



Berkeley Homeless
Services Panel of Experts

MEETING AGENDA
November 2, 2022 – 7:00 PM

Join Zoom Meeting: <https://zoom.us/j/92491365323>

To join by phone: Dial 1-669-900-6833 and enter Meeting ID: 924 9136 5323

Commission Secretary: Josh Jacobs (jjacobs@cityofberkeley.info; 510-225-8035)

Mayor Arreguin:
Carole Marasovic

Rashi Kesarwani:
Vacant

Terry Taplin:
Denah Bookstein

Ben Bartlett:
Paul Kealoha-Blake

Kate Harrison:
Mary Ann Meany

Sophie Hahn:
Cameron Johnson

Susan Wengraf:
Alice Feller

Rigel Robinson:
Donnell Jones

Lori Droste
Vacant

1. Roll Call.
2. Public Comment on non-agenda items.
3. Approval of Minutes from October 12, 2022. [Attachment 1].

Updates/Action Items:

4. Agenda Approval.
5. Land acknowledgement. Discussion and possible action.
6. Presentation and Q&A with BOSS regarding planned construction and supportive services at 1367 University Avenue. Discussion and possible action.
7. Chair report. Discussion.
8. Staff update and commissioner discussion on site visits. Discussion and possible action.
9. Berkeley-based crisis stabilization center. Discussion and possible action.
10. Rescheduling the April, 2023 meeting. Discussion and possible action.
11. Discussion on impact that HSPE has on Council decisions in oversight, allocating funding, and establishing new programs. Discussion and possible action.
12. Discussion on workplan. Discussion and possible action.
13. Possible letter to council on Pathways/STAIR site visits. Discussion and possible action.
14. Family homelessness. Discussion and possible action.
15. Adjourn.

Attachments:

1. Minutes from October 12, 2022.
2. 1367 University Avenue materials from October 13th Budget and Finance Committee
3. Land acknowledgement and related Council resolution.
4. Crisis Stabilization recommendation and PowerPoint presentation.
5. Homeless Services Providers.
6. Homeless Services Panel of Experts Adopted Mission/Purpose Statement.
7. STAIR/Pathways letter to council.

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

If you do not wish for your name to appear on the screen, then use the drop-down menu and click on "rename" to rename yourself to be anonymous. To request to speak, use the "raise hand" icon by rolling over the bottom of the screen.

To join by phone: Dial 1-669-900-6833 and enter Meeting ID: 938 4539 3201. If you wish to comment during the public comment portion of the agenda, Press *9 and wait to be recognized by the Chair.

Correspondence and Notice of Decision Requests:

Deadlines for Receipt:

- A) Supplemental Materials must be received by 5 PM the day before the meeting.
- B) Supplemental Communications must be received no later than noon the day of the meeting.

Procedures for Distribution:

- A) Staff will compile all Supplemental Materials and Supplemental Communications received by the deadlines above into a Supplemental Packet, and will print 15 copies of this packet for the Commission meeting.
- B) For any Supplemental Material or Communication from a Commissioner received after these deadlines, it is the Commissioner's responsibility to ensure that 15 printed copies are available at the meeting. Commissioners will not be reimbursed for any printing or materials expenses.
- C) Staff will neither print nor distribute Supplemental Communications or Materials for subcommittee meetings.

Procedures for Consideration:

- A) The Commission must make a successful motion to accept and receive all Supplemental Materials and Communications into the record. This includes the Supplemental Packet compiled by staff.
- B) Each additional Supplemental Material or Communication received by or before the meeting that is not included in the Supplemental packet (i.e., those items received after the respective deadlines above) must be individually voted upon to be considered by the full Commission.
- C) Supplemental Materials subject to a Commission vote that are not accepted by motion of the Commission, or for which there are not at least 15 paper copies (9 for each Commission seat, one for staff records, and 5 for the public) available by the scheduled start of the meeting, may not be considered by the Commission.

***Supplemental Materials** are defined as any items authored by one or more Commissioners, pertaining to an agenda item but available after the agenda and packet for the meeting has been distributed, on which the Commission is asked to take vote at the meeting. This includes any letter to Council, proposed Council report, or other correspondence on behalf of the Commission for which a full vote of the Commission is required.

****Supplemental Communications** are defined as written emails or letters from members of the public or from one or more Commissioners, the intended audience of which is the full Commission. Supplemental Communications cannot be acted upon by the Commission, and they may or may not pertain to agenda items.

Any writings or documents provided to a majority of the Commission regarding any item on this agenda will be made available for public inspection at Health, Housing & Community Services Department located at 2180 Milvia Street, 2nd Floor.

Public Comment Policy:

Members of the public may speak on any items on the Agenda and items not on the Agenda during the initial Public Comment period. Members of the public may not speak more than once on any given item. The Chair may limit public comments to 3 minutes or less.

Any writings or documents provided to a majority of the Commission regarding any item on this agenda will be made available for public inspection at Health, Housing & Community Services Department located at 2180 Milvia Street, 2nd Floor.

COMMUNITY 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 981-6342 (V) or 981-6345 (TDD) at least 3 business days before the meeting date. Please refrain from wearing scented products to this meeting.

Communications to Berkeley boards, commissions or committees 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 a City board, commission or committee, 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 secretary of the relevant board, commission or committee. 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 secretary to the relevant board, commission or committee for further information. The Health, Housing & Community Services Department does not take a position as to the content. Communications to Berkeley boards, commissions or committees 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 a City board, commission or committee, 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 secretary of the relevant board, commission or committee. 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 secretary to the relevant board, commission or committee for further information. The Health, Housing & Community Services Department does not take a position as to the content.

ADA Disclaimer "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 981-6418 (V) or 981-6347 (TDD) at least three business days before the meeting date. Please refrain from wearing scented products to this meeting."



Berkeley Homeless
Services Panel of Experts

MEETING MINUTES

October 12, 2022

1. **Roll Call:** 7:02 PM
Present: Bookstein, Johnson, Kealoha-Blake, Marasovic, and Meany (absent until 7:04 and after 8:09), Feller (absent until 7:06).
Absent: Jones.
Staff: Jacobs, Radu, McCormick.
Council: None.
Public: 5.

2. Comments from the Public: 0.

Update/Action Items

3. Approval of Minutes from September 7, 2022.

Action: M/S/C Johnson/Marasovic move to approve the minutes as written.

Vote: Ayes: Bookstein, Johnson, Kealoha-Blake, Marasovic.
Noes: None. *Abstain:* None. *Absent:* Meany, Feller, Jones.

4. Agenda Approval.

Action: M/S/C Bookstein/Kealoha-Blake move to approve the agenda as written.

Vote: Ayes: Bookstein, Johnson, Kealoha-Blake, Marasovic, and Meany.
Noes: None. *Abstain:* None. *Absent:* Jones, Feller.

5. Chair report. Discussion.

Discussion; no action taken.

6. Discussion of rescheduling the April meeting. Discussion and possible action.

Action: M/S/C Bookstein/Marasovic move to reschedule the April meeting from April 5 in honor of Passover.

Vote: Ayes: Bookstein, Johnson, Kealoha-Blake, Marasovic, Feller, and Meany.
Noes: None. *Abstain:* None. *Absent:* Jones.

A Vibrant and Healthy Berkeley for All

7. Discussion of increased City monitoring and action at Harrison Street Encampment. Discussion and possible action.

Discussion; no action taken.

8. Discussion of shifting monies otherwise allocated to fund expanded mobile shower program services provided by Dignity on Wheels. Discussion and possible action.

Action: M/S/C Johnson/Marasovic move to support staff recommendation to continue to fund Dignity on Wheels.

Vote: *Ayes:* Bookstein, Johnson, Kealoha-Blake, Marasovic, and Feller.
Noes: None. *Abstain:* None. *Absent:* Jones, Meany.

Action: M/S/C Marasovic/Bookstein move to recommend increasing the number of port-a-potties wherever there are congregations of people that require it. We expressly recommend a port-a-potty at Dwight and Shattuck based on the current need.

Vote: *Ayes:* Bookstein, Johnson, Kealoha-Blake, Marasovic, and Feller.
Noes: None. *Abstain:* None. *Absent:* Jones, Meany.

9. Establish plan for site visits and provider information production. Discussion and possible action.

Action: M/S/C Marasovic/Bookstein move to extend the meeting by 10 minutes.

Vote: *Ayes:* Bookstein, Johnson, Kealoha-Blake, Marasovic, and Feller.
Noes: None. *Abstain:* None. *Absent:* Jones, Meany.

Action: M/S/C Bookstein/Kealoha-Blake move to extend the meeting by 5 minutes.

Vote: *Ayes:* Bookstein, Johnson, Kealoha-Blake, Marasovic, and Feller.
Noes: None. *Abstain:* None. *Absent:* Jones, Meany.

10. What impact are we, the HSPE, having on homeless services in Berkeley? Discussion and possible action.

No action taken.

11. Update on number of subsidy allocations and expanding eligibility of the shallow subsidy program. Discussion and possible action.

Action: M/S/C Marasovic/Johnson move to support staff's recommendation to expand the shallow subsidy program.

Vote: Ayes: Bookstein, Johnson, Kealoha-Blake, Marasovic, and Feller.
Noes: None. Abstain: None. Absent: Jones, Meany.

12. Discussion of site visit to STAIR/Pathways letter to council. Discussion and possible action.

No action taken.

13. Discussion of family homelessness. Discussion and possible action.

No action taken.

14. Adjourn.

Meeting adjourned at 9:16 PM.

Minutes Approved on: _____

Josh Jacobs, Commission Secretary: _____

Committee Action Items

- 3. Additional Allocation of Measure P Funding to “Step Up Housing” Project**
From: Councilmember Bartlett (Author), Councilmember Wengraf (Co-Sponsor), Councilmember Kesarwani (Co-Sponsor)
Referred: August 3, 2022
Due: February 13, 2023
Recommendation: Adopt a resolution allocating an additional \$114,660 per year for 10 years, from Measure P transfer tax receipts to support the increased costs for the lease and operation of a new permanent supportive housing project for the unhoused at the Step-Up Housing Project at 1367 University Avenue. In addition, refer to the next meeting of the Budget and Finance Policy Committee to confirm the availability of requested funding.
On August 3, 2022, the City Council adopted Resolution No. 70,491-N.S. as amended and referred to the Budget & Finance Committee to consider future General Fund needs for this project and confirm availability of funds for the operating budget.
Financial Implications: See report
Contact: Ben Bartlett, Councilmember, District 3, (510) 981-7130
- 4. Outcomes Based Funding, Pay-For-Success and Social Impact Bonds**
From: Councilmember Bartlett (Author)
Referred: July 11, 2022
Due: January 30, 2023
Recommendation: Referral to the City Attorney to provide guidance on how the City can implement an Outcomes Based Funding initiative.
Financial Implications: Staff time
Contact: Ben Bartlett, Councilmember, District 3, (510) 981-7130
- 5. Investment Report Update - Investment Policies of Other Jurisdictions**
From: City Manager
Contact: Henry Oyekanmi, Finance, (510) 981-7300
- 6. Presentation on Mental Health Transports and Update on the Implementation of the Specialized Care Unit and Community Crisis Response Services**
From: City Manager
Contact: David Sprague, Fire, (510) 981-3473; Lisa Warhuus, Health, Housing, and Community Services, (510) 981-5400; Sharon Friedrichsen, Budget Manager, (510) 981-7000

CONSENT CALENDAR

August 3, 2022

To: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
 From: Councilmember Ben Bartlett (Author), Councilmember Susan Wengraf and
 Councilmember Rashi Kesarwani (Co-Sponsors)
 Subject: Additional Allocation of Measure P Funding to “Step Up Housing” Project

RECOMMENDATION

Adopt a resolution allocating an additional \$114,660 per year for 10 years, from Measure P transfer tax receipts to support the increased costs for the lease and operation of a new permanent supportive housing project for the unhoused at the Step-Up Housing Project at 1367 University Avenue. In addition, refer to the next meeting of the Budget and Finance Policy Committee to confirm the availability of requested funding.

BACKGROUND

California has the highest real world poverty rate of any state, 17.2% over the previous three years and much higher than the national rate.¹ A major contributing factor to the state’s high poverty indices is that many California residents spend much of their income on housing due to high construction costs.² Throughout the state, many affordable housing development projects are stalled, burdened, and have incurred higher than the median costs for development.

For example, in Alameda, CA, Everett Commons, which is a low-income development that provides housing for only 20 families, costs \$947,000 per unit.³ The notoriously high price of land and the rising cost of construction materials are contributing factors. On the other hand, the Step-Up Housing Initiative uses an efficient and cost-effective modular construction model that provides 39 individuals with not only stable housing, but a safe and supportive environment where they can access critical employment, health, substance abuse, and community resources and services. Berkeley can help address the shortage of homes and effectively alleviate the City’s homelessness crisis through this innovative and practical project.

CURRENT SITUATION

On October 13, 2020 the Council unanimously passed Resolution # 69,586-N.S. to authorize use of \$900,000 a year to fund a new 39-unit Step Up Supportive Housing project at 1367 University Ave. (See attachment.) BOSS is the operator of the facility, and Panoramic Interests/Swinerton Builders would construct and furnish it.

Since then, dramatic increases in construction prices and materials, supply chain complications and dramatic increases in interest fees have caused the project construction costs to rise more than 50%. At current rents of \$1,400 per unit per month, the project is infeasible and cannot be financed. If, however, rents can be raised to \$1,645 per month, the project can proceed. The higher rents would justify a larger construction loan to finance the additional costs.

To cover these increased rents, additional Measure P funds of \$114,660 per year are needed, beyond the \$900,000 already allocated. This is an increase of 12.7%.

A RECAP OF THE PROJECT -

The project will include 39 fully furnished studio apartments, private bathrooms for each studio, a 400-square-foot community room, a community kitchen, two offices for support staff and services, permanent on-site property management, and 24/7 security. The building will be constructed with modular units built around an approximately 615-square foot private central courtyard.

BOSS will provide services for Step-Up Supportive Housing including connecting residents to mental health resources, substance abuse recovery services, employment, education, and legal services and will accompany them to service providers when appropriate. The program will ensure participants obtain health insurance coverage and connect them to primary care providers. Opportunities for socialization and peer support will be provided through the organization of on-site support groups, learning workshops, social activities, community meals, and service visits by outside providers. BOSS will also manage an on-site food pantry in collaboration with Alameda County Community Food Bank. These services will help residents maintain stable housing, improve mental and physical health, and decrease social isolation. On-site service hours will be provided Monday-Friday, 9 am-5 pm, but the case manager or designated staff will be on-call as needed at all times.

The program will be staffed by several employees, including a program manager, housing manager, property manager, cook, maintenance worker, and overnight monitor.

REVIEW OF EXISTING POLICIES AND PLANS

Berkeley voters overwhelmingly passed Measure P in November 2018 with 72% of the vote. The Measure raised the transfer tax on property sales over \$1.5 million from 1.5% to 2%, which is expected to generate approximately \$6-8 million annually. These funds were intended to be allocated towards various homeless services, including permanent housing, supportive services, and navigation centers.

Measure P also created an independent commission, the Homeless Services Panel of Experts, to provide recommendations on funding allocations to the City Council. In December 2019, the Homeless Services Panel of Experts published its first set of recommendations for initial investments from the General Fund to address homelessness in Berkeley. The Panel's recommendations prioritized certain categories of activities and set forth a percentage of funding for each category. Permanent housing was listed as the top priority, with 30% of the funds recommended to be allocated towards such projects. The remainder was recommended to be allocated towards shelter and temporary accommodations, immediate street conditions and hygiene, supportive services, flexible housing subsidies, and infrastructure. The City Council approved on June 30, 2020, Measure P allocations for FY 2020-21 that included \$2.5 million for permanent housing subsidy.

In 2017, the City Council also referred staff to create a 1000 Person Plan, which seeks to end homelessness for 1000 people in Berkeley. In 2019, City staff responded to this referral and concluded that the Council needed to provide up-front investments in targeted homelessness prevention, light-touching housing problem-solving, rapid rehousing, and permanent subsidies. This proposal to lease and operate the StepUp Housing initiative at 1367 University would help move forward the 1000 Person Plan and accomplish the Homeless Services Panel's top priority of providing stable and permanent supportive housing for individuals experiencing homelessness.

In addition, this project also fulfills the goals of the original StepUp Housing initiative, which passed unanimously on February 14, 2017.

CONSULTATION/OUTREACH OVERVIEW

Councilmember Bartlett's office collaborated with BOSS and Panoramic Interests to ensure the long-term success of this new permanent supportive housing project, the StepUp Housing initiative. By bringing together BOSS's expertise in the field of supportive services and Panoramic's efficient modular construction model, this project can be operational and begin providing stable housing to 39 individuals within twelve months of receiving this funding commitment, resulting in dramatic savings in costs and delivery time.

BOSS was founded in Berkeley in 1971 to serve severe and persistent mentally ill homeless individuals and their families, and has since expanded to serve over 3,000 families and individuals per year across Alameda County, including persons experiencing homelessness, mental illness, former incarceration/justice system involvement, domestic or community violence, unemployment, and other crises. BOSS has 49 years of experience serving the target population, and 45 years of experience operating emergency, transitional, and permanent housing programs. Panoramic Interests has been building high density infill development projects in the Bay Area since 1990. Its work in downtown Berkeley and San Francisco includes 15 projects, adding more than 1,000 new units of housing, and 100,000 square feet of commercial space. From 1998-2004, Panoramic built seven new mixed-use apartment buildings in downtown Berkeley. During this time, Panoramic housed more than 80 Section 8 tenants, making it the largest private provider of Section 8 housing in the city.

This collaborative effort between the city, the service provider, and the developer can serve as a regional model for future permanent supportive housing projects in Berkeley and throughout the Bay Area.

RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION

The City committed to funding a Step-Up Supportive Housing facility in October of 2020. The project was expected to be completed sometime in 2021-2022 but saw escalating prices, supply chain complications and rising interest rates as the final budgets were established.

The additional project costs rose by more than 50% making the project infeasible, at the original rents of \$1,400 per unit per month. (See attached documents.)

The City's additional funding commitment will enable the project to be completed as planned. It will help the homelessness crisis by allowing for the long-term and stable housing of 39 individuals experiencing homelessness as well as the provision of on-site services to help those individuals retain housing, improve their mental and physical health, connect with employment and education opportunities, and decrease social isolation. In addition, this project will serve as a regional model for other jurisdictions to consider when dealing with the homelessness crisis in their cities.

FISCAL IMPACTS

The new permanent supportive housing project, known as the Step-Up Housing at 1367 University

is requesting an additional \$114,660 per year for 10 years to cover an increase in the rental rate from \$1,400 per unit per month to \$1,645 per unit per month. The \$114,660 allocation represents a 12.74% increase from the original allocation of \$900,000 per year.

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

The project itself was determined by the Planning Department to be categorically exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act pursuant to Section 15332 (In-Fill Development Projects) of the CEQA Guidelines.

CONTACT PERSON

Councilmember Ben Bartlett

510-981-7130

James Chang

jchang@cityofberkeley.info

ATTACHMENTS AND MATERIALS

1. Proposed Resolution
2. Letter from Donald Frazier, Exec. Dir. BOSS to Mayor Arreguin, 6-6-22
3. Budget from Swinerton Builders, June 3, 2002 showing cost increases of \$3M+.
4. Past Resolution NO. 69,586-N.S. October 13, 2020
5. Articles: “Soaring material prices, supply chain delays spook owners and developer.” Construction Dive, 4-12-21. “Mortgage rates spike to their highest level in nearly 13 years.” Washington Post, 5-5-22. Step Up Housing Council Item from February 14, 2017:
6. Additional Links
 - a. <https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2020/demo/p60-272.pdf>
 - b. <https://www.sacbee.com/article245815115.html>
 - c. <https://www.latimes.com/homeless-housing/story/2020-04-09/california-low-income-housing-expensive-apartment-coronavirus>
 - d. <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1sUgEAKJfpRaNMBAzSFdd9ajV9CA06HOe/view?usp=sharing>

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

ALLOCATING AN ADDITIONAL \$114,660 ANNUALLY FOR 10 YEARS OF MEASURE P FUNDS TO LEASE AND OPERATE THE NEW PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING PROJECT FOR THE HOMELESS AT 1367 UNIVERSITY AVE.

WHEREAS, the City Council passed unanimously the original Step Up Housing Initiative introduced by Councilmember Bartlett, Councilmember Wengraf, Councilmember Kesarwani, and Mayor Arreguin on October 13, 2020; and

WHEREAS, Measure P was passed by Berkeley voters in November 2018 to raise the transfer tax on roughly the top-third of properties from 1.5% to 2% and allocate those funds towards various homeless services, including permanent housing, supportive services, and navigation centers; and

WHEREAS, Measure P designated the Homeless Services Panel of Experts to advise the Council on expenditures for homeless services; and

WHEREAS, in December 2019 the Homeless Services Panel of Experts published their recommendations for initial allocations under Measure P, including highlighting permanent housing as the City's top priority and recommending 30% of Measure P funds be allocated to permanent housing; and

WHEREAS, the City Council approved on June 30, 2020 Measure P allocations for FY 2020-21 that included \$2.5 million for permanent housing subsidy; and

WHEREAS, the Berkeley Zoning Adjustments Board approved the permanent supportive housing development project at 1367 University on July 9, 2020.

WHEREAS, construction costs, materials costs, and interest rates have increased dramatically in the past 18 months, making the project infeasible at the current rent of \$1,400 per unit per month

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Council of the City of Berkeley that the following be approved for the StepUp Housing at 1367 University Ave:

- A reservation of approximately an additional \$114,660 year in ongoing funds annually for 10 years for the leasing and operation of the proposed project, with funding adjusted annually based on the Consumer Price Index for Oakland-Hayward-Berkeley, CA.
- In the event BOSS is unable to perform its function as the service provider, an alternative qualified service provider may operate the project with the review and approval of the City Manager, or her designee.
- Further, the City's commitment is contingent upon the funding of the balance of the project.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the City Manager, or her designee, is hereby authorized to execute all original or amended documents or agreements to effectuate this action; a signed copy of said documents, agreements, and any amendments will be kept on file in the Office of the City Clerk.



June 6, 2022

Mayor Jesse Arreguin
2180 Milvia St.
Berkeley, CA 94704

Re: Permanent supportive housing at 1367 University Avenue, Resolution No. 69,586-N.S.

Dear Mayor Arreguin,

I am writing to request an additional **\$245 per unit, per month**, for our permanent supportive housing project for the homeless at 1367 University Ave.

Since the Resolution was signed in October of 2020, construction costs have skyrocketed. Our development partner has experienced a 65% increase in construction costs since we signed our master lease with them 3 years ago. Additionally, interest rates for construction loans have almost doubled. In order to keep this housing project moving ahead, we are requesting that an additional \$245/unit/month be made available to BOSS as an amendment to Resolution No. 69,586-N.S.

1. \$245/unit/month: $\$245 \times 39 \text{ units} \times 12 \text{ months} = \$114,660/\text{year}$
2. Exhibit 1: Actual construction costs are on the following page (produced by Swinerton)
 - a. 2019: Construction costs = \$5,929,731
 - b. 2022: Construction costs = \$9,860,277
3. Exhibit 2: Resolution No. 69,586-N.S. is included for your reference
4. Exhibit 3: Recent news clippings about construction costs and interest rates

Please let me know what else you need from us to make this amendment to the Resolution.

Most Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Donald Frazier', is written over a light blue circular stamp.

Donald Frazier
Executive Director

Cc: Colleen Chawla, Alameda County Health Care Service

Exhibit 2

RESOLUTION NO. 69,586-N.S.

ALLOCATING APPROXIMATELY \$900,000 ANNUALLY FOR 10 YEARS AND A ONE-TIME AMOUNT OF APPROXIMATELY \$32,975 OF MEASURE P FUNDS TO LEASE AND OPERATE THE NEW PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING PROJECT FOR THE HOMELESS AT 1367 UNIVERSITY AVE.

WHEREAS, the City Council passed unanimously the original Step Up Housing Initiative introduced by Councilmember Bartlett on February 14, 2017; and

WHEREAS, Measure P was passed by Berkeley voters in November 2018 to raise the transfer tax on roughly the top-third of properties from 1.5% to 2% and allocate those funds towards various homeless services, including permanent housing, supportive services, and navigation centers; and

WHEREAS, Measure P designated the Homeless Services Panel of Experts to advise the Council on expenditures for homeless services; and

WHEREAS, in December 2019 the Homeless Services Panel of Experts published their recommendations for initial allocations under Measure P, including highlighting permanent housing as the City's top priority and recommending 30% of Measure P funds be allocated to permanent housing; and

WHEREAS, the City Council approved on June 30, 2020 Measure P allocations for FY 2020-21 that included \$2.5 million for permanent housing subsidy; and

WHEREAS, the Berkeley Zoning Adjustments Board approved the permanent supportive housing development project at 1367 University on July 9, 2020.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Council of the City of Berkeley that it approves the following for the project at 1367 University Ave:

- A reservation of approximately \$32,975 in Measure P funds for start-up costs associated with the project.
- A reservation of approximately \$900,000 in ongoing funds annually for 10 years for the leasing and operation of the proposed project, with funding adjusted annually based on the Consumer Price Index for Oakland-Hayward-Berkeley, CA.
- In the event BOSS is unable to perform its function as the service provider, an alternative qualified service provider may operate the project with the review and approval of the City Manager, or her designee.
- Further, the City's commitment is contingent upon the funding of the balance of the project.


BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the City Manager, or her designee, is hereby authorized to execute all original or amended documents or agreements to effectuate this action; a signed copy of said documents, agreements, and any amendments will be kept on file in the Office of the City Clerk.

The foregoing Resolution was adopted by the Berkeley City Council on October 13, 2020 by the following vote:

Ayes: Bartlett, Davila, Droste, Hahn, Harrison, Kesarwani, Robinson, Wengraf, and Arreguin.

Noes: None.

Absent: None.



Jesse Arreguin, Mayor

Attest: 

Mark Numainville, City Clerk

DEEP DIVE

Soaring material prices, supply chain delays spook owners and developers

The rising cost of many materials and increased sourcing headaches have project owners rethinking their return to normalcy and threaten to derail construction's expected resurgence.

Published April 12, 2021



Joe Bousquin
Senior Reporter



The Washington Post

Mortgage rates spike to their highest level in nearly 13 years

The 30-year fixed average hasn't been this high since August 2009



By Kathy Dorn

May 5, 2022 at 10:12 a.m. EDT



Preliminary Matters

Roll Call: 9:07 a.m.

Present: Kesarwani, Taplin, Bartlett, Harrison, Hahn, Wengraf, Robinson, Arreguin

Absent: Droste

Consent Calendar

Public Comment on Consent Calendar and Information Items Only: 5 speakers.

Action: M/S/C (Bartlett/Wengraf) to adopt the Consent Calendar in one motion except as indicated.

Vote: Ayes – Kesarwani, Taplin, Bartlett, Harrison, Hahn, Wengraf, Robinson, Arreguin; Noes – None; Abstain – None; Absent – Droste.

- 1. Additional Allocation of Measure P Funding to “Step Up Housing” Project From: Councilmember Bartlett (Author), Councilmember Wengraf (Co-Sponsor), Councilmember Kesarwani (Co-Sponsor)**

Recommendation: Adopt a Resolution allocating an additional \$114,660 per year for 10 years, from Measure P transfer tax receipts to support the increased costs for the lease and operation of a new permanent supportive housing project for the unhoused at the Step-Up Housing Project at 1367 University Avenue. In addition, refer to the next meeting of the Budget and Finance Policy Committee to confirm the availability of requested funding.

Financial Implications: See report
Contact: Ben Bartlett, Councilmember, District 3, (510) 981-7130

Action: 1) Referred to the Budget & Finance Committee to consider future General Fund needs for this project and confirm availability of funds for the operating budget.

2) Adopted Resolution No. 70,491–N.S. with an amended first Resolved clause as written below.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Council of the City of Berkeley that the following be approved for the StepUp Housing at 1367 University Ave:

- A reservation of approximately an additional \$114,660 year in ongoing funds annually for 10 years for the leasing and operation of the proposed project, with funding adjusted annually based on the Consumer Price Index for Oakland-Hayward-Berkeley, CA.*
- Funding may be from Measure P and/or the General Fund*
- In the event BOSS is unable to perform its function as the service provider, an alternative qualified service provider may operate the project with the review and approval of the City Manager, or her designee.*
- Further, the City’s commitment is contingent upon the funding of the balance of the project.*
- Owner agrees to grant the City option to buy property after one year, at a cost not to exceed \$15,000,000 should Boss choose not to exercise its option.*



City Clerk Department

October 21, 2022

To: Berkeley Unified School District
Berkeley Rent Stabilization Board
Board of Library Trustees
Berkeley Housing Authority
All Berkeley Boards & Commissions

From: Mark Numainville, City Clerk

Subject: Land Acknowledgement Recognizing Berkeley as the Ancestral, Unceded Home of the Ohlone People

On October 11, 2022, the Berkeley City Council unanimously adopted the Land Acknowledgement Statement Resolution. The Statement acknowledges that the City of Berkeley rests upon the ancestral lands of the Chochenyo speaking Lisjan Ohlone people, brings attention to their centuries of resistance to colonial violence, and reminds our City and community of the need to take concrete restorative actions.

The full recommendation of the City Council is as follows:

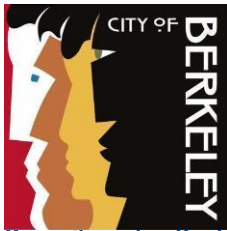
1. Adopt the Land Acknowledgement Statement Resolution recognizing that Berkeley is the ancestral, unceded home of the Ohlone people.
2. Display the Land Acknowledgement in writing at all in-person or online Regular meetings of the City Council and read the Acknowledgement at the first Regular meeting of each month in which Regular City Council meetings are held.
3. Recommend to all Berkeley Commissions, Committees, Boards, and other elected and appointed City entities to consider inclusion of the Land Acknowledgement in meeting practices and direct the City Manager to convey a copy of this Item and Resolution to all such entities for reference.
4. Direct the City Manager to post the Land Acknowledgement or a prominent link to the Acknowledgement on the home page of the City's website and to create a webpage dedicated to Ohlone history and culture.
5. Now and in the future, consider additional more substantive reparative and restorative actions, including but not limited to those described under the heading "Actions/Alternatives Considered."

This memo transmits the agenda item and resolution to you as directed by the City Council in recommendation number three. Recommendation number three also states that the City Council recommends to all Berkeley Commissions, Committees, Boards, and other elected and appointed City entities to consider inclusion of the Land Acknowledgement in their meeting practices.

Thank you for your review and consideration of this important item.

cc: Mayor and City Council
Dee Williams-Ridley, City Manager

Enc.



Councilmember Sophie Hahn
City of Berkeley, District 5

CONSENT CALENDAR

October 11, 2022

To: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
From: Councilmember Hahn (Author)
Mayor Jesse Arreguín (Co-Sponsor)
Councilmember Taplin (Co-Sponsor)
Councilmember Robinson (Co-Sponsor)
Subject: Land Acknowledgement Recognizing Berkeley as the Ancestral,
Unceded Home of the Ohlone people.

RECOMMENDATION

1. Adopt the Land Acknowledgement Statement Resolution recognizing that Berkeley is the ancestral, unceded home of the Ohlone people.
2. Display the Land Acknowledgement in writing at all in-person or online Regular meetings of the City Council and read the Acknowledgement at the first Regular meeting of each month in which Regular City Council meetings are held.
3. Recommend to all Berkeley Commissions, Committees, Boards, and other elected and appointed City entities to consider inclusion of the Land Acknowledgement in meeting practices and direct the City Manager to convey a copy of this Item and Resolution to all such entities for reference.
4. Direct the City Manager to post the Land Acknowledgement or a prominent link to the Acknowledgement on the home page of the City's website and to create a webpage dedicated to Ohlone history and culture.
5. Now and in the future, consider additional more substantive reparative and restorative actions, including but not limited to those described under the heading "Actions/Alternatives Considered."

SUMMARY

Acknowledging that the City of Berkeley rests upon the ancestral lands of the Chochenyo speaking Lisjan Ohlone people brings attention to their centuries of resistance to colonial violence and reminds our City and community of the need to take concrete restorative actions.

The settlers of California, primarily Europeans seeking religious converts, agricultural land and economic opportunity during the gold rush, committed one of the most egregious genocides in history. Settlers murdered 80 percent of Indigenous people in the state from

1846 to 1873 through massacre by state-directed militias, enslavement in mining and agricultural production, displacement causing starvation, and compulsory assimilation.¹

Land acknowledgment is a traditional custom that dates back centuries in many Native nations and communities. Today, land acknowledgments are used by Native Peoples and non-Natives to recognize Indigenous Peoples who are the original stewards of the lands on which we now live.² To begin public meetings, dozens of localities across the United States including Denver (CO), Portland (OR), and Phoenix (AZ) now share official land acknowledgements. Many public agencies, including the National Park Service, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), read these acknowledgements as well. The practice has been common for nearly a decade in Canada, New Zealand, and Australia.³

Locally, many public and public-facing private institutions have also adopted land acknowledgement statements including UC Berkeley, Mills College, Chabot Las Positas Community College District, California College of the Arts, UCSF, Stanford, and recently, Berkeley's Rent Stabilization Board.

However impactful these statements may be, it's important to consider that land acknowledgements have been criticized as appropriating the Indigenous practice of acknowledging the ancestral roots of land without taking concrete action against ongoing oppression.⁴ According to University of Oklahoma Professor of Native American Cultural Studies Dustin Tahmahkera, "To acknowledge Indigenous homelands and to return those lands are related, but the former alone allows for rhetoric without further action."⁵

Dr. Duke Redbird, an Elder of the Saugeen First Nation in Ontario recently noted that Canada has invited non-Indigenous territories such as Prince Edward Island into the government's confederation, giving them lawmaker representation in parliament, while excluding millions of Indigenous people from the same opportunity:⁶

¹ Madley, B. (2016). *An American Genocide. The United States and the California Indian Catastrophe*. Yale University Press. Print. p. 10, 12. Note: approximately, one in ten of these 125,000 deaths were the result of direct violence, often perpetuated by volunteer militias. Others resulted indirectly through displacement and disease.

² Smithsonian National Museum of the American Indian, *Honoring Original Indigenous Inhabitants: Land Acknowledgment*. [Web](#).

³ Dewey, C. (2021). *Growing Number of Cities Weigh Tribal 'Land Acknowledgements.'* Pew Research Trust. [Web](#).

⁴ Kaur, H. (2021). *Land acknowledgments are often an empty gesture, some Indigenous people say.* CNN. [Web](#).

⁵ Wood, G. (2021). *'Land Acknowledgments' Are Just Moral Exhibitionism.* The Atlantic. [Web](#).

⁶ Museum of Toronto (2020). *Ask an Elder: What do Land Acknowledgements represent?* [Web](#).

To get up in government and give a land acknowledgement without even inviting us into confederation, we were left out. What is the land acknowledgement supposed to represent? Give us a feeling that we should be grateful? Grateful for what?

Naomi Bob, an Indigenous Youth Wellness Project Coordinator with the Snaw'naw'as and Nanoose First Nation, shared his perspective:⁷

I'm seeing land acknowledgements done in a way that is tokenizing and minimizes responsibility and our history... It's really easy to list off your host nations you found off of a google search but I want to hear how you as an individual have ended up on their land and I want to hear about the work you're doing to reconcile responsibilities you have inherited . . .

One of the leading advocacy groups for land acknowledgement, the Native Governance Center, acknowledges this issue of “optical allyship,” asking that local governments and community groups craft land acknowledgements that go beyond a mere statement, by providing research on the history of Indigenous peoples and offering concrete actions to support them. The organization’s Guide to Indigenous Land Acknowledgement states “every moment spent agonizing over land acknowledgement wording is time that could be used to actually support indigenous people... an apology or an acknowledgement is one thing, but what are you going to do next?”⁸

At an April 2022 Berkeley Rent Stabilization Board meeting Lisjan Ohlone Chairperson Corrina Gould spoke in support of their land acknowledgment and emphasized that we must acknowledge not only the past but also the future. She stressed that land acknowledgements are “a way to create goals together so there is an ongoing partnership taking care of the lands, and waters, and places that we live.”⁹ The City of Berkeley should honor this intention and use this resolution and the Land Acknowledgement practice as a first step to bring attention to these histories and as a foundation for further concrete actions.

This item asks for the Land Acknowledgement to be formally adopted, displayed, and spoken by the City Council at the start of proceedings, and asks other appointed and elected governmental bodies in Berkeley to consider adopting similar Land

⁷ CFSC Video (2020). Why are land acknowledgments important? Naomi Bob - Indigenous Voices on Reconciliation. [Web](#).

⁸ Native Governance Center (2019), quoting Dr. Kate Beane of the Falandreau Santee Dakota and Muskogee Creek as well as Robert Larson of the Sioux Indian Community. A Guide to Indigenous Land Acknowledgement. [Web](#).

⁹ City of Berkeley (2022). Berkeley Rent Board Adopts Land Acknowledgement Statement. [Web](#).

Acknowledgement practices. More importantly, *it is intended to serve as a starting point for further restorative and reparative work our City and community must engage in*, not as an end in and of itself.

BACKGROUND

The United States, the State of California, and the City of Berkeley came into being through the deliberate and sustained genocide of Indigenous people, and modern forms of this colonial violence continue to this day both here in Berkeley and across the country and globe. This history is often obscured or erased. Schools for decades have failed to teach the truth about this legacy, replacing hard and ugly facts with a variety of convenient myths and misrepresentations. Surviving Native Americans endured forced reeducation at boarding schools that suppressed oral history transmission, and fear of violence and murder drove many to hide their Indigenous ancestry, further eroding culture and memory.¹⁰ But Lisjan Ohlone and other Native American people found ways to survive this murderous and cultural genocide, and many are with us today.

To contextualize this painful history, honor the Indigenous people who have survived and resisted this violence, and chart a new path forward for our community, this item briefly recounts elements of this history to understand the present.

The Ohlone are a group of around 50 separate tribes, who for 10,000 years lived on ancestral lands that spanned the coast of what is now known as San Francisco through Monterey Bay to the lower Salinas Valley.¹¹ There were eight different nations in the Bay Area alone, including the Lisjan; many came to adopt the term Ohlone in solidarity with other nations to push back against the Spanish colonizers' blanket name of "Costanoan."¹²

The territory xučyun (Huchiun), extending from what is now known as the Berkeley Hills to the Bay Shore from West Oakland to El Cerrito, is the home territory of the Chochenyo speaking Ohlone people. The cities of Alameda, Berkeley, Emeryville, El Cerrito, and most of Oakland were created on this ancestral territory. Nearly 310,000 Indigenous people across the region lived in what is now called California, speaking as many as 100 languages.¹³

Spain began colonizing these lands in 1769, establishing military forts and religious "mission" outposts across the region, including Mission San Jose in Fremont and

¹⁰ Madley, B. (2016). Ibid. p. 10.

¹¹ UC Berkeley, n.d. Berkeley sits in the territory of xučyun. [Web](#).

¹² Gould, Corrina. (2021). Berkeley's Ohlone History. Peralta Community Garden. [Web](#).

¹³ Madley, B. (2016). Ibid. p. 23.

Mission Dolores in San Francisco, that enslaved the ancestors of some modern-day Berkeley and East Bay Ohlone people.¹⁴ ¹⁵Spain used slavery, rape, and torture of Indigenous people to secure silver mines to compete against colonial powers like Russia and Britain and “spiritually conquer” the region in the name of Catholicism.¹⁶ In this period, Spain claimed ownership of the land and granted use rights to some ranchers and farmers.¹⁷

In 1818, the Spanish soldier Luis Peralta petitioned the Spanish authorities to be granted 48,000 acres extending from modern day San Leandro Creek to El Cerrito. This area, encapsulating modern day Berkeley, was known as “Rancho San Antonio.” Two of Peralta’s four sons, Domingo and Vicente (for which streets are named today), administered the territory for nearly two decades, through the transfer of the region to Mexico from Spain. Ranching appropriated and destroyed native landscapes and diverted streams for irrigation at great cost to native peoples, some of whom found ways to survive amid ongoing Spanish oppression.¹⁸

Following Mexican independence in 1821, the new Mexican government granted private land rights to individual “ranchos” through the Missions: these land grant settlers began occupying prime agricultural lands across the state, but remained less than 20 percent of California’s population – the remainder being Native American.¹⁹ The Peralta family soon had company in the form of other landed “aristocratic” families, which replaced the missionary friars as the most powerful people across the region.²⁰

Amid the 1850’s Gold Rush, U.S. soldiers victorious over Mexico and other squatters began to make legal claims to the Peralta lands. Federal judges of the California Land Commission in 1851, not well prepared for their tasks, attempted to resolve these numerous land disputes, but the Peraltas were overwhelmed by lawyers’ bills and property taxes, eventually selling off much of their lands to pay their debts.²¹ Meanwhile the violent occupation of settlers as well as the spread of European diseases like smallpox reduced the Indigenous population to only 150,000 people by the time the United States had taken legal control of what is now California in 1846, during the Mexican-American war.²²

¹⁴ Novan, K. (2021). California Agriculture: Dimensions and Issues, 2nd Edition: Chapter 3, California’s Evolving Landscape. University of California: Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics. [Web](#). p. 59.

¹⁵ Gould, Corrina. (2021). Ibid.

¹⁶ Novan, K. (2021). Ibid. p. 59.

¹⁷ Madley, B. (2016). Ibid. p. 27 - 38.

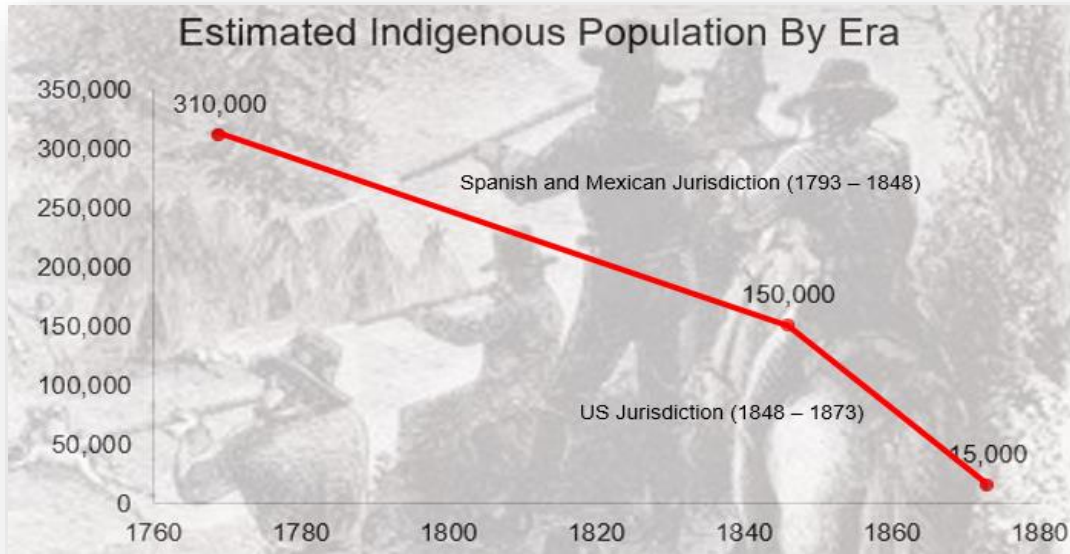
¹⁸ Wollenberg, C. (2008). Berkeley: A City in History. Chapter One: First Settlers. UC Press. p. 8. [Web](#).

¹⁹ Novan, K. (2021). Ibid. p. 60. / Lindsay, B.C. (2012), p. 131

²⁰ Wollenberg, C. (2008). Ibid. P. 8

²¹ Wollenberg, C. (2008). Ibid. P. 14

²² Madley, B. (2016). Ibid. p. 3, 12



So began the era of more affirmative, state-sponsored genocide that led US Indian Affairs Commissioner John Collier to declare in 1935 that “The world’s annals contain few comparable instances of swift depopulation— practically, of racial massacre—at the hands of a conquering race.”²³ Brenden C. Lindsay, Associate Professor of History at Sacramento State and author of *Murder State: California’s Native American Genocide*, concludes that “northern California’s Native population faced a genocidal assault perhaps unrivaled in North America in terms of its ferocity, bloodiness, and loss of human life,” this violence was executed through state-sponsored and state-tolerated violence, enslavement, and displacement.²⁴

It was just not just a select few who engaged in this violence. European settlers flooding into Northern California in search of gold came with a manufactured fear of Indigenous people, due to repetitive, sensationalized, and false storytelling in newspapers and other reports. Deaths from disease, natural causes, and even suicide were attributed to Indigenous people while actual violence by Indigenous people against settlers was quite rare. For example, contrary to popular myths, only 115 of nearly 90,000 new settlers were killed in conflicts with Indigenous people during the 1840s.²⁵ This manufactured fear, which translated into hatred, provided pretext for California Governors John

²³ Madley, B.

²⁴ Lindsay, B.C. (2012) *Murder State: California’s Native American Genocide, 1846-1873*. University of Nebraska Press. Print. p. 177

²⁵ Lindsay, B.C. (2012). *Ibid.* p. 9, 23, 31, 39, 120.

McDougal and Peter Burnett to legally sanction volunteer militias tasked with pushing Indigenous people off farming and ranching lands in the most economically efficient way possible: massacre.²⁶ Justifying this genocide with slurs like “digger,” Indigenous people were equated with animals for the purpose of literally hunting them with guns.²⁷

Many Indigenous people were enslaved for labor as well. Prominent State Senators and ranchers during California’s early years pushed the Governor to create reservations where Indigenous people could be used for hard labor but kept separate from whites. Legislation was also passed echoing legislation in southern States to reduce Indigenous people to non-legal entities who could be legally enslaved.²⁸ If Indigenous people were found drunk on Sundays, they were arrested and enslaved: the Los Angeles Star reported one instance where a jail door fell down because the cell was so crowded with imprisoned native people.²⁹ These and similar atrocities precipitated the unsuccessful pan-Indigenous “Garra Revolt” during the 1850s.

This enslavement also went hand in hand with displacement from ranching, which led to extreme poverty and starvation, with many Indigenous people desperate for work to survive. Ranching throughout California depended on the labor of enslaved Indigenous people as quests for gold by settlers drained the labor force.³⁰ Ranchers hunted deer and elk that competed for food with their cows and horses, devastating wild herds. Domesticated animals like cows, pigs, and sheep ate thousands of acres of plants Indigenous people depended on for food.³¹ This environmental devastation drove some Indigenous people such as the Paiutes to attack cows and horses (though even this tactic of survival was exaggerated by settlers, who often attributed the natural deaths of domesticated animals to Indigenous people).³² In an ironic twist, Indigenous peoples who killed domesticated animals tended to receive more in reservation funding, as this act of resistance created heavy costs for the ranchos.

The legal system, disguised with the veneer of “democratic will,” barred Indigenous people from testifying in court against settlers: in practice, legalizing their murder.³³ The Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, which ended the Mexican-American War, was violated as California took Indigenous affairs, a federal responsibility, into local hands following

²⁶ Lindsay, B.C. (2012). *Ibid.* p. 151, 170.

²⁷ Lindsay, B.C. (2012). *Ibid.* p. 133, 185

²⁸ Lindsay, B.C. (2012). *Ibid.* p. 146-148

²⁹ Lindsay, B.C. (2012). *Ibid.* p. 23, 153

³⁰ Lindsay, B.C. (2012). *Ibid.* p. 31, 136, 153

³¹ Lindsay, B.C. (2012). *Ibid.* p. 176, 181, 183, 186

³² Lindsay, B.C. (2012). *Ibid.* p. 17, 136, 186

³³ Lindsay, B.C. (2012). *Ibid.* p. 27, 28, 132, 168,

statehood.³⁴ For its part, however, the federal government reimbursed the cost of volunteer militias with millions in funding, effectively bankrolling massacre. It also issued a decree allowing soldiers from the Mexican-American war to claim up to 160 acres of land in California as a bounty, another factor in the demise of Ranchos and the establishment of “land rights” - to land that was stolen once from Indigenous peoples and a second time from the “owners” of formerly Spanish and later Mexican Ranchos.

The Sogorea Te’ Land Trust is an urban Indigenous women-led land trust based in the Bay Area that facilitates the return of Indigenous land to Indigenous people. The Trust’s website includes a short history of the Lisjan Ohlone, which parallels the history recounted in other sources.

“The Lisjan people have lived in the territory of Huchiun since the beginning of time. For thousands of years, hundreds of generations, the Lisjan Ohlone people have lived on the land that is now known as the East Bay in the San Francisco Bay Area. We did not own the land, we belonged to it. Generation after generation, we have cultivated reciprocal relationships with the plants and animals we share this place with, and developed beautiful and powerful cultural practices that keep us in balance.

The Confederated Villages of Lisjan are one of many Ohlone nations, each with its own geography and history. Our tribes, cultures and languages are as diverse as the ecosystems we live within. When the Spanish invaded in the late 1700s, in their ignorance they called us Costanoan, people of the coast. In the 1960s and 70s, inspired by the Black Power and American Indian Movements, we organized and renamed ourselves Ohlone. The different nations of Ohlone people are connected but have different territories and languages. The Confederated Villages of Lisjan speak the language Chochenyo.

The Lisjan are made up of the six nations that were directly enslaved at Mission San Jose in Fremont, CA and Mission Dolores in San Francisco, CA: Lisjan (Ohlone), Karkin (Ohlone), Bay Miwok, Plains Miwok, Delta Yokut and Napian (Patwin). Our territory includes 5 Bay Area counties; Alameda, Contra Costa, Solano, Napa and San Joaquin, and we are directly tied to the “Indian Town” census of the 1920s and the Verona Band.

The colonization of this land began with the reign of terror inflicted by Spanish soldiers and missionaries who sought to convert all Indigenous people into Catholic subjects of Spain and steal their land. The Missions were plantations, built by slave

³⁴ Lindsay, B.C. (2012). Ibid. p. 28, 140-143

labor and sustained through brutal physical violence and extractive land practices. The Spanish brought deadly diseases, invasive species, and Christian ideology, based on human dominion of the natural world, causing devastating consequences for the Lisjan people and all living beings we have shared the land with.

After a brief but harrowing Mexican rancho period, Lisjan survivors faced extermination policies by the United States that aimed to eliminate California Indians entirely. In a climate of virulent racial discrimination and state-sponsored vigilante killings, most Lisjan families survived by isolating themselves and concealing their identities. Cultural and spiritual traditions were forced into dormancy or secrecy, and much knowledge perished with the passing of generations.

Despite these concerted efforts to erase our history and identity, the Lisjan community forms a diverse and vibrant constellation of tribes and families. Utilizing a wide array of survival strategies to navigate a profoundly altered 21st century world, we continue to revitalize our cultural practices and uphold our responsibilities to protect and care for our ancestral homeland.

We have survived over two centuries of genocide and colonization during the Spanish, Mexican and American eras. Today, we continue to inhabit our ancestral homeland, fight for our sacred sites and revitalize our cultural practices.”³⁵

Despite the incredible strength it has taken to survive the repeated onslaughts of slavery, disease, environmental destruction, land appropriation, and state-sponsored physical and cultural genocide, centuries of trauma from colonization manifest themselves in ongoing struggles for Indigenous People in California and beyond. The nearly two million Indigenous people living under U.S. jurisdiction suffer the highest rate of poverty of any racial group—almost twice the national average. Rates of suicide, alcoholism, gang membership, and sexual abuse are also far higher than that of the non-Indigenous population, with challenges particularly acute on reservations.³⁶

By restoring sovereignty and land to Indigenous people, with negotiated environmental protections and meaningful economic opportunity, is one way to help repair deeply scarred communities.

As Standing Rock and other pipeline opposition campaigns have shown, Indigenous peoples living under U.S. jurisdiction continue to stand up against pipelines, oil extraction,

³⁵ Sogorea Te' Land Trust, Lisjan (Ohlone) History & Territory. [Web](#).

³⁶ Riley, N.S. (2016). One Way to Help Native Americans: Property Rights. The Atlantic. [Web](#).

and other desecrations that destroy their limited lands and poison communities with cancer and polluted water. The petroleum industry has demolished sacred sites and confronts individuals who resist with rubber bullets, attack dogs, and other war-like practices.³⁷ While Indigenous People are anything but a monolith, this common cause against extraction, pollution and desecration unites many. As Dallas Goldtooth of the Dakota Nation and Indigenous Environmental Network has described:

[Resistance] resonates across the diaspora of Indigenous Peoples. This is a critical moment we find ourselves in on this planet, not just in the sense for addressing climate change, but also a sense for social justice, a sense of just overall justice for all species. Indigenous Peoples tend to be, and rightfully are, on the frontline of those fights and those struggles. That's encapsulated by this idea of us rising together.

This connection even extends internationally, as the state of California plays an outsized role in the extraction and destruction of Indigenous homelands in the Amazon as well. In turn, the deforestation of the Amazon destroys moisture distribution that contains wildfires across North America, and California in particular.³⁸ A recent investigation demonstrated that California consumes more oil extracted from the Western Amazon than any other region on earth, refining it for airports, Amazon, PepsiCo and COSTCO.³⁹

In another example of the enduring nexus between our State and community and forces of destruction to Indigenous lands, a federal investigation found the largest animal production company in the world, JBS, has been implicated in the continued deforestation of the Amazon as well as the torture and murder of Indigenous people of the Amazon.^{40 41} Several of Europe's largest supermarket chains have responded by banning JBS beef products, acknowledging that animal feed crops and animal grazing drives 80 percent of Amazon deforestation.^{42 43} Through our consumption here in Berkeley, we literally fuel practices that continue to destroy Indigenous People and the lands on which they survive.

³⁷ Bunten, A.C. (2017). Indigenous Resistance: The Big Picture behind Pipeline Protests. Cultural Survival. [Web](#).

³⁸ Lazard, O. (2020). One Answer to California's Fires Lies in the Amazon. Carnegie Europe. [Web](#).

³⁹ Amazon Watch. Linked Fates: How California's Oil Imports Affect the Future of the Amazon Rainforest. [Web](#).

⁴⁰ Mano, A. (2021). Brazil's JBS bought 301,000 cattle from 'irregular' farms in the Amazon, audit finds. Reuters. [Web](#).

⁴¹ Phillips, D. (2020). Brazilian meat companies linked to farmer charged with 'massacre' in Amazon. The Guardian. [Web](#).

⁴² Spring, J. and Deutsch, A. (2021). European supermarkets stop selling Brazil beef over deforestation links. Reuters. [Web](#).

⁴³ Butler, R. (2009). Controlling the Ranching Boom that Threatens the Amazon. Yale School of the Environment. [Web](#).

With knowledge of these connections between the meat we eat and petroleum we consume to continued oppression of Indigenous People and desecration of their lands, we should consider actions like the boycotts undertaken in European countries.

Thoughtfully acknowledging our own history and current aspirations for local and other Indigenous Peoples prior to public deliberation offers hope for more permanent and meaningful restorative action in Berkeley as well as statewide, nationally, and across the globe.

REVIEW OF EXISTING PLANS PROGRAMS, POLICIES, AND LAWS

The City of Berkeley has a legacy of acknowledging the oppression and genocide of Indigenous people and taking concrete steps to support their struggle against institutions that grew out of settler-colonialist ideology as well as oppressive actions that persist today.

In 1992, Berkeley became the first city in the United States to rename as Indigenous Peoples' Day the federal holiday formerly recognized as Columbus Day. This action motivated changes to BUSD's history curriculum and undermined a long-standing revisionist history that European colonizer Christopher Columbus was a hero instead of a violent leader whose arrival led to the murder, enslavement, rape, and disease-related deaths of millions of Indigenous People.⁴⁴ Since then, nearly 130 cities nationwide and 20 states have acknowledged this day of recognition as well.

In 2000, the City of Berkeley officially designated the West Berkeley Shellmound, one of 425 ceremonial burial mounds that ringed San Francisco Bay to honor ancestors, as a landmark. The site is also recognized by the State of California and is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, meaning it meets all of the criteria for such listing. In 2020, the National Trust for Historic Preservation designated the Berkeley Shellmound and Village Site one of the 11 Most Endangered Historic Places in the United States.⁴⁵

Regarding the significance of the Shellmound and Village historic district, the "Shellmound - Ohlone Heritage Site and Sacred Ground" website documents that:

"For thousands of years, the people of this original village on the East Bay shore thrived on the abundant resources of land and sea, developing a sophisticated maritime culture. Towering over the village was a great mound, estimated to have been at least 20 feet high and hundreds of feet long, one of the largest of the 425

⁴⁴ Associated Press (1992). In Berkeley, Day for Columbus Is Renamed. New York Times. [Web](#).

⁴⁵ Dinkelspiel, F. (2020). West Berkeley Shellmound is now considered one of the U.S.'s 11 most endangered historic places. BerkeleySide. [Web](#).

shellmound funerary monuments that once lined the shores of San Francisco Bay. These mounds are older than the pyramids in Egypt and most of the major cities in the world.

Archaeologists have long recognized the importance of the West Berkeley Shellmound site, also known as the “West Berkeley Site,” or CA-ALA-307. The site has been determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under all four criteria, and is listed on the California Register of Historical Resources. Archaeological evidence from the West Berkeley Site has fundamentally shaped understandings of the early human history of the San Francisco Bay Area, and ongoing research continues to enrich and reinterpret an amazing historical narrative.

Eminent UC Berkeley archaeologist Kent Lightfoot describes the West Berkeley Site as a fishing village where “an active port was maintained over hundreds of years,” with dozens of tule balsa canoes going out on fishing and hunting expeditions, or ferrying people and goods across the Bay. Large nets were used to catch fish such as sturgeon, salmon, thresher sharks, jacksmelt and surfperch. Hunters pursued antelope, deer, tule elk, dolphins, porpoises, otters, sea birds and other quarry, cooking their catch in underground ovens and hearths.

A unique 40-foot long oval-shaped building at the site is thought to have functioned as a center for ceremonies, dances and special meetings. Charmstones, abalone pendants and other ritual items have been recovered from the site. Hundreds of human burials have been recorded, as well as ritual burials of coyotes and a California condor.”⁴⁶

In May of 2009, the City Council adopted a resolution recognizing and endorsing the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), a statement of values denouncing forced assimilation, land removal, violent exploitation, cultural genocide, and other actions abridging Indigenous People’s right to self-determination.⁴⁷ In 2015, the Council later delivered a letter to the UN Secretary General and US Ambassador to the UN urging this declaration to be adopted as a convention, which would be legally binding.

In January of 2016, the City Council adopted a resolution formally recognizing the Ohlone Peoples as the original inhabitants of Berkeley and referred to the Berkeley Shellmound landmark.⁴⁸ The latter affirmed the City’s commitment to the “defense of Indigenous rights,

⁴⁶ Shellmound – Ohlone Heritage Site and Sacred Grounds. [Web](#).

⁴⁷ United Nations General Assembly (2007). United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. [Web](#).

⁴⁸ Berkeley Resolution No. 67,352-N.S. Recognizing the Ohlone Peoples. [Web](#).

culture, and dignity” as an official value, committing that “free, prior, and informed consent of the Ohlone and other Indigenous people should be integral to any alteration planning for the Berkeley Shellmound sacred site...”⁴⁹ The success of this measure underscores how Indigenous groups including Ohlone members and conservation activists have organized in spreading awareness throughout the community about their homeland and sacred sites in Berkeley and the Bay Area.

In January 2018, Council adopted a policy changing Berkeley's City Limits signs to read "Welcome to Berkeley - Ohlone Territory." In October 2018, the City Council took further action and adopted a similar measure replacing all existing Welcome to Berkeley signs to signs including "Ohlone Territory." As part of their deliberations, the City Council decided that in addition to recognizing the Ohlone People through signage, there was a need for more learning opportunities to add historical context, including a special Council session on Ohlone history and culture, a webpage on the City of Berkeley website linking to cultural and historic information, and inviting representatives of the Ohlone to speak at a City Council meeting.

On June 9, 2020 the City Council passed an item to paint the words “Black Lives Matter” and “Ohlone Territory” on streets adjacent to Berkeley’s City Hall.

At its January 20, 2022 meeting, the Berkeley Rent Board unanimously voted to adopt a land acknowledgement statement to be read out loud at all future board and committee meetings.⁵⁰

In the spirit of continuing to demonstrate and deepen the City of Berkeley’s commitment to recognition and inclusion of the Ohlone People we bring the proposal for an official land acknowledgment forward, including consideration of concrete actions that may follow from public deliberation.

ACTIONS/ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED:

The City of Berkeley should consult with Lisjan Ohlone leadership regarding any decisions related to restorative, reparative, or other supportive actions. Some actions the City may wish to consult on include:

⁴⁹ Berkeley Resolution No. 67,353-N.S. Honor Berkeley Shellmound Indigenous Sacred Site, UC Berkeley Return Ancestral Remains to Ohlone Peoples. [Web](#).

⁵⁰City of Berkeley (2022). Berkeley Rent Board Adopts Land Acknowledgement Statement. [Web](#).

Create Easements and/or Return City land: The Sogorea Te' Land Trust and the City of Oakland on September 8, 2022 announced a visionary, historic plan to return approximately five acres of land owned by the City to Indigenous stewardship.

The Oakland City Council will hold hearings to consider conveying the site, known as Sequoia Point, to the Sogorea Te' Land Trust, and the East Bay Ohlone tribe, Confederated Villages of Lisjan Nation. The City would grant a cultural conservation easement in perpetuity to the Land Trust, allowing the Land Trust to immediately use the land for natural resource restoration, cultural practices, public education, and to plan for additional future uses.

What started out with a casual conversation between Oakland Mayor Libby Schaaf and tribal Chairperson Corrina Gould in 2018, grew into a partnership between the City and the Land Trust to begin to address the historic harms of Oakland's founding.

In the short term, the easement would allow the Land Trust to immediately begin tending to the land, gather Native plants and foods, clean up the area, and perform environmental and natural habitat restoration. The long-term vision of this project is to create a thriving, beautiful, ceremonial gathering place and structure where Indigenous people and their guests can come together and share cultural information and celebrations.

"I am committed to returning land to Indigenous stewardship, to offer some redress for past injustices to Native people," said Mayor Schaaf. "I hope the work we are doing in Oakland with the Sogorea Te' Land Trust can serve as a model for other cities working to return Indigenous land to the Indigenous community we stole it from."

In recognition of this historic moment, tribal Chairperson Corrina Gould said, "This agreement will restore our access to this important area, allowing a return of our sacred relationship with our ancestral lands in the hills. The easement allows us to begin to heal the land and heal the scars that have been created by colonization for the next generations."⁵¹

Berkeley should consider this or similar actions to return land to Ohlone ownership and/or stewardship.

⁵¹ Sogorea Te' Land Trust and City of Oakland Announce Plan to Return Land to Indigenous Stewardship. [Web.](#)

Local Support for Land Transfers: As part of the land acknowledgement process, the City of Berkeley might consider encouraging residents to donate land to indigenous stakeholders such as the Sogorea Te' Land Trust that partners with dozens of local food justice and environmental groups to protect our shared environment.⁵² The Council could recognize donations of land or actions taken by community members to donate land through wills. The City could also partner to distribute information on the Sogorea Te' Land Trust and include information about the Trust on its website, including a guide to these types of donations produced by the Sustainable Economies Law Center, a copy of which is attached.^{53 54}

Local support for Voluntary Land Taxes: The City of Berkeley may consider further means to encourage residents to donate Indigenous causes through payment of voluntary land taxes, "Shuumi," that support the return of Indigenous land to Indigenous people.⁵⁵ The Sogorea Te' Land Trust, located in the East Bay, has such a program, and a similar program allows residents of the Humboldt Bay region to pay a voluntary tax to the Wiyot people. In Seattle, nearly 4,300 residents have signed up to pay the Duwamish Tribe symbolic rent.⁵⁶

Support for Statewide Indigenous Land Sovereignty: The City of Berkeley may continue its consideration of support letters, resolutions, and education campaigns that highlight exploitation of ancestral Indigenous people and lands.

Future efforts could support action to return land or pay restitution to Indigenous people. Returning land to Indigenous sovereignty or using restitution funds for Indigenous-led sustainability initiatives acknowledges the leading role that the securing of land had in the genocide of Indigenous people across the region.⁵⁷

Berkeley further may consider statements of support for giving Indigenous people sovereignty over national and local parks, acknowledging the acts of violence and genocide that drove them from these locations. Precedent exists in New Zealand and Australia.

⁵² Sogorea Te' Land Trust. Return the Land / Land Return. [Web](#).

⁵³ Sustainable Economies Law Center. Options for Transferring Land. [Web](#).

⁵⁴ Note: for lands outside this region, individuals can often find information on donations by searching "Tribal Historic Preservation Officer" along with the name of the nation they wish to give to.

⁵⁵ Sogorea Te' Land Trust. Shuumi Land Tax. [Web](#).

⁵⁶ Singh, M. (2019). Native American 'land taxes': a step on the roadmap for reparations. The Guardian. [Web](#).

⁵⁷ Lindsay, B.C. (2012) Murder State: California's Native American Genocide, 1846-1873. University of Nebraska Press. Print. P. 147- 186.

Indigenous communities are already stakeholders in park management, with a century of experience managing the layers of bureaucracy involved in managing these lands.⁵⁸

CONSULTATION/OUTREACH OVERVIEW AND RESULTS

Much like the process the Rent Stabilization Board pursued, the wording and intentions behind this land acknowledgement were developed in close consultation with Ohlone representatives. Academic and Native American sources underly the brief historical overview.

RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION

The City of Berkeley has a moral obligation to acknowledge local and broader atrocities against Indigenous people, and continued injustices. The regular repetition of the Land Acknowledgement, coupled with opportunities for deeper learning, will serve as a constant reminder of our responsibilities, and open the door to further restorative actions by the City and members of the community.

IMPLEMENTATION, ADMINISTRATION & ENFORCEMENT

Very little staff time or expense is needed to carry out the requirements of this referral. For Zoom meetings, a written version of the Acknowledgement will need to be prepared for screening prior to Council meetings, and the Agenda Committee will need to add the reading of the Acknowledgement to the Ceremonial Agenda of the first Regular City Council meeting of each month. For in-person meetings, a poster-sized version of the Land Acknowledgement should be produced for display in a prominent location in the Council chambers. This likely can be accomplished for under \$100.

Staff will further need to convey a copy of this item and resolution to the secretaries and chairs of each appointed or elected body in Berkeley, with a note that the City Council has requested such bodies to consider incorporating the acknowledgement into their meeting practices.

Posting the Land Acknowledgement on the City's website homepage and completing the new Ohlone history webpage is a limited expense and should be completed as quickly as possible. Other jurisdictions and organizations that practice the reading of Land Acknowledgements often also include pages about the history of local Indigenous People on their websites. These can serve as examples. Consultation with Lisjan Ohlone representatives is central to ensuring what is posted is complete and accurate.

⁵⁸ Treuer, D. (2021). Return the National Parks to the Tribes. The Atlantic. [Web](#).

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

This resolution raises awareness of how genocide and exploitation of land and other natural resources intersects with climate change, wildfire, food insecurity, and other major challenges our community – and planet - face. It will also raise awareness of the local conservation and environmental work of the Ohlone people.

FISCAL IMPACT

See Section in Implementation, Administration, and Enforcement for a description of de minimus associated costs.

OUTCOMES & EVALUATION

The City Council should partner with the Ohlone to develop and carry out more substantive acts of education, partnership, and restitution. This will prevent the land acknowledgement statement from becoming a mere “check-box of optical allyship.”

CONTACT PERSON

Councilmember Sophie Hahn, shahn@cityofberkeley.info; 510-682-5905

Attachments

1. Land Acknowledgement Statement
2. Land Acknowledgement Resolution
3. Sustainable Economies Law Center Options for Transferring Land – A Brief Guide

ATTACHMENT 1

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.

ATTACHMENT 2 - RESOLUTION

RESOLUTION #####-N.S.

RECOGNIZING THAT BERKELEY IS THE ANCESTRAL, UNCEDED HOME OF THE OHLONE PEOPLE AND ADOPTING AN OFFICIAL CITY OF BERKELEY LAND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AND PRACTICES

WHEREAS Acknowledging that the City of Berkeley rests upon the ancestral lands of the Chochochenyo speaking Lisjan Ohlone people brings attention to their centuries of resistance to colonial violence and reminds our City and community of the need to take concrete restorative actions; and

WHEREAS Land acknowledgment is a traditional custom that dates back centuries in many Native nations and communities, land acknowledgments continue to be used by Native Peoples and non-Natives to recognize Indigenous Peoples who are the original stewards of the lands on which we now live; and

WHEREAS To begin public meetings, localities across the United States including Denver (CO), Portland (OR), and Phoenix (AZ) now share official land acknowledgements as well as many public agencies, including the National Park Service, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA); and

WHEREAS Many public and public-facing private institutions have also adopted land acknowledgment statements including UC Berkeley, Mills College, Chabot Las Positas Community College District, California College of the Arts, UCSF, Stanford, and recently, Berkeley's Rent Stabilization Board; and

WHEREAS One of the leading advocacy groups for land acknowledgement, the Native Governance Center, asks that land acknowledgements go beyond a mere statement, by providing research on the history of indigenous peoples and offering concrete actions to support them; and

WHEREAS The settlers of California, primarily Europeans seeking religious converts, agricultural land, and economic opportunity during the gold rush committed one of the most egregious genocides in history, murdering 80 percent of Indigenous people in the state from 1846 to 1873 through massacre by state-directed militias, enslavement in mining and agricultural production, displacement causing starvation, and compulsory assimilation; and

WHEREAS The Lisjan people have lived in the territory of Huchiun, the land that is now known as the East Bay in the San Francisco Bay Area, since the beginning of time and for thousands of years and hundreds of generations; and

WHEREAS the Lisjan people did not own the land, *they belonged to it*, and generation after generation they have cultivated reciprocal relationships with plants and animals and developed beautiful and powerful cultural practices that keep us in balance; and

WHEREAS The Confederated Villages of Lisjan are one of many Ohlone nations, each with its own geography and history, whose tribes, cultures and languages are as diverse as the ecosystems we live within; and

WHEREAS The Lisjan are made up of the six nations that were directly enslaved at Mission San Jose in Fremont, CA and Mission Dolores in San Francisco, CA: Lisjan (Ohlone), Karkin (Ohlone), Bay Miwok, Plains Miwok, Delta Yokut and Napian (Patwin); and

WHEREAS The colonization of the land where Berkeley is located began with the reign of terror inflicted by Spanish soldiers and missionaries who sought to convert all Indigenous people into Catholic subjects of Spain and steal their land; and

WHEREAS The Missions were plantations, built by slave labor and sustained through brutal physical violence and extractive land practices, and the Spanish also brought deadly diseases, invasive species, and Christian ideology based on human dominion of the natural world, causing devastating consequences for the Lisjan people and all living beings they shared the land with; and

WHEREAS After a brief but harrowing Mexican rancho period, Lisjan survivors faced extermination policies by the United States that aimed to eliminate California Indians entirely; and

WHEREAS In a climate of virulent racial discrimination and state-sponsored vigilante killings, most Lisjan families survived by isolating themselves and concealing their identities, and cultural and spiritual traditions were forced into dormancy or secrecy resulting in much knowledge perishing with the passing of generations; and

WHEREAS Despite these concerted efforts to erase Lisjan history and identity, the Lisjan community forms a diverse and vibrant constellation of tribes and families that utilizes a wide array of survival strategies to navigate a profoundly altered 21st century

world, and the Lisjan continue to revitalize their cultural practices and uphold their responsibilities to protect and care for their ancestral homeland; and

WHEREAS Having survived over two centuries of genocide and colonization during the Spanish, Mexican and American eras, the Lisjan continue to inhabit their ancestral homeland, fight for their sacred sites, and revitalize their cultural practices; and

WHEREAS The City of Berkeley has a legacy of acknowledging the oppression and genocide of Indigenous people and taking both symbolic and concrete steps to support their struggle against institutions that grew out of settler-colonialist ideology as well as steps to address oppressive actions that persist today; and

WHEREAS In 1992, Berkeley became the first city in the United States to rename as Indigenous Peoples' Day the federal holiday formerly recognized as Columbus Day, which motivated changes to BUSD's history curriculum and undermined a long-standing revisionist history that European colonizer Christopher Columbus was a hero instead of a violent leader whose arrival led to the murder, enslavement, rape, and disease-related deaths of millions of Indigenous People; and

WHEREAS In 2000, the City of Berkeley officially designated the West Berkeley Shellmound, one of 425 ceremonial burial mounds that ringed San Francisco Bay to honor ancestors, as an official Landmark, and the site is also recognized by the State of California and is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, meaning it meets all of the criteria for such listing; and

WHEREAS In 2020, the National Trust for Historic Preservation designated the Berkeley Shellmound and Village Site one of the 11 Most Endangered Historic Places in the United States; and

WHEREAS In May of 2009, the City Council adopted a resolution recognizing and endorsing the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), a statement of values denouncing forced assimilation, land removal, violent exploitation, cultural genocide, and other actions abridging Indigenous People's right to self-determination and in 2015 the Council delivered a letter to the UN Secretary General and US Ambassador to the UN urging this declaration to be adopted as a convention, which would be legally binding; and

WHEREAS In January of 2016, the City Council adopted a resolution formally recognizing the Ohlone Peoples as the original inhabitants of Berkeley and affirmed the City's commitment to the "defense of Indigenous rights, culture, and dignity" as an official value,

committing that “free, prior, and informed consent of the Ohlone and other Indigenous people should be integral to any alteration planning for the Berkeley Shellmound sacred site...”; and

WHEREAS In January 2018, the City Council adopted a policy changing Berkeley's City Limits signs to read "Welcome to Berkeley - Ohlone Territory" and in October 2018, the City Council took further action and adopted a similar measure replacing all existing Welcome to Berkeley signs to signs including "Ohlone Territory;" and

WHEREAS During deliberations to recognize the Ohlone on City Limit Signs, the City Council decided that in addition to recognizing the Ohlone People through signage, there was a need for more learning opportunities to add historical context, including a special Council session on Ohlone history and culture, a webpage on the City of Berkeley website linking to cultural and historic information, and inviting representatives of the Ohlone to speak at a City Council meeting; and

WHEREAS On June 9, 2020 the City Council passed an item to paint the words “Black Lives Matter” and “Ohlone Territory” on streets adjacent to Berkeley’s City Hall; and

WHEREAS At its January 20, 2022 meeting, the Berkeley Rent Board unanimously voted to adopt a land acknowledgement statement to be read out loud at all future board and committee meetings, providing an important example for the City to follow.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED In the spirit of continuing to demonstrate and deepen the City of Berkeley’s recognition, inclusion, restitution, and repair towards the Lisjan Ohlone, whose ancestral home lies where the City of Berkeley is located, and who have survived centuries of cultural, physical, and environment genocide at the hands of Spanish, Mexican, and American colonists, the Council of the City of Berkeley hereby adopts the following Land Acknowledgement:

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.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED That the Land Acknowledgement shall be displayed in writing at all Regular Meetings of the Berkeley City Council and shall be read out loud during the Ceremonial portion of the first Regular City Council Meeting of each month.



OPTIONS FOR TRANSFERRING LAND

A BRIEF GUIDE

This short guide summarizes various options for landowners interested in transferring land to another person, group, or community. Landowners who are particularly interested in transferring ownership to nonprofit land trusts, indigenous tribes, and community-based organizations will find this guide most useful.

Because we have written this guide with landowners in mind, we also provide a brief consideration of the advantages and disadvantages of each option from that perspective. Having said that, we think it is essential that landowners consider their own goals as well as the goals and needs of the party or community to whom they would like to transfer land.

Four key questions to consider as you read through this guide focus on the *financial* and *use* needs of the parties.

1. What are the **financial needs** of the transferring party?
2. What are the **financial needs** of the receiving party?
3. What are the **use needs** of the transferring party after the transfer?
4. What are the **use needs** of the receiving party after the transfer?

The land transfer mechanisms covered in this guide include:

- Full Value Sale
- Charitable (Bargain) Sale
- Full Donation
- Donation of a Remainder Interest
- Revocable Transfer on Death (Lady Bird Deed)
- Donation by Bequest
- Sale or Donation of an Easement

In any situation, we strongly recommend that you seek individualized tax, legal, and estate planning advice to determine which of these options is best suited to your circumstances. Laws vary from state to state, so having appropriate counsel where the land is located is critical.



Full Value Sale

This is likely the kind of transfer of ownership that most people are familiar with. In this scenario, the landowner sells to the buyer at a price determined by a third-party appraisal. The buyer pays the full value and receives title to the property. For many people, including nonprofits and other community-based organizations, a full value sale is not an affordable option. However, there are ways to make this option more affordable by delaying payment in two ways.

1. **Installment Sale:** An installment sale allows the buyer to make payments over several years at intervals and amounts that are agreeable to both parties. The landowner would retain title to the property until the final payment. The parties could agree to provide the buyer with use of the land at any point during the payment period, including at the first payment or after payment has been made in full.
2. **Seller Financing:** Alternatively, the landowner could provide seller financing, meaning that title immediately transfers to buyer, and in exchange, the landowner gets a promissory note in which the buyer promises to pay the landowner over time, with or without interest. A deed of trust is recorded on the property to secure payment of the promissory note.

Advantages of this option:

- Fee simple ownership of land gives the buyer the greatest ability to fulfill their mission and ensure secure tenure over the long term.

Disadvantages of this option:

- The landowner will have to pay income tax on the capital gain if the land has appreciated in value since it was originally purchased.
- This is the least financially feasible option for buyers, particularly nonprofit organizations with a limited budget and limited capacity to raise capital.
- An installment sale may limit the buyer's uses of the land until the transfer is complete.



Charitable (Bargain) Sale

A charitable, or bargain, sale occurs when the landowner sells land to a *tax-exempt nonprofit* organization for less than market value. This kind of sale makes the land more affordable to the buying nonprofit, and can offer tax deduction benefits to the selling landowner. The parties can also use the **Installment Sale** or **Seller Financing** options discussed above in this situation as well, if affordability is still a concern for the nonprofit buying the land.

Advantages of this option:

- The difference between full market value and the sale price can qualify the landowner for an income tax deduction and capital gains tax reduction for that portion of the value. This can offset the income taxes and capital gains taxes the landowner will incur from the sale of the property, after reducing ordinary income.
- If the land has significantly increased in value since the seller purchased it, this option can offset a large amount of the resulting capital gains liability for the increased value.
- The nonprofit buyer will be more likely to afford the purchase price of the land.

Disadvantages of this option:

- The landowner does not realize the full income from the market value of the property.
- This may not be the best strategy if the landowner would otherwise qualify for public benefits in the next several years. Recently transferred assets like land can negatively impact eligibility for benefits.



Full Donation

This is the simplest way to transfer land to another party and is the most affordable option for receiving nonprofits or community-based organizations to advance their mission to protect, preserve, and steward land in the long term.

Advantages of this option:

- Fee simple donation to an eligible tax-exempt organization would give the landowner the greatest immediate income tax benefits, sometimes for the full appraised value of the land, in addition to relief from property taxes, and potential estate tax benefits.
- The receiving party would not require financing in order to receive the land.
- The land would be immediately available to the receiving party.

Disadvantages of this option:

- The landowner does not realize the full income from the market value of the property.
- This may not be the best strategy if the landowner would otherwise qualify for public benefits in the next several years. Recently transferred assets like land can negatively impact eligibility for benefits.



Donation of a Remainder Interest

If the landowner would like to donate the land to an eligible tax-exempt nonprofit organization but retain the ability to live on the land during their, or their family members', lifetime, they can donate what is called a "remainder interest" in the land while retaining what is called a "life estate."

Advantages of this option:

- Full transfer to the receiving party will occur immediately upon the landowner's death. Upon the landowner's, or their designated family members', death, this kind of transfer avoids the expense and delay of probate.
- The landowner may be able to receive an immediate income tax deduction for the value of the property that was donated (determined by an appraisal).
- This may be a good option for landowners who receive public benefits. The state can make a claim for repayment of these benefits against an estate and place a lien on property after death. However, because donating a remainder interest is irrevocable, the property will not be part of the estate at death.
- The land will not be subject to capital gains tax on appreciated value.
- The property will not be part of the donor's taxable estate, where the donor (and/or the donor's spouse) are the only life tenants.

Disadvantages of this option:

- The landowner will need to pay the property taxes on the land while retaining use of the property.
- The landowner does not realize the full income from the market value of the property.
- The receiving party would not require financing in order to receive the land.
- Without another agreement, the land will not be immediately available for use by the receiving party.



Revocable Transfer on Death Deed (Lady Bird Deed)

Lady Bird Deeds, which are only available in some states, are similar to deeds described above that create a life estate and donate a remainder interest, except that Lady Bird Deeds are revocable, meaning that the landowner can, during their lifetime, revoke the transfer. This gives more control to the landowner, but can put the receiving party in an uncertain position. Lady Bird Deeds are available in California until 2021, unless legislation is introduced to extend the law.

Advantages of this option:

- Transfer of title will occur immediately upon the landowner's death, so the donation will not be subject to the expense and delay of probate.
- The land donation will not be subject to capital gains tax on appreciated value.
- The landowner can revoke the deed at any time during their lifetime.

Disadvantages of this option:

- Because the deed is revocable, the landowner does not receive an income tax deduction available with other land donations.
- Without another agreement, the land will not be immediately available to the receiving party.
- The receiving party would not require financing in order to receive the land.
- This kind of transfer does not provide reliable certainty to the receiving party since the transfer can be revoked during the landowner's lifetime.



Donation by Will or Living Trust (Bequest)

A landowner can donate land in a will or through a revocable living trust. Both strategies allow the landowner to retain full use of the land during their lifetime.

Advantages of this option:

- Reduces estate or inheritance taxes.
- Can be changed or revoked at any time during landowner's lifetime.
- The receiving party would not require financing in order to receive the land.

Disadvantages of this option:

- The landowner will still be responsible for paying property taxes for the entire property during their lifetime.
- Without another agreement, the land will not be immediately available to the receiving party.



Agricultural, Conservation, or Cultural Easement Donation

An *easement* is an agreement between the landowner and a third party that affects the landowner's rights on the land covered by the easement. Easements are generally recorded on the deed of the property and are therefore permanent. Conservation, agricultural, and cultural easements are specific kinds of agreements that can be entered into with eligible organizations or tribes that can also qualify as a charitable contribution if donated by the landowner.

- A *conservation easement* permanently restricts uses on the land that interfere with the ecological conservation of that land.
- An *agricultural easement* permanently protects farmland by setting limitations on the use of the land.
- A *cultural easement*, available in some states, grants indigenous communities certain access rights to lands for continuing and preserving cultural heritage.

Easements can be sold or donated. The party holding the easement cannot also be the party that holds title to the land.

Advantages of this option:

- The landowner can retain ownership of the land and convey the land to their heirs.
- If the easement meets IRS criteria, the landowner may be able to deduct the value of any donated portion of the easement up to 50% of their adjusted gross income, or 100% if they are a farmer, for up to 15 years.
- Affirmative easements (those requiring certain uses) can increase the value of the easement and reduce the overall value of the land, making it more affordable if the easement is sold instead of donated
- In addition to an income tax deduction, the easement may reduce property taxes and estate taxes.

Disadvantages of this option:

- Easements do not convey an ownership interest in the land to the party holding the easement. This may not align with the intent of either or both parties.
- Easements can be expensive to enforce, thus creating a financial liability for the easement-holding party.
- Easements, alone, do not preserve long-term affordability of land, because an easement only reduces the relative market value of the land, but does not immunize the land value from increasing through speculation and other market forces.

RESOLUTION 70,564-N.S.

RECOGNIZING THAT BERKELEY IS THE ANCESTRAL, UNCEDED HOME OF THE OHLONE PEOPLE AND ADOPTING AN OFFICIAL CITY OF BERKELEY LAND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AND PRACTICES

WHEREAS Acknowledging that the City of Berkeley rests upon the ancestral lands of the Chochenyo speaking Lisjan Ohlone people brings attention to their centuries of resistance to colonial violence and reminds our City and community of the need to take concrete restorative actions; and

WHEREAS Land acknowledgment is a traditional custom that dates back centuries in many Native nations and communities, land acknowledgments continue to be used by Native Peoples and non-Natives to recognize Indigenous Peoples who are the original stewards of the lands on which we now live; and

WHEREAS To begin public meetings, localities across the United States including Denver (CO), Portland (OR), and Phoenix (AZ) now share official land acknowledgements as well as many public agencies, including the National Park Service, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA); and

WHEREAS Many public and public-facing private institutions have also adopted land acknowledgement statements including UC Berkeley, Mills College, Chabot Las Positas Community College District, California College of the Arts, UCSF, Stanford, and recently, Berkeley's Rent Stabilization Board; and

WHEREAS One of the leading advocacy groups for land acknowledgement, the Native Governance Center, asks that land acknowledgements go beyond a mere statement, by providing research on the history of indigenous peoples and offering concrete actions to support them; and

WHEREAS The settlers of California, primarily Europeans seeking religious converts, agricultural land, and economic opportunity during the gold rush committed one of the most egregious genocides in history, murdering 80 percent of Indigenous people in the state from 1846 to 1873 through massacre by state-directed militias, enslavement in mining and agricultural production, displacement causing starvation, and compulsory assimilation; and

WHEREAS The Lisjan people have lived in the territory of Huchiun, the land that is now known as the East Bay in the San Francisco Bay Area, since the beginning of time and for thousands of years and hundreds of generations; and

WHEREAS the Lisjan people did not own the land, *they belonged to it*, and generation after generation they have cultivated reciprocal relationships with plants and animals and developed beautiful and powerful cultural practices that keep us in balance; and

WHEREAS The Confederated Villages of Lisjan are one of many Ohlone nations, each with its own geography and history, whose tribes, cultures and languages are as diverse as the ecosystems we live within; and

WHEREAS The Lisjan are made up of the six nations that were directly enslaved at Mission San Jose in Fremont, CA and Mission Dolores in San Francisco, CA: Lisjan (Ohlone), Karkin (Ohlone), Bay Miwok, Plains Miwok, Delta Yokut and Napian (Patwin); and

WHEREAS The colonization of the land where Berkeley is located began with the reign of terror inflicted by Spanish soldiers and missionaries who sought to convert all Indigenous people into Catholic subjects of Spain and steal their land; and

WHEREAS The Missions were plantations, built by slave labor and sustained through brutal physical violence and extractive land practices, and the Spanish also brought deadly diseases, invasive species, and Christian ideology based on human dominion of the natural world, causing devastating consequences for the Lisjan people and all living beings they shared the land with; and

WHEREAS After a brief but harrowing Mexican rancho period, Lisjan survivors faced extermination policies by the United States that aimed to eliminate California Indians entirely; and

WHEREAS In a climate of virulent racial discrimination and state-sponsored vigilante killings, most Lisjan families survived by isolating themselves and concealing their identities, and cultural and spiritual traditions were forced into dormancy or secrecy resulting in much knowledge perishing with the passing of generations; and

WHEREAS Despite these concerted efforts to erase Lisjan history and identity, the Lisjan community forms a diverse and vibrant constellation of tribes and families that utilizes a wide array of survival strategies to navigate a profoundly altered 21st century world, and the Lisjan continue to revitalize their cultural practices and uphold their responsibilities to protect and care for their ancestral homeland; and

WHEREAS Having survived over two centuries of genocide and colonization during the Spanish, Mexican and American eras, the Lisjan continue to inhabit their ancestral homeland, fight for their sacred sites, and revitalize their cultural practices; and

WHEREAS The City of Berkeley has a legacy of acknowledging the oppression and genocide of Indigenous people and taking both symbolic and concrete steps to support their struggle against institutions that grew out of settler-colonialist ideology as well as steps to address oppressive actions that persist today; and

WHEREAS In 1992, Berkeley became the first city in the United States to rename as Indigenous Peoples' Day the federal holiday formerly recognized as Columbus Day, which motivated changes to BUSD's history curriculum and undermined a long-standing

revisionist history that European colonizer Christopher Columbus was a hero instead of a violent leader whose arrival led to the murder, enslavement, rape, and disease-related deaths of millions of Indigenous People; and

WHEREAS In 2000, the City of Berkeley officially designated the West Berkeley Shellmound, one of 425 ceremonial burial mounds that ringed San Francisco Bay to honor ancestors, as an official Landmark, and the site is also recognized by the State of California and is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, meaning it meets all of the criteria for such listing; and

WHEREAS In 2020, the National Trust for Historic Preservation designated the Berkeley Shellmound and Village Site one of the 11 Most Endangered Historic Places in the United States; and

WHEREAS In May of 2009, the City Council adopted a resolution recognizing and endorsing the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), a statement of values denouncing forced assimilation, land removal, violent exploitation, cultural genocide, and other actions abridging Indigenous People's right to self-determination and in 2015 the Council delivered a letter to the UN Secretary General and US Ambassador to the UN urging this declaration to be adopted as a convention, which would be legally binding; and

WHEREAS In January of 2016, the City Council adopted a resolution formally recognizing the Ohlone Peoples as the original inhabitants of Berkeley and affirmed the City's commitment to the "defense of Indigenous rights, culture, and dignity" as an official value, committing that "free, prior, and informed consent of the Ohlone and other Indigenous people should be integral to any alteration planning for the Berkeley Shellmound sacred site..."; and

WHEREAS In January 2018, the City Council adopted a policy changing Berkeley's City Limits signs to read "Welcome to Berkeley - Ohlone Territory" and in October 2018, the City Council took further action and adopted a similar measure replacing all existing Welcome to Berkeley signs to signs including "Ohlone Territory;" and

WHEREAS During deliberations to recognize the Ohlone on City Limit Signs, the City Council decided that in addition to recognizing the Ohlone People through signage, there was a need for more learning opportunities to add historical context, including a special Council session on Ohlone history and culture, a webpage on the City of Berkeley website linking to cultural and historic information, and inviting representatives of the Ohlone to speak at a City Council meeting; and

WHEREAS On June 9, 2020 the City Council passed an item to paint the words "Black Lives Matter" and "Ohlone Territory" on streets adjacent to Berkeley's City Hall; and

WHEREAS At its January 20, 2022 meeting, the Berkeley Rent Board unanimously voted to adopt a land acknowledgement statement to be read out loud at all future board and committee meetings, providing an important example for the City to follow.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED In the spirit of continuing to demonstrate and deepen the City of Berkeley's recognition, inclusion, restitution, and repair towards the Lisjan Ohlone, whose ancestral home lies where the City of Berkeley is located, and who have survived centuries of cultural, physical, and environment genocide at the hands of Spanish, Mexican, and American colonists, the Council of the City of Berkeley hereby adopts the following Land Acknowledgement:

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.


BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED That the Land Acknowledgement shall be displayed in writing at all Regular Meetings of the Berkeley City Council and shall be read out loud during the Ceremonial portion of the first Regular City Council Meeting of each month.

The foregoing Resolution was adopted by the Berkeley City Council on October 11, 2022 by the following vote:

Ayes: Bartlett, Droste, Hahn, Harrison, Kesarwani, Robinson, Taplin, Wengraf, and Arreguin.

Noes: None.

Absent: None.


Jesse Arreguin, Mayor

Attest: 
Mark Numainville, City Clerk



Homeless Commission

ACTION CALENDAR

April 26, 2022

To: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council

From: Homeless Commission

Submitted by: Paul Kealoha-Blake, Chair, Homeless Commission

Subject: Development of Crisis Stabilization Program in Berkeley

RECOMMENDATION

That City Council refer to the City Manager to develop a crisis stabilization program based on the Bend, Oregon crisis stabilization model, tailored to Berkeley.

FISCAL IMPACTS OF RECOMMENDATION

The exact fiscal impact will have to be determined by the City Manager's office. However, the costs will be substantially offset by the costs that will be saved by reducing the number of 5150 transports for which the City of Berkeley currently allocates 2.4 million annually from Measure P monies. Grants are also available that will fund the crisis stabilization program.

CURRENT SITUATION AND ITS EFFECTS

Berkeley has no options to transport persons in mental health crisis except to the County John George mental health facility or the Santa Rita Jail. As such, the City absorbs the cost of transporting persons which are not covered by insurance and persons, in mental health crisis, are at best, generally, brought to an inpatient facility that stigmatizes them and warehouses them briefly, only to discharge them back to the same situation from where they came, and at worst, acts punitively in placing them into a correctional setting without needed mental health treatment and linkage to resources in their own community.

The United States Department of Justice recently released a scathing investigative report on the lack of community mental health models in Alameda County. Justice Department Finds that Alameda County, California, Violates the Americans with Disabilities Act and the U.S. Constitution.

Disability Rights California has filed litigation based on the same premise.

<https://www.disabilityrightsca.org/press-release/disability-rights-california-files-lawsuit-against-alameda-county-for-its-failed>

Berkeley is one of two mental health divisions in the state that has its own mental health division, independent from the County, with its own mental health streams of funding. Thus, Berkeley is responsible, in large part, for establishing its own community mental

health programs. Yet, Berkeley has provided no alternative for persons in mental health crisis to seek stabilization, on a voluntary basis, nor an alternative for law enforcement to transport persons in mental health crisis, when the Berkeley Police Department is actively engaging with a person in mental health crisis, other than the same County facilities, being John George and the Santa Rita Jail, that the Department of Justice has found to be deficient in providing needed mental health services, and as overly restrictive and punitive.

It has been estimated that 40%-50% of Berkeley's 5150 transports are homeless. Thus, the unhoused are greatly impacted by the inappropriate and punitive transports to John George and Santa Rita because of the lack of community mental health models. The unhoused are also greatly impacted by the lack of models so that they are frequently returned to the streets, in the same situation, instead of facilitating linkage to resources in the Berkeley community. The substantial number of unhoused persons that receive 5150 transport has resulted in 2.4 million of Measure P monies, allocated for homeless services, directed towards this transport.

BACKGROUND

On November 15, 2021, the Homeless Commission passed a motion as follows:

That City Council refer to the City Manager to develop a crisis stabilization program based on the Bend, Oregon crisis stabilization model tailored to Berkeley, consistent and that this report be incorporated into the Homeless Commission's recommendation.

Vote: Ayes: Marasovic, Gomez, Kealoha-Blake.

Noes: None. *Abstain:* Andrew. *Absent:* Behm-Steinberg.

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY AND CLIMATE IMPACTS

Following the implementation of a crisis stabilization program, a substantial number of persons in mental health crisis will be diverted away from transport to farther away unnecessary institutionalization and incarceration into a community-based model in their own Berkeley community.

RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION

As an independent mental health division, Berkeley has a responsibility to step up and establish appropriate treatment community mental health models that are community-based. At this juncture, persons in mental health crisis have no local place to stabilize and voluntarily seek assistance, to take respite and to intensively linked up with other services on a 24/7 model. The Berkeley Police Department has no location to bring persons in mental health crisis other than the inappropriate ones provided by the County.

Bend, Oregon has successfully implemented a 23-hour crisis stabilization program that is an excellent model for Berkeley to tailor to Berkeley needs.

There are multiple reasons that the Bend model would work in Berkeley. First, Bend's population, at 93,917, is similar to Berkeley's in numbers. The Bend program is a 24/7 program with recliners where people rest while they are provided intensive mental health support and linkage to community resources as needed. Unlike some crisis stabilization programs elsewhere, Bend's crisis stabilization program is focused on mental health needs. It is not a program directed exclusively towards sobriety or a homeless shelter as are some programs elsewhere. Albeit that they have behavioral health clinicians on staff, Bend's focus is not a medical model. With Bend's current increasing homelessness, they estimate that 30% of persons in mental health crisis utilizing their crisis stabilization program are of homeless status.

Bend's program takes walk-ins unlike some programs. Any person seeking mental health crisis stabilization can walk in voluntarily on a 24/7 basis. There are no financial eligibility requirements. Thus, whether or not a person is medically insured, they will be easily welcomed and accepted into Bend's mental health crisis stabilization program. Persons can come in from any source as long as they voluntarily choose to do so.

When law enforcement engages with a person in mental health crisis in Bend, they present them with three options: the inpatient mental health facility, the jail or the crisis stabilization program. The choice is that of the person in crisis. They will not otherwise be involuntarily directed into the program but provided the three options where they can be transported. Persons in mental health crisis frequently choose the crisis stabilization program. Doing so not only allows them to receive respite and linkage to resources within their own community, it frees them from the stigma of being involuntarily committed or incarcerated.

A survey of participants in the Bend crisis stabilization program revealed that 3% of persons in mental health crisis who had come to the program (37 persons) had stated that had they not come to the program, they would have taken their lives. There is no greater cost-effectiveness than the cost of saving human lives.

Bend also found that when there was a transport from law enforcement, law enforcement spent only an average of four minutes transitioning persons into the crisis stabilization program as opposed to far longer time required of law enforcement when a person in mental health crisis was directed towards institutionalization or incarceration.

Berkeley's direction will have one distinction in that the Bend program is operated by their County which has an elaborate crisis system. Berkeley's program would be based in Berkeley and contracted out to a nonprofit provider competent to provide 24/7 crisis stabilization program services.

The issues that will have to be addressed by the City Manager's office will be funding issues, staffing (both numbers and qualifications) and location.

ALTERNATIVE ACTIONS CONSIDERED:

The only alternative is to do nothing and to be complicit with the County in providing a lack of appropriate community-based mental health services for persons in mental health crisis.

CITY MANAGER: See companion report.

CONTACT PERSON

Josh Jacobs, Homeless Services Coordinator, (510) 981-5435.



Office of the City Manager

ACTION CALENDAR

April 26, 2022

To: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council

From: Dee Williams-Ridley, City Manager

Submitted by: Peter Radu, Assistant to the City Manager

Subject: Companion Report: Development of Crisis Stabilization Program in Berkeley

RECOMMENDATION

There has been interest expressed by the Homeless Commission and Mental Health Commission in establishing Crisis Stabilization Units (CSU) within the geographical boundaries of Berkeley.

Given the significant changes coming to the crisis system in Berkeley, the opportunities to increase the use of the Amber House CSU (which persistently has vacant beds) by Berkeley residents, the significant costs in funding and siting a CSU in Berkeley, the complexities of Medi-Cal billing for a CSU funded by Berkeley, staff do not recommend creating a CSU in Berkeley at this time.

Instead, Berkeley could partner with the Alameda County Behavioral HealthCare (ACBH) Plan and Bay Area Community Services (BACS) on increasing the use of Amber House by Berkeley residents and, over the coming 12-18 months, assess the need for additional options for treatment of individuals experiencing a behavioral health crisis. Data from the coming Peer Respite and Specialized Care Unit (SCU) could support informing a plan for building out that crisis system in Berkeley. It is conceivable that better coordination of referrals to Amber House and a non-licensed crisis support program such as the Peer Respite could meet the need in Berkeley at a significantly reduced cost and with far less difficulty than funding and siting a CSU in Berkeley.

FISCAL IMPACTS OF RECOMMENDATION

A CSU located in Berkeley would be expensive to both build and operate. As the City of Berkeley is a contract provider for the Alameda County Behavioral HealthCare (ACBH) Plan, and as such cannot subcontract Medi-Cal billing, a CSU in Berkeley would either need to forgo billing Medi-Cal (a very significant revenue stream for funding a CSU), or Berkeley would need to develop a contract with ACBH to transfer funding for a CSU in Berkeley, and ACBH would need to contract for and oversee the construction and operation of a CSU.

If ACBH were to contract for and oversee the construction and operation of a CSU, these elements would need to follow the procurement processes in place for ACBH.

Importantly, ACBH leadership has indicated to City staff that they do not currently see the need for a CSU in Berkeley, and would not be inclined to provide any funding for such an effort.

CURRENT SITUATION AND ITS EFFECTS

Crisis Stabilization Units are short-term (less than 24 hours) residential treatment programs that provide immediate care to individuals experiencing an acute mental health or co-occurring mental health and substance use concern. CSUs typically provide service 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and offer an alternative to hospital emergency rooms or jail for individuals who are facing an urgent behavioral health concern that cannot be adequately addressed in a community setting. CSU services programs are part of many California counties array of crisis services.

Amber House, which is located in Uptown Oakland and operated by Bay Area Community Services (BACS), also contains a 14-bed Crisis Residential Treatment Program (CRT) for individuals in crisis who would benefit from a longer period of support and stabilization and do not meet the criteria for hospitalization. Established in the Fall of 2019, Amber House serves individuals who have Alameda County Medi-Cal or no insurance.

In FY22, Amber House has maintained a daily census (number of individuals utilizing the CSU) of roughly 1.5 clients a day – with a capacity to serve 12 individuals at a time. This underutilization data aligns with the information presented by BACS staff at the Mental Health Commission meeting on December 16th, 2021, where BACS reported that Amber House CSU has never had to turn away a person due to capacity issues, and usage is generally well under capacity.

Individuals in a mental health crisis that do not meet the criteria for transport to a receiving facility for a 5150 evaluation can be voluntarily transported or referred to Amber House. Amber House reports that clients have been referred by the following categories: Self (28%), Treatment Teams, including Full Service Partnerships (32%), Outpatient Mental Health Clinics (4%), Police Drop Off (2%), Hospital ER (8%), Substance Use Programs (2%), Mobile Crisis Providers (11%), Friends or family (7%), and other sources (6%).

BACKGROUND

On November 15, 2021, the Homeless Commission passed a motion as follows:

That City Council refer to the City Manager to develop a crisis stabilization program based on the Bend, Oregon crisis stabilization model tailored to Berkeley, consistent and that this report be incorporated into the Homeless Commission's recommendation.

Vote: Ayes: Marasovic, Gomez, Kealoha-Blake.

Noes: None. **Abstain:** Andrew. **Absent:** Behm-Steinberg.

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY AND CLIMATE IMPACTS

Following the implementation of a crisis stabilization program, some persons in mental health crisis could be diverted away from transport to further away institutions. There are no other known environmental or climate impacts from this project.

RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION

Per report by Alameda County, Amber House is currently underutilized, and consistently has open beds for individuals who would benefit from and are interested in a CSU. Close to the South Berkeley border, use of this facility should be maximized prior to determining if there is need for additional CSU capacity for Berkeley residents. This could be done through:

- Collaborating with ACBH and BACS around a publicity campaign for utilization of Amber House by Berkeley providers, residents, and the Berkeley Police Department (BPD). This could include development of marketing materials and trainings.
- Structured training for BPD around utilization of Amber House, and collaboration with ACBH and BACS on developing clear procedures and protocols for BPD referral and drop-off of individuals for Amber House.
- Increase the ability of the Mental Health Division Mobile Crisis Team (MCT) to help individuals they interact with utilize Amber House. Currently, the MCT can provide bus tickets or taxi vouchers to individuals who want to access Amber House. Successful MCT referrals to Amber House could be increased by:
 - Developing a partnership between MCT/CAT and Amber House, including regular meetings on referrals.
 - Tracking MCT successful referrals to Amber House.
 - Increasing options for MCT referral to Amber House to include ride-sharing options like Lyft or Uber.
 - Evaluating directing the MCT to transport voluntary clients to Amber House. The MCT currently respond to individuals having a behavioral health crisis in a co-responder model with BPD, but does not transport individuals who do not meet criteria for a 5150 to alternate destinations. This change would include developing clear procedures for transport and assessing current vehicles for safety for transport, and tracking the use of Amber House by individuals referred or transported by MCT. This would likely trigger the need to meet and confer with local 1021 due to a change in working conditions for staff of the MCT. This change would likely be expensive due to need for alternate vehicles for MCT and slow, so pros and cons of this option should be examined.

Berkeley could also work with Amber House and ACBH to determine the utilization of beds at Amber House for Berkeley residents, and to identify any issues that Berkeley residents might be experiencing at discharge due to the location of Amber House.

Berkeley is currently in the process of adding two additional elements to the system of care for individuals who are experiencing a behavioral health crisis. When operational, these additional resources may further decrease the need for a new CSU in Berkeley. These are:

- Peer respite at the Berkeley Drop-In Center (BDC). This program will create capacity for BDC to provide peer respite services to individuals who are experiencing a behavioral health crisis.
- A Specialized Care Unit (SCU). The SCU is envisioned to provide 24/7, 365 days a year mobile crisis services and support to Berkeley residents, and will have the capacity to transport individuals in crisis to a variety of locations. The SCU is intended to divert individuals having a behavioral health crisis from a law enforcement response, instead having the first point of contact be behavioral health providers. The addition of the SCU to existing crisis response options (MCT, BPD) should give a lot more data on the interest and need for a CSU.

Staff believe that the City should explore the development of a Berkeley-specific CSU and/or other opportunities to serve this vulnerable population only after this current array of resources are exhausted,. Establishing a CSU site in Berkeley would be premature at this time, given the underutilized resources and the County's current lack of interest in engaging.

ALTERNATIVE ACTIONS CONSIDERED

Council could site and fund a CSU within the geographical boundaries of Berkeley. In evaluating this option, it is crucial to clearly define the need and the financial viability of funding and siting a CSU in Berkeley.

CONTACT PERSON

Josh Jacobs, Homeless Services Coordinator, (510) 981-5435.
Steve Grolnic-McClurg, Mental Health Manager, (510) 981-5249.



Berkeley Homeless
Services Panel of Experts

MEETING MINUTES

February 2, 2022

1. **Roll Call:** 7:00 PM
Present: Marasovic, Bookstein, Kealoha-Blake, Scheider (absent until 7:04), De la Guardia, Carrasco (absent until 7:04).
Absent: None.
Staff: Jacobs, McCormick.
Council: None.
Public: 7
2. Comments from the Public: 0

Update/Action Items

3. Approval of Minutes from January 5, 2021.

Action: M/S/C Marasovic/Kealoha-Blake move to approve the minutes as amended to change item 8 to include that zero dollars were spent in this fiscal year and to include on item 9 that 600,000k has been spent for 5150 transport.

Vote: Ayes: Marasovic, Bookstein, Kealoha-Blake, De la Guardia,
Noes: None. *Abstain:* None. *Absent:* Scheider, Carrasco.

4. Agenda Approval.

Action: M/S/C Marasovic/Kealoha-Blake move to approve the agenda as written.

Vote: Ayes: Marasovic, Bookstein, Kealoha-Blake, Scheider, De la Guardia,
Carrasco.
Noes: None. *Abstain:* None. *Absent:* None.

5. Chair update.

Discussion; no action taken.

6. Presentation on crisis stabilization program model in Bend, Oregon with Q&A and Commission discussion.

Action: M/S/C Marasovic/Bookstein move to support the Homeless Commission recommendation to the City Manager to consider establishing a 24/7 crisis stabilization program based on the Bend, Oregon model tailored to Berkeley with

A Vibrant and Healthy Berkeley for All

Measure P funding that partners with medical, police, and community-based organizations.

Vote: Ayes: Marasovic, Bookstein, Kealoha-Blake, Scheider, De la Guardia, Carrasco.
Noes: None. Abstain: None. Absent: None.

7. Presentation on family homelessness with Q&A and Commission discussion.

Discussion; no action taken.

Action: M/S/C Scheider/Marasovic move to extend the meeting to 9:20 pm and to agenda this for next month's meeting.

Vote: Ayes: Marasovic, Bookstein, Kealoha-Blake, Scheider, De la Guardia, Carrasco.
Noes: None. Abstain: None. Absent: None.

8. Staff to provide presentation of all streams of City funding allocated for services, across divisions, provided to the homeless population.

Discussion; no action taken.

9. Staff to update on homeless Point-in-Time Count.

Discussion; no action taken.

10. Chair and Vice-Chair election.

Action: M/S/C Marasovic/Kealoha-Blake move to elect Carole Marasovic as Chair and Michael de la Guardia as Vice Chair.

Vote: Ayes: Marasovic, Bookstein, Kealoha-Blake, Scheider, De la Guardia, Carrasco.
Noes: None. Abstain: None. Absent: None.

Action: M/S/C Marasovic/Bookstein move to elect Michael de la Guardia as Vice Chair.

Vote: Ayes: Marasovic, Bookstein, Kealoha-Blake, Scheider, De la Guardia, Carrasco.
Noes: None. Abstain: None. Absent: None.

11. Adjourn.

Meeting adjourned at 9:08 PM.

Homeless Services Panel of Experts
February 2, 2022

Minutes Approved on: _____

Josh Jacobs, Commission Secretary: _____

A Vibrant and Healthy Berkeley for All

2180 Milvia Street, 5th Floor, Berkeley, CA 94704 Tel: 510.225.8035 TDD: 510.981.6903 Fax: 510.981.5450
E-mail: hspe@cityofberkeley.info | [Homeless Services Panel of Experts](#)

Practical Tips to Open a Crisis Stabilization Unit: A medium-sized county perspective

Holly Harris, M.Ed., LPC – Program Manager, Crisis Services

Adam Goggins, MA, LPC – Crisis Team Supervisor

Deschutes County, Oregon

Population: 200K

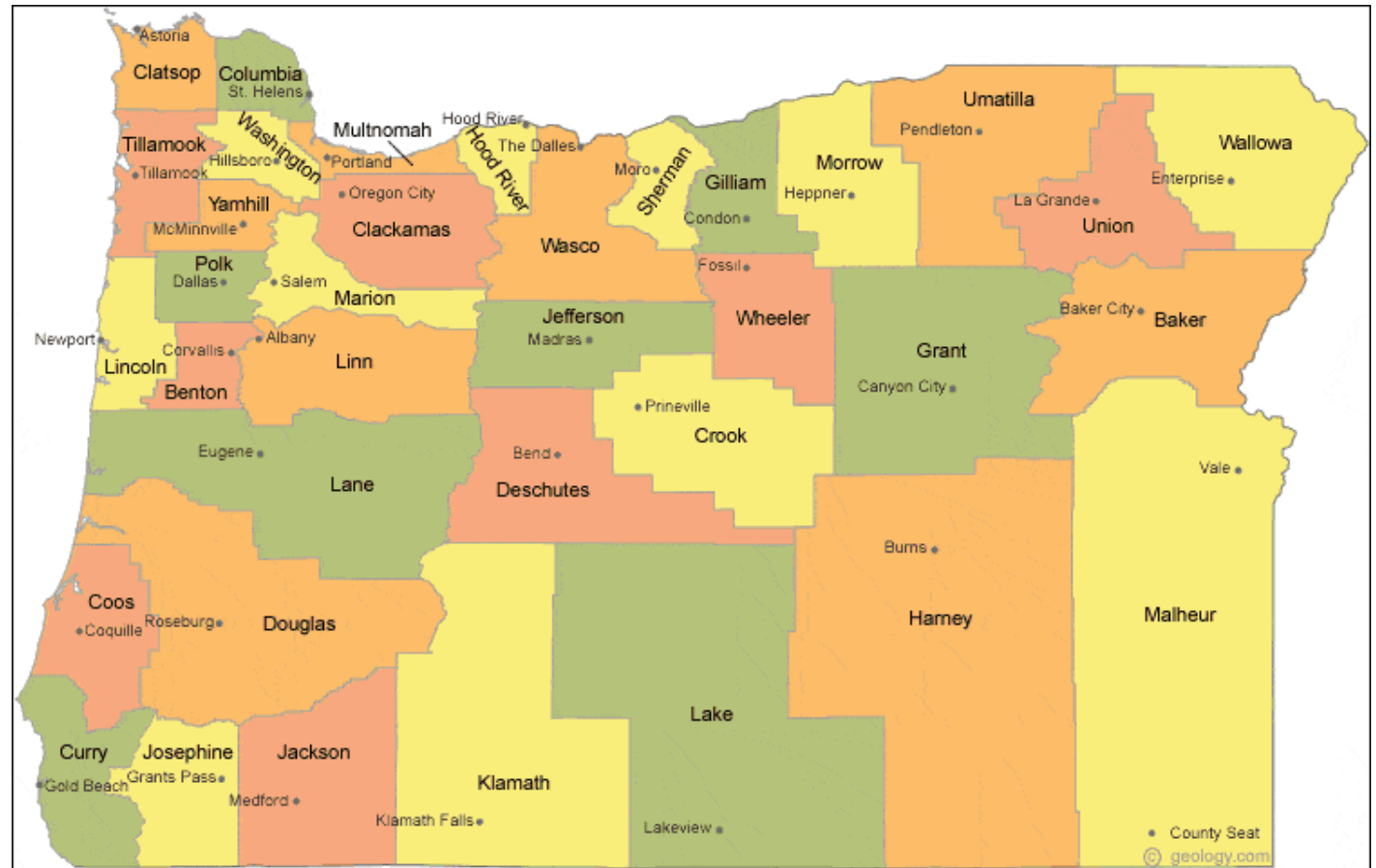
County Seat: Bend

Area: 3018 miles²

Person's per

Square Mile: 52

Topography: High Desert











Deschutes County
Stabilization
Center (DCSC)

Est. June 2020

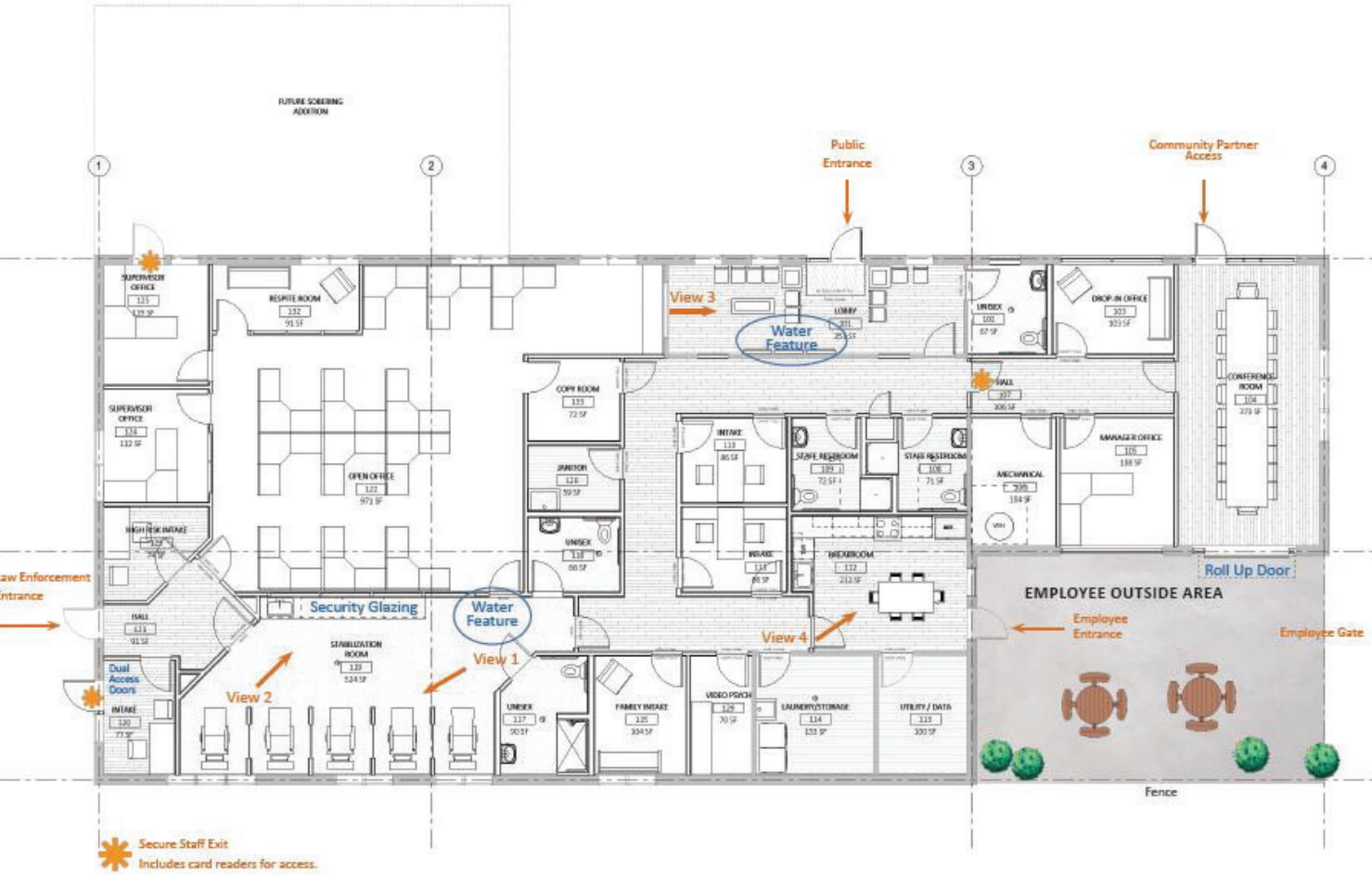


Quick Facts:

- Voluntary facility
- Treats children and adults
- Accepts walk in's and law enforcement drop off
- 23-hour respite unit



PROPOSED FLOORPLAN



3D VIEWS

View 1 (Stabilization Room 119)



Client seating area for comfort. Partitions for privacy.

View 2 (Stabilization Room 119)



Security glazing allows staff to view the stabilization room through two-way windows (clients cannot see into the office) for monitoring and observation.

View 3 (Lobby)



The lobby includes comfortable seating and an enclosed water feature to create a calm environment for visitors.

View 4 (Break Room)



An equipped employee break room provides a reprieve for staff with access to an outdoor fenced patio.

INSPIRATION



Example of an enclosed water feature.

Goals of the Stabilization Center



- To reduce the number of individuals with Serious Mental Illness who end up in the criminal justice system.

Goals of the Stabilization Center

- To provide a place for law enforcement to quickly bring someone in a crisis so they can get back to their duties



Goals of the Stabilization Center

- To reduce the number of individuals going to the Emergency Department for mental health crisis.



Goals of the Stabilization Center



- To help people experiencing a mental health crisis stabilize in their community and become connected to resources so they engage in mental health treatment to regain a better quality of life.

Services
Provided at
the
Stabilization
Center

Crisis Intervention

Case Management

Peer Support

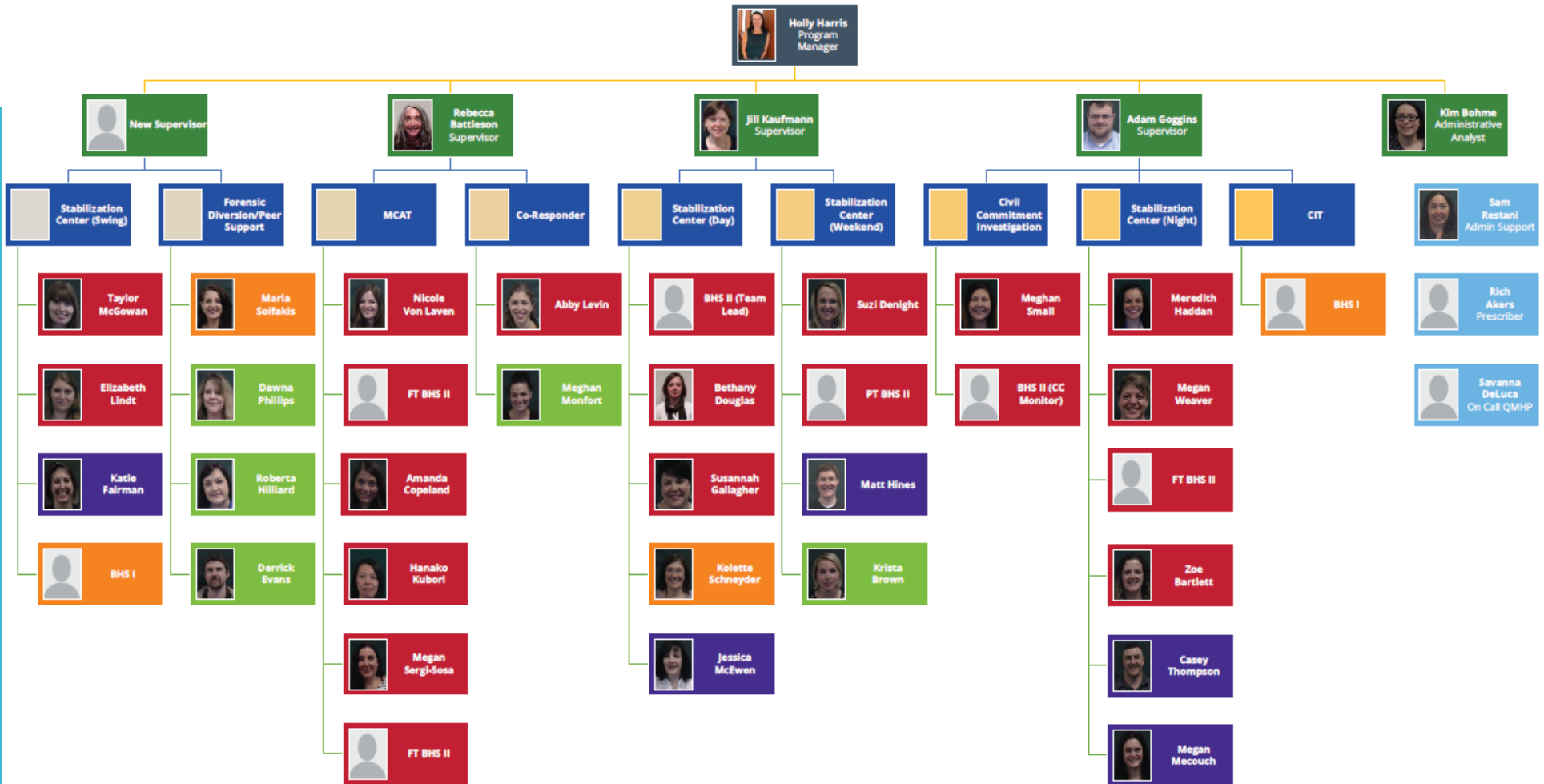
Medication management

Respite

Civil Commitment Investigations

Jail Diversion Program

Crisis Line



Peer Support Specialist
 Individuals with lived life experience who offer support and encouragement to individuals struggling with a mental health condition

Behavioral Health Specialist II (BHS II)
 Master's level clinician who assess the needs of client's and make referrals to appropriate resources and to levels of care. All BHS II's have the ability to refer individuals into respite, schedule prescriber appointments, and utilize other services at the DCSC

Behavioral Health Tech (BHT)
 A mental health technician runs front desk operations, performs administrative tasks, and provides supportive services to individuals receiving services at the crisis center

Case Managers (BHS I)
 Bachelor's level clinician who provides direct case management services and with navigating resource systems

Practical Tips to Open a Crisis Stabilization Unit



Practical Tip: Actively Use Sequential Intercept Mapping

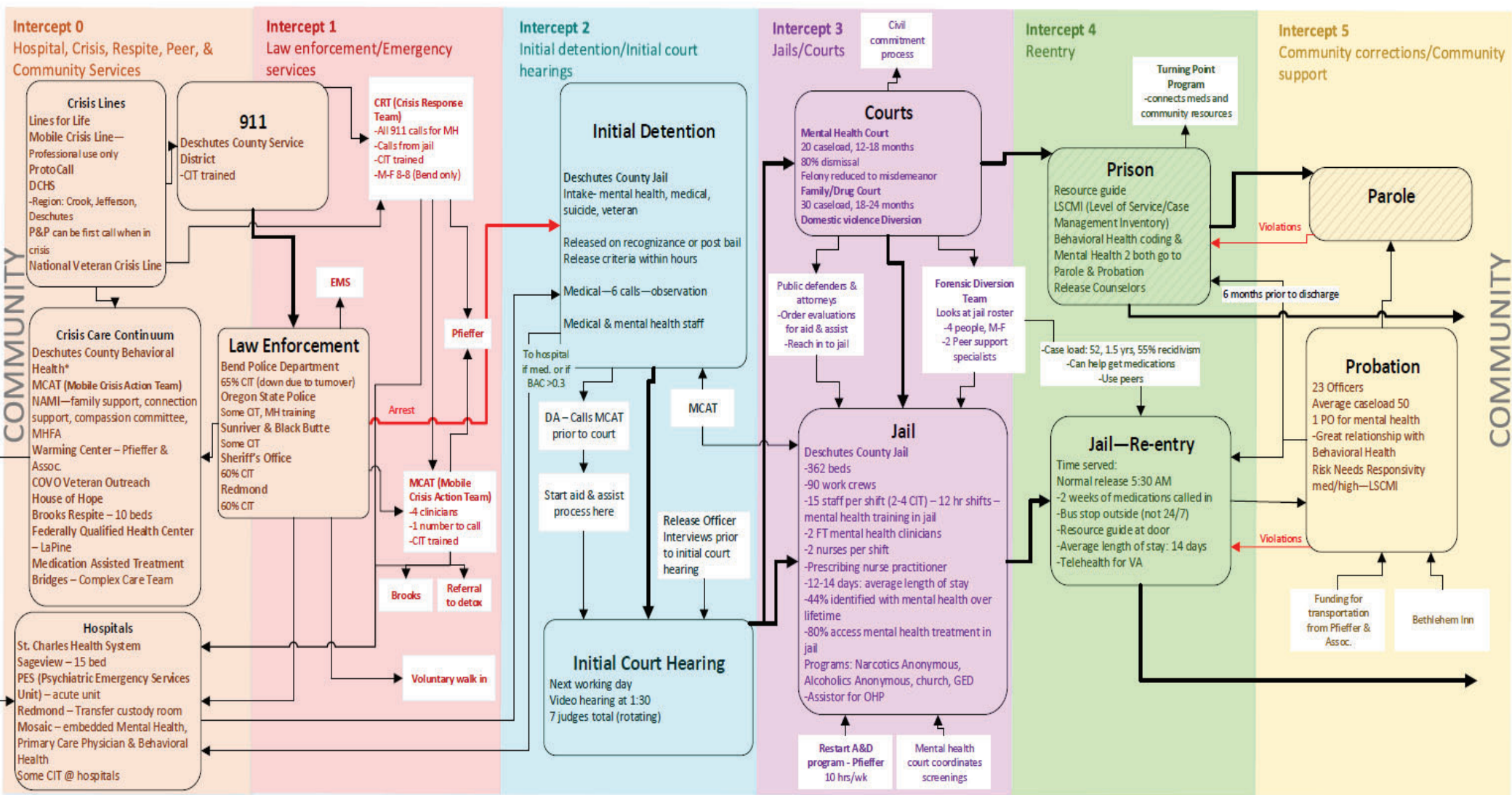
SEQUENTIAL INTERCEPT MAPPING

2012 Top Priorities

- Focus on High Criminal Justice Utilizers
- Expand Detoxification Services
- Hire Court Release Officer
- Enhancement of Jail Mental Health Services

2018 Top Priorities

- 24 hour Stabilization Center/23-hour respite
- Increase the number of Peer Support Specialist
- 100% of officers trained in CIT or MHFA
- Increase the number of LE agencies with a mental health unit



*Walk-in clinic M-F 8-4 -immediate assessment
 *Law enforcement agency average wait 2.5-3 hrs for police officer hold.
 Mosaic Mobile Clinic -Families can contact for help
 *Community Health Workers at hospitals and clinics


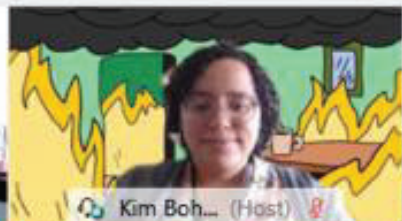

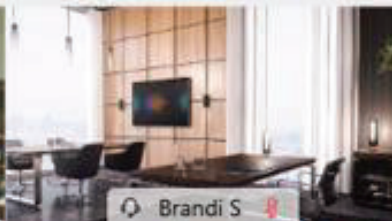
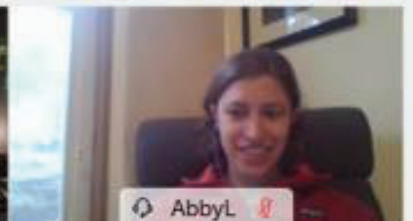


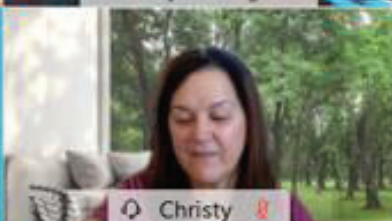
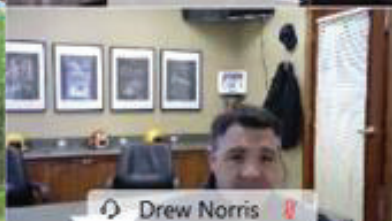




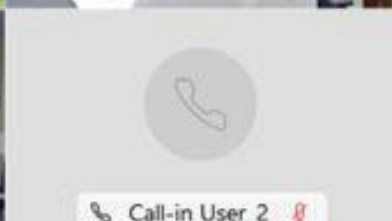
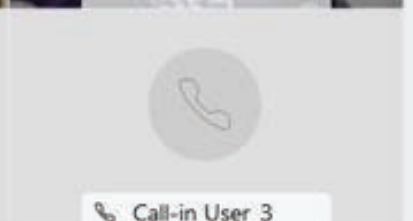
Practical Tip: Leverage Relationships Through a Robust CIT Program



Deschutes County has an active CIT Program with dedicated individuals and agencies who show up and contribute. We discuss difficult cases and ongoing systems issues. The meeting is solution focused and is based on mutual respect, trust, and accountability.

Speaking: Melissa Thompson

Layout

 Megan (Me)	 Kim Boh... (Host)	 Cory Darling	 Brandi S	 AbbyL
 Chris Perry	 Melissa Thomps...	 Christy	 Drew Norris	 Jake Chandler
 Michael Gill	 polela	 Rachel Gerken	 Call-in User_2	 Call-in User_3
Dustyn Putzier		Holly Harris		Rachel Gerken

 Unmute
  Stop video
  Share
 



 Participants
  Chat
 

Practical Tip: Harness Existing Collaborations and Garner Leadership Buy- In



- Advocacy groups (NAMI)
- CIT steering committee
- Acute Care Advisory Board
- Behavioral Health Advisory Board
- Coordinated Care Organizations
- Commissioners
- Local City Councils
- Local Public Safety Coordinating Council (LPSCC)

**Present, present,
present....to anyone
who will listen!**

Practical Tip: Have a Good Referral System in Place BEFORE You Open



Mobile Crisis Team and Co-responder

- Operational since approximately 2004
- Currently consists of 2 teams of 3 Masters level clinicians
- They operate in 24 hour shifts where one clinician is the primary on-call clinician for 12 hours with the other two positions serving as back up. They rotate primary
- Recently implemented response without police to certain call types

Jail Diversion

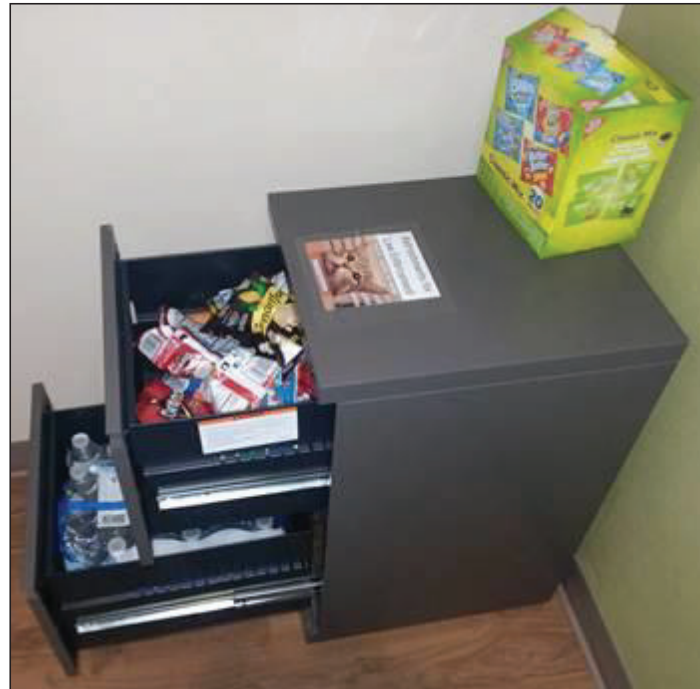


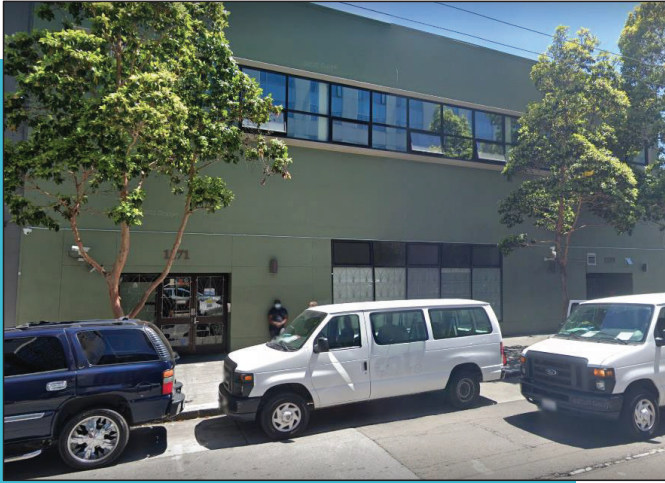
National initiative to reduce the number of individuals with mental illness in jails

Deschutes County Forensic Diversion Program

- Established in 2015 through a State grant that later became ongoing funding
- 2 peer support specialist and a case manager
- In reach to the jail, follow up from mobile team contacts
- Consistent reduced the recidivism of the people served
- We Stay involved until the individual achieves four clinical contacts in 60 days

Practical Tip:
Maintain a
Good Referral
System Place
AFTER You
Open





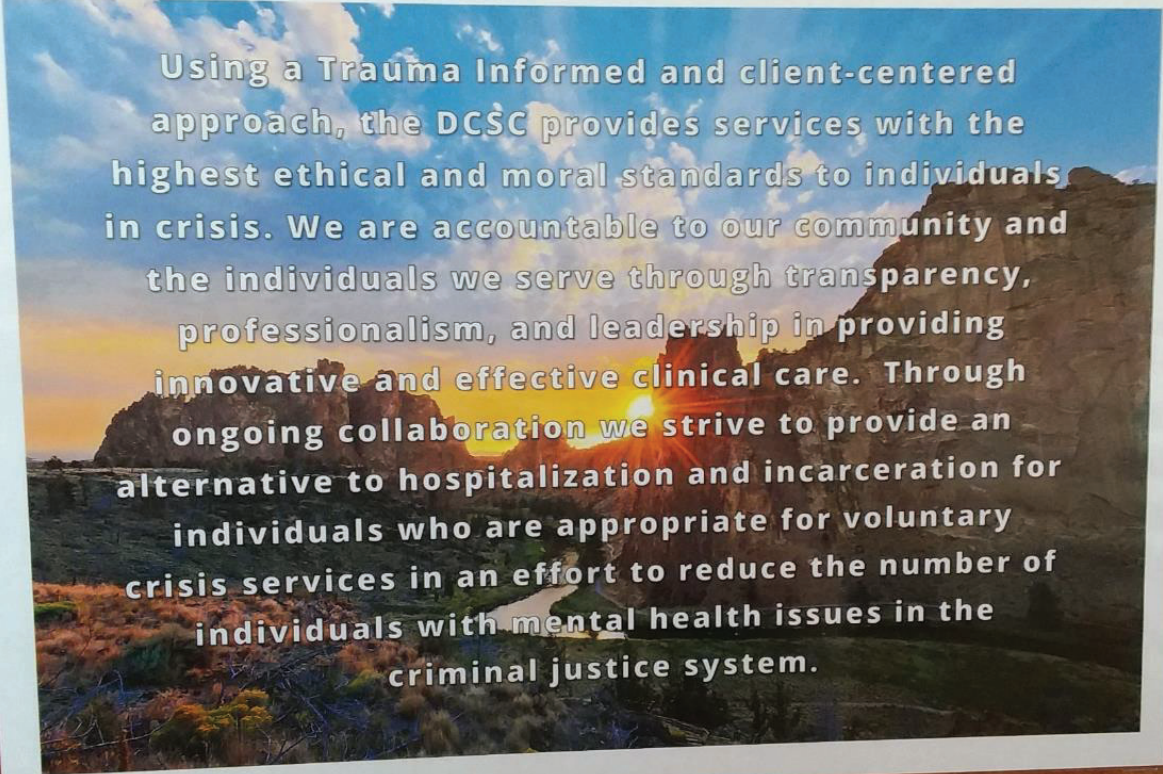
Researching other programs:

- Policies and procedures
- Services provided
 - Respite
 - Sobering
 - Case Management
 - Peer Support
 - Medication Management
- Staffing models
- Forms and paperwork
- Referral Sources
 - Police
 - Walk-Ins
 - Both
- Budgets and funding models
- Site reviews
- Hours and days of operation

Practical Tip: Have Consistent Messaging

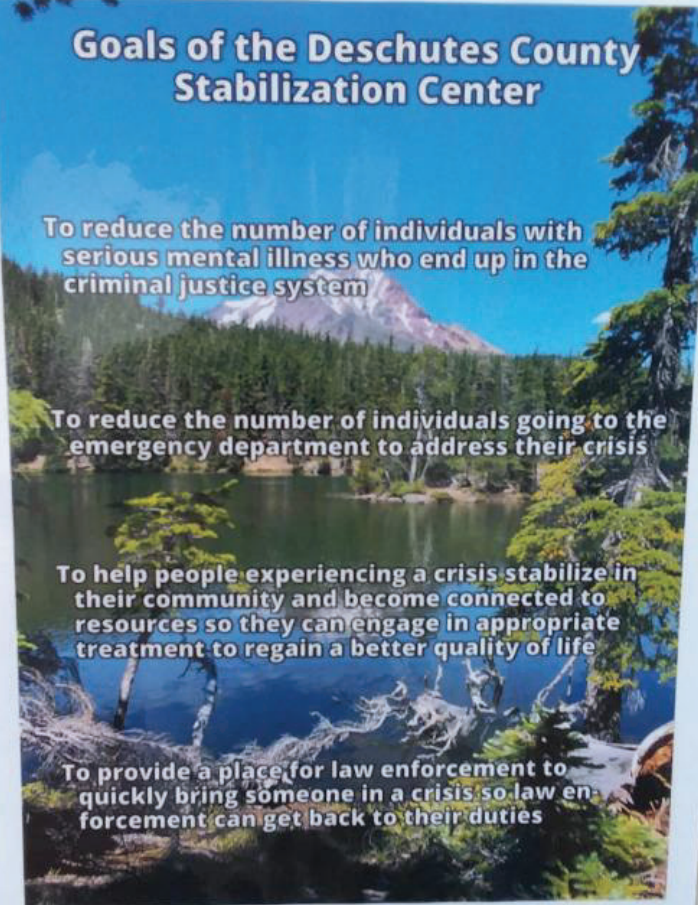
- Set Goals Early (in collaboration with key stakeholders) and stick with them
 - Stick to your mission
- Build the program around the goals
- Stay on message
- Garner Media Support when possible





Using a Trauma Informed and client-centered approach, the DCSC provides services with the highest ethical and moral standards to individuals in crisis. We are accountable to our community and the individuals we serve through transparency, professionalism, and leadership in providing innovative and effective clinical care. Through ongoing collaboration we strive to provide an alternative to hospitalization and incarceration for individuals who are appropriate for voluntary crisis services in an effort to reduce the number of individuals with mental health issues in the criminal justice system.

Goals of the Deschutes County Stabilization Center



To reduce the number of individuals with serious mental illness who end up in the criminal justice system

To reduce the number of individuals going to the emergency department to address their crisis

To help people experiencing a crisis stabilize in their community and become connected to resources so they can engage in appropriate treatment to regain a better quality of life

To provide a place for law enforcement to quickly bring someone in a crisis so law enforcement can get back to their duties

The Bulletin Local & State Coronavirus Sports Business Opinion Lifestyle Obituaries Explore Classifieds e-Edition

Deschutes County appears to be moving forward with mental health crisis center

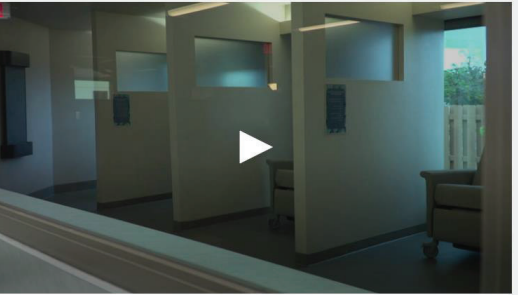
\$1 million in grant funding no longer in jeopardy

By Brenna Visser
The Bulletin May 23, 2019

Central Oregon daily News COVID-19 News Weather Live Contests Weekly Features TV

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Stabilization Center a new tool for mental health professionals
6/17/2020

It puts a strain on emergency rooms and law enforcement - people in the middle of a mental health crisis.

Last year, there were 3,000 calls to the crisis line.

In Bend, mental health worker teams with police

Counselor rides with cops to keep mentally ill people out of jail

By Garrett Andrews - The Bulletin Jan 9, 2019



Ally Lewis, a licensed professional counselor with the Deschutes County Health Department, talks with Bend Police Officer Jake Chandler while working a shift together. (Ryan Brennecker/Bulletin photo)

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Long-sought Deschutes County Stabilization Center set to open Monday



Deschutes County is set to open a stabilization center this spring. With a 17-fold increase in mental health calls over the past decade, it's a welcome addition.

BY LAUREL BRAUNS

Calls to the Bend Police Department involving people who were "allegedly mentally ill" increased by 172% from 2010 to 2017. People affected by mental illness end up in prisons and jail at a much higher rate than people without a diagnosis. In response to the increase in calls, Deschutes County has created a number of innovative programs—backed by federal grants—aimed at intervening early to connect people with the resources they need to stay out of jail and the emergency room.

...a long-sought facility to day.

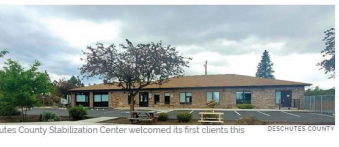
...iter off Highway 20 in Bend. Deschutes County Health Services

Deschutes County Stabilization Center Opens

People experiencing a mental health crisis finally have a place to go that's not jail or the emergency room

BY LAUREL BRAUNS

Central Oregon has gained a national reputation for trying out progressive mental health approaches that cost less and help people more. Some of these innovative programs—such as the new Deschutes County Stabilization Center—demonstrate cooperation between local law enforcement, behavioral health agencies and emergency response teams.



The Deschutes County Stabilization Center welcomed its first clients this week.

City and county governments across the U.S. are currently discussing new partnerships and programs to overhaul the criminal justice system and defund the police. This comes in response to worldwide protests against the killing of George Floyd by a police officer in Minneapolis and other incidents of police brutality. Some people in the reform movement believe that it would make more sense for someone in distress to work with a mental health professional rather than an armed police officer who could potentially hurt them or may be perceived as threatening, according to Vox.

In Deschutes County, the new stabilization center adopts this philosophy by providing a place for people to go besides jail when they have mental breakdowns or commit petty crimes.

NEWS » LOCAL NEWS December 03, 2019

A Progressive Approach To Health

An inside look at Deschutes County Behavioral Health

BY LAUREL BRAUNS

Last week, the Source Weekly published a piece about the county's efforts to decriminalize mental illness. Local crisis experts told stories of working within jails and police departments to identify and assist people coping with chronic mental health disorders.

This week, Deputy Director Janice Garceau of Deschutes County Behavioral Health provides an inside look at the organization's progressive approach to mind/body health, its ability to win competitive national grants and its team of peer support specialists who bring hope to those suffering in the community.



Deschutes County wants to build mental health, sober center

Center will relocate current crisis services, extend hours

By Alisa Calvey
The Bulletin Jan 22, 2018



An architectural drawing of the proposed Deschutes County stabilization center. (Submitted photo)

DSU-Cascades to host conversation about racial unrest in nation

BPFD to open junior kids' pool July 6th

Crisis training program helping local law enforcement with some of their toughest calls
11/11/2019

Living with a mental illness is challenging.

For law enforcement, responding to a call involving someone in crisis is equally tough.

Just this year, in a 9-month period, Deschutes County's Crisis Team fielded an average of 155 calls a month from law enforcement.

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Practical Tip: Develop Creative Approaches to Funding

- Existing Resources
- Grants
- Coordinated Care Organizations
- Phased in approach
- Sustained funding through county general fund & community partner contributions



Initial Funding for the Deschutes County Stabilization Center

- \$504,606 – Pacific Source Strategic Investment Dollars (Capital)
- \$510,428 – WEBCO Dissolution Payment (Capital)
- \$70,000 – Bend Police Department
- \$570,000/annually – Deschutes County Sherriff's Office
- \$700,000 – Bureau of Justice Assistance Grant
 - Case manager, 20 hours of psychiatric services, contract with OHSU for program evaluation and data collection
- \$350,000 – SAMHSA (CCBHC Extension)
- \$584,000 – Central Oregon Health Council
- 2.4 million - IMPACTS Grant/Oregon Criminal Justice Commission

Practical Tip: Think outside the 9 to 5

- 2 Master's level clinicians/1 Behavioral Health Technician (front desk)
- Day shift M-F 7 am – 3:30 pm
- Swing Shift M-F 3:00 pm – 11:30 pm
- Night Shift M-W, W-F 8:00pm to 8:30 am
- Saturday/Sunday Day 7am to 7pm
- Saturday/Sunday Night 7pm to 7 am
- 30 min change of shift



Developing a Schedule

- Look at many alternatives as possible
 - Unique scheduling options
 - 12 hour shifts
 - 10 hour shifts
 - Redundancy in scheduling
 - Backup plans
 - On-call
 - Stipend pay
 - Exempt vs non-exempt
 - Full staffing vs. minimum staffing
- Look at other 24-hour scheduled agencies in your area
 - Jails
 - Law enforcement agencies
 - Hospitals

Practical Tip: Work Towards Continuous Growth and Improvement

- Stay Solution Focused
 - Do not avoid difficult topics
 - Do not take things personally or dogmatically
 - Leave your ego at the door and work collaboratively
- Be Flexible
 - Avoid rigidity
 - Get creative with solutions
- Be Responsive (not reactive)
 - Tackling problems as they arise
 - Not tackling problems too “quickly”
 - Solicit feedback
 - Staff, Consumer, and Community Partners
 - Follow through with changes



The Results are In!

Monthly Totals	# of Walk-Ins	# of LEA drop offs	# of ED Diversions-Client	# of ED Diversions-LEA	# of Respite	# of ED referrals	# of Children	# of adults 18+
June 2020	46	6	3	1	9	6	4	42
July 2020	91	15	10	4	21	5	8	83
August 2020	128	22	19	6	22	4	7	121
September 2020	131	21	23	11	25	8	13	118
October 2020	195	36	28	19	28	22	18	177
November 2020	146	26	30	7	33	18	11	135
December 2020	156	41	19	12	37	7	14	142
January 2021	140	32	16	8	16	14	12	128
February 2021	113	27	11	9	28	3	16	97
March 2021	144	32	10	10	35	11	21	123
April 2021	150	20	20	8	34	2	16	134
May 2021	169	31	16	9	37	9	15	154
June 2021	173	34	27	19	44	7	21	152
July 2021	173	39	18	10	45	12	16	157
Yearly Grand Total	1955	382	250	133	414	128	192	1763

Ongoing Grand Totals 1955
 Unduplicated Grand Totals 1154

Total Visits 3742

Data

YTD Quick Stats June 2020- July 2021

- ❖ Average of 9.5 visits per day
- ❖ 20% brought in by LE (average 4.7 min per drop off)
- ❖ 21% utilize respite
- ❖ 20% diverted from the ED
- ❖ 90% adults and 10% children
- ❖ 3% said they would have ended their life if the Stabilization Center were not here (37 people)
- ❖ 3% were sent to the ED involuntarily

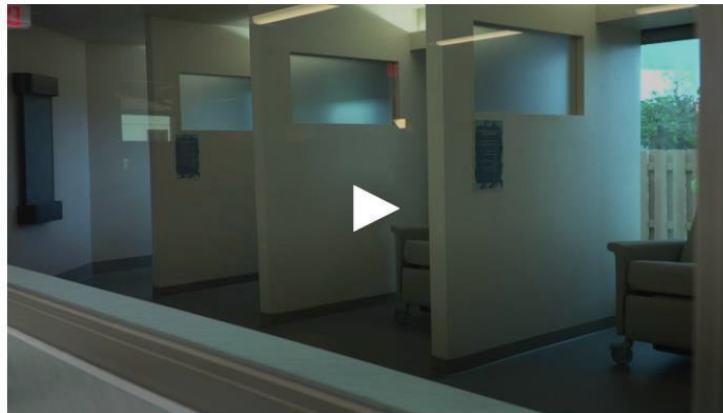
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 **Stabilization Center a new tool for mental health professionals**



BY TED TAYLOR | Wednesday, June 17th 2020

It puts a strain on emergency rooms and law enforcement – people in the middle of a mental health crisis.

Last year, there were 3,000 calls to the crisis line.

That's a 42% jump – including a 67% jump in calls from law enforcement.

Central Oregon Daily Photojournalist Steve Kaufmann shows us a new facility in Deschutes County set up to break the cycle.

If you or someone you know is in crisis, you can walk into the crisis stabilization center at 6311 Jamison St. in Bend, Monday through Friday from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.

You can also call the Deschutes County Crisis Line at 541-322-7500 ext. 9.



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Agency	Program	Program Activity	Population Target
Abode Services	Roadway Shelter	Crisis Response (ES, TH, SH) - Operations & Services	Adult- Only HH TAY (18-24)
Alameda County Homeless Action Center	Rapid Rehousing for Homeless Elders Project	PSH - Operations (Project-Based)	Adult- Only HH
Alameda County Homeless Action Center	SSI Advocacy	Eviction Prevention/Emergency Rental Assistance	Adult- Only HH Families (HH w Children) TAY (18-24)
Alameda County Network of Mental Health Clients	Berkeley Daytime Drop in Center Locker Program	Street Outreach	Adult- Only HH TAY (18-24)
Alameda County Network of Mental Health Clients	Representative Payee Services	Eviction Prevention/Emergency Rental Assistance	Adult- Only HH Families (HH w Children)
Bay Area Community Services	North County Housing Resource Center	System Infrastructure Administrative Activities	Adult- Only HH TAY (18-24)
Bay Area Community Services	Pathway STAIR Center	Crisis Response (ES, TH, SH) - Operations & Services	Adult- Only HH TAY (18-24)
Bay Area Community Services	Project HomeKey Golden Bear	PSH - Operations (Project-Based) PSH - Development	Adult- Only HH TAY (18-24)
Bay Area Community Services	Shallow Subsidy	Shallow Subsidy	Adult- Only HH TAY (18-24)
Berkeley Food & Housing Project	Case Management Tied to Permanent Housing	PSH - Services	Adult- Only HH TAY (18-24)
Berkeley Food & Housing Project	Women's Shelter	Crisis Response (ES, TH, SH) - Operations & Services	Adult- Only HH TAY (18-24)
Berkeley Food & Housing Project	COVID Response Rapid Rehousing	RRH - Rental Assistance RRH - Services	Adult- Only HH TAY (18-24)
Berkeley Food & Housing Project	Hope Center Permanent Housing Supportive Services	PSH - Services	Adult- Only HH TAY (18-24)
Berkeley Food & Housing Project	Russell Street Supportive Housing Program	PSH - Operations (Project-Based)	Adult- Only HH TAY (18-24)
Bonita House, Inc.	Case Management Tied to Permanent Housing	PSH - Services	Adult- Only HH TAY (18-24)
Building Opportunities for Self Sufficiency	Case Management Tied to Permanent Housing	PSH - Services	Adult- Only HH TAY (18-24)
Building Opportunities for Self Sufficiency	1367 University Ave.	PSH - Development PSH - Operations (Project-Based)	Adult- Only HH TAY (18-24)
Building Opportunities for Self Sufficiency	Sankofa Transitional Housing	Crisis Response (ES, TH, SH) - Operations & Services	Families (HH w Children)
Building Opportunities for Self Sufficiency	Ursula Sherman Village Singles Shelter	Crisis Response (ES, TH, SH) - Operations & Services	Adult- Only HH TAY (18-24)
Building Opportunities for Self Sufficiency	Usula Sherman Village Family Transitional Shelter	Crisis Response (ES, TH, SH) - Operations & Services	Families (HH w Children)
Building Opportunities for Self Sufficiency	Women's Shelter	Crisis Response (ES, TH, SH) - Operations & Services	Adult- Only HH
City of Berkeley	Homeless Full Service Partnership	Street Outreach	Adult- Only HH TAY (18-24)
City of Berkeley	Homeless Response Team	Street Outreach	Adult- Only HH TAY (18-24)
City of Berkeley	Mobile Encampment-Based Wellness Project	Street Outreach	Adult- Only HH TAY (18-24)
City of Berkeley	Shelter Plus Care COACH PSH Project	PSH - Rental Assistance (Tenant-Based)	Adult- Only HH TAY (18-24)
City of Berkeley	Supportive Housing Collaborative	PSH - Operations (Project-Based)	Adult- Only HH Families (HH w Children) TAY (18-24)
Covenant House	Shelter Services - HCRC	Crisis Response (ES, TH, SH) - Operations & Services	TAY (18-24)
Dignity on Wheels	Mobile Shower Program	Street Outreach	Adult- Only HH Families (HH w Children) TAY (18-24)
Dorothy Day House	Berkeley Emergency Storm Shelter	Crisis Response (ES, TH, SH) - Operations & Services	Adult- Only HH TAY (18-24)
Dorothy Day House	Daytime drop-in center	Street Outreach	Adult- Only HH TAY (18-24)
Dorothy Day House	Dorothy Day House Drop-in	Street Outreach	Adult- Only HH TAY (18-24)
Dorothy Day House	SPARK Safe Parking	Crisis Response (ES, TH, SH) - Operations & Services	Adult- Only HH TAY (18-24)
Dorothy Day House	Horizon Emergency Shelter	Crisis Response (ES, TH, SH) - Operations & Services	Adult- Only HH TAY (18-24)
Downtown Business Association	DBA Street outreach	Street Outreach	Adult- Only HH TAY (18-24)
Downtown Streets Team	Downtown streets team outreach	Street Outreach	Adult- Only HH TAY (18-24)

Public

East Bay Community Law Center	Eviction Defense	Eviction Prevention/Emergency Rental Assistance	Adult- Only HH Families (HH w Children) TAY (18-24)
Eviction Defense Center	Housing Retention Program	Eviction Prevention/Emergency Rental Assistance	Adult- Only HH Families (HH w Children) TAY (18-24)
Eviction Defense Collaborative	Housing Retention Program	Eviction Prevention/Emergency Rental Assistance	Adult- Only HH Families (HH w Children) TAY (18-24)
Larkin Street Youth Services	Turning Point Transitional Housing for TAY	Crisis Response (ES, TH, SH) - Operations & Services	TAY (18-24)
Lifelong Medical Care	Case Management Tied to Permanent Housing	PSH - Services	Adult- Only HH TAY (18-24)
Lifelong Medical Care	LifeLong Medical Street Outreach	Street Outreach	Adult- Only HH TAY (18-24)
Lifelong Medical Care	Supportive Housing Program UA Homes	PSH - Operations (Project-Based)	Adult- Only HH TAY (18-24)
Options Recovery Services - Detox Services & Day Treatment	Transitional Housing and Case Management	Crisis Response (ES, TH, SH) - Operations & Services	Adult- Only HH TAY (18-24)
Telegraph Business Improvement District	Berkeley Host Program	PSH - Operations (Project-Based)	Adult- Only HH TAY (18-24)
Toolworks, Inc.	Supportive Housing: Case Management Tied to Permanent Housing	PSH - Services	Adult- Only HH TAY (18-24)
Women's Daytime Drop-In Center	Case Management Tied to Permanent Housing	PSH - Services	Adult- Only HH Families (HH w Children) TAY (18-24)
Women's Daytime Drop-In Center	Bridget Transitional House Case Management	Crisis Response (ES, TH, SH) - Operations & Services	Adult- Only HH Families (HH w Children) TAY (18-24)
Women's Daytime Drop-In Center	Women's Daytime drop-in center	Street Outreach System Infrastructure	Adult- Only HH TAY (18-24) Families (HH w Children)
Youth Spirit Awards	Tiny Home Village	Crisis Response (ES, TH, SH) - Operations & Services	TAY (18-24)

Homeless Services Panel of Experts Adopted Mission/Purpose Statement

(adopted in substantially this form August 14, 2019)

The Voters of Berkeley passed Measure P ballot to generate additional General Funds to use and address the crisis of homelessness. The Homeless Services Panel of Experts was created from the Measure to establish and “make recommendations on how and to what extent the City should establish and/or fund programs to end or prevent homelessness in Berkeley and provide humane services and support.”

The HSPE understands the current crisis of homelessness requires investments in prevention, health services and permanent housing, which we know is the solution to homelessness, as well as shelters, supporting services and other temporary measures that get people immediately out of the elements. The Panel seeks to strike a balance between these needs in our recommendations.

The HSPE considers the currently unmet needs, gaps and opportunities, but also take in consideration best practices and currently available data on outcomes. The Panel will make recommendations for increased local investment, including program types, target populations and geographic areas as appropriate. The Panel seeks to consider the best use of these investments into our homeless services in the City of Berkeley, using the context of other available Federal, State and local funding. In general, the Panel will not make recommendations on specific agencies to receive funding, nor run our own proposal process, recognizing this as a role for City staff and the Council. The Panel will request updates on the performance of Measure P investments and the homeless service system overall, including the experience of service users, and use this information to inform future recommendations and provide oversight.

The HSPE recognizes homelessness is a regional issue and requires a regional approach, including recognizing people from Berkeley may live in other places and remain connected to Berkeley services.

The HSPE will ensure Measure P funding recommendations further efforts of creating more housing for people experiencing homelessness in the City of Berkeley. The Panel will coordinate with the Measure O Panel and ensure very low cost housing is connected to services and operating support, so housing programs can more successfully provide service to our Berkeley homeless community.

The HSPE will meet as needed to fulfill this Mission, and make budget recommendations to the City Council at least annually.



**Berkeley Homeless
Services Panel of Experts**

To: Mayor and Members of the Berkeley City Council

Submitted by: Homeless Services Panel of Experts

From: Carole Marasovic, Chair

Subject: Funding for structures at Pathways/Stair Navigation Center/Disability Accommodations

Dear Mayor and Members of the Berkeley City Council:

The Homeless Services Panel of Experts (HSPE), having toured the Pathways/Stair Navigation Center on August 12, 2022, enthusiastically supports the allocation of monies towards both the improvements at Pathways/STAIR that will provide individual structures with privacy to the tenants, replacing the current trailers, as well as provide monies to expand disability accommodations.

HSPE greatly appreciated that City HHCS staff, BACS staff, City Public Works staff, and the architects with whom the City is contracting out with for the design, all were available to respond to questions and were responsive to the HSPE commissioners.

All parties present described the plan to provide full accommodations for the mobility-impaired which were clearly well thought out.

HSPE commissioners requested that staff consider additional accommodations for persons with other disabilities such as the deaf/hearing-impaired and the blind/visually impaired. For the deaf/hearing-impaired, the need for visual fire alarms and flashing lights on vehicles or moving equipment should such vehicles enter the property, is necessary. For the blind/visually-impaired, sound buttons, in critical locations, such as stairs, are required to accommodate them.

HSPE recommended that staff consult with those with expertise, including the deaf/hearing-impaired and blind/visually-impaired themselves, to identify accommodations needed. City staff and architects were amenable to doing so. HSPE appreciates this spirit of collaboration, looks forward to the redesign and visiting the program when completed. HSPE also looks forward to other additional site visits to other programs.

The Homeless Services Panel of Experts voted to approve this letter on November 2, 2022 as follows:

A Vibrant and Healthy Berkeley for All

Public



**Berkeley Homeless
Services Panel of Experts**

Respectfully submitted,

Carole Marasovic, Chair
Homeless Services Panel of Experts

A Vibrant and Healthy Berkeley for All

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