

## AGENDA

## BERKELEY CITY COUNCIL MEETING

## Tuesday, May 24, 2022 6:00 PM

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

JESSE ARREGUIN, MAYOR Councilmembers:

DISTRICT 5 - SOPHIE HAHN

DISTRICT 8 – LORI DROSTE

DISTRICT 6 - SUSAN WENGRAF

DISTRICT 7 - RIGEL ROBINSON

DISTRICT 1 – RASHI KESARWANI
DISTRICT 2 – TERRY TAPLIN
DISTRICT 3 – BEN BARTLETT
DISTRICT 4 – KATE HARRISON

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

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

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To join by phone: Dial **1-669-900-9128 or 1-877-853-5257 (Toll Free)** and enter Meeting ID: **846 3650 0260**. If you wish to comment during the public comment portion of the agenda, Press \*9 and wait to be recognized by the Chair.

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

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

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

## **Preliminary Matters**

#### Roll Call:

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

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

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

## **Consent Calendar**

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

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

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

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

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

#### **Consent Calendar**

1. Amendment: FY 2022 Annual Appropriations Ordinance

From: City Manager

**Recommendation:** Adopt second reading of Ordinance No. 7,811-N.S. amending the FY 2022 Annual Appropriations Ordinance No. 7,795–N.S. for fiscal year 2022 based upon recommended re-appropriation of committed FY 2021 funding and other adjustments in the amount of \$53,122,621 (gross) and \$43,346,798 (net).

First Reading Vote: All Ayes.

Financial Implications: See report

Contact: Sharon Friedrichsen, Budget Manager, (510) 981-7000

# 2. Public Art Funding for Municipal Capital Improvement Projects Ordinance; Adding Berkeley Municipal Code Chapter 6.13

From: Civic Arts Commission

**Recommendation:** Adopt second reading of Ordinance No. 7,812-N.S. adding Chapter 6.13 Public Art Funding for Municipal Capital Improvement Projects of the Berkeley Municipal Code to provide for the allocation of one and three quarters percent (1.75%) of the estimated cost of construction associated with eligible municipal capital improvement projects, which shall be used for art and cultural enrichment of public buildings, parks, streets, and other public spaces in the City of Berkeley

First Reading Vote: All Ayes.
Financial Implications: See report

Contact: Jennifer Lovvorn, Commission Secretary, (510) 981-7530

# 3. Formal Bid Solicitations and Request for Proposals Scheduled for Possible Issuance After Council Approval on May 24, 2022

From: City Manager

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

Financial Implications: \$300,000

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

# 4. Donation from Berkeley Echo Lake Camp Association for Echo Lake Camp Youth Scholarships

From: City Manager

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

**Financial Implications:** \$10,000 in revenue.

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

## **Consent Calendar**

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

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

Financial Implications: See report

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

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

From: Parks and Waterfront Commission

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

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

Financial Implications: See report

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

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

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

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

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

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

Financial Implications: See report

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

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

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

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

Financial Implications: See report

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

9. Urge the AC Transit Board of Directors to Restore and Expand on Pre-Pandemic Transbay Bus Service and Bus Service to the Berkeley Hills From: Councilmember Taplin (Author), Councilmember Wengraf (Co-Sponsor), Councilmember Hahn (Co-Sponsor), Councilmember Robinson (Co-Sponsor) Recommendation: Send a letter to the AC Transit Board of Directors urging the restoration and expansion of transbay and Berkeley Hills bus service.

Financial Implications: None

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

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

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

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

Financial Implications: See report

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

6

Page 6

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

From: Councilmember Harrison (Author)

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

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

Financial Implications: See report

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

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

Financial Implications: See report

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

13. Referral to the Budget and Finance Policy Committee and Budget Referral to Consider General Fund Strategies and Related Fiscal Policies for Funding Capital Improvements, in Particular Street, Sidewalk, Micromobility and Transit Infrastructure (Reviewed by Budget & Finance Policy Committee)

From: Councilmember Harrison (Author)

#### Recommendation:

- 1. Refer to the Council Budget and Finance Policy Committee to explore specific options for improving how and to what extent the City's Capital Improvement Program (CIP) is funded, to include but not limited to the following potential strategies: (a). investigate historic assumptions and policies regarding secured-property and transfer tax revenues; (b). consider a one-time allocation of a certain percentage of salary savings accruing from historic vacancies that are not likely to be filled in the short-term; (c). consider prospective Public Works plan to charge utilities for pavement impact.
- 2. Refer to the June 2022 Budget process \$8 million per year to be transferred to the CIP based on Committee consideration and any conclusions.

Policy Committee Recommendation: On April 19, 2022, the Budget & Finance Policy Committee sent the item to Council with a qualified positive recommendation removing item 1 (c) consider the sale of underutilized city-owned property.

Financial Implications: See report.

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

14. Relinquishment of Council Office Budget Funds to the General Fund and Grant of Such Funds to the Actor's Ensemble Company to Perform a Staged Reading of the play, "Roe" at the Goldman Theatre in the David Brower Center on June 12, 2022

From: Councilmember Wengraf (Author), Councilmember Hahn (Co-Sponsor) Recommendation: Adopt a Resolution approving the expenditure of an amount not to exceed \$500 per Councilmember, including \$500 from Councilmember Wengraf, to the Actor's Ensemble Company to fund a staged reading of the play, "Roe" at the Goldman Theatre of the David Brower Center on June 12, 2022

Financial Implications: See report.

Contact: Susan Wengraf, Councilmember, District 6, (510) 981-7160

## Action Calendar

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

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

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

## **Action Calendar - New Business**

Recommendation:

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

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

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

Financial Implications: See report.

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

# **Action Calendar – Public Hearings**

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

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

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

## **Action Calendar – Public Hearings**

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

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

Financial Implications: See report

Contact: Alene Pearson, Planning and Development, (510) 981-7400

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

From: City Manager

**Recommendation:** Accept the FY 2023 and FY 2024 Proposed Biennial Budget for review and consideration by the City Council and final adoption on June 28, 2022 and conduct Public Hearing #1 on the FY 2023 and FY 2024 Proposed Budget. **Financial Implications:** See FY 2023 and FY 2024 Proposed Biennial Budget

Contact: Sharon Friedrichsen, Budget Manager, (510) 981-7000

## **Action Calendar – New Business**

# 18. Berkeley's Financial Condition (FY 2012 – FY 2021): Pension Liabilities and Infrastructure Need Attention

From: Auditor

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

Financial Implications: See report

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

## **Council Action Items**

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

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

Financial Implications: See report

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

# **Information Reports**

20. Mental Health Commission Annual Report 2021-2022 From: Mental Health Commission

Contact: Jamie Works-Wright, Commission Secretary, (510) 981-5400

# Public Comment – Items Not Listed on the Agenda

# **Adjournment**

**NOTICE CONCERNING YOUR LEGAL RIGHTS**: If you object to a decision by the City Council to approve or deny a use permit or variance for a project the following requirements and restrictions apply:

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

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<a href="https://berkeleyca.gov/your-government/city-council/city-council-agendas">https://berkeleyca.gov/your-government/city-council/city-council-agendas</a>.

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Page 11

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

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

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

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

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

#### COMMUNICATION ACCESS INFORMATION:

This meeting is being held in a wheelchair accessible location.

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

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



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

I hereby certify that the agenda for this meeting of the Berkeley City Council was posted at the display case located near the walkway in front of the Maudelle Shirek Building, 2134 Martin Luther King Jr. Way, as well as on the City's website, on May 12, 2022.

Mark Numainville, City Clerk

March Morning

#### **Communications**

Council rules limit action on Communications to referral to the City Manager and/or Boards and Commissions for investigation and/or recommendations. All communications submitted to Council are public record. Copies of individual communications are available for viewing at the City Clerk Department and through Records Online.

# Item #7: Budget Referral: Street Maintenance Funding to Prevent Further Deterioration of Pavement Condition to Save Tax Dollars and Our Streets

- 1. Linda and Steve Rosen
- 2. Rebecca Navarrete Davis

## Item #19: Revisions to Section 311.6 Warrantless Searches of Individuals on Supervised Release Search Conditions of the Berkeley Police Department Law

3. Vincent Southerland, on behalf of NYU Law

#### **California Theatre**

- 4. Dorothy Walker
- 5. Laura Soble
- 6. Lynn Koolish
- 7. Jennifer Winch
- 8. Robb Walker
- 9. Rosa Luevano
- 10. David Crane
- 11. Lucy Friedland

## **Ashby and North Berkeley BART Development**

- 12. Michael Gene Anderson
- 13. Layo Freed (2)
- 14. Peter Fineberg
- 15. Avram Gur Arye
- 16. Isaac Nicholson
- 17. Helga Recke
- 18. Ned Himmel
- 19. Robin Halprin
- 20. David Rice
- 21. Sarah Adelman
- 22. Suzanne McMillan
- 23. Hal Sternbert
- 24. Shirley McNeal
- 25. Sabina McMurty
- 26. Dona Boatright
- 27. Cindy Shamban
- 28. Irene Rice
- 29. Shoana Humphries
- 30. Jacqueline Wilson
- 31. Franklin Lei
- 32. Robert Dunn

- 33. Ori Skloot
- 34. Jennifer King
- 35. Nancy Lichtenstein
- 36. Claire Schoen
- 37. Carolyn McMillan
- 38. Alex Bixler
- 39. Karen Eisenstadt
- 40.21 similarly-worded form letters (7 stories maximum)

#### **Cesar Chavez Park**

- 41. Sandra Blair
- 42. Jon Stewart
- 43. Marty Schiffenbauer
- 44. Max Ventura
- 45. Rebecca Weinstein
- 46. Ingrid Good

## **Climate Change**

47. Thomas Lord (2)

## **Homelessness, RV Living and Encampments**

- 48. Brigitte Nicoletti
- 49. Evan F.
- 50. Osha Neuman (2)
- 51. Paul Buddenhagen, Deputy City Manager

## **City of Berkeley's New Website**

- 52. Thomas Lord (2)
- 53. Bryce Nesbitt

## 2134-36 Curtis Street Complaint

54. Ramona M. Cavanaugh (2)

## **Budget Proposal for Police Accountability Work**

55. Michael Chang, Chairperson of Police Accountability Board

## 2712-2714 Telegraph Avenue

56. Christine Brozowski

#### **Fair Work Week Ordinance**

57. Jane Scantlebury

## **Bicycle Data**

58. Margot Smith

## **Sanctuary Contracting Ordinance**

59. Elana Auerbach

#### **Traffic Intersection Cameras**

60. Carol Cohen

## **Proclamation Honoring Yassir Chadly**

61. Helga Recke

## **Life Threatening Incident at Strawberry Creek**

62. David Kahn

#### Flex Team

63. Eric Friedman

#### **Food Deserts**

64. Genevieve Kaplan

#### 933 Colusa

65. Ashok Sabhlok

#### **5G Effects**

66. Vivian Warkentin

## **Grizzly Peak Traffic**

67 Joshua Bloom

#### **Pandemic Variants**

68.purplecosmicpoet@

## **BUSD AAPI Heritage Month**

69. Reichi Lee

## **Bronx Tenants – Limited Equity Co-op**

70. Marty Schiffenbauer

## **Decriminalize Entheogenic Plants**

71. Abigail Kemalyan

## **Fentanyl Drug Trafficking**

72. Ronald Kirkish

## Agenda Committee v. Brown Act

73. Thomas Lord

## **Unsworn Officer Traffic Enforcement**

74. Thomas Lord

## **Supplemental Communications and Reports**

Items received by the deadlines for submission will be compiled and distributed as follows. If no items are received by the deadline, no supplemental packet will be compiled for said deadline.

- Supplemental Communications and Reports 1
  Available by 5:00 p.m. five days prior to the meeting.
- Supplemental Communications and Reports 2 Available by 5:00 p.m. the day before the meeting.
- Supplemental Communications and Reports 3
   Available by 5:00 p.m. two days following the meeting.

#### ORDINANCE NO. 7,811-N.S.

AMENDING THE ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS ORDINANCE NO. 7,795–N.S. FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022

BE IT ORDAINED by the Council of the City of Berkeley as follows:

<u>Section 1.</u> That the Annual Appropriations Ordinance based on the budget for FY 2022 submitted by the City Manager and passed by the City Council be amended as follows and as summarized in Exhibit A:

Α.	General Fund (Funds 001-099)	279,379,429
B.	Special Funds (Funds 100-199)	172,250,601
C.	Grant Funds (Funds 300-399)	128,668,662
D.	Capital Projects Funds (Funds 500-550)	73,632,076
E.	Debt Service Fund (Funds 551-599)	9,804,404
F.	Enterprise Funds (Funds 600-669)	164,992,055
G.	Internal Service Funds (Funds 146, 670-699)	60,739,124
Н.	Successor Agency (Funds 760-769)	57,120
I.	Agency Funds (Funds 771-799)	8,852,933
J.	Other Funds (Funds 800-899)	6,862,718
K.	Total_	
	Total General Fund	279,379,429
	Add: Total Other Than General Fund	625,859,694
	Gross Revenue Appropriated	905,239,122
	Less: Dual Appropriations	-84,605,606
	Less: Revolving/Internal Service Funds	-60,739,124
	Net Revenue Appropriated	759,894,392

<u>Section 2.</u> The City Manager is hereby permitted, without further authority from the City Council, to make the following transfers by giving written notice to the Director of Finance:

a. From the General Fund to the General Fund – Stability Reserve Fund; Catastrophic Reserve Fund; Paramedic Tax Fund; Health State Aid Realignment; Fair Election Fund; Capital Improvement Fund; Phone System Replacement; Equipment Replacement Fund; Public Liability Fund; Catastrophic Loss Fund; Police Employee Retiree Health Assistance Plan; Safety Members Pension Fund; and Sick Leave Entitlement Fund.

- b. To the General Fund from the General Fund Stability Reserves Fund; Catastrophic Reserves Fund; Community Development Block Grant Fund; Street Lighting Assessment District Fund; Zero Waste Fund; Marina Operations and Maintenance Fund; Sanitary Sewer Operation Fund; Clean Storm Water Fund; Permit Service Center Fund; Parking Meter Fund; Unified Program (CUPA); IT Cost Allocation Fund; and Health State Aid Realignment Fund.
- c. To the First Source Fund from the Parks Tax Fund; Capital Improvement Fund; and the Marina Fund.
- d. From the Measure U1 Fund to the Workers' Compensation Fund
- e. From the Catastrophic Reserve Fund to the Playground Camp Fund
- f. From Gilman Sports Field Fund to Gilman Field Reserve Fund
- g. From Measure FF Fund to Paramedic Tax Fund.
- h. From the American Rescue Plan Fund to the General Fund; Sports Field Fund; Playground Camp Fund; Marina Fund; Off-Street Parking Fund; and Parking Meter Fund.
- i. From Capital Improvement Fund to PERS Savings Fund; Berkeley Repertory Theater Fund; and 2010 COP (Animal Shelter) Fund.
- j. To the Public Art Fund from the Parks Tax Fund; Capital Improvement Fund; and the Marina Fund.
- k. To CFD#1 District Fire Protection Bond (Measure Q) from Special Tax Bonds CFD#1 ML-ROOS.
- I. To Private Sewer Lateral Fund from Sanitary Sewer Operation Fund.
- m. To Catastrophic Loss Fund from Permit Service Center Fund.
- n. To Catastrophic Loss Fund from Unified Program (CUPA) Fund.
- o. To the Building Purchases and Management Fund from General Fund; Health (General) Fund; Rental Housing Safety Program Fund; Measure B Local Streets & Road Fund; Employee Training Fund; Zero Waste Fund; Sanitary Sewer Operation Fund; Clean Storm Water Fund; Permit Service Center Fund; Off Street Parking Fund; Parking Meter Fund; Unified Program (CUPA) Fund; Building Purchases & Management Fund; Building Maintenance Fund; Central Services Fund; and Health State Aide Realignment Trust Fund.

- p. To Equipment Replacement Fund from General Fund; Mental Health Services Act Fund; Health (Short/Doyle) Fund; Vector Control Fund; Paramedic Tax Fund; Playground Camp Fund; State Transportation Tax Fund; Rental Housing Safety Program Fund; Parks Tax Fund; Street Light Assessment District Fund; Zero Waste Fund; Marina Operations/Maintenance Fund; Sanitary Sewer Operation Fund; Clean Storm Water Fund; Permit Service Center Fund; Parking Meter Fund; Equipment Maintenance Fund; Building Maintenance Fund; and Central Services Fund.
- q. To the Equipment Maintenance Fund from General Fund; Health (General) Fund; Mental Health Services Act Fund; Health (Short/Doyle) Fund; Vector Control Fund; Paramedic Tax Fund; Library Discretionary Fund; Playground Camp Fund; State Transportation Tax Fund; Rental Housing Safety Program Fund; Rent Stabilization Board Fund; Parks Ta Fund; Street Light Assessment District Fund; FEMA Fund; Zero Waste Fund; Marina Operations/Maintenance Fund; Sanitary Sewer Operation Fund; Clean Storm Water Fund; Permit Service Center Fund; Off Street Parking Fund; Parking Meter Fund; Equipment Maintenance Fund; Building Maintenance Fund; and Central Services Fund.
- r. To the Building Maintenance Fund from the General Fund; Health (General) Fund; Health (Short/Doyle) Fund; Measure B Local Street & Road Fund; Parks Tax Fund; Street Light Assessment District Fund; Zero Waste Fund; Sanitary Sewer Operation Fund; Clean Storm Water Fund; Off Street Parking Fund; Parking Meter Fund; Equipment Maintenance Fund; Building Maintenance Fund; and Mental Health State Aid Realignment Fund.
- s. To the Central Services Fund from the General Fund; First Source Fund; Health (Short/Doyle) Fund; Library-Discretionary Fund; Playground Camp Fund; Rent Stabilization Board Fund; Zero Waste Fund; Marina Operations/Maintenance Fund; Sanitary Sewer Operation; Building Purchases & Management Fund; Building Maintenance Fund; Central Services Fund; and Mental Health State Aid Realignment Fund.
- t. To Information Technology Cost Allocation Plan Fund from General Fund; Target Case Management/Linkages Fund; Health (Short/Doyle); Library Fund; Playground Camp Fund; State Transportation Tax Fund; CDBG Fund; Rental Housing Safety Program; Rent Stabilization Board Fund; Parks Tax Fund; Street Assessment District Fund: Zero Waste Liaht Fund: Operations/Maintenance Fund; Sanitary Sewer Operation; Clean Storm Water Fund; Permit Service Center Fund; Off Street Parking Fund; Parking Meter Fund; Unified Program (CUPA) Fund; Equipment Maintenance Fund; Building Maintenance Fund; Information Technology Cost Allocation Plan Fund; Health State Aid Realignment Trust Fund; and Mental Health State Aid Realignment Fund.

- To the Workers' Compensation Self-Insurance Fund from General Fund; Special Tax for Severely Disabled Measure E Fund; First Source Fund; HUD Fund; ESGP Fund; Health (General) Fund; Target Case Management/Linkages Fund; Mental Health Service Act Fund; Health (Short/Doyle) Fund; EPSDT Expansion Proposal Fund; Senior Nutrition (Title III) Fund; C.F.P. Title X Fund; Fund Raising Activities Fund; Berkeley Unified School District Grant; Vector Control Fund; Paramedic Tax Fund; Alameda County Grants Fund; Senior Supportive Social Services Fund; Family Care Support Program Fund; Domestic Violence Prevention – Vital Statistics Fund; Affordable Housing Mitigation; Inclusionary Housing Program; Library – Discretionary Fund; Playground Camp Fund; Community Action Program Fund; State Proposition 172 Public Safety Fund; State Transportation Tax Fund; CDBG Fund; Rental Housing Safety Program; Measure B Local State & Road Fund: Measure B Bike & Pedestrian Fund: Measure B - Paratransit Fund: Measure F Alameda County Vehicle Registration Fee Streets & Roads Fund; Measure BB - Paratransit Fund; Fair Election Fund; Measure U1 Fund; One-Time Grant: No Cap Expense Fund; Rent Stabilization Board Fund; Parks Tax Fund; Measure GG - Fire Prep Tax Fund; Street Lighting Assessment District Fund; Employee Training Fund; Private Percent – Art Fund; Measure T1 – Infrastructure & Facilities Fund; FUND\$ Replacement Fund; Capital Improvement Fund; FEMA Fund; CFD #1 District Fire Protect Bond Fund; Special Tax Bonds CFD#1 ML-ROOS Fund; Shelter+Care HUD Fund; Shelter+Care County Fund; Zero Waste Fund; Marina Operations/Maintenance Fund; Sanitary Sewer Operation Fund; Clean Storm Water Fund; Private Sewer Lateral Fund; Permit Service Center Fund; Off-Street Parking Fund; Parking Meter Fund; Unified Program (CUPA) Fund; Building Purchases & Management Fund; Equipment Replacement Fund; Equipment Maintenance Fund; Building Maintenance Fund; Central Services Fund; Workers' Compensation Fund; Public Liability Fund; Information Technology Cost Allocation Plan Fund; Health State Aid Realignment Trust Fund; Tobacco Control Trust Fund; Mental Health State Aid Realignment Fund; Alameda Abandoned Vehicle Abatement Authority; and Bio-Terrorism Grant Fund.
- v. To the Sick Leave and Vacation Leave Accrual Fund from General Fund; Special Tax for Severely Disabled Measure E Fund; First Source Fund; HUD Fund; ESGP Fund; Health (General) Fund; Target Case Management/Linkages Fund; Mental Health Service Act Fund; Health (Short/Doyle) Fund; EPSDT Expansion Proposal Fund; Senior Nutrition (Title III) Fund; C.F.P. Title X Fund; Fund Raising Activities Fund; Berkeley Unified School District Grant; Vector Control Fund; Paramedic Tax Fund; Alameda County Grants Fund; Senior Supportive Social Services Fund; Family Care Support Program Fund; Domestic Violence Prevention Vital Statistics Fund; Affordable Housing Mitigation; Inclusionary Housing Program; Library Discretionary Fund; Playground Camp Fund; Community Action Program Fund; State Proposition 172 Public Safety Fund; State Transportation Tax Fund; CDBG Fund; Rental Housing Safety Program; Measure B Local State & Road Fund; Measure B Bike & Pedestrian Fund; Measure B Paratransit Fund; Measure BB Paratransit Fund; Fair Election Fund; Measure U1 Fund; One-Time Grant: No

Cap Expense Fund; Rent Stabilization Board Fund; Parks Tax Fund; Measure GG – Fire Prep Tax Fund; Street Lighting Assessment District Fund; Employee Training Fund; Private Percent – Art Fund; Measure T1 – Infrastructure & Facilities Fund; FUND\$ Replacement Fund; Capital Improvement Fund; FEMA Fund; CFD #1 District Fire Protect Bond Fund; Special Tax Bonds CFD#1 ML-ROOS Fund; Shelter+Care HUD Fund; Shelter+Care County Fund; Zero Waste Fund; Marina Operations/Maintenance Fund; Sanitary Sewer Operation Fund; Clean Storm Water Fund; Private Sewer Lateral Fund; Permit Service Center Fund; Off-Street Parking Fund; Parking Meter Fund; Unified Program (CUPA) Fund; Building Purchases & Management Fund; Equipment Replacement Fund; Equipment Maintenance Fund; Building Maintenance Fund; Central Services Fund; Workers' Compensation Fund; Public Liability Fund; Information Technology Cost Allocation Plan Fund; Health State Aid Realignment Trust Fund; Tobacco Control Trust Fund; Mental Health State Aid Realignment Fund; Alameda Abandoned Vehicle Abatement Authority; and Bio-Terrorism Grant Fund.

w. To the Payroll Deduction Trust Fund from General Fund; Special Tax for Severely Disabled Measure E Fund; First Source Fund; HUD Fund; ESGP Fund; Health (General) Fund; Target Case Management/Linkages Fund; Mental Health Service Act Fund; Health (Short/Doyle) Fund; EPSDT Expansion Proposal Fund; Senior Nutrition (Title III) Fund; C.F.P. Title X Fund; Fund Raising Activities Fund; Berkeley Unified School District Grant; Vector Control Fund; Paramedic Tax Fund; Alameda County Grants Fund; Senior Supportive Social Services Fund; Family Care Support Program Fund; Domestic Violence Prevention – Vital Statistics Fund; Affordable Housing Mitigation; Inclusionary Housing Program; Library – Discretionary Fund: Playground Camp Fund: Community Action Program Fund: State Proposition 172 Public Safety Fund; State Transportation Tax Fund; CDBG Fund; Rental Housing Safety Program; Measure B Local State & Road Fund; Measure B Bike & Pedestrian Fund; Measure B - Paratransit Fund; Measure F Alameda County Vehicle Registration Fee Streets & Roads Fund; Measure BB -Paratransit Fund; Fair Election Fund; Measure U1 Fund; One-Time Grant: No Cap Expense Fund; Rent Stabilization Board Fund; Parks Tax Fund; Measure GG -Fire Prep Tax Fund; Street Lighting Assessment District Fund; Employee Training Fund; Private Percent – Art Fund; Measure T1 – Infrastructure & Facilities Fund; FUND\$ Replacement Fund; Capital Improvement Fund; FEMA Fund; CFD #1 District Fire Protect Bond Fund; Special Tax Bonds CFD#1 ML-ROOS Fund; Shelter+Care HUD Fund; Shelter+Care County Fund; Zero Waste Fund; Marina Operations/Maintenance Fund; Sanitary Sewer Operation Fund; Clean Storm Water Fund; Private Sewer Lateral Fund; Permit Service Center Fund; Off-Street Parking Fund; Parking Meter Fund; Unified Program (CUPA) Fund; Building Purchases & Management Fund; Equipment Replacement Fund; Equipment Maintenance Fund; Building Maintenance Fund; Central Services Fund; Workers' Compensation Fund; Public Liability Fund; Information Technology Cost Allocation Plan Fund; Health State Aid Realignment Trust Fund; Tobacco Control Trust Fund; Mental Health State Aid Realignment Fund; Alameda Abandoned Vehicle Abatement Authority; and Bio-Terrorism Grant Fund.

## Page 6 of 12

<u>Section 3.</u> Copies of this Ordinance shall be posted for two days prior to adoption in the display case located near the walkway in front of Council Chambers, 2134 Martin Luther King Jr. Way. Within 15 days of adoption, copies of this Ordinance shall be filed at each branch of the Berkeley Public Library and the title shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation.

Ordinance No. 7,811-N.S. Page 6 of 9 22

## **Attachment for Annual Appropriations Ordinance - Fiscal Year 2022**

## **REVOLVING FUNDS/INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS**

Appropriations are identified with revolving and internal service funds. Such funds derive revenue by virtue of payment from other fund sources as benefits are received by such funds, and the total is reflected in the "Less Revolving Funds and Internal Service Funds" in item I. The funds are:

	004.040
Employee Training Fund	961,840
Equipment Replacement Fund	16,855,573
Equipment Maintenance Fund	9,990,781
Building Maintenance Fund	4,686,074
Central Services Fund	388,107
Workers' Compensation Fund	6,706,769
Public Liability Fund	4,212,789
Information Technology Fund	16,937,191
Subtotal Revolving/Internal Service Funds	\$ 60,739,124

## **DUAL APPROPRIATIONS - WORKING BUDGET**

Dual appropriations are identified with revenues generated by one fund and transferred to another fund. Both funds are credited with the applicable revenue, and the total is reflected in the "Less Dual Appropriations" in item I. The dual appropriations are:

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Trans	iers	io ine	Genera	ı Funa

Indirect Cost Reimbursement	
CDBG Fund	138,719
One-Time Grant: No Cap Exp	225,000
Street Light Assessment District Fund	97,951
Zero Waste Fund	2,001,399
Marina Enterprise Fund	411,719
Sanitary Sewer Fund	1,043,318
Clean Storm Water Fund	228,728
Permit Service Center Fund	1,615,758
Unified Program (CUPA) Fund	 72,517
Subtotal Transfers to General Fund:	\$ 5,835,109

Ordinance No. 7,811-N.S. Page 7 of 9 23

## Page 8 of 12

T ( / 0 ( / M	554.004
Transfer to Safety Members Pension Fund from General Fund	551,804
Tansfert to Climate Equity Action Fund from General Fund	600,000
Transfer to Measure U1 Fund from General Fund	6,094,045
Transfer to Stability Reserve Fund from General Fund	3,636,005
Transfer to Catastrophic Reserve Fund from General Fund	2,974,913
Transfer to PERS Savings Fund from General Fund	2,000,000
Transfer to Health State Aid Realignment from General Fund	1,953,018
Transfer to Fair Election Fund from General Fund	505,002
Transfer to Capital Improvement Fund (CIP) from General Fund	4,950,905
Transfer to Phone System Replacement - VOIP from General Fund	449,408
Transfer to Equipment Replacement Fund from General Fund	1,081,699
Transfer to Public Liability Fund from General Fund	3,895,888
Transfer to Catastrophic Loss Fund from General Fund	3,129,119
Transfer to IT Cost Allocation Fund from General Fund	145,640
Transfer to Police Employee Retiree Health Assistance Plan from General Fund	400,136
Transfer to Workers' Compnesation Fund from Measure U1 Fund	946,163
Transfer to Playground Camp Fund from Catastrophic Reserve Fund	2,700,000
Transfer to Sick Leave Entitlement Fund from General Fund	201,501
Transfer to Gilman Field Reserve Fund from Sports Field Fund	175,000
Transfer to General Fund from Health State Aid Realignment Fund	2,643,280
Transfer to Paramedic Tax Fund from Measure FF - Public Safety Fund	757,925
Transfer to General Fund from American Rescue Plan Fund	22,969,355
Transfer to Sports Field Fund from American Rescue Plan Fund	196,000
Transfer to Playground Camp Fund from American Rescue Plan Fund	1,035,000
Transfer to Marina Fund from American Rescue Plan Fund	1,400,000
Transfer to Off-Street Parking Fund from American Rescue Plan Fund	3,940,000
Transfer to Parking Meter Fund from American Rescue Plan Fund	4,340,000
Transfer from CIP Fund to PERS Savings Fund	151,632
Transfer to Berkeley Repertory Theater Debt Service Fund from CIP Fund	499,802
Transfer from CIP Fund to 2010 COP (Animal Shelter) Fund	402,613
Transfer to Private Sewer Lateral Fund from Sewer Fund	90,501
Transfer to Catastrophic Loss Fund from Permit Service Center Fund	50,555
Transfer to Catastrophic Loss Fund from Unified Program (CUPA) Fund	5,082
Transfer to General Fund from Parking Meter Fund	1,742,288
Transfer from Special Tax Bonds CFD#1 ML-ROOS to CFD#1 District Fire Protect Bond	2,048,940
(Measure Q)	_,0:0,0:0
Transfer to First Source Fund from Parks Tax Fund	14,093
Transfer to First Source Fund from Capital Improvement Fund	26,943
Transfer to First Source Fund from Marina Fund	1,875
Transfer to Public Art Fund from Parks Tax Fund	21,140
Transfer to Public Art Fund from Capital Improvement Fund	40,414
Transfer to Public Art Fund from Marina Fund	2,813
Subtotal Transfers to Other Funds:	78,770,497
Sub Total Dual Appropriations	
Sub-Total Dual Appropriations	84,605,606

## Page 9 of 12

At a regular meeting of the Council of the City of Berkeley held on May 10, 2022, this Ordinance was passed to print and ordered published by posting by the following vote:

Ayes: Bartlett, Droste, Hahn, Harrison, Kesarwani, Robinson, Taplin, Wengraf,

and Arreguin.

Noes: None.

Absent: None.

2nd AAO

#### SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS BY FUND

	EV 0000		2nd AAO	Tatal	EV 0000
FDMA	FY 2022		Other	Total	FY 2022
ERMA	Revised #1	Reappropriations	Adjustments	Amend.	Revised #2
Fund # Fund					
11 General Fund Discretionary	259,763,888	-	6,976,452	6,976,452	266,740,340
16 Measure U1 - Housing	9,089,089	-	250,000	250,000	9,339,089
17 Climate Equity Action	0	-	600,000	600,000	600,000
99 Catastrophic Reserve Fund	0	-	2,700,000	2,700,000	2,700,000
101 Library - Tax	25,152,140	-	-	-	25,152,140
103 Library - Grants	64,889	_	_	_	64,889
104 Library - Friends & Gift	150,197	_	_	_	150,197
105 Library - Foundation	350,046	_	_	_	350,046
106 Asset Forefeiture	364,165	_	_	_	364,165
107 Special Tax Measure E	1,451,853	_	100,000	100,000	1,551,853
108 First Source Fund	46,675	_	100,000	100,000	46,675
110 Sec 108 Loan Gty Asst.	553,108	_	-	-	553,108
		-	- E4 167	- E4 167	· ·
111 Fund Raising Activities	74,875	-	54,167	54,167	129,042
113 Sports Field (Vendor Oper)	625,781	-	25,000	25,000	650,781
114 Gilman Fields Reserve	2,694	-	-	-	2,694
115 Animal Shelter	57,920	-	-	-	57,920
116 Paramedic Tax	4,916,665	-	-	-	4,916,665
117 CA Energy Commission	44,249	-	-	-	44,249
119 Domestic Violence Prev - Vit Stat	22,587	-	-	-	22,587
120 Affordable Housing Mitigation	5,373,924	-	-	-	5,373,924
121 Affordable Child Care	13,275	-	-	-	13,275
122 Inclusionary Housing Program	550,501	_	-	-	550,501
123 Condo Conversion	1,107,597	_	_	_	1,107,597
124 Parking In-Lieu Fee	82,010	_	_	_	82,010
125 Playground Camp	29,823,415	_	753,055	753,055	30,576,470
126 State-Prop 172 Pub.Safety	942.880	_	500,000	500,000	1,442,880
127 State Transportation Tax	9,201,033		439,397	439,397	9,640,430
128 CDBG	4,854,839	_	1,232,491	1,232,491	
		_			6,087,330
129 Rental Housing Safety Program	2,231,853	450,000	25,000	25,000	2,256,853
130 Measure B - Local St & Road	5,632,887	150,000	-	150,000	5,782,887
131 Measure B - Bike and Pedestrian	317,541	-	-	-	317,541
132 Measure B - Paratransit	543,039	-	-	-	543,039
133 Measure F Alameda County VRF St & Rd	956,556	-	50,000	50,000	1,006,556
134 Measure BB - Local St & Road	10,873,305	-	2,676,242	2,676,242	13,549,547
135 Meaure BB - Bike & Pedestrian	1,253,739	-	332,834	332,834	1,586,573
136 Measure BB - Paratransit	476,161	-	43,000	43,000	519,161
137 One Time Funding	19,080	-	-	-	19,080
138 Parks Tax	18,779,226	22,253	298,986	321,239	19,100,465
139 Street and Open Space Improvement	1,702	-	-	-	1,702
140 Measure GG - Fire Prep Tax	5,407,799	_	600,000	600,000	6,007,799
142 Streetlight Assesment District	3,195,968	_	_	_	3,195,968
143 Berkeley Bus Ec Dev	680,937	_	_	_	680,937
145 Bayer (Miles Lab)	9,452	_	_	_	9,452
146 Employee Training	961,840	_	_	_	961,840
147 UC Settlement	5,044,285			_	5,044,285
148 Private Percent - Art Fund		_	-	-	
	850,618	-	-	-	850,618
149 Private Party Sidewalks	350,000	-	-	-	350,000
150 Public Art Fund	155,161	-	-	-	155,161
152 Vital & Health Statistics Trust Fund	29,813	-	-	-	29,813
156 Hlth State Aid Realign Trust	3,806,205	-	-	-	3,806,205
157 Tobacco Cont.Trust	398,017	46,371	-	46,371	444,388
158 Mental Health State Aid Realign	3,451,968	-	550,987	550,987	4,002,955
159 Citizens Option Public Safety Trust	531,636	-	-	-	531,636
161 Alameda Cty Abandoned Vehicle Abatement	100,597	-	-	-	100,597
162 Shelter Operations	170,953	-	-	-	170,953
164 Measure FF	12,750,000	-	-	-	12,750,000
165 Fair Elections	505,002	-	-	-	505,002
302 Operating Grants - State	292,181	-	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,292,181
305 Capital Grants - Federal	7,062,518	-	· · ·	-	7,062,518
306 Capital Grants - State	2,836,204	_	615,130	615,130	3,451,334
307 Capital Grants - Local	639,254	_	841,000	841,000	1,480,254
309 OTS DUI Enforcement Education Prg.	311,245	_	-	-	311,245
310 HUD/Home	835,218	_	-	-	835,218
311 ESGP		678,819	-	- 678,819	4,796,117
	4,117,298	4,382			
312 Health (General)	4,001,104	4,382	53,394	57,777	4,058,880
313 Target Case Management Linkages	919,016	-	4,000	4,000	923,016
314 Alameda County Tay Tip	35,812	-	-	-	35,812

#### SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS BY FUND

SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS BY FUND	0.1440			Ī	
	EV 0000		2nd AAO		=1/ 0000
EDMA	FY 2022	B	Other	Total	FY 2022
ERMA	Revised #1	Reappropriations	Adjustments	Amend.	Revised #2
Fund # Fund 315 Mental Health Service Act	12,074,902	_	4,483,441	4,483,441	16,558,343
316 Health (Short/Doyle)	5,043,891	_	4,405,441	4,465,441	5,043,891
317 EPSDT Expansion Proposal	389,139		_	_	389,139
318 Alcoholic Bev Ctr OTS/UC	125,244	_	_	_	125,244
319 Youth Lunch	354,536	_	_	_	354,536
320 Sr. Nutrition Title III	107,003	_	10,799	10,799	117,802
321 CFP Title X	180,790	-	50,000	50,000	230,790
324 BUSD Grant	362,343	-	-	-	362,343
325 Vector Control	348,745	-	-	-	348,745
326 Alameda County Grants	631,318	-	13,600	13,600	644,918
327 Senior Supportive Social Services	64,339	-	6,000	6,000	70,339
328 Family Care Support Program	75,212	-	10,828	10,828	86,040
329 CA Integrated Waste Management	20,640	-	-	-	20,640
331 Housing Mitigation	1,126,763	-	-	-	1,126,763
333 CALHOME	363,100	-	-	-	363,100
334 Community Action	533,722	-	- 0 110 046	- 8,112,046	533,722 15,995,312
336 One-Time Grant: No Cap Exp 338 Bay Area Air Quality Management	7,883,266 60,000	-	8,112,046 117,000	117,000	177,000
339 MTC	540,134	-	349,000	349,000	889,134
340 FEMA	804,697	-	168,272	168,272	972,969
341 Alameda Cty Waste Mgt.	285,000	_	100,212	100,272	285,000
343 State Dept Conserv/Recylg	28,000		60,710	60,710	88,710
344 Caltrans Grant	752,612	465,152	75,138	540,290	1,292,902
345 Meas WW - Park Bond - Grant	1,220	-	-	-	1,220
346 Caltrans Safe Routes 2 Schools	9,757	-	_	-	9,757
347 Shelter+Care HUD	6,271,483	-	_	-	6,271,483
348 Shelter+Care County	855,792	-	-	-	855,792
349 JAG Grant	52,500	-	-	-	52,500
350 Bioterrorism Grant	598,920	-	209,784	209,784	808,704
351 UASI Regional Fund	35,703	9,192	-	9,192	44,895
354 ARPA - Local Fiscal Recovery Fund	46,300,355	-	-	-	46,300,355
501 Capital Improvement Fund	17,500,834	267,707	231,148	498,855	17,999,689
502 Phone System Replacement	452,916	-	-	-	452,916
503 FUND\$ Replacement	5,608,470	-	-	-	5,608,470
504 PEG-Public, Education & Government	100,000	-	-	-	100,000
506 Meas M - Street and Watershed Imprv	30,335				30,335
511 Measure T1 - Infra & Facil.	20,433,950	853,735	585,000	1,438,735	21,872,685
512 Measure O	22,115,110	-	5,452,871	5,452,871	27,567,981
552 09 Measure FF Debt Service 553 2015 GORBS	1,343,638 2,051,966	-	-	-	1,343,638
554 2012 Lease Revenue Bonds BJPFA	502,238	-	-	-	2,051,966 502,238
		-	-	-	
555 2015 GORBS - 2002 G.O. Refunding Bonds 556 2015 GORBS (2007, Series A)	379,561 142,865	-	-	-	379,561 142,865
557 2015 GORBS (2007, Series A)	481,286	-	-	-	481,286
558 2010 COP (Animal Shelter)	406,991	_	-	-	406,991
559 Measure M GO Street & Water Imps	740,738	_	-	-	740,738
560 Infrastucture & Facilities Measure T1	1,731,181		_	_	1,731,181
561 Measure O - Housing Bonds	2,023,940	_	_	_	2,023,940
601 Zero Waste	51,371,398	_	2,129,991	2,129,991	53,501,389
606 Mar -Coastal Conservancy	7,868	_	2,120,001	2,120,001	7,868
607 Mar - Dept of Boating & Waterway	93,460	_	62,000	62,000	155,460
608 Marina Operation	12,151,035	_	440,579	440,579	12,591,614
611 Sewer	44,890,262	2,269,671	214,643	2,484,314	47,374,576
612 Private Sewer Lateral FD	193,658	-	· -	· · ·	193,658
616 Clean Storm Water	5,895,328	-	-	-	5,895,328
621 Permit Service Center	22,961,785	-	-	-	22,961,785
622 Unified Program (CUPA)	828,769	-	50,000	50,000	878,769
627 Off Street Parking	7,304,672	-	-	-	7,304,672
631 Parking Meter	10,645,212	-	-	-	10,645,212
636 Building Purchases and Management	3,481,724	-	-	-	3,481,724
671 Equipment Replacement	16,510,385	-	345,188	345,188	16,855,573
672 Equipment Maintenance	9,990,781	-	-	-	9,990,781
673 Building Maintenance Fund	4,686,074	-	-	-	4,686,074
674 Central Services	388,107	-	-	-	388,107
676 Workers Compensation	6,706,769	-	-	-	6,706,769
678 Public Liability	4,212,789	-	-	-	4,212,789
680 Information Technology	16,937,191	-	-	-	16,937,191

#### SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS BY FUND

		FY 2022
ERMA		Revised #1
Fund #	Fund	
762	Successor Agency - Savo DSF	57,120
776	Thousand Oaks Underground	98,448
777	Measure H - School Tax	500,002
778	Measure Q - CFD#1 Dis. Fire Protect Bond	2,078,385
779	Spl Tax Bds. CFD#1 ML-ROOS	2,823,820
781	Berkeley Tourism BID	208,771
782	Elmwood Business Improvement District	62,389
783	Solano Ave BID	32,809
784	Telegraph Avenue Bus. Imp. District	761,808
785	North Shattuck BID	321,335
786	Downtown Berkeley Prop & Improv. District	1,509,001
801	Rent Board	6,862,718
	GROSS EXPENDITURE:	852,116,502
	Dual Appropriations	(75,174,972)
	Revolving & Internal Service Funds	(60,393,936)
	NET EXPENDITURE:	716,547,594

	2nd AAO		
	Other	Total	FY 2022
Reappropriations	Adjustments	Amend.	Revised #2
-	-	-	57,120
-	-	-	98,448
-	-	-	500,002
-	-	-	2,078,385
-	-	-	2,823,820
-	456,165	456,165	664,936
-	-	-	62,389
-	-	-	32,809
-	-	-	761,808
-	-	-	321,335
-	-	-	1,509,001
-	-	-	6,862,718
4,767,283	48,355,338	53,122,621	905,239,122
-	(9,430,634)	(9,430,634)	(84,605,606)
-	(345,188)	(345,188)	(60,739,124)
4,767,283	38,579,516	43,346,798	759,894,392

#### ORDINANCE NO. 7,812-N.S.

## PUBLIC ART FUNDING FOR MUNICIPAL CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS; ADDING BERKELEY MUNICIPAL CODE CHAPTER 6.13

BE IT ORDAINED by the Council of the City of Berkeley as follows:

<u>Section 1</u>. That Berkeley Municipal Code Chapter 6.13 is added as follows:

# 6.13 APPROPRIATION FOR PUBLIC ART FOR MUNICIPAL CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

## 6.13.010 Purpose.

The City of Berkeley believes that the cultivation and development of a livable city is enhanced by the presence of public art and creative expressions available for the enjoyment of all members of the community. Public art enhances community vitality, fosters a sense of belonging, and provides opportunities to meaningfully involve community members in the design of their environment. Furthermore, public art provides professional opportunities for artists, which contributes to the economic sustainability of the arts community. The City of Berkeley is committed to strengthening its municipal public art program by enhancing the funds available for public art and ensuring flexibility to provide equitable public art experiences in the City of Berkeley that are timely, meaningful, and relevant. Therefore, it is the purpose of this Chapter and the policy of this City to provide for the allocation of one and three quarters percent (1.75%) of the estimated cost of construction associated with municipal capital improvement projects to be paid into the Public Art Fund, which shall be used for art and cultural enrichment of public buildings, parks, streets, and other public spaces in the City of Berkeley.

#### 6.13.020 Public Art Fund Allocation.

- (a) It shall be City policy to set aside one and three quarters percent (1.75%) of its estimated capital improvement project (CIP) budgets, as defined in this section, for the purpose of providing public art. Except as provided in this section, all CIP projects shall be subject to this policy, including but not limited to buildings, shelters, parking garages and lots, restrooms, small structures, parks, medians, landscaping, plazas, gateways, bridges, walls, tunnels, street and road construction. CIP projects include new construction, as well as renovations and alterations. Salaries and benefits of public employees supporting CIP projects shall not be included in the CIP budget subject to this ordinance. This policy shall apply to all capital improvement projects included in the annual capital improvement program (CIP) budget, as well as capital improvement projects funded through any amendment to the annual appropriation ordinance.
- (b) The following CIP projects are excluded from this policy:
  - (i) ADA compliance projects (not including projects where ADA compliance is a portion of a larger project).

- (ii) Emergency repair projects.
- (iii) Cyclical replacement and repair of trails, outdoor furnishings, or fencing (not including projects where these are a portion of a larger project).
- (iv) Studies and environmental review.
- (v) Roof replacement (not including projects where roof replacement is a portion of a larger project).
- (vi) Mechanical, security, A/V equipment, and HVAC, upgrades and repairs (not including projects where these are a portion of a larger project).
- (vii) Utilities projects, except where the project includes construction or reconstruction of a building.
- (viii) Vehicle repair and replacement.
- (ix) IT purchases and installations.
- (x) Seismic upgrades and waterproofing (not including projects where these are a portion of a larger project).
- (xi) Projects where the majority (more than 50%) of the cost is allocated to elements located underground.
- (xii) Projects where prohibited by federal or state law, including projects or portions of projects funded by grants from non-city sources that prohibit expenditure of funds for art.

## 6.13.030 Reasonable efforts to include funds for public art.

- (a) City staff shall use reasonable efforts to obtain appropriate approvals from any funding source for any capital improvement project, to allow use of one and three quarters percent (1.75%) of such funds for the acquisition of public art as provided in this title. Such efforts shall include, without limitation, identifying public art in grant applications for capital improvement projects, efforts to include expenditures for public art in developer funded infrastructure projects, and efforts to allocate for public art in developer-constructed infrastructure and public facilities.
- (b) If the city enters into an agreement with another public entity, whereby city funds are transferred to such other public entity for the capital improvement project that would otherwise be deemed subject to the public art requirements under this title, city staff shall use reasonable efforts to include in such agreement, whenever it is lawful to do so, a requirement that the recipient entity or its successor in interest shall take appropriate measures to insure that not less than one and three quarters percent (1.75%) of the city funds so transferred are expended for acquisition of public art.

Ordinance No. 7,812-N.S. Page 2 of 5 30

- (c) Before proposing a bond issue or making a request for an appropriation for the construction of any of the projects set forth in this Chapter, the officer, board or commission concerned shall add thereto for the Public Art allocation associated with the proposed CIP project, one and three quarters percent (1.75%) of the gross estimated construction cost. Where funding eligibility is limited by law or funding agency rules, the Public Art allocation shall be based upon one and three quarters percent (1.75%) of eligible construction costs. For any public bond raising funds for capital percentage, the designated Public Art allocation percentage will be stated in the bond language presented to voters.
- (d) Nothing in this section is intended to prohibit the city council from adopting an ordinance or resolution establishing a public art contribution for any project otherwise excluded from this policy or setting the public art contribution for any project at greater than one and three quarters percent (1.75%) of the CIP budget.
- (e) Aggregation of Funds. Funds shall be deposited into the Public Art Fund. Per BMC Chapter 6.14, the Civic Art Commission shall determine public or publicly-accessible sites for art funded by the one and three quarters percent (1.75%) for art policy. Funds may be expended on public art at any appropriate site within the city. Funds from two or more CIP projects may be pooled to fund a single work of art. Funds may be used for permanent or temporary public art.
- (f) The Civic Arts Commission shall recommend and the Council, by resolution, shall adopt guidelines for the administration and implementation of this chapter.

## 6.13.040 Definitions. For purposes of this Section:

- "Alteration" of a building, aboveground structure, or transportation improvement project shall include substantial changes to elements such as walls, partitions, or ceilings on 2/3 or more of the total floor space, excluding basements. "Substantial changes" shall include additions to, renovation of, removal of, and modification of such elements.
- "Construction cost" shall mean the total estimated construction contract award amount, including the costs of all built-in fixtures, unless otherwise agreed to by the Civic Arts Commission. "Construction cost" shall not include movable or personal property or construction cost contingency.
- "Public Art" shall mean the acquisition and installation of original works of art (including limited editions), or temporary installation, display, or presentation of the same, on City property for aesthetic and cultural enhancement of public buildings and public spaces and engagement of the public with the creative work of artists, as approved by the Civic Arts Commission.

- "Public Art Collection" shall mean the various artworks owned by the City under the jurisdiction of the Civic Arts Commission that are accessioned by action of the Commission into the Public Art Collection.
- "Transportation improvement project" refers to Public Works projects which include both aboveground and below-ground transportation-related projects; boarding ramps; transit platforms; terminals and transportation systems with their attendant passenger amenities, such as shelters, seating, lighting, landscaping, and signage; transportation-related structures such as maintenance and operating facilities; power substations; and street/highway-related transit improvements such as bridges and overpasses.

#### 6.13.050 Administrative Fees.

The Civic Arts Commission shall supervise and control the expenditure of all funds appropriated for public art and shall allocate up to twenty percent (20%) of said funds for all necessary and reasonable administrative costs incurred in connection therewith unless such administrative fee is limited or prohibited by the funding source.

#### 6.13.060 Maintenance and Conservation Funds.

The Civic Arts Commission may set aside and expend up to ten percent (10%) of the total public art allocation for each project for maintenance and conservation of artworks in the Public Art Collection. When permitted by the funding source, funds set aside pursuant to this Section shall be invested in an interest-bearing account when the total of such funds set aside exceeds \$10.000.

#### 6.13.070 Miscellaneous Provisions.

- (a) Construction and installation of public art shall comply with the requirements of all applicable building codes, laws, ordinances, rules and regulations.
- (b) Nothing in this Section shall be construed to limit or abridge the jurisdiction of the officer, board or commission of the participating City department to supervise and control the expenditure of project funds other than the one and three quarters percent (1.75%) allocation for public art.
- (c) This ordinance shall not be applied retroactively to projects for which a public art allocation previously would not have been required, nor to those projects for which project funding has been approved by prior voter action but not yet appropriated or expended. Nor shall this ordinance be construed to allow for an increase in the total public art allocation for a project that is already underway or for which the public art allocation has already been established.
- (d) Ownership. All art acquired pursuant to this chapter shall be acquired in the name of the City of Berkeley as part of the Public Art Collection and title shall vest in the City of Berkeley.

Ordinance No. 7,812-N.S.

## 6.13.080 Superseding Effect.

The ordinance codified in this chapter shall supersede and supplant Resolution No. 60,048-N.S. adopted by City Council on June 1, 1999.

<u>Section 2.</u> The provisions of this Ordinance apply to all municipal capital appropriations approved for Fiscal Year 2023 and beyond.

<u>Section 3.</u> Copies of this Ordinance shall be posted for two days prior to adoption in the display case located near the walkway in front of the Maudelle Shirek Building, 2134 Martin Luther King Jr. Way. Within 15 days of adoption, copies of this Ordinance shall be filed at each branch of the Berkeley Public Library and the title shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation.

At a regular meeting of the Council of the City of Berkeley held on May 10, 2022, this Ordinance was passed to print and ordered published by posting by the following vote:

Ayes: Bartlett, Droste, Hahn, Harrison, Kesarwani, Robinson, Taplin, Wengraf,

and Arreguin.

Noes: None.

Absent: None.



03

CONSENT CALENDAR May 24, 2022

To: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council

From: Dee Williams-Ridley, City Manager

Submitted by: Henry Oyekanmi, Director, Finance

Subject: Formal Bid Solicitations and Request for Proposals Scheduled for Possible

Issuance After Council Approval on May 24, 2022

#### RECOMMENDATION

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

Total estimated cost of items included in this report is \$300,000.

PROJECT	Fund	<u>Source</u>	Amount
Emergency As Needed Restoration Companies	673	Building Maintenance	
	616 611	Clean Storm Water	\$300,000
		Sanitary Sewer Operation	
Total:			\$300,000

## **CURRENT SITUATION AND ITS EFFECTS**

On May, 6, 2008, Council adopted Ordinance No. 7,035-N.S. effective June 6, 2008, which increased the City Manager's purchasing authority for services to \$50,000. As a result, this required report submitted by the City Manager to Council is now for those purchases in excess of \$100,000 for goods; and \$200,000 for playgrounds and construction; and \$50,000 for services. If Council does not object to these items being sent out for bid or proposal within one week of them appearing on the agenda, and

Formal Bid Solicitations and Request for Proposals Scheduled for Possible Issuance After Council Approval on May 24, 2022 CONSENT CALENDAR May 24, 2022

upon final notice to proceed from the requesting department, the IFB (Invitation for Bid) or RFP (Request for Proposal) may be released to the public and notices sent to the potential bidder/respondent list.

## **BACKGROUND**

On May 6, 2008, Council adopted Ordinance No. 7,035-N.S., amending the City Manager's purchasing authority for services.

#### **ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY AND CLIMATE IMPACTS**

The Finance Department reviews all formal bid and proposal solicitations to ensure that they include provisions for compliance with the City's environmental policies. For each contract that is subject to City Council authorization, staff will address environmental sustainability considerations in the associated staff report to City Council.

## RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION

Need for the services.

## ALTERNATIVE ACTIONS CONSIDERED

None.

#### **CONTACT PERSON**

Darryl Sweet, General Services Manager, Finance, 510-981-7329

#### Attachments:

- 1: Formal Bid Solicitations and Request for Proposals Scheduled For Possible Issuance After Council Approval on May 24, 2022
  - a. Emergency As Needed Restoration CompaniesB

Note: Original of this attachment with live signature of authorizing personnel is on file in General Services.

DATE SUBMITTED: May 24, 2022

**NEXT 30 DAYS** 

SPECIFICATI ON NO.	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS / SERVICES BEING PURCHASED	APPROX. RELEASE DATE	APPROX. BID OPENING DATE	INTENDED USE	ESTIMATED COST	BUDGET CODE TO BE CHARGED	DEPT. / DIVISION	CONTACT NAME & PHONE
22-11522	Emergency As Needed Restoration Companies.	5/25/2022	6/15/2022	Clean up response to fires, sewage spills, flooding, water damage, other emergency facilities response.	\$150,000 x 2 \$300,000 3 Year Contracts	673-54-624-692-0000-000- 474-624110- 616-54-625-713-0000-000- 472-612990- 611-54-625-712-0000-000- 472-612990-	Public Works / Facilities	Joy Brown 981-6629
Dept TOTAL					\$300,000.00			
TOTAL					\$300,000.00			

## Page 4 of 4

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04

CONSENT CALENDAR May 24, 2022

To: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council

From: Dee Williams-Ridley, City Manager

Submitted by: Scott Ferris, Director, Parks Recreation & Waterfront Department

Subject: Donation from Berkeley Echo Lake Camp Association for Echo Lake

Camp Youth Scholarships

#### RECOMMENDATION

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

## FISCAL IMPACTS OF RECOMMENDATION

This cash donation in the amount of \$10,000 from BELCA will be deposited into the Camps Fund donation revenue budget code 125-52-543-582-0000-000-000-481110. The donation will be appropriated in the Second Amendment to the FY 2022 Annual Appropriations Ordinance.

#### **CURRENT SITUATION AND ITS EFFECTS**

The Berkeley Echo Lake Camp Association wishes to provide a donation of \$10,000 for Echo Lake Camp youth scholarships. The City's Open Governance Ordinance (OGO) requires City Council approval of any gift to the City in excess of \$1,000 (BMC Section 2.06.150, Ord. 7,166- N.S.)

#### BACKGROUND

Since 1922, Tuolumne and Echo Lake Camps have provided unique ways for Berkeley youth and families to experience family camp in the beautiful Sierra Mountain setting. The Berkeley Echo Lake Camp Association (BELCA) is dedicated to preserving and enhancing the Berkeley Echo Lake Camp experience for all campers of the Berkeley community. Their efforts focus on financial support, general advocacy, and enhancements to the programs and physical site of Berkeley Echo Lake Camp. Their goal is to contribute to Berkeley's environmental and social awareness through the continued success of the camp, and the preservation of the camp's history and natural beauty.

## **ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY AND CLIMATE IMPACTS**

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

Donation - Friends of Berkeley Tuolumne Camp - Scholarships to Echo Lake Camp

CONSENT CALENDAR May 24, 2022

## RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION

This donation will cover the cost of twelve youth attending Echo Lake Camp Teen Weekend in 2022.

## ALTERNATIVE ACTIONS CONSIDERED

None

## **CONTACT PERSON**

Denise Brown, Recreation and Youth Services Manager, 510-981-6717

## Attachments:

1: Resolution

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

# ACCEPTING A DONATION OF \$10,000 TO THE CITY OF BERKELEY FROM THE BERKELEY ECHO LAKE CAMP ASSOCIATION

WHEREAS, the Berkeley Echo Lake Camp Association (BELCA) is dedicated to preserving and enhancing the Berkeley Camps experience for all campers of the Berkeley community; and

WHEREAS, the Berkeley Echo Lake Camp Association has offered to donate \$10,000 to support the Berkeley Echo Lake Youth Camp Scholarship program; and

WHEREAS, the City's Open Governance Ordinance (OGO) requires City Council approval of any gift to the City in excess of \$1,000 (BMC Section 2.06.150, Ord. 7,166-N.S.).

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Council of the City of Berkeley to accept a cash donation of \$10,000 from the Berkeley Echo Lake Camp Association for Echo Lake Camp youth scholarships.



05

CONSENT CALENDAR
May 24, 2022

To: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council

From: Dee Williams-Ridley, City Manager

Submitted by: Jennifer Louis, Interim Chief of Police

Subject: Contract: Care Systems Inc. for an Electronic Scheduling Solution

#### RECOMMENDATION

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

## FISCAL IMPACTS OF RECOMMENDATION

The fiscal impact to the General Fund consists of a one-time implementation cost of \$84,620, implementation travel costs of \$4,750 and an average annual maintenance cost of \$20,474 over a five-year period. The overall fiscal impact to the General Fund will be \$191,740 in order to support this contract and will be allocated in the Police Department budget expenditure code 011-71-705-820-0000-000-421-666110. The total contract amount will not exceed \$191,740 for the five-year contract duration.

## **CURRENT SITUATION AND ITS EFFECTS**

The Police Department is seeking to implement a new electronic scheduling system for the purposes of managing day-to-day scheduling needs as well as overtime, shift trading, shift bidding, vacation bidding, and court scheduling. BPD currently lacks a process to regularly assess the efficacy of minimum staffing levels, and has no suitable system in place in order to adhere to overtime controls.

A new E-Staffing system will provide the following benefits:

- Improve efficiency of the scheduling process
- Ensure equitable distribution of work shifts
- Rapidly address falling below minimum staffing levels
- Fill open shifts under short notice by sending out notifications
- Tools to manage overtime and mitigate risks of officer fatigue and burnout

Supervisors will be able to enter personnel information and day-off assignments for each shift to establish the required staffing levels. Payroll information will then be imported into the City's payroll system (Tyler ExecuTime) at regular intervals.

This automated process greatly increases accuracy, efficiency and improves they payroll data entry process.

Employees will be able to view their schedule for approved absences, overtime, and trades. Employees will be able to request time off and route that request to their supervisor for review/approval. The results of actions taken (approval or not) will update the schedule, if applicable, and notify the employee.

When overtime is available, qualified employees will be notified (via email, text message, or phone) and able to bid for it. Shift trading, shift bidding, and vacation bidding will be supported and conform to our existing rules and policies. A complete audit trail of all scheduling activities, related notes and comments will be maintained.

## **BACKGROUND**

The goal is to replace the current paper system for police scheduling with a new electronic scheduling system. All aspects of scheduling will be handled including creating regular shifts, posting available overtime shifts, processing overtime requests, shift trading, shift bidding, vacation bidding, and court scheduling. Currently the police department utilizes printed hardcopies of various Microsoft Word and Excel documents. The current process is laborious, subject to errors, and is an inefficient use of resources.

On March 22, 2022, the Berkeley City Auditor released a report entitled "Berkeley Police: Improvements Needed to Manage Overtime and Security Work for Outside Entities." The report outlined several areas in which BPD would benefit from improvement, including the following:

- Managing costs associated with compensatory time and the impact of vacancies on overtime
- Collecting and monitoring data on how often compensatory time leads to additional backfill overtime and develop a plan to monitor it
- Filling vacancies deemed necessary and/or reallocate staff pending the reimagining process and a determination of appropriate staffing levels
- Increasing transparency on work for outside entities. BPD should regularly evaluate their billing and explore ways to track revenues and expenses
- Reconciling invoices with the amounts received for work with outside entities at regular intervals, including procedures to check invoices for errors prior to billing

Recommendation 3.2 of the report specifically recommends for BPD to implement an E-Staffing system:

3.2 Work to implement a staffing software solution that integrates overtime management and scheduling software. Develop management reports that provide timely, accurate, and complete information on overtime usage. Develop a process for filling overtime shifts on a voluntary and mandatory basis, including supervisor approval.

Contract: Care Systems, Inc. for an Electronic Scheduling Solution

Build in warnings for when an individual is approaching overtime limits and an approval process for allowing individuals to exceed limits when deemed necessary according to the policy.

## ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY AND CLIMATE IMPACTS

An Electronic Scheduling Solution allows the opportunity for the Police Department to reduce or eliminate the need for printer paper and replacement printer cartridges as this system utilizes electronic records.

## RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION

The Police Department sought qualified candidates through a competitive RFP selection process. We received ten proposals. The Police Department formed a selection committee representing different member ranks, department divisions and bargaining units. The committee ranked and evaluated all submitted proposals. They observed demonstrations from the top proposals and collected feedback from police department employees.

The selection committee gave Care Systems Inc. the highest recommendation based on the criteria established within the RFP. The vendor's proposed solutions in response to the RFP not only met, but exceeded the Police Department's requirements for an Electronic Scheduling Solution.

The Care Systems Inc. solution will meet and address the following recommendations from the Berkeley City Auditor's report: Recommendations 1.1, 1.2, 3.2, 4.4 and 4.5. At the time of the report, the vendor's proposed implementation timeline for the E-Staffing system was 18 months. Upon start of this project, Care Systems Inc. is proposing a more optimal implementation timeline of six to eight months.

The analytic reports provided by the solution will facilitate reporting of outside billing costs, tracking overtime and compensatory time, and will provide other management reports in order to promote and facilitate transparency. The creation of analytical reports will lessen the possibility of human error and provide information to staff in timely manner.

## ALTERNATIVE ACTIONS CONSIDERED

No alternative actions were considered as the current workflow is a manual process and an electronic solution would be most efficient alternative.

## **CONTACT PERSON**

Jennifer Louis, Interim Chief of Police, Police Department, (510) 981-5700

#### Attachments:

1: Resolution

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

#### CONTRACT: CARE SYSTEMS INC. FOR AN ELECTRONIC SCHEDULING SOLUTION

WHEREAS, a report by Berkeley City Auditor entitled "Berkeley Police: Improvements Needed to Manage Overtime and Security Work for Outside Entities," released on March 22, 2022, recommended improvements to BPD's method for identifying and maintaining minimum staffing levels, collecting and monitoring data on overtime, increasing transparency with work for outside entities; and

WHEREAS, Recommendation 3.2 of the report recommends the need to implement a staffing software solution that integrates overtime management, provides reports in a timely, accurate, and complete manner regarding overtime usage; and

WHEREAS, the staffing system should be able to develop a process for filling overtime shifts on a voluntary and mandatory basis, including supervisor approval; build in warnings for when an individual is approaching overtime limits; an approval process for allowing individuals to exceed limits when deemed necessary according to the policy; and

WHEREAS, the City of Berkeley issued a Request for Proposal (RFP) #22-11468-C for an Electronic Scheduling Solution in September, 2021; and

WHEREAS, ten prospective vendors submitted proposals meeting the minimum qualifications in response to the RFP to provide an Electronic Scheduling Solution; and

WHEREAS, key stakeholders within all divisions of the Police Department comprised a selection committee, which evaluated the proposals and interviewed the vendors; and

WHEREAS, Care Systems Inc. was ranked highest by the selection committee as being the most responsive to the specifications listed in the RFP; and

WHEREAS, funding for this contract includes implementation costs of \$84,620, travel expenses of \$4,750 and an average annual maintenance cost of \$20,474 over a five-year period; \$191,740 is required from the General Fund to be deposited in the Police Department's Budget, under budget code 011-71-705-820-0000-000-421-666110.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Council of the City of Berkeley that the City Manager is authorized to execute a contract and any amendments with Care Systems Inc. to provide an Electronic Scheduling Solution for up to five years and a total amount not to exceed \$191,740.



06

ACTION CALENDAR May 24, 2022

To: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council

From: Parks and Waterfront Commission

Submittedby: Gordon Wozniak, Chairperson

Subject: Proposal to allocate revenues generated by the Transient Occupancy Tax in

the Waterfront Area to the Marina Fund to avoid insolvency, rebuild its fund

balance and to stabilize its finances

## RECOMMENDATION

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

## POLICY COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

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

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

#### FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

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

## **CURRENT SITUATION AND ITS EFFECTS**

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

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

CONSENT CALENDAR May 24, 2022

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

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

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

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

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

#### Marina Fund

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

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

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

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

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

CONSENT CALENDAR May 24, 2022

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

## Marina Fund Financial Sustainability

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

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

## Waterfront Capital Fund

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

## Commission

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

#### **ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY**

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

#### RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION

See body of report

#### ALTERNATIVE ACTIONS CONSIDERED

None

## **CITY MANAGER**

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

#### Page 4 of 5

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

CONSENT CALENDAR May 24, 2022

## **CONTACT PERSON**

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

Attachments 1: Resolution

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



CONSENT CALENDAR MAY 24, 2022

TO: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council

FROM: Councilmember Rashi Kesarwani (Author) and Councilmembers

Lori Droste, Terry Taplin and Susan Wengraf (Co-Sponsors)

SUBJECT: Budget Referral: Street Maintenance Funding to Prevent

Further Deterioration of Pavement Condition to Save Tax Dollars

and Our Streets

### RECOMMENDATION

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

We recommend that the City slightly exceed the \$8 million General Fund need by contributing \$3 million in ongoing funds in FY 2022-23, an additional \$3 million of ongoing funds in FY 2023-24, and a final addition of \$3 million in ongoing funds in FY 2024-25. This total of \$9 million, in addition to the existing allocation of \$7.3 million for annual street maintenance<sup>2</sup>, will provide the City with about \$1.2 million more than the minimum total of \$15.1 million to account for inflation.

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

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

https://www.cityofberkeley.info/Clerk/City\_Council/2021/03\_Mar/City\_Council\_\_03-16-2021\_-Special\_(WS)\_Meeting\_Agenda.aspx\_and Pavement Engineering Inc., City of Berkeley 2020/21 Pavement Management System Update, p.6, Jan. 2021

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

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

## POLICY COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

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

## **CURRENT SITUATION AND ITS EFFECTS**

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

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Berkeley City Auditor, *Rocky Road: Berkeley Streets at Risk and Significantly Underfunded*, p. 2, Nov. 19, 2020

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

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

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

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

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

to as much as \$11.3 million in FY 2015-16, as shown in Exhibit 2.6 The City has added one-time bond funding to enhance the annual street paving budget through Measures M and T1 in recent fiscal years. However, the General Fund contribution to street maintenance has remained flat at \$1.9 million, shown as Capital Improvement Fund in Exhibit 2.

Exhibit 2: General Fund Contribution to Street Maintenance Has Remained Flat at \$1.9 Million Since FY 2013-14 (Dollars in Millions)

Funding Source	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	Total
Non-Recurring Funding	\$2.5	\$6.0	\$6.1	\$6.0	\$4.4		\$2.8	\$27.8
Measure M	\$2.5	\$6.0	\$6.0	\$6.0	\$4.4			\$24.9
Measure T1							\$2.6	\$2.6
Measure T1 - AAO #1							\$0.3	\$0.3
Successor Agency - WBIP			\$0.1					\$0.1
Recurring Funding	\$3.5	\$4.0	\$5.2	\$5.2	\$4.3	\$4.9	\$7.0	\$34.1
State Transportation Tax Fund	\$0.8	\$0.8	\$0.8	\$0.8	\$0.5	\$0.5	\$0.5	\$4.7
State Transportation Tax Fund - SB1							\$1.5	\$1.5
Measure B	\$0.7	\$0.7	\$0.7	\$0.7	\$0.7	\$0.7	\$0.7	\$5.0
Measure BB			\$1.6	\$1.6	\$1.1	\$1.6	\$2.2	\$8.1
Measure F	\$0.1	\$0.6	\$0.2	\$0.2		\$0.2	\$0.2	\$1.3
Capital Improvement Fund <sup>1</sup>	\$1.9	\$1.9	\$1.9	\$1.9	\$1.9	\$1.9	\$1.9	\$13.5
Total	\$6.0	\$10.0	\$11.3	\$11.2	\$8.7	\$4.9	\$9.8	\$61.9

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Capital Improvement Fund is from the City's General Fund.

Source: Berkeley City Auditor

Significantly, the total annual street paving budget has never approached the full \$15.1 million needed to maintain the existing PCI of 56 and prevent further deterioration.<sup>7</sup> At the funding level proposed for FY 2022-23 through FY 2026-27 of \$7.3 million annually<sup>8</sup>, the City's pavement condition will continue to fall:

- The City's PCI will deteriorate to 51 by the year 2025, as shown in Exhibit 3 for the Current Budget Scenario<sup>9</sup>; and
- The City's PCI will deteriorate to 30 by the year 2050.<sup>10</sup>

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

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

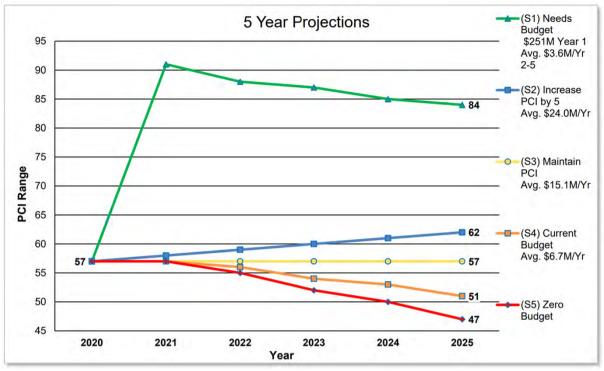
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Garland, Liam, <u>Street Maintenance and Rehabilitation Policy and Five-Year Paving Plan</u> p. 1, City Council Meeting Jan. 20, 2022, Item Aa

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Pavement Engineering Inc., <u>City of Berkeley 2020/21 Pavement Management System Update</u>, p. 6, Jan. 2021

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

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



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

City Council Approved Paving Plan for Next Three Fiscal Years (FY 2022-23 through FY 2024-25) Prioritizes Residential and Collector Streets at Expense of Arterials Due to Insufficient Maintenance Funds. Because of the inadequate street paving budget, the City makes difficult choices about which streets to pave and which to allow to deteriorate further. Over the next three fiscal years, residential streets (roads that run through neighborhoods and carry few buses or trucks<sup>11</sup>, other than refuse vehicles) and collector streets (which serve to "collect" traffic from residential streets and deposit them onto arterials) will receive 97 percent of paving resources, as shown in Exhibit 4. Arterial streets, which carry the most car, truck, and bus traffic, and typically provide an outlet on to state highways and freeways, will receive 3 percent of paving resources over the next three fiscal years. This action was taken because residential streets have historically been underfunded to the point that they now have a lower average PCI (55) than arterial streets (PCI of 63) and collector streets (PCI of 61).<sup>12</sup>

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

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

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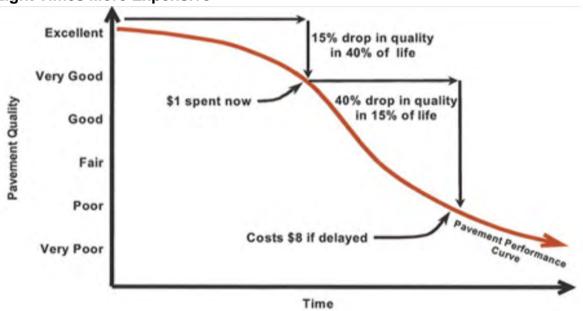
Exhibit 4: Arterial Streets Will Only Receive 3 Percent of Paving Funds Over Next Three Fiscal Years (FY 2022-23 through FY 2024-25)

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

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

**Deferring Street Maintenance Makes Street Paving and Repair Eight Times More Expensive Later.** The City's inability to adequately maintain a street early in its life-cycle leads to escalating costs that are eight times higher later in a street's life-cycle, as shown in Exhibit 5.<sup>13</sup> In the case of arterial streets that will not be maintained over the next three fiscal years, a predictable outcome is that they will deteriorate precipitously due to lack of investment and costs to repair them will rise exponentially, absent additional resources for street maintenance.

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



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

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

Inadequate Street Paving Budget Has Led to an Estimated \$268 Million in Deferred Maintenance and Growing. Because the City's street paving budget has historically been underfunded for the last 15 years, a significant backlog of deferred street maintenance has accumulated that is now estimated at about \$268 million. 14 This amount is as large as the City's entire revised General Fund budget for FY 2021-22 of \$269 million. 15 Deferred street maintenance has grown exponentially over the last decade. In a 2011 audit Failing Streets: Time to Change Direction to Achieve Sustainability, the City Auditor found that Berkeley needed an estimated total of \$54 million to address the backlog of street maintenance and improve the average PCI from 58 to 75. 16 Over the past 11 years, that amount has grown five times to a \$268 million unfunded liability in 2022 and will continue to grow precipitously in the future:

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

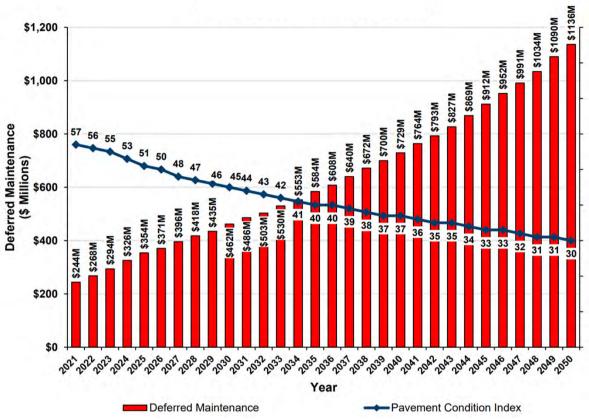
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> Pavement Engineering Inc., <u>City of Berkeley 2020/21 Pavement Management System Update</u>, p. 10, Jan. 2021. We note that the estimate of \$268 million in deferred street maintenance only accounts for paving, not other "Complete Streets" infrastructure. Public Works staff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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup> City Manager, *Amendment: FY 2022 Annual Appropriations Ordinance*, City Council Meeting Dec. 14, 2021, Item 45, Revised Material (Supp 3),

https://www.cityofberkeley.info/Clerk/City\_Council/2021/12\_Dec/City\_Council\_\_12-14-2021\_-\_Regular\_Meeting\_Agenda.aspx

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup> Hogan, Anne-Marie, *Failing Streets: Time to Change Direction to Achieve Sustainability*, Nov. 15, 2011

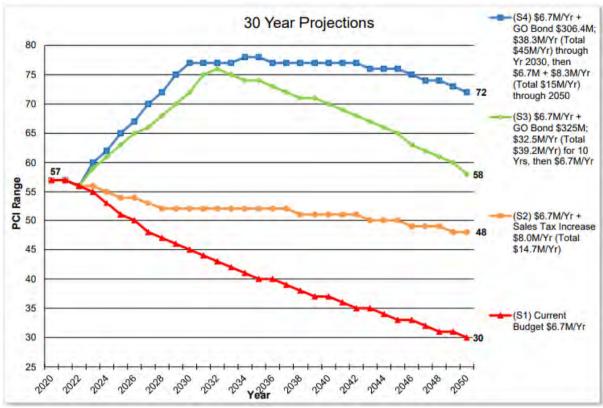
Exhibit 6: With Current Street Paving Budget, Deferred Maintenance Grows to More than \$1 Billion by 2050



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

Regardless of Any Future Possible Infrastructure Revenue Measure, City Must Demonstrate Fiscal Commitment to Adequate Street Maintenance. The City is considering a revenue ballot measure for the November 2022 election to fund infrastructure liabilities. While the amount has yet to be determined, if successful, the measure would effectively increase residents' taxes as a way to reduce the backlog of deferred street maintenance and increase the average PCI. However, without an adequate annual street maintenance budget of at least \$15.1 million, even a large revenue measure would only have a temporary effect on the City's average pavement condition. In Exhibit 7, a 30-year projection for various funding scenarios shows that the scenario of a \$325 million general obligation bond with no increase to the City's annual street maintenance budget would lead to a PCI of 58 by the year 2050—the green line; this would essentially return the City to its current street pavement condition.

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



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

#### **BACKGROUND**

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

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

## FISCAL IMPACT

City Needs a Minimum Total of \$15.1 Million Annually to Avoid Further Pavement Deterioration. Regardless of the outcome of a possible infrastructure revenue measure on the November 2022 ballot, it is recommended that the City begin to address the shortfall of street maintenance funds to avoid further deterioration of the pavement condition. At a minimum, we recommend that the City slightly exceed the \$8 million additional need by contributing \$3 million of ongoing funds in FY 2022-23, an additional \$3 million of ongoing funds in FY 2023-24, and a final addition of \$3 million in ongoing funds in FY 2024-25, as displayed in Exhibit 8 below. This total of \$9 million, in addition to the existing allocation of \$7.3 million for annual street maintenance<sup>18</sup>, will provide the City with about \$1.2 million more than the minimum total of \$15.1 million to account for inflation.<sup>19</sup>

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

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Includes more than \$15.1 million to account for inflation.

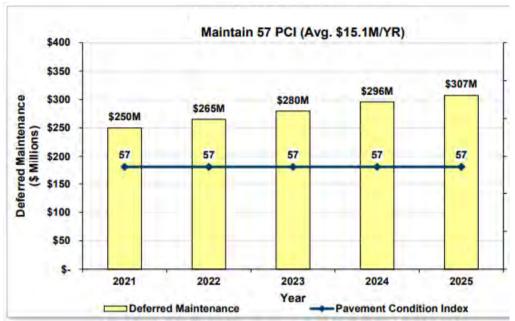
**\$15.1 Million Annually Maintains Current Pavement Condition, But Deferred Maintenance Grows By 23 Percent.** To maintain a PCI of 57, it is projected by Pavement Engineering Inc. that an average funding level of \$15.1 million annually is needed, as shown in Exhibit 9 below. At this funding level,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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

### **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS**

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

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

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

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12

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

## CONTACT

Councilmember Rashi Kesarwani, District 1

(510) 981-7110

## Attachment:

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

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

Road Name	Section ID	Beg Location	End Location	Lanes	Length	Width	Funct. Class	100
6TH ST	050	UNIVERSITY AVE	ALLSTON WAY	2	1000	48	С	93
6TH ST	055	ALLSTON WAY	DWIGHT WAY	2	1955	48	С	97
7TH ST	050	UNIVERSITY AVE	BANCROFT WAY	2	1670	36	R	31
7TH ST	055	BANCROFT WAY	DWIGHT WAY	2	1330	36	R	32
7TH ST	045	VIRGINIA ST	UNIVERSITY AVE	2	1625	36	R	36
7TH ST	030	HARRISON ST	CAMELIA ST	2	1350	34	R	37
7TH ST	070	ASHBY AVE	FOLGER AVE	2	364	34	С	38
7TH ST	040	CAMELIA ST	VIRGINIA ST	2	1995	36	R	41
7TH ST	060	DWIGHT WAY	GRAYSON ST	2	1844	41	С	74
7TH ST	065	GRAYSON ST	HEINZ AVE	2	690	41	С	80
7TH ST	067	HEINZ AVE	ASHBY AVE	2	1010	46	С	84
8TH ST	042	PAGE ST	JONES ST	2	460	35	R	16
8TH ST	045	VIRGINIA ST	UNIVERSITY AVE	2	1625	37	R	18
8TH ST	044	JONES ST	VIRGINIA ST	2	1095	35	R	19
8TH ST	055	COLUMBUS SCHOOL	DWIGHT WAY	2	1705	36	R	20
8TH ST	063	CARLETON ST	PARDEE ST	2	304	34	R	25
8TH ST	050	UNIVERSITY AVE	ALLSTON WAY	2	1010	36	R	29
8TH ST	034	GILMAN ST	CAMELIA ST	2	625	35	R	35
8TH ST	040	CAMELIA ST	PAGE ST	2	440	34	R	42
8TH ST	065	PARDEE ST	HEINZ AVE	2	962	36	R	75
8TH ST	061	DWIGHT WAY	PARKER ST	2	660	36	R	78
8TH ST	062	PARKER ST	CARLETON ST	2	545	33	R	80
8TH ST	030	NORTH CITY LIMIT	GILMAN ST	2	1185	36	R	84
9TH ST	063	PARDEE ST	HEINZ AVE	2	1000	48	R	24
9TH ST	048	HEARST AVE	UNIVERSITY AVE	2	480	48	R	65
9TH ST	046	DELAWARE ST	HEARST AVE	2	480	48	R	68
9TH ST	043	CEDAR ST	DELAWARE ST	2	1330	48	R	70
9TH ST	069	ASHBY ST	MURRAY ST	2	150	36	R	79
9TH ST	052	UNIVERSITY AVE	BANCROFT WAY	2	1635	48	R	80
9TH ST	056	CHANNING WAY	DWIGHT WAY	2	665	48	R	85
9TH ST	040	CAMELIA ST	CEDAR ST	2	1330	47	R	86
9TH ST	060	DWIGHT WAY	PARDEE ST	2	1444	43	R	86
9TH ST	066	HEINZ AVE	JOG JUST NORTH OF	2	410	36	R	87
9TH ST	054	BANCROFT WAY	ANTHONY CHANNING WAY	2	705	48	R	87
9TH ST	030	NORTH CITY LIMIT	CAMELIA ST	2	1720	46	R	89
9TH ST	068	JOG JUST NORTH OF ANTHONY	ASHBY ST	2	340	38	R	95
ACACIA AVE	070	CRAGMONT AVE	EUCLID AVE	2	500	22	R	16
ACROFT CT	040	ACTON ST	DEAD END (ACTON ST)	2	270	20	R	63
ACTON CIRCLE	050	DEAD END (ACTON CRESCENT)	ACTON CRESCENT	2	120	21	R	29
ACTON CRESCENT	040	ACTON ST	EAST DEAD END (ACTON ST)	2	470	21	R	30
ACTON ST	063	PARKER ST	WARD ST	2	895	36	R	15
ACTON ST	061	BLAKE ST	PARKER ST	2	325	36	R	17
ACTON ST	065	WARD ST	RUSSELL ST	2	1154	36	R	19
ACTON ST	055	BANCROFT WAY	DWIGHT WAY	2	1330	36	R	20
ACTON ST	035	HOPKINS ST	ROSE ST	2	640	28	R	22
ACTON ST	038	ROSE ST	CEDAR ST	2	635	34		6£8

Road Name	Section ID	Beg Location	End Location	Lanes	Length	Width	Funct. Class	PCI
ACTON ST	052	ADDISON ST	UNIVERSITY AVE	2	340	30	R	42
ACTON ST	060	DWIGHT WAY	BLAKE ST	2	320	36	R	42
ACTON ST	050	ADDISON ST	BANCROFT WAY	2	1350	26	R	43
ACTON ST	040	CEDAR ST	UNIVERSITY AVE	2	2260	34	R	44
ACTON ST	030	NORTH CITY LIMIT	HOPKINS ST	2	1085	36	R	65
ACTON ST	069	RUSSELL ST	ASHBY AVE	2	491	36	R	79
ACTON ST	070	ASHBY ST	66TH ST	2	1234	36	R	86
ADA ST	045	ORDWAY ST	SACRAMENTO ST	2	1350	30	R	25
ADA ST	055	CALIFORNIA ST	MC GEE ST	2	360	36	R	71
ADA ST	050	SACRAMENTO ST	CALIFORNIA ST	2	500	36	R	79
ADDISON ST	030	6TH ST	SAN PABLO AVE	2	1642	36	R	16
ADDISON ST	025	4TH ST	6TH ST	2	680	36	R	19
ADDISON ST	040	SAN PABLO AVE	CURTIS ST	2	730	36	R	23
ADDISON ST	062	MILVIA ST	SHATTUCK AVE	2	700	31	R	35
ADDISON ST	050	SACRAMENTO ST	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	2	2620	36	R	40
ADDISON ST	060	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	MILVIA ST	2	670	37	R	52
ADDISON ST	044	BROWNING ST	SACRAMENTO ST	2	1900	36	R	55
ADDISON ST	010	AQUATIC PARK	RRX	2	466	36	R	75
ADDISON ST	015	RRX	4TH ST	2	322	36	R	83
ADDISON ST	066	SHATTUCK AVE	OXFORD ST	2	490	37	R	90
ADDISON ST	064	SHATTUCK AVE	SHATTUCK AVE	2	180	39	R	100
ADELINE (NB)	076	ALCATRAZ AVE	MLK/ ADELINE ST	2	890	37	Α	75
ADELINE ST	070	ASHBY AVE	MLK/ ADELINE ST	4	1420	85	Α	73
ADELINE ST	078	ALCATRAZ AVE	SOUTH CITY LIMIT (KING ST)	5	1045	70	Α	75
ADELINE ST	060	DERBY ST	STUART ST	4	750	85	Α	100
ADELINE ST	064	STUART ST	ASHBY AVE	4	1480	84	Α	100
ADELINE ST (SB)	074	ADELINE ST/ MARTIN LUTHER	ALCATRAZ AVE	2	945	36	Α	69
AJAX PL	080	KING .I AJAX LANE	SUMMIT RD	2	305	20	R	13
ALAMO AVE	010	SPRUCE ST	HALKIN LANE	2	840	20	R	20
ALBINA AVE	030	NORTH CITY LIMIT	HOPKINS ST	2	730	32	R	82
ALCATRAZ AVE	080	CITY LIMIT (COLLEGE AVE)	CLAREMONT AVE	2	670	36	С	56
ALCATRAZ AVE	050	SACRAMENTO ST	ADELINE ST	2	1840	38	С	65
ALCATRAZ AVE	045	WEST CITY LIMIT (IDAHO)	SACRAMENTO ST	2	1225	38	С	90
ALCATRAZ AVE	060	ADELINE ST	CITY LIMIT (DOVER ST)	2	910	48	С	95
ALLSTON WAY	020	DEAD END	6TH ST	2	930	36	R	20
ALLSTON WAY	030	6TH ST	9TH ST	2	985	36	R	21
ALLSTON WAY	035	9TH ST	SAN PABLO AVE	2	657	36	R	24
ALLSTON WAY	040	SAN PABLO AVE	STRAWBERRY CK PARK	2	1430	36	R	33
ALLSTON WAY	063	MILVIA ST	SHATTUCK AVE	2	715	36	R	45
ALLSTON WAY	045	STRAWBERRY CK PARK	ACTON ST	2	530	36	R	69
ALLSTON WAY	047	ACTON ST	SACRAMENTO ST	2	640	36	R	69
ALLSTON WAY	050	SACRAMENTO ST	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	2	2660	36	R	90
ALLSTON WAY	065	SHATTUCK AVE	OXFORD ST	2	590	32	R	100
ALLSTON WAY	060	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	MILVIA ST	2	660	42	R	100
ALTA RD	070	SPRUCE ST	CRAGMONT AVE	2	390	22	R	20
ALVARADO RD	094	BRIDGE RD	NORTH CITY LIMIT AB WILLOW	2	1890	24	R	<b>674</b>

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

Road Name	Section ID	Beg Location	End Location	Lanes	Length	Width	Funct. Class	РС
BENVENUE AVE	060	DWIGHT WAY	RUSSELL ST	2	2660	36	R	34
BENVENUE AVE	065	RUSSELL ST	ASHBY AVE	2	530	36	R	42
BENVENUE AVE	070	ASHBY AVE	CITY LIMIT (WOOLSEY ST)	2	1165	36	R	47
BERKELEY WAY	046	WEST ST PATHWAY	SACRAMENTO ST	2	1320	30	R	23
BERKELEY WAY	050	SACRAMENTO ST	GRANT ST	2	1920	32	R	41
BERKELEY WAY	045	CHESTNUT ST	WEST ST PATHWAY	2	435	24	R	48
BERKELEY WAY	058	GRANT ST	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	2	670	36	R	48
BERKELEY WAY	060	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	MILVIA WAY	2	700	34	R	65
BERKELEY WAY	063	MILVIA WAY	SHATTUCK AVE	2	645	40	R	70
BERKELEY WAY	065	SHATTUCK AVE	OXFORD ST	2	740	47	R	76
BERRYMAN ST	063	MILVIA ST	HENRY ST	2	303	36	R	57
BERRYMAN ST	064	HENRY ST	SHATTUCK AVE	2	367	36	R	76
BERRYMAN ST	055	WEST END	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	2	495	36	R	80
BERRYMAN ST	060	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	MILVIA ST	2	640	36	R	82
BEVERLY PL	050	WEST CITY LIMIT COP W/O	HOPKINS ST	2	1830	36	R	68
BLAKE ST	063	MONTER MILVIA ST	SHATTUCK AVE	2	688	48	R	19
BLAKE ST	060	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	MILVIA ST	2	665	48	R	19
BLAKE ST	040	SAN PABLO AVE	SACRAMENTO ST	2	2442	36	R	19
BLAKE ST	070	FULTON ST	TELEGRAPH AVE	2	1910	36	R	20
BLAKE ST	055	MC GEE ST	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	2	1280	36	R	20
BLAKE ST	065	SHATTUCK AVE	FULTON ST	2	575	36	R	34
BLAKE ST	050	SACRAMENTO ST	MC GEE ST	2	1270	36	R	76
BOISE ST	075	66TH ST	HARMON ST	2	505	36	R	65
BONAR ST	051	UNIVERSITY AVE	ADDISON ST	2	314	36	R	97
BONAR ST	053	ADDISON ST	ALLSTON WAY	2	670	36	R	97
BONAR ST	055	ALLSTON WAY	DWIGHT WAY	2	1982	36	R	97
BONITA AVE	040	CEDAR ST	VIRGINIA ST	2	670	36	R	19
BONITA AVE	034	ROSE ST	VINE ST	2	660	36	R	26
BONITA AVE	036	VINE ST	CEDAR ST	2	655	36	R	78
BONITA AVE	032	BERRYMAN ST	ROSE ST	2	665	36	R	79
BONITA AVE	032	YOLO AVE	BERRYMAN ST	2	745	30	R	82
BONITA AVE	030	UNIVERSITY AVE	NORTH END	2				87
BONITA AVE	045	DELAWARE ST	SOUTH END	2	210 180	36 36	R R	92
BONITA AVE	050	BERKLEY WAY	NORTH OF HEARST	2	475	36	R	93
BONNIE LANE	010	HILLDALE AVE	MARIN AVE	2	750	21	R	61
BOWDITCH ST	050	BANCROFT WAY	DURANT AVE	2	330	36	R	20
BOWDITCH ST	052	DURANT AVE	HASTE ST	2	660	36	R	23
BOWDITCH ST	056	HASTE ST	DWIGHT WAY	2	330	36	R	40
BOYNTON AVE	015	COLORADO AVE	FLORIDA AVE	2	280	26	R	59
BOYNTON AVE (NB)	010	ARLINGTON AVE	COLORADO AVE	2	1540	16	R	42
BOYNTON AVE (SB)	011	COLORADO AVE	ARLINGTON AVE	2	1540	16	R	44
BRET HARTE RD	070	KEITH AVE	CREGMONT AVE	2	300	21	R	65
BRET HARTE RD	075	CRAGMONT AVE	KEELER RD	2	750	22	R	79
BRIDGE RD	070	ALVARADO RD	TUNNEL RD	2	450	24	R	95
BROOKSIDE AVE	080	CLAREMONT AVE	DEAD END (CLAREMONT AVE)	2	425	26	R	95
BROOKSIDE CT	070	DEAD END NR BROOKSIDE DR	BROOKSIDE DR	2	110	24	R	69₅

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

Road Name	Section ID	Beg Location	End Location	Lanes	Length	Width	Funct. Class	РС
CARLETON ST	040	SAN PABLO AVE	MATHEWS ST	2	500	36	R	82
CARLOTTA AVE	020	POSEN AVE	HOPKINS ST	2	865	36	R	71
CARLOTTA AVE	030	HOPKINS ST	ROSE ST	2	880	30	R	73
CARRISON ST	040	SAN PABLO AVE	ACTON ST	2	1528	36	R	73
CATALINA AVE	050	COLUSA AVE	THE ALAMEDA	2	980	27	R	97
CATHERINE DR	030	KEONCREST DR (N)	KEONCREST DR (S)	2	410	25	R	20
CEDAR ST	078	END W/O LA VEREDA	LA VEREDA	2	105	12	R	19
CEDAR ST	020	EAST FRONTAGE RD (STATE P/L)	4TH ST	2	925	36	Α	23
CEDAR ST	050	SACRAMENTO ST	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	2	2600	40	С	24
CEDAR ST	025	4TH ST	6TH ST	2	670	43	Α	42
CEDAR ST	070	SPRUCE ST	EUCLID AVE	2	1380	35	С	70
CEDAR ST	075	EUCLID AVE	LA LOMA AVE	2	920	34	С	74
CEDAR ST	065	OXFORD ST	SPRUCE ST	2	335	36	С	86
CEDAR ST	063	MILVIA ST	SHATTUCK AVE	2	660	36	С	90
CEDAR ST	060	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	MILVIA ST	2	665	36	С	91
CEDAR ST	045	CHESTNUT ST	ACTON ST	2	1140	37	С	93
CEDAR ST	064	SHATTUCK AVE	OXFORD ST	2	635	38	С	93
CEDAR ST	040	SAN PABLO AVE	CHESTNUT ST	2	1485	37	С	95
CEDAR ST	049	ACTON ST	SACRAMENTO ST	2	665	34	С	95
CEDAR ST	030	6TH ST	SAN PABLO AVE	2	1650	37	С	100
CEDARWOOD LANE	030	HARRISON ST	PARK WAY	2	330	36	R	0
CENTER ST	064	SHATTUCK AVE	OXFORD ST	2	620	47	R	64
CENTER ST	062	MILVIA ST	SHATTUCK AVE	2	730	47	R	10
CENTER ST	060	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	MILVIA ST	2	670	53	R	100
CHABOLYN TERRACE	080	SOUTH CITY LIMIT	SOUTH CITY LIMIT	2	420	26	R	90
CHANNING WAY	060	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	MILVIA ST	2	670	36	R	17
CHANNING WAY	057	ROOSEVELT AVE	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	2	1000	36	R	18
CHANNING WAY			PROSPECT ST					-
		PIEDMONT AVE		2	630	36	R	30
CHANNING WAY	063	MILVIA ST	SHATTUCK AVE	2	710	36	R	30
CHANNING WAY	050	SACRAMENTO ST	ROOSEVELT AVE	2	1620	36	R	34
CHANNING WAY	040	SAN PABLO AVE	SACRAMENTO ST	2	2775	36	R	50
CHANNING WAY	038	10TH ST	SAN PABLO AVE	2	330	36	R	56
CHANNING WAY	030	6TH ST	10TH ST	2	1397	36	R	69
CHANNING WAY	078	BOWDITCH ST	COLLEGE AVE	2	670	37	R	76
CHANNING WAY	080	COLLEGE AVE	PIEDMONT AVE	2	630	36	R	78
CHANNING WAY	075	DANA ST	BOWDITCH ST	2	1340	40	R	78
CHANNING WAY	020	3RD ST	6TH ST	2	935	36	R	87
CHANNING WAY	070	FULTON ST	DANA ST	2	1340	36	R	93
CHANNING WAY	066	SHATTUCK AVE	FULTON ST	2	560	36	R	93
CHAUCER ST	040	SAN PABLO AVE	CURTIS ST	2	550	30	R	21
CHERRY ST	065	STUART ST	RUSSELL ST	2	500	36	R	85
CHESTNUT ST	035	ROSE ST	CEDAR ST	2	350	34	R	20
CHESTNUT ST	044	VIRGINIA ST	UNIVERSITY AVE	2	1620	36	R	24
CHESTNUT ST	042	CEDAR ST	VIRGINIA ST	2	650	36	R	39
CHILTON WAY	060	BLAKE ST	PARKER ST	2	335	30	R	27
CLAREMONT AVE	065	RUSSELL ST	ASHBY AVE	2	425	56	С	724

Road Name	Section ID	Beg Location	End Location	Lanes	Length	Width	Funct. Class	PCI
CLAREMONT AVE	060	EAST CITY LIMIT NR GARBER RD	RUSSELL AVE	2	600	38	С	27
CLAREMONT AVE	070	ASHBY AVE	SOUTH CITY LIMIT (ALCATRAZ)	4	2985	56	С	54
CLAREMONT BLVD	060	DERBY ST	CUL-DE-SAC	2	560	40	R	32
CLAREMONT BLVD	065	BELROSE AVE	CLAREMONT AVE	2	875	37	С	94
CLAREMONT CRESCEN	070	CLAREMONT AVE	ASHBY AVE	2	410	24	R	90
CODORNICES RD	030	DEAD END (EUCLID AVE)	EUCLID AVE	2	600	15	R	72
COLBY ST	070	ASHBY AVE	WEBSTER ST.	2	299	36	R	52
COLBY ST	080	WEBSTER ST.	END	2	385	32	R	80
COLLEGE AVE	060	DWIGHT WAY	DERBY ST (S)	2	1430	36	Α	40
COLLEGE AVE	070	ASHBY AVE	SOUTH CITY LIMIT (ALCATRAZ)	2	2155	36	Α	42
COLLEGE AVE	065	DERBY ST (S)	ASHBY AVE	2	1785	36	Α	45
COLLEGE AVE	050	BANCROFT WAY	DWIGHT WAY	2	1340	36	С	89
COLORADO AVE	065	VERMONT AVE	MICHIGAN AVE	2	260	24	R	55
COLORADO AVE	060	BOYNTON AVE	VERMONT AVE	2	250	24	R	58
COLUMBIA CIRCLE	080	COLUMBIA PATH	FAIRLAWN DR	2	230	21	R	91
COLUSA AVE	025	MONTEREY AVE	POSEN AVE	2	1233	36	С	23
COLUSA AVE	026	POSEN AVE	HOPKINS ST	2	520	36	С	25
COLUSA AVE	010	NORTH CITY LIMIT (VISALIA)	SOLANO AVE	2	3565	36	С	37
COLUSA AVE	022	MARIN AVE	MONTEREY AVE	2	870	46	С	56
COLUSA AVE	020	SOLANO AVE	MARIN AVE	2	670	46	С	73
COMSTOCK CT	035	JAYNES ST	CEDAR ST	2	300	24	R	80
CONTRA COSTA AVE	010	YOSEMITE RD	SOLANO AVE	2	2375	20	R	89
CONTRA COSTA AVE	018	SOLANO AVE	LOS ANGELES AVE	2	185	25	R	95
CORNELL AVE	030	NORTH CITY LIMIT	GILMAN ST	2	765	30	R	46
CORNELL AVE	036	PAGE ST	HOPKINS ST	2	695	30	R	72
CORNELL AVE	035	GILMAN ST	PAGE ST	2	1000	30	R	74
CORNELL AVE	039	HOPKINS ST	CEDAR ST	2	345	29	R	98
CORNELL AVE	040	CEDAR ST	VIRGINIA ST	2	660	30	R	98
CORONA CT	070	ARCH ST	DEAD END (ARCH ST)	2	320	24	R	50
COWPER ST	040	SAN PABLO AVE	BYRON ST	2	370	30	R	91
CRAGMONT AVE	010	GRIZZLY PEAK BLVD	MARIN AVE	2	4100	22	С	38
CRAGMONT AVE	027	BRET HARTE RD	SHASTA RD	2	1625	21	R	85
CRAGMONT AVE	021	MARIN AVE	SANTA BARBARA RD	2	1110	23	R	87
CRAGMONT AVE	023	SANTA BARBARA RD	EUCLID AVE	2	830	22	R	87
CRAGMONT AVE	025	EUCLID AVE	BRET HARTE RD	2	1420	20	R	88
CRESTON RD	020	SUNSET LANE	GRIZZLY PEAK BLVD (S)	2	2699	22	R	57
CRESTON RD	010	GRIZZLY PEAK BLVD (N)	SUNSET LANE	2	1910	22	R	61
CRYSTAL WAY	020	EUCLID AVE (WEST)	EUCLID AVE (EAST)	1	80	24	R	37
CURTIS ST	038	HOPKINS ST	CEDAR ST	2	370	30	R	11
CURTIS ST	050	UNIVERSITY AVE	DWIGHT WAY	2	2990	36	R	14
CURTIS ST	040	CEDAR ST	VIRGINIA ST	2	660	30	R	16
CURTIS ST	030	NORTH CITY LIMIT	HOPKINS ST	2	2400	29	R	28
CURTIS ST	045	VIRGINIA ST	UNIVERSITY AVE	2	1615	36	R	66
CYPRESS ST	031	ROSE ST	BUENA AVE	2	325	26	R	81
DANA ST	050	BANCROFT WAY	DWIGHT WAY	2	1320	36	R	47
DANA ST	060	DWIGHT WAY	BLAKE ST	2	330	36	R	<b>7</b> 26

Road Name	Section ID	Beg Location	End Location	Lanes	Length	Width	Funct. Class	PCI
DANA ST	065	BLAKE ST	WARD ST	2	1320	36	R	61
DANA ST	070	WEBSTER ST	CITY LIMIT (WOOLSEY ST)	2	765	32	R	70
DEAKIN ST	075	PRINCE ST	CITY LIMIT (WOOLSEY ST)	2	385	36	R	79
DEAKIN ST	070	ASHBY AVE	PRINCE ST	2	820	36	R	89
DEAKIN ST	068	RUSSELL ST	ASHBY AVE	2	525	36	R	100
DEL MAR AVE	085	GLENDALE AVE	CAMPUS DR	2	480	24	R	12
DEL MAR AVE	083	BUENA VISTA WAY	GLENDALE AVE	2	795	21	R	22
DEL NORTE CT	020	DEL NORTE ST	DEAD END (DEL NORTE ST)	2	110	12	R	74
DEL NORTE ST	020	THE CIRCLE	SUTTER ST	2	690	28	С	91
DELAWARE ST	040	SAN PABLO AVE	ACTON ST	2	2435	48	С	28
DELAWARE ST	060	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	MILVIA ST	2	665	34	R	38
DELAWARE ST	063	MILVIA ST	WALNUT ST	2	975	34	R	40
DELAWARE ST	048	ACTON ST	SACRAMENTO ST	2	665	48	С	57
DELAWARE ST	030	6TH ST	9TH ST	2	955	48	С	76
DELAWARE ST	035	9TH ST	SAN PABLO AVE	2	670	48	С	76
DELAWARE ST	052	DEAD END WEST OF CALIFORNIA	CALIFORNIA ST	2	375	36	R	93
DELAWARE ST	055	CALIFORNIA ST	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	2	2000	36	R	97
DERBY ST	070	FULTON ST	TELEGRAPH AVE	2	1630	36	R	15
DERBY ST	063	MILVIA ST	SHATTUCK AVE	2	633	42	R	16
DERBY ST	075	TELEGRAPH AVE	HILLEGASS AVE (S)	2	860	38	R	19
DERBY ST	050	SACRAMENTO ST	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	2	2510	36	R	20
DERBY ST	065	SHATTUCK AVE	FULTON ST	2	675	36	R	22
DERBY ST	078	HILLEGASS AVE (S)	COLLEGE AVE	2	760	36	R	23
DERBY ST	082	PIEDMONT AVE	WARRING ST	2	322	37	R	27
DERBY ST	080	COLLEGE AVE	PIEDMONT AVE	2	653	37	R	31
DERBY ST	045	MABEL ST	SACRAMENTO ST	2	1311	36	R	32
DERBY ST	060	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	MILVIA ST	2	665	42	R	86
DERBY ST	085	WARRING ST	BELROSE AVE &	2	1205	36	Α	95
DERBY ST	042	SAN PABLO AVE	TANGLEWOOD R MATHEWS ST	2	455	36	R	97
DERBY ST	044	MATHEWS ST	MABEL ST	2	608	36	R	97
DOHR ST	065	WARD ST	RUSSELL ST	2	1170	36	R	19
DOHR ST	068	RUSSELL ST	ASHBY AVE	2	489	22	R	21
DOHR ST	070	ASHBY AVE	PRINCE ST	2	764	26	R	100
DOMINGO AVE	068	CITY LIMIT NR RUSSELL ST	TUNNEL RD	2	220	40	R	39
DOMINGO AVE	070	TUNNEL RD	THE PLAZA DR	2	1130	40	R	73
DOVER ST	075	ALCATRAZ AVE	CITY LIMIT (63RD ST)	2	130	32	R	21
DOWLING PL	070	TELEGRAPH AVE	DANA ST	2	385	36	R	84
DURANT AVE	060	MILVIA ST	SHATTUCK AVE	2	710	47	С	15
DURANT AVE	064	SHATTUCK AVE	FULTON ST	2	530	48	С	29
DURANT AVE		FULTON ST	BOWDITCH ST	2	2650	48	С	52
DURANT AVE	078	BOWDITCH ST	COLLEGE AVE	2	670	48	С	64
DURANT AVE	080	COLLEGE AVE	PIEDMONT AVE	2	640	33	С	67
DWIGHT CRESCENT	055	6TH ST	7TH ST	2	420	45	С	98
DWIGHT WAY			6TH ST	2	650	36	С	12
DWIGHT WAY	083	PIEDMONT AVE	HILLSIDE AVE	2	765	36	R	14
DWIGHT WAY	085	HILLSIDE AVE	DEAD END ABOVE HILLSIDE AVF	2	590	36	R	7 <b>3</b> 8

Road Name	Section ID	Beg Location	End Location	Lanes	Length	Width	Funct. Class	100
DWIGHT WAY	050	SACRAMENTO ST	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	2	2615	39	Α	23
DWIGHT WAY	030	6TH ST	7TH ST	2	310	36	С	30
DWIGHT WAY	032	7TH ST	SAN PABLO AVE	2	1350	36	Α	43
DWIGHT WAY	064	MILVIA WAY	SHATTUCK AVE	2	710	38	Α	57
DWIGHT WAY	060	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	MILVIA ST	2	665	36	Α	59
DWIGHT WAY	073	DANA ST	TELEGRAPH AVE	2	670	40	Α	79
DWIGHT WAY	070	FULTON ST	DANA ST	2	1325	40	Α	85
DWIGHT WAY	075	TELEGRAPH AVE	BOWDITCH ST	2	660	36	Α	86
DWIGHT WAY	066	SHATTUCK AVE	FULTON ST	2	600	40	Α	91
DWIGHT WAY	080	COLLEGE AVE	PIEDMONT AVE	2	775	36	Α	93
DWIGHT WAY	078	BOWDITCH ST	COLLEGE AVE	2	660	36	Α	93
DWIGHT WAY	040	SAN PABLO AVE	SACRAMENTO ST	2	2430	36	Α	95
DWIGHT WAY	090	PANORAMIC WAY	EAST CITY LIMIT	2	100	28	R	97
EAST BOLIVAR DR	050	ADDISON ST	DEAD END NR CHANNING	2	1800	24	R	29
EAST FRONTAGE RD	040	GILMAN ST	HEARST AVE	2	3696	34	С	30
EAST FRONTAGE RD	030	NORTH CITY LIMIT	GILMAN ST	2	1350	32	С	43
EAST PARNASSUS CT	080	PARNASSUS RD	DEAD END (PARNASSUS RD)	2	210	22	R	93
EDITH ST	040	CEDAR ST	VIRGINIA ST	2	638	30	R	55
EDITH ST	030	ROSE ST	CEDAR ST	2	1295	32	R	71
EDWARDS ST	055	BANCROFT WAY	DWIGHT WAY	2	1330	36	R	56
EL CAMINO REAL	070	DOMINGO AVE	THE UPLANDS	2	1840	24	R	86
EL CAMINO REAL	075	THE UPLANDS	DEAD END ABOVE THE UPLANDS	2	485	24	R	87
EL DORADO AVE	060	THE ALAMEDA	SUTTER ST	2	1290	33	R	25
EL PORTAL CT	030	DEAD END (LA LOMA AVE)	LA LOMA AVE	2	250	18	R	10
ELLIS ST	068	RUSSELL ST	ASHBY AVE	2	650	37	R	47
ELLIS ST	070	ASHBY AVE	ALCATRAZ AVE	2	2005	37	R	78
ELLSWORTH ST	050	BANCROFT WAY	DWIGHT WAY	2	1320	36	R	22
ELLSWORTH ST	062	CARLETON ST	WARD ST	2	620	42	R	87
ELLSWORTH ST	060	DWIGHT WAY	CARLETON ST	2	1000	36	R	90
ELLSWORTH ST	065	WARD ST	ASHBY AVE	2	1520	42	R	92
ELMWOOD AVE	080	ASHBY AVE & ASHBY PL	PIEDMONT AVE	2	570	34	R	20
ELMWOOD CT	070	ASHBY AVE	DEAD END (ASHBY AVE)	2	270	32	R	76
EMERSON ST	065	SHATTUCK AVE	WHEELER ST	2	575	36	R	24
EMERSON ST	060	ADELINE ST	SHATTUCK AVE	2	805	36	R	55
ENCINA PL	070	THE PLAZA DR	THE UPLANDS	2	350	40	R	93
ENSENADA AVE	020	SOLANO AVE	MARIN AVE	2	545	36	R	27
ENSENADA AVE	010	PERALTA AVE	SOLANO AVE	2	2255	27	R	62
EOLA ST	040	VIRGINIA ST	FRANCISCO ST	2	325	22	R	28
ESSEX ST	064	SHATTUCK AVE	WHEELER ST	2	585	36	R	26
ESSEX ST	062	TREMONT ST	SHATTUCK AVE	2	580	36	R	61
ESSEX ST	060	ADELINE ST	TREMONT ST	2	340	36	R	68
ETNA ST	062	DWIGHT WAY	PARKER ST	2	665	36	R	29
ETNA ST	064	PARKER ST	DERBY ST	2	665	36	R	31
ETON AVE	070	WOOLSEY ST	CLAREMONT AVE	2	750	36	R	86
ETON CT	070	CLAREMONT AVE	DEAD END (CLAREMONT AVE)	2	150	25	R	25
EUCALYPTUS RD	070	HILLCREST RD	SOUTH CITY LIMIT	2	440	25	R	7 <b>5</b> 6

Road Name	Section ID	Beg Location	End Location	Lanes	Length	Width	Funct. Class	PCI
EUCLID AVE	032	BAYVIEW PL	CEDAR ST	2	1890	34	С	28
EUCLID AVE	040	CEDAR ST	HEARST AVE	2	1625	35	С	41
EUCLID AVE	015	MARIN AVE	REGAL RD	2	600	32	R	73
EUCLID AVE	020	REGAL RD	CRAGMONT AVE	2	1475	40	С	74
EUCLID AVE	010	GRIZZLY PEAK BLVD	MARIN AVE	2	3054	32	С	77
EUCLID AVE	024	CRAGMONT AVE	BEG OF DIVIDED ROAD	2	650	41	R	77
EUCLID AVE	028	END OF DIVIDED ROAD	EUNICE ST	2	900	42	R	83
EUCLID AVE	030	EUNICE ST	BAYVIEW PL	2	870	36	С	100
EUCLID AVE (NB)	026	BEG OF DIVIDED ROAD	END OF DIVIDED ROAD	2	850	18	R	82
EUCLID AVE (SB)	027	BEG OF DIVIDED ROAD	END OF DIVIDED ROAD	2	845	31	R	81
EUNICE ST	070	SPRUCE ST	EUCLID AVE	2	1235	35	R	26
EUNICE ST	064	HENRY ST	SPRUCE ST	2	1370	34	R	39
EUNICE ST	060	MILVIA ST	CUL-DE-SAC	2	225	36	R	93
EVELYN AVE	030	NORTH CITY LIMIT	SANTA FE AVE	2	980	30	R	90
FAIRLAWN DR	038	AVENIDA DR	OLYMPUS DR	2	615	23	R	46
FAIRLAWN DR	030	QUEENS RD	AVENIDA DR	2	2575	21	R	93
FAIRVIEW ST	050	SACRAMENTO ST	ADELINE ST	2	2145	36	R	23
FAIRVIEW ST	060	ADELINE ST	CITY LIMIT (DOVER ST)	2	530	36	R	27
FAIRVIEW ST	047	BAKER ST	SACRAMENTO ST	2	630	36	R	73
FLORANCE ST	068	RUSSELL ST	ASHBY AVE	2	530	36	R	30
FLORIDA AVE	060	SANTA BARBARA RD	DEAD END (FLORIDA WALK)	2	400	26	R	82
FOLGER AVE	024	HOLLIS ST	7TH ST	2	365	42	С	86
FOLGER AVE	025	7TH ST	SAN PABLO AVE	2	1325	42	С	87
FOLGER AVE	020	WEST END	HOLLIS ST	2	365	42	R	97
FOREST AVE	080	COLLEGE AVE	CLAREMONT BLVD	2	1875	36	R	39
FORREST LANE	073	GRIZZY PARK	CRESTON RD	2	337	22	R	18
FORREST LANE	072	KEELER AVE	GRIZZLY PEAK BLVD	2	615	22	R	22
FORREST LANE	070	HILLDALE AVE	KEELER AVE	2	520	19	R	38
FRANCISCO ST	040	SAN PABLO AVE	CHESTNUT ST	2	1370	30	R	19
FRANCISCO ST	050	SACRAMENTO ST	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	2	2610	36	R	21
FRANCISCO ST	045	CHESTNUT ST	DEAD END	2	1130	30	R	25
FRANCISCO ST	060	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	MILVIA ST	2	670	36	R	27
FRANCISCO ST	063	MILVIA ST	SHATTUCK AVE	2	670	36	R	28
FRANKLIN ST	042	CEDAR ST	FRANCISCO ST	2	1025	38	R	80
FRANKLIN ST	044	FRANCISCO ST	HEARST AVE	2	745	38	R	87
FRESNO AVE	022	MARIN AVE	SONOMA AVE	2	1310	36	R	33
FRESNO AVE	020	SOLANO AVE	MARIN AVE	2	900	36	R	45
FULTON ST	060	DWIGHT WAY	BLAKE ST	2	312	36	R	54
FULTON ST	063	PARKER ST	STUART ST	2	1318	36	R	54
FULTON ST	061	BLAKE ST	PARKER ST	2	348	36	R	63
FULTON ST	070	ASHBY ST	PRINCE ST	2	810	36	R	75
FULTON ST	048	KITTREDGE ST	BANCROFT WAY	4	315	67	A	83
FULTON ST	046	STUART ST	ASHBY AVE	2	1166	36	R	85
FULTON ST	050	BANCROFT WAY	DURANT AVE	2	330	54	A	90
FULTON ST	050	DURANT AVE	DWIGHT WAY	2	990	36	A	90
GARBER ST	032	WEST END	OAK KNOLL TERRACE	2	550	22		75 <sub>2</sub>

Road Name	Section ID	Beg Location	End Location	Lanes	Length	Width	Funct. Class	IPCI
GARBER ST	080	COLLEGE AVE	EAST END	2	1010	36	R	33
GARBER ST	088	BELROSE AVE	(TANGLEWOOD)	2	450	24	R	36
GILMAN ST	035	8TH ST	SAN PABLO AVE	2	995	48	Α	38
GILMAN ST	045	SANTA FE AVE	HOPKINS ST	2	1595	36	Α	43
GILMAN ST	040	SAN PABLO AVE	SANTA FE AVE	2	1445	38	Α	48
GILMAN ST	015	ENTRANCE OF FWY	2ND ST	2	700	62	R	59
GILMAN ST	024	3RD ST (RR TRACKS)	6TH ST	2	1000	48	Α	59
GILMAN ST	020	2ND ST	3RD ST (RR TRACKS)	2	485	48	Α	70
GILMAN ST	030	6TH ST	8TH ST	2	655	48	Α	74
GLEN AVE	033	CORNER BETWEEN	SPRUCE ST	2	380	23	R	12
GLEN AVE	030	SUMMER/ARCH EUNICE ST	CORNER BETWEEN	2	620	22	R	14
GLEN AVE	020	OAK ST	SUMMER/ARC EUNICE ST	2	510	28	R	90
GLENDALE AVE	034	LA LOMA AVE	DEL MAR AVE	2	675	22	R	31
GLENDALE AVE	030	CAMPUS DR	LA LOMA AVE	2	640	32	С	88
GRANT ST	042	VIRGINIA ST	FRANCISCO ST	2	318	36	R	25
GRANT ST	060	DWIGHT WAY	OREGON ST	2	2266	36	R	33
GRANT ST	053	ADDISON ST	ALLSTON WAY	2	665	42	R	43
GRANT ST	+		RUSSELL ST		196			
	061	N. END		2		36	R	43
GRANT ST	057	BANCROFT WAY	CHANNING WAY	2	670	42	R	45
GRANT ST	041	LINCOLN ST	VIRGINIA ST	2	320	36	R	48
GRANT ST	030	NORTH END	ROSE ST	2	310	36	R	54
GRANT ST	040	CEDAR ST	LINCOLN ST	2	318	36	R	56
GRANT ST	032	ROSE ST	CEDAR ST	2	1325	36	R	65
GRANT ST	048	HEARST AVE	UNIVERSITY AVE	2	600	36	R	78
GRANT ST	059	CHANNING WAY	DWIGHT	2	665	42	R	83
GRANT ST	055	ALLSTON WAY	BANCROFT WAY	2	670	42	R	90
GRANT ST	051	UNIVERSITY AVE	ADDISON ST	2	335	42	R	93
GRANT ST	044	FRANCISCO ST	OHLONE PARK	2	525	36	R	97
GRAYSON ST	020	3RD ST (WEST END)	SAN PABLO AVE	2	2568	36	R	70
GREENWOOD TERRACE	030	ROSE ST	BUENA VISTA WAY	2	850	17	R	21
GRIZZLY PEAK BLVD	015	EUCLID AVE	KEELER AVE	2	1250	30	С	19
GRIZZLY PEAK BLVD	017	KEELER AVE	MARIN AVE	2	1400	33	С	19
GRIZZLY PEAK BLVD	010	NORTH CITY LIMIT (SPRUCE ST)	EUCLID AVE	2	1050	35	С	24
GRIZZLY PEAK BLVD	035	HILL RD	EAST CITY LIMIT	2	2515	32	С	51
GRIZZLY PEAK BLVD	029	SHASTA RD (S)	ARCADE AVE	2	1065	32	С	76
GRIZZLY PEAK BLVD	020	MARIN AVE	SHASTA RD (S)	2	4065	34	С	88
GRIZZLY PEAK BLVD	032	ARCADE AVE	(EXTENTION OF EUNICE) HILL	2	785	32	С	94
HALCYON CT	070	WEBSTER ST	PRINCE ST	2	460	57	R	89
HALKIN LANE	070	SPRUCE ST	CRAGMONT AVE	2	515	22	R	52
HARDING CIRCLE	030	OLYMPUS AVE	END	2	65	38	R	48
HARMON ST	045	IDAHO ST	SACRAMENTO ST	2	1025	36	R	15
HARMON ST	050	SACRAMENTO ST	ADELINE ST	2	1985	36	R	67
HAROLD WAY	050	ALLSTON WAY	KITTREDGE ST	2	325	36	R	53
	070		WOOLSEY ST	2	935	36	R	64
HARPER ST		ASHBY AVE						
HARPER ST	068	RUSSELL ST	ASHBY AVE	2	665	36	R	70
HARPER ST	072	WOOLSEY ST	FAIRVIEW ST	2	306	36	R	76₃

Road Name	Section ID	Beg Location	End Location	Lanes	Length	Width	Funct. Class	PCI
HARRISON ST	020	EASTSHORE HWY	2ND ST	2	270	49	R	48
HARRISON ST	022	3RD ST	6TH ST	2	935	34	R	73
HARRISON ST	030	6TH ST	8TH ST	2	645	35	R	78
HARRISON ST	040	SAN PABLO AVE	STANNAGE AVE	2	495	36	R	83
HARRISON ST	034	8TH ST	SAN PABLO AVE	2	990	35	R	84
HARVARD CIRCLE	030	FAIRLAWN DR & SENIOR AVE	FAIRLAWN DR	2	100	30	R	38
HASKELL ST	040	SAN PABLO AVE	ACTON ST	2	1505	36	R	77
HASTE ST	060	FULTON ST	SHATTUCK AVE	2	580	36	Α	29
HASTE ST	070	BOWDITCH ST	FULTON ST	2	2680	40	Α	35
HASTE ST	078	COLLEGE AVE	BODWITCH ST	2	670	39	Α	41
HASTE ST	080	PIEDMONT AVE	COLLEGE AVE	2	650	36	Α	43
HASTE ST	065	MILVIA ST	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	2	670	36	Α	76
HASTE ST	063	SHATTUCK AVE	MILVIA ST	2	705	36	Α	83
HAWTHORNE	030	LE ROY AVE	EUCLID AVE	2	365	24	R	62
TERRACE HAWIHURNE	035	EUCLID AVE	CEDAR ST	2	1465	24	R	87
TERRACE HAZEL RD	090	CLAREMONT AVE	DOMINGO AVE	2	830	30	R	85
HEARST AVE	030	6TH ST	SAN PABLO AVE	2	1650	36	С	25
HEARST AVE	045	ACTON ST	SACRAMENTO ST	2	676	36	R	26
HEARST AVE	040	SAN PABLO AVE	ACTON ST	2	2350	36	R	29
HEARST AVE	020	EAST FRONTAGE RD (STATE P/L)		2	1515	48	С	33
HEARST AVE	060	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	MILVIA ST	2	670	34	A	47
HEARST AVE	052	SACRAMENTO ST	CALIFORNIA ST	2	600	36	C	67
HEARST AVE	052	MC GEE AVE	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	2	1355	36	С	68
HEARST AVE	053	CALIFORNIA ST	MC GEE AVE	2	660	36	С	71
HEARST AVE	078	HIGHLAND PL	DEAD END (COP @ CL)	2	140	23	R	82
HEARST AVE	078	LA LOMA AVE	HIGHLAND PL	2	340	35	A	83
HEARST AVE	064	HENRY ST	SHATTUCK AVE	2	330	55	A	93
			WALNUT ST					
HEARST AVE	065	SHATTUCK AVE		2	325	57	A	93
HEARST AVE	067	WALNUT ST	OXFORD ST	2	355	57	A	
HEARST AVE	068	OXFORD ST	SPRUCE ST	2	250	58	A	93
HEARST AVE	070	SPRUCE ST	ARCH ST	2	425	56	A	93
HEARST AVE	075	EUCLID AVE	LA LOMA AVE	2	975	39	A	93
HEARST AVE	062	MILVIA ST	HENRY ST	2	335	46	A	100
HEARST AVE (EB)	072	ARCH ST	EUCLID AVE	2	1160	20	Α	95
HEARST AVE (WB)	073	EUCLID AVE	ARCH ST	2	1160	23	Α _	95
HEINZ AVE	040	7TH ST	SAN PABLO AVE	2	1368	36	R	22
HEINZ AVE	030	3RD ST (WEST END)	7TH ST	2	1197	36	R	83
HENRY ST	030	EUNICE ST	ROSE ST	2	1375	62	Α	36
HENRY ST	045	HEARST AVE	BERKELEY WAY	2	335	34	R	73
HENRY ST	034	ROSE ST	VINE ST	2	660	36	R	97
HENRY ST	035	VINE ST	CEDAR ST	2	655	36	R	97
HIGH COURT	020	DEAD END	OAK ST	2	645	24	R	26
HIGHLAND PL	040	NORTH END	RIDGE RD	2	215	15	R	5
HIGHLAND PL	042	RIDGE RD	HEARST AVE	2	345	36	R	97
HILGARD AVE	070	ARCH ST	SCENIC AVE	2	440	36	R	61
HILGARD AVE	072	SCENIC AVE	EUCLID AVE	2	595	36	R	<b>78</b> 1

Road Name	Section ID	Beg Location	End Location	Lanes	Length	Width	Funct. Class	PCI
HILGARD AVE	074	EUCLID AVE	LA LOMA AVE	2	1050	35	R	88
HILGARD AVE	078	LA LOMA AVE	LA VEREDA	2	490	17	R	93
HILGARD AVE	080	LA VEREDA	DEAD END	2	220	24	R	97
HILL CT	070	EUCLID AVE	DEAD END (EUCLID AVE)	2	310	15	R	100
HILL RD	025	SHASTA RD	DEAD END	2	575	18	R	9
HILL RD	030	DEAD END NR AJAX LANE	GRIZZLY PEAK BLVD (SOUTH)	2	945	20	R	22
HILLCREST CT	070	THE FOOTWAY	HILLCREST RD	2	190	20	R	47
HILLCREST RD	088	ROANOK RD	DEAD END ABOVE ROANOK RD	2	390	24	R	30
HILLCREST RD	080	CLAREMONT AVE	ROANOK RD	2	3150	25	R	45
HILLDALE AVE	020	MARIN AVE	REGAL RD	2	1265	20	R	17
HILLDALE AVE	010	GRIZZLY PEAK BLVD	MARIN AVE	2	1870	21	R	20
HILLEGASS AVE	060	DWIGHT WAY	ASHBY AVE	2	3200	36	R	67
HILLEGASS AVE	070	ASHBY AVE	CITY LIMIT (WOOLSEY ST)	2	855	36	R	75
HILLSIDE AVE	050	PROSPECT ST	DWIGHT WAY	2	760	30	R	90
HILLSIDE CT	050	DEAD END (HILLSIDE AVE)	HILLSIDE AVE	2	290	16	R	95
HILLVIEW RD	020	WOODSIDE RD	PARK HILLS RD	2	1265	22	R	88
HOLLIS ST	070	FOLGER AVE	SOUTH CITY LIMIT	2	175	43	С	74
HOLLY ST	030	ROSE ST	CEDAR ST	2	910	36	R	7
HOPKINS CT	020	ALBINA AVE	HOPKINS ST	2	570	25	R	87
HOPKINS ST	047	GILMAN ST	SACRAMENTO ST	2	530	36	R	29
HOPKINS ST	060	THE ALAMEDA	SUTTER ST	2	1375	60	С	30
HOPKINS ST	050	HOPKINS CT	MONTEREY AVE	2	250	36	С	41
HOPKINS ST	055	CARLOTTA AVE	JOSEPHINE ST	2	1525	45	С	41
HOPKINS ST	049	SACRAMENTO ST	HOPKINS CT	2	200	36	Α	45
HOPKINS ST	053	MC GEE AVE	CARLOTTA AVE	2	320	45	С	45
HOPKINS ST	052	MONTEREY AVE	MC GEE AVE	2	250	40	С	46
HOPKINS ST	059	JOSEPHINE ST	THE ALAMEDA	2	335	60	С	49
HOPKINS ST	046	PERALTA AVE	GILMAN ST	2	1442	36	R	51
HOPKINS ST	042	STANNAGE AVE	NORTHSIDE AVE	2	915	40	R	69
HOPKINS ST	045	NORTHSIDE AVE	PERALTA AVE	2	545	35	R	72
HOPKINS ST	040	SAN PABLO AVE	STANNAGE AVE	2	500	40	R	74
HOWE ST	070	ELLSWORTH ST	TELEGRAPH AVE	2	545	36	R	23
IDAHO ST	072	66TH ST	ALCATRAZ AVE	2	823	36	R	18
IDAHO ST	076	ALCATRAZ AVE	SOUTH CITY LIMIT	2	135	36	R	85
INDIAN ROCK AVE	064	SAN LUIS RD	SANTA BARBARA RD	2	565	30	R	20
INDIAN ROCK AVE	062	ARLINGTON AVE	SAN LUIS RD	2	1600	30	R	51
JAYNES ST	050	CALIFORNIA ST	EDITH ST	2	990	36	R	91
JEFFERSON AVE	050	UNIVERSITY AVE	ADDISON ST	2	335	24	R	35
JEFFERSON AVE	052	ALLSTON WAY	DWIGHT WAY	2	2000	39	R	35
JONES ST	040	SAN PABLO AVE	STANNAGE AVE	2	505	36	R	66
JONES ST	030	6TH ST	SAN PABLO AVE	2	1650	36	R	68
JONES ST	020	EASTSHORE HWY	2ND ST	2	280	37	R	97
JONES ST	020	4TH ST	6TH ST	2	685	36	R	97
JOSEPHINE ST	040	CEDAR ST	VIRGINIA ST	2	660	36	R	30
JOSEPHINE ST	036	ROSE ST	CEDAR ST	2	1320	36	R	67
JOSEPHINE ST	030	HOPKINS ST	ROSE ST	2	1290	36		78≥

Road Name	Section ID	Beg Location	End Location	Lanes	Length	Width	Funct. Class	1071
JOSEPHINE ST	020	THE ALAMEDA	HOPKINS ST	2	575	36	R	97
JUANITA WAY	035	ROSE ST	CEDAR ST	2	595	25	R	29
JULIA ST	050	SACRAMENTO ST	KING ST	2	1415	36	R	80
KAINS AVE	040	CEDAR ST	VIRGINIA ST	2	660	30	R	72
KAINS AVE	030	NORTH CITY LIMIT	HOPKINS ST	2	2730	30	R	86
KALA BAGAI WAY	052	ADDISON ST	CENTER ST	2	330	48	Α	100
KALA BAGAI WAY	050	UNIVERSITY AVE	ADDISON ST	3	356	50	Α	100
KEELER AVE	020	MARIN AVE	MILLER AVE	2	1025	19	R	14
KEELER AVE	023	MILLER AVE	POPPY LANE	2	600	18	R	18
KEELER AVE	025	STERLING AVE	BRET HARTE RD	2	400	20	R	46
KEELER AVE	027	BRET HARTE RD	SHASTA RD	2	1760	25	R	55
KEELER AVE	010	GRIZZLY PEAK BLVD	MARIN AVE	2	1350	20	R	89
KEITH AVE	020	SPRUCE ST	EUCLID AVE	2	1472	22	С	75
KEITH AVE	025	EUCLID AVE	SHASTA RD	2	2570	25	С	80
KELSEY ST	060	STUART ST	RUSSELL ST	2	500	36	R	80
KENTUCKY AVE	010	VASSAR AVE	MARYLAND AVE	2	475	26	R	55
KENTUCKY AVE (NB)	015	MARYLAND AVE	MICHIGAN AVE	2	840	15	R	48
KENTUCKY AVE (SB)	020	MICHIGAN AVE	MARYLAND AVE	2	840	15	R	50
KEONCREST DR	040	ROSE ST	ACTON ST	2	950	25	R	24
KING ST	075	FAIRVIEW ST	SOUTH CITY LIMIT (62ND ST)	2	1500	37	R	75
KING ST	068	RUSSELL ST	ASHBY AVE	2	635	37	R	77
KING ST	070	ASHBY AVE	FAIRVIEW ST	2	1325	37	R	78
KITTREDGE ST	066	SHATTUCK AVE	FUTON ST	2	440	32	R	17
KITTREDGE ST	063	MILVIA ST	SHATTUCK AVE	2	705	36	R	27
LA LOMA AVE	036	END PCC	BUENA VISTA WAY	2	630	28	С	30
LA LOMA AVE	038	BUENA VISTA WAY	CEDAR ST	2	765	32	С	34
LA LOMA AVE	045	VIRGINIA ST	LA CONTE	2	273	25	С	40
LA LOMA AVE	050	LA CONTE	HEARST AVE	2	729	36	С	52
LA LOMA AVE	030	GLENDALE AVE	EL PORTAL CT	2	250	36	С	71
LA LOMA AVE	032	EL PORTAL CT	QUARRY RD	2	155	35	С	77
LA LOMA AVE	034	START PCC	END PCC	2	575	27	С	79
LA LOMA AVE	040	CEDAR ST	VIRGINIA ST	2	660	34	С	84
LA VEREDA RD	030	LA LOMA AVE	CEDAR ST	2	550	18	R	80
LA VEREDA RD	040	CEDAR ST	DEAD END ABOVE VIRGINIA ST	2	820	18	R	93
LASSEN ST	020	MARIN AVE	EL DORADO AVE	2	370	32	R	44
LATHAM LANE	080	MILLER AVE	GRIZZLY PEAK	2	485	21	R	45
LATHAM LANE	083	CRESTON RD	OVERLOOK RD	2	275	23	R	70
LAUREL LN	010	CAPISTRANO AVE	SAN PEDRO AVE	2	500	20	R	32
LAUREL ST	020	OAK ST	EUNICE ST	2	510	32	R	37
LE CONTE AVE	074	SCENIC AVE	EAST END	2	2147	36	R	80
LE CONTE AVE	072	ARCH ST & HEARST AVE	SCENIC AVE	2	746	32	R	90
LE ROY AVE	044	CUL-DE-SAC	RIDGE RD	2	805	35	R	26
LE ROY AVE	032	ROSE ST	HAWTHORNE TERRACE	2	390	30	R	51
LE ROY AVE	040	CEDAR ST	HILGARD AVE	2	375	34	R	84
LE ROY AVE	034	HAWTHORNE TERRACE	CEDAR ST	2	1235	30	R	92
LE ROY AVE	048	RIDGE RD	HEARST AVE	2	350	37	R	<b>79</b> ₃

Road Name	Section ID	Beg Location	End Location	Lanes	Length	Width	Funct. Class	
LEWISTON AVE	070	WOOLSEY ST	ALCATRAZ AVE	2	880	36	R	87
LINCOLN ST	045	ACTON ST	SACRAMENTO ST	2	750	24	R	46
LINCOLN ST	040	CHESTNUT ST	DEAD END	2	440	36	R	47
LINCOLN ST	050	SACRAMENTO ST	GRANT ST	2	1935	36	R	87
LINCOLN ST	060	MILVIA ST	SHATTUCK AVE	2	665	32	R	93
LINDEN AVE	070	ASHBY AVE	WEBSTER ST	2	660	27	R	31
LORINA ST	068	RUSSELL ST	ASHBY AVE	2	550	30	R	55
LOS ANGELES AVE	060	THE ALAMEDA	CONTRA COSTA AVE	2	420	48	R	39
LOS ANGELES AVE	065	THE CIRCLE	SPRUCE ST	2	1755	30	С	74
LOS ANGELES AVE	065	CONTRA COSTA AVE	THE CIRCLE	2	845	24	R	76
MABEL ST	062	PARKER ST	DERBY ST	2	650	36	R	21
MABEL ST	060	DWIGHT WAY	PARKER ST	2	645	36	R	31
MABEL ST	065	WARD ST	RUSSELL ST	2	1197	36	R	31
MABEL ST	064	DERBY ST	WARD ST	2	295	36	R	33
MABEL ST	067	RUSSELL ST	ASHBY AVE	2	523	36	R	33
MABEL ST	070	ASHBY ST	66TH ST	2	1248	36	R	74
MADERA ST	050	TULARE AVE	COLUSA AVE	2	827	32	R	75
MAGNOLIA ST	070	ASHBY AVE	WEBSTER ST	2	660	24	R	40
MARIN AVE	078	GRIZZLY PEAK BLVD	CRESTON RD	2	330	28	R	19
MARIN AVE	079	CRESTON RD	DEAD END (PACIFIC	2	450	30	R	42
MARIN AVE	074	EUCLID AVE	GRIZZLY PEAK BLVD	2	1078	23	С	45
MARIN AVE	065	THE CIRCLE	SPRUCE ST	2	1646	23	С	58
MARIN AVE	070	SPRUCE ST	EUCLID AVE	2	1050	23	С	65
MARIN AVE	050	WEST CITY LIMIT (TULARE AVE)	THE ALAMEDA	2	1655	60	Α	86
MARIN AVE	060	THE ALAMEDA	THE CIRCLE	2	1150	60	Α	87
MARINA BLVD	010	SPINNAKER WAY	UNIVERSITY AVE	2	2250	27	С	39
MARIPOSA AVE	020	LOS ANGELES AVE	AMADOR AVE	2	1070	36	R	84
MARTIN LUTHER KING	075	63RD ST	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	2	520	24	R	35
MARTIN LUTHER KING	050	UNIVERSITY AVE	ALLSTON WAY	4	1000	60	Α	41
MARTIN LUTHER KING	030	YOLO AVE	CEDAR ST	2	2610	40	Α	54
MARTIN LUTHER KING	060	DWIGHT WAY	ASHBY AVE	4	3383	56	Α	54
MARTIN LUTHER KING	055	ALLSTON WAY	DWIGHT WAY	4	1980	56	Α	56
MARTIN LUTHER KING	040	CEDAR ST	UNIVERSITY AVE	2	2955	56	Α	64
MARTIN LUTHER KING	070	ASHBY AVE	WOOLSEY ST & ADELINE ST	2	985	65	Α	67
MARTIN LUTHER KING	078	ADELINE ST	SOUTH CITY LIMIT	3	335	72	Α	71
MARYLAND AVE	060	VERMONT AVE	KENTUCKY AVE	2	635	26	R	50
MASONIC AVE	030	NORTH CITY LIMIT	SANTA FE AVE	2	480	30	R	88
MATHEWS ST	060	DWIGHT WAY	PARKER ST	2	645	36	R	17
MATHEWS ST	063	PARKER ST	WARD ST	2	954	36	R	20
MATHEWS ST	066	WARD ST	RUSSELL ST	2	1208	36	R	29
MC GEE AVE	035	ROSE ST	CEDAR ST	2	1105	36	R	14
MC GEE AVE	050	UNIVERSITY AVE	DWIGHT WAY	2	3005	42	R	32
MC GEE AVE	040	CEDAR ST	VIRGINIA ST	2	645	36	R	42
MC GEE AVE	043	VIRGINIA ST	OHLONE PARK	2	848	36	R	43
MC GEE AVE	065	DERBY ST	RUSSELL ST	2	1343	36	R	49
MC GEE AVE	030	HOPKINS ST	ROSE ST	2	807	36	R	860

Road Name	Section ID	Beg Location	End Location	Lanes	Length	Width	Funct. Class	1011
MC GEE AVE	060	DWIGHT WAY	DERBY ST	2	1350	36	R	60
MC GEE AVE	047	HEARST AVE	UNIVERSITY AVE	2	600	36	R	63
MC KINLEY AVE	050	ADDISON ST	DWIGHT WAY	2	2670	42	R	41
MENDOCINO AVE	015	ARLINGTON AVE	LOS ANGELES AVE	2	1650	24	R	23
MENDOCINO PL	017	MENDOCINO AVE	LOS ANGELES AVE	2	110	26	R	25
MENLO PL	050	THOUSAND OAKS BLVD	SANTA ROSA AVE	2	490	24	R	93
MENLO PL	055	SANTA ROSA AVE	THE ALAMEDA	2	450	24	R	93
MERCED ST	020	MADERA ST	SONOMA AVE	2	965	32	R	24
MICHIGAN AVE	010	MARYLAND AVE	SPRUCE ST	2	1480	24	R	100
MIDDLEFIELD RD	022	THE CROSSWAYS	THE SHORTCUT	2	360	21	R	60
MIDDLEFIELD RD	025	THE SHORTCUT	PARK HILLS RD	2	545	21	R	82
MIDDLEFIELD RD	020	DEAD END	THE CROSSWAYS	2	415	18	R	86
MILLER AVE	070	POPPY LN	SHASTA RD	2	3510	21	R	45
MILVIA ST	034	ROSE ST	CEDAR ST	2	1325	36	R	24
MILVIA ST	040	CEDAR ST	HEARST AVE	2	1665	36	С	31
MILVIA ST	025	YOLO AVE	EUNICE ST	2	217	32	R	53
MILVIA ST	047	HEARST AVE	UNIVERSITY AVE	2	615	40	С	69
MILVIA ST	058	CHANNING WAY	BLAKE ST	2	990	36	С	85
MILVIA ST	050	UNIVERSITY AVE	CENTER ST	2	660	40	С	86
MILVIA ST	052	CENTER ST	CHANNING WAY	2	1655	51	С	88
MILVIA ST	030	EUNICE ST	BERRYMAN ST	2	670	26	R	90
MILVIA ST	032	BERRYMAN ST	ROSE ST	2	665	36	R	90
MILVIA ST	020	HOPKINS ST	YOLO AVE	2	435	32	R	91
MILVIA ST	060	BLAKE ST	RUSSELL ST	2	2340	36	R	100
MIRAMAR AVE	010	SAN LORENZO AVE	CAPISTRANO AVE	2	380	26	R	40
MIRAMONTE CT	030	ADA ST	SOUTH DEAD END (ADA ST)	2	180	21	R	71
MODOC ST	020	SOLANO AVE	MARIN AVE	2	560	36	R	97
MONTEREY AVE	020	MARIN AVE	THE ALAMEDA	2	500	61	С	93
MONTEREY AVE	022	THE ALAMEDA	HOPKINS ST	2	3035	48	С	100
MONTROSE RD	060	SAN LUIS RD	SANTA BARBARA RD	2	375	23	R	45
MONTROSE RD	065	SANTA BARBARA RD	SPRUCE ST	2	640	24	R	51
MOSSWOOD RD	070	PANORAMIC WAY	DEAD END ABOVE ARDEN RD	2	800	15	R	97
MUIR WAY	080	GRIZZLY PEAK BLVD	PARK HILLS RD	2	385	25	R	63
MURRAY ST	030	7TH ST	SAN PABLO AVE	2	1322	29	R	97
MYSTIC ST	080	ROCKWELL ST	DEAD END NR ETON CT	2	110	26	R	78
NAPA AVE	060	HOPKINS ST	BLOCKADE @ THE ALAMEDA	2	970	32	R	42
NEILSON ST	030	NORTH CITY LIMIT	BARTD	2	890	26	R	14
NEILSON ST	035	BARTD	HOPKINS ST	2	1200	26	R	24
NEILSON ST	010	VISALIA AVE	SOLANO AVE	2	2635	26	R	71
NEWBURY ST	068	RUSSELL ST	ASHBY AVE	2	550	30	R	55
NOGALES ST	070	THE PLAZA DR	PARKSIDE DR	2	285	40	R	77
NORTH ST	035	NORTH DEAD END (JAYNES ST)	JAYNES ST	2	155	24	R	94
NORTH VALLEY ST	050	NORTH DEAD END (ALLSTON)	ALLSTON WAY	2	375	23	R	73
NORTHAMPTON AVE	060	SANTA BARBARA RD	SPRUCE ST	2	1150	23	R	27
NORTHBRAE TUNNEL	065	CONTRA COSTA AVE	DEL NORTE ST	2	1410	24	С	95
NORTHGATE AVE	080	DEAD END (NORTHGATE PATH)	SHASTA RD	2	880	21	R	<b>8</b> 93

Road Name	Section ID	Beg Location	End Location	Lanes	Length	Width	Funct. Class	
NORTHSIDE AVE	035	BARTD	HOPKINS ST	2	880	30	R	27
NORTHSIDE AVE	030	GILMAN ST	BARTD	2	430	30	R	29
OAK KNOLL TERRACE	060	GARBER ST	AVALON AVE	2	475	36	R	21
OAK RIDGE RD	070	TUNNEL RD	DEAD END (OAK RIDGE STEPS)	2	1200	17	R	81
OAK ST	075	WEST END	HIGH CT	2	141	24	R	8
OAK ST	070	ARCH ST	GLEN ANE	2	313	24	R	11
OAKVALE AVE	090	CLAREMONT AVE	DOMINGO AVE	2	1190	30	R	87
OLYMPUS AVE	035	FAIRLAWN DR	DEAD END (U C PLOT 82)	2	760	21	R	20
OLYMPUS AVE	030	AVENIDA DR	FAIRLAWN DR	2	825	25	R	31
ORDWAY ST	030	NORTH CITY LIMIT	HOPKINS ST	2	1390	36	R	24
ORDWAY ST	035	HOPKINS ST	ROSE ST	2	490	26	R	67
OREGON ST	052	CALIFORNIA ST	GRANT ST	2	1319	36	R	13
OREGON ST	040	SAN PABLO AVE	MABEL ST	2	790	36	R	18
OREGON ST	045	PARK ST	SACRAMENTO ST	2	977	36	R	24
OREGON ST	055	GRANT ST	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	2	450	36	R	36
OREGON ST	060	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	MILVIA ST	2	675	42	R	39
OREGON ST	066	SHATTUCK AVE	FULTON ST	2	850	36	R	40
OREGON ST	063	MILVIA ST	ADELINE ST	2	560	42	R	60
OREGON ST	064	ADELINE ST	SHATTUCK AVE	2	262	42	R	76
OREGON ST	070	FULTON ST	REGENT ST	2	2050	36	R	79
OREGON ST	050	SACRAMENTO ST	CALIFORNIA ST	2	620	36	R	86
OTIS ST	065	RUSSELL ST	ASHBY AVE	2	700	36	R	40
OVERLOOK RD	020	END NORTH OF THE CROSSWAYS	PARK HILLS RD	2	1715	22	R	60
OXFORD ST	010	INDIAN ROCK AVE	MARIN AVE	2	975	23	R	46
OXFORD ST	041	CEDAR ST	161' N/O HEARST AVE	2	1326	43	Α	48
OXFORD ST	030	EUNICE ST	ROSE ST	2	1350	36	R	50
OXFORD ST	035	ROSE ST	CEDAR ST	2	1318	33	Α	63
OXFORD ST	048	BERKELEY WAY	UNIVERSITY AVE	4	315	69	Α	72
OXFORD ST	020	MARIN AVE	LOS ANGELES AVE	2	1400	23	R	76
OXFORD ST	025	LOS ANGELES AVE	EUNICE ST	2	1170	30	R	79
OXFORD ST	052	UNIVERSITY AVE	ADDISON ST	4	350	64	Α	80
OXFORD ST	054	ADDISON ST	KITTREDGE ST	4	1015	62	Α	82
OXFORD ST	045	HEARST AVE	BERKELEY WAY	4	290	68	Α	83
OXFORD ST	042	161' N/O HEARST AVE	HEARST AVE	2	161	43	Α	100
PAGE ST	040	SAN PABLO AVE	CORNELL AVE	2	765	36	R	43
PAGE ST	035	10TH ST	SAN PABLO AVE	2	335	36	R	54
PAGE ST	030	6TH ST	10TH ST	2	1335	30	R	69
PAGE ST	028	4TH ST	6TH ST	2	637	30	R	71
PAGE ST	020	EAST FRONTAGE RD	2ND ST	2	270	36	R	95
PAGE ST	022	2ND ST	RAILROAD TRACKS	2	345	16	R	95
PAGE ST	026	3RD ST	4TH ST	2	330	30	R	97
PALM CT	080	KELSEY ST	DEAD END (KELSEY ST)	2	150	25	R	87
PANORAMIC WAY	082	CANYON RD	1ST TURN	2	670	17	R	97
PANORAMIC WAY	084	1ST TURN	ARDEN RD	2	1215	15	R	97
PANORAMIC WAY	086	ARDEN RD	BEG OF PCC (DWIGHT WAY)	2	342	15	R	97
PANORAMIC WAY	090	END OF PCC	EAST CITY LIMIT	2	836	15		827

Road Name	Section ID	Beg Location	End Location	Lanes	Length	Width	Funct. Class	PC
PANORAMIC WAY	088	BEG OF PCC (DWIGHT WAY)	END OF PCC (#222)	2	517	15	R	98
PARDEE ST	030	7TH ST	SAN PABLO AVE	2	1330	30	R	20
PARK GATE	020	PARK HILLS RD	SHASTA RD	2	920	40	R	86
PARK HILLS RD	023	MIDDLEFIELD RD	PARK GATE	2	1305	22	R	67
PARK HILLS RD	025	PARK GATE	SHASTA RD	2	920	22	R	70
PARK HILLS RD	020	WILDCAT CANYON RD	MIDDLEFIELD RD	2	850	22	R	87
PARK ST	065	WARD ST	BURNETTE ST	2	1363	36	R	20
PARK WAY	020	3RD ST	4TH ST	2	250	36	R	0
PARKER ST	078	HILLEGASS AVE	COLLEGE AVE	2	760	36	R	8
PARKER ST	045	MABEL ST	SACRAMENTO ST	2	1320	36	R	20
PARKER ST	040	SAN PABLO AVE	MATHEWS ST	2	560	36	R	21
PARKER ST	042	MATHEWS ST	MABEL ST	2	560	36	R	21
PARKER ST	074	ELLSWORTH ST	DANA ST	2	670	36	R	28
PARKER ST	075	DANA ST	HILLEGASS AVE	2	1175	36	R	56
PARKER ST	035	7TH ST	SAN PABLO AVE	2	1350	36	R	71
PARKER ST	030	4TH ST	25' W/O 7TH ST	2	975	36	NCR	77
PARKER ST	050	SACRAMENTO ST	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	2	2560	36	R	78
PARKER ST	032	25' W/O 7TH ST	7TH ST	4	25	50	R	78
PARKER ST	063	MILVIA ST	SHATTUCK ST	2	718	42	R	81
PARKER ST	060B	374' E/O MARTIN LUTHER KING	MILVIA WAY	2	291	42	R	85
PARKER ST	066	JR W SHATTUCK AVE	FULTON ST	2	650	36	R	88
PARKER ST	072	FULTON ST	ELLSWORTH ST	2	660	36	R	90
PARKER ST	060A	MARTIN LUTHER KING	374' E/O MARTIN LUTHER KING	2	374	42	R	90
PARKER ST	085	PIEDMONT AVE	UR WARRING ST	2	325	36	R	93
PARKER ST	080	COLLEGE AVE	PIEDMONT AVE	2	665	36	R	94
PARKSIDE DR	080	ENCINA PL	THE PLAZA DR	2	1700	28	R	85
PARNASSUS RD	030	DEL MAR AVE	CAMPUS DR	2	1145	24	R	93
PERALTA AVE	030	NORTH CITY LIMIT	HOPKINS ST	2	1750	42	R	23
PERALTA AVE	010	COLUSA AVE	SOLANO AVE	2	2250	26	R	77
PIEDMONT AVE	070	ASHBY AVE	WEBSTER ST	2	660	34	R	32
PIEDMONT AVE	063	DERBY ST	STUART ST	2	825	36	R	47
PIEDMONT AVE	065	STUART ST	RUSSELL ST	2	455	36	R	60
PIEDMONT AVE	040	AT END OF GAYLEY RD	BANCROFT WAY	2	723	46	С	69
PIEDMONT AVE	066	RUSSELL ST	ASHBY AVE	2	325	36	R	76
PIEDMONT AVE	060	BANCROFT WAY	DWIGHT WAY	2	1392	46	С	82
PIEDMONT AVE	060	DWIGHT WAY	PARKER ST	2	622	36	R	93
PIEDMONT AVE	062	PARKER ST	DERBY ST	2	708	36	R	93
PIEDMONT	060	DWIGHT WAY	WARRING ST	2	285	56	С	93
CRESCENT PINE AVE	070	ASHBY AVE	WEBSTER ST	2	660	26	R	29
PINE AVE	068	RUSSELL ST	ASHBY AVE	2	325	32	R	45
POE ST	040	BONAR ST	DEAD END (BONAR ST)	2	175	30	R	97
POPLAR ST	080	EUCLID AVE	HILLDALE AVE	2	575	20	R	23
POPLAR ST	070	CRAGMONT AVE	EUCLID AVE	2	545	20	R	26
POPLAR ST POPPY LANE	070	HILLDALE AVE	KEELER AVE	2	980	22	R	43
	050	WEST CITY LIMIT (NEILSON)	COLUSA AVE	2	1250	36	R	60
PORTLAND AVE			11 0 11 11 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10					1 (1()

Road Name	Section ID	Beg Location	End Location	Lanes	Length	Width	Funct. Class	PC
POTTER ST	030	BAY ST	I-80 FREEWAY RAMP	2	700	23	Α	90
POTTER ST	020	3RD ST (WESTEND)	9TH ST	2	1700	34	R	93
PRINCE ST	070	TELEGRAPH AVE	DANA ST	2	406	36	R	40
PRINCE ST	050	SACRAMENTO ST	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	2	2220	36	R	45
PRINCE ST	075	DANA ST	BATEMAN ST	2	771	24	R	46
PRINCE ST	045	ACTON ST	STANTON ST	2	523	24	R	90
PRINCE ST	080	CLAREMONT AVE	COLLEGE AVE	2	1510	36	R	93
PRINCE ST	065	TREMONT ST	SHATTUCK AVE	2	601	36	R	95
PRINCE ST	067	SHATTUCK AVE	TELEGRAPH AVE	2	1784	36	R	97
PROSPECT ST	056	HILLSIDE AVE	DWIGHT WAY	2	530	36	R	92
PROSPECT ST	052	BANCROFT WAY	HILLSIDE AVE	2	710	36	R	97
QUAIL AVE	085	CAMPUS DR	QUEENS RD	2	325	23	R	54
QUAIL AVE	080	NORTHGATE AVE	CAMPUS DR	2	340	21	R	82
QUARRY RD	030	DEAD END (LA LOMA AVE)	LA LOMA AVE	2	340	12	R	39
QUEENS RD	030	SHASTA RD	QUAIL AVE	2	640	22	R	38
QUEENS RD	031	QUAIL AVE	FAIRLAWN DR	2	880	21	R	38
QUEENS RD	033	FAIRLAWN DR	AVENIDA DR	2	975	21	R	51
REGAL RD	070	SPRUCE ST	MARIN AVE	2	1050	24	R	21
REGAL RD	075	MARIN AVE	EUCLID AVE	2	550	24	R	32
REGAL RD	076	EUCLID AVE	CRAGMONT AVE	2	1325	22	R	34
REGENT ST	065	WILLARD PARK SCHOOL (WARD	ASHBY AVE	2	1440	36	R	32
REGENT ST	060	DWIGHT WAY	DERBY ST	2	1345	36	R	36
REGENT ST	070	ASHBY AVE	DEAD END	2	720	36	R	66
REGENT ST	075	DEAD END	CITY LIMIT (WOOLSEY ST)	2	370	36	R	69
RIDGE RD	070	SCENIC AVE	EUCLID AVE	2	670	36	R	93
RIDGE RD	072	EUCLID AVE	LA LOMA AVE	2	975	36	R	93
RIDGE RD	077	LA LOMA AVE	HIGHLAND PL	2	340	36	R	93
ROANOKE RD	070	HILLCREST RD & THE UPLANDS	SOUTH CITY LIMIT	2	300	24	R	41
ROBLE CT	090	DEAD END (ROBLE RD)	ROBLE RD	2	430	24	R	8
ROBLE RD	070	TUNNEL RD	SOUTH CITY LIMIT (ROBLE CT)	2	920	24	R	95
ROCK LANE	010	POPLAR ST	CRAGMONT AVE	2	800	22	R	20
ROOSEVELT AVE	050	ADDISON ST	CHANNING WAY	2	1995	42	R	29
ROOSEVELT AVE	058	CHANNING WAY	DWIGHT WAY	2	660	42	R	70
ROSE ST	050	SACRAMENTO ST	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	2	2559	36	С	21
ROSE ST	065	SHATTUCK AVE	SPRUCE ST	2	945	36	С	87
ROSE ST	040	HOPKINS ST	CHESTNUT ST	2	703	36	R	90
ROSE ST	070	SPRUCE ST	ARCH ST	2	315	36	R	90
ROSE ST	063	MILVIA ST	SHATTUCK AVE	2	675	40	С	90
ROSE ST	072	ARCH ST	SCENIC AVE	2	455	24	R	91
ROSE ST	044	CHESTNUT ST	ORDWAY	2	655	36	R	93
ROSE ST	045	ORDWAY ST	SACRAMENTO ST	2	1250	36	R	93
ROSE ST	060	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	MILVIA ST	2	665	40	С	93
ROSE ST	075	LE ROY AVE	EAST END	2	750	18	R	100
ROSEMONT AVE	070	CRESTON RD	VISTAMONT AVE	2	540	24	R	38
ROSLYN CT	080	THE SOUTH CROSSWAYS	CHABOLYN TERRACE	2	150	20	R	90
RUGBY AVE	010	NORTH CITY LIMIT (VERMONT)	VERMONT AVE	2	210	25		8917

Road Name	Section ID	Beg Location	End Location	Lanes	Length	Width	Funct. Class	PCI
RUSSELL ST	040	SAN PABLO AVE	PARK ST	2	1230	36	R	29
RUSSELL ST	045	PARK ST	SACRAMENTO ST	2	1021	36	R	31
RUSSELL ST	063	SHATTUCK AVE	FULTON ST	2	855	36	R	32
RUSSELL ST	070	FULTON ST	TELEGRAPH AVE	2	1265	36	R	32
RUSSELL ST	088	CLAREMONT BLVD	EAST CITY LIMIT (DOMINGO AVE)	2	135	36	R	35
RUSSELL ST	062	ADELINE ST	SHATTUCK AVE	2	465	36	R	44
RUSSELL ST	080	COLLEGE AVE	PIEDMONT AVE	2	585	36	R	59
RUSSELL ST	060	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	MILVIA ST	2	715	36	R	71
RUSSELL ST	075	TELEGRAPH AVE	HILLEGASS AVE	2	1125	35	R	72
RUSSELL ST	085	PIEDMONT AVE	CLAREMONT BLVD	2	1590	36	R	73
RUSSELL ST	076	HILLEGASS AVE	BENVENUE AVE	2	360	35	R	76
RUSSELL ST	077	BENVENUE AVE	COLLEGE AVE	2	360	35	R	93
RUSSELL ST	050	SACRAMENTO ST	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	2	2375	36	R	93
RUSSELL ST	061	MILVIA ST	ADELINE ST	2	115	38	R	98
SACRAMENTO ST	035	CEDAR ST	VIRGINIA ST	2	660	68	Α	50
SACRAMENTO ST	030	HOPKINS ST	ROSE ST	2	789	36	Α	60
SACRAMENTO ST	034	ROSE ST	CEDAR ST	4	845	66	Α	69
SACRAMENTO ST	050	UNIVERSITY AVE	DWIGHT WAY	4	3001	56	Α	76
SACRAMENTO ST	070	ASHBY AVE	SOUTH CITY LIMIT (ALCATRAZ)	4	2164	64	Α	89
SACRAMENTO ST	064	OREGON ST	ASHBY AVE	4	1021	63	Α	90
SACRAMENTO ST	040	VIRGINIA ST	UNIVERSITY AVE	2	1587	80	Α	93
SACRAMENTO ST (NB)	062	OREGON ST	DWIGHT WAY	2	2310	33	Α	87
SACRAMENTO ST (SB)	060	DWIGHT WAY	OREGON ST	2	2310	32	Α	78
SAN ANTONIO AVE	062	ARLINGTON AVE	300 FT +/- EAST OF AVIS RD	2	525	17	R	34
SAN ANTONIO AVE	060	SAN RAMON AVE & THE	ARLINGTON AVE	2	865	24	R	70
SAN BENITO RD	020	MARIN AVE	SPRUCE ST	2	810	24	R	61
SAN DIEGO RD	010	SOUTHAMPTON AVE	INDIAN ROCK AVE	2	1850	19	R	56
SAN FERNANDO AVE	010	ARLINGTON AVE	YOSEMITE RD	2	1055	24	R	87
SAN JUAN AVE	060	SANTA CLARA AVE	SAN FERNANDO AVE	2	900	24	R	91
SAN LORENZO AVE	052	PERALTA AVE	THE ALAMEDA	2	2145	26	R	56
SAN LORENZO AVE	050	WEST CITY LIMIT (NEILSON)	PERALTA AVE	2	370	26	R	70
SAN LUIS RD	010	ARLINGTON AVE	INDIAN ROCK AVE	2	3430	22	R	64
SAN MATEO RD	010	DEAD END (CUL-DE-SAC)	INDIAN ROCK AVE	2	780	24	R	18
SAN MIGUEL AVE	010	THOUSAND OAKS BLVD	SANTA ROSA AVE	2	470	22	R	88
SAN PEDRO AVE	050	COLUSA AVE	THE ALAMEDA	2	1050	26	R	81
SAN RAMON AVE	060	SAN ANTONIO AVE & THE	SAN FERNANDO AVE	2	1060	24	R	34
SANTA BARBARA RD	025	SPRUCE ST	CRAGMONT AVE	2	605	24	R	20
SANTA BARBARA RD	010	ARLINGTON AVE	FLORIDA AVE	2	1040	26	R	40
SANTA BARBARA RD	020	MARIN AVE	SPRUCE ST	2	510	24	R	61
SANTA BARBARA RD	012	FLORIDA AVE	MARIN AVE	2	3250	26	R	62
SANTA CLARA AVE	010	SAN RAMON AVE	THOUSAND OAKS BLVD	2	870	24	R	91
SANTA FE AVE	030	NORTH CITY LIMIT	GILMAN ST	2	587	30	R	97
SANTA FE AVE	035	GILMAN ST	CORNELL AVE & PAGE ST	2	1450	31	R	100
SANTA ROSA AVE	020	THOUSAND OAKS BLVD	SAN LORENZO AVE	2	1280	24	R	86
SANTA ROSA AVE	015	MENLO PLACE	THOUSAND OAKS BLVD	2	455	22	R	87
SCENIC AVE	040	CEDAR ST	HEARST AVE	2	1600	36		856

Road Name	Section ID	Beg Location	End Location	Lanes	Length	Width	Funct. Class	1100
SCENIC AVE	030	BAYVIEW PL/ ROSE ST	VINE ST	2	1030	24	R	66
SCENIC AVE	035	VINE ST	CEDAR ST	2	645	36	R	82
SEAWALL DR	010	NORTH END	UNIVERSITY AVE	2	1350	28	R	22
SEAWALL DR	020	UNIVERSITY AVE	SOUTH END	2	1100	31	R	23
SENIOR AVE	080	FAIRLAWN DR	GRIZZLY PEAK BLVD	2	700	24	R	31
SHASTA RD	072	TAMALPAIS RD	KEITH AVE	2	565	20	R	51
SHASTA RD	070	TAMALPAIS RD AND ROSE ST	TAMALPAIS RD	2	1540	22	R	51
SHASTA RD	073	KEITH AVE	CRAGMONT AVE	2	1000	24	С	56
SHASTA RD	076	QUEENS RD	GRIZZLY PEAK BLVD	2	1130	25	С	75
SHASTA RD	074	CRAGMONT AVE	KEELER AVE	2	680	25	С	87
SHASTA RD	075	KEELER AVE	QUEENS RD	2	1315	24	С	90
SHASTA RD	077	GRIZZLY PEAK BLVD	PARK GATE	2	250	29	С	100
SHASTA RD	079	PARK GATE	EAST CITY LIMIT (GOLF	2	565	20	С	100
SHATTUCK AVE	038	VINE ST	COURSE) CEDAR ST	4	660	60	Α	23
SHATTUCK AVE	040	CEDAR ST	HEARST AVE	4	1670	60	Α	23
SHATTUCK AVE	036	ROSE ST	VINE ST	4	660	60	Α	33
SHATTUCK AVE	010	INDIAN ROCK AVE	MARIN AVE	2	615	24	R	35
SHATTUCK AVE	048	HEARST AVE	UNIVERSITY AVE	4	620	60	Α	35
SHATTUCK AVE	030	EUNICE ST	ROSE ST	2	1335	40	R	48
SHATTUCK AVE	050	ALLSTON WAY	DWIGHT WAY	4	1980	48	A	49
SHATTUCK AVE	070	ASHBY AVE	CITY LIMIT (WOOLSEY ST)	2	1210	46	С	54
SHATTUCK AVE	060	DWIGHT WAY	WARD ST	4	1340	48	A	57
SHATTUCK AVE	066	WARD ST	ASHBY AVE	2	1510	46	С	64
SHATTUCK AVE	025	LOS ANGELES AVE	EUNICE ST	2	1590	30	R	77
SHATTUCK AVE	020	MARIN AVE	LOS ANGELES AVE	2	950	24	R	80
SHATTUCK AVE	055	CENTER ST	ALLSTON WAY	4	340	69	A	100
SHATTUCK AVE (SB)	057	UNIVERSITY AVE	CENTER ST	3	660	52	A	100
SHATTUCK PL		HENRY ST & ROSE ST	SHATTUCK AVE	4	525	61	A	24
		DELAWARE ST		2				23
SHORT ST	045		HEARST ST		345	36	R	87
SHORT ST	040	LINCOLN AVE	VIRGINIA ST	2	360	30	R	-
SIERRA ST SOJOURNER TRUTH	020	MADERA ST	SONOMA AVE	2	940	30	R	58
CT	065	WARD ST	CUL DE SAC	2	440	30	R	67
SOLANO AVE	060	THE ALAMEDA	CONTRA COSTA AVE	2	510	43	С	71
SOLANO AVE	055	COLUSA AVE	THE ALAMEDA	2	756	60	С	82
SOLANO AVE	050	TULARE AVE	COLUSA AVE DEAD END (JOHN HINKEL	2	762	57	С	83
SOMERSET PL	060	SOUTHAMPTON AVE	PARK)	2	425	22	R	84
SONOMA AVE	050	WEST CITY LIMIT (TULARE AVE)	JOSEPHINE ST	2	1975	36	R	80
DRIV	075	COLBY ST	REGENT ST	2	300	30	R	66
SOUTHAMPTON AVE	068	SAN LUIS RD	SANTA BARBARA RD	2	400	24	R	76
SOUTHAMPTON AVE	060	ARLINGTON AVE	SAN LUIS RD	2	2050	24	R	84
SPAULDING AVE	050	ADDISON ST	DWIGHT WAY	2	2675	48	R	36
SPINNAKER WAY	010	BREAKWATER DR	MARINA BLVD	2	1500	40	R	18
SPRING WAY	030	DEAD END	SCENIC AVE	2	220	18	R	85
SPRUCE ST	025	ARCH ST	EUNICE ST	2	980	37	С	37
SPRUCE ST	030	EUNICE ST	ROSE ST	2	1365	36	С	66
SPRUCE ST	045	VIRGINIA ST	HEARST AVE	2	1040	36	R	869

Road Name	Section ID	Beg Location	End Location	Lanes	Length	Width	Funct. Class	PC
SPRUCE ST	036	VINE ST	CEDAR ST	2	660	36	R	69
SPRUCE ST	033	ROSE ST	VINE ST	2	665	36	R	71
SPRUCE ST	010	GRIZZLY PEAK AVE	ALTA RD	2	800	36	С	75
SPRUCE ST	015	ALTA RD	MARIN AVE	2	4375	36	С	79
SPRUCE ST	020	MARIN AVE	ARCH ST	2	1738	36	С	85
SPRUCE ST	040	CEDAR ST	VIRGINIA ST	2	670	36	R	93
STANNAGE AVE	038	HOPKINS ST	CEDAR ST	2	210	30	R	63
STANNAGE AVE	034	GILMAN ST	HOPKINS ST	2	1685	30	R	82
STANNAGE AVE	040	CEDAR ST	VIRGINIA ST	2	660	30	R	83
STANNAGE AVE	030	NORTH CITY LIMIT	GILMAN ST	2	700	30	R	85
STANTON ST	067	RUSSELL ST	ASHBY AVE	2	560	26	R	71
STANTON ST	070	ASHBY AVE	PRINCE ST	2	706	26	R	73
STANTON ST	065	OREGON ST	RUSSELL ST	2	428	30	R	74
STATION PL	010	CATALINA AVE	SOUTH DEAD END (CATALINA	2	210	36	R	97
STERLING AVE	020	KEELER AVE	SHASTA RD	2	2310	20	R	35
STEVENSON AVE	020	GRIZZLY PEAK BLVD	MILLER AVE	2	520	24	R	49
STODDARD WAY	020	DEAD END	GRIZZLY PEAK BLVD	2	260	20	R	24
STUART ST	050	SACRAMENTO ST	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	2	2405	36	R	20
STUART ST	060	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	MILVIA ST	2	660	42	R	28
STUART ST	078	HILLEGASS AVE	COLLEGE AVE	2	715	36	R	30
STUART ST	070	FULTON ST	HILLEGASS AVE	2	2450	36	R	37
STUART ST	065	ADELINE ST	FULTON ST	2	995	36	R	43
STUART ST	080	COLLEGE AVE	KELSEY ST & PALM CT	2	900	36	R	56
STUART ST	063	MILVIA ST	ADELINE ST	2	385	42	R	56
SUMMER ST	070	SPRUCE ST	GLEN AVE	2	660	25	R	18
SUMMIT LANE	030	SUMMIT RD NR GRIZZLY PEAK	DEAD END	2	180	6	R	21
SUMMIT RD	038	GRIZZLY PEAK BLVD	END SOUTH OF GRIZZLY PEAK	2	740	26	R	13
SUMMIT RD	032	ATLAS PL	GRIZZLY PEAK BLVD	2	2530	23	R	18
SUMMIT RD	030	AJAX LANE	ATLAS PL	2	240	20	R	20
SUNSET LANE	075	GRIZZLY PEAK BLVD	WOODMONT RD	2	344	22	R	20
SUNSET LANE	070	WOODMONT RD	WILDCAT CANYON RD	2	370	17	R	27
SUTTER ST	020	DEL NORTE ST	EUNICE ST	4	1340	50	A	28
TACOMA AVE	055	COLUSA AVE	THE ALAMEDA	2	1010	26	R	42
TACOMA AVE	050	SOLANO AVE	COLUSA AVE	2	1360	26	R	73
TALBOT AVE	030	NORTH CITY LIMIT	SANTA FE AVE	2	1350	30	R	85
TAMALPAIS RD	030	SHASTA RD	ROSE ST	2	2075	22	R	43
TANGLEWOOD RD	060	BELROSE AVE	EAST CITY LIMIT (CLAREMONT)	2	900	26	R	39
TELEGRAPH AVE	065	WARD ST	ASHBY AVE	4	1580	74	A	25
TELEGRAPH AVE	060	DWIGHT WAY	WARD ST	4	1725	68	A	26
TELEGRAPH AVE	050	DWIGHT WAY	BANCROFT WAY	2	1320	31	C	38
TELEGRAPH AVE	070	ASHBY AVE	CITY LIMIT (WOOLSEY ST)	4	1255	68	A	39
TEVLIN ST	035	WATKINS ST	END SOUTH OF GILMAN ST	2	425	25	R	3
TEVLIN ST	030	NORTH END	WATKINS ST	2	300	21	R	6
THE ALAMEDA	028	HOPKINS ST	YOLO AVE	2	210	66	A	71
THE ALAMEDA	015 012	THOUSAND OAKS BLVD	TACOMA AVE CAPISTRANO AVE	2	245 1510	36 28	R	75 <b>87</b> 6

Road Name	Section ID	Beg Location	End Location	Lanes	Length	Width	Funct. Class	PCI
THE ALAMEDA	010	SAN ANTONIO AVE	THOUSAND OAKS BLVD	2	1385	24	R	78
THE ALAMEDA	016	TACOMA AVE	SOLANO AVE	2	1250	36	R	95
THE ALAMEDA	018	SOLANO AVE	MARIN AVE	2	935	60	Α	95
THE ALAMEDA	020	MARIN AVE	HOPKINS ST	4	1370	61	Α	95
THE CIRCLE	060	INTERSECTION MARIN AVE, ETC.	INTERSECTION ARLINGTON  AVE	2	246	50	Α	75
THE CRESCENT	020	PARK HILLS RD (NORTH)	PARK HILLS RD (SOUTH)	2	1020	23	R	88
THE CROSSWAYS	080	OVERLOOK RD	MIDDLEFIELD RD	2	230	21	R	58
THE PLAZA DR	080	ENCINA PL	PARKSIDE DR	2	1380	40	R	85
THE SHORT CUT	080	MIDDLEFIELD RD	PARK HILLS RD	2	200	22	R	85
THE SPIRAL	080	DEAD END	WILDCAT CANYON RD	2	305	25	R	93
THE UPLANDS	099	TUNNEL RD	DEAD END	2	340	14	R	20
THE UPLANDS	090	CLAREMONT AVE	ENCINA PL	2	320	56	R	39
THE UPLANDS	093	HILLCREST RD	EL CAMINO REAL	2	495	28	R	39
THE UPLANDS	097	EL CAMINO REAL	TUNNEL RD	2	1048	25	R	40
THE UPLANDS	091	ENCINA PL	HILLCREST RD	2	1685	28	R	61
THOUSAND OAKS	050	WEST CITY LIMIT (NEILSON)	COLUSA AVE	2	450	36	R	48
THOUSAND OAKS	055	VINCENTE AVE	THE ALAMEDA	2	850	24	С	73
RI VD THOUSAND OAKS	053	COLUSA AVE	VINCENTE AVE	2	380	24	С	76
BLVD THOUSAND OAKS	060	THE ALAMEDA	ARLINGTON AVE	2	1605	26	С	79
RLVD TOMLEE DR	045	JUANITA WAY	ACTON ST	2	330	25	R	19
TREMONT ST	070	EMERSON ST	CITY LIMIT (WOOLSEY ST)	2	925	34	R	29
TULARE AVE	020	SOLANO AVE	SONOMA AVE	2	1715	36	R	95
TWAIN AVE	070	KEELER AVE	STERLING AVE	2	740	20	R	26
TYLER ST	050	SACRAMENTO ST	KING ST	2	1333	36	R	29
UNIVERSITY AVE	015	MARINA BLVD	WEST FRONTAGE RD	2	1600	66	C	8
UNIVERSITY AVE	010	SEAWALL DR	MARINA BLVD	2	1950	40	С	31
UNIVERSITY AVE	060	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	MILVIA ST	4	715	63	A	36
UNIVERSITY AVE		MILVIA ST	SHATTUCK AVE	4	630	63	A	37
UNIVERSITY AVE	003	3RD ST	5TH ST	4	400	115	A	52
UNIVERSITY AVE	023	5TH ST	6TH ST	4	185	84	A	52
UNIVERSITY AVE	040	SAN PABLO AVE	SACRAMENTO ST	4	2940	69	A	54
UNIVERSITY AVE	040	SHATTUCK AVE	SHATTUCK AVE	4	260	70	A	55
UNIVERSITY AVE	065	SHATTUCK AVE	OXFORD ST	4	450	65	A	59
UNIVERSITY AVE	030	6TH ST	SAN PABLO AVE	4	1638	72	A	66
UNIVERSITY AVE	050	SACRAMENTO ST	MCGEE AVE	4	1325	73	A	72
UNIVERSITY AVE	052	MCGEE AVE	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	4	1329	63	A	72
UNIVERSITY AVE	033	I-80 ON/OFF RAMPS	6TH ST	4	2100	52	A	46
OVER VALLEJO ST	060	THE ALAMEDA	SAN RAMON AVE	2	460	24	R	30
VALLEY ST	055	NORTH CITY LIMIT (KENTLICKY)	DWIGHT WAY	2	1245	36	R	45
VASSAR AVE (NB)	010	NORTH CITY LIMIT (KENTUCKY)	KENTUCKY AVE	2	375	19	R	78
VASSAR AVE (NB)	012	KENTUCKY AVE	SPRUCE ST	2	1160	16	R	79
VASSAR AVE (SB)	011	KENTUCKY AVE	NORTH CITY LIMIT (KENTUCKY)	2	375	17	R	78
VASSAR AVE (SB)	013	SPRUCE ST	KENTUCKY AVE	2	1160	14	R	79
VERMONT AVE	015	MARYLAND AVE NORTH WEST DEAD END	COLORADO AVE	2	750	25	R	27
VERMONT AVE	010	(RUGBY) EAST CITY LIMIT NR GRAND	MARYLAND AVE	2	770	23	R	97
VICENTE RD	075	VIEW	TUNNEL RD	2	1310	24	R Page	8 <b>8</b> 0

Road Name	Section ID	Beg Location	End Location	Lanes	Length	Width	Funct. Class	PCI
VICENTE RD	070	ALVARADO RD	EAST CITY LIMIT NR GRAND VIEW	2	550	24	R	45
VINCENTE AVE	013	THOUSAND OAKS BLVD	COLUSA AVE	2	1165	24	R	70
VINCENTE AVE	010	NORTH END (VINCENTE WALK)	THOUSAND OAKS BLVD	2	1400	24	R	75
VINCENTE AVE	016	COLUSA AVE	PERALTA AVE	2	1000	24	R	77
VINE ST	063	MILVIA ST	SHATTUCK AVE	2	670	36	R	25
VINE ST	055	GRANT ST	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	2	665	36	R	29
VINE ST	060	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	MILVIA ST	2	665	36	R	32
VINE ST	052	EDITH ST	GRANT ST	2	335	36	R	33
VINE ST	065	SHATTUCK AVE	WALNUT ST	2	335	36	R	49
VINE ST	067	WALNUT ST	SPRUCE ST	2	665	36	R	63
VINE ST	070	SPRUCE ST	SCENIC AVE	2	635	36	R	68
VINE ST	050	MC GEE AVE	EDITH ST	2	575	26	R	91
VINE ST	080	SCENIC AVE	HAWTHORNE TERRACE	2	315	30	R	95
VIRGINIA GARDENS	040	NORTH DEAD END (CEDAR)	VIRGINIA ST	2	470	20	R	90
VIRGINIA ST	030	6TH ST	SAN PABLO AVE	2	1650	36	R	36
VIRGINIA ST	030	2ND ST	6TH ST	2	1325	36	R	39
VIRGINIA ST	076	EUCLID AVE	LA LOMA AVE	2	1000	34	R	47
VIRGINIA ST	050	SACRAMENTO ST	MC GEE AVE	2	1270	36	С	54
VIRGINIA ST	055	MC GEE AVE	GRANT ST	2	665	36	С	66
VIRGINIA ST	064	SHATTUCK AVE	SPRUCE ST	2	1000	36	R	67
VIRGINIA ST	070	SPRUCE ST	ARCH ST	2	450	36	R	68
VIRGINIA ST	072	ARCH ST	EUCLID AVE	2	1060	36	R	68
VIRGINIA ST	060	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	MILVIA ST	2	680	36	R	71
VIRGINIA ST	047	ACTON ST	SACRAMENTO ST	2	710	51	R	76
VIRGINIA ST	057	GRANT ST	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	2	670	36	С	83
VIRGINIA ST	062	MILVIA ST	SHATTUCK AVE	2	615	36	R	83
VIRGINIA ST	040	SAN PABLO AVE	ACTON ST	2	2500	36	R	85
VIRGINIA ST		LA LOMA AVE	DEAD END (AT LA VEREDA)	2	220	17	R	95
VIRGINIA ST	020	EAST FRONTAGE RD (STATE P/L)	, ,	2	350	37	R	98
VISALIA AVE	053	WEST CITY LIMIT COP W/O	COLUSA AVE	2	325	24	R	27
VISALIA AVE	055	NFILSON COLUSA AVE	VINCENTE AVE	2	890	24	R	48
VISTAMONT AVE	110	NORTH END	WOODMONT AVE	2	415	22	R	14
VISTAMONT AVE	010	WOODMONT AVE	WOODMONT AVE NR SUNSET	2	1340	22	R	42
WALKER ST	060	DERBY ST	WARD ST	2	330	18	R	40
WALLACE ST	065	WARD ST	RUSSELL ST	2	1220	35	R	18
WALNUT ST	049	BERKELEY WAY	UNIVERSITY AVE	2	315	36	R	20
WALNUT ST	020	SHATTUCK AVE	EUNICE ST	2	900	33	R	27
WALNUT ST	030	EUNICE ST	CEDAR ST	2	2645	36	R	44
WALNUT ST	040	CEDAR ST	HEARST AVE	2	1680	36	R	54
WARD ST	075	ELLSWORTH ST	TELEGRAPH AVE	2	880	36	R	14
WARD ST	046	ACTON ST	SACRAMENTO ST	2	727	36	R	18
WARD ST	070	FULTON ST	ELLSWORTH ST	2	660	36	R	21
WARD ST	050	SACRAMENTO ST	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	2	2437	36	R	25
WARD ST	060	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	MILVIA ST	2	660	42	R	27
WARD ST	066	SHATTUCK AVE	FULTON ST	2	780	36	R	30
WARD ST	063	MILVIA ST	ADELINE ST	2	500	45		8 <u>8</u> 2
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Road Name	Section ID	Beg Location	End Location	Lanes	Length	Width	Funct. Class	
WARD ST	040	SAN PABLO AVE	ACTON ST	2	1658	36	R	100
WARRING ST	050	BANCROFT WAY	DWIGHT WAY	2	1270	36	R	27
WARRING ST	060	DWIGHT WAY	DERBY ST	2	1545	43	С	95
WATKINS ST	040	NEILSON ST	TEVLIN ST	2	250	26	R	21
WEBSTER ST	078	HILLEGASS AVE	COLLEGE AVE	2	600	36	R	59
WEBSTER ST	074	TELEGRAPH AVE	COLBY ST	2	645	36	R	63
WEBSTER ST	076	REGENT ST	DEAD END	2	202	20	R	85
WEBSTER ST	077	DEAD END	HILLEGASS AVE	2	268	36	R	85
WEBSTER ST	080	COLLEGE AVE	CLAREMONT AVE	2	1760	36	R	92
WEBSTER ST	072	DEAKIN ST	TELEGRAPH AVE	2	670	36	R	93
WEST BOLIVAR DR	050	GATE	END NR ANTHONY ST	2	6515	22	R	83
WEST BOLIVAR DR	040	PARKER ST	GATE	2	50	22	R	89
WEST FRONTAGE RD	040	GILMAN ST	UNIVERSITY AVE	2	4400	30	С	55
WEST FRONTAGE RD	050	UNIVERSITY AVE	OPP DWIGHT WAY	2	3170	26	С	59
WEST FRONTAGE RD	060	OPP DWIGHT WAY	SOUTH CITY LIMIT	2	4250	26	С	59
WEST PARNASSUS CT	080	PARNASSUS PATH	PARNASSUS RD	2	230	22	R	93
WEST ST	053	ADDISON ST	DEAD END	2	265	21	R	93
WEST ST	055	BANCROFT WAY	DWIGHT WAY	2	1325	32	R	100
WHEELER ST	068	RUSSELL ST	ASHBY AVE	2	530	36	R	30
WHEELER ST	070	ASHBY AVE	WOOLSEY ST	2	1105	36	R	72
WHITAKER AVE	020	MILLER AVE	STERLING AVE	2	550	18	R	35
WHITNEY ST	070	WOOLSEY ST	SOUTH CITY LIMIT	2	130	36	R	75
WILDCAT CANYON RD	025	THE SPIRAL	EAST CITY LIMIT (NR SHASTA	2	3590	28	С	77
WILDCAT CANYON RD	020	SUNSET LN	THE SPIRAL	2	2400	27	С	79
WILDCAT CANYON RD	010	GRIZZLY PEAK BLVD	SUNSET LANE	2	3730	29	С	81
WILSON CIRCLE	080	OLYMPUS DR	CUL-DE-SAC	2	180	23	R	40
WOODMONT AVE	012	WILDCAT CANYON & GRIZZLY PEAK	ROSEMONT AVE	2	1175	20	R	24
WOODMONT AVE	020	SUNSET LANE	DEAD END	2	175	12	R	43
WOODMONT AVE	014	ROSEMONT AVE	SUNSET LANE	2	1700	20	R	55
WOODMONT CT	070	WOODMONT AVE (NORTH)	WOODMONT AVE (SOUTH)	2	285	23	R	42
WOODSIDE RD	020	THE CRESCENT	PARK HILLS RD	2	1450	24	R	41
WOOLSEY ST	078	HILLEGASS AVE	COLLEGE AVE	2	600	37	R	18
WOOLSEY ST	080	COLLEGE ST	CLAREMONT AVE	2	1250	36	R	20
WOOLSEY ST	050	SACRAMENTO ST	KING ST	2	1275	36	R	50
WOOLSEY ST	065	TREMONT ST	SHATTUCK AVE	2	579	42	R	59
WOOLSEY ST	066	SHATTUCK AVE	WHEELER ST	2	680	42	R	63
WOOLSEY ST	067	WHEELER ST	TELEGRAPH AVE	2	1036	36	R	63
WOOLSEY ST	055	KING ST	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	2	905	36	R	79
WOOLSEY ST	072	TELEGRAPH AVE	HILLEGASS AVE	2	1555	36	R	90
WOOLSEY ST	060	ADELINE ST	TREMONT ST	2	600	42	R	90
YOLO AVE	060	THE ALAMEDA	MILVIA ST	2	570	36	R	93
YOLO AVE	065	MILVIA AVE	SUTTER ST	2	375	36	R	93
YOSEMITE RD	064	SAN FERNANDO AVE	CONTRA COSTA AVE	2	400	26	R	37
YOSEMITE RD	066	CONTRA COSTA AVE	ARLINGTON AVE	2	1090	24	R	48
YOSEMITE RD	062	THE ALAMEDA	SAN FERNANDO AVE	2	870	26	R	on¹



CONSENT CALENDAR May 24, 2022

TO: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council

FROM: Councilmembers Rashi Kesarwani (Author) and Ben Bartlett

(Co-Sponsor)

SUBJECT: Budget Referral: Capacity Building for Merchant Associations in

the Gilman and Lorin Districts

## RECOMMENDATION

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

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

## **CURRENT SITUATION AND ITS EFFECTS**

The Gilman and Lorin Districts are Commercial Areas Lacking Formalized Entities to Promote Economic Development. The Gilman and Lorin Districts are unique commercial areas in Berkeley each with their own distinct personalities. The Gilman District, situated in west Berkeley, has long been the heart of the City's manufacturing and industrial sectors, while more recently becoming home to wineries, breweries, artisanal food production facilities, nonprofits, and maker spaces. The Lorin District, located in south Berkeley, is home to the iconic South Berkeley Farmers Market and boasts a thriving arts scene as well as an antique cluster, a blossoming food scene, and several nonprofits. Despite their vibrancy, both districts are notable in that they also lack the benefit of a Business Improvement District (BID) to support the area in keeping it well maintained. BIDs are private

entities organized to promote the economic development of businesses within a defined geographical area. BIDs are funded by levying taxes on stakeholders within the district with the revenues being used to fund services local governments are unable to provide.

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See Pierce Abrahamson's September 2021 report for the City of Berkeley, Client Report: Adeline Corridor Parking Benefit District, attached, p. 8.

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

Gilman and Lorin Districts: Nascent Merchant Groups. While both districts struggle to negotiate challenging conditions on the street, they are both well on their way to establishing robust merchants associations. Currently, both districts have advisory boards that have sought fiscal sponsorship through the Berkeley Chamber: the Lorin District since November, 2015 and the Gilman District since April, 2022. Both Districts boast eye-catching websites<sup>3</sup> and a strong sense of community engagement.

# **BACKGROUND**

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

#### RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> See Gllman District and Lorin District websites

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> See Newport Beach's Commercial Parking Benefit District flier

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

# FISCAL IMPACT

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

# **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT**

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

## **CONTACT**

Councilmember Rashi Kesarwani, District 1

(510) 981-7110





CONSENT CALENDAR
May 24th, 2022

To: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council

From: Councilmember Terry Taplin (Author), Councilmember Susan Wengraf (Co-Sponsor), Councilmember Sophie Hahn (Co-Sponsor), Councilmember Rigel Robinson (Co-Sponsor)

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

## RECOMMENDATION

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

## **BACKGROUND**

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

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

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> https://www.berkeleyside.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/STAFF-REPORT.pdf

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

weekend recreation, employment, and other local travel needs. As long as residents of the Berkeley Hills have high rates of car ownership, their neighborhoods should be targeted for improved public transportation accessibility. Similarly, AC Transit's transbay service is limited to weekdays. AC Transit must strive to offer public transportation that is more than just an option for people commuting to their jobs during the week.

## **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS**

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

## CONTACT

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

# **ATTACHMENTS**

1. Letter

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

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

# Re: Restoration of Berkeley Hills and Transbay Bus Service

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

The Council of the City of Berkeley

# Page 4 of 4

CC: Elsa Ortiz, President

Joel B. Young, Vice-President

Murphy McCalley, Director

Diane Shaw, Director

H.E. Christian Peeples, Director

Jovanka Beckles, Director

Jean Walsh, Director



10

**CONSENT CALENDAR** 

May 24, 2022

To: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council

From: Councilmember Ben Bartlett (Author), Councilmember Rigel Robinson,

Kate Harrison, and Terry Taplin (Co-Sponsors)

Subject: Budget Referral and Updated Guidelines and Procedures for City Council

Office Staff Expenditures

# **RECOMMENDATION**

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

#### **CURRENT SITUATION**

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

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

#### **BACKGROUND**

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

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

In 2020, the adoption of Measure JJ by nearly two thirds of Berkeley voters<sup>1</sup> affirmed that residents have high expectations of their local government and that the work required to deliver on those expectations should be compensated fairly and accurately. Measure JJ changed the status of City Councilmembers from part-time to full-time to reflect the increased demands of the position from when it was first created, and increased the salary for Councilmember and the Mayor to one sufficient for working class residents to be able to afford to run for office.<sup>2</sup>

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

<sup>1</sup> 

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> https://www.cityofberkeley.info/uploadedFiles/Clerk/Elections/2020%20Ballot%20Measures.pdf, pg. 33

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>https://www.cityofberkeley.info/Clerk/City\_Council/2018/12\_Dec/Documents/2018-12-

<sup>11</sup> Item C Structure for City Council - Supp.aspx

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>https://www.cityofberkeley.info/Clerk/City\_Council/2018/12\_Dec/Documents/12-11 Annotated Agenda.aspx

<sup>2180</sup> Milvia Street, Berkeley, Floor 5, CA 94704 ● Tel: (510) 981-7130 ● E-Mail: bbartlett@cityofberkeley.info

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

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

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

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

The resulting 2006 study<sup>7</sup> from the City Manager found that Legislative Assistants were significantly underpaid as compared to external and internal comparators—namely the Assistant Management Analyst in the City Manager's office. The City Manager recommended an increase to Council office salary budgets, at the time \$44,433 excluding benefits, to the minimum salary level of an Assistant Management Analyst (AMA), which would have increased the annual salary allocation by approximately \$10,248 per Council office. In 2015, nearly a decade after the City Manager's study was submitted to Council, the Mayor and Council voted to implement the 2006 Study recommendation and also acknowledged certain structural deficiencies including that Council Offices had to pull from their discretionary budgets "intended for office supplies and other office-related costs" in order to sufficiently fund staff costs.<sup>8</sup> Council ultimately referred an additional \$80,000 total to be split between the 8 Council offices. This

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>https://www.cityofberkeley.info/Clerk/City\_Council/City\_Council\_\_Committee\_and\_Regional\_Body\_Appo intees.aspx

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup>https://www.cityofberkeley.info/recordsonline/api/Document/AQwW5T053smoW4FSgoqqfPzrtx2b5Xydz2 Wp12sEq9AYYtJ0JDbJ32ymekuaq6i5xy%C3%89%C3%81I7rVEBYmrBFWpzKvwec%3D/

<sup>8</sup>https://www.cityofberkeley.info/Clerk/City\_Council/2015/03\_Mar/Documents/2015-03-10\_Item\_10\_Refer\_\$80,000.aspx

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

In 2019, the Legislative Assistants across Council and Mayoral offices unionized as part of the SEIU 1021 Community Services & Part-Time Recreation Leaders Association. The contract approved in June 2021<sup>9</sup> provided for a wage step range roughly commensurate with the AMA classification. As part of that range, Legislative Assistants now receive annual pay increases along the established range like other City employees. In order to effectuate the new labor agreement, Council modified the guidelines that regulate Council Office budgets, replacing Resolution No. 65.540-N.S. with Resolution No. 70,054–N.S.<sup>10</sup>

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

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

# <u>ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED</u>

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

https://www.cityofberkeley.info/Clerk/City\_Council/2021/06\_June/Documents/06-01 AC Time Critical Item Leg Assistants MOU.aspx

 <sup>10</sup> https://www.cityofberkeley.info/Clerk/City Council/2021/10 Oct/Documents/2021-10 12 Item 06 Council Office Expense Account.aspx

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

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

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

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

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

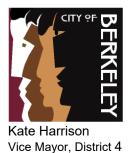
Finally, these cost estimates are based on projections for salary costs given scheduled raises per already agreed labor contracts for FY 2023, but assume FY 2022 allocations for fringe benefits. This may slightly underestimate the cost for both the status quo and the first alternative, and significantly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

### **ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY**

No discernible impact.

#### CONTACT

Councilmember Ben Bartlett 510-981-7130 James Chang 510-981-7131



11

CONSENT CALENDAR
May 24, 2022

To: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council

From: Vice Mayor Harrison

Subject: Budget Referral: Fund Behavioral Health, Crisis Response, and Crisis-related

Services Needs and Capacity Assessments

# RECOMMENDATION

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

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

## CURRENT SITUATION AND RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION

# **CAD Needs Assessment Study**

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

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Auditor Report, 2021, 8.

CONSENT CALENDAR May 24, 2022

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

As part of the omnibus package for reimagining public safety in Berkeley, the Berkeley City Council directed the City's elected Auditor to perform an analysis of the City's 911 calls for service and responses. On July 2, 2021, the Auditor issued the final report, "Data Analysis of the City of Berkeley's Police Response" to calls for service. In this Auditor Report, the Auditor analyzed the CAD data and assessed the number of events related to mental health and homelessness in Berkeley from 2015-2019.<sup>4</sup> The overall data involved 350,000+ calls for service from 2015-2019.<sup>5</sup> In the context of the Auditor Report, "events" refer to situations entered into the CAD data system that resulted in a response by at least one sworn officer.<sup>6</sup> The CAD system is the computer aided dispatch (CAD) system used for call information, assigning call types, inputting narrative descriptions about calls for services as they progress, dispatching responders, and tracking emergency incident using computers.

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

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> ld.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Id., 53-58.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Id., 17.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Id., 10, 13.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Id., 2021, 5.

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

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

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

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

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

CONSENT CALENDAR May 24, 2022

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

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

#### **BACKGROUND**

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

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

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

<sup>8</sup> Auditor Report, 2022, 53.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> ld.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> ld.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> ld.

<sup>12</sup> Auditor Report, 2022, 57.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> Auditor, 2021, 56.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> Auditor, 2021, 57.

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

CONSENT CALENDAR May 24, 2022

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

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

# FISCAL IMPACTS OF RECOMMENDATION

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

5

# **ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY**

No discernable impact.

### **CONTACT PERSON**

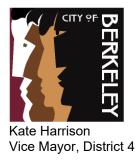
Vice Mayor Kate Harrison, (510) 981-7140

109

<sup>15</sup> Auditor, 2021, 53-58.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup> Reimagining Public Safety Reference Guide, 2022, 39.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup> Id.



12

CONSENT CALENDAR May 24, 2022

To: Honorable Members of the City Council

From: Vice Mayor Kate Harrison (Author), Mayor Jesse Arreguín (Co-Author),

Councilmember Susan Wengraf (Co-Author), Councilmember Sophie Hahn

(Co-Sponsor)

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

### RECOMMENDATION

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

### **BACKGROUND**

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

The National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL), under the auspices of the U.S. Department of Energy, has created a free-to-use program to support local governments with residential solar and solar-plus-storage system permitting<sup>1</sup>. SolarAPP+ provides a web-based portal that streamlines and automates permit reviews, and can be easily implemented into existing local government permitting software.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> https://solarapp.nrel.gov/

Resolution in Support of SB 379: the Solar Access Act

CONSENT CALENDAR May 24, 2022

The Solar Access Act requires counties with more than 150,000 residents, and all cities within those counties, to implement instant online permitting for solar and solar-plus-storage systems, via programs like SolarAPP+. Under the provisions of SB 379, requirement will go into effect starting September 30, 2024 for cities under 50,000 residents, and September 30, 2023 for cities over 50,000 residents. The California Energy Commission (CEC) is preparing a program to deploy \$20 million in grants to help cities and counties adopt online automated permitting systems such as SolarAPP+.

NREL first introduced SolarAPP+ in late 2020 and has slowly expanded the program's capabilities. Many local jurisdictions, including Pleasant Hill, Benicia, Stockton, Sonoma County, San Jose, and Los Angeles have already begun implementation of automated permitting with great success<sup>2</sup>. Pleasant Hill has reduced their average permit review time to zero days (same-day approval) since adopting SolarAPP+ for instantaneous automated permitting.

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

### FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

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

### **ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY AND CLIMATE IMPACTS**

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

### **CONTACT PERSON**

Vice Mayor Kate Harrison 510-981-7140

### Attachments:

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

112

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> https://help.solar-app.org/article/108-where-is-solarapp-available

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

# IN SUPPORT OF SB 379, THE SOLAR ACCESS ACT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CONSENT CALENDAR May 24, 2022

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

Page 4 114





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California Law

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

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Date Published: 01/12/2022 09:00 PM

AMENDED IN SENATE JANUARY 12, 2022

AMENDED IN SENATE JANUARY 03, 2022

AMENDED IN SENATE MAY 04, 2021

AMENDED IN SENATE APRIL 08, 2021

AMENDED IN SENATE MARCH 07, 2021

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE — 2021-2022 REGULAR SESSION

**SENATE BILL** NO. 379

**Introduced by Senator Wiener** 

February 10, 2021

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

### LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (a) Permitting fees or soft costs to solar and storage projects can add substantial time and money to the adoption of additional solar and storage projects.
- (b)California needs additional rooftop solar and storage projects in order to meet our renewable energy goals.

<del>(c)</del>

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

<del>(d)</del>

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

<del>(e)</del>

- (d) Because the 2021 budget included a \$20 million appropriation to the Energy Commission for grants to all jurisdictions that adopt the SolarAPP+ or a similar program in order to expedite permitting, local permitting jurisdictions can and should be required to adopt SolarAPP+ or a similar program for automated permitting in order to promote the development of solar and storage to help meet the state's clean energy needs.
- SEC. 2. Section 65850.52 is added to the Government Code, immediately following Section 65850.5, to read:

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

- (1) "Energy Commission" means the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission.
- (2) "Energy storage system" means commercially available technology, located behind a customer's *residential* utility meter, that is capable of absorbing electricity generated from a colocated electricity generator or from the electrical grid, storing it for a period of time, and thereafter discharging it to meet the energy or power needs of the host customer or for export.
- (3) "Solar energy system" means any configuration of solar energy devices that collects and distributes solar energy for the purpose of generating electricity and that has a single *residential* interconnection with the electric

utility transmission or distribution network.

- (4) "SolarAPP+" means the most recent version of a web-based portal, developed by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory, that automates plan review, produces code-compliant approvals, and issues permits for solar energy systems and energy storage systems paired with solar energy systems.
- (b) Pursuant (1) Pursuant to the compliance schedule in subdivision (d), (c), a city, county, or city and county, in consultation with the local fire department, district, or authority, shall implement an online, automated permitting platform, such as SolarAPP+, that verifies meets both of the following requirements:
- (A) The platform verifies code compliance and issues permits in real time to a licensed contractor for a solar energy system that is no larger than 38.4 kilowatts alternating current nameplate rating and an energy storage system paired with a solar energy system that is no larger than 38.4 kilowatts alternating current nameplate rating, and is rating.
- (B) The platform is consistent with the system parameters and configurations, including an inspection checklist, of SolarAPP+. Consistent
- (2) Consistent with the same compliance schedule, a city, county, or city and county shall amend its ordinance adopted pursuant to subdivision (g) of Section 65850.5 to authorize a residential solar energy system and an energy storage system to use the online, automated permitting platform.
- (3) A city, county, or city and county is not required to permit an application for a solar energy system or energy storage system through the online automated permitting platform pursuant to this section if the system configuration is not eligible for SolarAPP+ at the time the application is submitted to the jurisdiction.
- (c) (1) A city with a population of fewer than 5,000 and a county with a population of fewer than 150,000, and all cities within a county with a population of fewer than 150,000, are including each city within that county, is exempt from subdivision (b).
- (2) A city with a population of 50,000 or fewer that is not exempt pursuant to paragraph (1) shall satisfy the requirements of subdivision (b) by September 30, 2024.
- (3) A city, county, or city and county with a population of greater than 50,000 that is not exempt pursuant to paragraph (1) shall satisfy the requirements of subdivision (b) by September 30, 2023.
- (d)Upon provision of sufficient funding, the Energy Commission may provide technical assistance and grant funding to a city, county, or city and county to support the implementation of online, automated permitting for a solar energy system and an energy storage system paired with a solar energy system and for compliance with the requirements of subdivision (b) in a timely manner.

### <del>(e)</del>

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

### <del>(f)</del>

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

### <del>(g)</del>

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

#### <del>(h)</del>

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

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



- (h) This section does not increase or otherwise affect the liability of a local agency pertaining to a solar energy system or an energy storage system paired with a solar energy system installed pursuant to this section.
- **SEC. 3.** No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution because a local agency or school district has the authority to levy service charges, fees, or assessments sufficient to pay for the program or level of service mandated by this act, within the meaning of Section 17556 of the Government Code.

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

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

Dear Governor Newsom,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

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

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

Dear Senator Skinner,

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

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

Sincerely,

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

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

Dear Assemblymember Wicks,

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

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

Sincerely,

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

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

Sincerely,



CONSENT CALENDAR May 24, 2022

To: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council

From: Vice Mayor Harrison

Subject: Referral to the Budget and Finance Policy Committee and Budget Referral to

Consider General Fund Strategies and Related Fiscal Policies for Funding Capital Improvements, in Particular Street, Sidewalk, Micromobility and

Transit Infrastructure

### RECOMMENDATION

1. Refer to the Council Budget and Finance Policy Committee to explore specific options for improving how and to what extent the City's Capital Improvement Program (CIP) is funded, to include but not limited to the following potential strategies:

- a. investigate historic assumptions and policies regarding secured-property and transfer tax revenues;
- b. consider a one-time allocation of a certain percentage of salary savings accruing from historic vacancies that are not likely to be filled in the short-term;
- c. consider prospective Public Works plan to charge utilities for pavement impact.
- 2. Refer to the June 2022 Budget process \$8 million per year to be transferred to the CIP based on Committee consideration and any conclusions.

### POLICY COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

On April 19, 2022, the Budget & Finance Policy Committee sent the item to Council (M/S/C Harrison/Arreguin) with a qualified positive recommendation removing item 1 (c) consider the sale of underutilizes city-owned property.

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

CURRENT SITUATION, EFFECTS, AND RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION
The City is facing a historic crisis of underinvestment in its infrastructure. The Mayor formed the Vision 2050 Task Force and spearheaded placing the \$100 million T1 Infrastructure Bond (leveraging millions more in other funding) to begin to address these long-standing capital needs. To date, \$40M in T1 bonds were spent, with an additional \$23M from grants and special funds. Nonetheless, the City's infrastructure needs remain vast with perhaps the most visible area of underinvestment being in the City's streets and sidewalks.

CONSENT CALENDAR May 24, 2022

Referral to the Budget and Finance Policy Committee and Budget Referral to Consider General Fund Strategies and Related Fiscal Policies for Funding Capital Improvements, in Particular Street, Sidewalk, Micromobility and Transit Infrastructure

A Metropolitan Transportation Commission report warns that Berkeley's overall paving condition is "At Risk," meaning on the cusp of falling into "Failing" category. The current five-year paving plan is the result of historic deferred maintenance and underfunding.

Residential streets across the entire city are largely categorized as failing and bicycle, pedestrian, and Vision Zero projects are severely underfunded. Meanwhile, neighboring cities in the Bay Area, such as Richmond, El Cerrito, San Francisco have "Excellent/Very Good" to "Fair/Good" streets conditions.

The Public Works Department has advised that ongoing funding under the rolling 5-Year Street Plan will not be enough to stabilize Berkeley's streets. In fact, if street investment is not increased, Public Works warns that the City could face \$1 billion in future repair costs as the cost of deferred paving maintenance increases exponentially each year. In March of 2022, the Department reported that the City needs an additional \$8 million in funding per year to maintain the current street condition and to maintain any future investments, including the revenue measure. Addressing the ongoing maintenance gap, regardless of new bonding for on-time fixes, is key to addressing the crisis.

At the Council's direction, the Facilities, Infrastructure, Transportation, Environment & Sustainability (FITES) Policy Committee has spent two years investigating, the overall paving situation, paving policies, and multi-faceted paving funding/bonding solutions. From this work, a number of potential solutions have arisen including allocating the TNC tax for priority bike, pedestrian, and transit street upgrades and exploring charging fees to garbage collection agencies and private companies for road damage. Public Works recently conducted a five-year rate study for zero waste rates that would raise \$1 million in the first year and \$2 million thereafter to address paving impacts of the City's Zero Waste fleet. The outcome of this funding stream is dependent on a Proposition 218 process scheduled for 2023.

In addition, the FITES committee explored the idea of bonding to stabilize citywide PCI. The Council is also currently considering placing an infrastructure bond and/or parcel tax on the November, 2022 ballot. However, long-term bonds are not the best way to pay for road maintenance as opposed to capital reconstruction and every day we wait, more roads fall into an unusable state. From discussion with City staff and the Public Works Commission, it is clear that in addition to other funding strategies, the maintenance problem cannot be solved without additional investment from the City's General Fund.

It is therefore in the public interest to provide instructions to the Budget and Finance Policy Committee to explore specific avenues for identifying appropriate General Fund monies.

### **BACKGROUND**

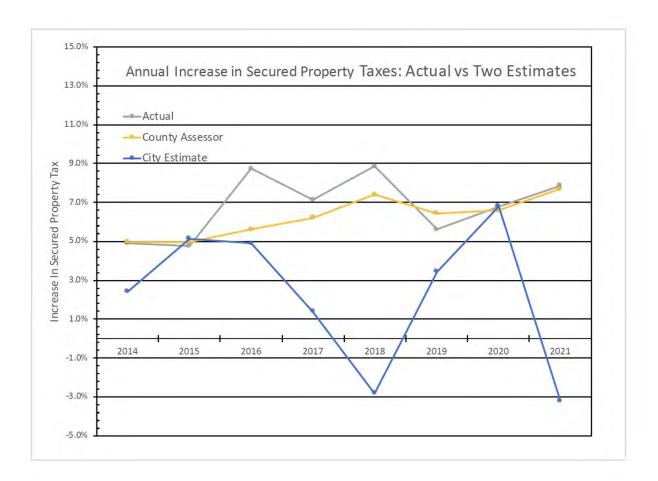
In preparing its biannual budgets, there appears to be some underestimation of City secured-property and transfer tax revenues. While there is merit to conservative

Referral to the Budget and Finance Policy Committee and Budget Referral to Consider General Fund Strategies and Related Fiscal Policies for Funding Capital Improvements, in Particular Street, Sidewalk, Micromobility and Transit Infrastructure

estimates, current needs – especially one-time capital needs – should be considered for prioritization if funding is in fact available.

Future year estimates should include data of historical trends, for example for the past three years. In fact, the City has a vast data set of historic revenue numbers going back much further than that which should be used to provide it with a rough sense of future performance.

For example, the secured-property tax is one of the City's more consistent revenue streams; it has remained relatively steady even during recessions. The County Assessor's estimates have been closer to actual performance than those from the City, and they are available in June when the budget is finalized.



Council needs accurate revenue estimates when it is finalizing the biennial budget in June. Learning after the fact, approximately 17 months later, that secured property tax revenues were underestimated is likely not conducive to good budgeting practices.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The 17 months, referred to is based on the following timeline:

Referral to the Budget and Finance Policy Committee and Budget Referral to Consider General Fund Strategies and Related Fiscal Policies for Funding Capital Improvements, in Particular Street, Sidewalk, Micromobility and Transit Infrastructure

Historically, Council policy has called for using the first \$12.5 million in real property transfer taxes for general purposes, with the balance going to capital needs. In FY 2021, in order to account for unanticipated needs due to COVID, the Council dedicated the first \$16.5 million in transfer taxes to general purposes. In other years, it is not clear if the entire amount over the \$12.5 million was devoted to capital needs. The transfer tax, while more volatile than regular property taxes, has been on a significant upward trend, and the City enjoys equally robust historic data.

# Historic Transfer Tax (TT) Variance in Context of CIP

	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY2020	FY2021
Adopted TT (June Budget Book)	\$ 12,500,000	\$12,500,000	\$ 12,500,000	\$ 16,500,000
Actual TT (Nov. Year End Update)	\$ 18,911,368.00	\$ 19,952,981	\$ 22,095,507	\$ 21,469,955
TT Variance	\$ 6,411,368.00	\$ 7,452,981	\$ 9,595,507	\$ 4,969,955

For the past decade, General Fund contributions to the CIP have been flat at \$1.9 million despite inflation and steadily deteriorating road condition. An additional \$5 million is typically allocated from special funds for paving.<sup>2</sup> Public Works staff report that at least \$8 million more annually is needed to maintain current street conditions per year in addition to the \$6.9 spent in FY22—regardless of whether voters pass a \$300 million bond. Fortunately, an additional \$8 million in Measure T1 street paving funds will be available in FY 23, but there is not enough to cover the full amount for FY 24. More funds need to be devoted to infrastructure at the adoption of the June budget rather than waiting for reconciliation in November. This will allow capital planning to be improved at the onset each budget cycle. Therefore, Council and staff would be less likely to defer further contributions to the CIP given operational priorities identified by the City Manager and Council priorities as has been the case in recent years when the policy of allocating excess Transfer Tax revenues to the CIP was suspended. For example, through the first amendment to the FY21 budget, the City Manager presented and Council approved an additional \$2.7 million in operational expenses such as the relocation of the Information Technology Department, police overtime, public safety radio replacement, and upgrades to the West Campus pool. Council budget items totaled \$2.3 million, including for surveillance cameras (\$1.3 million), traffic calming and

<sup>1.</sup> On June 30, 2021 the FY21/22 is set. At that time Finance has the Assessed Values for FY21/22 and knows how much the secured property tax revenues will be based on the Assessor's numbers.

<sup>2.</sup> One year later, the fiscal year closes on June 30, 2022, and FY21/22 closes.

<sup>3. 5-6</sup> months later, the Year-End financials are presented to Council approximately 17 months after the budget was finalized.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> E.g., Measure B & BB, Gas Tax & SB1, and Vehicle Registration Fee.

CONSENT CALENDAR May 24, 2022

Referral to the Budget and Finance Policy Committee and Budget Referral to Consider General Fund Strategies and Related Fiscal Policies for Funding Capital Improvements, in Particular Street, Sidewalk, Micromobility and Transit Infrastructure

pedestrian safety upgrades, and additional community support items. These items were funded in lieu of funding \$5 million in the capital budget. While these items were justified, it meant that less funding was available for capital. Planning for these types of expenses should be completed before the adoption of the original budget in June.

This item refers to the Budget and Finance Committee to explore whether it is possible allocate all reasonably-derived revenue estimates ahead of the June 2022 bi-annual budget process rather than wait until the November Annual Appropriation Ordinance and to dedicate a certain amount of funding directly to the CIP for paving maintenance and other critical infrastructure needs. Reconsidering existing policies could result in better budgeting, and ultimately result in a more transparent budget process and conservative AAO process. This could encourage Council to rethink certain existing programs in light of new programs, visions or needs, as well as to encourage the community and Council to seek potential new revenue sources.

This also item encourages the Budget Committee to budget prospectively with respect to new revenues as a result of an ongoing Public Works initiative to charge utilities for their outsized impact on our roads.

Finally, given historic vacancies across the City (a national phenomenon), to the extent that vacancies will likely not be filled in short-term, the Committee should consider allocating a certain percentage to the CIP. While it is the first policy of the Council to support the community with services and to support understaffed workers, the City might not be able to fill some positions immediately. The City Manager's office reported that as of December 2021 there were 233 FTE vacancies across the city, or a 14% vacancy rate for the city's approximately 1658 positions. For example, the City Attorney, Finance, Human Resources and Public Works Departments respectively experienced 27%, 20%, 32%, and 14% vacancy rates.<sup>3</sup> For some departments, such as Public Works, significant vacancies predate the pandemic.

Departmental Vacancy Rate as of 12/214

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Includes all funds. Information about General Fund specific vacancies is pending.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Budget Committee Vacancy Materials, City Manager's Office, December 13, 2021, https://www.cityofberkeley.info/uploadedFiles/Clerk/Item%205Attachment%201%20-%20Vacancy%20Report%20Revised.pdf;

https://www.cityofberkeley.info/uploadedFiles/Clerk/Revised%20Vacancy%20Rate%20Chart%2012-13-21.pdf.

Referral to the Budget and Finance Policy Committee and Budget Referral to Consider General Fund Strategies and Related Fiscal Policies for Funding Capital Improvements, in Particular Street, Sidewalk, Micromobility and Transit Infrastructure

Department	Vacant Positions (# of FTE)	Vacancy Rate % for Each Department	% for Each Department of Total Vacancy Number
City Attorney's Office	4	27%	2%
City Auditor's Office	(	0%	5 0%
City Manager's Office	11	22%	4%
City Clerk's Office	1	10%	5 0%
Finance	10	20%	4%
Fire	11	7%	5 5%
Health, Housing and Community Services	25	10%	11%
Human Resources	7	32%	3%
Information Technology	(	13%	3%
Library	39	34%	17%
Mayor and Council	2	13%	1%
Parks, Recreation and Waterfront	12	2 8%	5 5%
Planning	9	8%	4%
Police	48	3 17%	21%
Public Works	46	14%	20%
Rent Board	3	3 12%	1%
Total	233		100%

**Total Vacancy Rate Based on Total FTES** 

14%

The FY 2022 budget was built on the assumption that there would be a 3% vacancy rate for non-safety operating departments when, in fact, rates are significantly higher than that.

# Summary of Vacancy by Fund As of December 8, 2021

Fund Name	Vacant Positions (# of FTE)		
General Fund	114		
Library Tax Fund	32		
Permit Service Center	12		
Zero Waste	11		
Equipment Maintenance	7		
Sanitary Sewer Operations	.7		
All Other Funds	50		
Total	233		

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In FY 2021, approximately \$62 million in General Fund monies were allocated for personal costs outside of public safety.<sup>6</sup> A 3% vacancy rate assumed by the City

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Response to Questions from Budget and Finance Policy Committee, City Manager's Office, December 13, 2021,

https://www.cityofberkeley.info/uploadedFiles/Clerk/Response%20to%20Questions%20Re%20December %202021%2012-13-21docx.pdf

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> FY 2022 Budget Presentation, City Manager's Office, May 17, 2021,

### Page 7 of 7

CONSENT CALENDAR May 24, 2022

Referral to the Budget and Finance Policy Committee and Budget Referral to Consider General Fund Strategies and Related Fiscal Policies for Funding Capital Improvements, in Particular Street, Sidewalk, Micromobility and Transit Infrastructure

Manager approximately equals \$1.8 million, whereas a 5% vacancy assumption would be \$3.1 million and 7% would be \$4.3 million. This item asks that while hiring is being ramped up in the post-COVID period, some of the additional salary savings be allocated to capital expenses, particularly paving.

Given that the City of Berkeley routinely underestimates the amount of property and transfer taxes it will receive, on average understating them by \$11 million per year, assuming that one third of these revenues should be allocated, an additional \$3 million could be spent on roads – now when we need it. In addition, assuming only 93% of general fund positions are filled at any one-time, as opposed to 97% as is in the current budget, frees up \$3 million in one-time revenue. Any adjustment would not apply to police, fire, and other public safety workers. This nearly \$7 million could be combined with charging large trucks more for their greater impact on pavement, a potential revenue source estimated at \$1-2 million/year starting in 2023 following a successful Proposition 218 process. It is in the public interest to these General Fund monies now to fund paving maintenance operations and stabilize paving condition ahead of a potential revenue measure.

### FISCAL IMPACTS OF RECOMMENDATION

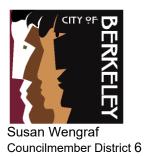
Impact on General Fund will be determined by any Committee recommendations and any Council allocations.

### **ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY**

Depending on how funds are spent, a fully capitalized Capital Improvement Program can help further accelerate mode shifts away from fossil fuel vehicles.

### **CONTACT PERSON**

Vice Mayor Kate Harrison, (510) 981-7140



14

CONSENT CALENDAR May 24, 2022

To: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council

From: Councilmember Wengraf (Author), Councilmember Hahn (Co-Sponsor)

Subject: Relinquishment of Council Office Budget Funds to the General Fund and Grant

of Such Funds to the Actor's Ensemble Company to Perform a Staged Reading of the play. "Roe" at the Goldman Theatre in the David Brower Center on June

12, 2022

### RECOMMENDATION

Adopt a Resolution approving the expenditure of an amount not to exceed \$500 per Councilmember, including \$500 from Councilmember Wengraf, to the Actor's Ensemble Company to fund a staged reading of the play, "Roe" at the Goldman Theatre of the David Brower Center on June 12, 2022

### FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

No General Fund impact; \$500 is available from Councilmember Wengraf's Office Budget discretionary account. Other Councilmembers can contribute as their discretionary accounts permit.

### **BACKGROUND**

In light of the imminent news of the Supreme Court ruling to overturn Roe v. Wade and to end a woman's right to legal abortion, *Commission on the Status of Women* Commissioner Carole Marasovic, in collaboration with Jerome Solberg, Executive Director of the Actor's Ensemble of Berkeley and Susannah Wood, Director, are proposing a staged reading of "Roe", a play by Lisa Loomer. The play centers around the two women who made Roe v. Wade a reality – Sara Weddington, a 26-year-old attorney and the plaintiff, Norma McCorvey, known under the pseudonym Jane Roe. The play follows the two young women as they embark on separate journeys that mirror the polarization over the 1973 landmark decision.

Admission to the performance will be free. In addition, the Downtown Berkeley Association has agreed to schedule a free public preview performance in the BART Plaza Soundstage on June 9<sup>th</sup>.

The budget for the performance includes: \$354 purchasing of play rights, \$50 stipend for each of 12 actors; \$100 stipend for Director; \$570 for venue rental; \$200 for rehearsals and approximately \$650 for promotion and publicity.

Relinquishment of Council Office Budget Funds for "Roe"

CONSENT CALENDAR May 24, 2022

The <u>Actor's Ensemble of Berkeley</u>, a California non-profit tax-exempt corporation, has been the recipient of two proclamations from the City of Berkeley, in 2007 and in 2019. They are recognized regionally for their high caliber theatre productions.

# **ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY**

No impact.

**CONTACT PERSON** 

Councilmember Wengraf Council District 6 510-981-7160

Attachments:

1: Resolution

Page 2 132

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

AUTHORIZING THE EXPENDITURE OF SURPLUS FUNDS FROM THE OFFICE EXPENSE ACCOUNTS OF THE MAYOR AND COUNCILMEMBERS FOR A GRANT TO PROVIDE PUBLIC SERVICES FOR A MUNICIPAL PUBLIC PURPOSE

WHEREAS, Councilmember Susan Wengraf has surplus funds in her office expenditure account; and

WHEREAS, a California non-profit tax-exempt corporation, the Actor's Ensemble Company seeks funds in the amount of \$2,500 to perform a stage reading of the play, "Roe"; and

WHEREAS, the provision of such funds would fulfill the municipal public purpose of allowing Berkeley residents, regardless of their means, to be able to attend this performance.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Council of the City of Berkeley that the \$500 relinquished by Councilmember Wengraf from her Council Office Budget and any other Councilmember who wishes to contribute shall be granted to the Actor's Ensemble company to fund the June 12<sup>th</sup> performance of the Staged Reading of the play, "Roe".

ACTION CALENDAR May 24, 2022

To: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council

From: Dee Williams-Ridley, City Manager

Submitted by: Donald E. Ellison, Interim Director of Human Resources

Subject: Resolution Adopting the Resolution of Intention of Amendment to the

Miscellaneous CalPERS Contract Pursuant to California Government Code 20516; Adopt First Ordinance Reading authorizing an amendment to the contract between the City Council of the City of Berkeley and the Board of Administration

of the California Public Employees' Retirement System

### RECOMMENDATION

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

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

### FISCAL IMPACTS OF RECOMMENDATION

The terms of the new MOU PEPRA ramp down are as follows:

SEIU MC and the Unrepresented Employees Group:

- FY2021-22: 1% reduction of cost share for a total of 7%, (to be effective as soon as administratively possible following adoption of successor contract by the City Council)
- FY2022-23: 1% reduction of cost share for a total of 6%, effective July 10, 2022
- FY2023-24: 1% reduction of cost share for a total of 5%, effective July 9, 2023
- FY2024-25: 2% reduction of cost share for a total of 3%, effective July 7, 2024
- FY2025-26: 2% reduction of cost share for a total of 1%, effective July 6, 2025
- FY2026-27: 1% reduction of cost share for a total of 0%, effective July 5, 2026

The total cost to approve the ramp down for the SEIU MC PEPRA members is approximately \$980,000. There are approximately 204 PEPRA employee affected by this resolution.

The total cost to approve the ramp down for the Unrepresented PEPRA members is approximately \$420,000. There are approximately 51 PEPRA employees affected by this resolution.

Funding for the ramp down comes from the General Fund and other special revenue funds. The applicable cost was included in the fiscal year 2022 budget and will be included in the fiscal years through 2027 budgets.

### SEIU CSU/PTRLA and Local 1:

- FY2021-22: 3% reduction of cost share for a total of 5%, (to be effective as soon as administratively possible following adoption of successor contract by the City Council)
- FY2022-23: 4% reduction of cost share for a total of 1%, effective July 10, 2022
- FY2023-24: 1% reduction of cost share for a total of 0%, effective July 9, 2023

The total cost to approve the ramp down for the SEIU CSU/PTRLA PEPRA members is approximately \$952,000. There are approximately 178 PEPRA employees affected by this resolution.

The total cost to approve the ramp down for the Local 1 PEPRA members is approximately \$448,000. There are approximately 59 PEPRA employees affected by this resolution.

Funding for the ramp down comes from the General Fund and other special revenue funds. This applicable cost was included in the fiscal year 2022 budget and will be included in the fiscal years through 2024 budgets.

## **CURRENT SITUATION AND ITS EFFECTS**

Council adopted Resolution #70,156 N.S. at its December 14, 2021, meeting authorizing the FY2021-22 amendment to the City's CalPERS Miscellaneous contract. Council must now pass another Resolution of Intention to approve the FY2022-23 contract amendment between the City and the Public Employees' Retirement System Board of Administration. (See Cal. Gov. Code § 20516.) The contract amendment process includes the following steps:

• The City shall provide CalPERS with the Resolution and a cover letter indicating the exact percentage of change, total cost-share percentage, and who it is applicable to – completed April 18, 2022;

- CalPERS will contact the City to establish the Anticipated Schedule of Agency Actions and send the required documents;
- Over a time period specified by CalPERS, the City will:
  - O Conduct an employee election whereby a simple majority of the affected PEPRA members in the Unrepresented Group must vote in favor of the proposed cost-share terms completed in December 2021;
  - o The City shall adopt a Resolution of Intention;
  - o The City shall approve the final reading of an ordinance or final resolution and complete certification forms.
- Once the documents are received and approved, the contract amendment becomes effective and is updated with the effective date in MyCalPERS.
- CalPERS sends a fully executed contract to the City.

### ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY AND CLIMATE IMPACT

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

### RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION

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

# **ALTERNATIVE ACTIONS CONSIDERED**

None. The City is obligated under the existing labor agreements to complete the ramp downs in accordance with the MOUs.

### **CONTACT PERSON**

Donald E. Ellison, Interim Director of Human Resources, 981-6807

### Attachments:

1: Resolution of Intention to Approve an Amendment to Contract Between the Board of Administration of California Public Employees' Retirement System and the City Council of the City of Berkeley

**Exhibit A**: Amendment to Contract Between the Board of Administration California Public Employees' Retirement System and the City Council of the City of Berkeley

2: Ordinance of the City Council of the City of Berkeley authorizing an amendment to the contract between the City Council of the City of Berkeley and the Board of Administration of the California Public Employees' Retirement System.

**Exhibit** A: Amendment to Contract Between the Board of Administration California Public Employees' Retirement System and the City Council of the City of Berkeley

### RESOLUTION NO. XX,XXX

# RESOLUTION OF INTENTION TO APPROVE AN AMENDMENT TO CONTRACT BETWEEN THE BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION CALIFORNIA PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM AND THE CITY COUNCIL CITY OF BERKELEY

WHEREAS, the Public Employees' Retirement Law permits the participation of public agencies and their employees in the Public Employees' Retirement System by the execution of a contract, and sets forth the procedure by which said public agencies may elect to subject themselves and their employees to amendments to said Law; and

WHEREAS, one of the steps in the procedures to amend this contract is the adoption by the governing body of the public agency of a resolution giving notice of its intention to approve an amendment to said contract, which resolution shall contain a summary of the change proposed in said contract; and

WHEREAS, the following is a statement of the proposed change: To provide Section 20516 (Employees Sharing Additional Cost) for a reduction of 1% for new local miscellaneous members in the Unrepresented Employees group and the Service Employees International Union Local 1021 Maintenance and Clerical Chapters; and, for a reduction of 4% for new local miscellaneous members in the Public Employees Union Local 1 and the Community Services & Part-Time Recreation Leaders Association Local 1021.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the governing body of the above agency does hereby give notice of intention to approve an amendment to the contract between said public agency and the Board of Administration of the Public Employees' Retirement System, a copy of said amendment being attached hereto, as an "Exhibit" and by this reference made a part hereof.

### ORDINANCE NO. #, ### N.S.

AUTHORIZING AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONTRACT BETWEEN THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BERKELEY AND THE BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION OF THE CALIFORNIA PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM

BE IT ORDAINED by the Council of the City of Berkeley as follows:

### Section 1.

That an amendment to the contract between the City Council of the City of Berkeley and the Board of Administration, California Public Employees' Retirement System is hereby authorized, a copy of said amendment being attached hereto, marked Exhibit A, and by such reference made a part hereof as though herein set out in full.

### Section 2.

The Mayor of the City of Berkeley City Council is hereby authorized, empowered, and directed to execute said amendment for, and on behalf of, said Agency.

# Section 3.

This Ordinance shall take effect thirty (30) days after the date of its adoption. Copies of this Ordinance shall be posted for two days prior to adoption in the display case located near the walkway in front of Council Chambers 2134 Martin Luther King Jr. Way. Within 15 days of adoption, copies of this Ordinance shall be filed at each branch of the Berkeley Public Library and the title shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation.



16

PUBLIC HEARING May 24, 2022

To: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council

From: Dee Williams-Ridley, City Manager

Submitted by: Alene Pearson, Acting Director, Planning and Development Department

Subject: Changes to the Land Use Planning Division Fee Schedule / Hourly Rate

### RECOMMENDATION

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

### FISCAL IMPACTS OF RECOMMENDATION

The recommendations in this report to adopt increased fees and hourly rates will generate funds to cover costs which the City incurs for development permit review activities. All fees collected are deposited into the Permit Service Center (PSC) Fund and are used to pay for personnel and associated costs of operating the Land Use Planning (LUP) Division's permit services.

The LUP budget is also supported by the General Fund for citywide, policy-oriented programs, which is not the subject of this report. Staff assigned to those activities are not included in the calculations for this fee increase, and overhead expenses are divided proportionally among the permit and policy work to properly account for those expenses.

# **CURRENT SITUATION AND ITS EFFECTS**

Hourly rates for LUP staff were most recently adjusted in 2017, from \$180 to \$200 per hour. Since then, various measures of inflation indicate that prices for goods and services have risen by 10 to 20 percent<sup>1</sup>. Most pertinently, average salaries in the LUP

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> California Construction Cost Index increased 11%. Buying power of a US Dollar decreased 15%. Consumer Price Index (Urban) increased 19%.

Division have risen 17 percent. The proposed hourly fee increase is 15%, from \$200 to \$230 per hour.

The proposed rate has been validated based on the actual staffing levels, salary ranges, benefits, and overhead of the LUP permit division. This rate includes the 20 full-time equivalent (FTE) staff that perform the permit services plus overhead. The average salary and benefits package is \$92 per hour. The LUP projects group is also supported by the overall department management, plus non-personnel costs (rent, utilities, and other expenses), which were allocated proportionally. These costs were then divided by an assumed number of billable hours per year for a typical employee providing these services.

Exhibit A to the Resolution shows the proposed amendments to the LUP Division's section of the Planning Department fee schedule. Attachment 2 to this report presents the proposed new section of the fee schedule, with additions, revisions and clarifications shown in underline/strikethrough format. Most of the fee adjustments were calculated to merely reflect the increased hourly cost of providing the services. Some additional adjustments are proposed for rezoning and General Plan amendments, Variances, certain appeals, and CEQA review, to 1) standardize fees; and 2) better reflect the level of effort expended on these complex projects. Some fees are reestablished as "deposits" rather than "base fees" because, for projects that do not require the number of assumed hours used in setting the fee, applicants may request a refund of any unexpended fee amount. Clarification is also provided regarding the applicability of hearing fees that are incurred by applicants, which were previously listed only for Zoning Adjustments Board (ZAB) hearings, but are equally applicable to Design Review Committee (DRC) and Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) hearings. Finally, new fees are established for Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs) and other new expedited permit types that were not previously listed in the schedule.

These fee adjustments would further the City's Strategic Plan goal to provide an efficient and financially-healthy City government.

### BACKGROUND

The PSC Fund is an enterprise fund established to be self-supporting for functions related to building permits and land use entitlements. From the fund's inception in 1997 through 2005, the City Council contributed a total of \$8.1 million in General Fund subsidy (rather than increasing Planning fees), after which the fund was made wholly self-sustaining. In addition to LUP fees, the PSC Fund includes revenues from the Building and Safety Division, Public Works Inspections and Transportation, and Fire Department plan check and inspection services, for which dedicated staff resources are made available. No changes are recommended to any of those fees.

Permit review fees are charged to project applicants based on the time required to deliver the service or an estimated typical cost based on the average time taken on

similar projects. Some nominal fees are set for simple tasks such as business license review, to encourage economic development and simplify the permit intake process. The new LUP Division staff hourly rate would help the City recoup the actual costs of delivering such services.

The proposed changes will increase the cost of development applications that require LUP review, such as Use Permits, Administrative Use Permits, and Variances, as well as Design Review and Landmarks Preservation review. These projects are charged on a "tiered" basis according to the level of complexity and valuation. Fees for routine projects are charged at a fixed cost based on a typical level of effort. Larger projects are charged a deposit, against which staff "bill" their hours and assess monthly invoices for any additional costs for staff time. Consultants are also hired for some large projects, the costs of which are passed through directly to the applicants.

The proposed \$230 hourly staff time rate in Berkeley is comparable with rates in other nearby jurisdictions. For example, Albany charges \$198 per hour, Richmond charges \$231 per hour, and Oakland charges \$265 per hour.

# **ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY AND CLIMATE IMPACTS**

Many development project review activities support City goals for energy efficiency, reduced water usage, and sustainable development.

### RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION

Increasing hourly rate fees for services provided by the LUP Division staff will allow the City to recoup more of its actual costs spent on staff-intensive services such as review of development proposals.

# <u>ALTERNATIVE</u> ACTIONS CONSIDERED

Fees could be adjusted less or more, if justified by an analysis of actual costs. Staff believes the proposed rate is the most reasonable to recoup actual costs.

### **CONTACT PERSON**

Alene Pearson, Acting Director, Planning and Development, (510) 981-7489 Steven Buckley, Land Use Planning Manager, Planning and Development, (510) 981-7411

### Attachments:

- 1: Resolution
- Exhibit A: Proposed new Land Use Planning Division section of Planning Department Fee Schedule
- 2: Tracked Changes Version of Proposed new Land Use Planning Division section of Planning Department Fee Schedule
- 3: Public Hearing Notice

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

# FEES: DEVELOPMENT RELATED SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE LAND USE PLANNING DIVISION OF THE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

WHEREAS, on May 24, 2017, Resolution No. 67,985-N.S. established fees for development-related services provided by the Planning and Development Department; and

WHEREAS, on July 27, 2021, Resolution No. 69,989-N.S. added certain new fees to the Land Use Planning section of the Department Fee Schedule, but did not change the hourly base rate for staff services; and

WHEREAS, the hourly base rate for staff services provided by the Land Use Planning Division has not been increased since 2017; and

WHEREAS, the current staff time rate for the Land Use Planning Division does not reflect current staff and other departmental costs; and

WHEREAS, the current fee schedule does not accurately reflect the typical amount of staff time required to process certain types of projects; and

WHEREAS, clarifying the applicability of certain fee schedule items would provide greater public understanding of City fees and services; and

WHEREAS, new permit types require the establishment of an applicable fee; and

WHEREAS, the Council of the City of Berkeley held a public hearing on May 24, 2022 to review the proposed changes to the fee schedule, attached hereto as Exhibit A to this resolution

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Council of the City of Berkeley that Resolution No. 67,985-N.S is amended to incorporate fees for all development-related services provided by the Land Use Planning Division, as set forth in Exhibit A, attached hereto and incorporated herein, with an effective date of July 1, 2022.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the remainder of the fee schedule of the Planning and Development Department, as set forth in Resolution No. 67,985-N.S., remains in effect with no changes.

### Exhibits:

A: New Land Use Planning Division section of Fee Schedule

		LAND USE PLANNING FEE TYPE / DESCRIPTION	·	FEE	REMARKS
I Adı	minio	trative Use Permit (AUP)	-		
I. Aui		Tier 1 - Most complex projects in or adjacent to a Residential district	\$	3,680	Assumes 16 hours
		Tier 2 - Intermediately complex projects in or adjacent to a Residential district	\$	2,760	
	3.	Tier 3 - Least complex projects in or adjacent to a Residential district including Class II Home Occupation Permits	\$	1,840	Assumes 8 hours
	4.	Tier 4 - Other activities (residential or commercial) NOT in or adjacent to a Residential district	\$	5,520	Assumes 24 hours
	- B	via (UD) viala valadi a la comina			
II. USE		nit (UP) with public hearing Level 1 - Use Permit (projects not listed below)	\$	5,520	Assumes 24 hours
	+ '-	Level 1 - Ose Ferrill (projects not listed below)	Φ	3,320	Base fee Deposit
	2.	Level 2 - Include the following:	\$	5,520	assumes 24 hours. Add \$230 per hour for staff time beyond 24 hours.
_	1	a. Non-residential projects in a Residential district	<u> </u>	•	
		b. Mixed-use buildings creating more than 20,000 gross sq. feet			
		c. New construction or "major" renovation of a Landmarked building or site or Structure of Merit			
	1	d. Any new main building			
		e. Master Use Permit or Development Permit required by a Specific Plan			
	$oldsymbol{ol}}}}}}}}}}}}}$	f. Class III Home Occupation Permits			
	3.	ZAB Public Hearing (per hearing, in addition to permit fees). Fee already exists; copied here form	\$	1,025	
II. Var	riance		ļ		Dana fan Danasit
	1.	Tier 1 - Yard or Height, Useable Open Space, Lot Coverage, Parking	\$	3,680	Base fee Deposit assumes 16 hours. Add \$230 per hour for staff time beyond 16 hours.
	2.	Tier 2 - Inadvertent Demolition of Residential Structure	\$	9,200	Base fee Deposit assumes 40 hours. Ad \$230 per hour for staff time beyond 40 hours.
	3.	Tier 3 - All others not in Tier 1 or 2	\$	5,520	Base fee Deposit assumes 24 hours. Ad \$230 per hour for staff time beyond 24 hours.
			<u> </u>		
		Each Additional AUP, UP or Variance in addition to primary application	\$	460	Assumes 2 hours
	5.	ZAB Public Hearing (per project in addition to permit fees)	\$	1,025	
			ļ		
		Certificate (ministerial permits)	ļ		
A		projects except as noted below	\$	230	Assumes 1 hour
		Business License review - continuation of lawful existing use  Accessory Dwelling Unit review	\$	115 460	Assumes 2 hours for neighborhood notices and documentation (Plan check is billed separately, with Buildir Permit)
	3.	SB35, SB330, other pre-application review	\$	5,520	Base fee Deposit assumes 24 hours. Add
		SB35, SB330, other pre-application review  Additional staff time (work performed beyond the time covered by the fees above)	\$		Base fee Deposit assumes 24 hours. Ad \$230 per hour for staff time beyond 24 hours, plus direct cost for
	4.	Additional staff time (work performed beyond the time covered by the fees above)	·		Base fee Deposit assumes 24 hours. Ad \$230 per hour for staff time beyond 24 hours, plus direct cost for consultants
B	4.		·		Base fee Deposit assumes 24 hours. Ac \$230 per hour for staff time beyond 24 hours, plus direct cost for consultants
	4. <b>B. Bui</b>	Additional staff time (work performed beyond the time covered by the fees above)	·	230	Base fee Deposit assumes 24 hours. Ad \$230 per hour for staff time beyond 24 hours, plus direct cost for consultants
В	4. <b>B. Bui</b>	Additional staff time (work performed beyond the time covered by the fees above)  Iding Permit review	\$	230	Base fee Deposit assumes 24 hours. Ad \$230 per hour for staff time beyond 24 hours, plus direct cost for consultants Per hour of staff time
В	4. <b>B. Bui</b> 1. 2.	Additional staff time (work performed beyond the time covered by the fees above)	\$	230 230 460	Base fee Deposit assumes 24 hours. Ad \$230 per hour for staff time beyond 24 hours, plus direct cost for consultants Per hour of staff time  Assumes 1 hour
В	4.  3. Bui 1. 2. 3.	Additional staff time (work performed beyond the time covered by the fees above)    Iding Permit review   Project with Administrative Use Permit   Project with Use Permit and/or Variance	\$ \$	230 230 460 115	Base fee Deposit assumes 24 hours. Ad \$230 per hour for staff time beyond 24 hours, plus direct cost for consultants Per hour of staff time  Assumes 1 hour Assumes 2 hours

### ATTACHMENT 1, EXHIBIT A New Land Use Planning Division Fee Schedule

		FEE TYPE / DESCRIPTION		FEE	REMARKS
	1.	Administrative Use Permit Modification	\$	1,840	Assumes 8 hours
	2.	Use Permit Modification (ZAB Review - No Public Hearing )	\$	3,680	Assumes 16 hours
		Use Permit Modification (ZAB Review - Public Hearing Required)	\$	5,520	
	4	Transfer of Administrative Use Permit / Use Permit	\$		Per hour of staff time
		Public Hearing (per hearing, in addition to permit fees)	\$	1,025	To riodi oi otali tillo
	<del>-  </del>	Tuble Hearing (per hearing, in addition to permit rees)	Ψ-	1,020	
VI En		nental Review			
			-		
<del></del>	A. Ca	ifornia Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) or National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)			D f Dit
	1.	Initial Study resulting in a Negative Declaration or Mitigated Negative Declaration	\$	5,520	Base fee Deposit assumes 24 hours. Add \$230 per hour for staff time beyond 24 hours, plus direct cost for consultants
	2.	Environmental Impact Report (EIR)	\$	9,200	Base fee Deposit assumes 40 hours. Add \$230 per hour for staff time beyond 40 hours, plus direct cost for consultants
E	B. Mit	igation Monitoring	\$	3,680	Base fee Deposit assumes 16 hours. Add \$230 per hour for staff time beyond 16 hours, plus direct cost for consultants
		ices - NOE, NOD, etc.	\$	920	Assumes four hours. Fee applies when notices are filed by the City on behalf of the applicant / City after all appeals are heard
VII. De	sign	Review			
		ministrative Design Review			
		Project valued under \$50,000	\$	1,840	Assumes 8 hours
		Project valued at \$50,000 to \$2,000,000	\$	2,760	
		, 1950t tallada at 400,000 to 42,000,000	ΙΨ		7 100 0011100 12 110 0110
	3.	Project valued over \$2,000,000	\$	3,680	Base fee Deposit assumes 16 hours. Add \$230 per hour for staff time beyond 16 hours.
			\$	3,680	assumes 16 hours. Add \$230 per hour for staff
		Project valued over \$2,000,000 Signs/Awnings		,	assumes 16 hours. Add \$230 per hour for staff time beyond 16 hours.
F	4.	Signs/Awnings		,	assumes 16 hours. Add \$230 per hour for staff time beyond 16 hours.
E	4. B. De:	Signs/Awnings Sign Review Committee	\$	460	assumes 16 hours. Add \$230 per hour for staff time beyond 16 hours. Assumes 2 hours
E	4. B. <b>De</b> :	Signs/Awnings sign Review Committee Project valued under \$50,000	\$	2,760	assumes 16 hours. Add \$230 per hour for staff time beyond 16 hours. Assumes 2 hours
E	4. <b>B. De</b> : 1.	Signs/Awnings  sign Review Committee  Project valued under \$50,000  Project valued at \$50,000 to \$2,000,000	\$ \$	2,760 3,680	assumes 16 hours. Add \$230 per hour for staff time beyond 16 hours. Assumes 2 hours Assumes 12 hours Assumes 16 hours Base fee Deposit
E	4. <b>B. De</b> : 1.	Signs/Awnings sign Review Committee Project valued under \$50,000	\$	2,760	assumes 16 hours. Add \$230 per hour for staff time beyond 16 hours. Assumes 2 hours Assumes 12 hours Assumes 16 hours
	4. B. De: 1. 2.	Signs/Awnings  sign Review Committee  Project valued under \$50,000  Project valued at \$50,000 to \$2,000,000  Project valued over \$2,000,000	\$ \$	2,760 3,680	assumes 16 hours. Add \$230 per hour for staff time beyond 16 hours. Assumes 2 hours Assumes 12 hours Assumes 16 hours Base fee Deposit assumes 24 hours. Add \$230 per hour for staff
	4. B. De: 1. 2. 3.	Signs/Awnings  sign Review Committee  Project valued under \$50,000  Project valued at \$50,000 to \$2,000,000  Project valued over \$2,000,000  al Review with the DRC	\$ \$	2,760 3,680 5,520	assumes 16 hours. Add \$230 per hour for staff time beyond 16 hours. Assumes 2 hours Assumes 12 hours Assumes 16 hours Base fee Deposit assumes 24 hours. Add \$230 per hour for staff
	4. B. De: 1. 2. 3.	Signs/Awnings  sign Review Committee  Project valued under \$50,000  Project valued at \$50,000 to \$2,000,000  Project valued over \$2,000,000  al Review with the DRC  Project valued under \$50,000	\$ \$ \$	2,760 3,680 5,520	assumes 16 hours. Add \$230 per hour for staff time beyond 16 hours. Assumes 2 hours Assumes 12 hours Assumes 16 hours Base fee Deposit assumes 24 hours. Add \$230 per hour for staff
	3. C. Fin	Signs/Awnings  sign Review Committee  Project valued under \$50,000  Project valued at \$50,000 to \$2,000,000  Project valued over \$2,000,000  al Review with the DRC  Project valued under \$50,000  Project valued at \$50,000 - \$150,000	\$ \$ \$	2,760 3,680 5,520 1,250 1,500	assumes 16 hours. Add \$230 per hour for staff time beyond 16 hours. Assumes 2 hours Assumes 12 hours Assumes 16 hours Base fee Deposit assumes 24 hours. Add \$230 per hour for staff
(	3. 3. C. Fin 1. 2. 3. 3.	Signs/Awnings  Sign Review Committee  Project valued under \$50,000  Project valued at \$50,000 to \$2,000,000  Project valued over \$2,000,000  al Review with the DRC  Project valued under \$50,000  Project valued at \$50,000 - \$150,000  Project valued over \$150,000	\$ \$ \$	2,760 3,680 5,520 1,250 1,500 4,250	assumes 16 hours. Add \$230 per hour for staff time beyond 16 hours. Assumes 2 hours Assumes 12 hours Assumes 16 hours Base fee Deposit assumes 24 hours. Add \$230 per hour for staff
(	3. 3. C. Fin 1. 2. 3. 3.	Signs/Awnings  sign Review Committee  Project valued under \$50,000  Project valued at \$50,000 to \$2,000,000  Project valued over \$2,000,000  al Review with the DRC  Project valued under \$50,000  Project valued at \$50,000 - \$150,000	\$ \$ \$	2,760 3,680 5,520 1,250 1,500	assumes 16 hours. Add \$230 per hour for staff time beyond 16 hours. Assumes 2 hours Assumes 12 hours Assumes 16 hours Base fee Deposit assumes 24 hours. Add \$230 per hour for staff
(	3. C. Fin 1. 2. 3. D. Ad	Signs/Awnings  Sign Review Committee  Project valued under \$50,000  Project valued at \$50,000 to \$2,000,000  Project valued over \$2,000,000  al Review with the DRC  Project valued under \$50,000  Project valued at \$50,000 - \$150,000  Project valued over \$150,000	\$ \$ \$	2,760 3,680 5,520 1,250 1,500 4,250	assumes 16 hours. Add \$230 per hour for staff time beyond 16 hours. Assumes 2 hours Assumes 12 hours Assumes 16 hours Base fee Deposit assumes 24 hours. Add \$230 per hour for staff
(	3. 3. C. Fin 1. 2. 3. D. Ad	Signs/Awnings    Sign Review Committee	\$ \$ \$	2,760 3,680 5,520 1,250 1,500 4,250 500	assumes 16 hours. Add \$230 per hour for staff time beyond 16 hours. Assumes 2 hours Assumes 12 hours Assumes 16 hours Base fee Deposit assumes 24 hours. Add \$230 per hour for staff

VIII 1.		FEE TYPE / DESCRIPTION	FEE		REMARKS	
VIII. L		marks Preservation Commission Review	<u> </u>			
	Α.	Initiation	<u> </u>		As set by the	
		1. Structure	\$	50	Landmarks Preservation Ordinance. BMC	
		2. District	\$	100	Landmarks Preservation Ordinance, BMC	
	В	Design Review - Structural Alteration (non-residential only)	$\vdash$		3 24 340 B	
_		1. Project valued under \$50.000	\$	2,000		
		2. Project valued between \$50,001 and \$1,999,999	\$	3,000		
		3. Project valued at \$2,000,000 or more	\$	5,520	Base fee Deposit assumes 24 hours. Add \$230 per hour for staff time beyond 24 hours.	
		Design Review - Signs and Awnings	\$	1,000		
		<b>Demolition Review</b> (non-residential structures 40 or more years old as required under Section 23C.08.050C of the Zoning Ordinance)	\$	1,200		
		Mills Act Historical Contract Processing - payable upon application (one-time payment)	\$	4,200		
	F.	Mills Act Historical Contract Monitoring	φ.	0.500		
		Payable upon application to cover 5 contract years	\$	2,500		
		2. Assessed at the beginning of each subsequent 5 years	\$	2,500		
	-	LPC Public Hearing (per hearing, in addition to permit fees)	\$	1,025		
	<u>U.</u>	Li o r ubile meaning (per nearing, in addition to permit rees)	Ψ	1,020		
IX. A	Appe	als	$t^-$			
		Non-Applicant Appeal of AUP	\$	500		
	В.	Reduced Non-Applicant Appeal of AUP: Fee reduced if signed by persons who lease or own at least 35 percent of the parcels or dwelling units within 300 feet of the project site, or at least 20 such persons (not including dependent children), whichever is less		200		
		Non-Applicant Appeals of ZAB or LPC	\$	1,500		
		Reduced Non-Applicant Appeals of ZAB or LPC: Fee reduced if appeal is signed by persons who	Ψ	1,000		
	D.	lease or own at least 50 percent of the parcels or dwelling units within 300 feet of the project site, or at least 25 such persons (not including dependent children), whichever is less	\$	500		
		Appeal of AUP by Applicants	\$	3,680		
		Appeal of ZAB or LPC by Applicants	\$	5,520		
		Appeal of DRSL or DRC by Non-Applicant	\$	500		
	Н.	Appeal of DRSL or DRC by Applicant	\$	3,680		
		Non-Applicant Appeals of all affordable housing projects (defined as projects which provide 50% or more affordable units for households at 80% or less of Area Median Income)	\$	500		
	J.	Appeal to address processing error by staff	F	ee Waived		
.		Amendments Besteville Brownets and W. C. (M. C. B. J. (B)	-			
X. F		Amendments, Reclassification Requests, and Waterfront Master Development Plan permits*	<del> </del>		D ( D ::	
	Α.	General Plan Amendment	\$	9,200	Base fee Deposit assumes 40 hours. Add	
		Specific Plan Amendment	\$	9,200	\$230 per hour for staff	
	C.	Rezoning / Reclassification Request	\$	9,200	time beyond 40 hours, plus direct cost for	
	D.	Waterfront Master Development Plan Permit	\$	9,200	consultants	
<del></del>	M:-	ellaneous Fees	├			
XI.	Λ	Penalty for Late Filing (When Zoning Permit, Use Permit or Variance is required for work already		100%	of applicable fee(s)	
		performed) Zoning Complaint Re-inspection				
	-D.	1. First Re-inspection	\$	230		
		Second Re-inspection	\$	345		
		Third Re-inspection and all inspections thereafter	\$	460		
	C.	Agenda Subscriptions and Mailing Fees	sp	Amount pecified per A. R. 3.8		

ח	FEE TYPE / DESCRIPTION		FEE	REMARKS
P			Amount	
<u>ا</u> ا	Publications and Duplication of Records	sp	ecified per	
		1	A. R. 3.8	
E.	Maps - large, color	\$	36.00	
	Desired to a first and Advisor		Amount	
F.	Duplication of Zoning Adjustments Board, Landmarks Preservation Commission, and Design	sp	ecified per	
	Review Commission meeting recordings	-	A. R. 3.8	
			Amount	
G	Microfilm Duplication Fee		ecified per	
0.	Microfilli Bupication ree		A.R. 3.8	
<del></del>	Decords Management For			non continution
	Records Management Fee	\$		per application
	Letters Regarding Status of Properties	\$		per hour, 2 hour min.
	Housing Density Bonus Analysis - if separate from other permits	\$		per hour of staff time
K.	Zoning Research	\$	230	per hour, 2 hour min.
	Oak Tree Review	\$	230	per hour, 1 hour min.,
	Oak free Review	Ψ	230	plus consultant costs
M	Use Permit Monitoring	\$	230	per hour of staff time
	Pre-application Reviews			***************************************
	1. Staff level review	\$	920	Assumes 4 hours
-+-	Zoning Adjustments Board / Design Poviny Committee / Landmarks Preservation Commission /	Ť		
		\$	3,680	Assumes 16 hours
	Planning Commission Review (at staff discretion in consultation with the applicant)			
	Dedicated Project Review: In addition to all required fees, applicants may request (or the City may			
	require) dedicated project review in which the applicant pays the City for staff overtime or to contract			
	with a consulting firm with particular relevant expertise to review the application. In such instances, the			
	applicant shall remit a deposit equal to the total amount of the contract, based on the bids received by			
0.	the City pursuant to its purchasing procedures. Progress billings will be made if charges are expected		At cost	
	to exceed deposit; prompt payment of bills will assure continued project review. Failure to remit a			
	progress payment within an appropriate time frame, as determined by the Director of Planning and			
	Development or his/her designee, will be treated as a withdrawal without prejudice to the underlying			
	proposal.			
	proposal.			
				Surcharge on all
				Applications for AUP,
P.	Community Planning Fee for General Plan and Zoning Ordinance Maintenance		15%	UP, Modification and/o
				Variance.
	<del> </del>			
III COI	.III NDOMINIUM			
	Rent Board Review	\$	120	per unit
		\$	3.680	<u> </u>
В.	Notice of Local Law Compliance	Ф	3,080	
				Base fee Deposit
	Conversion to Condominiums - one to four units	\$	5,520	assumes 24 hours. Ac
0.	Soliversion to condominations - One to loar dimes	Ψ	0,020	\$230 per hour for staff
				time beyond 24 hours.
				Base fee Deposit
				assumes 40 hours. Ac
	Conversion to Condominiums - five or more units	\$	9,200	\$230 per hour for staff
D.				time beyond 40 hours.
D.				fullie beyond 40 nours.
D.				
	Appeal of an Administrative Determination on Conversion of a TIC to the Planning Commission	\$	3 680	
D.	Anneal of an Administrative Determination on Conversion of a TIC to the Planning Commission	\$	3,680	Assumes 16 hours
E.	Appeal of an Administrative Determination on Conversion of a TIC to the Planning Commission by an Applicant  Appeal of Planning Commission Determination on Conversion to the City Council by an	\$	3,680	
	Appeal of an Administrative Determination on Conversion of a TIC to the Planning Commission by an Applicant  Appeal of Planning Commission Determination on Conversion to the City Council by an	\$	3,680 5,520	
E.	Appeal of an Administrative Determination on Conversion of a TIC to the Planning Commission by an Applicant  Appeal of Planning Commission Determination on Conversion to the City Council by an Applicant	ļ .		Assumes 16 hours
E.	Appeal of an Administrative Determination on Conversion of a TIC to the Planning Commission by an Applicant  Appeal of Planning Commission Determination on Conversion to the City Council by an Applicant  Appeal of Planning Commission Determination on Conversion to the City Council by a Non-	\$	5,520	Assumes 16 hours Assumes 24 hours
E.	Appeal of an Administrative Determination on Conversion of a TIC to the Planning Commission by an Applicant  Appeal of Planning Commission Determination on Conversion to the City Council by an Applicant  Appeal of Planning Commission Determination on Conversion to the City Council by a Non-	ļ .		Assumes 16 hours
E.	Appeal of an Administrative Determination on Conversion of a TIC to the Planning Commission by an Applicant  Appeal of Planning Commission Determination on Conversion to the City Council by an Applicant  Appeal of Planning Commission Determination on Conversion to the City Council by a Non-	\$	5,520	Assumes 16 hours Assumes 24 hours
E. F. G.	Appeal of an Administrative Determination on Conversion of a TIC to the Planning Commission by an Applicant  Appeal of Planning Commission Determination on Conversion to the City Council by an Applicant  Appeal of Planning Commission Determination on Conversion to the City Council by a Non-Applicant	\$	5,520	Assumes 16 hours Assumes 24 hours
E. F. G. NO1	Appeal of an Administrative Determination on Conversion of a TIC to the Planning Commission by an Applicant  Appeal of Planning Commission Determination on Conversion to the City Council by an Applicant  Appeal of Planning Commission Determination on Conversion to the City Council by a Non-Applicant  TE: The minimum deposits listed are intended to reflect typical project costs. Progress billings will be	\$	5,520	Assumes 16 hours Assumes 24 hours
E. F. G. NO1	Appeal of an Administrative Determination on Conversion of a TIC to the Planning Commission by an Applicant  Appeal of Planning Commission Determination on Conversion to the City Council by an Applicant  Appeal of Planning Commission Determination on Conversion to the City Council by a Non-Applicant	\$	5,520	Assumes 16 hours Assumes 24 hours
E. G. NOT	Appeal of an Administrative Determination on Conversion of a TIC to the Planning Commission by an Applicant  Appeal of Planning Commission Determination on Conversion to the City Council by an Applicant  Appeal of Planning Commission Determination on Conversion to the City Council by a Non-Applicant  TE: The minimum deposits listed are intended to reflect typical project costs. Progress billings will be	\$	5,520	Assumes 16 hours Assumes 24 hours
E. G. NO1 mad	Appeal of an Administrative Determination on Conversion of a TIC to the Planning Commission by an Applicant  Appeal of Planning Commission Determination on Conversion to the City Council by an Applicant  Appeal of Planning Commission Determination on Conversion to the City Council by a Non-Applicant  TE: The minimum deposits listed are intended to reflect typical project costs. Progress billings will be de during review of a project if charges exceed the deposit: prompt payment of bills will assure continued ect review. Failure to remit a progress payment within the appropriate time frame as determined by the	\$	5,520	Assumes 16 hours Assumes 24 hours
F. G. NO1 mad	Appeal of an Administrative Determination on Conversion of a TIC to the Planning Commission by an Applicant  Appeal of Planning Commission Determination on Conversion to the City Council by an Applicant  Appeal of Planning Commission Determination on Conversion to the City Council by a Non-Applicant  FE: The minimum deposits listed are intended to reflect typical project costs. Progress billings will be de during review of a project if charges exceed the deposit: prompt payment of bills will assure continued ect review. Failure to remit a progress payment within the appropriate time frame as determined by the actor of Planning and Development or his/her designee, will be treated as a withdrawal without prejudice	\$	5,520	Assumes 16 hours Assumes 24 hours
F. G. NO1 mad proje Dire to the	Appeal of an Administrative Determination on Conversion of a TIC to the Planning Commission by an Applicant  Appeal of Planning Commission Determination on Conversion to the City Council by an Applicant  Appeal of Planning Commission Determination on Conversion to the City Council by a Non-Applicant  TE: The minimum deposits listed are intended to reflect typical project costs. Progress billings will be de during review of a project if charges exceed the deposit: prompt payment of bills will assure continued ect review. Failure to remit a progress payment within the appropriate time frame as determined by the	\$	5,520	Assumes 16 hours Assumes 24 hours

J117	AP I E F	ΚЬ.	LAND USE PLANNING	CL	JRRENT	PR	OPOSED	DEMARKO
			FEE TYPE / DESCRIPTION	;·····	FEE	<del>,</del>	FEE	REMARKS
-	Adm	inis	trative Use Permit (AUP)	<del></del>		-		<u> </u>
•	/		Tier 1 - Most complex projects in or adjacent to a Residential district	\$	2,800	\$	3,680	Assumes 16 hours
			Tier 2 - Intermediately complex projects in or adjacent to a Residential district	\$	1,800	\$	2,760	Assumes 12 hours
			Tier 3 - Least complex projects in or adjacent to a Residential district including Class II Home	· · · · · ·				
		3.	Occupation Permits	\$	800	\$	1,840	Assumes 8 hours
		4.	Tier 4 - Other activities (residential or commercial) NOT in or adjacent to a Residential district	\$	1,600	\$	5,520	Assumes 24 hours e.g. "Use Not Listed" in C District
Ш	Use	Peri	nit (UP) with public hearing					
	-		Level 1 - Use Permit (projects not listed below)	\$	3,600	\$	5,520	Assumes 24 hours
		<del>                                     </del>	2000 Comm (projecte not noted 2010)	<del>                                     </del>		<del>-</del>	0,020	Base fee Deposit
		2.	Level 2 - Include the following:	\$	4,800	\$	5,520	assumes 24 hours. Add \$230 per hour for staff time beyond 24 hours.
			a. Non-residential projects in a Residential district					
			b. Mixed-use buildings creating more than 20,000 gross sq. feet					
			c. New construction or "major" renovation of a Landmarked building or site or Structure of Merit					
			d. Any new main building					
		<b></b>	e. Master Use Permit or Development Permit required by a Specific Plan			<b></b>		
		<del> </del>	f. Class III Home Occupation Permits					
		3.	ZAB Public Hearing (per hearing, in addition to permit fees). Fee already exists; copied here form Section III below	\$	1,025	\$	1,025	Administrative costs including staff time, mailings, postings, hearing room, etc.
III.	Varia	ance						
		1.	Tier 1 - Yard or Height, Useable Open Space, Lot Coverage, Parking	\$	1,000	\$	3,680	Base fee Deposit assumes 16 hours. Add \$230 per hour for staff time beyond 16 hours.
		2.	Tier 2 - Inadvertent Demolition of Residential Structure	\$	4,000	\$	9,200	Base fee Deposit assumes 40 hours. Add \$230 per hour for staff time beyond 40 hours.
		3.	Tier 3 - All others not in Tier 1 or 2	\$	7,241	\$	5,520	Base fee Deposit assumes 24 hours. Add \$230 per hour for staff time beyond 24 hours.
		<u> </u>		L				
		4.	Each Additional AUP, UP or Variance in addition to primary application	\$	400	\$	460	Assumes 2 hours
		5.	ZAB Public Hearing (per project in addition to permit fees)	\$	1,025	\$	1,025	Administrative costs including staff time, mailings, postings, hearing room, etc.
		Ļ		L		L		
IV.			Certificate (ministerial permits)	<u> </u>				
	Α.		projects except as noted below	\$	200	\$	230	Assumes 1 hour
			Business License review - continuation of lawful existing use  Accessory Dwelling Unit review	\$		\$	460	Assumes 2 hours for neighborhood notices and documentation (Plan check is billed separately, with Buildin Permit)
			SB35, SB330, other pre-application review			\$	5,520	Base fee Deposit assumes 24 hours. Ad \$230 per hour for staff time beyond 24 hours, plus direct cost for consultants
	4	4. <del>2.</del>	Additional staff time (work performed beyond the time covered by the fees above)	\$	200	\$	230	Per hour of staff time
	В.		Iding Permit review					
		1.	Project with Administrative Use Permit	\$	200	\$	230	Assumes 1 hour
			Project with Use Permit and/or Variance	\$	400	\$	460	Assumes 2 hours
		,	In kind Densin/Denlessment (s.g. vijndev replessment day not vensin etc.)	Φ.	60	¢	115	Assumes half hour
			In-kind Repair/Replacement (e.g. window replacement, dry rot repair, etc.)  Fourth and subsequent plan check submittal	\$	- 00	Ψ	110	Assumes nam nour

			FEE TYPE / DESCRIPTION		JRRENT FEE	PR	OPOSED FEE	REMARKS
.,	NA1		At a Transfer					
V.	Modi		tion / Transfer Administrative Use Permit Modification	- -	400	\$	1,840	Assumes 8 hours
			Use Permit Modification (ZAB Review - No Public Hearing )	\$	1,200	\$	3,680	Assumes 16 hours
+		3.	, , ,	\$	3,600	\$	5,520	Assumes 24 hours
		4.		\$	200			Per hour of staff time
		4.	Transier of Administrative Use Permit / Use Permit	12	200	Ф	230	
		5.	Public Hearing (per hearing, in addition to permit fees)	\$	1,025	\$	1,025	Administrative costs including staff time, mailings, postings, hearing room, etc.
VI.	Envi	roni	l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l	-				
-			ifornia Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) or National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)					
			Initial Study resulting in a Negative Declaration or Mitigated Negative Declaration	\$	2,897	\$	5,520	Base fee Deposit assumes 24 hours. Add \$230 per hour for staff time beyond 24 hours, plus direct cost for consultants
		2.	Environmental Impact Report (EIR)	\$	5,068	\$	9,200	Base fee Deposit assumes 40 hours. Add \$230 per hour for staff time beyond 40 hours, plus direct cost for consultants
	В.	Mit	gation Monitoring	\$	200	\$	3,680	Base fee Deposit assumes 16 hours. Add \$230 per hour for staff time beyond 16 hours, plus direct cost for consultants
	C.	Not	ices - NOE, NOD, etc.			\$	920	Assumes four hours. Fee applies when notices are filed by the City on behalf of the applicant / City after all appeals are heard
/11	Desi	an F	Review					
			ninistrative Design Review	<del> </del>				
$\dashv$			Project valued under \$50,000	\$	1,158	\$	1,840	Assumes 8 hours
$\dashv$			Project valued at \$50,000 to \$2,000,000	\$	1,883	\$	2,760	Assumes 12 hours
			Project valued over \$2,000,000	\$	2,160			Base fee Deposit assumes 16 hours. Ad \$230 per hour for staff time beyond 16 hours.
4		4.	Signs/Awnings	\$	532	\$	460	Assumes 2 hours
-+	ь	Do	l     sign Review Committee	+		<b> </b>		
-+	٥.		Project valued under \$50,000	\$	1,738	•	2 760	Assumes 12 hours
-+			Project valued at \$50,000 to \$2,000,000	\$	2,608		2,760 3,680	Assumes 16 hours
			Project valued at \$50,000 to \$2,000,000  Project valued over \$2,000,000	\$	4,500	\$	5,520	Base fee Deposit assumes 24 hours. Ad \$230 per hour for staff time beyond 24 hours.
-+			Additional Preview-	<del> </del>	456			Sojona 24 nouis.
+	C.	Fin	al Review with the DRC	<del>                                     </del>		<b></b>		
$\dashv$			Project valued under \$50,000	\$	1,103	\$	1,250	Inflationary adjustmer
$\dashv$			Project valued at \$50,000 - \$150,000	\$	1,105		1,500	Inflationary adjustmen
-+			Project valued over \$150,000	\$	3,684		4,250	Inflationary adjustmen
$\dashv$	D.		ditional Preview (existing fee, relocated from Sec. VII.B above)	\$	456		500	
-		-		\$	 547	\$		Inflationary adjustmen
-	E.	IVIO	difications - DRC Projects	Φ	 	Φ	750	Inflationary adjustmen
$\dashv$			C Public Hearing (per hearing, in addition to permit fees)	\$	1,025		1,025	Administrative costs including staff time,

1.   Structure	rvation Ordinance
1.   Structure	narks rvation Ordinance
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D. Waterfront Master Development Plan Permit \$ 10,900 \$ 9,200 consu	
XI. Miscellaneous Fees	
A. Penalty for Late Filing (When Zoning Permit, Use Permit or Variance is required for work already performed) 100% of app	olicable fee(s)
B. Zoning Complaint Re-inspection	
1. First Re-inspection \$ 200 \$ 230	
2. Second Re-inspection \$ 300 \$ 345	
3. Third Re-inspection and all inspections thereafter \$ 400 \$ 460 Amount Amount	
C. Agenda Subscriptions and Mailing Fees specified per A. R. 3.8 A. R. 3.8	
D. Publications and Duplication of Records  Amount specified per A. R. 3.8  Amount specified per A. R. 3.8	
E.   Maps - large, color   \$ 36.00   \$ 36.00	

Page 3

		FEE TYPE / DESCRIPTION		IRRENT FEE	PI	ROPOSED FEE	REMARKS
	F.	Cassette Tape Duplication of Zoning Adjustments Board, Landmarks Preservation Commission, and Design Review Commission meeting recordings	spec A.	mount cified per R. 3.8	sp	Amount ecified per A. R. 3.8	
	G.	Microfilm Duplication Fee	spec	mount cified per .R. 3.8	sp	Amount ecified per A.R. 3.8	
	Н.	Records Management Fee	\$	50	\$	50	per application
	I.	Zoning Burn-Letters Regarding Nonconforming Status of Properties	\$	200	\$	230	per hour, 2 hour min.
	J.	Housing Density Bonus Analysis - if separate from other permits	\$	200	\$	230	per hour of staff time
	K.	Zoning Research	\$	200	\$	230	per hour, 2 hour min.
	L.	Oak Tree Review	\$	200	\$	230	per hour, 1 hour min., plus consultant costs
	M.	Use Permit Monitoring	\$	200	\$	230	per hour of staff time
	N.	Pre-application Reviews					
		1. Staff level review	\$	750	\$	920	Assumes 4 hours
		Zoning Adjustments Board / Design Review Committee / Landmarks Preservation Commission / Planning Commission Review (at staff discretion in consultation with the applicant)	\$	3,000	\$	3,680	Assumes 16 hours
	О.	Dedicated Project Review: In addition to all required fees, applicants may request (or the City may require) dedicated project review in which the applicant pays the City for staff overtime or to contract with a consulting firm with particular relevant expertise to review the application. In such instances, the applicant shall remit a deposit equal to the total amount of the contract, based on the bids received by the City pursuant to its purchasing procedures. Progress billings will be made if charges are expected to exceed deposit; prompt payment of bills will assure continued project review. Failure to remit a progress payment within an appropriate time frame, as determined by the Director of Planning and Development or his/her designee, will be treated as a withdrawal without prejudice to the underlying proposal.				At cost	
	P.	Community Planning Fee for General Plan and Zoning Ordinance Maintenance		15%		15%	Surcharge on all Applications for AUP, UP, Modification and/or Variance.
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AII.			-	100	-	400	it
ļ		Rent Board Review	\$	2,978		120	per unit
	В.	Notice of Local Law Compliance	<b>a</b>	2,978	\$	3,680	Assumes 16 hours
	C.	Conversion to Condominiums - one to four units	\$	6,748	\$	5,520	Base fee Deposit assumes 24 hours. Add \$230 per hour for staff time beyond 24 hours.
	D.	Conversion to Condominiums - <u>five or more units</u>	\$	10,121	\$	9,200	Base fee Deposit assumes 40 hours. Add \$230 per hour for staff time beyond 40 hours.
	E.	Appeal of an Administrative Determination on Conversion of a TIC to the Planning Commission by an Applicant	\$	842	\$	3,680	Assumes 16 hours
	F.	Appeal of Planning Commission Determination on Conversion to the City Council by an Applicant	\$	842	\$	5,520	Assumes 24 hours
	G.	Appeal of Planning Commission Determination on Conversion to the City Council by a Non-Applicant	\$	102	\$	3,680	Assumes 16 hours
	mad proje Director the	E: The minimum deposits listed are intended to reflect typical project costs. Progress billings will be during review of a project if charges exceed the deposit: prompt payment of bills will assure continued ect review. Failure to remit a progress payment within the appropriate time frame as determined by the ctor of Planning and Development or his/her designee, will be treated as a withdrawal without prejudice e underlying proposal. All fees are required to be paid prior to scheduling the item for Council ideration.					

# NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING BERKELEY CITY COUNCIL BERKELEY UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT BOARD ROOM, 1231 ADDISON STREET

The public may participate in this hearing by remote video or in-person.

### REVISIONS TO PLANNING DEPARTMENT FEE SCHEDULE

Notice is hereby given by the City Council of the City of Berkeley that a public hearing will be conducted by said city council of the City of Berkeley at which time and place all persons may attend and be heard upon the following:

The Land Use Planning Division of the Department of Planning and Development is proposing the following changes to its fee schedule, to become effective July 1, 2022:

- 1. Clarifying the applicability of certain existing fees for services.
- 2. Increase the hourly rate for staff time from \$200 per hour to \$230 per hour for certain activities invoiced on an hourly basis.
- 3. Increasing certain deposits and fixed fees to better reflect the new hourly rates and the typical time spent on various permit types.

The hearing will be held on May 24, 2022 at 6:00 p.m. in the School District Board Room, 1231 Addison Street. The public may participate in this hearing by remote video or inperson.

For further information, please contact **Steven Buckley, Land Use Planning Manager,** at 510-981-7411.

A copy of the agenda material for this hearing will be available on the City's website at <a href="https://www.CityofBerkeley.info">www.CityofBerkeley.info</a> as of MAY 12, 2022. Once posted, the agenda for this meeting will include a link for public participation using Zoom video technology.

Written comments should be mailed to the City Clerk, 2180 Milvia Street, Berkeley, CA 94704 or emailed to council@cityofberkeley.info in order to ensure delivery to all Councilmembers and inclusion in the agenda packet.

Communications to the Berkeley City Council are public record and will become part of the City's electronic records, which are accessible through the City's website. **Please note: e-mail addresses, names, addresses, and other contact information are not required, but if included in any communication to the City Council, will become part of the public record.** If you do not want your e-mail address or any other contact information to be made public, you may deliver communications via U.S. Postal Service or in person to the City Clerk. If you do not want your contact information included in the public record, please do not include that information in your communication. Please contact the City Clerk at 981-6900 or clerk@cityofberkeley.info for further information.

#### Page 14 of 14

If you challenge the above in court, you may be limited to raising only those issues you or someone else raised at the public hearing described in this notice, or in written correspondence delivered to the City of Berkeley at, or prior to, the public hearing. Background information concerning this proposal will be available at the City Clerk Department and posted on the City of Berkeley webpage at least 12 days prior to the public hearing.



17

PUBLIC HEARING May 24, 2022

To: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council

From: Dee Williams-Ridley, City Manager

Submitted by: Sharon Friedrichsen, Budget Manager

Subject: Fiscal Years 2023 and 2024 Proposed Budget and

Proposed Budget Public Hearing #1

### RECOMMENDATION

Accept the Fiscal Years 2023 and 2024 Proposed Biennial Budget for review and consideration by the City Council and final adoption on June 28, 2022 and conduct Public Hearing #1 on the Fiscal Years 2023 and 2024 Proposed Budget.

### FISCAL IMPACTS OF RECOMMENDATION

The Proposed Budget reflects planned citywide expenditures for Fiscal Years 2023 and 2024, including General Fund expenditures, and options to fund expenditures through anticipated new revenues, the continued use of the City's remaining allocation of the American Rescue Plan Act funding as well as projected Fiscal Year 2022 General Fund excess equity as needed. The fiscal impact is subject to change based on forthcoming Council direction and will be codified with the adoption of the budget on June 28, 2022.

### **CURRENT SITUATION AND ITS EFFECTS**

This report accompanies the Fiscal Years ("FY") 2023 and 2024 Proposed Budget, which will be presented to Council for review and consideration on May 24, 2022. The Proposed Biennial Budget will include information on proposed revenues and expenditures by funding source; proposed expenditures by City department; proposed staffing levels; an update on the City's strategic plan priorities and goals; performance measures and the proposed capital improvement program.

Following the presentation on the Proposed Budget, staff requests that the City Council conduct the first public hearing on the budget. Subsequently, the Budget and Finance Policy Committee and City Council will continue discussions regarding the proposed budget prior to adoption on June 28, 2022, as reflected in the attached FY 2023- 2024 Biennial Budget Development Schedule. The FY 2023 and 2024 Proposed Budget is a Strategic Plan Priority Project, advancing our goal to provide an efficient and financially-health City government.

ACTION CALENDAR May 24, 2022

### **ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY AND CLIMATE IMPACTS**

Actions included in the budget will be developed and implemented in a manner that is consistent with the City's environmental sustainability goals and requirements.

### RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION

This recommendation presents the Fiscal Years 2023 and 2024 Proposed Budget to City Council and begins the first of several public hearings pertaining to the budget, leading to adoption on June 28, 2022.

### ALTERNATIVE ACTIONS CONSIDERED

No alternative actions have been considered.

### **CONTACT PERSON**

Sharon Friedrichsen, Budget Manager, City Manager's Office, 981-7000

### Attachments:

- 1. Public Hearing Notice
- 2. Biennial Budget Development Schedule

## NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING BERKELEY CITY COUNCIL

### FY 2023 AND FY 2024 PROPOSED BUDGET PUBLIC HEARING #1

The public may participate in this hearing by remote video or in-person.

The City Manager's Office is proposing a public hearing for the Fiscal Years 2023 and 2024 Proposed Budget, which is being presented to the City Council.

The hearing will be held on **Tuesday, May 24, 2022 at 6:00 p.m.** at the Berkeley Unified School District Board Room located at 1231 Addison Street, Berkeley CA 94702.

A copy of the agenda material for this hearing will be available on the City's website at <a href="https://www.CityofBerkeley.info">www.CityofBerkeley.info</a> as of May 12, 2022. Once posted, the agenda for this meeting will include a link for public participation using Zoom video technology, as well as any health and safety requirements for in-person attendance.

For further information, please contact **Sharon Friedrichsen** at (510) 981-7000.

Written comments should be mailed to the City Clerk, 2180 Milvia Street, Berkeley, CA 94704, or e-mailed to <a href="mailed-council@cityofberkeley.info">council@cityofberkeley.info</a> in order to ensure delivery to all Councilmembers and inclusion in the agenda packet.

Communications to the Berkeley City Council are public record and will become part of the City's electronic records, which are accessible through the City's website. Please note: e-mail addresses, names, addresses, and other contact information are not required, but if included in any communication to the City Council, will become part of the public record. If you do not want your e-mail address or any other contact information to be made public, you may deliver communications via U.S. Postal Service. If you do not want your contact information included in the public record, please do not include that information in your communication. Please contact the City Clerk at (510) 981-6900 or clerk@cityofberkeley.info for further information.

I hereby certify that the Notice for this Public Hearing of the Berkeley City Council was posted at the display case located near the walkway in front of the Maudelle Shirek Building, 2134 Martin Luther King Jr. Way, as well as on the City's website, on May 12, 2022.

Mark Numainville,	City Clerk	

# Page 4 of 5 FY 2023-2024 Biennial Budget Development Schedule

te	Lead Entity	Action Item/Deliverable/Topic
January 27	Budget & Finance Committee	Review of Budget Development Schedule
February 10	Budget & Finance Committee	Review of Council Budget and Fiscal Policies
February 24	Budget & Finance Committee	Homelessness Funding Priorities Discussion
February 24	Budget & Finance Committee	FY 22 Mid-Year and American Rescue Plan Act Update
February 24	Budget & Finance Committee	General Fund Expenditures: Discussion on FY 23 & 24 Budget Assumptions on Personnel Costs, Including "Salary Savings"
March 10	Budget & Finance Committee	Measure P Overview and Fund Forecast
March 10	Budget & Finance Committee	Legislative Update: Governor's FY 22-23 Proposed Budget, Federal Infrastructure Bill, Introduced Legislation
March 10	Budget & Finance Committee	Five-Year Capital Improvement Program and Proposed Projects
March 22	Council	FY 22 Mid-Year and American Rescue Plan Act Update
April 12	Council	Five-Year Capital Improvement Program and Proposed Projects
April 14	Budget & Finance Committee	FY 22 AAO #2 Update
April 14	Budget & Finance Committee	General Fund Revenue and Expenditures: Five-Year Forecast Special Revenue/Enterprise/Other Funds Forecast
April 14	Budget & Finance Committee	Overview of the FY 23 & 24 "Preliminary" Budget
April 14	Budget & Finance Committee	Capital Improvement Program Recommendations
April 14	Budget & Finance Committee	Discussion on Budget Engagement Strategies
April 22	Council	Initial Budget Referrals to City Manager
April 26	Council	Public Hearing on CDBG & ESG Annual Action Plan
April 27	Budget & Finance Committee	Department Presentations; Measure P Allocation and Proposed Initial Recommendations
	Sched	ule Continued on Next Page

Revised 5/12/22 Page | 1

# Page 5 of 5 FY 2023-2024 Biennial Budget Development Schedule

Date	Lead Entity	Action Item/Deliverable/Topic
April 28	Budget & Finance Committee	Department Presentations
		Discuss and develop alternative revenue streams for the Marina Fund including a dedicated reserve
April 29	Budget & Finance Committee	Department Presentations
May 10	Council	Public Hearing to Receive FY 22 AAO#2 Report (1st reading)
		Receive presentation on FY 23 proposed fees
May 12	Budget & Finance Committee	Discussion on Proposed Biennial Budget & CIP Recommendations
		Review of Council Fiscal Policies
To Be Determined	Budget & Finance Committee	Discussion on Proposed Biennial Budget & CIP Recommendations
Week of May 16		Review of Council Fiscal Policies
May 24	Council	Receive AAO#2 Report (2nd reading), Public Hearing on FY 23 Fees, Receive Proposed FY 23 & 24 Budget and Capital Improvement Program and Public Hearing on Proposed Biennial Budget
May 26	Budget & Finance Committee	Legislative Update- Governor's FY 22-23 May Revision Budget, Federal and State Legislation Update
May 31	Council	Last Council Meeting for Budget Referrals, Receive Council Comments on Proposed Biennial Budget and Capital Improvement Program
May 31	Public	Budget Inquiry Forms Due to Budget Office (responses included as part of June 14 Council public hearing on the biennial budget)
Luna O		Discussion on Proposed Biennial Budget & CIP Recommendations
June 9	Budget & Finance Committee	Review of Council Fiscal Polices; Discussion on AAO Criteria and Timing
June 14	Council	Public hearing on Proposed Biennial Budget & CIP Recommendations
June 23	Budget & Finance Committee	Discussion on Proposed Biennial Budget Recommendations
June 28	Council	FY 23 & 24 Budget Adoption, including Capital Improvement Program; Approval of FY 23 AAO and Approval of Tax Rate

Revised 5/12/22 Page | 2





To: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council

From: Jenny Wong, City Auditor

Subject: Berkeley's Financial Condition (FY 2012 – FY 2021): Pension Liabilities and

Infrastructure Need Attention

#### RECOMMENDATION

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

### **FISCAL IMPACTS OF RECOMMENDATION**

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

### **CURRENT SITUATION AND ITS EFFECTS**

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

### **Near-Term**

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

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

May 24, 2022

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

### **Long-Term**

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

### **BACKGROUND**

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

### **ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY**

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

### RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION

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

### **CONTACT PERSON**

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

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

Audit Report May 5, 2022

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



### BERKELEY CITY AUDITOR

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



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

### Report Highlights

May 5, 2022



### Themes & Findings

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

#### Near-Term

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

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

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

### Long-Term

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

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

Continued on next page.

### **Objective**

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

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

### Why This Audit Is Important

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



For the full report, visit:

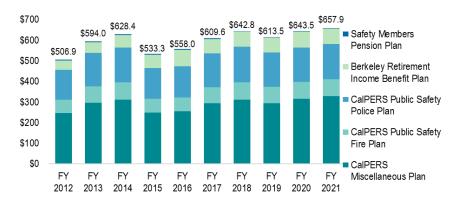
https://berkeleyca.gov/your-government/city-audits

### Report Highlights

May 5, 2022



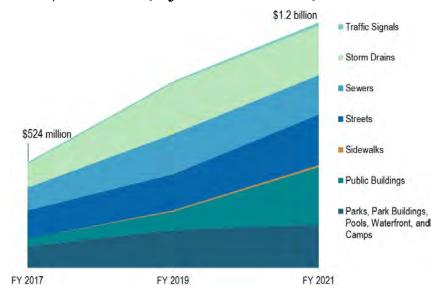
### Net Pension Liability Per Plan (in millions, adjusted for inflation)



Source: Department of Finance data

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

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



Source: Berkeley's unfunded liability reports

### Recommendations

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

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

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

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

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



For the full report, visit: <a href="https://berkelevca.gov/your-government/city-audits">https://berkelevca.gov/your-government/city-audits</a>

### **Table of Contents**

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

### Introduction

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

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

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

### Objective, Scope, and Methodology

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

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

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

We used financial indicators included in the International City/County Management Association's (ICMA) Evaluating Financial Condition handbook for local governments. Additionally, we used one indicator developed by the California State Auditor's Office for their Fiscal Health of California Cities dashboard<sup>2</sup> as well as indicators used by peer cities in their financial condition audits. We do not provide an in-depth analysis of causes and impact, but we point out areas of financial risk for the City to evaluate further.

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

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

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Fiscal Health of California Cities: <a href="https://www.auditor.ca.gov/local-high-risk/dashboard-csa">https://www.auditor.ca.gov/local-high-risk/dashboard-csa</a>

### Background

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

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

### **Financial Reporting Terms**

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

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

### **Financial Policies**

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

### Council Guidelines:

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

### Citywide Financial Management Policies:3

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

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

### Revenues and Expenses

### Revenues

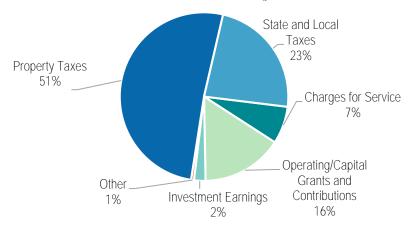
Revenues refer to money available for appropriation during the fiscal year, including the money the City receives over the course of the year (new revenues) and balances carried over from prior years.

Revenues determine the City's capacity to provide services. Ideally, revenues should come from stable and diverse sources, and should grow at the same rate or faster than inflation and expenses.

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

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

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

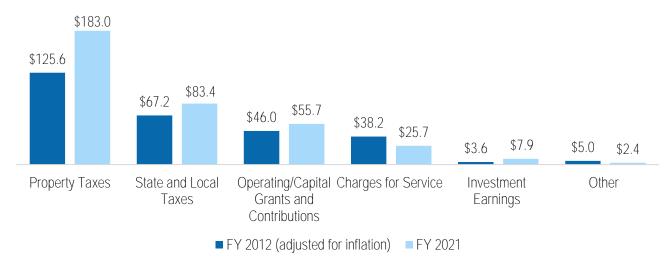


Note: "Other" includes revenues from contributions not restricted to specific programs, revenues (or losses) from the gain or loss on the sale of capital assets, miscellaneous revenues, and revenues from other unrestricted state subventions.

Source: Berkeley FY 2021 ACFR

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

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

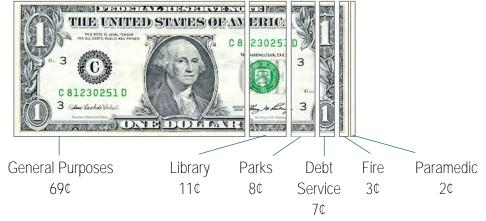


Note: "Other" includes revenues from contributions not restricted to specific programs, revenues (or losses) from the gain or loss on the sale of capital assets, miscellaneous revenues, and revenues from other unrestricted state subventions.

Source: Berkeley ACFRs

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

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



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

6

Source: Berkeley FY 2021 ACFR

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Bond measures include Measure FF, Measure M, Measure T1, Measure O, and Refunding Bonds.

### Governmental activities revenues increased by 25 percent.

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

Figure 4. Revenues (in millions, adjusted for inflation)



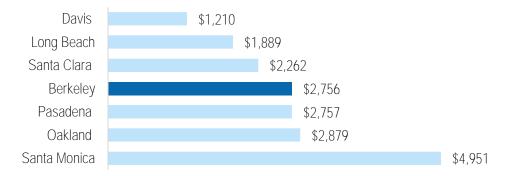
FY 2012 FY 2013 FY 2014 FY 2015 FY 2016 FY 2017 FY 2018 FY 2019 FY 2020 FY 2021

Source: Berkeley ACFRs

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

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

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



7

Source: Cities' FY 2020 ACFRs

### UC Berkeley has provided economic stability and revenue.

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

### Expenses

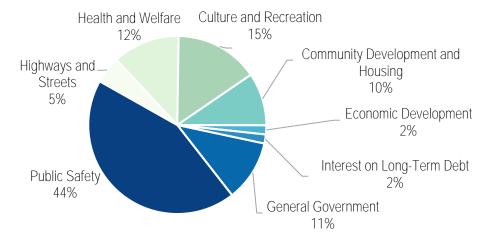
Expenses refer to money the City records as spent each year. Expenses are a rough measure of the City's service output. Generally, the more services a city provides, the greater the city's expenses. Expense growth rates are a critical measurement of a city's ability to operate within its revenue constraints.

### What does Berkeley spend on governmental activities?

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

8

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

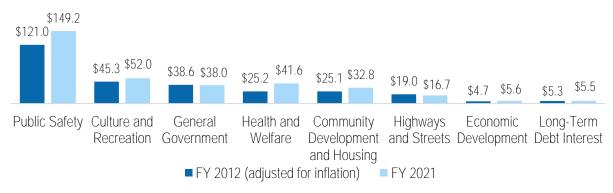


Source: Berkeley FY 2021 ACFR

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

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

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



Source: Berkeley ACFRs

### Governmental activities expenses increased by 20 percent.

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

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



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

Source: Berkeley ACFRs

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

Figure 9. Full-Time Equivalent City Employees per 1,000 Residents

13.4	12.8					44.5	12.6	13.2	13.9
		11.3	11.1	11.1	11.2	11.5	12.6		

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

### The City's governmental activities revenues generally outpaced expenses.

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

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



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

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

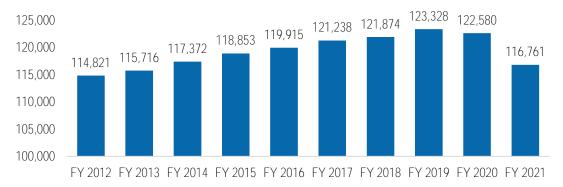
### Demographic and Economic Indicators

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

### **Population**

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

Figure 11. Population



Source: Berkeley FY 2021 ACFR

### The City's Unemployment rate improved in FY 2021.

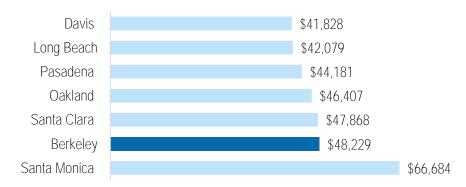
The City's unemployment rate reflects changes in personal income, which affect the community's ability to generate tax revenues. Berkeley's unemployment rate declined from 9.0 percent in FY 2012 following the 2007-2009 recession to 3.1 percent in FY 2019. By FY 2020, the City's unemployment rate increased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

### Personal income per resident has grown since FY 2012.

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

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

Figure 12. Personal Income per Resident, FY 2020



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

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

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

Property values are integral to Berkeley's overall financial health. Growth in taxable assessed property value corresponds to growth in property tax revenues because property taxes are based on a percentage of the assessed value of property.

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

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



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

Source: Berkeley FY 2021 ACFR

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

### Net Position, Liquidity, and Reserves

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

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

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

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

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

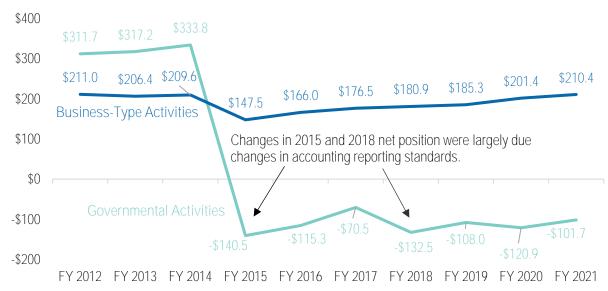


Figure 14. Net Position (in millions, adjusted for inflation)

Source: Berkeley ACFRs

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

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

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

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

Figure 15. Liquidity Ratio of Current Assets to Current Liabilities



Source: Berkeley ACFRs

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

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

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

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

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

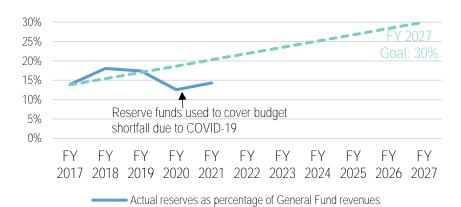


Figure 16. Actual Reserves Compared to Reserve Goal

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

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

Reserve policy goal

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Ending fund balances for fiscal years 2016 through 2020 reflect actuals, while the ending fund balance for FY 2021 reflects the adopted budget amount from the FY 2022 budget.

This section presents an overview of summaries from city budgets. A detailed analysis of individual enterprise funds was outside of the scope of this audit. For an overview of the City's enterprise funds, see Appendix I.

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

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

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

Source: Berkeley's budgets

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

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

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

Source: Berkeley's budgets

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

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

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

Source: Berkeley's budgets

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

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

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

Source: Berkeley's budgets

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

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

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

Source: Berkeley's budgets

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

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

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

Source: Berkeley's budgets

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

### Recommendations

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

### Long-Term Debt and Liabilities

Not Including Pension and Other Post-Employment Benefit Liabilities

### Why do local governments take on long-term debt?

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

While financing projects through debt spreads costs over time, it commits the City to pay fixed debt service<sup>6</sup> costs for many years. Decisions around debt also affect the Berkeley community. Debt impacts homeowners and businesses who pay the cost of debt through taxes on property and renters who may face higher rents passed down as a result of increased taxes on property. Like many financial decisions local governments make, issuing long-term debt requires a careful review of tradeoffs. For Berkeley, unfunded capital and deferred maintenance needs are an important consideration, as deferred investments in infrastructure assets can mean higher costs down the line.

### What are long-term liabilities?

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

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Debt service is the set of payments including principal and interest that is required to be made through the life of the debt.

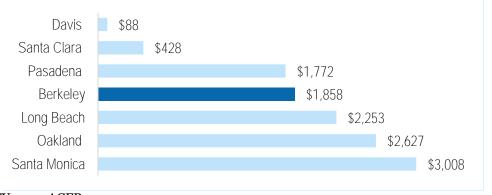
Figure 17. Governmental Activities Long-Term Liabilities (in millions, adjusted for inflation)



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

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

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



Source: Cities' FY 2020 ACFRs

### Debt by Type

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

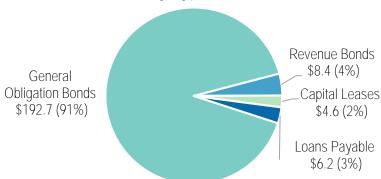


Figure 19. Governmental Activities Debt by Type, FY 2021

Source: Berkeley FY 2021 ACFR

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

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

Table 7. Berkeley's General Obligation Bond Ratings

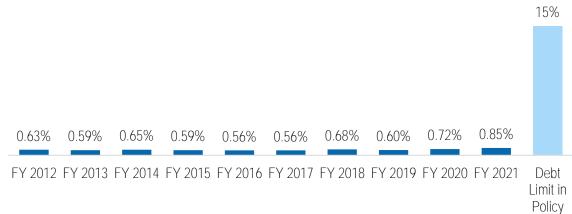
	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
S&P's Rating	AA+									
Moody's Rating	Aa2	Aa1	Aa1	Aa1						

Source: Berkeley ACFRs

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

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

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



Source: Berkeley FY 2021 ACFR

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source: Berkeley FY 2021 ACFR

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

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

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

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

### Recommendations

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

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

### What is a net pension or OPEB liability?

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

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

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

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

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



28

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

### **Net Pension Liability**

Berkeley has five defined benefit retirement plans. *Defined benefit retirement plans* include funds set aside over time by employees and their employer, and employees are guaranteed a certain amount of income upon retirement. Berkeley's three plans administered through the CalPERS are the Miscellaneous Plan, the Public Safety Fire Plan, and the Public Safety Police Plan. Berkeley also has two older city-sponsored plans that are closed to new members and being phased out: the Berkeley Retirement Income Benefit Plan<sup>7</sup> and Safety Members Pension Plan.<sup>8</sup>

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



Figure 22. Net Pension Liability per Plan (in millions, adjusted for inflation)

Source: Department of Finance data

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> The Berkeley Retirement Income Benefit Plan is a single-employer defined benefit pension plan offered to police employees with CalPERS pensions who retired with at least ten years of service on or after July 1, 1989 and before September 19, 2012. As of June 30, 2021, there were 147 remaining active employees covered by the plan.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> The Safety Members Pension Fund is a single-employer defined benefit pension plan for fire and police officers that retired before March 1973. As of June 30, 2020, there were eight remaining participants in the plan.

### **Net OPEB Liability**

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

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

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



Source: Department of Finance data

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

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

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

Table 10. Berkeley's Funded Ratio Risk Level, FY 2017 - FY 2020	
Value of Pension Assets	

Risk	Value of Pension Assets Compared to Accrued Pension Liabilities	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
High	0-70%	67%	67%	67%	66%
Moderate	71-80%				
Low	81-100%				

Source: California State Auditor's Financial Health Dashboard

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

Figure 24. Funded Ratio of Pension Plans, FY 2020



Source: California State Auditor's Financial Health Dashboard

### The City has taken steps to increase pension funding.

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

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Employee Benefits: Tough Decisions Ahead: <a href="https://berkeleyca.gov/sites/default/files/2022-01/2010-11-16">https://berkeleyca.gov/sites/default/files/2022-01/2010-11-16</a>
Item 13 Employee Benefits Tough Decisions Ahead-Auditor%281%29.pdf

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Recommendations

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

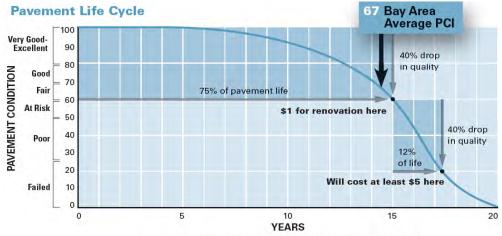
### **Capital Assets**

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

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

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





Time varies depending on traffic, climate, pavement design, etc.

Source: Metropolitan Transportation Commission Pothole Report III 2018

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> This includes streets and roads as defined in the City's FY 2017-FY 2021 reports on unfunded liability obligations and unfunded infrastructure needs.

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

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

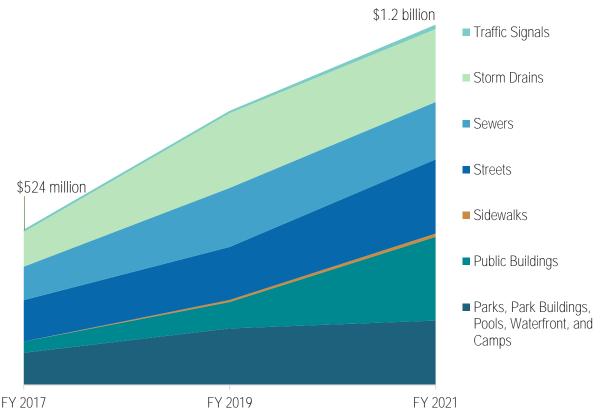
In FY 2012, the City Council adopted a resolution requiring the City Manager to develop and publish a biennial report of current liabilities and projections of future liabilities. The following section provides an overview of the City's reporting on unfunded capital and deferred maintenance needs.

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

Berkeley's unfunded capital and deferred maintenance needs<sup>13</sup> are growing. According to the City's unfunded liability reports, since FY 2017, these costs have grown from \$524 million to \$1.2 billion, adjusted for inflation (Figure 26). The Department of Public Works has stated that the estimated \$1.2 billion in current capital and deferred maintenance needs is an undercount, as many city priorities are not included in that figure. Since FY 2017, the greatest increase in capital and deferred maintenance needs has been for public buildings, which has increased by nearly 648 percent, from \$37.8 million to \$282.3 million when adjusted for inflation.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> Capital and deferred maintenance needs refer to a broad range of necessary activities, including investment in new capital assets, improving existing capital assets, replacing existing capital assets, and repairing existing capital assets.

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



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

Source: Berkeley's unfunded liability reports

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

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

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

The City is planning to take steps towards addressing the unfunded capital needs. One of the City's Vision 2050<sup>15</sup> strategies to support more resilient and sustainable infrastructure will focus on addressing inadequate funding of infrastructure by introducing a new revenue source. <sup>16</sup> In FY 2022, the City Council provided direction on the development of a significant revenue measure or measures focused on infrastructure, including streets and affordable housing. The Public Works Department is conducting community outreach to explore opportunities for revenue measures to offset the City's unfunded capital and maintenance needs. <sup>17</sup>

### Recommendations

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> Rocky Road: Berkeley Streets at Risk and Significantly Underfunded: <a href="https://berkeleyca.gov/sites/default/files/2022-01/Rocky-Road-Berkeley-Streets-at-Risk-and-Significantly-Underfunded.pdf">https://berkeleyca.gov/sites/default/files/2022-01/Rocky-Road-Berkeley-Streets-at-Risk-and-Significantly-Underfunded.pdf</a>

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup> See the staff report from January 2022: <a href="https://berkeleyca.gov/sites/default/files/city-council-meetings/2022-01-20%20Worksession%20Agenda%20-%20Council.pdf">https://berkeleyca.gov/sites/default/files/city-council-meetings/2022-01-20%20Worksession%20Agenda%20-%20Council.pdf</a>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup> The City is considering an infrastructure bond, a parcel tax, or a sales tax.

# Recommendations and Management Response

To better prepare the City for unforeseen economic challenges, we recommend that the City

Manager complete the risk assessment required by the City's reserve policy as scheduled and propose to the City Council a plan to replenish the Stability and Catastrophic Reserves based on the results of the assessment. This may include revising the funding goal for 2027 to align with the City's financial reality and projected risk level.

Management Response: Agree

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

Proposed Implementation Date: January 1, 2023

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

Management Response: Agree

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

Proposed Implementation Date: September 30, 2022

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

37

Management Response: Agree

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

Proposed Implementation Date: September 30, 2022

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

Management Response: Agree

Proposed Implementation Plan: Complete a long-term funding plan that can be integrated in the City's budgetary process on an annual basis. The strategies should focus on sustainable funding mechanisms.

Proposed Implementation Date: August 31, 2022

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

Management Response: Agree

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

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

38

### Methodology and Statement of Compliance

### Methodology

We used financial indicators included in the International City/County Management Association's (ICMA) Evaluating Financial Condition handbook designed for local governments. Additionally, we used indicators developed by the California State Auditor's Office for their Fiscal Health of California Cities dashboard<sup>18</sup> as well as indicators used by peer cities in their financial condition audits.

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

To meet our objective, we reviewed the following:

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup> Fiscal Health of California Cities: <a href="https://www.auditor.ca.gov/local-high-risk/dashboard-csa">https://www.auditor.ca.gov/local-high-risk/dashboard-csa</a>

We also conducted interviews with:

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

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

Repor	t Sections and Indicators	Sources
Revenues and Expenses		Revenue by Source
•	Revenue by Source Property Tax Revenues Revenues (trends)	<ul> <li>City of Berkeley FY 2012 and FY 2021 ACFRs, Government-wide Financial Statements, Statement of Activities</li> <li>Property Tax Revenues</li> </ul>
•	Revenues per Resident UC Berkeley Revenues Revenues per Resident	City of Berkeley FY 2021 ACFR, Government-wide Financial Statements, Statement of Activities  Revenues (trends)
•	(Benchmark) Expenses by Function Expenses (trends)	City of Berkeley FY 2012 – FY 2021 ACFRs, Government- wide Financial Statements, Statement of Activities  Revenue per Resident
•	Full-Time Equivalent Employees per 1,000 residents Revenues and Expenses (trends)	City of Berkeley FY 2012 – FY 2021 ACFRs, Government-wide Financial Statements, Statement of Activities; City of Berkeley 2021 ACFR, Statistical Section: Demographic and Economic Statistics
	(	UC Berkeley Revenues
		University of California website; University of California     Berkeley: Office of the Vice Chancellor website  Revenue per Resident (benchmark)
		<ul> <li>City of Berkeley, Davis, Long Beach, Pasadena, Santa Clara, and Santa Monica FY 2020 ACFRs, Management's Discussion and Analysis – Statement of Activities Summary; Statistical Section: Demographic and Economic Statistics</li> </ul>
		Expenses by Function
		<ul> <li>City of Berkeley FY 2012 and FY 2021 ACFRs, Government-wide Financial Statements, Statement of Activities</li> </ul>
		Expenses (trends)
		<ul> <li>City of Berkeley FY 2012 – FY 2021 ACFRs, Government- wide Financial Statements, Statement of Activities</li> </ul>

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

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

42

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

### Risk Assessment and Internal Controls

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

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

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

### Statement of Compliance

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

### Appendix I. Enterprise Funds

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

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

### **Mission Statement**

Promoting transparency and accountability in Berkeley government.

### **Audit Team**

Caitlin Palmer, Senior Auditor Pauline Miller, Auditor I

### **City Auditor**

Jenny Wong

## Office of the City Auditor Phone: (510) 981-6750

Email: auditor@cityofberkeley.info

Website and reports: https://berkeleyca.gov/your-government/city-audits





Lori Droste
Councilmember, District 8

Action Calendar Tuesday, May 24, 2022

To: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council

From: Councilmembers Lori Droste and Terry Taplin

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

### Recommendation

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

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

#### **Policy Committee Recommendation**

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

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

### **Problem or Summary Statement**

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

#### Background

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

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

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

### **Current Situation and Its Effects**

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

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

### **Criteria Considered**

### Effectiveness

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

### Fiscal Impacts

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

### Environmental Sustainability

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

### **Equity**

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

### **Attachments**

Current Berkeley Police Department Law Enforcement Services Manual

## Page 5 of 7 Berkeley Police Department

Law Enforcement Services Manual

### Search and Seizure

### 311.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

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

### **311.2 POLICY**

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

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

### 311.3 SEARCHES

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### 311.4 SEARCH PROTOCOL

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

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

### 311.5 ASKING IF A PERSON IS ON PROBATION OR PAROLE

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

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

- (a) Protect the safety of others, the person detained, or officers;
- (b) Further a specific law enforcement investigative purpose (for example, sorting out multiple computer returns on a common name);
- (c) To confirm probation and parole status subsequent to a records check.

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

### 311.6 WARRANTLESS SEARCHES OF INDIVIDUALS ON SUPERVISED RELEASE SEARCH CONDITIONS

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

# Berkeley Perce Department

Law Enforcement Services Manual

#### Search and Seizure

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

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

#### 311.7 DOCUMENTATION

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

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

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



# INFORMATION CALENDAR May 24, 2022

To: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council

From: Mental Health Commission

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

Subject: Mental Health Commission Annual Report 2021-2022

#### INTRODUCTION

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

#### **CURRENT SITUATION AND ITS EFFECTS**

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

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

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

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

INFORMATION CALENDAR May 24, 2022

### **BACKGROUND**

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

### **ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY**

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

# **POSSIBLE FUTURE ACTION**

None

#### FISCAL IMPACTS OF POSSIBLE FUTURE ACTION

None

### **CONTACT PERSON**

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

#### Attachments:

1: FY 2021-2022 Annual Report

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

#### Introduction

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

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

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

# MHC Membership

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

#### MHC Powers and Duties

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

## MHC General Meetings

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

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

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

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

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

# 1. Advancing a Whole Person Care Approach & Framework

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

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

Developing a Comprehensive Behavioral Health Crisis System

# a. Santa Rita Jail Subcommittee

Alameda County Santa Rita Jail, one of the largest jails in the United States, incarcerates more than 3400+ persons. The City of Berkeley is part of Alameda County. This jail has one of the highest rates of in-custody deaths in California. It has been the subject of numerous lawsuits and class-action cases regarding jail conditions resulting from lack of medical and behavioral health services. The Mental Health Commission established this Subcommittee to study possibilities for diversion of Berkeley residents away from incarceration at Santa Rita Jail and hospitalization at John George Psychiatric Hospital and towards local community-based care.

Initially the Santa Rita Jail Subcommittee reviewed the lengthy federal Department of Justice investigation showing how this jail institutionalizes people with mental health disabilities in locked facilities with severely inadequate mental health care. This Subcommittee further reviewed the Babu v. Ahern lawsuit, which focuses on use of prolonged solitary confinement under severely inhumane conditions for people with mental health disabilities. The Subcommittee further reviewed how people with mental health disabilities cycle in and out of psychiatric institutions and jails because they lack access to crisis and ongoing services that would allow them to recover and participate in community life in Berkeley.

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

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

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

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

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

#### c. Crisis Stabilization Center for Berkeley

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

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

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

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

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

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

Task Force members have participated for more than one year on multiple subcommittees involving policing and budget allocations, officer-initiated stops and BerkDOT, 911 call processing and dispatching, alternative non-police responder programs, and building capacity for community-based organizations, programs and services citywide.

Further Task Force members have engaged in extensive community engagement research including holding listening session on gender-equity, disability (people with behavioral health challenges), and LGBTQIA+ and Queer/Trans people—particularly for people of color. The Task Force further has thoroughly reviewed the commissioned consultants' reports and provided in-depth analysis. Ultimately, the Task Force has prepared an overarching, comprehensive Reimagining Public Safety Task Force Final Report and Recommendations for the Work Session scheduled before the Berkeley City Council in March 10, 2022

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

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

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

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

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

The Mental Health Commission hosted the Executive Director of NAMI in Contra Costa County in October 2021. The presentation and discussion focused on families coping with loved ones experiencing serious mental illness and substance use issues and disorders, including addressing disparities in healthcare delivery among people during COVID-19. Specifically, the conversation focused on issues of racial discrimination and

injustice, the criminalization of African Americans living with mental illness, and tailored cultural safe and responsive services for diverse community members.

c. <u>Implementing Whole Person Care and new Medi-Cal Reforms at the Division of Mental Health for the City of Berkeley</u>

Beginning January 2022, the State of California initiated overhauling its Medi-Cal system for people living with serious mental illness (SMI) and substance use disorders (SUD) through its Medi-Cal reforms called CalAIM. For the first time on a state-wide level, this health insurance coverage will adopt the Whole Person Care approach and framework to managing comprehensive client needs across multiple government systems for people with serious mental illness and substance use disorder.

Currently the Division of Mental Health serves a high number of clients with serious mental illness and substance use disorders—many of whom have involvement with multiple systems: health, behavioral health, public benefits, housing, child welfare, youth justice, criminal legal, incarceration. Currently the Division of Mental Health staff have limited access to existing information for serving clients—primarily Medi-Cal health/behavioral health information. The Mental Health Commission has consistently engaged with the Division of Mental Health about providing Whole Person Care to its clients through increasing access to existing client records across multiple systems in coordination with Alameda County.

In June 2021, the Mental Health Commission held a comprehensive program and question/answer session focused on implementing the "Community Health Records" (CHR) system. As part of Alameda County's Whole Person Care Pilot from 2017-2021, the county developed this comprehensive electronic records system to improve Whole Person Care for people experiencing homelessness or housing instability and living with several complex conditions: physical, behavioral health, housing, social.

For the Mental Health Commission presentation, the Program Director and Director of Strategic Development from Alameda County Care Connect made a presentation about the "Community Health Records." Mental Health Commissioners and community members through public comments delved into unpacking the existing information available through this system for:

- primary and specialist care, including behavioral health
- public benefits and housing
- county crisis response services
- hospital emergency room and hospital admissions
- inpatient psychiatric admission at John George Hospital
- incarceration entry and release dates at Santa Rita Jail.

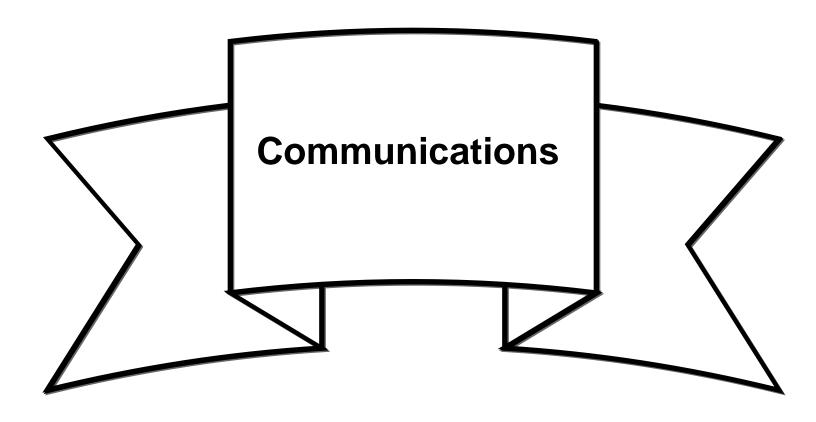
Since the presentation, the City of Berkeley has executed its data sharing agreement with Alameda County for implementing this electronic records system and will be onboarding staff. Access to the Community Health Records is critical to providing

comprehensive, informed Whole Person Care to people living with serious mental illness and substance use disorder. The Mental Health Commission has further consistently engaged and updated progress through the Mental Health Manager's Report in order to implement this system.

In addition, this past year Mental Health Commissioners participated on the internal Mental Health Equity Committee of the Division of Mental Health, including prioritizing the current collection of housing data needed to support clients with stable, predictable housing. In addition, the Mental Health Commission has successfully advocated for collecting demographic data that reflects its client population based on race, ethnicity, gender identity and expression, and sexual orientation. Caseload statistics reflect this information in detail.

#### Conclusion

The Mental Health Commission is pleased to present this Annual Report 2021 to the Berkeley City Council, and thanks the City Council for taking the time to review it.



All communications submitted to the City Council are public record. Communications are not published directly to the City's website. Copies of individual communications are available for viewing at the City Clerk Department and through Records Online.

# **City Clerk Department**

2180 Milvia Street Berkeley, CA 94704 (510) 981-6900

# **Records Online**

https://records.cityofberkeley.info/

To search for communications associated with a particular City Council meeting using Records Online:

- 1. Select Search Type = "Public Communication Query (Keywords)"
- 2. From Date: Enter the date of the Council meeting
- 3. To Date: Enter the date of the Council meeting (this may match the From Date field)
- 4. Click the "Search" button
- 5. Communication packets matching the entered criteria will be returned
- 6. Click the desired file in the Results column to view the document as a PDF