budget process. In any given year, some priorities may go unfunded and even holding those priorities over to a second year is not necessarily a guarantee of funding.

Despite conducting this annual prioritization exercise, Councilmembers in Santa Clara often still do bring forward additional referrals outside of this process. Part of this less restricted approach in Santa Clara's 030 ("zero thirty") policy, which allows members of the Council to add items to the Council agenda with sufficient notice and even allows members of the public to petition to have items added to a special section of the Council agenda.

Despite the overally looseness of Santa Clara's approach. Council members still rely upon staff to provide direction with respect to what priorities are or are not feasible based upon available funding and staff bandwidth.

Concord

According to Concord City staff, although Concord—like Berkeley and Santa Clara—does have a process for Councilmembers to request items be added to Council agendas, Councilmembers generally agree not to add referrals outside of the formal priority-setting process.

Concord City staff only work on "new" items/policies that are mandated by law, recommended by the City Manager, and have been recommended for review/work of some kind by a majority (three of the five members) of the City Council.

In general, Councilmembers agree to not add work items outside of the Council's formal priority setting process. The Concord City Council has a once-a-year goal setting workshop each spring where the City plans its Tier 1 and Tier 2 priorities for the year (or sometimes for a 2-year cycle). Most Councilmembers abide by this process and refrain from bringing forward additional items. However any Councilmember may put forward a referral outside of the process and use the method outlined below.

Outside of the prioritization process, Councilmembers can request that their colleagues (under Council reports at any Council meeting) support placing an item on a future Council meeting agenda for a discussion. The Concord City Attorney has advised councilmembers that they can make a three sentence statement, e.g. "I would like my colleagues' support to agendize [insert item]" or "to send [insert item] to a Council standing committee for discussion." Followed by: "This is an important item to me or a timely item for the Council because [insert reasoning]. Do I have your support?" The other Councilmembers then cannot engage in any detailed discussion or follow up, but may only vote yes or no to agendizing the item.

If two of the Councilmember's colleagues (for a total of 3 out of 5) agree to the request to have the item agendized for a more detailed discussion by Council, then the item will be added to a future agenda for fuller consideration. An additional referral outside the prioritization process is suggested perhaps once every month in Concord, but the Concord City Council usually does not provide the majority vote to agendize these additional items.

Sunnyvale

Of all the cities surveyed, Sunnyvale has the most structured approach for selecting, rating, and focusing on City Council priorities. "Study issues" require support from multiple councilmembers before being included in the annual priority setting, and then must go through a relatively rigorous process to rise to the top as Council priorities. And, perhaps most importantly, policy changes *must* go through the priority setting process to be considered. The Sunnyvale City Council's Policy 7.3.26 Study Issues reads, in part:

Any substantive policy change (large or relatively small) is subject to the study issues process (i.e. evaluated for ranking at the Council Study Issues Workshop).

Policy related issues include such items as proposed ordinances, new or expanded service delivery programs, changes to existing Council policy, and/or amendments to the General Plan. Exceptions to this approach include emergency issues, and urgent policy issues that must be completed in the short term to avoid serious negative consequences to the City, subject to a majority vote of Council.

If a study issue receives the support of at least two Councilmembers, the issue will go to staff for the preparation of a study issue paper. Council-generated study issues must be submitted to staff at least three weeks ahead of the priority-setting session, with an exception for study issues raised by the public and carried by at least two Councilmembers, if the study issues hearing takes place less than three weeks before the priority setting.

At the Annual Study Issues Workshop, the Council votes whether to rank, defer, or drop study issues. If a majority votes to drop the issue, it may not return the following year; if the issue is deferred, it returns at the following year's workshop; and if a majority votes to rank an issue, it proceeds to the ranking process. Sunnyvale's process uses "forced ranking" for "departments" with ten or fewer issues and "choice ranking" for departments with eleven or more issues. (The meaning of "departments" and the process for determining the number of issues per department are not elucidated within the policy.) Forced ranking involves assigning a ranking to every policy within a given subset, while choice ranking only assigns a ranking to a third of policies within a given subset, with the others going unranked.

After the Council determines which study issues will be moving forward for the year based on the rankings, the City Manager advises Council of staff's capacity for completing ranked issues. However, if the Council provides additional funding, the number of study issues addressed may be increased.

In 2022, Sunnyvale had 24 study issues (including 17 from previous years and only 7 new ones) and **zero** budget proposals. Although Sunnyvale does consider urgency items outside the prioritization process, this generally happens only 1 to 3 times per year and usually pertains to highly urgent items, such as gun violence.

Status Quo and Its Effects

Council currently uses a reweighted range proportional representation voting method to determine which priorities represent both a) a consensus and b) district/neighborhood concerns. This process allows Council to coalesce around a particular common area of concern; but if there is a specific neighborhood or district issue that is not addressed by Council consensus, it also allows for that district's councilmember's top priority to be elevated in the ratings even without broad consensus, so long as there are not multiple items designated as that councilmember's "top" item. More information about this process can be found here. This system was established in 2016 due to the sheer amount of referrals by Council and the lack of cohesive direction on which of the 100+ referrals the City Manager should act upon.

Subsequent to this effort, Council created a "short-term referral" pool which was intended to be light-lift referrals that could be accomplished in less than 90 days. However, that designation was always intended to be determined by the City Manager, not Council, with respect to what was operationally feasible in terms of the 90 day window. The challenge with Council determining what is a short-term referral is that it is not always realistic given other duties that the staff has to attend to and inappropriate determinations can stymy work on other long term priorities if staff have to drop everything they are doing to attend to an "short-term" or "emergency" referral.

An added challenge is that the City Auditor <u>reported in 2018</u> that the City of Berkeley's Code Enforcement Unit (CEU) had insufficient capacity to enforce various Municipal Code provisions. This was due to multiple factors, including understaffing—some of which have since improved. Nevertheless, the City Auditor wrote,

"Council passes some ordinances without fully analyzing the resources needed for enforcement and without understanding current staffing capacity. In order to enforce new ordinances, the CEU must take time away from other enforcement areas. This increases the risk of significant health and safety code violations going unaddressed. It also leads to disgruntled community members who believe that the City is failing to meet its obligations. This does not suggest that the new ordinances are not of value and needed. Council passes policy to address community concerns. However, it does mean that the City Council routinely approves policy that may never result in the intended change or protections."

Subsequent to that report, <u>an update</u> was published in September of 2022. A staffing and resource analysis for Code Enforcement is still needed to ensure that the laws Council passes can be implemented.

Fiscal Impacts

These reforms are likely to result in significant direct savings related to reduced staff time/overtime as well as potential decreases to costs associated with the recruitment/retention of staff.

Alternatives Considered

Alternatives were considered using effectiveness and efficiency as the evaluative criteria for referrals. One missing criterion that will be necessary in developing this process will be operational considerations so the City of Berkeley can continue to deliver basic services in an efficient manner.

All-Council determination

Council could vote as a body on the top 10 legislative priorities. The drawback of this method is that it, by default, eliminates any remaining priorities that have been passed by Council. It also eliminates "minority" voices which may disproportionately impact neighborhoodspecific concerns as the remainder of the Council may not value district-specific concerns outside of their council district.

Councilmember parameters

Councilmembers could select their top two legislative priorities (as a primary author) for the year and the Mayor could select four legislative priorities for the year for a total of 10 legislative priorities per year. These "legislative priorities" would not include resolutions of support, budget referrals for infrastructure or traffic mitigations or other non-substantive policy items.....

Status Quo Sans Short-Term Referrals

The status quo of rating referrals is the fairest and most equitable if Council wishes to continue to pass the same quantity of referrals; however, it does not address the overall volume and that certain legislative items skip the prioritization queue due to popularity or perceived community support. Council enacts ordinances that fall outside of the priority setting process and designates items as short-term referrals. This loophole has made this process a bit more challenging. One potential option is to continue the prioritization process but eliminate the short-term referral option unless it is undeniably and categorically an emergency or time-sensitive issue.

Contact Person

Councilmember Lori Droste (legislative aide Eric Panzer) erpanzer@cityofberkeley.info

Phone: 510-981-7180

Attachments

Update on Public Works' Goals, Projects, Measures, and Challenges



November 15, 2022

To: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council

Re: Update on Public Works' Goals, Projects, Measures, and Challenges

This memo shares an update on the department's *Performance Measures* and *FY 2023 Top Goals and Projects*, and identifies the department's highest priority challenge. I am proud of this department's work, its efforts to align its work with City Council's goals, and the department's dedication to improving project and program delivery.

Performance Measures

The department's performance measures were first placed on the department's website (https://berkeleyca.gov/your-government/about-us/departments/public-works) in 2020. They are updated annually in April. Progress continues in preventing trash from reaching the Bay, reducing waste, increasing bike lane miles, reducing the City fleet's reliance on gas, increasing City-owned electric chargers, expanding acres treated by green infrastructure, and reducing the sidewalk repair backlog. Challenges remain with the City's street condition and safety.

Top Goals and Projects

Public Works' top goals and projects are also on the department's website (https://berkeleyca.gov/your-government/about-us/departments/public-works). Department goals are developed annually. This year, after reviewing the 130+ directives from open City Council referrals, FY 2023 adopted budget referrals, audit findings, and strategic plan projects, staff matched existing resources with City Council's direction and the ability to deliver on this direction while ensuring continuity in baseline services.

The FY 2023 Top Goals and Projects is staff's projection of the work that the department has the capacity to advance this fiscal year. This list is intended to be both realistic and a stretch to achieve. More than tthree-quartersof the work on the FY 2023 Top Goals and Projects is tied to the existing 130+ directives from City Council referrals, budget referrals, audit findings, and strategic plan projects. The remainder are initiatives internal to the department aimed at increasing effectiveness and/or improving baseline services.

Public Works conducts quarterly monitoring of progress on the goals and projects, and status updates are shared on the department's website using a simple status reporting

Page 2

November 15, 2022

Re: Update on Public Works' Goals, Projects, Measures, and Challenges

procedure. Each goal or project is coded green, yellow, or red. A project coded green is either already completed or is on track and on budget. A project in yellow is at risk of being off track or over budget. A project in red either will not meet its milestone for this fiscal year or is significantly off track or off-budget. Where a project or goal has multiple sub-parts, an overall status is color-coded for the numbered goal and/or project, and exceptions within the subparts are identified by color-coding. Quarter 1's status update is here. The 2nd, 3rd, and 4th quarter results will be posted at the same location.

Challenge

Besides the volume of direction, the most significant challenge in delivering on City Council's directions is the department's high vacancy rate. The Public Works Department is responsible for staff retention and serves as the hiring manager in the recruitment and selection process. Both retention and hiring contribute to the department's vacancy rate, and the department collaborates closely with the Human Resources Department to reduce the rate. Over the last year, the vacancy rate has ranged from 12% to 18%, and some divisions, such as Equipment Maintenance (Fleet), Transportation, and Engineering, have exceeded 20%. While the overall vacancy rate is lower than in Oakland and San Francisco, it is higher than in Public Works Departments in Alameda, Albany, Emeryville, and San Leandro.

The high vacancy rate obviously reduces the number of services and projects that staff can deliver. It leaves little room for new direction through the course of the fiscal year and can lead to delays and diminished quality. It also detracts from staff morale as existing staff are left to juggle multiple job responsibilities over long periods with little relief. The department's last two annual staff surveys show that employee morale is in the lowest quarter of comparable public agencies and the vacancy rate is a key driver of morale.

Attachment 1 offers an excerpted list of programs and projects that the department is unable to complete or address in this fiscal year due to the elevated vacancy rate and/or the volume of directives.

Attachment 1: Selected list of program, project, referral, and audit finding impacts

cc: Paul Buddenhagen, Deputy City Manager
LaTanya Bellow, Deputy City Manager
Jenny Wong, City Auditor
Mark Numainville, City Clerk
Matthai Chakko, Assistant to the City Manager

¹ Three of the City's five transportation planner positions will be vacant by December 3. Before January 1, 2023, the City Manager will share an off agenda memo that explains the impact of transportation-specific vacancies on existing projects and programs.

Page 3 November 15, 2022

Re: Update on Public Works' Goals, Projects, Measures, and Challenges

Attachment 1: Selected list of program, project, referral, and audit finding impacts

Project and Program Impacts

- Major infrastructure planning processes are 6+ months behind schedule, including comprehensive planning related to the City's Zero Waste goal, bicycle, stormwater/watershed, sewer, and streetlight infrastructure.
- Some flashing beacon installations have been delayed for more than 18 months, new traffic maintenance requests can take 2+ months to resolve, and the backlog of neighborhood traffic calming requests stretches to 2019.
- The City may lose its accreditation status by the American Public Works Association because of a lack of capacity to gain re-accreditation.
- Some regular inspections and enforcement of traffic control plans for the City's and others' work in the right of way are missed.
- Residents experience missed waste and compost pickups as drivers and workers cover unfamiliar routes and temporary assignments.
- Illegal dumping, ongoing encampment, and RV-related cleanups are sometimes missed or delayed.
- The backlog of parking citation appeals has increased.
- Invoice and contracting approvals can face months-long delays.
- The Janitorial Unit has reduced service levels and increased complaints.
- Maintenance of the City's fleet has declined, with preventative maintenance happening infrequently, longer repair response times, and key vehicles being unavailable during significant weather events.

Prior Direction Deferred or Delayed

- Referral: Expansion of Paid Parking (DMND0003994)
- Referral: Long-Term Zero Waste Strategy (DMND0001282)
- Referral: Residential Permit Parking (PRJ0016358)
- Referral: Parking Benefits District at Marina (DMND0003997)
- Referral: Prioritizing pedestrians at intersections (DMND0002584)
- Referral: Parking Districts on Lorin and Gilman (DMND0003998)
- Budget Referral: Durant/Telegraph Plaza, 12/14/2021
- Referral: Traffic Calming Policy Revision (PRJ0012444)
- Referral: Public Realm Pedestrianization Opportunities (PRJ0019832)
- Referral: Long-Term Resurfacing Plan (PRJ0033877)
- Referral: Street Sweeping Improvement Plan (DMND0002583)
- Audit: Leases: Conflicting Directives Hinder Contract Oversight (2009)
- Audit: Underfunded Mandate: Resources, Strategic Plan, and Communication Needed to Continue Progress Toward the Year 2020 Zero Waste Goal (2014)
- Audit: Unified Vision of Zero Waste Activities Will Help Align Service Levels with Billing and Ensure Customer Equity (2016)

Upcoming Worksessions and Special Meetings start time is 6:00 p.m. unless otherwise noted						
Scheduled Dates						
Feb. 27	Eviction Moratorium and Amendments to the COVID-19 Emergency Response Ordinance (Virtual Only Meeting) (6:30 p.m.)					
Feb 28	1. Zero Waste 5-Year Rate Schedule (4:00 p.m.)					
Mar 7	Berkeley Marina Area Specific Plan (BMASP)					
Mar 14	Annual Crime Report (4:00 p.m.)					
Mar 21	 Civic Arts Grantmaking Process & Capital Grant Program (4:00 p.m.) Civic Center Vision Project (4:00 p.m.) 					
Apr 18	Hopkins Corridor Plan					
May 16 (WS)	Fire Facilities Study Report					

Unscheduled Workshops and Special Meetings	
None	

Unscheduled Presentations (City Manager)	
None	

	City Council Referrals to the Agenda & Rules Committee and Unfinished Business for Scheduling
1.	17. City Policies for Managing Parking Around BART Stations (Referred to the Agenda & Rules Committee for scheduling on November 29, 2022.) From: City Manager Contact: Liam Garland, Public Works, (510) 981-6300

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							
1262 Francisco Street (add 40 sq. ft. and second story balcony)	ZAB		2/28/2023				
469 Kentucky Avenue (single family dwelling)	ZAB		5/23/2023				
Remanded to ZAB or LPC							
1205 Peralta Avenue (conversion of an existing garage)							
1250 Fordita Atoniao (Sontorolon of all Oxioting garage)							
Notes							

2/9/2023



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

To: 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

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

November 9, 2020

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	Regular Mtg. <u>Date</u>	<u>Secretary</u>	Dept.	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	CM	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	Kieron Slaughter	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	i i
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	Regular Mtg. <u>Date</u>	<u>Secretary</u>	Dept.	Resume Regular Schedule in January 2021?	<u>Note</u>
Commission on Aging	0	3rd Wed.	Richard Castrillon	HHCS	REDUCED FREQUENCY	Significant Dept. resources assigned to COVID response
Housing Advisory Commission	0	1st Thur.	Mike Uberti	HHCS	REDUCED FREQUENCY	Significant Dept. resources assigned to COVID response
Measure O Bond Oversight Committee	0	3rd Monday	Amy Davidson	HHCS	REDUCED FREQUENCY	Significant Dept. resources assigned to COVID response
Transportation Commission	2	3rd Thur.	Farid Javandel	PW	REDUCED FREQUENCY	Staff assigned to COVID response
Children, Youth, and Recreation Commission	0	4th Monday	Stephanie Chu	PRW		Staff assigned to COVID response
Youth Commission	0	2nd Mon.	Ginsi Bryant	PRW	NO - SEPT 2021	Staff assigned to COVID response
Community Environmental Advisory Commission	0	2nd Thur.	Viviana Garcia	PLD	NO - JUNE 2021	Staff assigned to COVID response
Cannabis Commission	0	1st Thur.	VACANT	PLD	NO - JAN. 2022	Staff vacancy
Peace and Justice Commission	0	1st Mon.	VACANT	CM	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:

Page 8 of 16

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

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 Arrequin.

Noes:

None.

Absent:

None.

Jesse Arreguin, Mayor

Attest:

Mark Numalnville, City Clerk



Office of the City Manager

October 22, 2020

To: Berkeley Boards and Commissions

From: Nuk 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.

Page 2

October 22, 2020

Re: Commission Meetings During COVID-19 Emergency

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

Page 12 of 16

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

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 Arrequin.

Noes:

None.

Absent:

None.

Jesse Arreguin, Mayor

Attest:

Mark Numalnville, City Clerk

Beards and Commissions	Meetings Held Under CO	15chedüled Meetings in	Regular Mtg.	Connectors:	<u>Department</u>	
Boards and Commissions	Emergency (through 10/11)	<u>October</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Secretary</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.		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 mo	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 Uberti	HHCS	
Human Welfare & Community Action Commission	0		3rd Wed.	Mary-Claire Katz	HHCS	
Loan Administration Board	0		Contact Secretary	Kieron Slaughter	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	
					Page 243	



Office of the City Manager

October 31, 2022

To: Agenda & Rules Committee

From: Dee Williams-Ridley, City Manager

Subject: Return to In-Person City Council Meetings and Status of Meetings of City

Legislative Bodies

This memo provides an update regarding the return to in-person meetings by the City Council and other legislative bodies.

On October 19, 2022 the Agenda & Rules committee discussed the return to in-person meetings and recommended that the City Council return to in-person meetings starting with the December 6, 2022 meeting. The in-person meetings of the City Council will continue to allow for remote participation by the public.

Governor Newsom announced that he will end the statewide emergency declaration for COVID-19 on February 28, 2023. Rescinding the emergency declaration will end the exemptions to the Brown Act that were codified in AB 361. These exemptions allowed for remote participation by members of the legislative bodies without the need to notice the remote participation location or make the remote location accessible to the public.

In the past legislative session, AB 2449 was signed into law to extend the Brown Act exemptions in AB 361, but only for certain circumstances and for a limited duration of time. The provisions of AB 2449 are cumbersome and complicated and do not provide any long-term extension of the Brown Act exemptions used during the statewide declared emergency. A summary of AB 2449 is attached to this memo.

After February 28, 2023, if a member of the City Council participates remotely, but does not qualify for the exemptions in AB 2449, the remote location will be listed on the agenda, and the remote location must be available to the public.

Hybrid Meetings of the City Council

Since the start of the pandemic in March of 2020, the City Council has held six hybrid meetings from the Boardroom. These hybrid meetings allowed for in-person participation and virtual participation for the public and the City Council. The meetings

were successful from a technology and logistics standpoint and a regular return to hybrid meetings should be manageable from a staff and meeting management perspective. Resources and processes will be continuously evaluated by staff throughout the transition to a regular hybrid meeting structure.

For the hybrid meetings staff developed meeting protocols for members of the public in attendance and the City Council. With the changing public health conditions related to COVID-19, these meeting protocols need to be reviewed and revised prior to the December 6 meeting. The current version of the protocols that were last used in June 2022 are attached for review.

City staff will continue to test the Boardroom technology with the IT Department, BUSD IT, and Berkeley Community Media to ensure smooth functionality. Communication with the public about the return to in-person (hybrid) meetings will be sent out through multiple channels in advance of December 6.

Status of Other Legislative Bodies

City boards and commissions have been meeting virtual-only during the state declared emergency. When the state declared emergency expires on February 28, 2023, these bodies will return to in-person only meetings.

With over 30 commissions, there are approximately 350 commission meetings per year. Often there are multiple commissions meeting on the same day. The City does not currently have the videoconference infrastructure in place to provide for hybrid meetings for commissions. In addition, in a hybrid setting it is more difficult to manage and conduct meetings while attempting to provide meaningful participation by commissioners and the public. City staff will communicate with commission secretaries and commissioners to facilitate the transition back to in-person meetings. Staff will also analyze the costs for expanding videoconference capabilities throughout the City.

City Council policy committees may have the potential to meet in a hybrid format after February 28, 2023. In order to accommodate hybrid meetings, the videoconference capabilities in 2180 Milvia will need to be significantly expanded. This analysis is currently underway.

For both commissions and policy committees, the videoconference aspect of the meeting is for the public only. The members of the legislative bodies will be at the physical meeting location as previously discussed.

PM/	
Encl.:	
CC:	

Summary of AB 2449 (Att. 1)

Current Law

Under current law [AB 361 (R. Rivas), Chapter 165, Statutes of 2021], The exemptions included in AB 361 only apply during a declared state of emergency as defined under the California Emergency Services Act. (Gov. Code §§ 52953(e)(1), (e)(4).) In addition, one of the following circumstances must apply:

- State or local officials have imposed or recommended measures to promote social distancing.
- The legislative body is meeting to determine whether, as a result of the emergency, meeting in person would present imminent risks to the health or safety of attendees.
- The legislative body has determined that, as a result of the emergency, meeting in person presents imminent risks to the health or safety of attendees.

With the lifting of the State of Emergency, the provisions of AB 361 cannot be met, and therefore localities must return to pre-pandemic Brown Act provisions.

Recently Enacted Legislation on Remote Meetings

The State legislature recently enacted, and the Governor signed AB 2449 (Rubio) [Chapter 285, Statutes of 2022] which provides under incredibly limited circumstances, the ability to have a minority amount of a Brown Act body members participate remotely. The measure is slated to sunset January 1, 2026.

General Requirements

- 1. A quorum of the council must participate in person at its public meeting site within the boundaries of the jurisdiction (e.g., city hall/council chambers).
- 2. A member who wishes to participate remotely must have either "just cause" or "emergency circumstances."

"Just cause" is defined as:

- A childcare or caregiving need of a child, parent, grandparent, grandchild, sibling, spouse, or domestic partner that requires the councilmember to participate remotely.
- A contagious illness that prevents a member from attending in person.
- A need related to a physical or mental disability not otherwise accommodated under the 'reasonable accommodation' provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act.
- Travel while on official business of the legislative body or another state or local agency.

"Emergency circumstances" is defined as "a physical or family medical emergency that prevents a member from attending in person."

Procedures and Limitations

A. When using the 'Just cause' exception:

- The elected/appointed official must provide a general description of the circumstances relating to their need at the earliest opportunity possible, including at the start of the meeting.
- 2. A councilmember may not appear remotely due to "just cause" for more than two meetings per calendar year.

- B. When using the 'emergency circumstances' exception:
 - 1. The elected/appointed official must give a general description of the emergency circumstances, but the member is not required to disclose any medical diagnosis, disability, or personal medical information.
 - 2. The governmental body must take action to approve the request prior to the remote participant being able to participate in any further business.
- C. In all circumstances the following must occur:
 - 1. The elected/appointed official must disclose at the meeting before any action is taken whether any other individuals 18 years of age or older are present in the room at the remote location with the member, and the general nature of the member's relationship with any such individuals.
 - 2. The member must participate through both audio and visual technology (e.g., the member must be on-screen).
- D. Limited use despite narrow circumstances:
 - A member cannot attend meetings remotely for a period of more than three consecutive months or 20 percent of the regular meetings for the local agency within a calendar year, or more than two meetings if the legislative body regularly meets fewer than 10 times per calendar year.

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 CDC quidance.

Verification: See current <u>CDPH Updated Testing Guidance</u> and <u>CDPH Over-the-Counter Testing Guidance</u> for acceptable methods of proof of negative COVID-19 test result and information on Over-the-Counter tests. Note: Self-attestation 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. 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)
- Electronic: e-mailed to the Agenda Inbox (posted online)

Communications from the Public

The public may submit communications in hard copy at the Boardroom or electronically to clerk@cityofberkeley.info. 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.

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 CDC quidance.

Verification: See current <u>CDPH Updated Testing Guidance</u> and <u>CDPH Over-the-Counter Testing Guidance</u> for acceptable methods of proof of negative COVID-19 test result and information on Over-the-Counter tests. Note: Self-attestation 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)
- Electronic: e-mailed to the Agenda Inbox (posted online)

Communications from the Public

The public may submit communications in hard copy at the Boardroom or electronically to clerk@cityofberkeley.info. 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.

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.

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 CDC quidance.

Verification: See current <u>CDPH Updated Testing Guidance</u> and <u>CDPH Over-the-Counter Testing Guidance</u> for acceptable methods of proof of negative COVID-19 test result and information on Over-the-Counter tests. Note: Self-attestation 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 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).

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. 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.

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 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. 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 from Staff and Council

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)
- Electronic: e-mailed to the Agenda Inbox (posted online)

Communications from the Public

A communication submitted by the public during the City Council meeting may be shared as follows.

- Paper: If requested by the Presiding Officer, the document can be displayed in the Boardroom and screen shared on the Zoom.
- Electronic: If requested by the Presiding Officer, the document can be displayed in the Boardroom and screen shared on the Zoom.



Date: March 3, 2021

To: Agenda and Rules Committee

From: Office of the City Attorney

Re: Continuing Use of Teleconferencing for Public Meetings

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." 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), 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.

² Los Angeles Times, Newsom scales back some special pandemic rules, but not California's state of emergency (Feb. 25, 2022), https://www.latimes.com/california/story/2022-02-25/newsom-scales-back-special-pandemic-rules-but-not-california-state-of-emergency.

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), https://sd39.senate.ca.gov/news/20220217-senate-leader-atkins-issues-statement-scr-5-and-state-emergency.

⁵ Text of Executive Order N-1-22available at: https://www.gov.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/1.5.22-Bagley-Keene-waiver-EO.pdf.

Hybrid Meeting Policies for City Council Meetings Revised April 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.

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 CDC guidance.

Verification: See current <u>CDPH Updated Testing Guidance</u> and <u>CDPH Over-the-Counter Testing Guidance</u> for acceptable methods of proof of negative COVID-19 test result and information on Over-the-Counter tests. Note: Self-attestation 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 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.

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.

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 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.

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

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 12-15 persons. The relevant capacity limits will be posted on the city council agenda and 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 <u>and testing</u> <u>requirements</u>, <u>health status precautions</u>, <u>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.

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 100-200 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.

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.

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

Page 29 of 47

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.



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).



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 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. 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.

CONTACT PERSON

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 36 of 47



OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

June 2, 2021

VIA EMAIL

Graham Knaus, Executive Director CA State Assoc. of Counties gknaus@counties.org

Carolyn Coleman, Executive Director League of CA Cities ccoleman@cacities.org

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. neilm@csda.net

Jean Kinney Hurst, Legislative Advocate Urban Counties of CA <u>jhurst@counties.org</u>

Laura Preston, Legislative Advocate Assoc. of CA School Administrators Ipreston@acsa.org

Amber King, Vice President, Advocacy and Membership
Assoc. of CA Healthcare Districts
amber.king@achd.org

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.

Page 37 of 47

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 Matasantos Cabinet Secretary **Press Room**

News Releases

DIR News Release





NEWS RELEASE

Release June 4, 2021

Number: 2021-58

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 <u>revised standards</u> 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 Revipage/3516647D-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, Communications@dir.ca.gov, (510) 286-1161.

The <u>California Department of Industrial Relations</u>, 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 <u>Labor & Workforce</u>

<u>Development Agency</u>



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.

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

June 1, 2021

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.

Summary Recommendations of Meeting Options							
	Physic	No Physical Distancing					
	In-Person	Hybrid	Virtual*	In-Person	Hybrid	Virtual*	
City Council	х	X	x	x	x	x	
Policy Committees			x	x		x	
Board and Commissions			x	х		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?

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

June 1, 2021

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

Page 44 of 47

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:

- (i) 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:

- (i) 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
- (ii) In each instance in which notice of the time of the meeting is 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.

Page 47 of 47

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

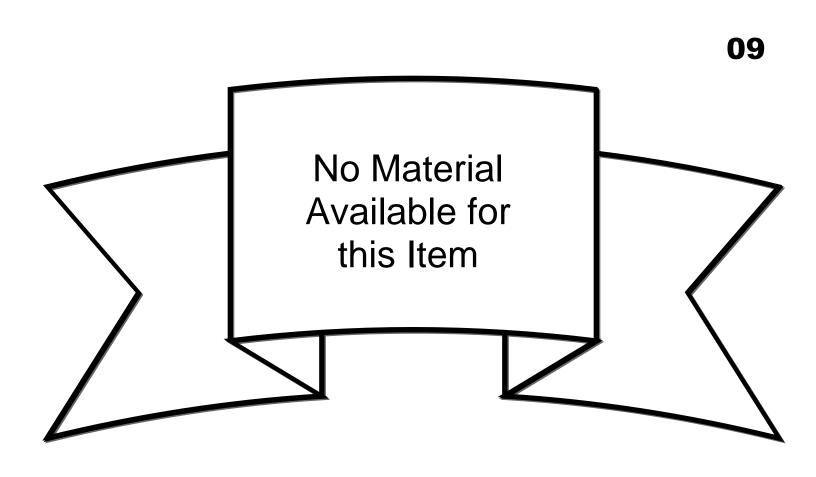
of March 2020.

GAV/MEWSOM

Governor of California

ATTEST:

ALEX PADILLA Secretary of State



There is no material for this item.

City Clerk Department 2180 Milvia Street Berkeley, CA 94704 (510) 981-6900

City of Berkeley City Council Agenda Index Webpage:

https://berkeleyca.gov/your-government/city-council/city-council-agendas

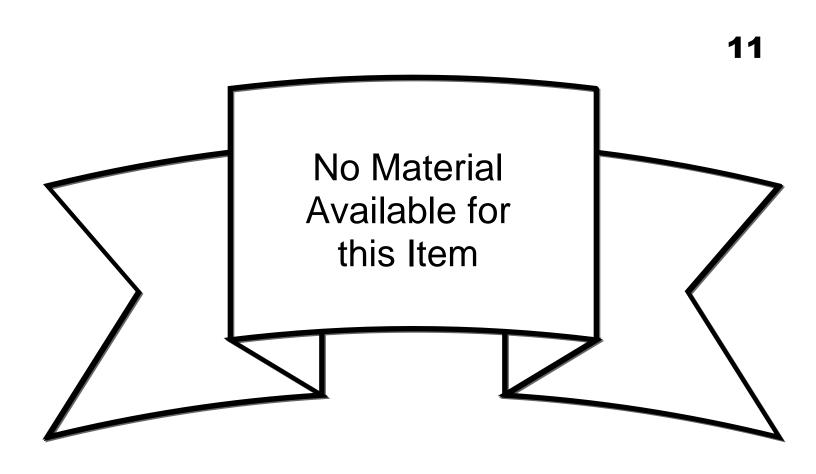


There is no material for this item.

City Clerk Department 2180 Milvia Street Berkeley, CA 94704 (510) 981-6900

City of Berkeley City Council Agenda Index Webpage:

https://berkeleyca.gov/your-government/city-council/city-council-agendas



There is no material for this item.

City Clerk Department 2180 Milvia Street Berkeley, CA 94704 (510) 981-6900

City of Berkeley City Council Agenda Index Webpage:

https://berkeleyca.gov/your-government/city-council/city-council-agendas