AGENDA
BERKELEY CITY COUNCIL AGENDA & RULES COMMITTEE SPECIAL MEETING

MONDAY, JUNE 2, 2025
2:30 P.M.

2180 Milvia Street, Berkeley, CA 94704

Committee Members:

Mayor Adena Ishii, Councilmembers Terry Taplin and Mark Humbert

Alternate: Ben Bartlett

This meeting will be conducted in a hybrid model with both in-person attendance and virtual participation. All Committee meetings are recorded.

Use this URL https://cityofberkeley-info.zoomgov.com/j/1602079343 to access the meeting remotely. To request to speak, use the "raise hand" function in Zoom. To join by phone: Dial **1-669-254-5252 or 1-833-568-8864 (Toll Free)** and enter **Meeting ID: 160 207 9343**. To provide public comment, press *9 and wait to be recognized by the Chair. To submit a written communication for the public record, email policycommittee@berkeleyca.gov.

This meeting will be conducted in accordance with the Brown Act, Government Code Section 54953. Any member of the public may attend this meeting, however, if you are feeling sick, please do not attend the meeting in person.

Pursuant to the City Council Rules of Procedure and State Law, the presiding officer may remove, or cause the removal of, an individual for disrupting the meeting. Prior to removing an individual, the presiding officer shall warn the individual that their behavior is disrupting the meeting and that their failure to cease their behavior may result in their removal. The presiding officer may then remove the individual if they do not promptly cease their disruptive behavior. "Disrupting" means engaging in behavior during a meeting of a legislative body that actually disrupts, disturbs, impedes, or renders infeasible the orderly conduct of the meeting and includes, but is not limited to, a failure to comply with reasonable and lawful regulations adopted by a legislative body, or engaging in behavior that constitutes use of force or a true threat of force.

California Government Code Section 84308 (Levine Act) Parties to a proceeding involving a license, permit, or other entitlement for use are required to disclose if they made contributions over $500 within the prior 12 months to any City employee or officer. Parties and participants with a financial interest are prohibited from making more than $500 in contributions to a decisionmaker for the 12 months after the final decision is rendered on the proceeding. The above contribution disclosures and restrictions do not apply when the proceeding is competitively bid, or involves a personnel or labor contract. For more information, see Government Code Section 84308.

AGENDA

Roll Call

Public Comment

Review of Agendas

1. **Approval of Minutes: May 20, 2025**
2. **Review and Approve Draft Agenda:**
   a. 6/17/25 – Regular City Council Meeting
3. **Adjournments In Memory**

Scheduling

4. **Council Worksessions Schedule**
5. **Council Referrals to Agenda Committee for Scheduling**
6. **Land Use Calendar**

Referred Items for Review

7. **Discussion of possible formation of a subcommittee on legislative process changes/improvements.**

Unscheduled Items

- **None**

Items for Future Agendas

- **Requests by Committee Members to add items to the next agenda**

Adjournment – Next Meeting Monday, June 9, 2025

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

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

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

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

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

Written communications addressed to the Agenda Committee and submitted to the City Clerk Department by 5:00 p.m. the Friday before the Committee meeting, will be distributed to the Committee in advance of the meeting and retained as part of the official record.

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

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 ada@berkeleyca.gov, (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.

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BERKELEY CITY COUNCIL AGENDA & RULES COMMITTEE SPECIAL MEETING MINUTES

TUESDAY, MAY 20, 2025
2:30 P.M.

2180 Milvia Street, Berkeley, CA 94704

Committee Members:

Mayor Adena Ishii, Councilmembers Terry Taplin and Mark Humbert

Alternate: Ben Bartlett

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Roll Call: 2:32 p.m. All present.

Public Comment – 4 speakers

Review of Agendas

1. **Approval of Minutes: May 5, 2025**
   Action: M/S/C (Humbert/Taplin) to approve the minutes of 5/5/2025.
   Vote: All Ayes.

2. **Review and Approve Draft Agenda:**
   a. 6/3/25 – Regular City Council Meeting
   Action: M/S/C (Taplin/Humbert) to approve the agenda of 6/3/2025 with the changes noted below.
   - *Item 18 Pints for Paws (Taplin) – Mayor Ishii and Councilmembers Humbert and Tregub added as co-sponsors*
   - *Item 26 Appeal: 2138 Kittredge (City Manager) – removed from the agenda*
   - *Item 28 Web Content Accessibility (Commission on Disability) – moved to the July 8 draft agenda to allow time for drafting of companion report*
   - *Item 29a / 29b – Right-of-Way Accessibility (Commission on Disability) – referred to Facilities, Infrastructure, Transportation, Environment & Sustainability Committee*
   - *Item 30a / 30b – Vulnerable Homeowners (Commission on the Status of Women) – referred to Land Use, Housing & Economic Development Committee*
   - *Item 31 Mailboxes (Tregub) – moved to June 3 Consent Calendar*

   Order of Action Calendar
   Item 25 Vacancies
   Item 27 ZAB Appeal

   Vote: All Ayes.

3. **Adjournments In Memory**
   - Robert Sheppard, Berkeley Resident

Scheduling

4. **Council Worksessions Schedule** – received and filed

5. **Council Referrals to Agenda Committee for Scheduling** – received and filed

6. **Land Use Calendar** – received and filed

Referred Items for Review

- **None**

Unscheduled Items

- **None**

Items for Future Agendas

- **None**

Adjournment

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

Adjourned at 3:00 p.m.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct record of the Agenda & Rules Committee meeting held on May 20, 2025.

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Mark Numainville, City Clerk

Communications

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

DRAFT AGENDA

BERKELEY CITY COUNCIL MEETING

Tuesday, June 17, 2025
6:00 PM

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

ADENA ISHII, MAYOR

Councilmembers:

DISTRICT 1 – RASHI KESARWANI
DISTRICT 2 – TERRY TAPLIN
DISTRICT 3 – BEN BARTLETT
DISTRICT 4 – IGOR TREGUB
DISTRICT 5 – SHOSHANA O'KEEFE
DISTRICT 6 – BRENT BLACKABY
DISTRICT 7 – CECILIA LUNAPARRA
DISTRICT 8 – MARK HUMBERT

This meeting will be conducted in a hybrid model with both in-person attendance and virtual participation. Live captioned broadcasts of Council meetings are available on B-TV (Channel 33) and via internet video stream at http://berkeley.granicus.com/MediaPlayer.php?publish_id=1244. All Council meetings are recorded.

*To access the meeting remotely use this URL: <<INSERT ZOOM for GOV URL HERE>>. To request to speak, use the "raise hand" function in Zoom. To join by phone: Dial **1-669-254-5252 or 1-833-568-8864 (Toll Free)** and enter **Meeting ID: <<INSERT MEETING ID HERE>>**. To provide public comment, Press *9 and wait to be recognized by the Chair. To submit a written communication for the public record, email council@berkeleyca.gov.*

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Preliminary Matters

Roll Call:

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

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

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

Public Comment on Non-Agenda Matters: *Up to ten persons will be selected to address matters not on the Council agenda. If five or fewer persons are identified to provide non-agenda comment, each person selected will be allotted two minutes each. If more than five persons are selected to address matters not on the Council agenda, each person selected will be allotted one minute each.*

In-person attendees 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 the moment that the Presiding Officer calls for public comment on non-agenda items. Remote attendees must raise their hand in the videoconference application when the Presiding Officer calls for non-agenda speakers. The first five raised hands on the videoconference application will be selected to speak and the first five cards drawn at the meeting will be selected to speak. The number of in-person and remote speakers selected may be adjusted by the Presiding Officer if fewer than five speakers from either format are identified.

The remainder of the speakers wishing to address the Council on non-agenda items will be heard at the end of the agenda.

Public Comment by Employee Unions (first regular meeting of the month): *This period of public comment is reserved for officially designated representatives of City of Berkeley employee unions, with five minutes allocated per union if representatives of three or fewer unions wish to speak and up to three minutes per union if representatives of four or more unions wish to speak.*

Consent Calendar

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

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

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

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. If ten or fewer persons are interested in speaking on an individual agenda item, each speaker 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. 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. Assessments: Downtown Berkeley Property Based Business Improvement District
From: City Manager
Recommendation: Adopt a Resolution approving the Downtown Berkeley Property Based Business Improvement District (DPBID) Annual Report of Fiscal Year (FY) 2025 and proposed budget for FY 2026 and declaring Council's intention to levy an annual assessment for the DPBID for FY 2026.
Financial Implications: See report
Contact: Eleanor Hollander, Economic Development, (510) 981-7530

2. Assessments: North Shattuck Property Based Business Improvement District
From: City Manager
Recommendation: Adopt a Resolution approving the North Shattuck Property Based Business Improvement District (NSBID) Annual Report of Fiscal Year (FY) 2025 and proposed budget for FY 2026 and declaring Council's intention to levy an annual assessment for the NSBID for FY 2026.
Financial Implications: See report
Contact: Eleanor Hollander, Economic Development, (510) 981-7530

Consent Calendar

3. Assessments: Telegraph Property Based Business Improvement District
From: City Manager
Recommendation: Adopt a Resolution approving the Telegraph Property Based Business Improvement District (TBID) Annual Report of Fiscal Year (FY) 2025 and proposed FY26 budget and declaring Council's intention to levy an annual assessment for the TBID for FY 2026.
Financial Implications: See report.
Contact: Eleanor Hollander, Economic Development, (510) 981-7530

4. Contract: Fine Art Service Provider - Chandra Cerrito/Art Advisors LLC - for Public Art Curation & Project Management services
From: City Manager
Recommendation: Adopt a Resolution authorizing the City Manager to execute a contract and any amendments with Chandra Cerrito/Art Advisors LLC for an amount not to exceed $100,000 for Public Art Curation and Project Management services for the City of Berkeley's Public Art Collection for a term of July 1, 2025, through June 30, 2028.
Financial Implications: $100,000 - Cultural Trust Fund
Contact: Eleanor Hollander, Economic Development, (510) 981-7530

5. Formal Bid Solicitations and Request for Proposals Scheduled for Possible Issuance After Council Approval on June 17, 2025
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: $250,000
Contact: Henry Oyekanmi, Finance, (510) 981-7300

6. Temporary Appropriations FY 2026
From: City Manager
Recommendation: Adopt a Resolution authorizing a temporary appropriation in the sum of $60,000,000 to cover payroll and other expenses from July 1, 2025, until the effective date of the FY 2026 Annual Appropriations Ordinance.
Financial Implications: See report
Contact: Henry Oyekanmi, Finance, (510) 981-7300

7. FY 2026 Tax Rate: Business License Tax on Large Non-Profits
From: City Manager
Recommendation: Adopt first reading of an Ordinance setting the FY 2026 tax rate for Business License Tax on large non-profits at $0.8736 (87.36 cents) per square foot of improvements.
Financial Implications: See report
Contact: Henry Oyekanmi, Finance, (510) 981-7300

Consent Calendar

8. FY 2026 Tax Rate: Fund the Debt Service on the Street and Watershed Improvements General Obligation Bonds (Measure M, November 2012 Election)
From: City Manager
Recommendation: Adopt first reading of an Ordinance setting the FY 2026 tax rate funding the debt service on the Street and Integrated Watershed Improvements General Obligation Bonds (Measure M, November 2012) at 0.0050%.
Financial Implications: See report
Contact: Henry Oyekanmi, Finance, (510) 981-7300

9. FY 2026 Tax Rate: Fund Debt Service on 2015 Refunding General Obligation Bonds (Measures G, S & I)
From: City Manager
Recommendation: Adopt first reading of an Ordinance setting the FY 2026 tax rate funding the debt service on the 2015 consolidation of Measures G, S and I (General Obligation Bonds - Elections of 1992, 1996 and 2002) at 0.0090%.
Financial Implications: See report
Contact: Henry Oyekanmi, Finance, (510) 981-7300

10. FY 2026 Tax Rate: Fund the Provision of Emergency Medical Services (Paramedic Tax)
From: City Manager
Recommendation: Adopt first reading of an Ordinance setting the FY 2026 tax rate for funding the provision of emergency medical services to Berkeley residents at $0.0474 (4.74 cents) per square foot of improvements.
Financial Implications: See report
Contact: Henry Oyekanmi, Finance, (510) 981-7300

11. FY 2026 Tax Rate: Fund Sustainable and Accountable Funding for Equitable Street Transformation, Revitalization, Enhancements, and Essential Traffic Safety (SAFE STREETS) (Measure FF)
From: City Manager
Recommendation: Adopt first reading of an Ordinance setting the FY 2026 tax rate for funding Sustainable and Accountable Funding for Equitable Street Transformation, Revitalization, Enhancements, and Essential Traffic Safety (SAFE STREETS), otherwise known as Measure FF, at an annual rate of $0.17 per square foot of dwelling unit improvements and $0.25 per square foot for industrial, commercial, and institutional improvements for the 18-month period from January 1, 2025 to June 30, 2026.
Financial Implications: See report
Contact: Henry Oyekanmi, Finance, (510) 981-7300, Terrance Davis, Public Works, (510) 981-6300

Consent Calendar

12. FY 2026 Tax Rate: Fund the Maintenance of Parks, City Trees and Landscaping
From: City Manager
Recommendation: Adopt first reading of an Ordinance setting the FY 2026 tax rate for funding all improvements for the maintenance of parks, City trees, and landscaping in the City of Berkeley at $0.2652 (26.52 cents) per square foot of improvements.
Financial Implications: See report
Contact: Henry Oyekanmi, Finance, (510) 981-7300

13. FY 2026 Tax Rate: Fund the Debt Service on the Affordable Housing General Obligation Bonds (Measure O, November 2018 Election)
From: City Manager
Recommendation: Adopt first reading of an Ordinance setting the FY 2026 tax rate funding the debt service on the Affordable Housing General Obligation Bonds (Measure O, November 2018) at 0.0200%.
Financial Implications: See Report
Contact: Henry Oyekanmi, Finance, (510) 981-7300

14. FY 2026 Tax Rate: Fund the Debt Service on the Infrastructure and Facilities General Obligation Bonds (Measure T1, November 2016 Election)
From: City Manager
Recommendation: Adopt first reading of an Ordinance setting the FY 2026 tax rate funding the debt service on the Infrastructure and Facilities Improvements General Obligation Bonds (Measure T1, November 2016) at 0.0110%.
Financial Implications: See report
Contact: Henry Oyekanmi, Finance, (510) 981-7300

15. FY 2026 Tax Rate: Fund Debt Service on Neighborhood Branch Library Improvements Project General Obligation Bonds (Measure FF, November 2008 Election)
From: City Manager
Recommendation: Adopt first reading of an Ordinance setting the FY 2026 tax rate for funding the debt service on the Neighborhood Branch Library Improvements Project General Obligation Bonds (Measure FF, November 2008 Election) at 0.0040%.
Financial Implications: See report
Contact: Henry Oyekanmi, Finance, (510) 981-7300

16. FY 2026 Tax Rate: Fund Emergency Services for the Severely Disabled (Measure E)
From: City Manager
Recommendation: Adopt first reading of an Ordinance setting the FY 2026 tax rate for funding the provision of emergency services for the disabled at $0.02229 (2.229 cents) per square foot of improvements.
Financial Implications: See report
Contact: Henry Oyekanmi, Finance, (510) 981-7300

Consent Calendar

17. FY 2026 Special Tax Rate: Fund the Provision of Library Relief Act
From: City Manager
Recommendation: Adopt first reading of an ordinance setting the FY 2026 tax rate for the Library Relief Act of 2024, approved by Berkeley voters in the November 2024 election, for funding the provision of Library Services in the City of Berkeley at $0.06 (6.00 cents) per square foot for dwelling units and $0.09 (9.00 cents) per square foot for industrial, commercial, and institutional buildings.
Financial Implications: See report
Contact: Henry Oyekanmi, Finance, (510) 981-7300, Tess Mayer, Library, (510) 981-6100

18. FY 2026 Special Tax Rate: Fund the Provision of Library Services
From: City Manager
Recommendation: Adopt the resolution to recommend that the Berkeley City Council set the FY 2026 tax rate for funding the provision of Library Services in the City of Berkeley at $0.2980 (29.80 cents) per square foot for dwelling units and $0.4506 (45.06 cents) per square foot for industrial, commercial, and institutional buildings.
Financial Implications: See report
Contact: Henry Oyekanmi, Finance, (510) 981-7300

19. Cooperative Agreement: Downtown Berkeley Bike Station
From: City Manager
Recommendation: Adopt a Resolution authorizing the City Manager to renew the Cooperative Agreement, expiring on June 30, 2026, with the Bay Area Rapid Transit District (BART) for the continued operation of the Downtown Berkeley Bike Station in its Center Street Garage location, provide funding for FY26 and past due funding for FY24 and FY25, for a total not to exceed amount of $255,000.
Financial Implications: See report.
Contact: Terrance Davis, Public Works, (510) 981-6300

20. Approving Proposed Projects Anticipated to be paid for by the State's Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Account Funds for FY 2025-26
From: City Manager
Recommendation: Adopt a Resolution approving a proposed list of projects that will utilize funding from the State of California's Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Account (RMRA) and authorize the City Manager to submit the proposed list to the California Transportation Commission.
Financial Implications: See report
Contact: Terrance Davis, Public Works, (510) 981-6300

Consent Calendar

21. Civic Arts Commission General Fund Request for Continuation of Poet Laureate Program in FY26 & FY27
From: Civic Arts Commission
Recommendation: The Civic Arts Commission requests that the City Council allocate a total of $25,000 in the annual budget of the General Fund over two fiscal years to support the continuation of the City of Berkeley's Poet Laureate Program:
- FY26: $20,000 for Selection Process (including staff time) and Poet Laureate Stipend in Year One
- FY27: $5,000 for Poet Laureate Stipend in Year Two
Financial Implications: See report.
Contact: Jennifer Lovvorn, Commission Secretary, (510) 981-7530

22. Civic Arts Commission Funding Request - Additional $41,685 from the General Fund in FY26 for Festival Grants
From: Civic Arts Commission
Recommendation: Refer to the City's Budget process an increased budget allocation of $41,685 of general fund monies to bring the total allocation for Festival Grants to $200,000 in FY26.
Financial Implications: $41,685 - General Fund
Contact: Jennifer Lovvorn, Commission Secretary, (510) 981-7530

Consent Calendar

23. Grant Allocation: Approve Healthy Berkeley Funding Recommendations for Programs to Reduce Consumption of Sugar-Sweetened Beverages (SSBs) for FY 2026 and FY 2027 Grant Cycle

From: Sugar Sweetened Beverage Product Panel of Experts

Recommendation: Approve the SSBPPE Commission's recommendations and adopt eight (8) Resolutions authorizing the City Manager or designee to enter into contracts with the Berkeley Unified School District (BUSD) and the Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) listed below to distribute a total of $1,810,584 for FY 2026 and FY 2027according to the following schedule:

1. $905,292 total grant to Berkeley Unified School District to implement the Gardening and Cooking Program and to be disbursed as follows: $452,646 in FY 2026 and $452,646 in FY 2027.
2. $75,000 total grant to Berkeley Food Network to implement the Connecting the Community to Wellness program and to be disbursed as follows: $37,500 in FY 2026 and $37,500 in FY 2027.
3. $108,660 total grant to Berkeley Youth Alternatives to implement the Team Nutrition Program and to be disbursed as follows: $54,330 in FY 2026 and $54,330 in FY 2027.
4. $140,750 total grant to Ecology Center to implement the For Thirst, Water First! program and to be disbursed as follows: $70,375 in FY 2026 and $70,375 in FY 2027.
5. $204,316 total grant to Healthy Black Families to implement the Thirsty for Change! (T4C) program and to be disbursed as follows: $102,158 in FY 2026 and $102,158 in FY 2027.
6. $178,658 total grant to LifeLong Medical Care to implement the LifeLong's Chronic Disease and Oral Health Prevention Project and to be disbursed as follows: $89,329 in FY 2026 and $89,329 in FY 2027.
7. $90,000 total grant to Multicultural Institute to implement the Life Skills/Day Laborer and Domestic Workers Program Health Activities program and to be disbursed as follows: $45,000 in FY 2026 and $45,000 in FY 2027.
8. $107,908 total grant to YMCA of the East Bay to implement the YMCA Healthy Me! Program and to be disbursed as follows: $53,954 in FY 2026 and $53,954 in FY 2027.
9. The Commission recommends that indirect or administrative expenses not exceed 10% of the program budget for any entity and that the funds awarded not be used to supplant any other source of funding.
10. The Commission recommends that City Council authorize the City Manager to authorize advances for BUSD and the selected community agencies receiving funds in FY 2026 and FY 2027. The advances are to be equivalent to 25% of the agency's allocation.

Financial Implications: See report

Contact: Roberto Terrones, Commission Secretary, (510) 981-5400

Council Consent Items

24. Relinquishment of Council Office Budget Funds from General Funds and Grant of Such Funds to the Poet Laureate Program for FY 2026
From: Mayor Ishii (Author), Councilmember O'Keefe (Co-Sponsor), Councilmember Lunaparra (Co-Sponsor), Councilmember Taplin (Co-Sponsor)
Recommendation: Adopt a Resolution approving the expenditure of an amount not to exceed $500 per Councilmember, including $500 from Mayor Ishii, to the Poet Laureate Program for FY 2026 with funds relinquished to the City's General Fund for this purpose from the discretionary Council Office Budgets of Mayor Ishii and any other Councilmembers who would like to contribute.
Financial Implications: See report
Contact: Adena Ishii, Mayor, (510) 981-7100

25. Fire Facility Revenue Measures *(Reviewed by the Budget & Finance Committee)*
From: Councilmember Taplin (Author)
Recommendation: Refer to the City Manager the assessment of potential 2026 revenue ballot measures to support capital improvements to fire department facilities and return recommendations for council adoption.
Policy Committee Recommendation: Forward the item to Council with a positive recommendation.
Financial Implications: See report
Contact: Terry Taplin, Councilmember, District 2, (510) 981-7120

26. Relinquishment of Council Office Budget Funds from General Funds and Grant of Such Funds to the Downtown Berkeley Association's 6th Annual Pride on the Plaza Variety Show, in partnership with Om Nom Nom Productions
From: Councilmember Tregub (Author)
Recommendation: Adopt a Resolution authorizing the expenditure of up to $500 per Councilmember from each of their D13 Discretionary Accounts including $500 from Mayor Ishii, and Councilmembers Tregub and Taplin, and $200 from Councilmember Lunaparra, and inviting other members of the City Council to contribute to the 2025 Downtown Berkeley Association's Pride Variety Show, in partnership with Om Nom Nom Productions with funds relinquished to the City's general fund.
The relinquished funds from the respective discretionary Council Office Budgets of such members of the Berkeley City Council who wish to contribute will support the Downtown Berkeley Association to host a successful event.
Financial Implications: See report
Contact: Igor Tregub, Councilmember, District 4, (510) 981-7140

Council Consent Items

27. Relinquishment of Council Office Budget Funds from General Funds and Grant of Such Funds to the Historical Plaque Project of the Berkeley Historical Society & Museum
From: Councilmember Tregub (Author)
Recommendation: Adopt a Resolution authorizing the expenditure of up to $500 per Councilmember from the D13 Discretionary Accounts of members of the Berkeley City Council, including $500 from Councilmember Tregub, and inviting other members of the City Council to contribute to the Historical Plaque Project of the Berkeley Historical Society & Museum, with funds relinquished to the City's general fund.
The relinquished funds from the respective discretionary Council Office Budgets of such members of the Berkeley City Council who wish to contribute will support this impactful organization, to preserve cultural knowledge, and celebrate Berkeley's rich and diverse history.
Financial Implications: See report
Contact: Igor Tregub, Councilmember, District 4, (510) 981-7140

28. Relinquishment of Council Office Budget Funds from General Funds and Grant of Such Funds to Berkeley's First Pride Fair hosted by Pacific Center for Human Growth
From: Councilmember Tregub (Author), Councilmember Taplin (Co-Sponsor), Mayor Ishii (Co-Sponsor)
Recommendation: Adopting a Resolution authorizing the expenditure of up to $500 per Councilmember from each of their D13 Discretionary Accounts including $500 from Mayor Ishii, and $500 from Councilmembers Taplin, Tregub, and inviting other members of the City Council to contribute to Berkeley's first Pride Fair hosted by Pacific Center for Human Growth with funds relinquished to the City's general fund.
The relinquished funds from the respective discretionary Council Office Budgets of such members of the Berkeley City Council who wish to contribute will support Pacific Center in its endeavor to host a successful event that will set the precedent for Berkeley to continue hosting large-scale Pride celebrations for years to come.
Financial Implications: See report
Contact: Igor Tregub, Councilmember, District 4, (510) 981-7140

Action Calendar

The public may comment on each item listed on the agenda for action. 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 during the Action Calendar public comment period on the item

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. If ten or fewer persons are interested in speaking on an individual agenda item, each speaker 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 Calendar

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

The Presiding Officer may open and close an additional comment period for Action items on this agenda (excluding any public hearings, appeals, and/or quasi-judicial matters), at the start of the Action Calendar. Those who speak on an item during this comment period may not speak a second time when the item is taken up by Council.

Action Calendar – Public Hearings

Staff shall introduce the public hearing item and present their comments. For certain hearings, this is followed by five-minute presentations each by first the appellant and then the 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.

If ten or fewer persons are interested in speaking during a public hearing, each speaker 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.

When applicable, 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.

29. Ambulance Transport and First Responder Fee Increase
From: City Manager
Recommendation: Conduct a public hearing and upon conclusion, adopt a Resolution adjusting the Ambulance User Fee to match Alameda County's approved ambulance user fee schedule made effective July 1, 2025, for the Cities of Alameda, Albany, Berkeley, and Piedmont and to adjust the First Responder Fee. The increase would be included as an updated addendum to the Ambulance Provider Agreement, and rescinding Resolution 71,512–N.S. effective July 1, 2025.
Financial Implications: See report
Contact: David Sprague, Fire, (510) 981-3473

30. Fire Permit and Inspection Fee Schedule
From: City Manager
Recommendation: Conduct a public hearing and upon conclusion, adopt a Resolution: 1. Approving a revised Fire Department fee schedule which incorporates an increase in fire permitting and fire inspection fees from $392.00 to $500.00 per hour; and 2. Adding fees to construction and operational permit fees that were new permits from the California Fire Code (CFC) in years 2016, 2019, and 2022, which were adopted with no fee assigned; and 3. Adding a fee amount to the operational permit for Class IIIB Combustible Liquids; and 4. Rescinding Resolution 70,612–N.S.
Financial Implications: See report
Contact: David Sprague, Fire, (510) 981-3473

Action Calendar – Public Hearings

31. Fees: Public Health: Berkeley High School Health Center Services
From: City Manager
Recommendation: Conduct a public hearing, and upon conclusion, adopt a Resolution establishing a new fee schedule and any annual fee adjustments through June 2028 based on changes in market rates for Public Health Clinic services effective July 1, 2025, and rescinding Resolution No. 68,449-N.S. At the end of Fiscal Year 2028. The fee schedule will remain in effect until another cost analysis is conducted.
Financial Implications: See report
Contact: Scott Gilman, Health, Housing, and Community Services, (510) 981-5400

32. Housing Trust Fund and Small Sites Program Fees
From: City Manager
Recommendation: Conduct a public hearing and upon conclusion, adopt a Resolution establishing the following new fees for the Housing Trust Fund and Small Sites Programs: - Subordination fee of $600 per request; - Assumption fee of $600 per request; - Loan modification fee of $3,000 per request.
Financial Implications: See report.
Contact: Scott Gilman, Health, Housing, and Community Services, (510) 981-5400

33. Affordable Housing Compliance Review Fee
From: City Manager
Recommendation: Conduct a public hearing and upon conclusion, adopt a Resolution establishing a Department of Health, Housing, and Community Services (HHCS) fee of $130 per hour to review and approve the compliance of new construction projects with the City's affordable housing regulations.
Financial Implications: See report
Contact: Scott Gilman, Health, Housing, and Community Services, (510) 981-5400

34. Selected Marina Fee Increases
From: City Manager
Recommendation: Conduct a public hearing and upon conclusion, adopt a Resolution approving new fees and increasing current fees for select Marina fees; and rescinding Resolution No. 70,868-N.S. and all amendatory resolutions.
Financial Implications: See report.
Contact: Scott Ferris, Parks, Recreation and Waterfront, (510) 981-6700

35. Changes to Selected Recreation Facilities and Camps Program Fees
From: City Manager
Recommendation: Conduct a public hearing and upon conclusion, adopt a Resolution approving new fees and increasing current fees for select recreation programs and facility rentals; and rescinding Resolution No. 71,657 N.S. and all amendatory resolutions.
Financial Implications: See report.
Contact: Scott Ferris, Parks, Recreation and Waterfront, (510) 981-6700

Action Calendar – Public Hearings

36. Changes to the Planning & Development Fee Schedule
From: City Manager
Recommendation: Conduct a public hearing and upon conclusion, adopt a Resolution: 1. Approving revisions to the fee schedule for the Planning and Development Department effective July 1, 2025, to increase fees for base building permit applications and permit fees based on project valuations, to create permit fees for new types of solar and energy storage systems, to increase fees for certain appeals of Land Use decisions, to increase fees for Zoning Certificate for Short-Term Rentals, to update fees for compliance with new Building Emissions Savings Ordinance (BESO) requirements, to increase the Public Works Department Engineering and Transportation Division fees which reside in the Planning fee schedule, and to make minor clarifications to language in the existing fee schedule; and 2. Rescinding Resolution No. 71,357-N.S. effective July 1, 2025.
Financial Implications: See report
Contact: Jordan Klein, Planning and Development, (510) 981-7400

37. New Fee Schedule for Carry Concealed Weapon Permits
From: City Manager
Recommendation: Conduct a public hearing and upon conclusion, adopt a Resolution approving a new fee schedule for the Police Department effective July 1, 2025, to enable cost recovery associated with implementing a local "Carry Concealed Weapons" licensing process in accordance with California law. The new schedule establishes fees to support application processing, background investigations, and license issuance.
Financial Implications: See report
Contact: Jennifer Louis, Police, (510) 981-5900

38. Changes to Select Public Works Transportation Permit Fees
From: City Manager
Recommendation: Conduct a public hearing and upon conclusion, adopt a Resolution increasing fees for parking permits, rescinding Resolution No. 68,344-N.S.
Financial Implications: See report
Contact: Terrance Davis, Public Works, (510) 981-6300

39. Levy and Collection of Fiscal Year 2026 Street Lighting Assessments
From: City Manager
Recommendation: Conduct a public hearing and upon conclusion adopt two Resolutions confirming the assessments for the Berkeley Street Lighting Assessment District No. 1982-1 and the Street Lighting Assessment District 2018, approving the Engineer's Reports, and authorizing the levying and collection of assessments in Fiscal Year 2026.
Financial Implications: See report.
Contact: Terrance Davis, Public Works, (510) 981-6300

Action Calendar – Public Hearings

40. Modification and Adoption of Berkeley Fire Code Local Amendments
(Continued from May 6, 2025)
From: City Manager
Recommendation: Conduct a public hearing, and upon conclusion, adopt the second reading of Ordinance No. 7,959-N.S. which proposes to amend certain portions of Section 19.48.020 of the Berkeley Municipal Code ("Amendments to the California Fire Code").
First Reading Vote: All Ayes.
Financial Implications: Staff time
Contact: David Sprague, Fire, (510) 981-3473

Action Calendar – Old Business

41. Adoption of CALFIRE Map and Additional Areas Designated as the City of Berkeley Fire Hazard Severity Zones *(Continued from May 6, 2025)*
From: City Manager
Recommendation:
Adopt second reading of Ordinance No. 7,958-N.S. to designate Fire Hazard Severity Zones (FHSZ) within the Local Responsibility Area as recommended by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CALFIRE) pursuant to Government Code Section 51178.
First Reading Vote: All Ayes.
Financial Implications: See report
Contact: David Sprague, Fire, (510) 981-3473

Action Calendar – New Business

42a. Cesar Chavez Park Nature and Recreation-Based Conceptual Plan
From: Parks and Waterfront Commission
Recommendation: Request that City Council approve Parks Recreation and Waterfront Commission process and direct Councilmembers Kesarwani and Taplin to appoint members of the César Chávez Park ReVision Team.
Financial Implications: See report
Contact: Roger Miller, Commission Secretary, (510) 981-6700

42b. Companion Report: Cesar Chavez Park Nature and Recreation-Based Conceptual Plan
From: City Manager
Recommendation: The City Manager recommends that Council take no action on the Parks, Recreation, and Waterfront Commission recommendation that City Council approve the Parks, Recreation, and Waterfront Commission process and direct Councilmembers Kesarwani and Taplin to appoint members of the César Chávez Park ReVision Team.
Financial Implications: See report
Contact: Scott Ferris, Parks, Recreation and Waterfront, (510) 981-6700

Action Calendar – Policy Committee Track Items

43. Resolution Reaffirming Our Commitment to Vision Zero and Transportation-Related Plans and Policies
From: Mayor Ishii (Author), Councilmember Lunaparra (Co-Sponsor), Councilmember Taplin (Co-Sponsor), Councilmember Humbert (Co-Sponsor)
Recommendation: Adopt a Resolution reaffirming the City of Berkeley's Commitment to Vision Zero and Transportation-related plans and policies.
Financial Implications: None.
Contact: Adena Ishii, Mayor, (510) 981-7100

44. Parking Business Improvement District (BID) Formation Update, Lorin and Gilman Commercial Districts
From: Mayor Ishii (Author), Councilmember Kesarwani (Co-Sponsor), Councilmember Bartlett (Co-Sponsor)
Recommendation: Adopt a resolution enabling the City Manager to reallocate the dedicated funds for Parking Business Improvement District (BID) formation activities in the Lorin and Gilman commercial districts to grants that will be disbursed directly to the Lorin and Gilman commercial district merchant associations. The grants will be disbursed in annual amounts, and phased as follows: $10,000 each for years one and two, and $5,000 in year three for a total amount not to exceed $25,000 per district over three years.
This approach will continue to advance the initiative's original goal to support both the Lorin and Gilman Districts by funding supplemental commercial district improvements, such as enhanced infrastructure and expanded programing, including the production of district-wide marketing efforts and events.
Financial Implications: See report.
Contact: Adena Ishii, Mayor, (510) 981-7100

45. Recommendations for the Formulation of Advanced Fiscal Policies to Institutionalize Strategic Bond Issuance, Optimize Municipal Investment Returns, and Leverage Intergovernmental and Philanthropic Capital Funding
From: Councilmember Taplin (Author)
Recommendation:
1. Establish a Structured Bond Issuance Framework
Refer to the City Manager development and presentation to the Council of a comprehensive fiscal policy that institutionalizes a regular, predictive schedule for general obligation bond issuance. This policy should be informed by actuarial and capital market analysis of the City's bonding capacity and be modeled on established frameworks utilized in fiscally disciplined jurisdictions such as San Francisco and Santa Monica. The goal is to remediate the City's substantial deferred maintenance liabilities and strategically advance the Capital Improvement Program (CIP).
2. Modernize Investment Policy and Establish a Capital Grant Matching Fund
Refer to the City Manager the enactment of a detailed review and performance benchmarking of the City's current investment policies, ordinances, and resolutions. Based on this review, the City Manager should recommend:
-Amendments to align Berkeley's portfolio management practices with those of peer jurisdictions in the Bay Area;
-Asset strategies that maintain compliance with CA Government Code §53600 et seq. while improving yields through enhanced diversification and duration matching;
-Establishment of a dedicated Capital Grant Matching Fund, capitalized with a designated portion of net investment returns, to maximize Berkeley's competitiveness in securing grants under federal programs such as the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA), the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA), and state-funded resilience initiatives.
3. Develop a Comparative Bond Issuance Analysis and Timeline
Refer the City Manager to conduct a comprehensive analysis of historical general obligation bond issuance and debt service rates in Berkeley and comparable jurisdictions. The analysis should:
-Examine 30 years of municipal bond trends, showing the consistency of low interest rates during fiscally disciplined cycles;
-Compare Berkeley's historical borrowing costs with those of San Francisco, Santa Monica, and Palo Alto;
-Demonstrate the efficacy of maintaining a regular issuance schedule every 6–10 years to preserve low borrowing rates and steady bond ratings;
-Present a 30-year fiscal projection showing that with prudent debt layering and consistent retirement of obligations, Berkeley can issue up to $250–$300 million in bonds in successive tranches while maintaining fiscal health and AAA-quality debt service coverage ratios.
The City Manager is requested to return with a projected 25–30 year financing timeline that identifies capital milestones, projected issuances, debt service loads, and cost-saving thresholds compared to inflation-driven delays. This timeline shall be paired with policy recommendations to ensure adherence to long-range financial planning objectives.
Financial Implications: See report
Contact: Terry Taplin, Councilmember, District 2, (510) 981-7120

Action Calendar – Policy Committee Track Items

46. EMBER Implementation Plan, Vegetation Management Working Group, and Clarifying Fire Code Language
From: Councilmember Blackaby (Author), Councilmember O'Keefe (Co-Sponsor)
Recommendation:
1. Refer to the City Manager to develop a comprehensive roll-out and implementation plan for EMBER; then return to City Council before September 9, 2025
2. Refer to the City Manager to create a working group of Berkeley residents and stakeholders to review the vegetation management portion of the Fire Code to ensure that it is clear, reflects unique local conditions, and incorporates the best available fire science (inclusive of any more conservative code adopted by the California Board of Forestry); then return with additional amendments to the City Council before December 31, 2025 as part of the Fire Department's Triennial Fire Code Update Process
3. Refer to the City Manager to incorporate additional clarifying language listed in this report; then return amendments to the City Council before December 31, 2025 as part of the Fire Department's Triennial Fire Code Update Process
Financial Implications: None.
Contact: Brent Blackaby, Councilmember, District 6, (510) 981-7160

47. Rescission of the Police Equipment and Community Safety Ordinance
From: Councilmember Humbert (Author), Councilmember O'Keefe (Co-Sponsor)
Recommendation: Adopt a resolution to rescind the Police Equipment and Community Safety Ordinance (Ord. 7760-NS, enacted May 11, 2021) because the State-level reporting requirements mandated by California AB 481 already provide a comprehensive and sufficient framework for police equipment oversight.
Financial Implications: None.
Contact: Mark Humbert, Councilmember, District 8, (510) 981-7180

Information Reports

48. Landmarks Preservation Ordinance Notice of Decision: 2845 Woolsey Street/#LMIN2025-0001
From: City Manager
Contact: Jordan Klein, Planning and Development, (510) 981-7400

49. Landmarks Preservation Ordinance Notice of Decision: 1947 Center Street/#LMSAP2025-0007
From: City Manager
Contact: Jordan Klein, Planning and Development, (510) 981-7400

50. goBerkeley Parking Management Program - Recommended Adjustments for July 20, 2025
From: City Manager
Contact: Terrance Davis, Public Works, (510) 981-6300

Public Comment – Items Not Listed on the Agenda

Adjournment

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

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

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

Any writings or documents provided to a majority of the City Council regarding any item on this agenda will be made available for public inspection at the public counter at the City Clerk Department located on the first floor of City Hall located at 2180 Milvia Street, and through the City's online records portal: https://records.cityofberkeley.info/.

Agendas, agenda reports, and revised/supplemental material may be accessed via the online agenda for this meeting at:
https://berkeleyca.gov/your-government/city-council/city-council-agendas
and may be accessed 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@berkeleyca.gov

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

COMMUNICATION ACCESS INFORMATION:
This meeting is being held in a wheelchair accessible location.
To request a disability-related accommodation(s) to participate in the meeting, including auxiliary aids or services, please contact the Disability Services specialist at ada@berkeleyca.gov, (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.

Questions regarding public participation may be addressed to the City Clerk Department (510) 981-6900 or by email at clerk@berkeleyca.gov.

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Civic Arts Commission

CONSENT CALENDAR
June 17, 2025

To: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council

From: Civic Arts Commission

Submitted by: Cameron Woo, Chairperson, Civic Arts Commission

Subject: Civic Arts Commission General Fund Request for Continuation of Poet Laureate Program in FY26 & FY27

RECOMMENDATION

The Civic Arts Commission requests that the City Council allocate a total of $25,000 in the annual budget of the General Fund over two fiscal years to support the continuation of the City of Berkeley's Poet Laureate Program:

- FY26: $20,000 for Selection Process (including staff time) and Poet Laureate Stipend in Year One
- FY27: $5,000 for Poet Laureate Stipend in Year Two

SUMMARY

The City of Berkeley's Poet Laureate Program was formalized as an open competitive process in 2023 as a joint program of the City and Berkeley Public Library. The Library provided funding for the Poet Laureate Program ($3,000 selection panelist fees and $10,000 stipend for the selected poet laureate total over two years), and the city's civic arts staff administered the selection process.

The purpose of the Poet Laureate program was established to: champion Berkeley's poetry, spoken word, and literary arts communities; honor a Berkeley poet to serve as a creative ambassador of the city; have the poet serve as an aesthetic voice and collaborator with the broader arts community; provide mentorship to burgeoning literary artists. Over the course of a two-year service term, the Poet Laureate is required to complete an original poem inspired by or related to Berkeley, give at least two public readings, recite poems at City or Berkeley Public Library events, and act as mentor for Berkeley's Youth Poet Laureate, which is a program managed wholly by the Berkeley Public Library. The 2024-2025 Poet Laureate of Berkeley is Aya de León, a poet and the author of ten novels and the director of the Poetry for the People program at UC Berkeley. Aya's work has appeared in various venues, including Harper's Bazaar, Ebony, Def Poetry, and the New York Times. Aya is serving a two-year term from

January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2025 and has been actively engaged in the required Berkeley Poet Laureate duties.

FISCAL IMPACTS OF RECOMMENDATION

The fiscal impact of this recommendation is the allocation of $25,000 in General Fund dollars in Fiscal Years 2025/2026 ($20,000) and 2026/2027 ($5,000) to support the continuation of the City of Berkeley's Poet Laureate Program to underwrite the City's process to select its next Poet Laureate ($15,000) and to pay that person a stipend for their two-year service in that role (total $10,000).

CURRENT SITUATION AND ITS EFFECTS

Due to a lack of the resources necessary to undertake the next Poet Laureate cycle (a two-year term from January 1, 2026 to December 31, 2027) the program will be discontinued at the end of the current Poet Laureate's term (December 31, 2025). The Library is unable to continue providing the program funding in 2026-2027 and city staff in Civic Arts lack the capacity to administer the selection process. To continue the Poet Laureate Program for 2026-2027, the following resources would be required:

- $10,000 Poet Laureate Stipend ($5,000 in each of the two fiscal years)
- Approximately $3,000 for selection panelist fees (reviewers paid for their time to review Poet Laureate applications)
- Estimated $12,000 to hire a consultant to conduct the Poet Laureate selection process (with training and oversight by Civic Arts staff)

BACKGROUND

In 2017, the City of Berkeley's first Poet Laureate was appointed by Mayor Jesse Arreguín, prior to the City of Berkeley having a formal Poet Laureate selection process. Rafael Jesús González served in this honorific role, which did not have service requirements nor any compensation, for a total of five years (González's resignation was tendered in 2022). In September 2019, the Civic Arts Commission included in their FY20 Work Plan the creation of guidelines for the selection of subsequent City of Berkeley Poets Laureate. In 2022, with the City no longer having an official Poet Laureate in place, Civic Arts staff approached the Berkeley Public Library (BPL) as a program partner, as the BPL was simultaneously running a complementary Berkeley Youth Poet Laureate Program. As a result of the partnership, BPL committed funding for the new City of Berkeley Poet Laureate Program over a two-year period.

Designing a Poet Laureate Program

In 2023, Civic Arts staff researched and applied best practices from several other cities' Poet Laureate programs, including implementing ideas from Oakland, San Francisco, El Cerrito, Chicago, Knoxville, and Orlando in developing Berkeley's Poet Laureate program guidelines and a selection process (Attachment 1, page 5). An eleven-member Poet Laureate Program Advisory Committee was convened to provide input on the selection of the next Poet Laureate for Berkeley. The Poet Laureate Program Advisory Committee met twice to discuss the program's eligibility requirements, review criteria,

and selection process and the program's guidelines which were approved by the Civic Arts Commission in May 2023. The Poet Laureate selection process took place in fall 2023 with multiple meetings. Once the application portal was open, several strategies were used to advertise the Poet Laureate opportunity to Berkeley residents; the application was shared in the Civic Arts monthly newsletter, and a citywide Community Message was released. The selection of Poet Laureate Aya de León was approved by the Civic Arts Commission at their December 6, 2023 meeting (Attachment 1).

Poet Laureate Activities 2024-25
Aya de León has been actively engaged in completing the Poet Laureate Service Requirements, including delivering a compelling original poem at Mayor Adena Ishii's swearing in ceremony in December 2024. The service requirements of Berkeley's Poet Laureate are detailed in Attachment 1, *Off Agenda Memo regarding the selection of Poet Laureate Aya de León*, December 6, 2023.

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY AND CLIMATE IMPACTS
There are no identifiable environmental effects, climate impacts, or sustainability opportunities associated with the subject of this report.

RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION
The Civic Arts Commission requests that the City Council allocate a total of $25,000 in the General Fund annual budget over two fiscal years to support the continuation of the City of Berkeley's Poet Laureate Program.

ALTERNATIVE ACTIONS CONSIDERED
None.

CIVIC ARTS COMMISSION APPROVAL
The Civic Arts Commission took the following action at their regular meeting on March 26, 2025:
M/S/C (Blecher/Bullwinkel) to approve Budget Referral Request for Poet Laureate Program for FY26 and FY27.
Vote: Ayes — Bachrach, Blecher, Bullwinkel, Pineda, Scott, Woo; Nays — None; Abstain — None; Absent — Covarrubias.

CITY MANAGER
The City's General Fund budget for fiscal years 2026 and 2027 will have significant deficits requiring difficult cost reductions. The City Manager proposes that Civic Arts staff can take on the work of the Poet Laureate process for FY 2026 with no additional funding if alternate funding can be found for the FY 2026 poet award of $5,000.

CONTACT PERSON
Jennifer Lovvorn, Secretary, Civic Arts Commission, (510) 981-7533

Attachment:

1: Off Agenda Memo regarding the selection of Poet Laureate Aya de León, 12/6/23.

Office of the City Manager

December 6, 2023

To: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council

From: Dee Williams-Ridley, City Manager

Re: Appointment of New Poet Laureate

The recently completed poet laureate selection process resulted in the recommendation of **Aya de León to be the next City of Berkeley Poet Laureate**. This recommendation is anticipated to be confirmed by a vote of the Civic Arts Commission at their December 6, 2023 meeting. Over the course of a two-year service term, the Poet Laureate receives a $10,000 honorarium and is required to complete an original poem inspired by or related to Berkeley, coordinate at least two public readings, recite poems at City or Berkeley Public Library events, and act as mentor for Berkeley's Youth Poet Laureate.

Background & Program Development
In 2017, the City of Berkeley's first Poet Laureate was appointed by the Mayor, prior to the City of Berkeley having a formal Poet Laureate selection process. Rafael Jesús González served in this honorific role, which did not have service requirements nor any compensation, for a total of five years (González's resignation was tendered in 2022). In September 2019, the Civic Arts Commission included in their FY20 Work Plan the creation of guidelines for the selection of subsequent City of Berkeley Poets Laureate. In 2022, with the City no longer having an official Poet Laureate, Civic Arts staff approached the Berkeley Public Library (BPL) as a program partner, as the BPL was simultaneously running a complementary Berkeley Youth Poet Laureate Program. As a result of the partnership, BPL committed funding for the new City of Berkeley Poet Laureate Program over a two-year period.

In 2023, Civic Arts staff researched and applied best practices from several other cities' Poet Laureate programs, including ideas from Oakland, San Francisco, El Cerrito, Chicago, Knoxville, and Orlando. Subsequently, staff developed program guidelines and a selection process. The Civic Arts Commission's policy committees approved the selection process and set forth the purposes of the Poet Laureate program, which are:

- champion Berkeley's rich poetry, spoken word, and literary arts communities;
- honor a Berkeley poet to serve as a creative ambassador of the city;
- serve as an aesthetic voice and collaborator with the broader arts community;
- provide mentorship to burgeoning literary artists;

- and continue Berkeley's historic tradition of Free Speech.

To further refine the guidelines and incorporate the perspectives of the local poetry community into the new Poet Laureate program, Civic Arts staff convened an eleven-member Poet Laureate Program Advisory Committee to provide input on the selection of the next Poet Laureate for Berkeley. This advisory committee was comprised of a neighboring city's Poet Laureate (Dr. Ayodele Nzinga, Oakland), Berkeley's only former Poet Laureate (Rafael Jesús González), and nine other local poets and literary artists. The Poet Laureate Program Advisory Committee met twice to discuss the program's eligibility requirements, review criteria, and selection process. The advisory committee's feedback was incorporated into the program's guidelines, the final guidelines were approved by the Civic Arts Commission in May 2023 (Attachment 1).

Outreach & Application Period

With the approved guidelines as a framework, the Poet Laureate application was open from July 1, 2023 to September 1, 2023, and programmatic information was hosted on a new city webpage. Several strategies were used to advertise the Poet Laureate opportunity to Berkeley residents; the application was shared in the Civic Arts monthly newsletter, and a citywide Community Message was released.

Review Process and Final Selection

There were 18 applications received for the new Poet Laureate position, which were first screened for eligibility and then were then assigned to a selection panel for evaluation. The Poet Laureate Selection Panel was comprised of five accomplished poets including MK Chavez, Susan Cohen, Reginald Edmonds, Lee Herrick (California State Poet Laureate), and Nia McAllister. Panelists were offered an honorarium of $400 for their service, provided by BPL. All panelists attended an orientation with Civic Arts staff to review the program guidelines and criteria, as well as receive a tutorial on use of the online application scoring system. Panelists were required to notify staff of any conflicts of interest with any of the applicants, and where there were conflicts of interest, the panelist with the conflict of interest did not evaluate that particular application.

The panelists evaluated the 18 applications independently over a five-week period prior to convening for the Round 1 selection panel meeting. The panelists finalized their application scoring based upon the following review criteria: *Literary Practice and Experience* (40% of total score); *Cultural Equity* (30% of total score); and *Community and Civic Engagement* (30% of total score). After concluding discussion of the applications and final scoring, the panelists decided to advance the seven highest scoring applicants as finalists for Round 2 of the selection process. The Round 2 Selection Panel meeting was held on November 14, 2023 and was comprised of the same selection panelists with the exception of Lee Herrick, who was unable to participate further. Round 2 was conducted in an interview format. All finalists received the same three interview questions and a prompt to recite up to 10 minutes of original poetry. Finalists were given this information three weeks in advance of their interviews.

Following all seven interviews, the panelists deliberated using the following review criteria: *Service to the Field* (50% of total score); and *Performance and Presence* (50% of total score). **The selection panelists** thoughtfully and thoroughly reviewed their interview notes and scores, and **unanimously agreed on their choice for Berkeley's Poet Laureate: Aya de León.**

On November 20, 2023, Civic Arts staff notified Aya de León of her selection to serve as the City of Berkeley's Poet Laureate. To memorialize the results and the process of developing and implementing the Poet Laureate program, the Civic Arts Commission will confirm the Poet Laureate's appointment at their December 6, 2023 meeting.

Provided the confirmation is successful, the Poet Laureate's service term will begin January 1, 2024 and conclude December 31, 2025. The Poet Laureate will receive a $10,000 honorarium over two years provided by funds from the BPL; a payment of $5,000 will be made in January 2024, and a payment of $5,000 will be made in January 2025. Per the Poet Laureate program guidelines, the Poet Laureate will complete the following Service Requirements:

- Produce one original poem inspired by or related to Berkeley
- Coordinate at least one public reading event per year *(at least two—total—over two years).* One of these public readings must be coordinated in partnership with the Berkeley Public Library (BPL).
- Recite a poem at up to five City and/or Library events per year *(up to 10—total—over two years),* this includes an inaugural announcement/celebration of the Poet Laureate appointment (date to be determined).
- Meet with Berkeley's Youth Poet Laureate, with the goal of a continued mentorship throughout the term of appointment.
- Participate in a staff-coordinated video recording of original poetry, which must include the original poem related to Berkeley.
- Serve as a Selection Panelist for the next Poet Laureate selection process
- If applicable, provide mentorship to a Berkeley high schooler participating in the statewide Poetry Out Loud competition (yearly effort).

Councilmembers and Mayoral staff may request, Poet Laureate appearances and performances in coordination with Civic Arts staff.

Future Application Cycle
In Spring of 2025, the 2026-2027 Poet Laureate guidelines will be developed using feedback from Advisory Committee, 2024-2025 applicant surveys, and review panelist surveys. A subsequently selected Poet Laureate will then serve a two-year term from January 1, 2026 to December 31, 2027.

If you have any questions about this program, please reach out to Hilary Amnah, Civic Arts Coordinator, at (510) 981-7539 or hamnah@berkeleyca.gov.

Attachment:
1. 2024-2025 Berkeley Poet Laureate Guidelines

cc: Bill Kolb, Library Services Manager
Tess Mayer, Director of Library Services
Eleanor Hollander, Economic Development Manager
LaTanya Bellow, Deputy City Manager
Anne Cardwell, Deputy City Manager
Farimah Brown, City Attorney
Mark Numainville, City Clerk
Matthai Chakko, Assistant to the City Manager

2024/25 Poet Laureate

City of Berkeley | Civic Arts | Berkeley Public Library

APPLY HERE

Important Dates (Subject to change)

Applications Open	July 1, 2023
Application Deadline	September 1, 2023, 11:59 pm
Selection Panelist Review Period	October 2023
Finalist Interviews	November 2023
Civic Arts Commission Meeting – Poet Laureate Approval	December 6, 2023, 6:00 pm
Appointment Service Term	January 1, 2024 – December 31, 2025
Service Reflection Due	March 1, 2025

1. OVERVIEW

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of the Poet Laureate pilot program is to:

- champion Berkeley's rich poetry, spoken word, and literary arts communities;
- honor a Berkeley poet to serve as a creative ambassador of the city;
- serve as an aesthetic voice and collaborator with the broader arts community;
- provide mentorship to burgeoning literary artists;
- and continue Berkeley's historic tradition of Free Speech.

1.2 Pilot Program Background

The Poet Laureate pilot program is a joint project of Berkeley Public Library and Civic Arts. Though the City's first Poet Laureate was appointed by the administration in 2017, this is the first formalized, open selection process for the appointment.

1.3 Land Acknowledgment

The City of Berkeley recognizes that the community we live in was built on the territory of xučyun (Huchiun), the ancestral and unceded land of the Chochenyo-speaking Ohlone people, the ancestors and descendants of the sovereign Verona Band of Alameda County. This land was and continues to be of great importance to all of the Ohlone Tribes and descendants of the Verona Band. We acknowledge and honor the original inhabitants of Berkeley, the documented 5,000-year history of a vibrant community at the West Berkeley Shellmound, and the Ohlone people who continue to reside in the East Bay. We recognize that Berkeley's residents have and continue to benefit from the use and

occupation of this unceded stolen land since the City of Berkeley's incorporation in 1878. As stewards of the laws regulating the City of Berkeley, it is not only vital that we recognize the history of this land, but also recognize that the Ohlone people are present members of Berkeley and other East Bay communities today. The City of Berkeley will continue to build relationships with the Lisjan Tribe and to create meaningful actions that uphold the intention of this land acknowledgement.

1.4 Cultural Equity Statement

The City of Berkeley Civic Arts program commits to equity within the arts and culture sector by consistently evaluating its programs and practices. The City recognizes the multiple benefits the arts provide, regardless of race, color, religion, age, disability, national origin, sex, sexual orientation and gender identity/expression.

Beyond ensuring access to the arts, the City of Berkeley commits to supporting artists and arts organizations that represent diverse cultures, life experiences, and socio-economic backgrounds. The City supports the empowerment of perspectives and identities that have been historically and systemically underrepresented.

1.5 Eligibility – Who can apply?

Applicants must meet all of the following eligibility requirements:

- Applicant is an individual poet and *not* applying as a partnership, group, or collective
- Applicant's current and primary residence is in the City of Berkeley
- Applicant is 18 years of age or older

1.6 Eligibility – Who can't apply?

- City of Berkeley employees employed at the time of the application or during any part of the Service Term
- Individuals who do not live in the City of Berkeley
- Organizational applicants (*for example, festivals, nonprofit organizations, businesses, etc.*)

1.7 Who is encouraged to apply?

Although not considered in the review process, individuals representing systemically marginalized identities, including but not limited to: Arab, MENASA (Middle Eastern, North African, South Asian); Asian; Black, African American; California Native American, Indigenous, Tribal; Disabled; Elders, Seniors; Latinx, Chicanx; LGBTQIA2S+; Low Income; Neuro-Divergent; Pacific Islander; People of Color; Trans and/or Non-Binary People; Immigrants (Documented and/or Undocumented), Refugees, Asylum Seekers, Migrants; Unhoused; Unsheltered; Veterans; or Youth 18 years of age or older are strongly encouraged to apply.

1.8 Honorarium

The City of Berkeley Poet Laureate will receive a **$10,000** honorarium for the two-year Service Term.

The full honorarium will be split into two payments. A $5,000 payment will be made to the appointee in January 2024, and another $5,000 payment will be made in January 2025.

1.9 Honorarium Use Restrictions

The honorarium may not be used for the following:

- Political advocacy or lobbying
- Religious purposes or proselytization

1.10 Service Requirements

All service requirements must be completed within the two-year Service Term.

- Produce one (1) original poem inspired by or related to Berkeley
- Coordinate at least one (1) public reading event per year *(at least two—total—over two years)*
    - One of these public readings must be coordinated in partnership with the Berkeley Public Library
- Recite a poem at up to five (5) City and/or Library events per year *(up to 10—total—over two years)*
    - This includes an inaugural announcement/celebration of the Poet Laureate appointment
- Meet Berkeley's Youth Poet Laureate, with the goal of a continued mentorship
- Participate in a Civic Arts staff-coordinated video recording of original poetry
    - This must include the original poem related to Berkeley
- Serve as a Selection Panelist for the next Poet Laureate selection process
- If applicable, provide mentorship to the Berkeley high schooler participating in the statewide Poetry Out Loud competition

2. APPLICATION PROCESS

2.1 Application Materials – Round 1

All application materials must be submitted electronically before the deadline. The Poet Laureate application consists of the following components:

- Proof of residency
    - Applicants must submit documentation demonstrating Berkeley residency with their application. Unhoused and unsheltered poets may provide a letter from a Berkeley-based shelter or a Berkeley-based homeless service program as proof of Berkeley residency.
- Work samples and descriptions
- Résumé or Curriculum Vitae (C.V.)
- Narrative questions
- Support materials (*for example, news articles and event fliers*)

2.2 Application Materials – Round 2

Finalists from the Round 1 application process will be invited to an interview with the Selection Panel. For the interview, the finalists should prepare a presentation of the following information:

- A brief summary of your experience with poetry, spoken word, and/or literary arts
- How you, your poetry, and/or your artistic practice would represent the City of Berkeley
- An example of a poetry reading event you would plan for your required service
- Recitation of an original poem

2.3 Application Management System

All application materials must be submitted electronically using the Office of Economic Development's grants management system, Submittable. Technical assistance with creating a Submittable account is available through Submittable's Customer Support.

Please note: Paper or physical applications are not accepted at this time.

2.4 Technical Assistance

Technical assistance for program-specific inquiries is available from Civic Arts staff by email or by appointment. This technical assistance can help provide guidance around eligibility, service requirements, or review criteria.

Staff contact: Hilary Amnah, Grants Program Lead
hamnah@berkeleyca.gov
Schedule a virtual appointment

2.5 Accommodations for Disabilities

Individuals with disabilities who need reasonable accommodations to participate should make their requests to the Civic Arts staff at civicarts@berkeleyca.gov. Staff will work with the Disability Compliance Program (ada@berkeleyca.gov) to review and fulfill the request. Disability-related accommodation requests must be made at least 72 hours in advance of deadlines or meetings. TTY users can dial 7-1-1 to be connected to a specially trained communications assistant from a state relay provider.

2.6 Translation Services

The program guidelines and application questions are available to be translated into another language upon request. Requests can be emailed to Civic Arts staff at civicarts@berkeleyca.gov. If the application is submitted in a language other than English, a third-party translation service will be used to translate application answers into English for Selection Panelists.

3. EVALUATION AND SCORING

3.1 Review Criteria – Round 1

Electronic applications will be evaluated by Selection Panelists according to the following criteria:

Literary Practice and Experience (40%)

- Work samples demonstrate high-quality artistry and command of poetry as a craft
- Resume or Curriculum Vitae (C.V.) demonstrates exceptional accomplishments through literary experience and achievements
- Reasoning for how the Poet Laureate appointment will enhance, develop, and/or transform the applicant's artistic practice is compelling

Cultural Equity (30%)

- Applicant clearly conveys how their personal experiences and/or identities are rooted in and reflective of historically marginalized communities
- Applicant's artistic voice is representative and a reflection of Berkeley's diverse identities

Community and Civic Engagement (30%)

- Narrative answers and support materials demonstrate a history of community engagement and collaboration in Berkeley (*for example, hosting events, organizing, teaching, leading workshops, and/or creative outreach*)
- Applicant shows a deep and meaningful relationship with Berkeley

3.2 Review Criteria – Round 2

Interviews for finalists will be evaluated by the Selection Panel according to the following criteria:

Service to the Field (50%)

- A brief introductory summary of your experience with poetry, spoken word, and/or literary arts
- Clear explanation of how you, your poetry, and/or your artistic practice would represent the City of Berkeley
- Outline of an example poetry reading event you would plan for your required service is feasible, engaging, and meaningful

Performance and Presence (50%)

- Finalist demonstrates a mastery of poetry recitation that embodies physical presence, voice and articulation, and dramatic appropriateness
- Recited poem demonstrates a mastery of written poetry and literary arts

3.3 Scoring Scale

Selection Panelists use the following scale in assessing how well the applicant meets the review criteria. This scale will be used for both Round 1 and Round 2 evaluations. Numerical values are then translated to the appropriate weight for each criterion.

5	**Exceptional**	meets review criteria to the highest degree
4	**Strong**	strongly meets review criteria
3	**Good**	satisfactorily or successfully meets review criteria; average
2	**Fair**	moderately meets some of the review criteria; needs some improvement
1	**Underdeveloped**	minimally meets the review criteria; greatly needs improvement
0	**Weak**	does not meet any elements of the review criteria

4. REVIEW PROCESS

4.1 Eligibility Screening

Civic Arts staff will review each application submitted before the deadline for eligibility and completeness. Eligible applications advance in the review process to be evaluated by a Selection Panel.

4.2 Selection Panel

The Selection Panel is comprised of individuals located in the greater Bay Area with diverse backgrounds in the literary arts field.

Any Selection Panelist who has a conflict of interest with an application(s) must recuse themselves from reviewing that application(s). A 'conflict of interest' is defined as a situation in which a Selection Panelist has a competing professional, financial, or personal interest that could impair their ability to perform their evaluation responsibilities objectively.

4.3 Panelist Independent Review and Review Panel Meeting

Selection Panelists have several weeks to independently evaluate all eligible applications in accordance with the review criteria for Round 1 of the review process. At the conclusion of the independent review period, a review panel meeting will be scheduled for Selection Panelists to discuss the applications.

The review panel meeting will be facilitated through a Zoom Video Webinar.

Finalists will be determined by the Selection Panelists' final scores, and be invited to participate in Round 2 of the review process.

Panel comments made by Selection Panelists in support of their scores are available to applicants upon request after the Poet Laureate is officially appointed.

4.4 Finalist Interviews

Finalists from Round 1 will participate in an interview with the Selection Panelists. The interviews will be evaluated in accordance with the review criteria for Round 2.

4.5 Civic Arts Commission Approval

After the Selection Panel has scored all interviews from Round 2 and made a final decision for the appointee, Civic Arts staff will present the results at a Civic Arts Commission meeting. The Civic Arts Commission approves the Poet Laureate before the official appointment is made.

5. POET LAUREATE REQUIREMENTS AND POLICIES

5.1 Invoicing

The Poet Laureate must complete a Demographic Survey to receive their honorarium invoice from Berkeley Public Library. Staff will provide an invoice for $5,000 in January of 2024, and another invoice for $5,000 in January of 2025.

Please note**:** Appointees should be aware of the tax implications upon receiving the award and maintain documents required for state and federal income taxes.

5.2 Selection Panel Service

The Poet Laureate is required to serve as a Selection Panelist for the next application cycle of the Poet Laureate Program. This service will be completed at the end of the second year of the Service Term.

5.3 Service Reflection

A completed Service Reflection form is due within 60 days after the end of the Service Term. Service Reflections are usually due by March 1 unless otherwise noted. The Service Reflection should outline completed activities, achievements, and experience working with the Youth Poet Laureate during the Service Term. It also includes evaluation questions for self-reflection and for Civic Arts staff to make improvements to the program. Poets Laureate who do not submit a Service Reflection are ineligible from applying for future Poet Laureate appointments and Civic Arts funding.

5.4 Use of Original Berkeley Poem

The City may use the original poem created as part of the Service Requirements for city-related business. The poem may be displayed on the City's website and displayed in print at a publicly accessible location. Appropriate credit will be given to the poem's author. The Poet Laureate will retain the copyright of the original poem and will acknowledge the City of Berkeley whenever it is published.

5.5 Poetry Video Recording

Poets Laureate are required to participate in a video recording of poetry recitation coordinated by Civic Arts staff. This recording must include the required original poem inspired by the City of Berkeley. The video will be archived and used to share the work with the community. The poetry video may be used for Berkeley Public Library and Civic Arts promotional purposes.

5.6 Notifying Library and Civic Arts Staff about Public Engagements

In public engagement or events where the appointee is appearing in an official capacity as the City's Poet Laureate they should notify the appropriate Berkeley Public Library and Civic Arts staff for promotional support from both agencies.

5.7 City Permits and Permissions

A Poet Laureate appointment does not imply that the City will produce, exhibit, or promote artwork(s) created during the Service Term. It is the responsibility of the Poet Laureate to secure venues, permits, and appropriate insurance for public presentations.

5.8 Incomplete Service Requirements

Poets Laureate who do not complete all service requirements during the Service Term may need to return their honorarium to the City of Berkeley.

Civic Arts Commission

CONSENT CALENDAR
June 17, 2025

To: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council

From: Civic Arts Commission

Submitted by: Cameron Woo, Chairperson, Civic Arts Commission

Subject: Civic Arts Commission Funding Request - Additional $41,685 from the General Fund in FY26 for Festival Grants

RECOMMENDATION
Refer to the City's Budget process an increased budget allocation of $41,685 of general fund monies to bring the total allocation for Festival Grants to $200,000 in FY26.

FISCAL IMPACTS OF RECOMMENDATION
The fiscal impact of the recommendation is $41,685 from the General Fund in FY26.

CURRENT SITUATION AND ITS EFFECTS
The baseline budget allocation for Festival Grants in FY26 is $158,315. Every year since FY22, the differential amount to bring the total allocation for this grant category to $200,000 has been added from the general fund during the budget process. For FY26, the Civic Arts Commission is requesting the same consideration - $41,685 of general fund support to bring the total budget allocation for Festival Grants to $200,000.

BACKGROUND
Prior to FY20 there was no formal grant program available to Berkeley's festival producers, instead festival funding was delivered through direct general fund budget allocations by Berkeley's City Council. On average, prior to FY20, 17 Berkeley festivals received funding in this manner annually. Although the City of Berkeley supported several high quality and beneficial festivals, the lack of a formal grants program created an uneven playing field for all Berkeley based festival producers.

In 2019, a *Community Festival Grants* program was established for FY20, when the City reallocated the funds ($158,315) that had been historically provided directly to 17 Berkeley festivals. That year the Civic Arts Grants Program administered the first annual *Community Festival Grant* program (the third of three grant categories, which include *Grants for General Operations*, and grants to *Individual Artists*) with a general fund budget allocation of $158,315. Due to the pandemic, the festival grants allocation in FY21 was reduced to $80,000, which allowed some festivals to pivot to virtual formats. In FY22 the baseline allocation of $158,315 for Festival Grants was restored and the

Mayor added funds during the budgeting process to bring the total Festival Grants allocation to $200,000. For FYs23-25, the baseline budget includes an allocation of $158,315 for Festival Grants, which has later been increased during the budgeting process to $200,000 per Fiscal Year. To address both budget scenarios, the Civic Arts Commission approves two funding scenarios each fiscal year for proposed awards: one for a $200,000 Festival Grants allocation, and a second for a $158,315 allocation. At the $200,000 allocation level, approximately 30 to 36 Berkeley festivals are funded annually through this program. In FY25 the Civic Arts Grant *Community Festivals* category received 43 applications, a 16% increase over the last cycle which had 37 applications.

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY AND CLIMATE IMPACTS
None.

RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION
The Civic Arts Commission requests that the City Council allocate an additional $41,685 of general fund dollars for the *Community Festival Grants* category to bring the allocation for these grants to $200,000 in FY26. The Civic Arts Commission understands that this is a difficult budget cycle, however, $41,685 is a small request relative to the overall budget. This additional investment on the part of the City can have a huge impact to the ability of festival producers to cover the increased costs of doing business. Festivals are an important part of the economic and social infrastructure that makes our city a great place to live, work, and visit.

ALTERNATIVE ACTIONS CONSIDERED
None.

CIVIC ARTS COMMISSION APPROVAL
The Civic Arts Commission took the following action at their regular meeting on April 23, 2025: M/S/C (Bullwinkel / Blecher) to approval Budget Referral Request for an increased budget allocation of $41,685 for Festival Grants, bringing the allocation for these grants to $200,000 in FY26. Vote: Ayes — Bachrach, Blecher, Bullwinkel, Covarrubias, Pineda, Scott, Woo; Nays — None; Abstain — None; Absent — None.

CITY MANAGER
The City Manager has recently initiated a hiring freeze and is currently implementing a number of balancing measures to address the projected General Fund structural deficit, including efforts to take pressure off of the City’s general fund, which underwrites the bulk of our city’s public safety efforts and several other local critical services. In addition, the city staff team that permits and coordinates Special Events citywide is understaffed and unable to keep up with current level of demand for Special Events which has increased in recent years without a commensurate increase in either event permit fees or staff support. Increasing the budget for festival grants without providing corresponding support for the programs and processes in place to review festival

applications worsens the problem. The City Manager is not supportive of this budget referral request.

CONTACT PERSON
Jennifer Lovvorn, Secretary, Civic Arts Commission, (510) 981-7533

Attachments: None

02a.23

Sugar- Sweetened Beverage
Product Panel of Experts
(SSBPPE) Commission

CONSENT CALENDAR
June 17, 2025

To: Honorable Mayor Adena Ishii and Members of the City Council

From: Sugar-Sweetened Beverage Product Panel of Experts (SSBPPE) Commission

Submitted by: Pat Crawford, Chairperson, Sugar-Sweetened Beverage Product Panel of Experts (SSBPPE) Commission

Subject: Grant Allocation: Approve Healthy Berkeley Funding Recommendations for Programs to Reduce Consumption of Sugar-Sweetened Beverages (SSBs) for FY 2026 and FY 2027 Grant Cycle

RECOMMENDATION

Approve the SSBPPE Commission's recommendations and adopt eight (8) Resolutions authorizing the City Manager or designee to enter into contracts with the Berkeley Unified School District (BUSD) and the Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) listed below to distribute a total of $1,810,584 for FY 2026 and FY 2027according to the following schedule:

1. $905,292 total grant to **Berkeley Unified School District** to implement the *Gardening and Cooking Program* and to be disbursed as follows: $452,646 in FY 2026 and $452,646 in FY 2027.

2. $75,000 total grant to Berkeley Food Network to implement the Connecting the Community to Wellness program and to be disbursed as follows: $37,500 in FY 2026 and $37,500 in FY 2027.

3. $108,660 total grant to Berkeley Youth Alternatives to implement the Team Nutrition Program and to be disbursed as follows: $54,330 in FY 2026 and $54,330 in FY 2027.

4. $140,750 total grant to Ecology Center to implement the For Thirst, Water First! program and to be disbursed as follows: $70,375 in FY 2026 and $70,375 in FY 2027.

5. $204,316 total grant to Healthy Black Families to implement the Thirsty for Change! (T4C) program and to be disbursed as follows: $102,158 in FY 2026 and $102,158 in FY 2027.

6. $178,658 total grant to LifeLong Medical Care to implement the LifeLong's Chronic Disease and Oral Health Prevention Project and to be disbursed as follows: $89,329 in FY 2026 and $89,329 in FY 2027.

7. $90,000 total grant to Multicultural Institute to implement the Life Skills/Day Laborer and Domestic Workers Program Health Activities program and to be disbursed as follows: $45,000 in FY 2026 and $45,000 in FY 2027.

8. $107,908 total grant to YMCA of the East Bay to implement the YMCA Healthy Me! Program and to be disbursed as follows: $53,954 in FY 2026 and $53,954 in FY 2027.

9. The Commission recommends that indirect or administrative expenses not exceed 10% of the program budget for any entity and that the funds awarded not be used to supplant any other source of funding.

10. The Commission recommends that City Council authorize the City Manager to authorize advances for BUSD and the selected community agencies receiving funds in FY 2026 and FY 2027. The advances are to be equivalent to 25% of the agency's allocation.

SUMMARY

The SSBPPE Commission asks the City Council to approve and authorize a total distribution of $1,810,584 for FY 2026 and FY 2027 under General Fund (Fund 011) as follows:

1. $905,292 total grant to **Berkeley Unified School District** to implement the *Gardening and Cooking Program* and to be disbursed as follows: $452,646 in FY 2026 and $452,646 in FY 2027.

2. $75,000 total grant to **Berkeley Food Network** to implement the *Connecting the Community to Wellness* program and to be disbursed as follows: $37,500 in FY 2026 and $37,500 in FY 2027.

3. $108,660 total grant to **Berkeley Youth Alternatives** to implement the *Team Nutrition Program* and to be disbursed as follows: $54,330 in FY 2026 and $54,330 in FY 2027.

4. $140,750 total grant to **Ecology Center** to implement the *For Thirst, Water First!* program and to be disbursed as follows: $70,375 in FY 2026 and $70,375 in FY 2027.

5. $204,316 total grant to **Healthy Black Families** to implement the *Thirsty for Change! (T4C)* program and to be disbursed as follows: $102,158 in FY 2026 and $102,158 in FY 2027.

6. $178,658 total grant to **Lifelong Medical Care** to implement the *LifeLong's Chronic Disease and Oral Health Prevention Project* and to be disbursed as follows: $89,329 in FY 2026 and $89,329 in FY 2027.

7. $90,000 total grant to **Multicultural Institute** to implement the *Life Skills/Day Laborer and Domestic Workers Program Health Activities* program and to be disbursed as follows: $45,000 in FY 2026 and $45,000 in FY 2027.

8. $107,908 total grant to **YMCA of the East Bay** to implement the *YMCA Healthy Me! Program* and to be disbursed as follows: $53,954 in FY 2026 and $53,954 in FY 2027.

Funds should go towards activities described in the grantee's RFP, with the understanding that the number and scope of activities may need to be adjusted given funding constraints. Strategies and activities related to decreasing SSB consumption and impacts and increasing consumption of and access to water should be prioritized and communication plans should still be implemented.

FISCAL IMPACTS OF RECOMMENDATION

There are no additional financial impacts to the City. The City Council allocated $1,810,584 from the General Fund on March 25, 2025 (Resolution No. 71,709-N.S.) for grants to Berkeley Unified School District and Community-Based Organizations in FY 2026 and FY 2027.

CURRENT SITUATION AND ITS EFFECTS

On March 25, 2025, City Council allocated a total of $2,294,774 to the Healthy Berkeley program for FY 2026 and FY 2027. Of these, $1,810,584 went to grants for BUSD and CBOs. The City of Berkeley (City) Public Health Division (PHD) received $355,200 and the City's Finance Department received $128,990, for the same periods listed above. Two strategies guided the SSBPPE Commission:

1. All proposals were assessed for alignment with the strategic objectives of this funding, quality of past performance (if previously funded), experience working to reduce SSB consumption/impacts in priority populations, and for their proposed communication activities.

2. All recommended grantees, except for one agency, have been previously funded as the SSBPPE recognizes that changing culture, environment, and behavior takes time and we have all made a commitment to sustainable long-term change.

On April 17, 2025, the SSBPPE Commission selected and unanimously approved eight programs from community-based organizations and the Berkeley Unified School District (BUSD) for funding recommendations. All proposals were scored using a standard set of questions for each of the five criteria articulated in the Request for Proposals (RFP). All proposals were reviewed and scored by four SSBPPE commissioners; 2 of 9 SSBPPE commissioners were deemed to have potential conflicts of interest.

In summary, recommendations for allocations were based on the quality of the application and previous program performance. These recommendations were unanimously approved by the SSBPPE Commission and are to be presented to the Mayor and members of the City Council through the following motion:

Motion to approve the SSBPPE Commission recommendation funding in the amount of $905,292 for Community-Based Organizations and $905,292 for the Berkeley Unified School District (BUSD), with corresponding funding amounts for each listed organization, and subject to the final review and approval of the Commission Chair.

M/S/C: Commissioner Hecht/ Rodriguez.

Ayes: Commissioner Morales, Rodriguez, Mashama, Kao, Lopez, Crawford, Hecht.

Noes: None.
Abstain: None.
Recused: Commissioner Chan, Esonwune.
Absent from vote: None.
Excused: None.

Motion passed, 7:10pm.

BACKGROUND

In November 2014, Berkeley voters passed Measure D, which mandates a 1 cent per ounce tax on the distribution of sugary drinks in Berkeley and the convening of a Panel of Experts (SSBPPE) to recommend investments to reduce sugary drink consumption and address the health consequences of such consumption. In November 2024, Berkeley voters passed Measure Z, removing the January 1, 2027, expiration date and extending the tax until repealed or modified by voters.

On March 12, 2025 the PHD released a Request for Proposals (RFP) soliciting program proposals from CBOs that promote reduction of consumption of SSBs and address the

effects of SSB consumption on health. The RFP announcement was widely distributed to CBOs serving Berkeley.

On March 25, 2025, the Council of the City of Berkeley unanimously approved Resolution No. 71,709-N.S. recommending an allocation of $1,810,584 over two years, FY 2026 and FY 2027, to fund grants to BUSD and community-based organizations.

On April 4, 2025, the City received 12 proposals from CBOs and BUSD. The proposals were sent for review to the SSBPPE Commission.

On April 17, 2025, the SSBPPE Commission unanimously approved a council item to forward the following funding recommendations to the Berkeley City Council:

	FY 2026	FY 2027	2 Year Total
BUSD	$452,646	$452,646	$905,292
Berkeley Food Network	$37,500	$37,500	$75,000
Berkeley Youth Alternatives	$54,330	$54,330	$108,660
Ecology Center	$70,375	$70,375	$140,750
Healthy Black Families	$102,158	$102,158	$204,316
Lifelong Medical Care	$89,329	$89,329	$178,658
Multicultural Institute	$45,000	$45,000	$90,000
YMCA of the East Bay	$53,954	$53,954	$107,908
Totals	**$905,292**	**$905,292**	**$1,810,584**

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY AND CLIMATE IMPACTS

When the recommended allocations are implemented, the SSBPPE expects the following contributions to environmental sustainability:

1. Significant increase in awareness about health impacts of SSB consumption,
2. Increase in the number of trained youth peer educators, nutritionists, and teachers in low-income communities to reduce consumption of SSBs, and to promote healthy choices and increase consumption of Berkeley's high-quality tap water, and,
3. Significant reduction in access to sugary drinks in Berkeley.

RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION

The Commission believes that investing $1,810,584 in grants to BUSD and CBOs will increase the City's likelihood of reducing the consumption of SSBs and improving the health of Berkeley's children and youth, particularly those with limited resources, and communities-of-color that are most impacted by obesity, diabetes, tooth decay, and heart diseases and that are targeted by Big Soda marketing. These grants will increase the capacity of CBOs to develop and implement multi-level interventions that include

education, system and/or environmental change. Excellent, on-going, peer-reviewed research has confirmed the decline in the consumption of SSBs in the most affected neighborhoods of our city from 21% the first year of the Healthy Berkeley Program to 55% the third year, a phenomenal achievement.

ALTERNATIVE ACTIONS CONSIDERED
No alternative actions were considered.

CITY MANAGER
The City Manager concurs with the content and recommendations of the Commission's Report.

CONTACT PERSON
Roberto Terrones, MPH, Commission Secretary (510) 981-5324

Attachments:
1: Resolution: Funding Allocation to Berkeley Unified School District for the Gardening and Cooking Program
2: Resolution: Funding Allocation to the Berkeley Food Network to Implement the Connecting the Community to Wellness Program
3: Resolution: Funding Allocation to Berkeley Youth Alternatives to Implement the Team Nutrition Program
4: Resolution: Funding Allocation to the Ecology Center to Implement for Thirst, Water First! Program
5: Resolution: Funding Allocation to Healthy Black Families to Implement Thirsty for Change! Program
6: Resolution: Funding Allocation to Lifelong Medical Care to Implement the LifeLong's Chronic Disease and Oral Health Prevention Project
7: Resolution: Funding Allocation to Multicultural Institute to Implement the Life Skills/ Day Laborer and Domestic Workers Program Health Activities
8: Resolution: Funding Allocation to YMCA of the East Bay to Implement the YMCA Healthy Me! Program

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

CONTRACT: TOTAL FUNDING ALLOCATION OF $905,292 FOR FY 2026 AND FY 2027 TO THE BERKELEY UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT FOR THE GARDENING AND COOKING PROGRAM

WHEREAS, the consumption of Sugar-Sweetened Beverages (SSBs) in Berkeley is impacting the health of the people in Berkeley; and

WHEREAS, the City Council is committed to decreasing the consumption of SSBs and mitigating the harmful impacts of SSBs on the population of Berkeley; and

WHEREAS, on March 25, 2025, the City Council allocated a total of $1,810,584 for FY 2026 and FY 2027 toward funding two-year grants to BUSD and community-based organizations for the purpose of reducing consumption of SSBs and addressing the effects of SSB consumption on health; and

WHEREAS, a Resolution No. 71,709-N.S. included a total allocation of up to $905,292 of the total allocated funds to Berkeley Unified School District to reduce the consumption of sugar-sweetened beverages (SSBs) through the implementation and enhancement of the BUSD gardening and cooking program for the period, July 1, 2025 to June 30, 2027; and

WHEREAS, a Request for Proposal (RFP) was released on March 12, 2025 and BUSD submitted a proposal in response to the RFP, which was evaluated by the SSBPPE Commission, and determined to be responsive in meeting all aspects of the scope of the work and selection criteria and among the best selection for this contract; and

WHEREAS, funds in the total amount of $905,292 from General Fund 011 to Berkeley Unified School District will cover the expenses to implement the Gardening and Cooking Program for FY 2026 and FY 2027 to be disbursed as follows: $452,646 for FY 2026 and $452,646 for FY 2027; and

WHEREAS, funds should go towards activities described in the grantee's RFP, with the understanding that the number and scope of activities may need to be adjusted given funding constraints; and

WHEREAS, in addition to the Council's approval of the funding recommendation, it is recommended to authorize advances for BUSD in FY 2026 and FY2027. The advances are to be equivalent to 25% of the agency's allocation.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Council of the City of Berkeley that the City Manager or designee is authorized to execute a contract and any amendments with Berkeley Unified School District in the total amount not to exceed $905,292 for the two-year period of July 1, 2025 to June 30, 2027.

A records signature copy of the said agreement and any amendments to be on file in the Office of the City Clerk.

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

CONTRACT: TOTAL FUNDING ALLOCATION OF $75,000 FOR FY 2026 AND FY 2027 TO BERKELEY FOOD NETWORK FOR THE CONNECTING THE COMMUNITY TO WELLNESS PROGRAM

WHEREAS, the consumption of Sugar-Sweetened Beverages (SSBs) in Berkeley is impacting the health of the people in Berkeley; and

WHEREAS, the City Council is committed to decreasing the consumption of SSBs and mitigating the harmful impacts of SSBs on the population of Berkeley; and

WHEREAS, on March 25, 2025, the City Council allocated a total of $1,810,584 for FY 2026 and FY 2027 toward funding two-year grants to BUSD and community-based organizations for the purpose of reducing consumption of SSBs and addressing the effects of SSB consumption on health; and

WHEREAS, a Resolution No. 71,709-N.S. included a total allocation of up to $905,292 of the total allocated funds to Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) to reduce the consumption of sugar-sweetened beverages (SSBs) for the period, July 1, 2025 to June 30, 2027; and

WHEREAS, a Request for Proposal (RFP) for CBOs was released on March 12, 2025, and Berkeley Food Network submitted a proposal in response to the RFP, which was evaluated by SSBPPE Commissioners; determined to be responsive in meeting all aspects of the scope of the work and selection criteria; and stood out among the best selection for this contract; and

WHEREAS, funds in the amount of $75,000 from General Fund 011 to Berkeley Food Network will cover the expenses to implement the Connecting the Community to Wellness Program and to be disbursed as follows: $37,500 in FY 2026 and $37,500 in FY 2027; and

WHEREAS, funds should go towards activities described in the grantee's RFP, with the understanding that the number and scope of activities may need to be adjusted given funding constraints; and

WHEREAS, in addition to the Council's approval of the funding recommendation, the City Council action is recommended to authorize advances for select community agency receiving funds in FY 2026 and FY 2027. The advances are to be equivalent to 25% of the agency's allocation.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Council of the City of Berkeley that the City Manager, or designee, is authorized to execute a contract and any amendments with Berkeley Food Network in the amount not to exceed $75,000 for the two-year period of July 1, 2025 to June 30, 2027.

A records signature copy of the said agreement and any amendments to be on file in the Office of the City Clerk.

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

CONTRACT: TOTAL FUNDING ALLOCATION OF $108,660 FOR FY 2026 AND FY 2027 TO BERKELEY YOUTH ALTERNATIVES FOR THE TEAM NUTRITION PROGRAM

WHEREAS, the consumption of Sugar-Sweetened Beverages (SSBs) in Berkeley is impacting the health of the people in Berkeley; and

WHEREAS, the City Council is committed to decreasing the consumption of SSBs and mitigating the harmful impacts of SSBs on the population of Berkeley; and

WHEREAS, on March 25, 2025, the City Council allocated a total of $1,810,584 for FY 2026 and FY 2027 toward funding two-year grants to BUSD and community-based organizations for the purpose of reducing consumption of SSBs and addressing the effects of SSB consumption on health; and

WHEREAS, a Resolution No. 71,709-N.S. included a total allocation of up to $905,292 of the total allocated funds to Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) to reduce the consumption of sugar-sweetened beverages (SSBs) for the period, July 1, 2025 to June 30, 2027; and

WHEREAS, a Request for Proposal (RFP) for CBOs was released on March 12, 2025, and Berkeley Youth Alternatives submitted a proposal in response to the RFP, which was evaluated by SSBPPE Commissioners; determined to be responsive in meeting all aspects of the scope of the work and selection criteria; and stood out among the best selection for this contract; and

WHEREAS, funds in the amount of $108,660 from General Fund 011 to Berkeley Youth Alternatives will cover the expenses to implement the Team Nutrition Program and to be disbursed as follows: $54,330 in FY 2026 and $54,330 in FY 2027; and

WHEREAS, funds should go towards activities described in the grantee's RFP, with the understanding that the number and scope of activities may need to be adjusted given funding constraints; and

WHEREAS, in addition to the Council's approval of the funding recommendation, the City Council action is recommended to authorize advances for select community agency receiving funds in FY 2026 and FY 2027. The advances are to be equivalent to 25% of the agency's allocation.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Council of the City of Berkeley that the City Manager, or designee, is authorized to execute a contract and any amendments with Berkeley Youth Alternatives in the amount not to exceed $108,660 for the two-year period of July 1, 2025 to June 30, 2027.

A records signature copy of the said agreement and any amendments to be on file in the Office of the City Clerk.

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

CONTRACT: TOTAL FUNDING ALLOCATION OF $140,750 FOR FY 2026 AND FY 2027 TO THE ECOLOGY CENTER TO IMPLEMENT FOR THIRST, WATER FIRST! PROGRAM

WHEREAS, the consumption of Sugar-Sweetened Beverages (SSBs) in Berkeley is impacting the health of the people in Berkeley; and

WHEREAS, the City Council is committed to decreasing the consumption of SSBs and mitigating the harmful impacts of SSBs on the population of Berkeley; and

WHEREAS, on March 25, 2025, the City Council allocated a total of $1,810,584 for FY 2026 and FY 2027 toward funding two-year grants to BUSD and community-based organizations for the purpose of reducing consumption of SSBs and addressing the effects of SSB consumption on health; and

WHEREAS, a Resolution No. 71,709-N.S. included a total allocation of up to $905,292 of the total allocated funds to Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) to reduce the consumption of sugar-sweetened beverages (SSBs) for the period, July 1, 2025 to June 30, 2027; and

WHEREAS, a Request for Proposal (RFP) for CBOs was released on March 12, 2025, and Ecology Center submitted a proposal in response to the RFP, which was evaluated by SSBPPE Commissioners; determined to be responsive in meeting all aspects of the scope of the work and selection criteria; and stood out among the best selection for this contract; and

WHEREAS, funds in the amount of $140,750 from General Fund 011 to the Ecology Center will cover the expenses to implement the For Thirst, Water First! Program and to be disbursed as follows: $70,375 in FY 2026 and $70,375 in FY 2027; and

WHEREAS, funds should go towards activities described in the grantee's RFP, with the understanding that the number and scope of activities may need to be adjusted given funding constraints; and

WHEREAS, in addition to the Council's approval of the funding recommendation, the City Council action is recommended to authorize advances for select community agency receiving funds in FY 2026 and FY 2027. The advances are to be equivalent to 25% of the agency's allocation.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Council of the City of Berkeley that the City Manager, or designee, is authorized to execute a contract and any amendments with Ecology Center in the amount not to exceed $140,750 for the two-year period of July 1, 2025 to June 30, 2027.

A records signature copy of the said agreement and any amendments to be on file in the Office of the City Clerk.

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

CONTRACT: TOTAL FUNDING ALLOCATION OF $204,316 FOR FY 2026 AND FY 2027 TO HEALTHY BLACK FAMILIES FOR THE THIRSTY FOR CHANGE! PROGRAM

WHEREAS, the consumption of Sugar-Sweetened Beverages (SSBs) in Berkeley is impacting the health of the people in Berkeley; and

WHEREAS, the City Council is committed to decreasing the consumption of SSBs and mitigating the harmful impacts of SSBs on the population of Berkeley; and

WHEREAS, on March 25, 2025, the City Council allocated a total of $1,810,584 for FY 2026 and FY 2027 toward funding two-year grants to BUSD and community-based organizations for the purpose of reducing consumption of SSBs and addressing the effects of SSB consumption on health; and

WHEREAS, a Resolution No. 71,709-N.S. included a total allocation of up to $905,292 of the total allocated funds to Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) to reduce the consumption of sugar-sweetened beverages (SSBs) for the period, July 1, 2025 to June 30, 2027; and

WHEREAS, a Request for Proposal (RFP) for CBOs was released on March 12, 2025, and Healthy Black Families submitted a proposal in response to the RFP, which was evaluated by SSBPPE Commissioners; determined to be responsive in meeting all aspects of the scope of the work and selection criteria; and stood out among the best selection for this contract; and

WHEREAS, funds in the amount of $204,316 from General Fund 011 to Healthy Black Families will cover the expenses to implement the Thirsty for Change! Program and to be disbursed as follows: $102,158 in FY 2026 and $102,158 in FY 2027; and

WHEREAS, funds should go towards activities described in the grantee's RFP, with the understanding that the number and scope of activities may need to be adjusted given funding constraints; and

WHEREAS, in addition to the Council's approval of the funding recommendation, the City Council action is recommended to authorize advances for select community agency receiving funds in FY 2026 and FY 2027. The advances are to be equivalent to 25% of the agency's allocation.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Council of the City of Berkeley that the City Manager, or designee, is authorized to execute a contract and any amendments with Healthy Black Families in the amount not to exceed $204,316 for the two-year period of July 1, 2025 to June 30, 2027.

A records signature copy of the said agreement and any amendments to be on file in the Office of the City Clerk.

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

CONTRACT: TOTAL FUNDING ALLOCATION OF $178,658 FOR FY 2026 AND FY 2027 TO LIFELONG MEDICAL CARE FOR LIFELONG'S CHRONIC DISEASE AND ORAL HEALTH PREVENTION PROJECT

WHEREAS, the consumption of Sugar-Sweetened Beverages (SSBs) in Berkeley is impacting the health of the people in Berkeley; and

WHEREAS, the City Council is committed to decreasing the consumption of SSBs and mitigating the harmful impacts of SSBs on the population of Berkeley; and

WHEREAS, on March 25, 2025, the City Council allocated a total of $1,810,584 for FY 2026 and FY 2027 toward funding two-year grants to BUSD and community-based organizations for the purpose of reducing consumption of SSBs and addressing the effects of SSB consumption on health; and

WHEREAS, a Resolution No. 71,709-N.S. included a total allocation of up to $905,292 of the total allocated funds to Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) to reduce the consumption of sugar-sweetened beverages (SSBs) for the period, July 1, 2025 to June 30, 2027; and

WHEREAS, a Request for Proposal (RFP) for CBOs was released on March 12, 2025, and LifeLong Medical Care submitted a proposal in response to the RFP, which was evaluated by SSBPPE Commissioners; determined to be responsive in meeting all aspects of the scope of the work and selection criteria; and stood out among the best selection for this contract; and

WHEREAS, funds in the amount of $178,658 from General Fund 011 to LifeLong Medical Care will cover the expenses to implement LifeLong's Chronic Disease and Oral Health Prevention Project and to be disbursed as follows: $89,329 in FY 2026 and $89,329 in FY 2027; and

WHEREAS, funds should go towards activities described in the grantee's RFP, with the understanding that the number and scope of activities may need to be adjusted given funding constraints; and

WHEREAS, in addition to the Council's approval of the funding recommendation, the City Council action is recommended to authorize advances for select community agency receiving funds in FY 2026 and FY 2027. The advances are to be equivalent to 25% of the agency's allocation.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Council of the City of Berkeley that the City Manager, or designee, is authorized to execute a contract and any amendments with LifeLong Medical Care in the amount not to exceed $178,658 for the two-year period of July 1, 2025 to June 30, 2027.

A records signature copy of the said agreement and any amendments to be on file in the Office of the City Clerk.

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

CONTRACT: TOTAL FUNDING ALLOCATION OF $90,000 FOR FY 2026 AND FY 2027 TO THE MULTICULTURAL INSTITUTE FOR THE LIFE SKILLS/DAY LABORER AND DOMESTIC WORKERS PROGRAM HEALTH ACTIVITIES PROGRAM

WHEREAS, the consumption of Sugar-Sweetened Beverages (SSBs) in Berkeley is impacting the health of the people in Berkeley; and

WHEREAS, the City Council is committed to decreasing the consumption of SSBs and mitigating the harmful impacts of SSBs on the population of Berkeley; and

WHEREAS, on March 25, 2025, the City Council allocated a total of $1,810,584 for FY 2026 and FY 2027 toward funding two-year grants to BUSD and community-based organizations for the purpose of reducing consumption of SSBs and addressing the effects of SSB consumption on health; and

WHEREAS, a Resolution No. 71,709-N.S. included a total allocation of up to $905,292 of the total allocated funds to Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) to reduce the consumption of sugar-sweetened beverages (SSBs) for the period, July 1, 2025 to June 30, 2027; and

WHEREAS, a Request for Proposal (RFP) for CBOs was released on March 12, 2025, and Multicultural Institute submitted a proposal in response to the RFP, which was evaluated by SSBPPE Commissioners; determined to be responsive in meeting all aspects of the scope of the work and selection criteria; and stood out among the best selection for this contract; and

WHEREAS, funds in the amount of $90,000 from General Fund 011 to the Multicultural Institute will cover the expenses to implement the Life Skills/Day Laborer and Domestic Workers Program Health Activities and to be disbursed as follows: $45,000 in FY 2026 and $45,000 in FY 2027; and

WHEREAS, funds should go towards activities described in the grantee's RFP, with the understanding that the number and scope of activities may need to be adjusted given funding constraints; and

WHEREAS, in addition to the Council's approval of the funding recommendation, the City Council action is recommended to authorize advances for select community agency receiving funds in FY 2026 and FY 2027. The advances are to be equivalent to 25% of the agency's allocation.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Council of the City of Berkeley that the City Manager, or designee, is authorized to execute a contract and any amendments with Multicultural Institute in the amount not to exceed $90,000 for the two-year period of July 1, 2025 to June 30, 2027.

A records signature copy of the said agreement and any amendments to be on file in the Office of the City Clerk.

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

CONTRACT: TOTAL FUNDING ALLOCATION OF $107,908 FOR FY 2026 AND FY 2027 TO THE YMCA OF THE EAST BAY FOR THE HEALTHY ME! PROGRAM

WHEREAS, the consumption of Sugar-Sweetened Beverages (SSBs) in Berkeley is impacting the health of the people in Berkeley; and

WHEREAS, the City Council is committed to decreasing the consumption of SSBs and mitigating the harmful impacts of SSBs on the population of Berkeley; and

WHEREAS, on March 25, 2025, the City Council allocated a total of $1,810,584 for FY 2026 and FY 2027 toward funding two-year grants to BUSD and community-based organizations for the purpose of reducing consumption of SSBs and addressing the effects of SSB consumption on health; and

WHEREAS, a Resolution No. 71,709-N.S. included a total allocation of up to $905,292 of the total allocated funds to Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) to reduce the consumption of sugar-sweetened beverages (SSBs) for the period, July 1, 2025 to June 30, 2027; and

WHEREAS, a Request for Proposal (RFP) for CBOs was released on March 12, 2025, and YMCA of the East Bay submitted a proposal in response to the RFP, which was evaluated by SSBPPE Commissioners; determined to be responsive in meeting all aspects of the scope of the work and selection criteria; and stood out among the best selection for this contract; and

WHEREAS, funds in the amount of $107,908 from General Fund 011 to the YMCA of the East Bay will cover the expenses to implement the YMCA Healthy Me! Program and to be disbursed as follows: $53,954 in FY 2026 and $53,954 in FY 2027; and

WHEREAS, funds should go towards activities described in the grantee's RFP, with the understanding that the number and scope of activities may need to be adjusted given funding constraints; and

WHEREAS, in addition to the Council's approval of the funding recommendation, the City Council action is recommended to authorize advances for select community agency receiving funds in FY 2026 and FY 2027. The advances are to be equivalent to 25% of the agency's allocation.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Council of the City of Berkeley that the City Manager, or designee, is authorized to execute a contract and any amendments with YMCA of the East Bay in the amount not to exceed $107,908 for the two-year period of July 1, 2025 to June 30, 2027.

A records signature copy of the said agreement and any amendments to be on file in the Office of the City Clerk.

ADENA ISHII
MAYOR OF BERKELEY

CONSENT CALENDAR
June 17, 2025

To: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council

From: Mayor Adena Ishii (Author), Councilmember O'Keefe (Co-Sponsor), Councilmember Lunaparra (Co-Sponsor), Councilmember Taplin (Co-Sponsor)

Subject: Relinquishment of Council Office Budget Funds from General Funds and Grant of Such Funds to the Poet Laureate Program for FY 2026

RECOMMENDATION

Adopt a Resolution approving the expenditure of an amount not to exceed $500 per Councilmember, including $500 from Mayor Ishii, to the Poet Laureate Program for FY 2026 with funds relinquished to the City's General Fund for this purpose from the discretionary Council Office Budgets of Mayor Ishii and any other Councilmembers who would like to contribute.

BACKGROUND

In 2017, the City of Berkeley's first Poet Laureate was appointed prior to the City of Berkeley having a formal Poet Laureate selection process. The City of Berkeley's Poet Laureate Program was formalized as an open competitive process in 2023 as a joint program of the City and Berkeley Public Library. The Library provided funding for the Poet Laureate Program ($3,000 selection panelist fees and $10,000 stipend for the selected poet laureate total over two years), and the City's Civic Arts staff administered the selection process.

The Poet Laureate program was established to champion Berkeley's poetry, spoken word, and literary arts communities; honor a Berkeley poet to serve as a creative ambassador of the city; have the poet serve as an aesthetic voice and collaborator with the broader arts community; and provide mentorship to burgeoning literary artists. Over the course of a two-year service term, the Poet Laureate is required to complete an original poem inspired by or related to Berkeley, give at least two public readings, recite poems at City or Berkeley Public Library events, and act as mentor for Berkeley's Youth Poet Laureate, which is a program managed wholly by the Berkeley Public Library. The 2024-2025 Poet Laureate of Berkeley is Aya de León, a poet and the author of ten novels and the director of the Poetry for the People program at UC Berkeley. Aya's work has appeared in various venues, including Harper's Bazaar, Ebony, Def Poetry, and the New York Times. Aya is serving a two-year term from January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2025 and has been actively engaged in the required Berkeley Poet Laureate duties.

2180 Milvia Street, Berkeley, CA 94704 ● Tel: (510) 981-7100 ● TDD: (510) 981-6903 ● Fax: (510) 981-7199
E-Mail: mayor@berkeleyca.gov

CURRENT SITUATION AND ITS EFFECTS

Because of a lack of the resources necessary to undertake the next Poet Laureate cycle (a two-year term from January 1, 2026 to December 31, 2027) the program will be discontinued at the end of the current Poet Laureate's term (December 31, 2025). The Library is unable to continue providing the program funding in 2026-2027. However, City staff in Civic Arts can administer the selection process for a one-year term if $5,000 can be raised for the Poet Laureate stipend.

The relinquishment of funds from the respective discretionary Council Office Budgets of such members of the Berkeley City Council who wish to contribute will support this impactful program which champions poetry, spoken word and literary communities at a time when they are being federally defunded.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Up to $500 is available from contributing Mayor's and Councilmembers' Council Office Budget discretionary accounts for a total of up to $5,000

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

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

CONTACT PERSON

Mayor Adena Ishii 510-981-7100
Anthony Rodriguez arodriguez@berkeleyca.gov

Attachments:
1. Resolution

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

AUTHORIZING THE EXPENDITURE OF SURPLUS FUNDS FROM THE OFFICE EXPENSE ACCOUNTS OF COUNCILMEMBERS FOR A GRANT TO SUPPORT THE POET LAUREATE PROGRAM

WHEREAS, In 2017, the City of Berkeley's first Poet Laureate was appointed prior to the City of Berkeley having a formal Poet Laureate selection process.

WHEREAS, The City of Berkeley's Poet Laureate Program was formalized as an open competitive process in 2023 as a joint program of the City and Berkeley Public Library.

WHEREAS, The Poet Laureate program was established to champion Berkeley's poetry, spoken word, and literary arts communities; honor a Berkeley poet to serve as a creative ambassador of the city; have the poet serve as an aesthetic voice and collaborator with the broader arts community; and provide mentorship to burgeoning literary artists.

WHEREAS, the library can no longer financially support the Poet Laureate Program;

WHEREAS, additional funding will allow the program to continue for at least one more year;

WHEREAS, the provision of such funding aligns with the City of Berkeley's commitment to the arts, cultural equity, inclusion, and the celebration of diverse voices;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the Council of the City of Berkeley that funds relinquished by Councilmembers from their discretionary office budgets, up to $500 per office, including $500 from the Mayor, shall be authorized for expenditure from their D13 Discretionary Accounts to provide a Poet Laureate stipend.

BERKELEY CITY COUNCILMEMBER
TERRY TAPLIN
DISTRICT 2

CONSENT CALENDAR
June 17 2025

To: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
From: Councilmember Terry Taplin

Subject: Fire Facility Revenue Measures

RECOMMENDATION

Refer to the City Manager the assessment of potential 2026 revenue ballot measures to support capital improvements to fire department facilities and return recommendations for council adoption.

POLICY COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

On May 15, 2025, the Budget and Finance Committee adopted the following action: M/S/C (Ishii/Tregub) to forward the item to Council with a positive recommendation. Vote: All Ayes.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Community polling to help set priorities for a bond initiative that will exclusively pay for remodeling or replacement of fire facilities is expected to cost between $20,000 and $50,000.

CURRENT SITUATION AND ITS EFFECTS

The Berkeley Fire Department Facilities Master Plan (FMP) establishes a ten-year timeline to implement critical remodels and replacements of fire facility capital improvements necessary to keep pace with the department's evolving and expanding mission, meet the growing demand for service in the city, and comply with modern building codes and industry standards, and align with best practices. Needed improvements include renovation and expansion (Fire Stations 3, 6, and 7), on-site replacement (Fire Stations 2, 4, and 5), relocation (Fire Station 1, Fire Administration, Fire Training Center), and remodeling (Fire Warehouse).

The 2023 Standards of Coverage and Community Risk Assessment (SOC) indicate that the city has an appropriate number of stations, which need to be maintained to retain this status. Furthermore, the SOC recommends strategic staffing in the downtown core and additional staffing during wildfire weather, both of which are beyond the current capacity of existing stations.

BERKELEY CITY COUNCILMEMBER
TERRY TAPLIN
DISTRICT 2

The budgets below represent an "Order of Magnitude Cost Plan," intended to estimate costs within a broad range rather than the lowest possible amount. These figures are for planning purposes and exclude escalation beyond 2024, property acquisition, and program management costs. They do include construction, equipment, furnishings, design, environmental review, permitting, and related fees. The proposed phasing prioritizes projects with the highest call volumes and staffing needs. Station 1 is slated to begin first as a relocation; once complete, the original facility can serve as temporary housing for future replacements.

SEQUENCED PROJECTS

Design Start		Rough Order of Magnitude Costs LOW x $ Million	HIGH x $ Million
2024	**Fire Station 1** Relocation New site on/near San Pablo Ave	$42	$47
2026	**Fire Station 2** Replacement Temporary Location - Station 1, 4, 5	$51	$56
2028	**Fire Station 5** Replacement Temporary Location - Station 1, 4, 2	$53	$58
2030	**Fire Station 4** Replacement Temporary Location - Station 2, 6	$36	$41

INDEPENDENT PROJECTS

Design Start		Rough Order of Magnitude Costs LOW x $ Million	HIGH x $ Million
2023	**New Headquarters** Site TBD	$33	$36
2023	**Training Center** Phase 1 Renovation Phase 2 Replacement Regional Site TBD	$81	$90
2026	**Fire Station 3** Renovation + Expansion Temporary Location - Station 2, 5	$12.0	$16
2028	**Fire Station 6** Renovation + Expansion Temporary Location - Trailer on site	$11.6	$15
2030	**Fire Station 7** Renovation + Expansion Temporary Location - TBD	$10.0	$13
	TOTAL Rough Order of Magnitude Project Cost	$330	$372

BACKGROUND

The history of Berkeley's fire service begins in 1877 with the first volunteer hose-and-bucket brigade founded by residents of West Berkeley. Following Berkeley's incorporation, the Board of Town Trustees recognized Beacon #1 Fire Company as the Volunteer Fire Department. The Town Trustees established the Paid Fire Department on October 1, 1904, and appointed James Keney as Berkeley's first fire chief. Over the last one hundred and twenty-one years, the Berkeley Fire Department has provided dedicated exemplary service to the community 24 hours a day responding to medical emergencies, fires, hazardous material events, technical rescues, utility emergencies, water rescues, disaster response, active shooter incidents, vehicle extrications, and other critical and life-threatening events. The cities growing population,

increasing density, increasing physical height of structures along with advances in technology have driven an expansion and evolution of the Department's mission which require modern facilities with a footprint of adequate size to sustain operations.

Since 1995, the volume of local calls for service for emergencies has grown from 6,300 to 17,500 calls annually in 2024. There are now spikes of over 300% in the daily average call volume during extreme weather events that necessitate additional surge staffing. Space for these additional employees and emergency response vehicles is required in the city's firehouses. As these extreme weather events increase in frequency, the Department is planning for how to integrate these modifications into its long-term infrastructure plans.

In order to fulfill the modern mission of the fire department and in order to be prepared and to address hazards while adhering to emission standards, apparatus have grown in size including wildland engines, ambulances, off-road vehicles and boats, and other equipment.

Research spanning decades, continents, and more than 80,000 firefighters validates the connection between firefighting and occupational cancer. Cancer is the most dangerous threat to firefighter health and safety today. Firefighters have a 9 percent higher risk of being diagnosed with cancer and a 14 percent higher risk of dying from cancer than the general U.S. population, according to research by the CDC/National Institute for Occupational Health and Safety (NIOSH). This has driven ire station best practices have evolved to update spatial layouts to include dedicated turnout and decontamination rooms, dedicated fitness rooms, airlock separation between apparatus bays and living quarters, and reorganized circulation, to minimize exposure to carcinogens.

In order to fulfill commitments to reduce carbon emissions and promote the health of firefighters and the community at large, the City of Berkeley and the Berkeley Fire Department are moving to electrify stations and apparatus. The process of electrifying fire stations is expensive, and staff has determined that the investment that would be required should be deferred until the fire stations undergo needed remodels, rebuilds or relocation. To invest in these upgrades prior to these known and impending actions was not seen as fiscally responsible when the analysis was completed.

To accommodate the needs of our existing diverse and inclusive workforce, and to create spaces that welcome higher percentages of under-represented groups, the Department calls for increased

privacy and accessibility in stations via gender-neutral restrooms, single occupancy bedrooms, and dedicated offices for supervisors.

The majority of the city's fire stations were built in the 1960s, receiving seismic upgrades in the 1990s while the Training Facility was built in 1996, the Public Safety Building in 2000, and Station 7 in 2006. Despite having undergone some degree of modification since construction, most fire stations currently lack the specifications to properly house modern apparatus, equipment, and cannot absorb additional units and new staff, to meet current policy, codes, and health, safety, and inclusion standards. Many stations also contain outdated features, hinder alignment with best practices for health and the environment.

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY AND CLIMATE IMPACTS

There are no immediate impacts from conducting polling, however, if a tax measure was successful and this work occurred it would allow for electrification of the Department's fleet in alignment with the City's long-term goals outlined in the Municipal Fleet Electrification Plan. According to current policy, any new construction in Berkeley is required to be all electric. Going all-electric for buildings and the fleet will require significant revisions to the site power supply including:

- Changing the type of power entering the building (from single to three-phase in most instances)
- Increasing the electrical service to 800 or 1200 amps
- Installing solar arrays and energy storage systems

This move improves health and safety at stations and addresses environmental considerations by:

- Improving indoor air quality by eliminating natural gas (for heating and cooking) in the buildings
- Decreasing fossil fuel reliance and carbon pollution by providing electric charging stations for fire department vehicles and apparatus, and staff's personal electric vehicles
- Employing clean energy sources while the power grid is up and during emergencies when it is down.

RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION

BERKELEY CITY COUNCILMEMBER
TERRY TAPLIN
DISTRICT 2

Renovation, replacement, and relocation of stations and facilities are required to align the Department with best practices, address modern needs, and keep up with operational demands. Furthermore, the city's Local Hazard Mitigation Plan indicates that the city is vulnerable to earthquake, wildland-urban interface fire, extreme heat, events, and assesses the likelihood of each to be high and the impacts of each risk to be severe. Additionally, daily calls for service and the response-needs of the city continue to grow.

Financing capital improvements to city facilities pursuant to the Fire Department Master Plan, both furthers the modernization of Berkeley's Fire service and progress towards addressing the city's unfunded liabilities related to deterred infrastructure maintenance thus advancing City of Berkeley Strategic Plan goes to *create a resilient, safe, connected and prepared city,* and *provide state-of-the-art-well-maintained infrastructure, amenities, and facilities.*

ALTERNATIVE ACTIONS CONSIDERED

Waiting to pursue revenue measures in subsequent cycles, seeking to use General Fund dollars, and inaction were all considered but the current recommendation was ultimately decided.

CONTACT PERSON

Councilmember Taplin
Council District 2
510-981-7120

Attachments:

1. Fire Department Master Plan
2. Standards of Coverage

CITY OF BERKELEY

BERKELEY FIRE DEPARTMENT MASTER PLAN

VOLUME I

DRAFT MAY 08, 2023

SIEGEL & STRAIN Architects

MARY MCGRATH | ARCHITECTS

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FIRE STATION 1

CITY OF BERKELEY

FIRE HOUSE NO. 1

2442 EIGHTH STREET, BERKELEY, CA 94710

DRAFT
MAY 08, 2023

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The existing Fire House No. 1 is 5,410 SF and was originally designed in 1966 to provide operational space and living quarters for three personnel. The facility was seismically retrofitted in the 1990's and renovated in 2015 to provide accessible and private restrooms. The fire station currently houses 6 personnel per shift and houses Engine 1(3), Medic 1 (2) and Medic Trainee (1). This station personnel is anticipated to grown through the addition of a future ambulance or mobile integrated paramedic and a Battalion Chief. The staffing will increase to 12 personnel per shift.

Four options were evaluated. They include:

1. Renovation and expansion with 15,700 Total Square feet and all parking met. Purchase three adjacent properties.
2. Replace station with a new 15,700 SF station on the existing site with surface parking. Purchase three adjacent properties.
3. Replace station with a new 15,700 SF station on the existing site with a 12,810 SF subterranean parking garage. Purchase thee adjacent properties.
4. Replace station with a new 15,700 SF Station on a new site that allows surface parking. (Recommended)

The renovation or replacement on the existing site is not desirable at this location because it would require the removal of three apartment buildings. The recommended option for this location is to purchased a new property which is not deep into a residential neighborhood but in the general area.

The ROM Project Budget for the Recommended Option 4 is $42-47M; not including the property purchased and escalation beyond 2024.

Fire House No. 1

Engine 1, Medic 1 and Community Medic/MIP or Ambulance, Future Battalion Chief

2442 Eighth Street

CONCEPTUAL SPACE NEEDS OUTLINE

Fire House Company Make-up - Staffing Per shift	Current	Future
Engine 1 - Captain, Engineer, Firefighter/Paramedic	3	4
Medic 1 (Ambulance) - Medic, EMT	2	2
Community Medic (or MIP or Ambulance) - Medic, EMT	0	2
Future Battalion Chief	0	1
Medic Trainee	1	2
Ambulance - Reserve	0	0
TOTAL CURRENT AND PLANNED STAFFING:	**6**	**11**

No.	Type of Space	Space Attributes	Square Footage	
SITE OPERATIONS			**Program**	**Size**
	Firefighter Parking	22 firefighter parking spaces, secure and separate from public parking	4,800	10'x20' ea.
	Visitor Parking	One regular and one ADA adjacent to entrance, shared with other public parking areas.	600	10' x 20
	Apparatus Washing Area	Adjacent to hydrant for refill and testing; locate at rear of App. Bays; provide clarifier for run-off	0	rear apron
	Hose Maintenance Area	Use rear apron area for cleaning hose; roll wet and store on apparatus	0	rear apron
	Yard Hydrant	Located at rear yard	0	rear apron
	Generator Area	Located at rear yard	150	10'x15'
	Fueling Area	Above Grade Convault System - 1,500 GA	240	12' x 20'
	Trash Enclosure	Exterior access for service; space for dumpster and recycling bins, Covered	150	10'x15'
	Flagpole	Flagpole area with lighting	25	5'x5'
	Outdoor Patio or Deck	Outdoor uses; adjacent to Kitchen	200	10'x20'

No.	Type of Space	Space Attributes	Square Footage	
	FIRE HOUSE - APP BAY/APP BAY SUPPORT		**Program**	**Size**
1	Apparatus Bay (Four Drive through Bays)	Engine, Medic 1, Future Ambulance/ MIP and Future BC Vehicle; Future Front line apparatus. Reserve Ambulance Second Line Storage. Systems include tailpipe exhaust, power and air cord drops to each vehicle; electric heating system; night lighting; bi-folding auto-close doors; trench drains	4,560	(2) 20' x 60' (2) 18' x 60'
2	Medical Supply Closet	Heavy Duty Shelving; medical supplies off of apparatus bay.	24	3' x 8'
3	Clean Up	Clean-up sink, shelving, Alcove in bay.	18	3' x 6'
4	Equipment Storage	Yard equipment, bike storage (LEED Requirement), compressor	96	8' x 12'
5	Turnout Gear Room	Two lockers for each assigned personnel (11 Personnel per day x 3 = 33), 66 locker plus 6 reserve for 72 lockers total. Power at each locker, continuous exhaust fan, floor drain, heavy duty shelving; wildland gear bags. Dirty area in room with Extractor and Dryer, decon shower and hanging area. Part of response return path.	1,200	24' x 50'
6	Janitor Room	Service sink, mop rack; janitorial supplies;	48	6' x 8'
7	Work Shop Alcove	Work bench/shop area for vise, peg board, tool storage with large flat work surface, Misc. equipment storage , tool chest, Full height storage cabinet, shop sink and eyewash.	120	4' x 30'
8	Firefighter Restroom	Fire fighter toilet and sink, off of apparatus bay	64	8' x 8'
9	Fitness Room	Dedicated Fitness Room	624	26' x 24'
		Fire House - App Bay/Support Subtotal	**6,754**	

No.	Type of Space	Space Attributes	Square Footage	
	FIRE HOUSE - FIREFIGHTER OFFICES		**Program**	**Size**
10	Fire House Public Lobby	Lobby with seating; adjacent to the public restroom. Service window separation between Watch Office and lobby. Alcove in Lobby for Blood Pressure and other wellness checks.	180	12' x 15'
11	Fire House Public Restroom	One All Gender Restroom, accessible, off of Lobby	64	8'x8'
12	Watch Office	Workstations for 4-persons; provide space for lateral file cabinets (one cabinet per company) copy machine and office supply storage, book shelving; conference function	238	14' x 17'
13	Private Office (Engine Captain and Senior Medic)	Workstation for 2-persons; provide space for (2-six drawer) lateral file cabinets.	120	10' x 12'
14	Battalion Chiefs Office - Future	Workstation for 3-persons; provide space for lateral file cabinets, Meeting table for four	288	18' x 16'
		Fire House - Firefighter Offices Subtotal	**890**	

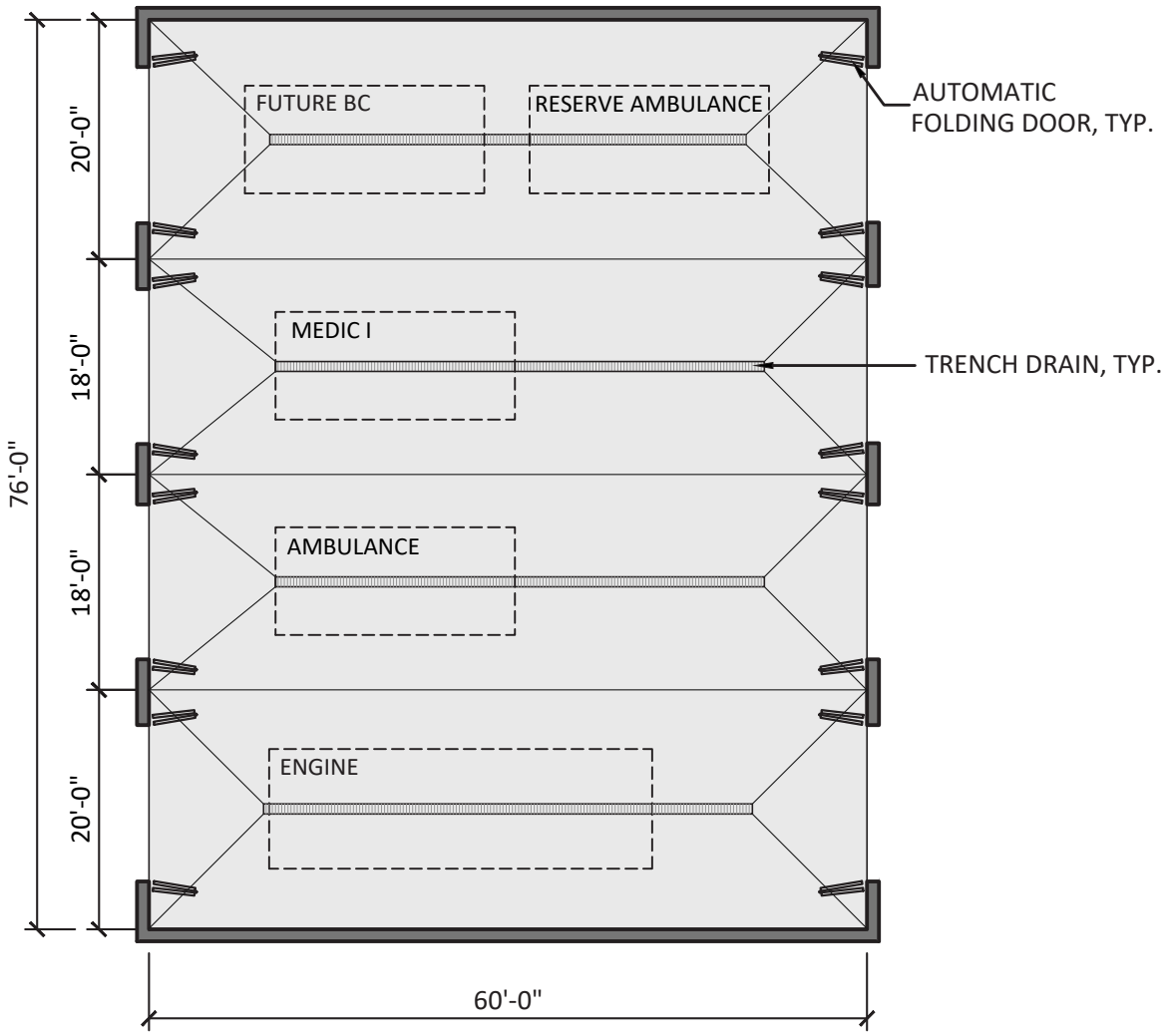
No.	Type of Space	Space Attributes	Square Footage	
	FIRE HOUSE - FIREFIGHTER QUARTERS		**Program**	**Size**
15	Kitchen	3-refrigerators; 3-shift pantries; 1-house pantry and refrigerator; 2-dishwashers; electric induction range/oven with hood; large microwave; large, 12" deep sink with disposer; prep sink at island; trash and recycling areas; coffer service area; open to Dining Area	378	18' x 21'
16	Dining Area	Seating for 12 persons; wall-mounted TV; open to kitchen; open to Day Room	252	12' x 21'
17	Day Room	Seating for 11 with recliner chairs; entertainment center and book shelving; Open to Dining, one work station along wall.	720	30' x 24'
18	Laundry Room	Service sink; countertop; janitorial supplies; mop rack, Washer/Dryer	140	10' x 14'
19	Firefighter/Intern Bedrooms	9-separate bedrooms each containing desk, chair, wall-mounted TV, 1 bed with lockers outside door.	689	8'-6" X 9' (9)
20	Firefighter Bathroom ADA	1 accessible restroom with shower, sink, toilet	81	9' x 9'
21	Firefighter Bathrooms	5 restrooms with shower, sink, toilet	256	8' x 8' (5)
22	Captain Bedroom, Bathroom and Work Area, Accessible	1-separate bedroom containing desk, chair, wall-mounted TV, 1 bed. Accessible in-suite bathroom.	250	10' x 16' 10' x 9' 10' x 5'
23	BC Bedroom, Bathroom and Work Area, Accessible	1-separate bedrooms each containing desk, chair, wall-mounted TV, 1 bed. One with accessible in-suite bathroom.	250	10' x 11' 9' x 10' 5'x10' (2)
		Fire House - Firefighter Quarters Subtotal	**3,016**	

No.	Type of Space	Space Attributes	Square Footage	
	UTILITY SUPPORT/VERTICAL CIRCULATION		**Program**	**Size**
24	Mechanical Room	HVAC equipment; hot water heater; fire sprinkler riser	108	9' x 12'
25	Electrical Room	Main service panel, fire alarm panel; sub panels	108	9' X 12'
26	Communications Room	Telephone service racks, alert response system hub, data server hub, radio equipment; security system	140	10' x 14'
27	Stairs	(2x) for each level. Two stairways from the second floor for exiting	576	18' x 8'
28	Fire House Elevator	Elevator and machine room	240	8' x 10' (3)
		Utility Support/ Vertical Circulation Subtotal	**1,172**	

Engine 1, Medic 1, Community Medic, Future Battalion Chief, Reserve Ambulance: Summary	**Program**	
Fire House - App Bay/Bay Support Subtotal	6,754	
Fire House - Firefighter Offices Subtotal	890	
Fire House - Firefighter Quarters Subtotal	3,016	
Utility Support/Vertical Circulation Subtotal	1,172	
BUILDING SUBTOTAL (SF)	**11,832**	
Circulation at 30%	3,549	
Engine 1, Medic 1, Community Medic, Future BC, Reserve Ambulance: GRAND TOTAL (SF)	**15,381**	

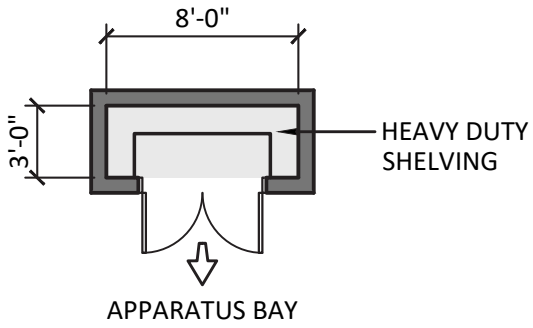
04/24/2023

FIRE HOUSE - APPARATUS BAY/APPARATUS BAY SUPPORT



1. APPARATUS BAY - 4 DRIVE-THROUGH BAYS (4,560 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/16"=1'-0"



2. MEDICAL SUPPLY CLOSET (24 S.F.)

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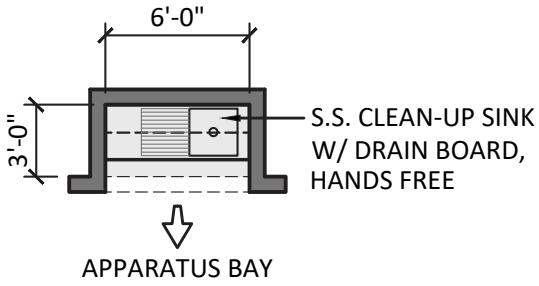

3. CLEAN-UP (18 S.F.)

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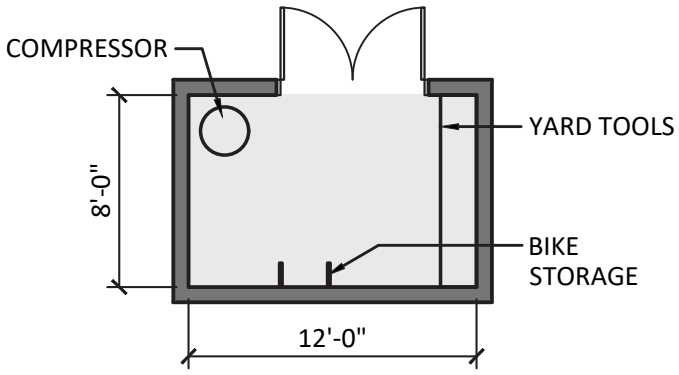

4. EQUIPMENT STORAGE (96 S.F.)

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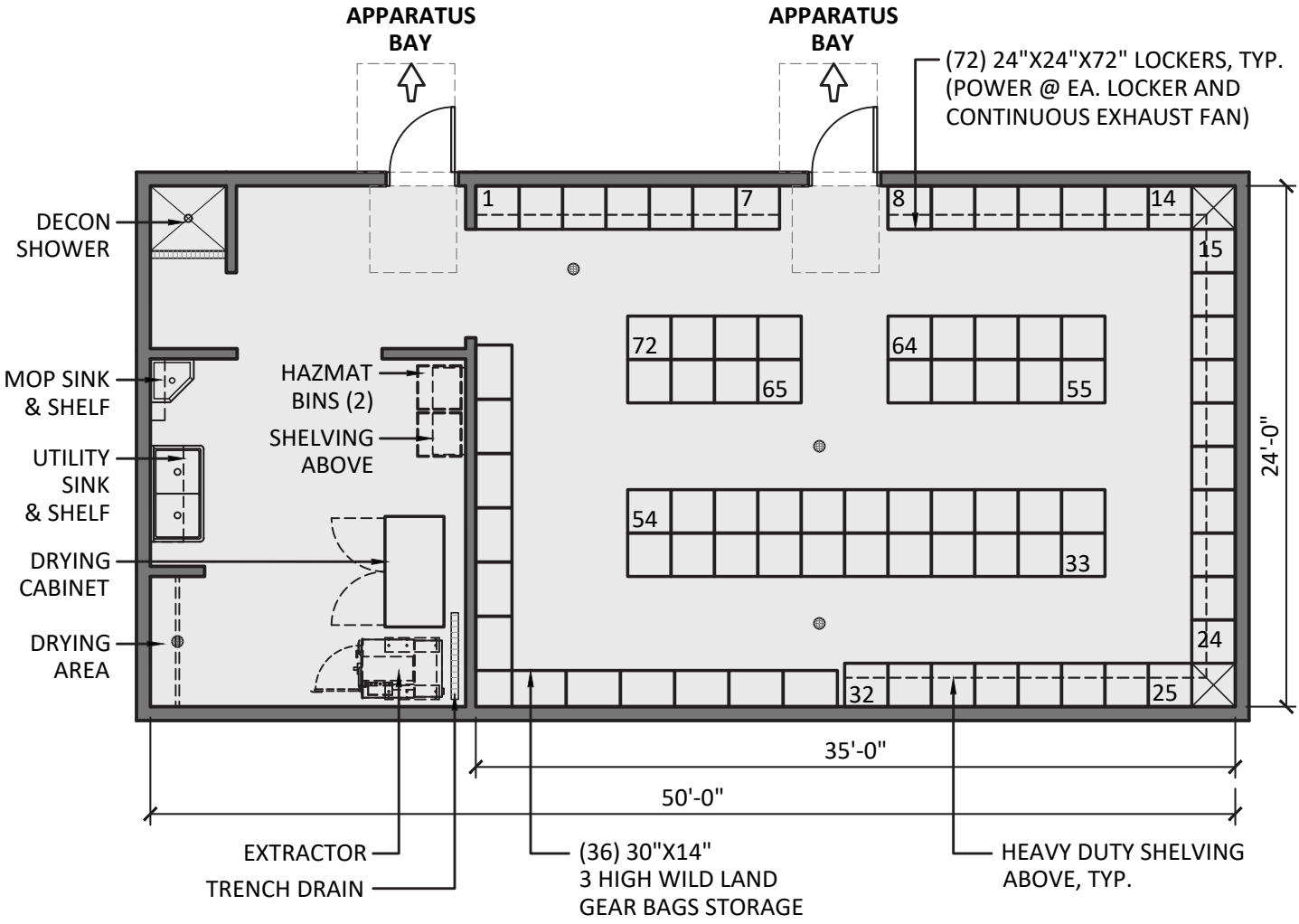
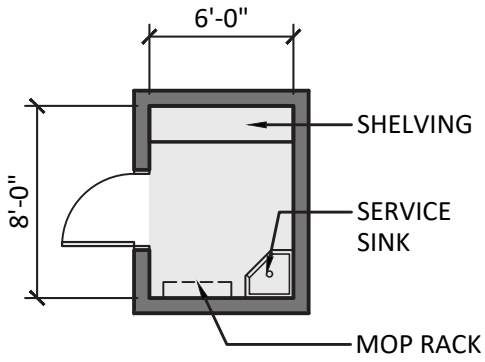
FIRE HOUSE - APPARATUS BAY/APPARATUS BAY SUPPORT



5. TURNOUT GEAR ROOM (1,200 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

FIRE HOUSE - APPARATUS BAY/APPARATUS BAY SUPPORT



6. JANITOR ROOM (48 S.F.)

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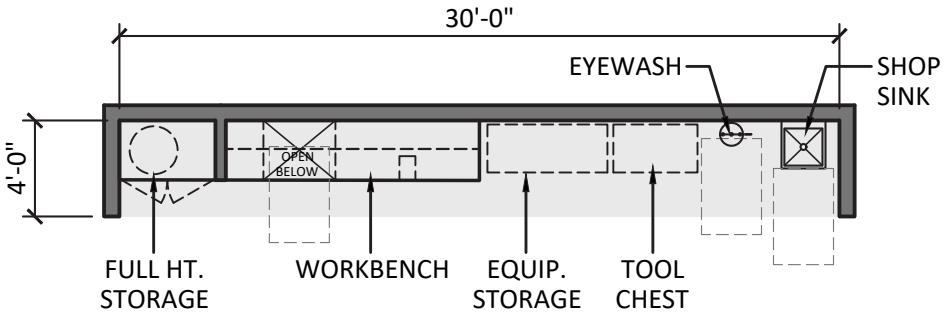

7. WORKSHOP ALCOVE (120 S.F.)

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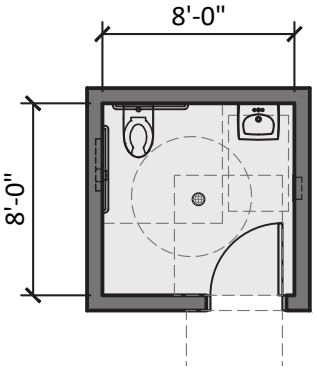
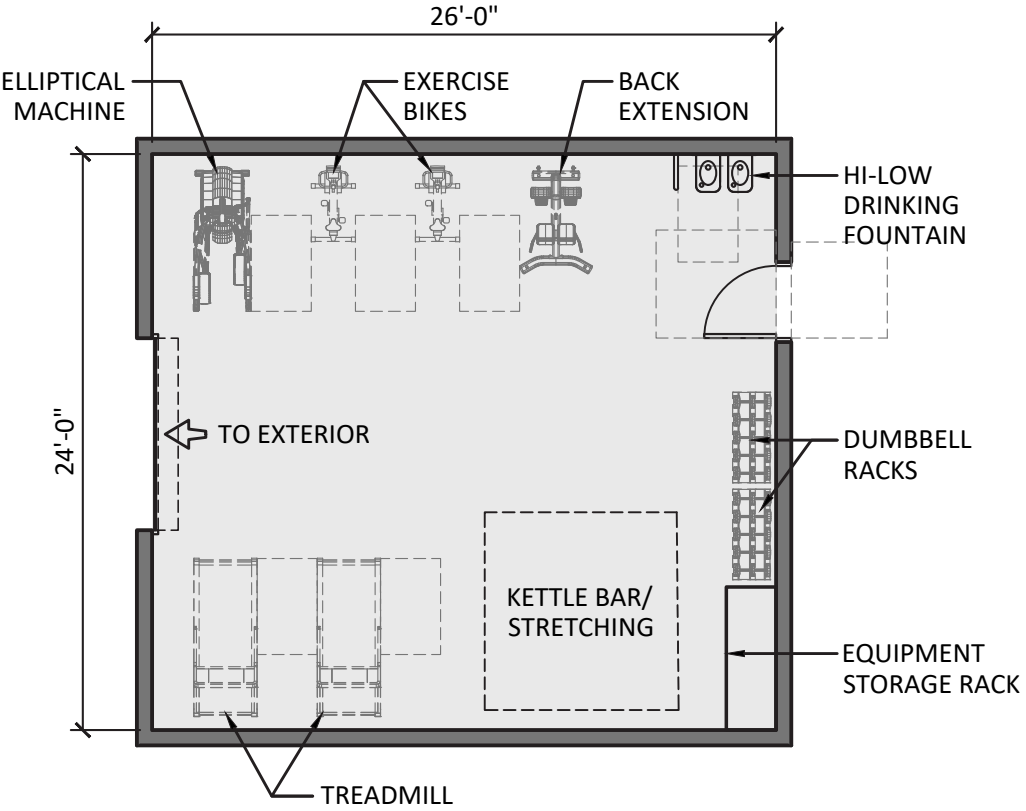


8. FIREFIGHTER RESTROOM (64 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

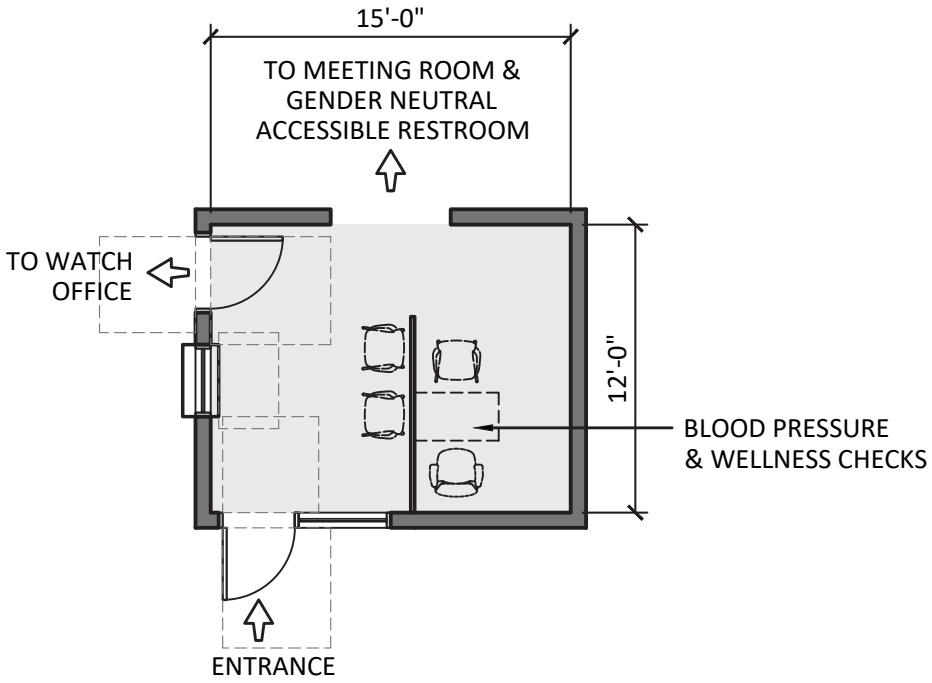
FIRE HOUSE - APPARATUS BAY/APPARATUS BAY SUPPORT



9. FITNESS ROOM (624 S.F.)

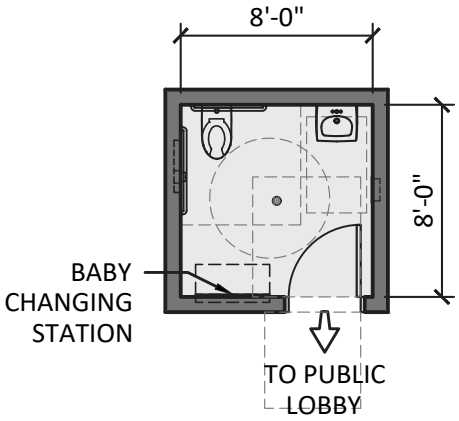
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

FIRE HOUSE - FIREFIGHTER OFFICES



10. FIRE HOUSE PUBLIC LOBBY (180 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

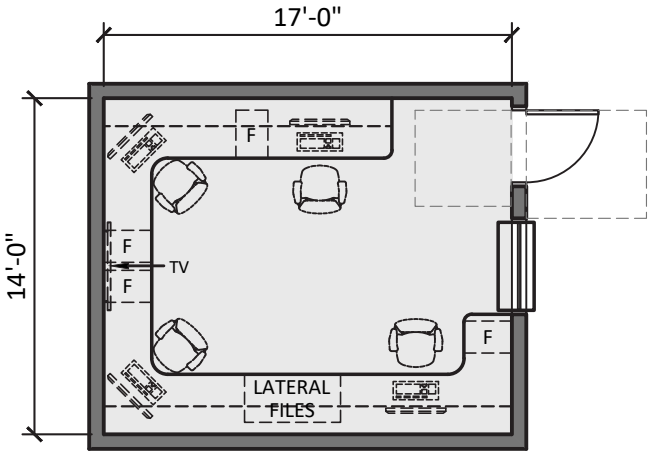


11. FIRE HOUSE PUBLIC RESTROOM (64 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

04/24/2023

FIRE HOUSE - FIREFIGHTER OFFICES



12. WATCH OFFICE (238 S.F.)

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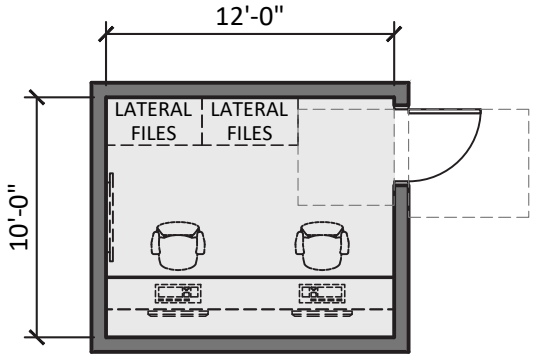
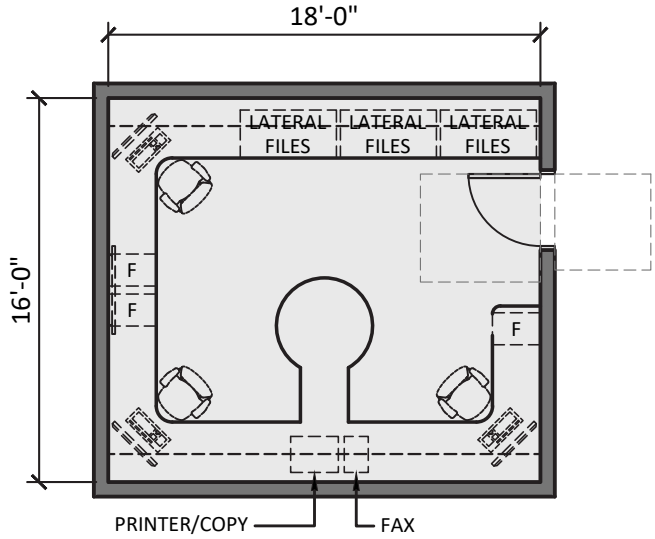


13. CAPTAIN'S OFFICE (120 S.F.)

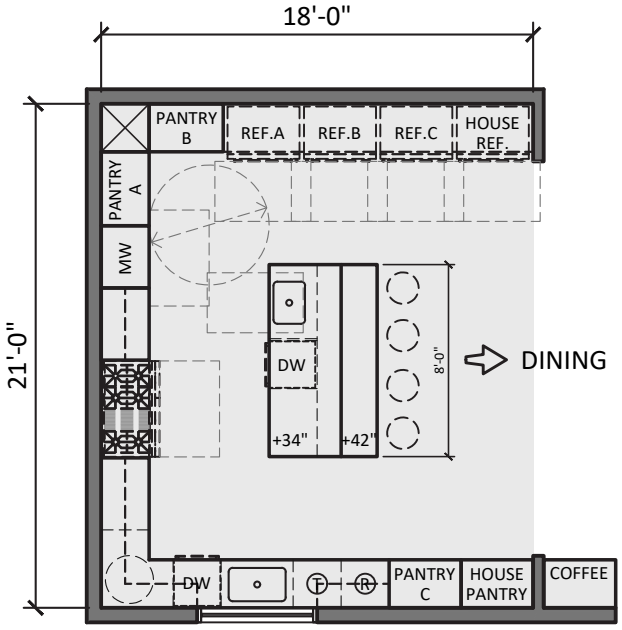
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



14. BATTALION CHIEF'S OFFICE-FUTURE (288 S.F.)

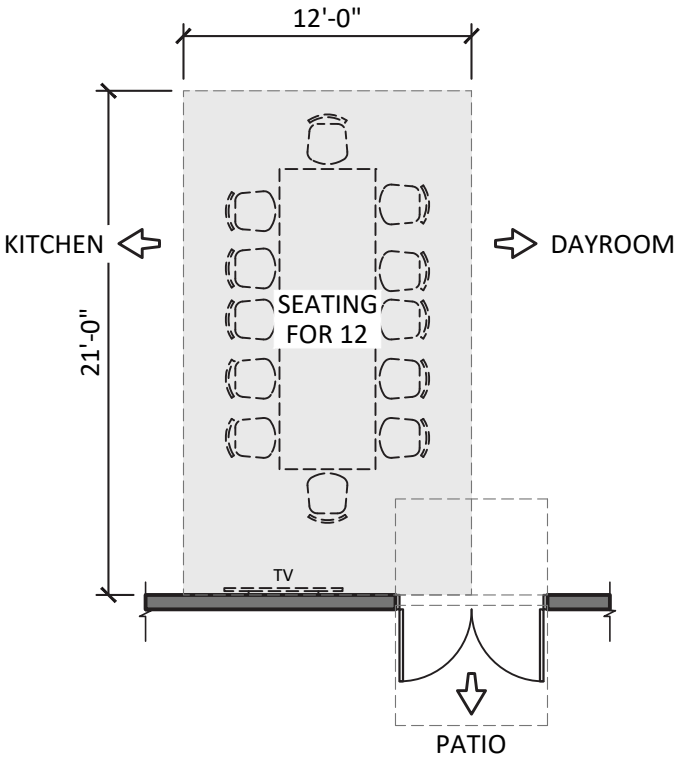
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

FIRE HOUSE - FIREFIGHTER QUARTERS



15. KITCHEN (378 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

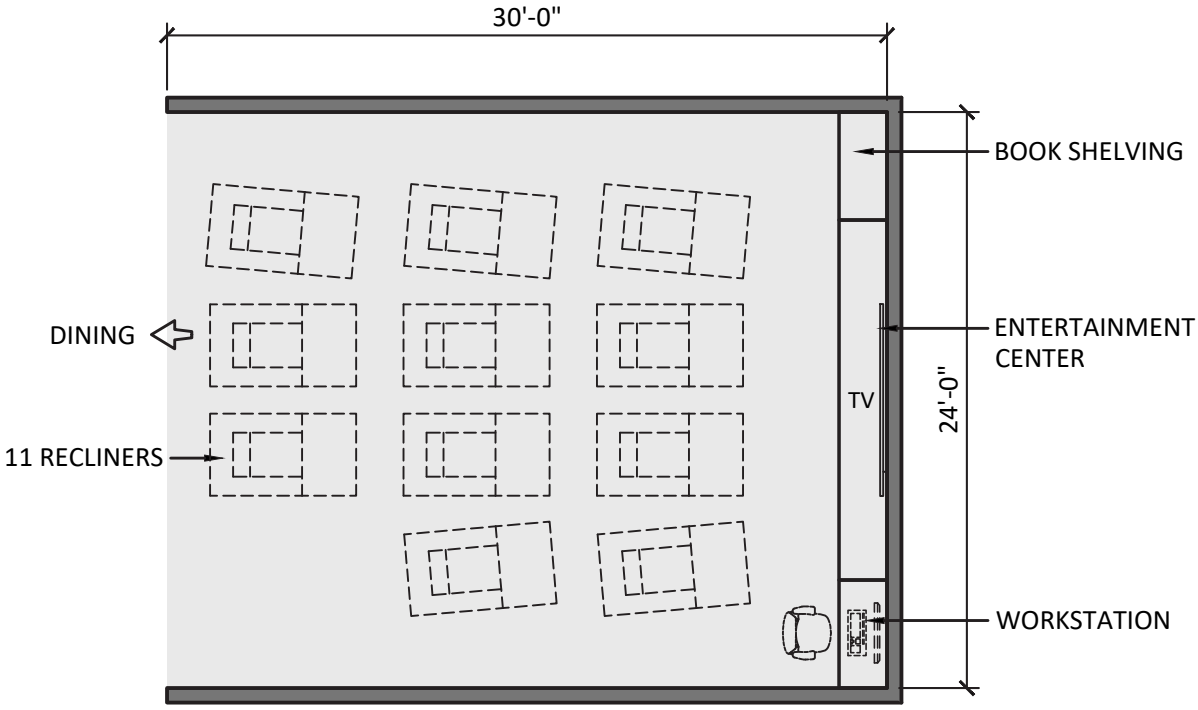


16. DINING AREA (252 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

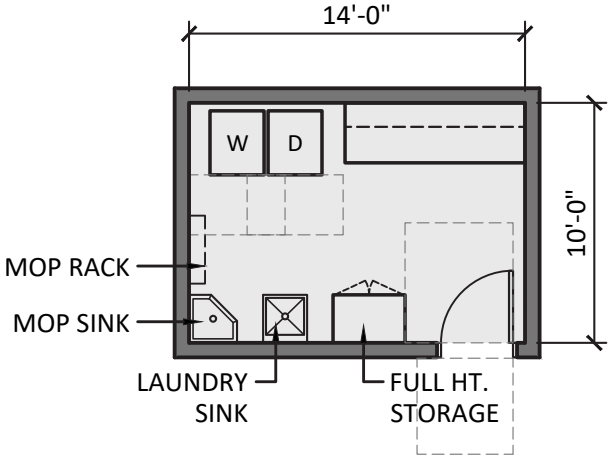
04/24/2023

FIRE HOUSE - FIREFIGHTER QUARTERS



17. DAY ROOM (720 S.F.)

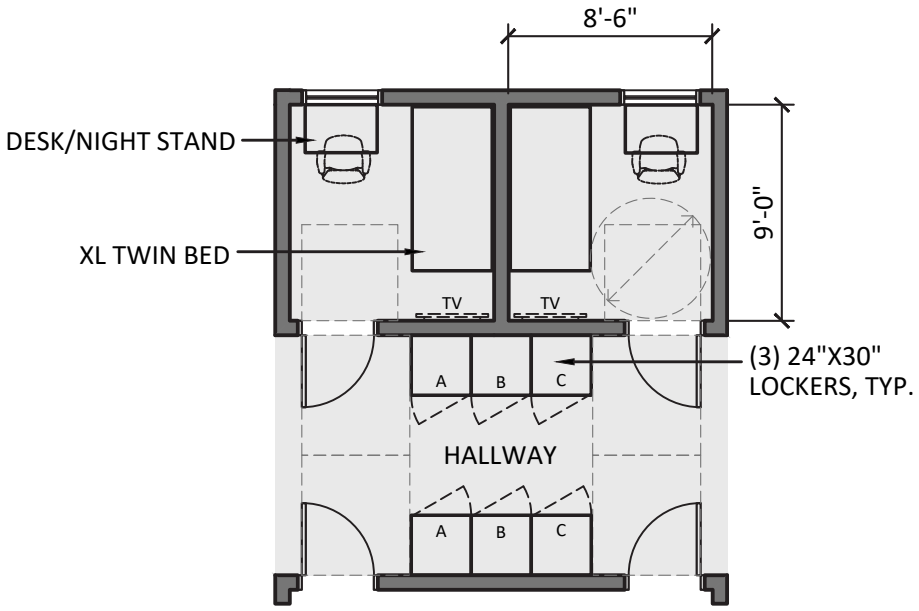
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



17. LAUNDRY ROOM (140 S.F.)

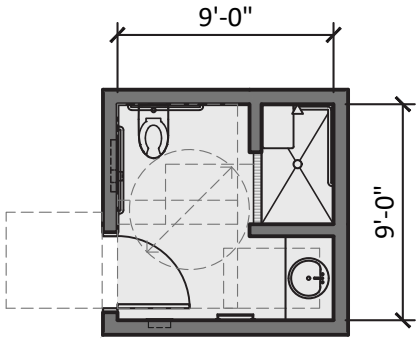
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

FIRE HOUSE - FIREFIGHTER QUARTERS



19. FIREFIGHTER/INTERN BEDROOMS - 9 (689 S.F.)

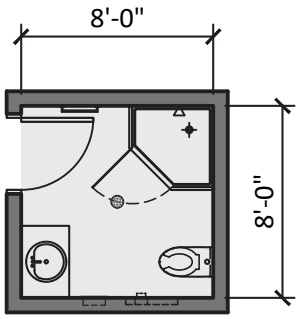
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



20. FIREFIGHTER BATHROOM - ADA (81 S.F.)

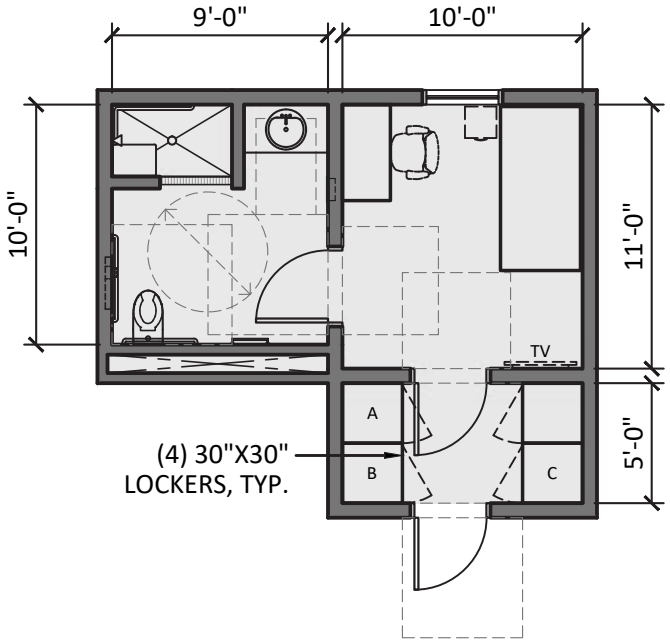
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

FIRE HOUSE - FIREFIGHTER QUARTERS



21. FIREFIGHTER BATHROOM - 5 (256 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



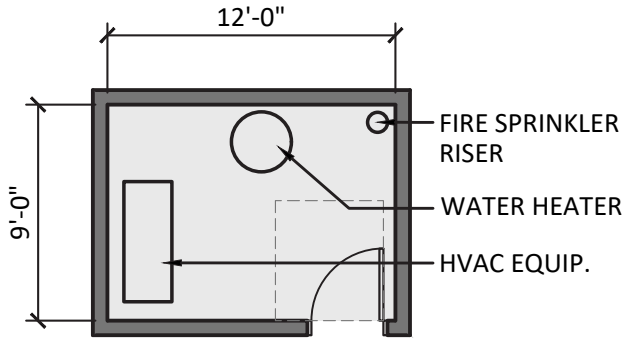
22. CAPTAIN BEDROOM, BATHROOM AND WORK AREA, ACCESSIBLE (250 S.F.)

23. BC BEDROOM, BATHROOM AND WORK AREA, ACCESSIBLE (250 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

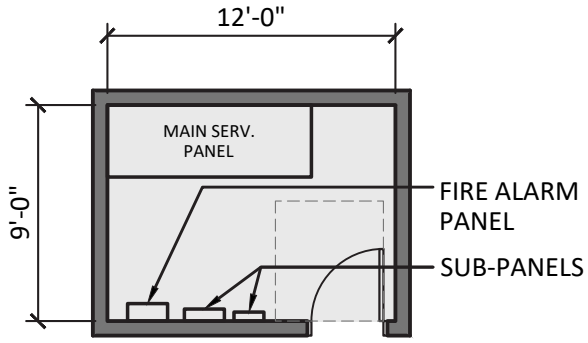
04/24/2023

FIRE HOUSE - UTILITY SUPPORT/VERTICAL CIRCULATION



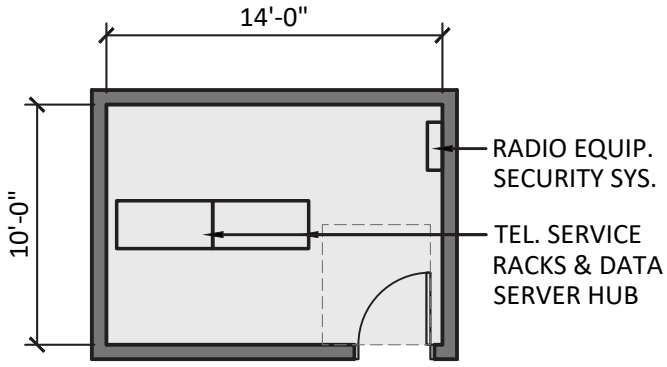
24. MECHANICAL ROOM (108 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



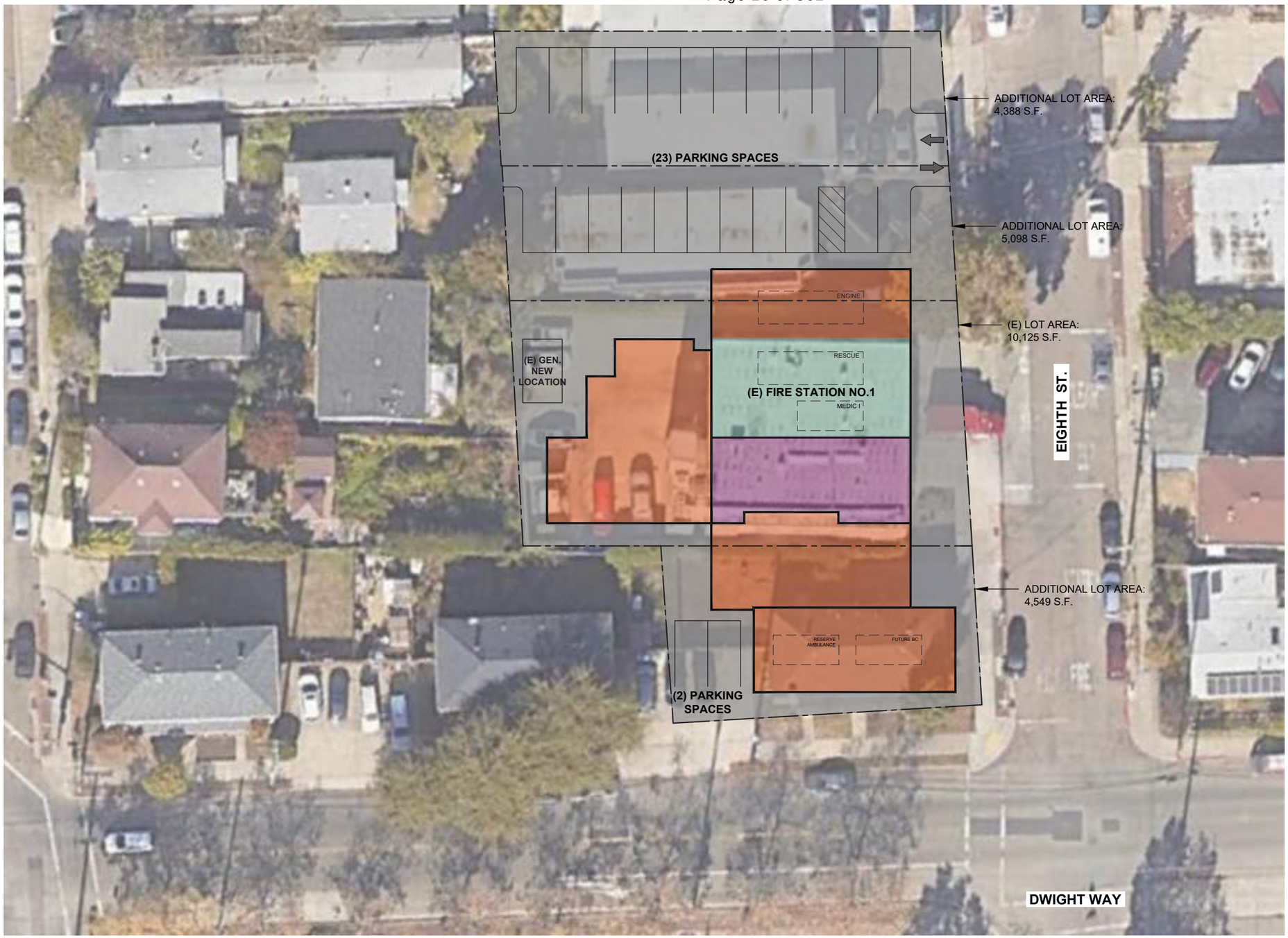
25. ELECTRICAL ROOM (108 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



26. COMMUNICATIONS ROOM (140 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



FIRE STATION NO. 1

(E) LOT AREA:	10,125 S.F.
3 ADDITIONAL TOTAL LOT AREA:	14,035 S.F.
(E) BUILDING TOTAL AREA:	7,474 S.F.
(N) TOTAL BLDG. AREA:	16,333 S.F.

LEGEND:

- EXISTING BUILDING AREA
- ADDED BUILDING AREA
- RENOVATION AREA

SITE PLAN DIAGRAM

SCALE: 1/32" = 1'-0"

N

CITY OF BERKELEY
FIRE SERVICE MASTER PLAN
SITE STUDIES

TITLE:

FIRE STATION NO. 1 - SITE PLAN (OPTION 1 - BLDG. RENOVATION & ADDITIONAL AREA)

2442 EIGHTH STREET, BERKELEY, CA 94710

03.17.2023

SIEGEL & STRAIN Architects
6201 DOYLE STREET, SUITE B,
EMERYVILLE, CA 94608
phone: 510.547.8092 | www.siegelstrain.com

MARY MCGRATH | ARCHITECTS
610 16th STREET, SUITE 219, OAKLAND, CA 94612
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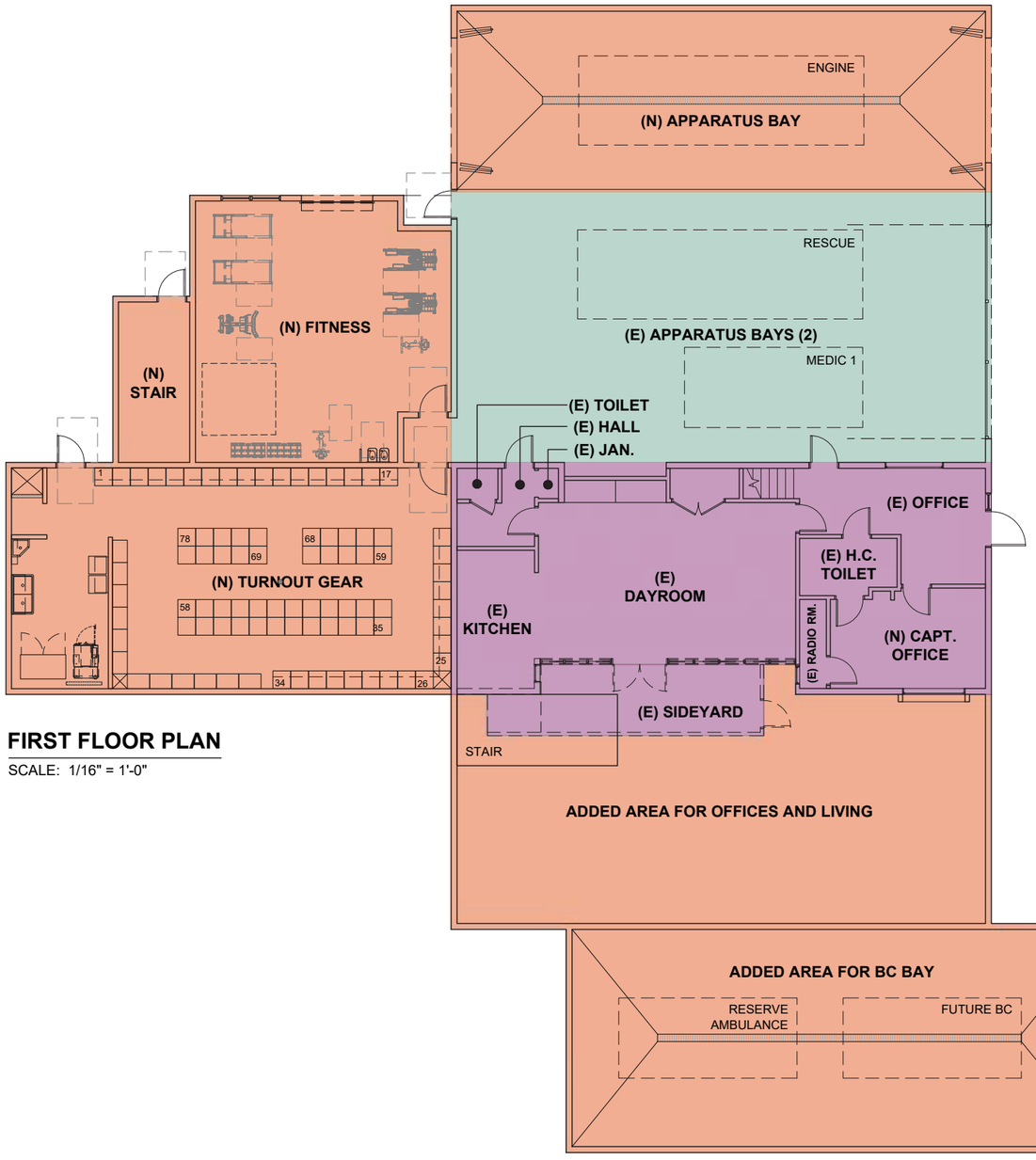
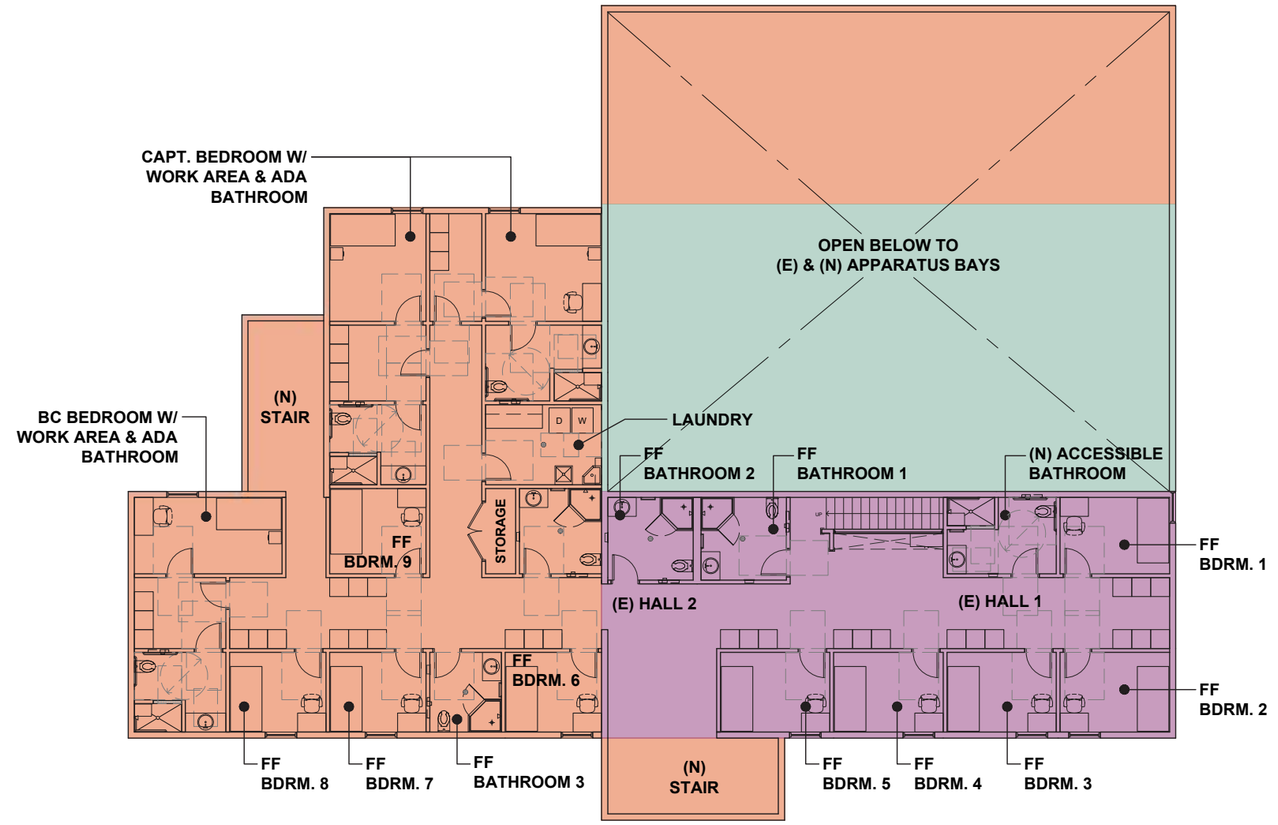
www.marymcgratharchitects.com



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1/16" = 1'-0"



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1/16" = 1'-0"

FIRE STATION NO. 1

(E) BUILDING TOTAL AREA:	7,474 S.F.
PROPOSED ADDED TOTAL BLDG. AREA:	16,313 S.F.

LEGEND:

- EXISTING BUILDING AREA
- ADDED BUILDING AREA
- RENOVATION AREA

CITY OF BERKELEY
FIRE SERVICE MASTER PLAN
SITE STUDIES

TITLE:

FIRE STATION NO. 1 - FLOOR PLAN (OPTION 1 - BLDG. RENOVATION & ADDITIONAL AREA)

2442 EIGHTH STREET, BERKELEY, CA 94710

03.17.2023

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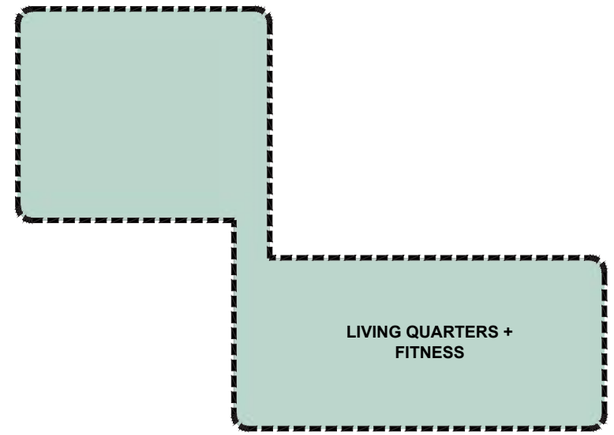
SITE/FIRST FLOOR DIAGRAM

SCALE: 1/32" = 1'-0"

FIRE STATION NO. 1

2 STORY BUILDING

1ST FLOOR BUILDING AREA:	9,786 S.F.
2ND FLOOR BUILDING AREA:	5,920 S.F.
TOTAL BUILDING AREA:	15,706 S.F.



SECOND FLOOR DIAGRAM

SCALE: 1/32" = 1'-0"

N

CITY OF BERKELEY
FIRE SERVICE MASTER PLAN
SITE STUDIES

TITLE:

FIRE STATION NO. 1 - (OPTION 2 - NEW BLDG. & PURCHASE 3 PROPERTIES)

2442 EIGHTH STREET, BERKELEY, CA 94710

03.17.2023

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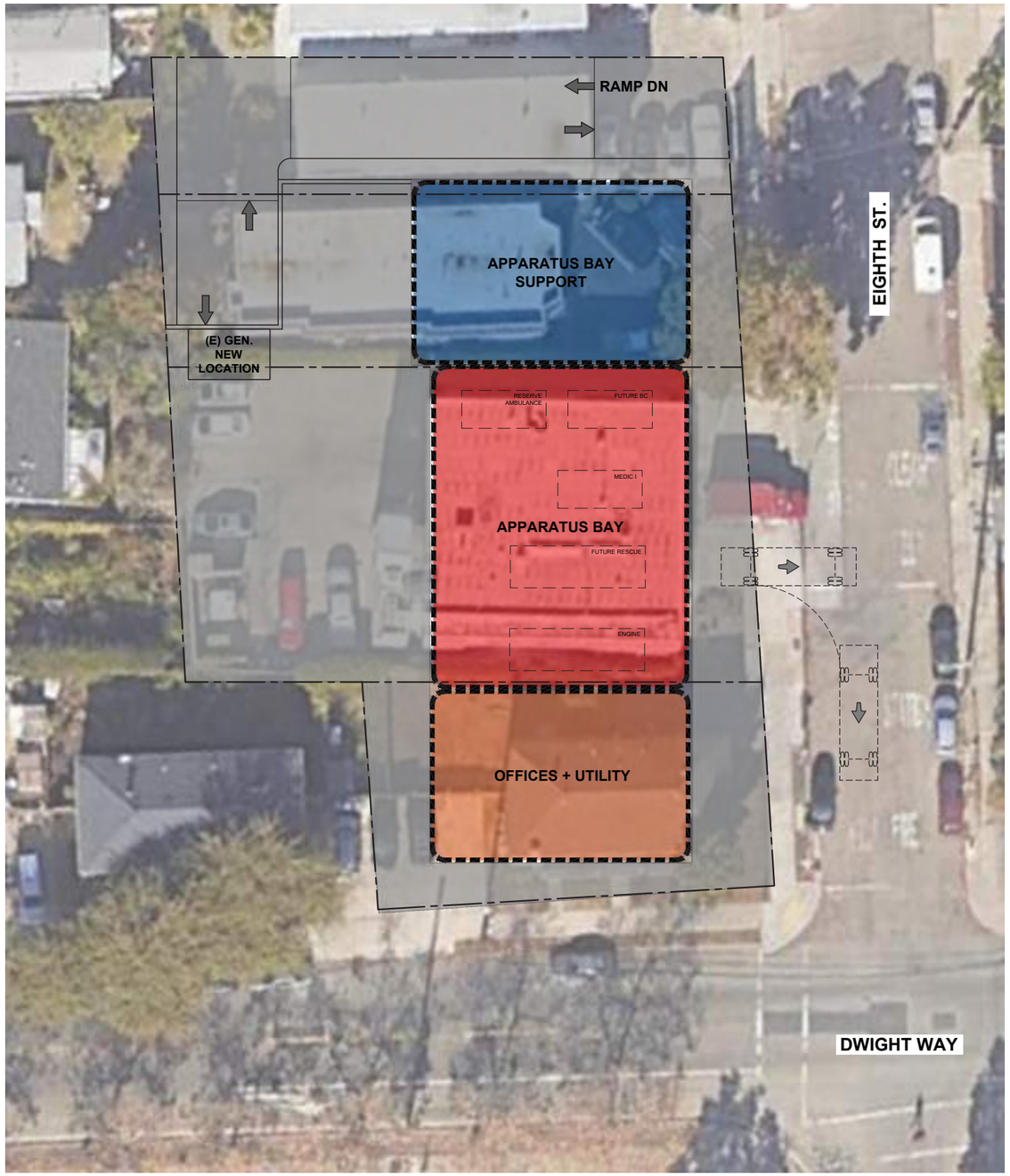


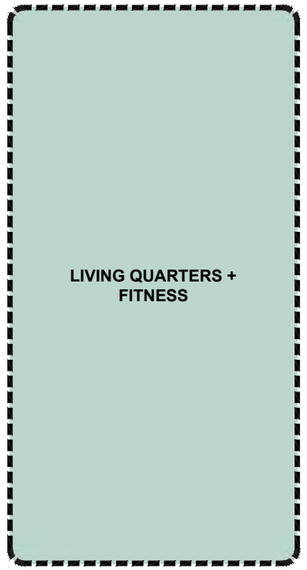
SITE/FIRST FLOOR DIAGRAM

SCALE: 1/32" = 1'-0"

FIRE STATION NO. 1

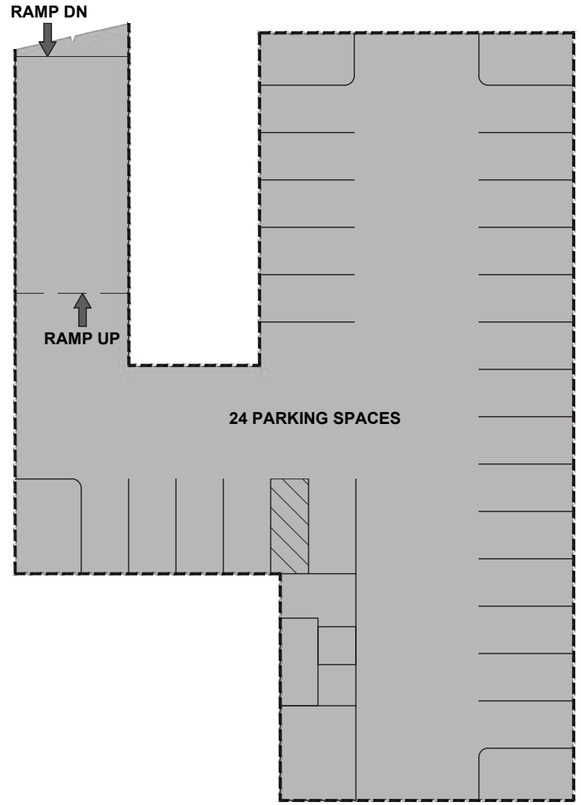
2 STORY BUILDING + BASEMENT PARKING

BASEMENT PARKING AREA:	12,810 S.F.
1ST FLOOR BUILDING AREA:	9,461S.F.
2ND FLOOR BUILDING AREA:	5,920 S.F.
TOTAL BUILDING AREA:	28,516 S.F.



SECOND FLOOR DIAGRAM

SCALE: 1/32" = 1'-0"



BASEMENT FLOOR DIAGRAM

SCALE: 1/32" = 1'-0"

N

CITY OF BERKELEY
FIRE SERVICE MASTER PLAN
SITE STUDIES

TITLE:

FIRE STATION NO. 1 - SITE PLAN (OPTION 3 - NEW BLDG. & BASEMENT PARKING)

2442 EIGHTH STREET, BERKELEY, CA 94710

03.17.2023

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FIRE STATION NO. 1

NEW LOCATION - 15,700 S.F. - 2 STORY BUILDING & PARKING
PURCHASE NEW PROPERTY AND REPLACE STATION

RECOMMENDED

N

CITY OF BERKELEY
FIRE SERVICE MASTER PLAN
SITE STUDIES

TITLE:

FIRE STATION NO. 1 - SITE PLAN (OPTION 4 - NEW LOCATION RECOMMENDED)

2442 EIGHTH STREET, BERKELEY, CA 94710

03.17.2023

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FIRE STATION 2

CITY OF BERKELEY

FIRE HOUSE NO. 2

2029 BERKELEY WAY, BERKELEY, CA 94704

DRAFT
MAY 08, 2023

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Fire House No. 2 was expanded to 13,598 SF when it was seismically upgraded in 1995. In this expansion the living quarters were modified to provide space for 8 on-duty personnel per shift and a fifth bay was added. The fire station currently houses 11 personnel per shift and Truck 2 (3), Engine 2 (3), Medic 2 (2), Medic Supervisor (1), Battalion Chief (1) and Medic Trainee (1). The staffing will increase to 13 personnel per shift. The firehouse also houses a Type VI wildland unit and the department's Hazardous Material unit, a reserve truck, reserve engine as well as an utility truck. Several of the units can not be housed in the apparatus bays.

Three options were evaluated. They include:

1. Renovation and expansion of the existing station with a 3rd story to provide 21,000 SF of space. Parking requirements are not met with this solution.
2. Replace station on existing site with one level of roof top parking. Parking requirements are not met.
3. Replace station on existing site with 3 story, 21,000 SF station and two levels of rooftop parking. Parking requirements are met with this solution.

The recommended option for this location is Option 3. All program criteria are met.

The ROM Project Budget for the Recommended Option 3 is $51-56M; not including escalation beyond 2024.

Fire House No. 2 - Battalion Station

Engine 2, Truck 2, Medic 2, Battalion Chief, EMS Chief

2029 Berkeley Way

CONCEPTUAL SPACE NEEDS OUTLINE

Fire House Company Make-up - Staffing Per shift	Current	Future
Truck 2 - Captain , Engineer, Firefighter/Paramedic	3	4
Engine 2 - Captain, Engineer, Firefighter/Paramedic	3	4
Medic 2 - Medic, EMT	2	2
Battalion Chief - 1	1	1
EMS Chief -1	1	1
Medic Trainee	1	1
Type VI 4X4 - Cross Staffed	0	0
Hazardous Materials Unit - Cross Staffed (May be relocated)	0	0
Truck - Reserve	0	0
Reserve Ambulance	0	0
TOTAL CURRENT AND PLANNED STAFFING:	**11**	**13**

No.	Type of Space	Space Attributes	Square Footage	
SITE OPERATIONS			**Program**	**Size**
	Firefighter Parking	26 firefighter parking spaces, secure and separate from public parking	5,200	10'x20' ea.
	Visitor Parking	One regular and one ADA adjacent to entrance, shared with other public parking areas.	200	10' x 20
	Apparatus Washing Area	Adjacent to hydrant for refill and testing; locate at rear of App. Bays; provide clarifier for run-off	0	rear apron
	Hose Maintenance Area	Use rear apron area for cleaning hose; roll wet and store on apparatus	0	rear apron
	Yard Hydrant	Located at rear yard	0	rear apron
	Generator Area	Located at rear yard	150	10'x15'
	Fueling Area	Above Grade Convault System - 1,500 GA	240	12' x 20'
	Trash Enclosure	Exterior access for service; space for dumpster and recycling bins, Covered	150	10'x15'
	Flagpole	Flagpole area with lighting	25	5'x5'
	Outdoor Patio or Deck	Outdoor uses; adjacent to Kitchen	200	10'x20'

No.	Type of Space	Space Attributes	Square Footage	
	FIRE HOUSE - APP BAY/APP BAY SUPPORT		**Program**	**Size**
1	Apparatus Bay (Two Truck drive through bay, five double bays)	Truck 2, Engine 2, Medic 2, BC Unit - Front line apparatus. , EMS Chief Unit, Haz Mat, Type VI Engine, Reserve truck, reserve ambulance, F-250 Utility Truck. Systems include tailpipe exhaust, power and air cord drops to each vehicle; electric heating system; night lighting; bi-folding auto-close doors; trench drains	7,520	(2) 20'x 80' (3) 18' x 80'
2	Medical Supply Closet	Heavy Duty Shelving; medical supplies off of apparatus bay.	24	3' x 8'
3	Clean Up	Clean-up sink, shelving, Alcove in bay.	18	3' x 6'
4	Equipment Storage	Yard equipment, bike storage (LEED Requirement), compressor	96	8' x 12'
5	Turnout Gear Room	Two lockers for each assigned personnel (13 Personnel per day x 3 = 39); Four unassigned for 82 total lockers. Power at each locker, continuous exhaust fan, floor drain, heavy duty shelving; wildland gear bags. Dirty area in room with Extractor and Dryer, decon shower and hanging area. Part of response return path.	1,200	50' x 24'
6	Janitor Room	Service sink, mop rack; janitorial supplies;	48	6' x 8'
7	Work Shop Alcove	Work bench/shop area for vise, peg board, tool storage with large flat work surface, Misc. equipment storage , tool chest, Full height storage cabinet, shop sink and eyewash.	120	4' x 30'
8	Firefighter Restroom	Fire fighter toilet and sink, off of apparatus bay	64	8'x8'
9	SCBA Air Fill	Four station air fill unit with cascade system, work bench and SCBA tank storage	160	10' x 16'
10	Oxygen Cascade System and storage	Four Unit Oxygen cascade fill station with medical supply storage, work bench and oxygen tank storage. Explosion Proof room.	80	8' x 10'
11	Fitness Room	Dedicated Fitness Room	624	26' x 24'
		Fire House - App Bay/Support Subtotal	**9,954**	

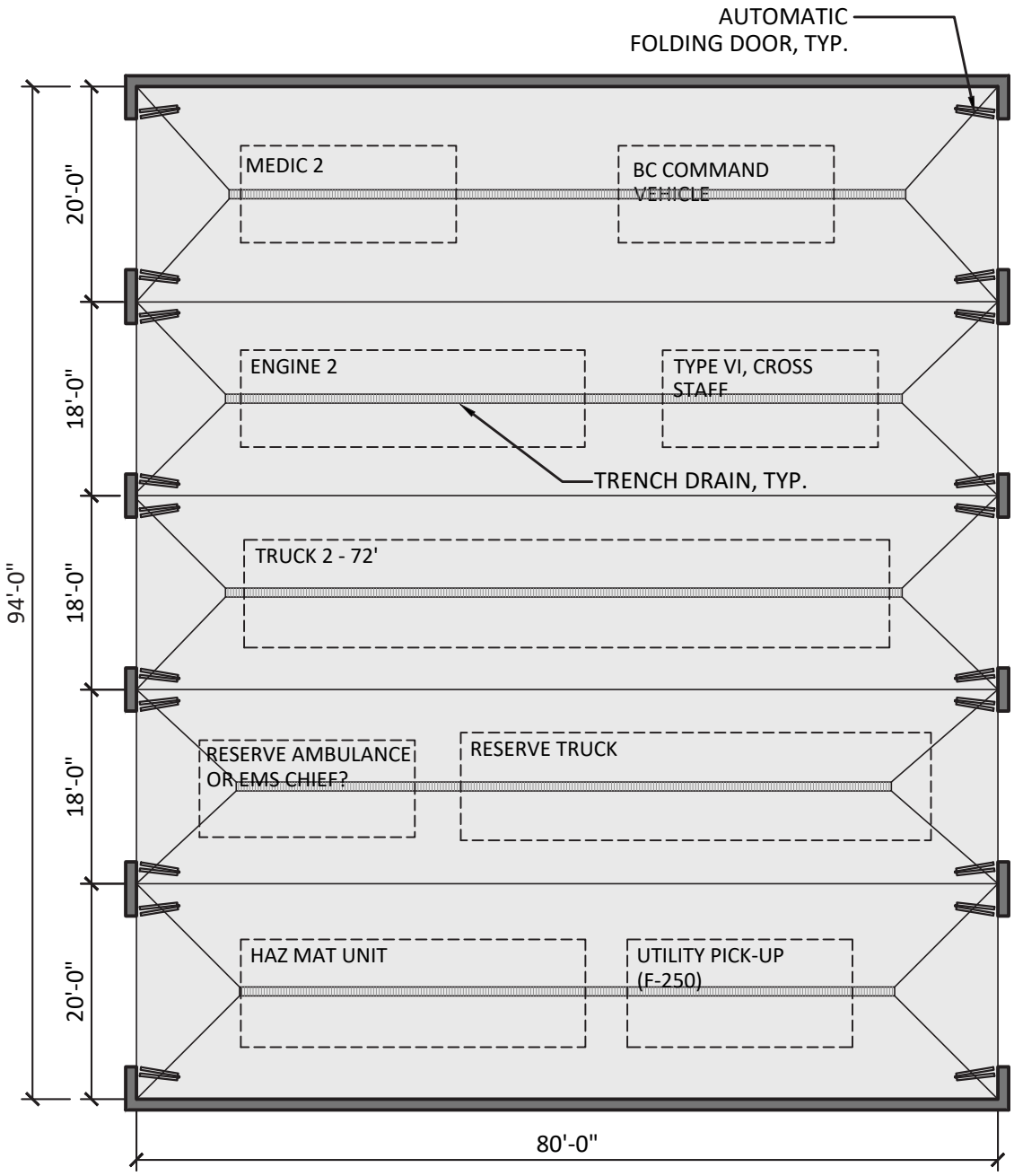
No.	Type of Space	Space Attributes	Square Footage	
	FIRE HOUSE - FIREFIGHTER OFFICES		**Program**	**Size**
12	Fire House Public Lobby	Lobby with seating; adjacent to the public restroom. Service window separation between Watch Office and lobby. Alcove in Lobby for Blood Pressure and other wellness checks.	180	12' x 15'
13	Fire House Public Restroom	One All Gender Restroom, accessible, off of Lobby	64	8'x8'
14	Watch Office	Workstations for 4-persons; provide space for lateral file cabinets (one cabinet per company) copy machine and office supply storage, book shelving; conference function	238	14' x 17'
15	Captains Office (Truck Captain and Engine Captain)	Workstation for 2-persons; provide space for (6) lateral file cabinets.	120	10' x 12'
16	Battalion Chiefs Office	Workstation for 3-persons; provide space for lateral file cabinets, Meeting table for four	288	18' x 16'
17	EMS Chief Office	Workstation for 3-persons; provide space for lateral file cabinets, Meeting table for four	288	18' x 16'
		Fire House - Firefighter Offices Subtotal	**1,178**	
No.	**Type of Space**	**Space Attributes**	**Square Footage**	
	FIRE HOUSE - FIREFIGHTER QUARTERS		**Program**	**Size**
18	Kitchen	3-refrigerators; 3-shift pantries; 1-house pantry and refrigerator; 2-dishwasher; electric induction range/oven with hood; large microwave; large, 12" deep sink with disposer; prep sink at island; trash and recycling areas; coffer service area; open to Dining Area.	378	18' x 21'
19	Dining Area	Seating for 14 persons; wall-mounted TV; open to kitchen; open to Day Room	252	12' x 21'
20	Day Room	Seating for 14 with recliner chairs; entertainment center and book shelving; Open to Dining, one work station along wall.	720	24' x 30'
21	Laundry Room	Service sink; countertop; janitorial supplies; mop rack, Washer/Dryer	140	10' x 14'
22	Firefighter Bedroom	9-separate bedrooms each containing desk, chair, wall-mounted TV, 1 bed with lockers outside door.	689	8'-6" x 9' (9)
23	Firefighter Bathroom ADA	1 accessible restroom with shower, sink, toilet	81	9' x 9'
24	Firefighter Bathrooms	4 restrooms with shower, sink, toilet	256	8' x 8' (4)
25	Captain Bedroom, Bathroom and Work Area, Accessible	2-separate bedrooms each containing desk, chair, wall-mounted TV, 1 bed. One with accessible in-suite bathroom.	500	10' x 11' 9' x 10' 5'x10' (2)
26	BC Bedroom, Bathroom and Work Area, Accessible	1-separate bedrooms each containing desk, chair, wall-mounted TV, 1 bed. One with accessible in-suite bathroom.	250	10' x 11' 9' x 10' 5'x10' (2)
27	EMS Chief Bedroom, Bathroom and Work Area, Accessible	1-separate bedrooms each containing desk, chair, wall-mounted TV, 1 bed. One with accessible in-suite bathroom.	250	10' x 11' 9' x 10' 5'x10' (2)
		Fire House - Firefighter Quarters Subtotal	**3,516**	

No.	Type of Space	Space Attributes	Square Footage	
	UTILITY SUPPORT/VERTICAL CIRCULATION		**Program**	**Size**
28	Mechanical Room	HVAC equipment; hot water heater; fire sprinkler riser	108	9' x 12'
29	Electrical Room	Main service panel, fire alarm panel; sub panels	108	9' X 12'
30	Communications Room	Telephone service racks, alert response system hub, data server hub, radio equipment; security system	170	10' x 17'
31	Stairs	(3x) for each level. Three stairways from the second floor for exiting	864	18' x 8'
32	Fire House Elevator	Elevator and machine room	240	8' x 10' (3)
		Utility Support/ Vertical Circulation Subtotal	**1,490**	

Engine 2, Truck 2, Medic 2, Battalion Chief, EMS Chief: Summary		**Program**	
	Fire House - App Bay/Bay Support Subtotal	9,954	
	Fire House - Firefighter Offices Subtotal	1,178	
	Fire House - Firefighter Quarters Subtotal	3,516	
	Utility Support/Vertical Circulation Subtotal	1,490	
	BUILDING SUBTOTAL (SF)	**16,138**	
	Circulation at 30%	4,841	
Engine 2, Truck 2, Medic 2, Battalion Chief, EMS Chief: GRAND TOTAL (SF)		**20,979**	

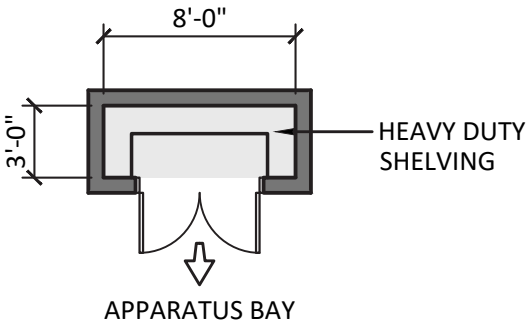
04/24/2023

FIRE HOUSE - APPARATUS BAY/APPARATUS BAY SUPPORT



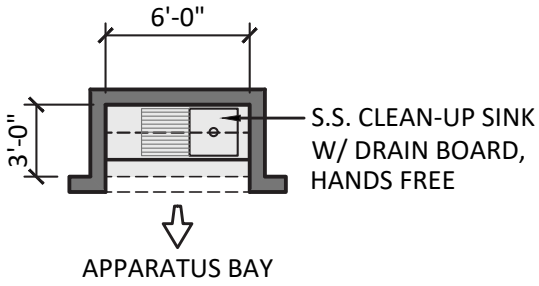
1. APPARATUS BAY - 5 DRIVE-THROUGH BAYS (7,520 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/16"=1'-0"



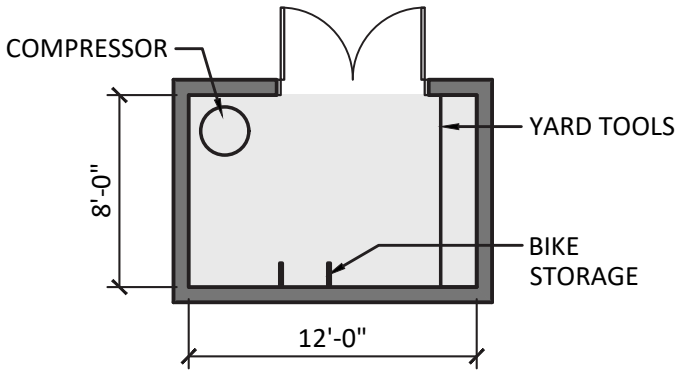
2. MEDICAL SUPPLY CLOSET (24 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



3. CLEAN-UP (18 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

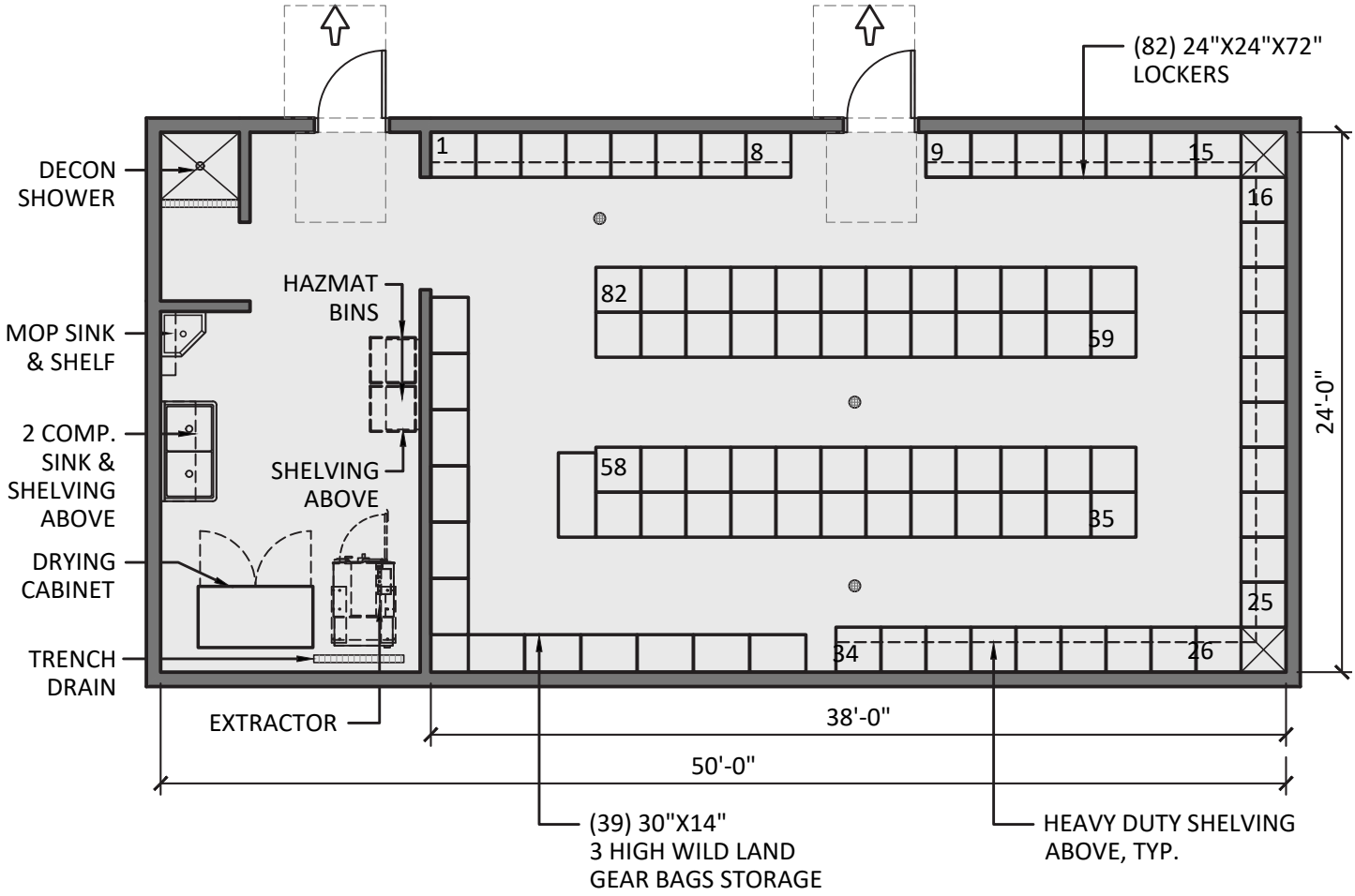


4. EQUIPMENT STORAGE (96 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

04/24/2023

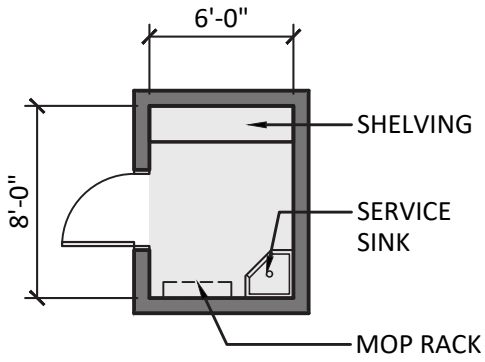
FIRE HOUSE - APPARATUS BAY/APPARATUS BAY SUPPORT



5. TURNOUT GEAR ROOM (1,200 S.F.)

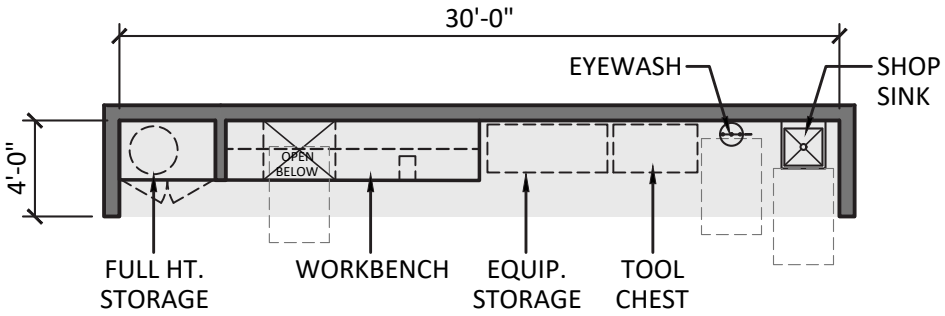
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

FIRE HOUSE - APPARATUS BAY/APPARATUS BAY SUPPORT



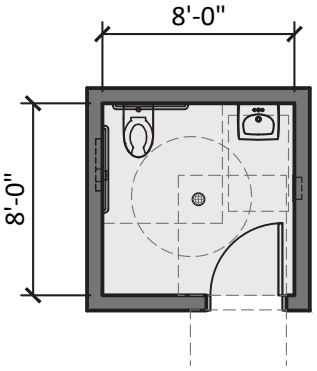
6. JANITOR ROOM (48 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



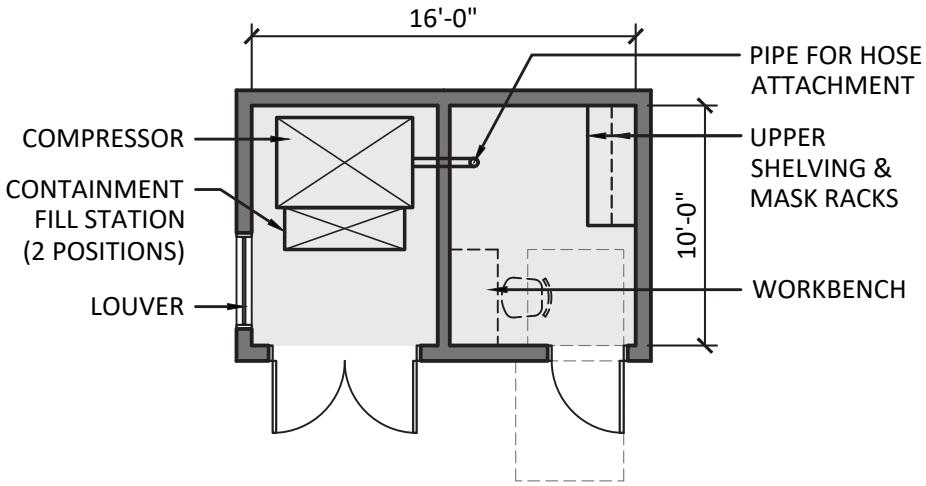
7. WORKSHOP ALCOVE (120 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



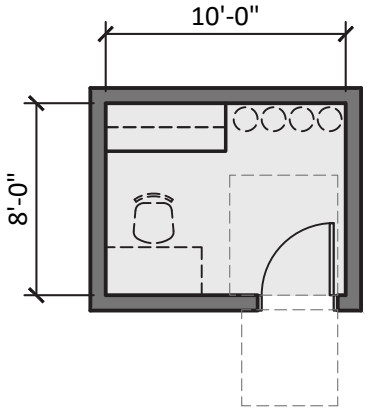
8. FIREFIGHTER RESTROOM (64 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



9. SCBA AIR FILL (160 S.F.)

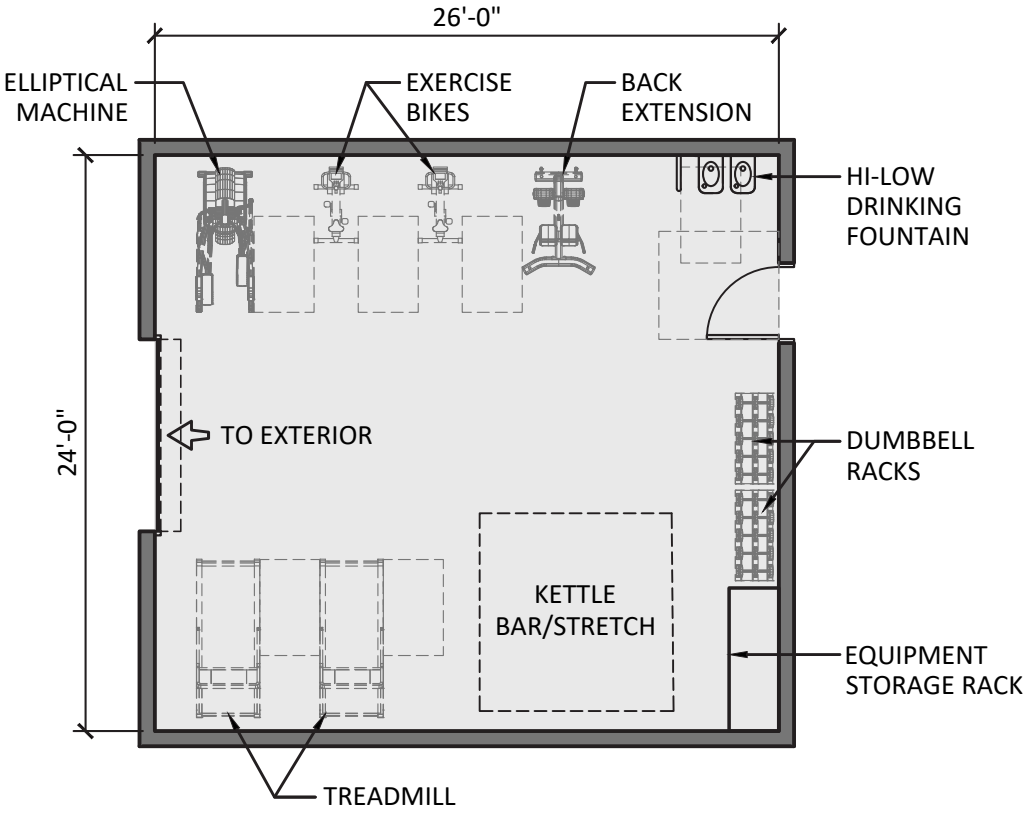
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



10. OXYGEN CASCADE SYSTEM AND STORAGE (80 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

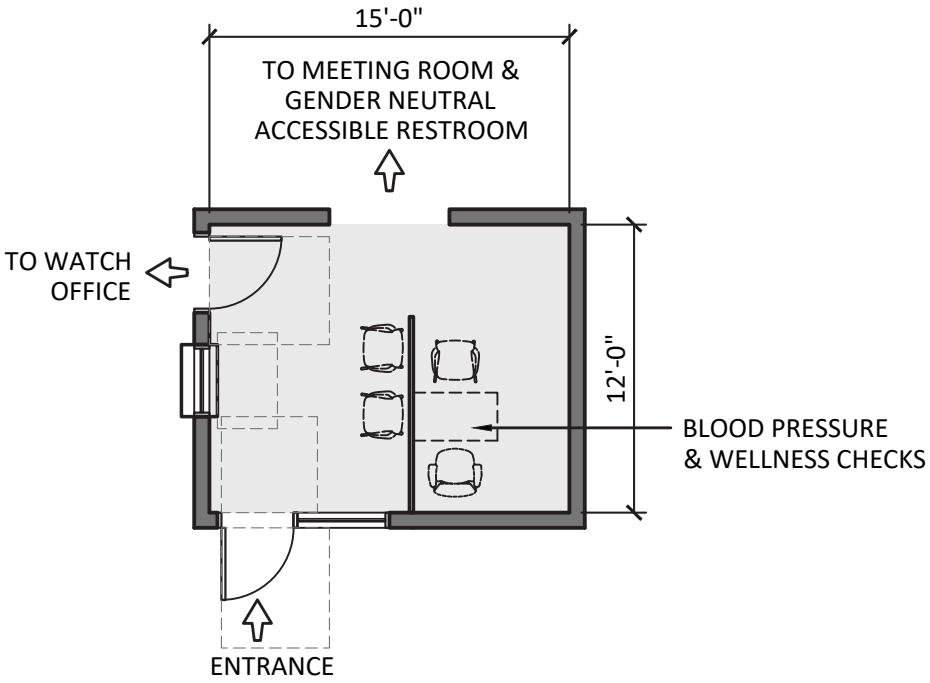
FIRE HOUSE - APPARATUS BAY/APPARATUS BAY SUPPORT



11. FITNESS ROOM (624 S.F.)

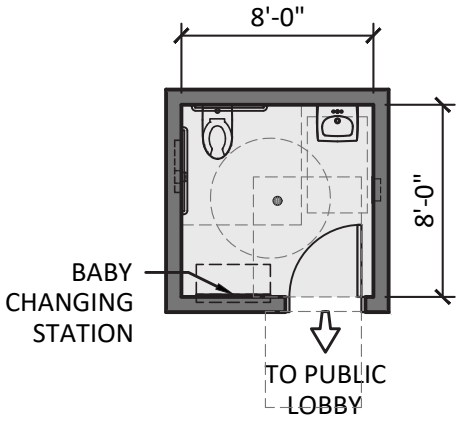
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

FIRE HOUSE - FIREFIGHTER OFFICES



12. FIRE HOUSE PUBLIC LOBBY (180 S.F.)

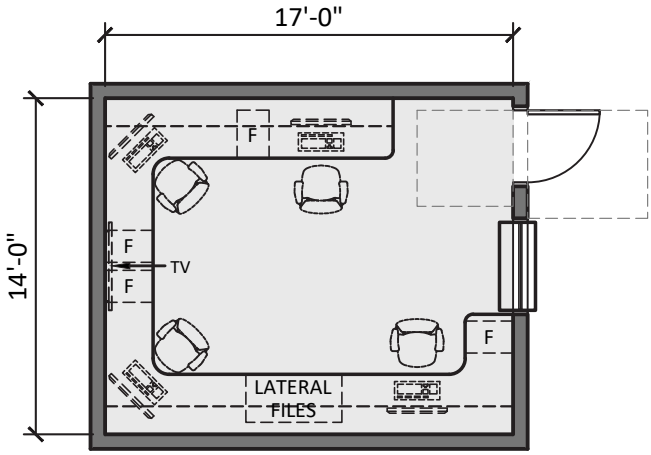
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



13. FIRE HOUSE PUBLIC RESTROOM (64 S.F.)

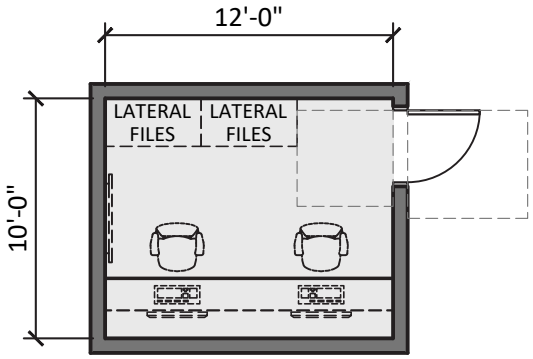
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

FIRE HOUSE - FIREFIGHTER OFFICES



14. WATCH OFFICE (238 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

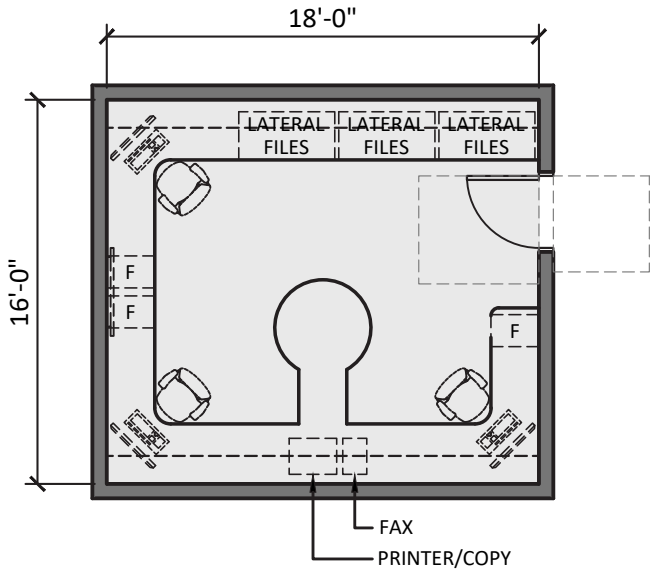


15. CAPTAIN'S OFFICE (120 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

04/24/2023

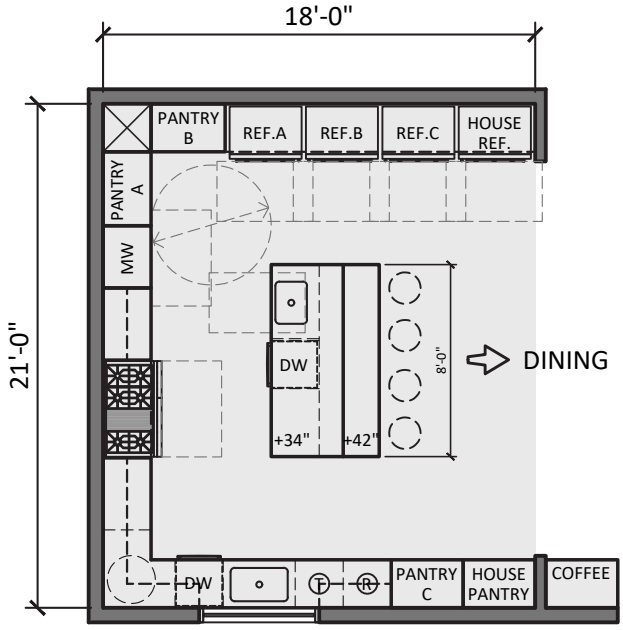
FIRE HOUSE - FIREFIGHTER OFFICES



16. BATTALION CHIEFS OFFICE (288 S.F.)
17. EMS CHIEF OFFICE (288 S.F.)

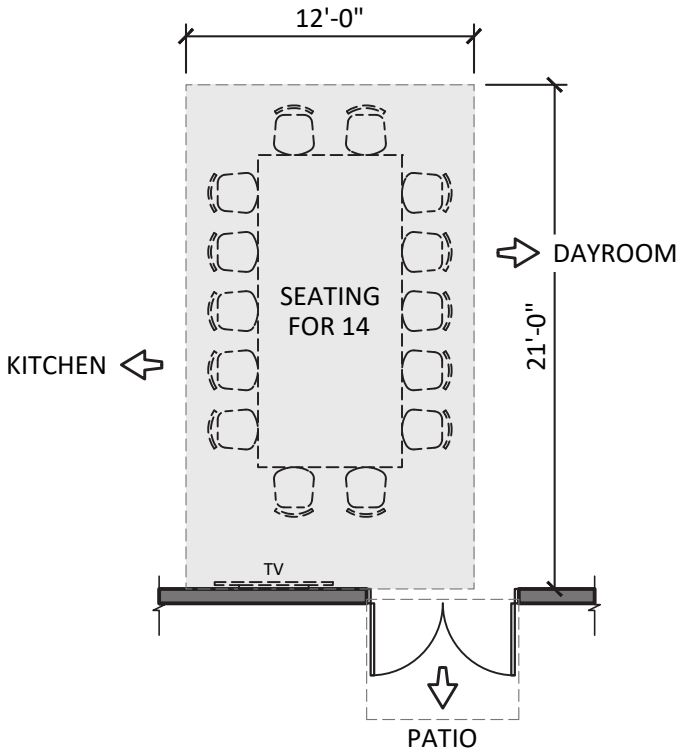
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

FIRE HOUSE - FIREFIGHTER QUARTERS



18. KITCHEN (378 S.F.)

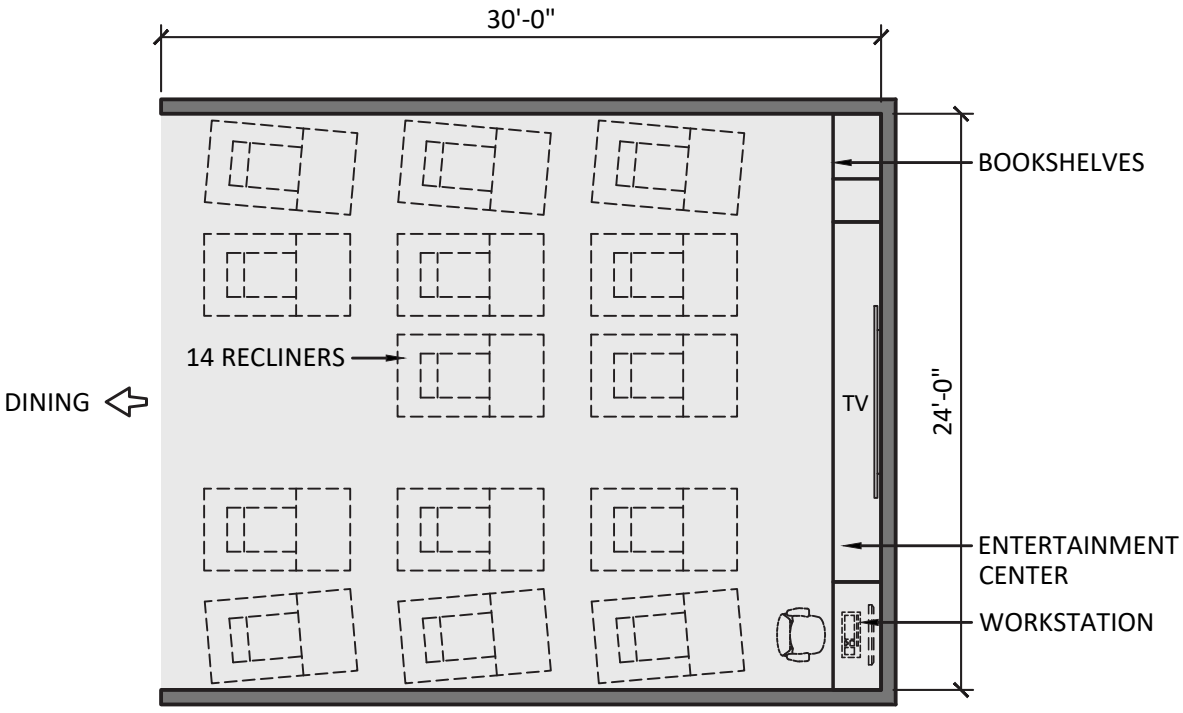
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



19. DINING AREA (252 S.F.)

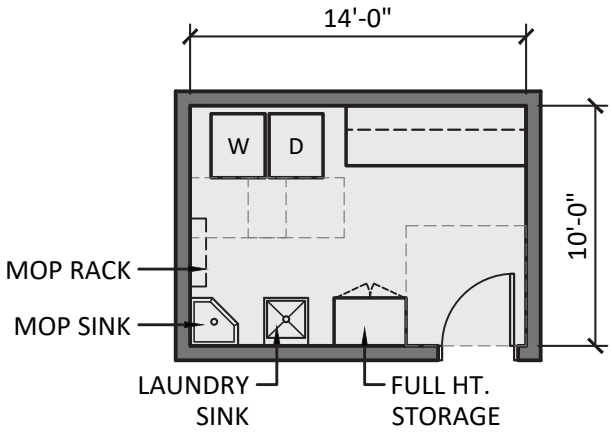
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

FIRE HOUSE - FIREFIGHTER QUARTERS



20. DAY ROOM (720 S.F.)

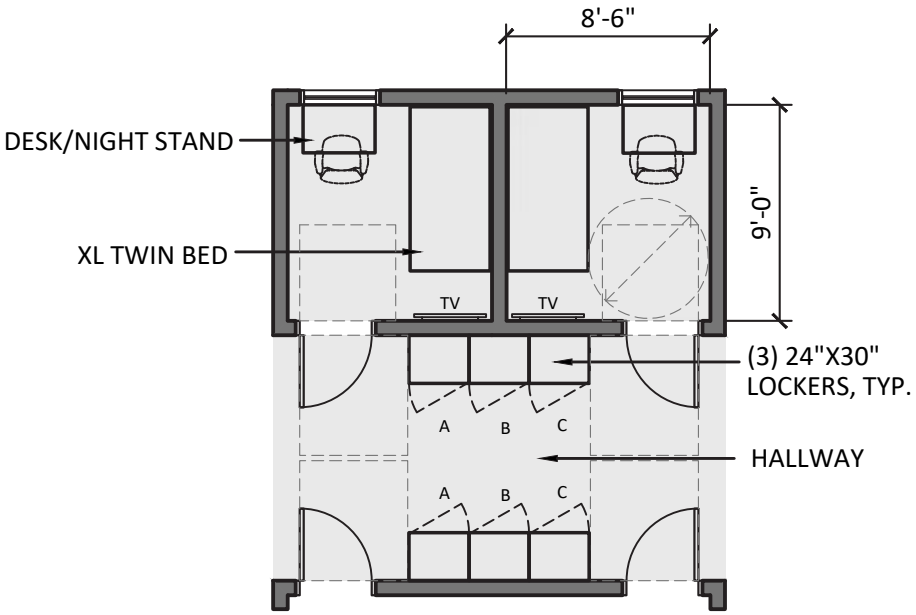
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



21. LAUNDRY ROOM (140 S.F.)

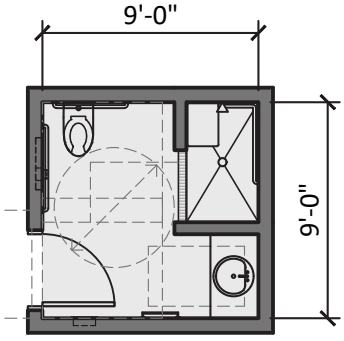
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

FIRE HOUSE - FIREFIGHTER QUARTERS



22. FIREFIGHTER BEDROOM - 9 (689 S.F.)

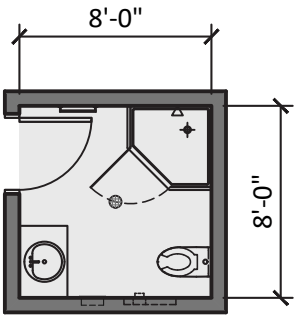
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



23. FIREFIGHTER BATHROOM - ADA (81 S.F.)

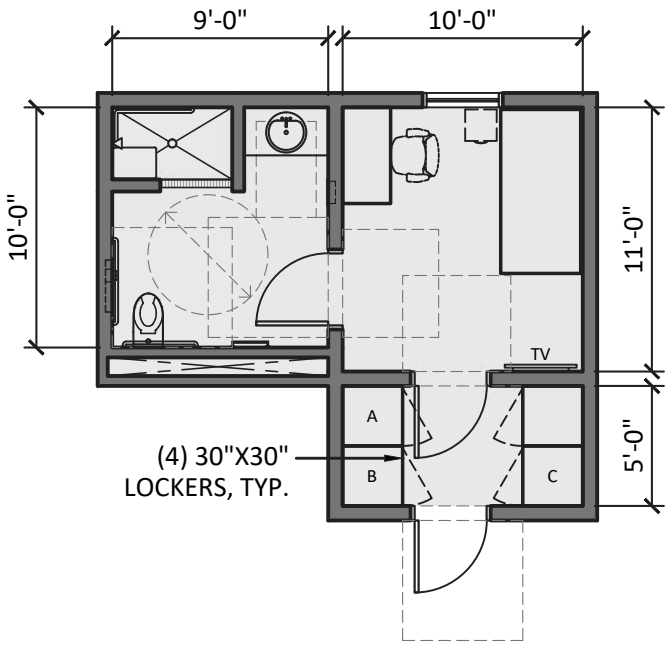
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

FIRE HOUSE - FIREFIGHTER QUARTERS



24. FIREFIGHTER BATHROOM - 4 (256 S.F.)

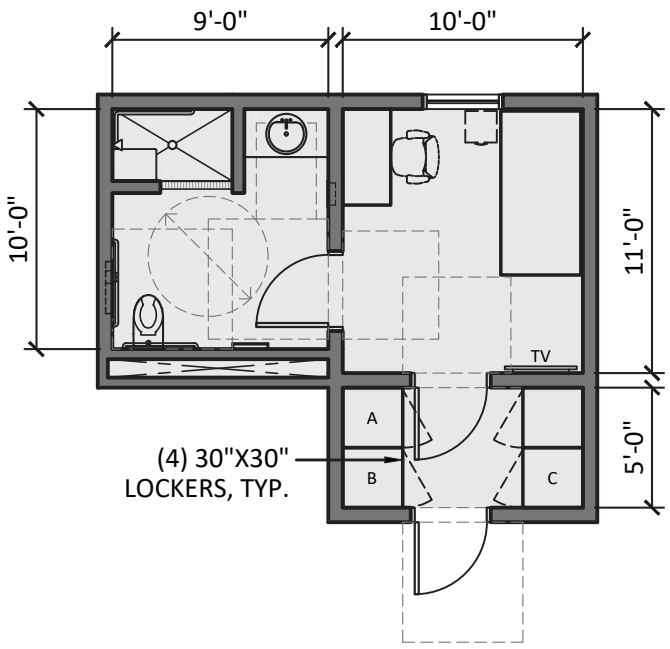
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



25. CAPTAIN BEDROOM, BATHROOM AND WORK AREA, ACCESSIBLE - 2 (500 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

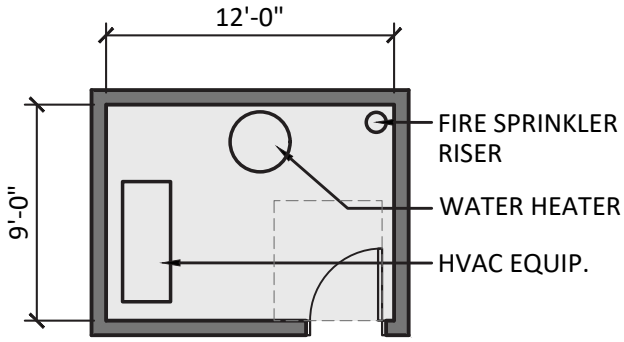
FIRE HOUSE - FIREFIGHTER QUARTERS



26. BC BEDROOM, BATHROOM AND WORK AREA, ACCESSIBLE (250 S.F.)
27. EMS CHIEF BEDROOM, BATHROOM AND WORK AREA, ACCESSIBLE (250 S.F.)

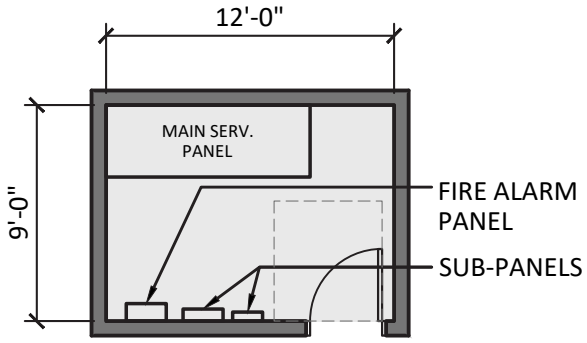
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

FIRE HOUSE - UTILITY SUPPORT/VERTICAL CIRCULATION



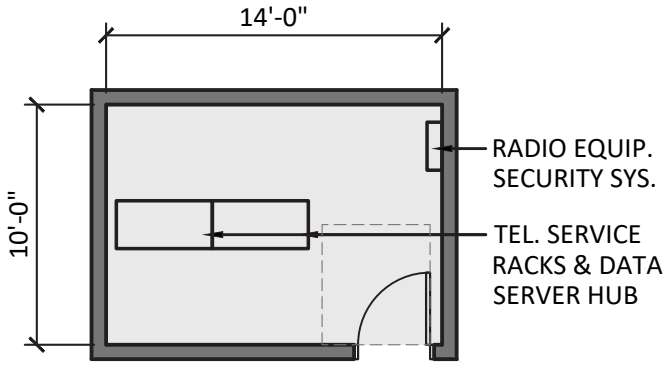
28. MECHANICAL ROOM (108 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



29. ELECTRICAL ROOM (108 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



30. COMMUNICATIONS ROOM (140 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

SITE/FIRST FLOOR DIAGRAM

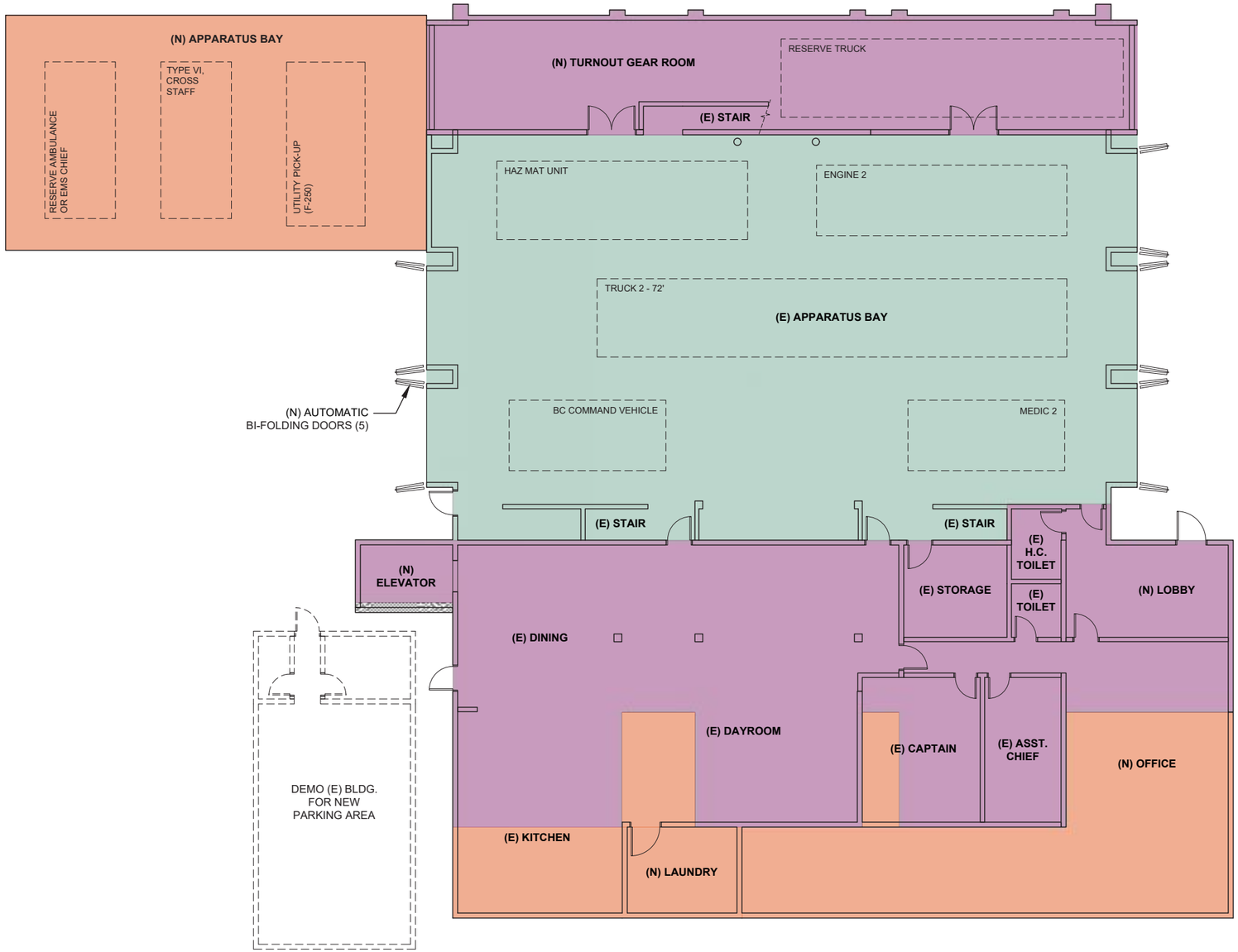
SCALE: 1/64" = 1'-0"

FIRE STATION NO. 2

(E) LOT AREA:	26,000 S.F.
(E) BUILDING TOTAL AREA:	13,955 S.F.
PROPOSED ADDED BLDG. AREA:	7,174 S.F.

LEGEND:

- EXISTING BUILDING AREA
- ADDED BUILDING AREA
- RENOVATION AREA



FIRST FLOOR DIAGRAM

SCALE: 1/16" = 1'-0"

N

CITY OF BERKELEY
FIRE SERVICE MASTER PLAN
SITE STUDIES

TITLE:

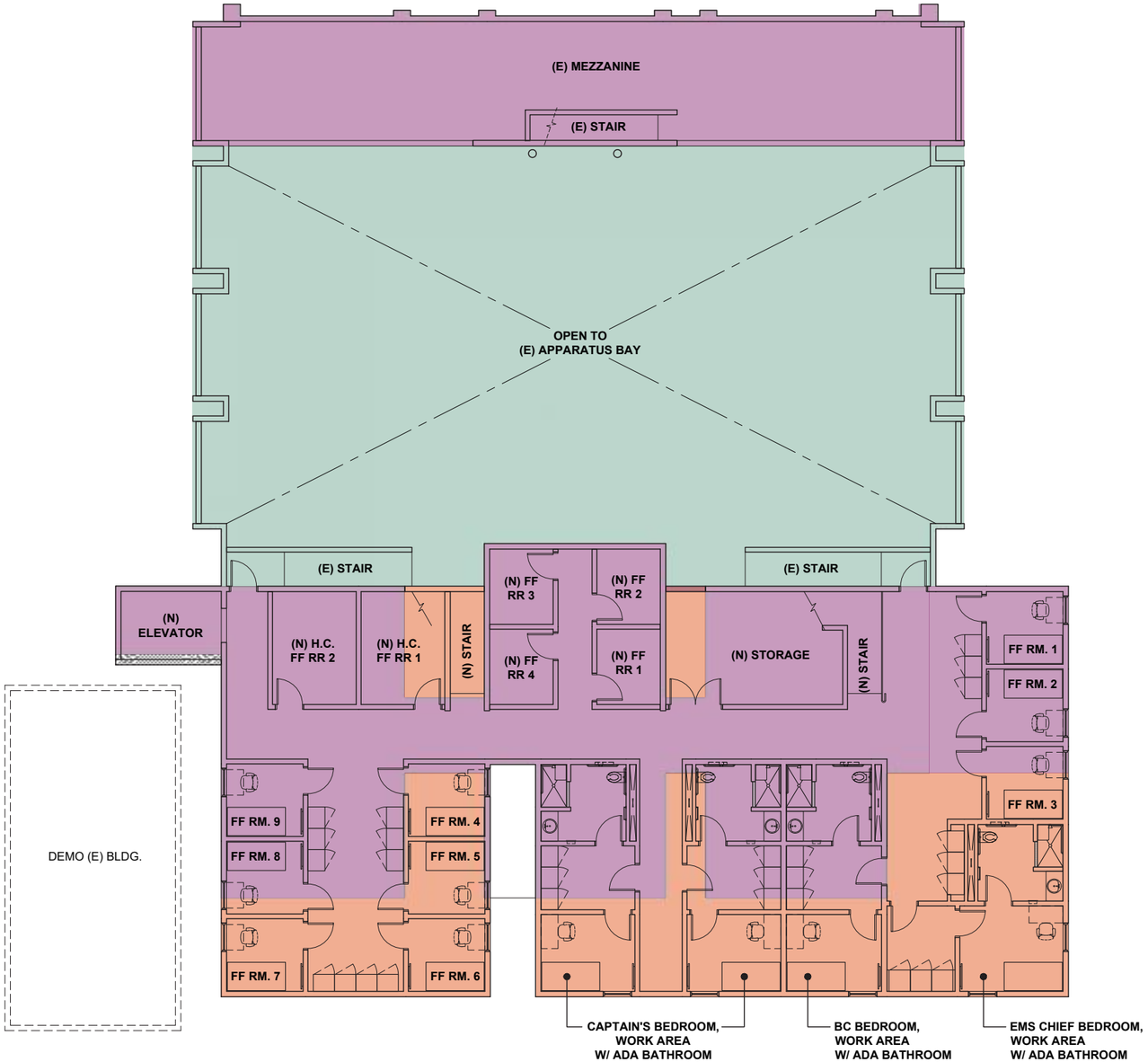
FIRE STATION NO. 2 - (OPTION 1 - BLDG. RENOVATION & ADDITIONAL AREA)

2029 BERKELEY WAY, BERKELEY, CA 94704

03.17.2023

SIEGEL & STRAIN Architects
6201 DOYLE STREET, SUITE B,
EMERYVILLE, CA 94608
phone: 510.547.8092 | www.siegelstrain.com

MARY MCGRATH ARCHITECTS
610 16th STREET, SUITE 219, OAKLAND, CA 94612
phone: 510.208.9400
www.marymcgratharchitects.com

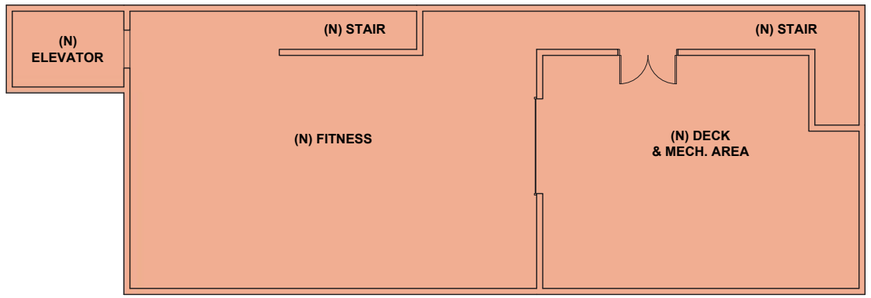


SECOND FLOOR DIAGRAM

SCALE: 1/16" = 1'-0"

LEGEND:

- EXISTING BUILDING AREA
- ADDED BUILDING AREA
- RENOVATION AREA



THIRD FLOOR DIAGRAM

SCALE: 1/16" = 1'-0"

N

CITY OF BERKELEY
FIRE SERVICE MASTER PLAN
SITE STUDIES

TITLE:

FIRE STATION NO. 2 - (OPTION 1 - BLDG. RENOVATION & ADDITIONAL AREA)

2029 BERKELEY WAY, BERKELEY, CA 94704

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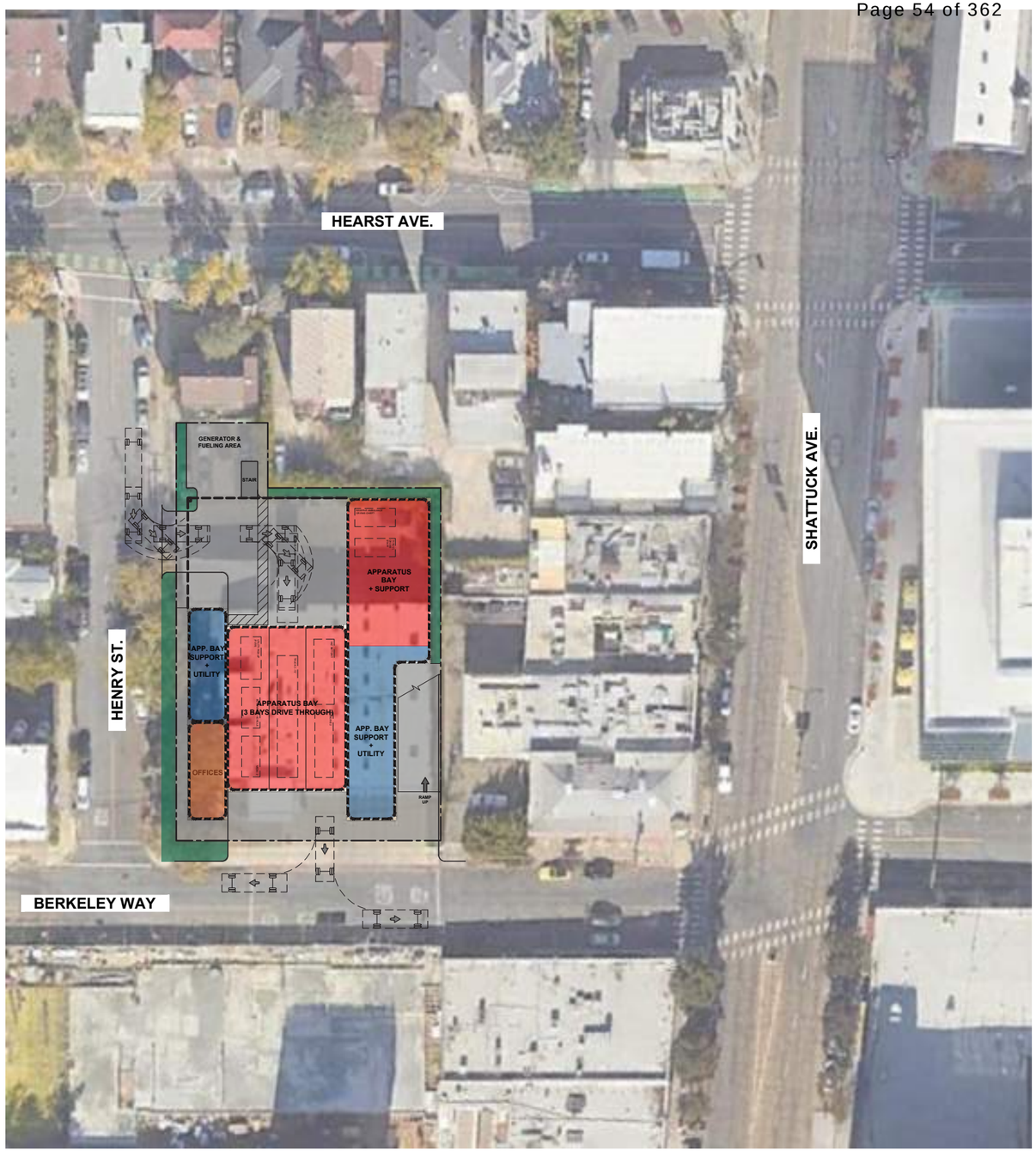


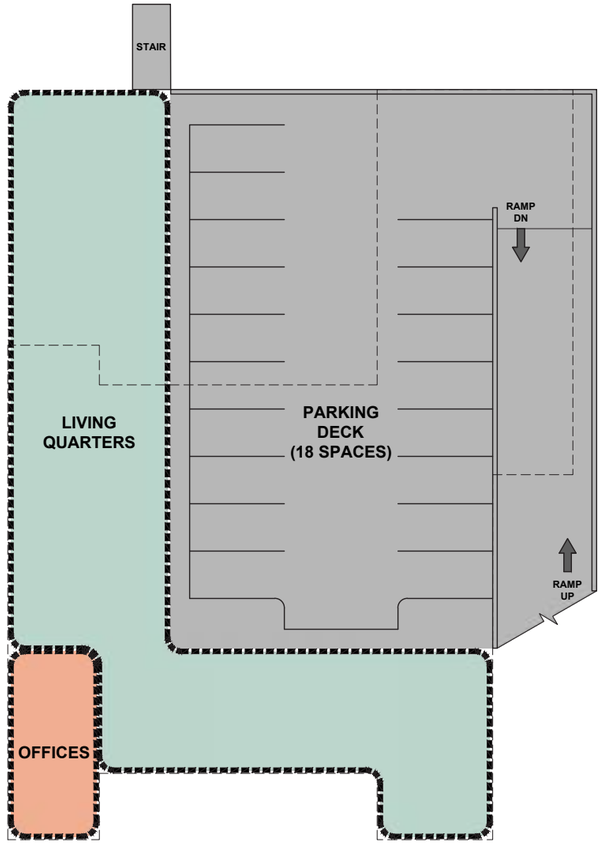
SITE/FIRST FLOOR DIAGRAM

SCALE: 1/64" = 1'-0"

FIRE STATION NO. 2

2 STORY BUILDING

1ST FLOOR BUILDING AREA:	12,070 S.F.
2ND FLOOR BUILDING AREA:	7,374 S.F.
3RD FLOOR BUILDING AREA:	1,535 S.F.
TOTAL BUILDING AREA:	20,979 S.F.



SECOND FLOOR DIAGRAM

SCALE: 1/32" = 1'-0"

THIRD FLOOR DIAGRAM

SCALE: 1/32" = 1'-0"

N

CITY OF BERKELEY
FIRE SERVICE MASTER PLAN
SITE STUDIES

TITLE:

FIRE STATION NO. 2 - (OPTION 2 - NEW BLDG. & PARKING DECK)

2029 BERKELEY WAY, BERKELEY, CA 94704

03.17.2023

SIEGEL & STRAIN Architects
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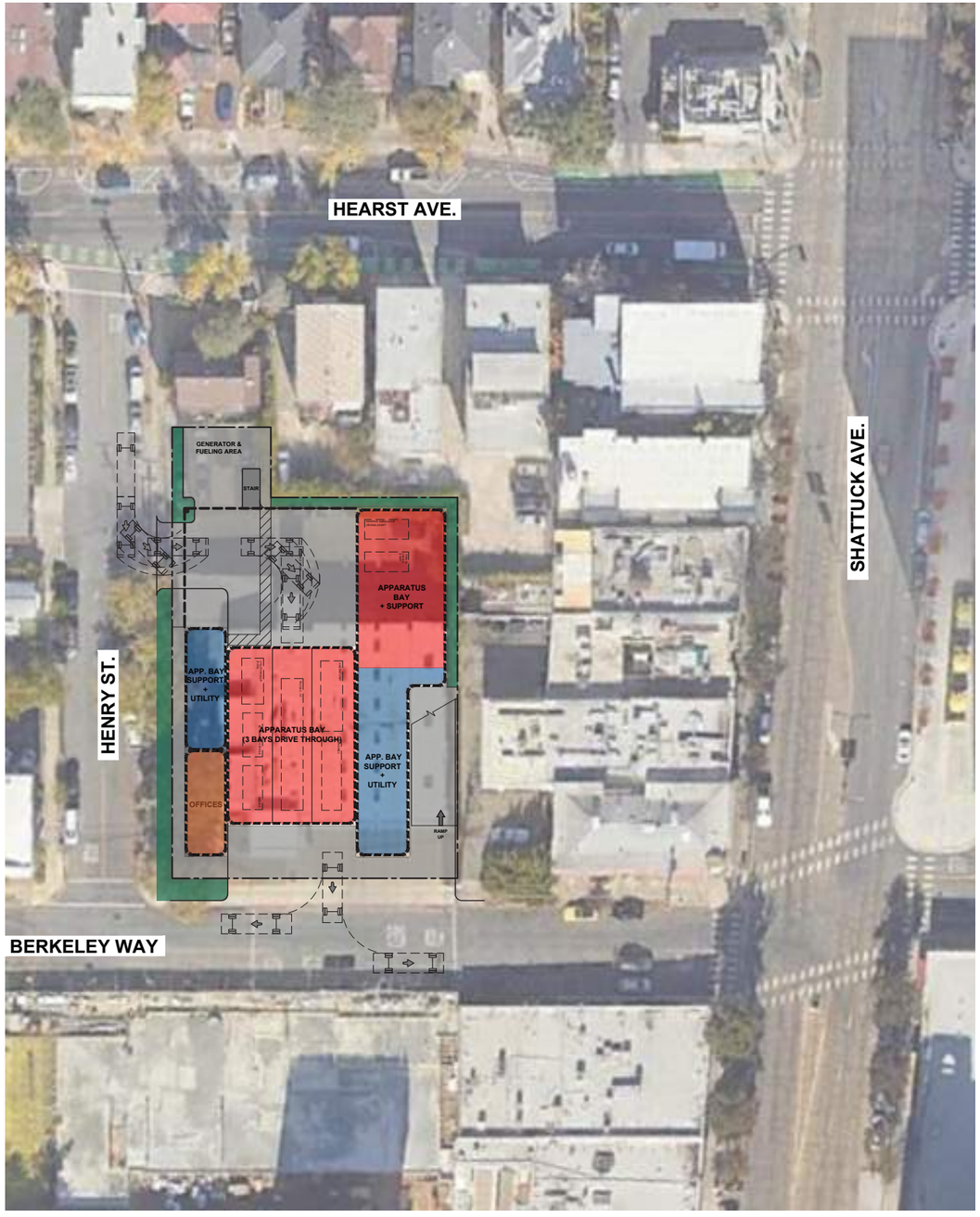
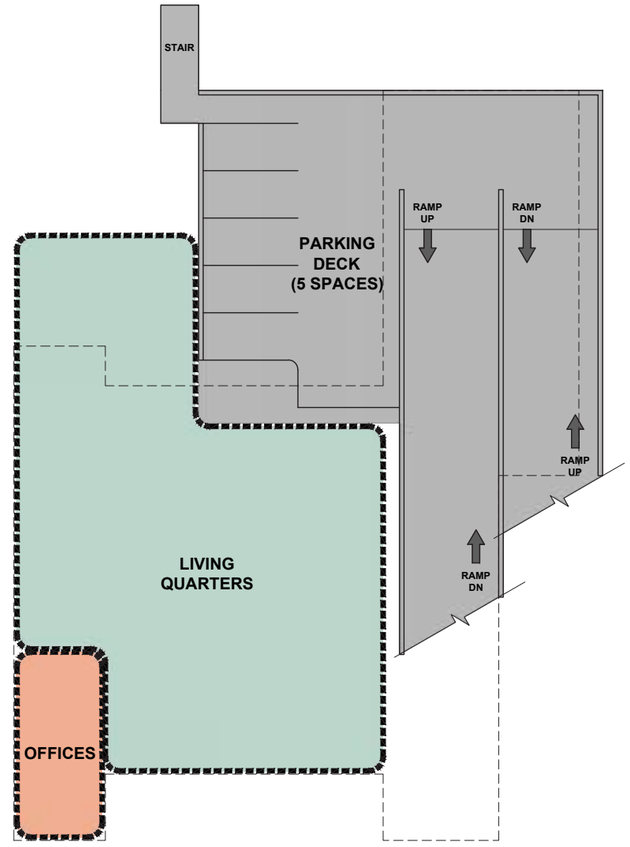
FIRE STATION NO. 2
2 STORY BUILDING

1ST FLOOR BUILDING AREA:	12,070 S.F.
2ND FLOOR BUILDING AREA:	7,336 S.F.
3RD FLOOR BUILDING AREA:	1,573 S.F.
TOTAL BUILDING AREA:	20,979 S.F.

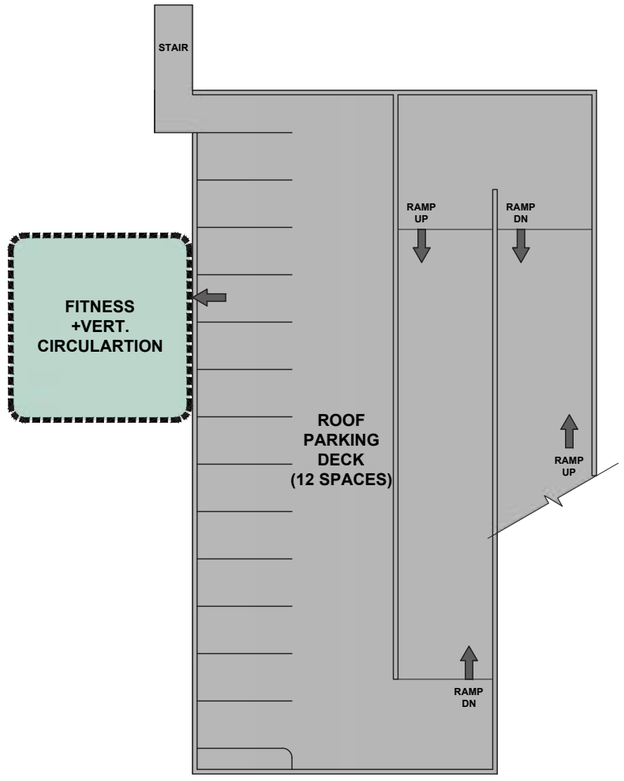
RECOMMENDED



SITE/FIRST FLOOR DIAGRAM
SCALE: 1/64" = 1'-0"



SECOND FLOOR DIAGRAM
SCALE: 1/32" = 1'-0"



THIRD FLOOR/ROOF DECK DIAGRAM
SCALE: 1/32" = 1'-0"

N

CITY OF BERKELEY
FIRE SERVICE MASTER PLAN
SITE STUDIES

TITLE:
FIRE STATION NO. 2 - (OPTION 3 - NEW BLDG. & PARKING/ROOF DECK)
2029 BERKELEY WAY, BERKELEY, CA 94704

03.17.2023

SIEGEL & STRAIN Architects
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FIRE STATION 3

CITY OF BERKELEY

FIRE HOUSE NO. 3

2710 RUSSELL STREET, BERKELEY, CA 94705

DRAFT
MAY 08, 2023

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The existing Fire House No. 3 is a two-story, 5,582 SF station and was originally designed in 1961 to provide operational space and living quarters for three personnel. The facility was seismically retrofitted in the 1990's. The fire station currently houses 6 personnel per shift and the units include Engine 3(3), Medic 3 (2) and Medic Trainee (1). The staffing is anticipated to increase to 7 personnel per shift.

Because this station is not anticipated to add a new unit, only a new staff member, it is a strong candidate for renovation and addition. The recommended solution includes:

1. Renovation of the entire station and expand the first level to provide a private station office and dedicated turnout storage and expand the second level to add dedicated fitness room. The expanded area is 611 SF for a total expanded and renovated area of 6,193 SF.

The ROM Project Budget for the Recommended Option is $12-16M; not including escalation beyond 2024.

Fire House No. 3

Engine 3, Ambulance (Medic 3)

2710 Russel Street

CONCEPTUAL SPACE NEEDS OUTLINE

Fire House Company Make-up - Staffing Per shift	Current	Future
Engine 3 - Captain, Engineer, Firefighter/Paramedic	3	4
Ambulance (Medic 3)	2	2
Medic Intern	1	1
Reserve Ambulance	0	0
TOTAL CURRENT AND FUTURE STAFFING:	**6**	**7**

No.	Type of Space	Space Attributes	Square Footage	
SITE OPERATIONS			**Program**	**Size**
	Firefighter Parking	14 firefighter parking spaces, secure and separate from public parking	3,200	10'x20' ea.
	Visitor Parking	One regular and one ADA adjacent to entrance, shared with other public parking areas.	600	10' x 20
	Apparatus Washing Area	Adjacent to hydrant for refill and testing; locate at rear of App. Bays; provide clarifier for run-off	0	rear apron
	Hose Maintenance Area	Use rear apron area for cleaning hose; roll wet and store on apparatus	0	rear apron
	Yard Hydrant	Located at rear yard	0	rear apron
	Generator Area	Located at rear yard	150	10'x15'
	Fueling Area	Above Grade Convault System - 500 GA located at	240	12' x 20'
	Trash Enclosure	Exterior access for service; space for dumpster and recycling bins, Covered	150	10'x15'
	Flagpole	Flagpole area with lighting	25	5'x5'
	Outdoor Patio	Outdoor uses; adjacent to Kitchen	200	10'x20'

No.	Type of Space	Space Attributes	Square Footage		Renovation SF
	FIRE HOUSE - APP BAY/APP BAY SUPPORT		**Replacement Program**	**Size**	
1	Apparatus Bay (One Engine and two ambulance) Two Double Bays	Engine, Ambulance and Reserve Ambulance. Systems include tailpipe exhaust, power and air cord drops to each vehicle; electric heating system; night lighting; bi-folding auto-close doors; trench drains	2,720	(2) 20' x 68'	1,611
2	Medical Supply Closet	Heavy Duty Shelving; medical supplies off of apparatus bay.	24	3' x 8'	15
3	Clean Up	Clean-up sink, shelving, Alcove in bay.	18	3' x 6'	included in T.O.
4	Equipment Storage	Yard equipment, bike storage (LEED Requirement), compressor	64	8' x 8'	NIC
5	Turnout Gear Room	Two lockers for each assigned personnel (7 Personnel per day x 3 = 21 x 2= 42 lockers); Three unassigned for 45 total lockers. Power at each locker, continuous exhaust fan, floor drain, heavy duty shelving; wildland gear bags. Dirty area in room with Extractor and Dryer, decon shower and hanging area. Part of response return path.	930	14' x 24' 27' x 22'	384
6	Janitor Room	Service sink, mop rack; janitorial supplies;	48	6' x 8'	25
7	Work Shop Alcove	Work bench/shop area for vise, peg board, tool storage with large flat work surface, Misc. equipment storage , tool chest, Full height storage cabinet, shop sink and eyewash.	120	4' x 30'	50
8	Firefighter Restroom	Fire fighter toilet and sink, off of apparatus bay	64	8' x 8'	NIC
9	Fitness Room	Dedicated Fitness Room	624	24' x 26'	384
		Fire House - App Bay/Support Subtotal	**4,612**		**2,469**

No.	Type of Space	Space Attributes	Square Footage		Renovation SF
	FIRE HOUSE - FIREFIGHTER OFFICES		**Replacement Program**	**Size**	
10	Fire House Public Lobby	Lobby with seating; adjacent to the public restroom. Service window separation between Watch Office and lobby. Alcove in Lobby for Blood Pressure and other wellness checks.	180	12' x 15'	117
11	Fire House Public Restroom	One All Gender Restroom, accessible, off of Lobby	64	8'x8'	51
12	Watch Office	Workstations for 2-persons; provide space for lateral file cabinets (one cabinet per company) copy machine and office supply storage, book shelving; conference function	238	14'x17'	170
13	Captains Office	Workstation for 2-persons; provide space for lateral file cabinets.	120	12' x 10'	Use Watch Office
		Fire House - Firefighter Offices Subtotal	**602**		**338**

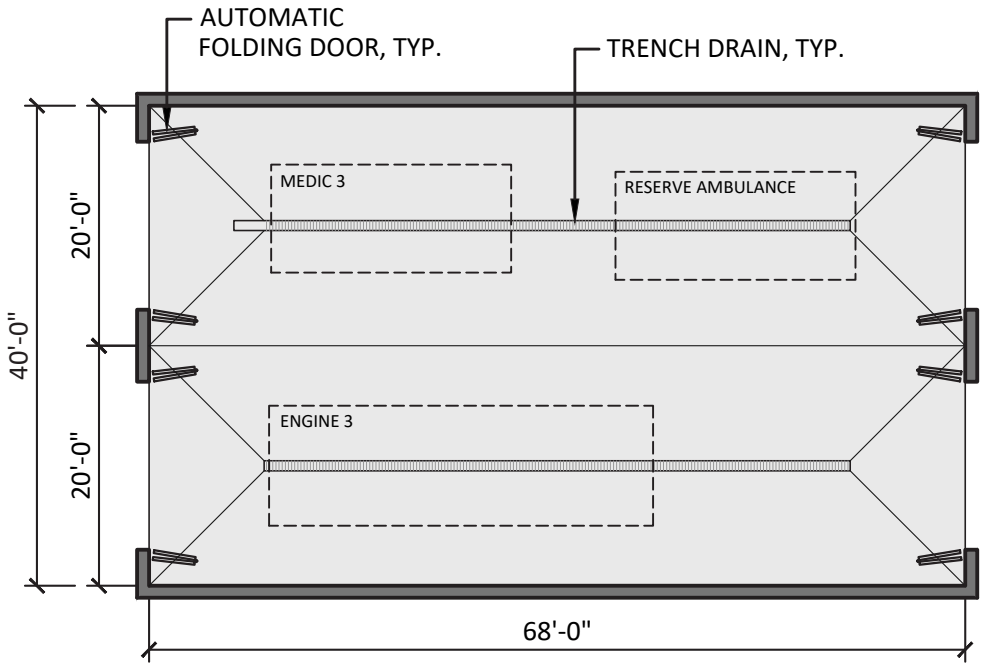
No.	Type of Space	Space Attributes	Square Footage		Renovation SF
	FIRE HOUSE - FIREFIGHTER QUARTERS		**Replacement Program**	**Size**	
14	Kitchen	3-refrigerators; 3-shift pantries; 1-house pantry and refrigerator; 1-dishwasher; electric induction range/oven with hood; large microwave; large, 12" deep sink with disposer; prep sink at island; trash and recycling areas; coffer service area; open to Dining Area	378	18' x 21'	219
15	Dining Area	Seating for 8 persons; wall-mounted TV; open to kitchen; open to Day Room	216	12' x 18'	213
16	Day Room	Seating for 8 with recliner chairs; entertainment center and book shelving; Open to Dining, one work station along wall.	576	24' x 24'	213
17	Laundry Room	Service sink; countertop; janitorial supplies; mop rack, Washer/Dryer	140	10' x 14'	96
18	Firefighter Bedroom	5-separate bedrooms each containing desk, chair, wall-mounted TV, 1 bed with lockers in the hall adjacent the room.	383	8.5' x 9' (5)	437
19	Intern Bedroom	1 bedroom each containing desk, chair, wall-mounted TV, 1 bed with lockers the hall adjacent the room.	77	8.5' x 9'	86
20	Firefighter Bathroom ADA	1 accessible restroom with shower, sink, toilet	81	9' x 9'	81
21	Firefighter Bathrooms	3 restrooms with shower, sink, toilet	192	8' x 8' (3)	59
22	Captain Bedroom, Bathroom and Work Area, Accessible	1 bedroom containing desk, chair, wall-mounted TV, 1 bed, with accessible in-suite bathroom.	250	10' x 16' 10' x 9' (1)	227
		Fire House - Firefighter Quarters Subtotal	**2,292**		**1,631**

No.	Type of Space	Space Attributes	Square Footage		Renovation SF
	UTILITY SUPPORT/VERTICAL CIRCULATION		**Replacement Program**	**Size**	
23	Mechanical Room	HVAC equipment; hot water heater; fire sprinkler riser	108	9' x 12'	NIC
24	Electrical Room	Main service panel, fire alarm panel; sub panels	108	9' X 12'	NIC
25	Communications Room	Telephone service racks, alert response system hub, data server hub, radio equipment; security system	140	10' x 14'	NIC
26	Stairs	(2x) for each level. Two stairways from the second floor for exiting	576	18' x 8'	166
27	Fire House Elevator	Elevator and machine room	240	8' x 10' (3)	NIC
		Utility Support/ Vertical Circulation Subtotal	**1,172**		**166**

Engine 3, Medic 3, Reserve Ambulance: Summary		**Replacement Program**		**Renovation SF**
	Fire House - App Bay/Bay Support Subtotal	4,612		2,469
	Fire House - Firefighter Offices Subtotal	602		338
	Fire House - Firefighter Quarters Subtotal	2,292		1,631
	Utility Support/Vertical Circulation Subtotal	1,172		166
	BUILDING SUBTOTAL (SF)	**8,678**		**4,604**
	Circulation at 30%	2,603		1,589
Engine 3,Medic 3, Reserve Ambulance: GRAND TOTAL (SF)		**11,281**		**6,193**

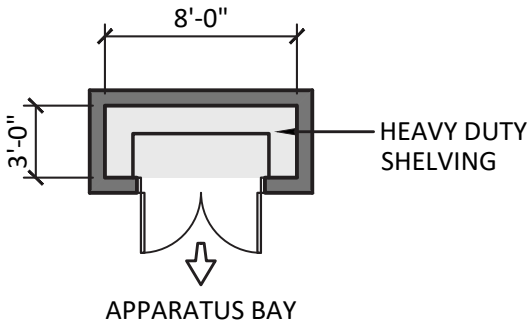
04/24/2023

FIRE HOUSE - APPARATUS BAY/APPARATUS BAY SUPPORT



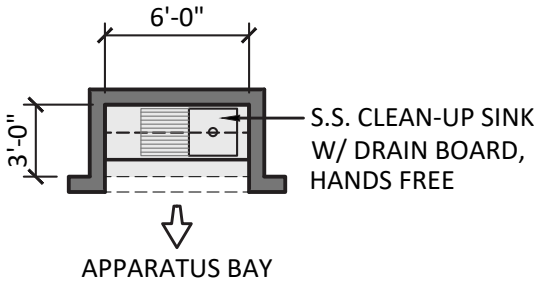
1. APPARATUS BAY - 2 DRIVE-THROUGH BAYS (2,720 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/16"=1'-0"



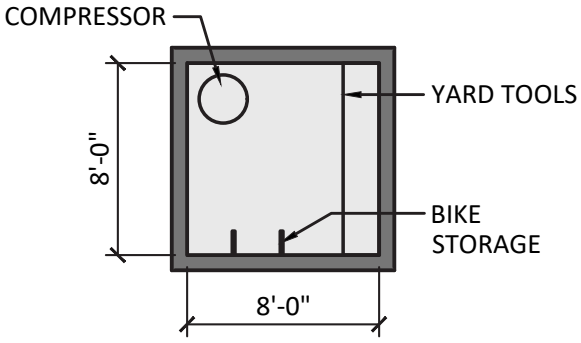
2. MEDICAL SUPPLY CLOSET (24 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



3. CLEAN-UP (18 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

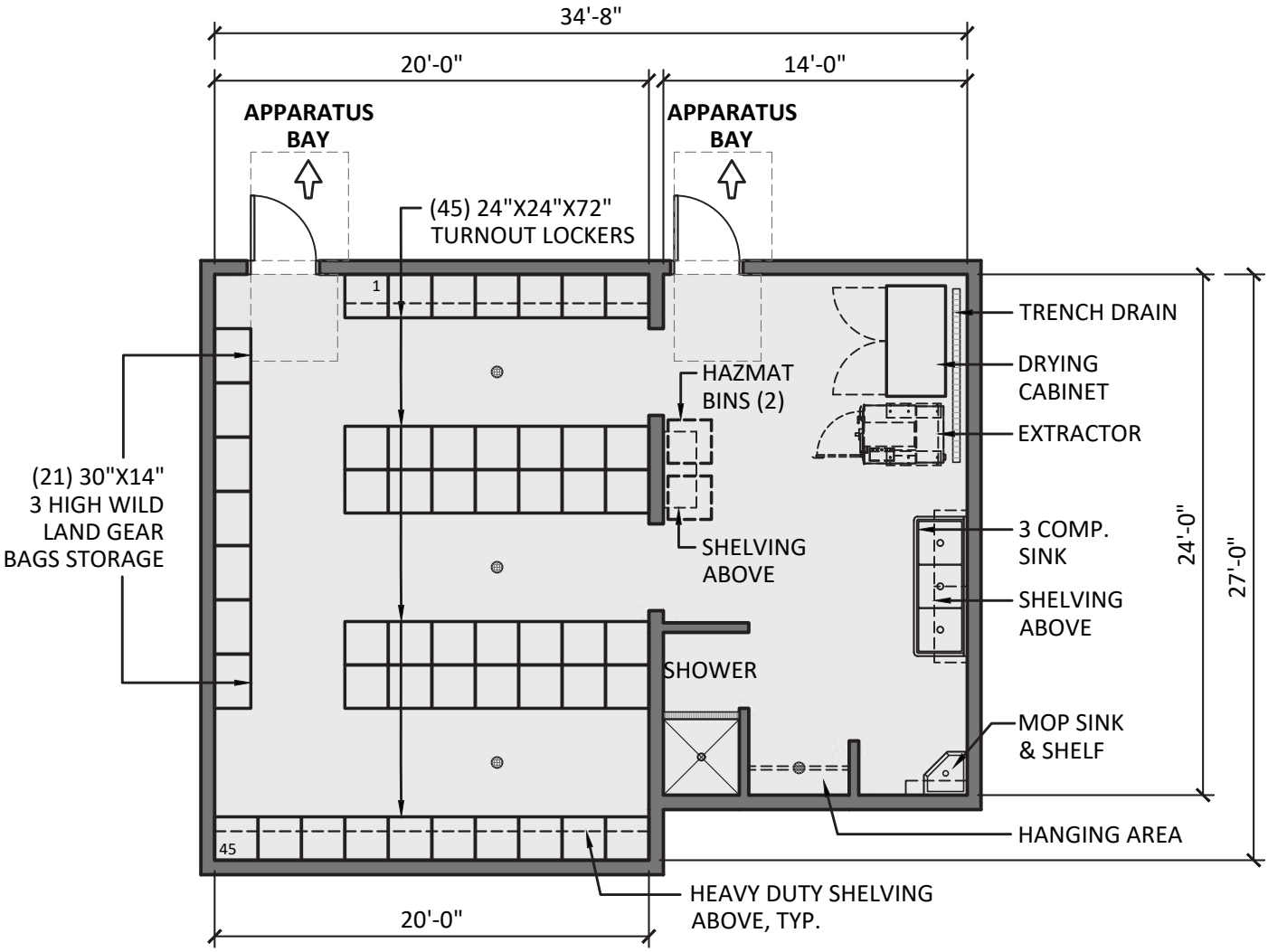


4. EQUIPMENT STORAGE (64 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

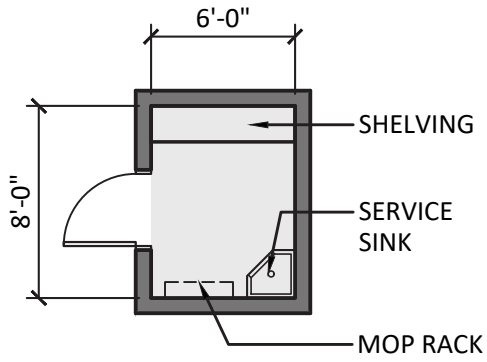
04/24/2023

FIRE HOUSE - APPARATUS BAY/APPARATUS BAY SUPPORT



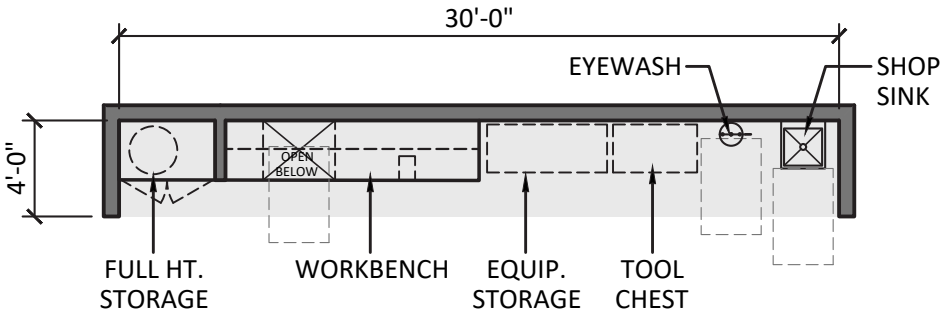
5. TURNOUT GEAR ROOM (930 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



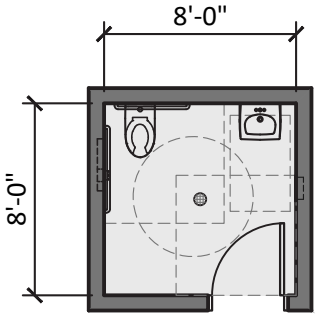
6. JANITOR ROOM (48 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



7. WORKSHOP ALCOVE (120 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

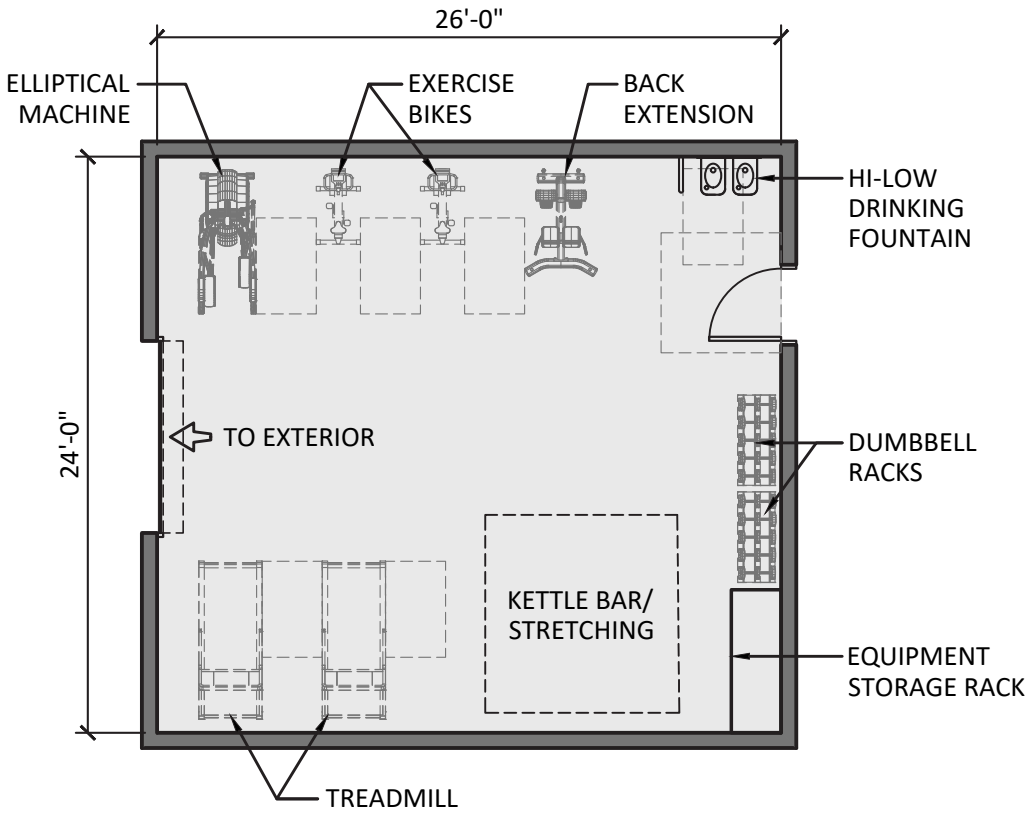


8. FIREFIGHTER RESTROOM (64 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

04/24/2023

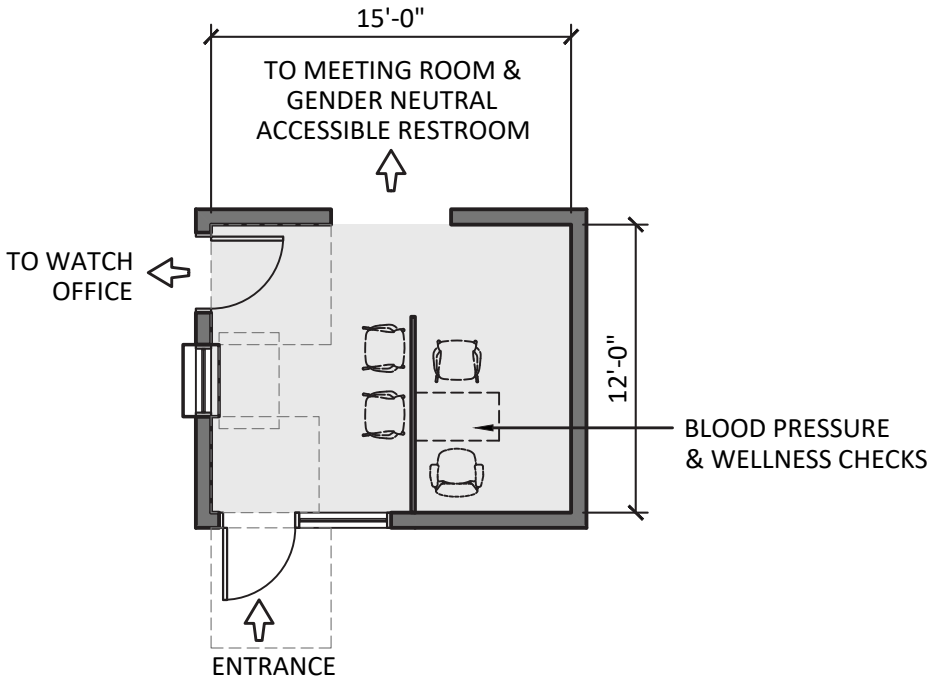
FIRE HOUSE - APPARATUS BAY/APPARATUS BAY SUPPORT



9. FITNESS ROOM (624 S.F.)

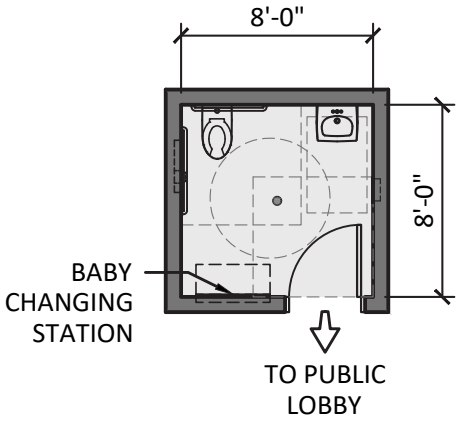
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

FIRE HOUSE - FIREFIGHTER OFFICES



10. FIRE HOUSE PUBLIC LOBBY (180 S.F.)

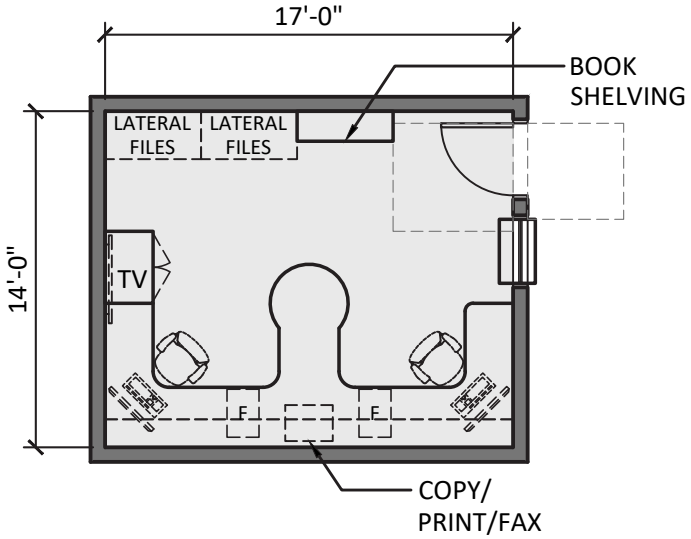
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



11. FIRE HOUSE PUBLIC RESTROOM (64 S.F.)

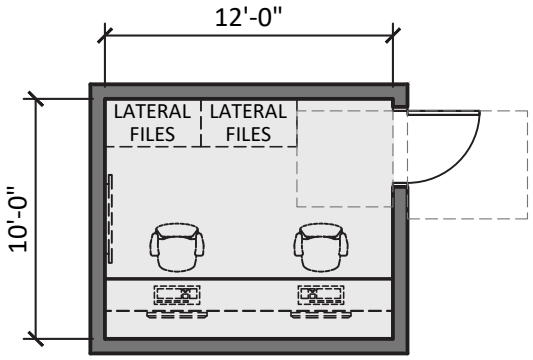
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

FIRE HOUSE - FIREFIGHTER OFFICES



12. WATCH OFFICE (238 S.F.)

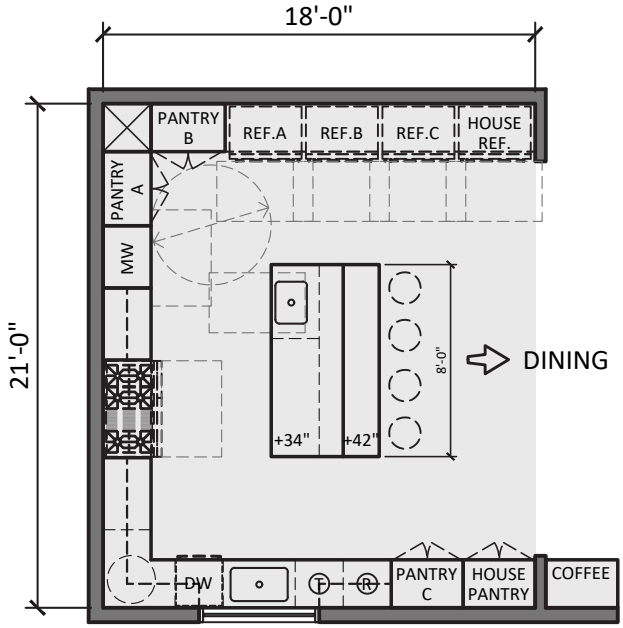
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



13. CAPTAIN'S OFFICE (120 S.F.)

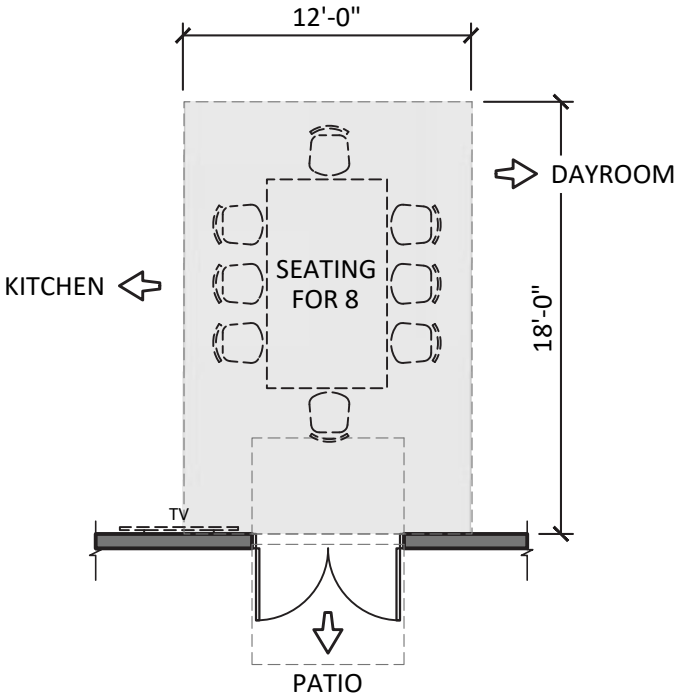
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

FIRE HOUSE - FIREFIGHTER QUARTERS



14. KITCHEN (378 S.F.)

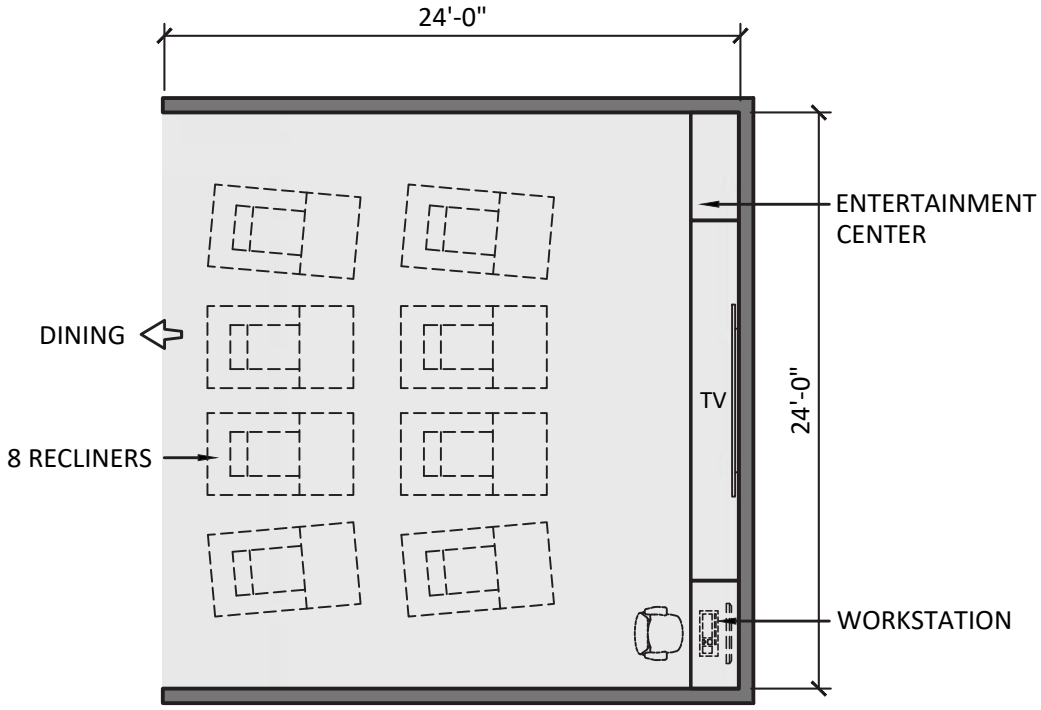
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



15. DINING AREA (216 S.F.)

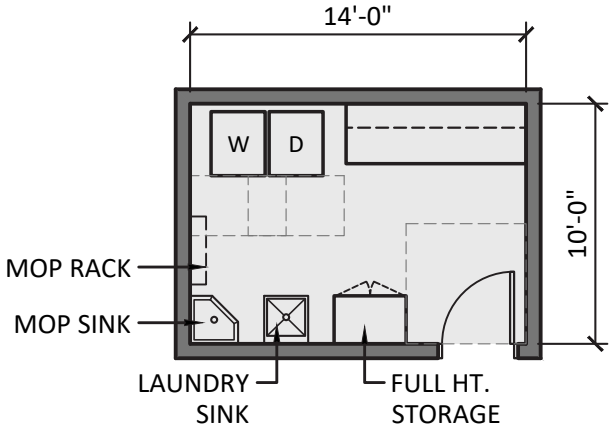
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

FIRE HOUSE - FIREFIGHTER QUARTERS



16. DAYROOM (576 S.F.)

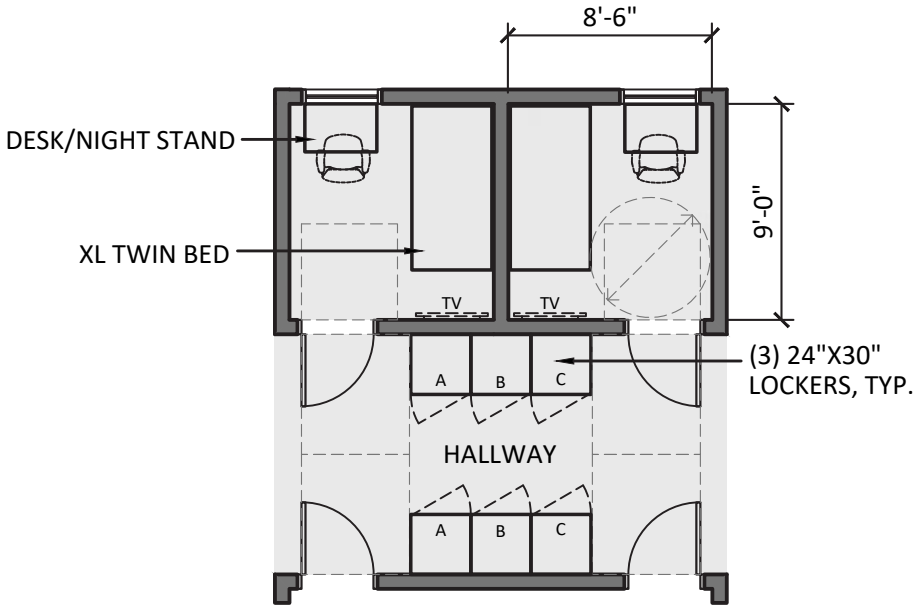
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



17. LAUNDRY ROOM (140 S.F.)

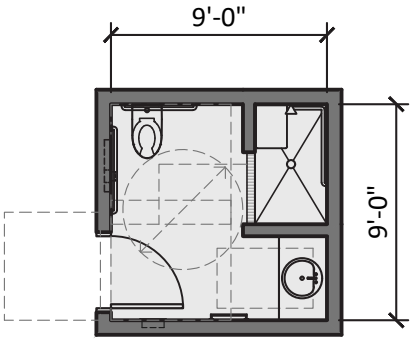
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

FIRE HOUSE - FIREFIGHTER QUARTERS



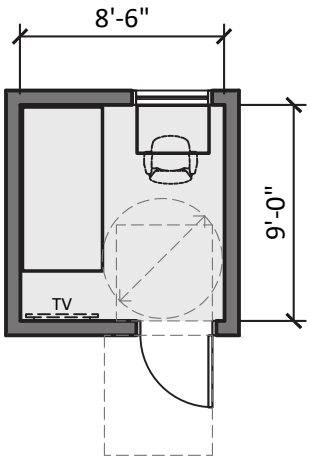
18. FIREFIGHTER BEDROOM - 5 (383 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



19. FIREFIGHTER BATHROOM - ADA (81 S.F.)

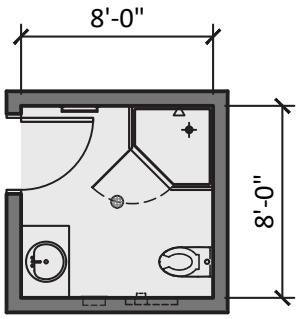
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



20. INTERN BEDROOM (77 S.F.)

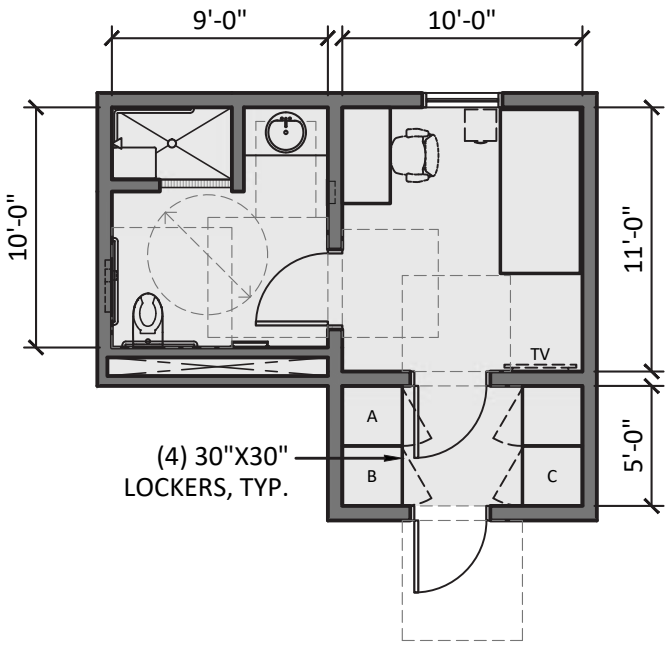
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

FIRE HOUSE - FIREFIGHTER QUARTERS



21. FIREFIGHTER BATHROOM - 3 (192 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

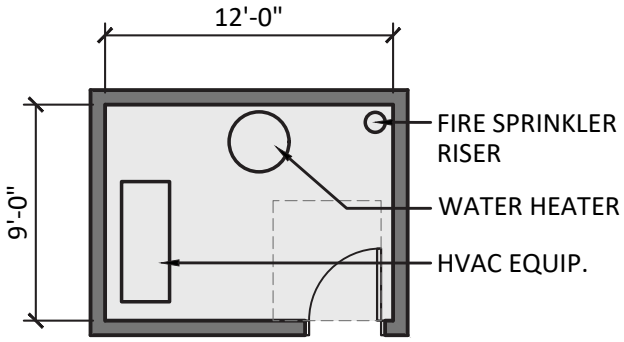


22. CAPTAIN BEDROOM & ACCESSIBLE BATHROOM (250 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

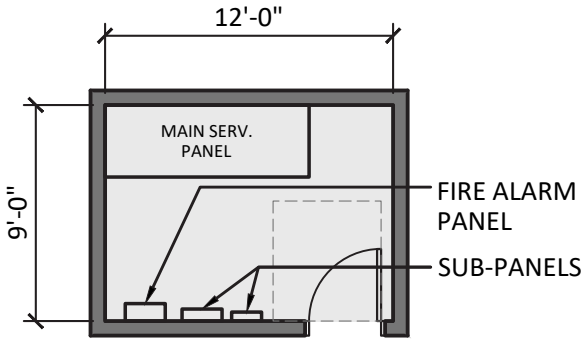
04/24/2023

FIRE HOUSE - UTILITY SUPPORT/VERTICAL CIRCULATION



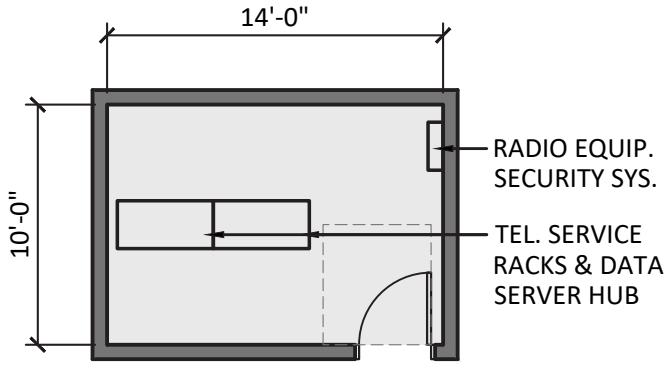
23. MECHANICAL ROOM (108 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



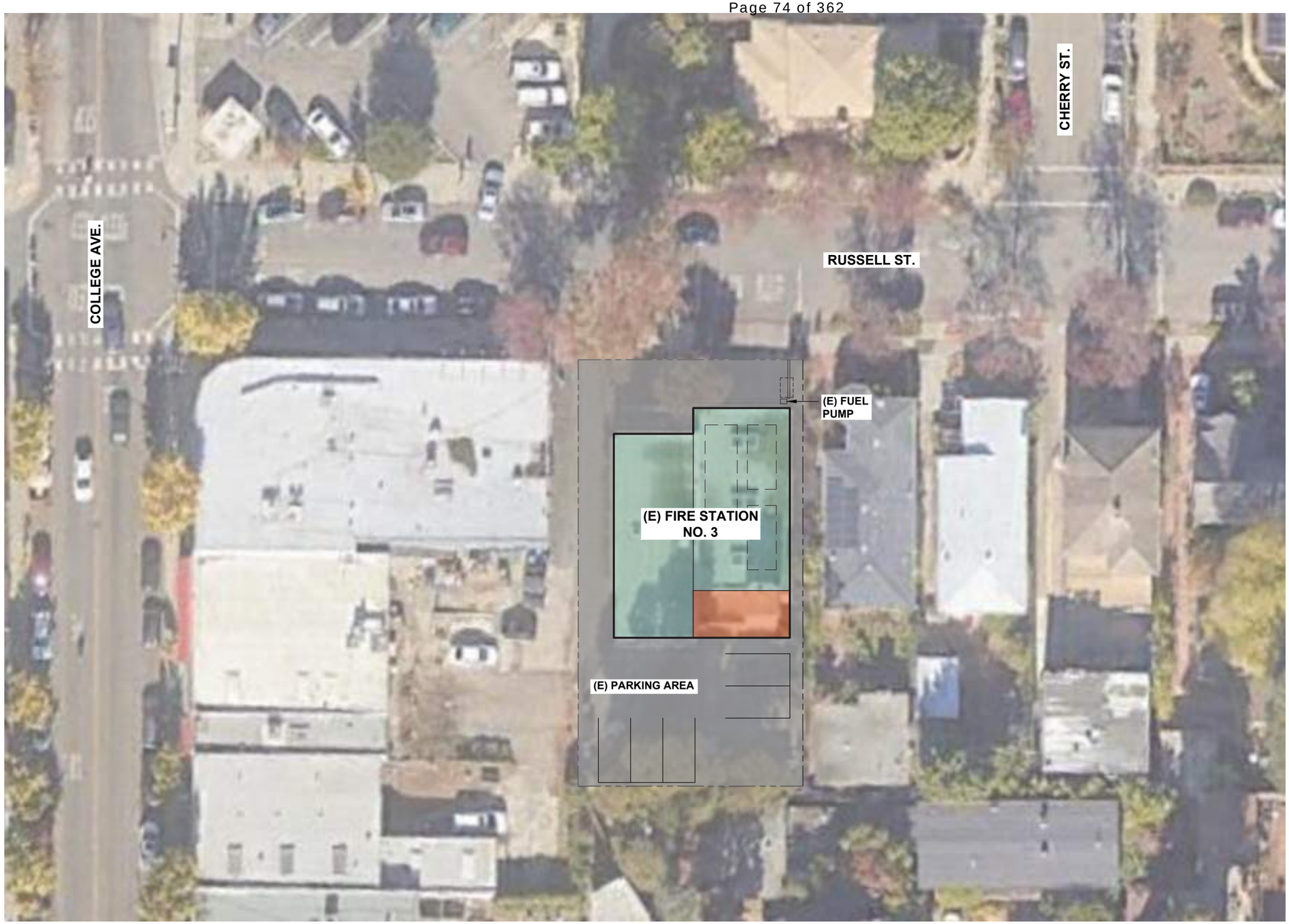
24. ELECTRICAL ROOM (108 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



25. COMMUNICATIONS ROOM (140 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



FIRE STATION NO. 3
2 STORY BUILDING

EXISTING LOT AREA: 9,359 S.F.

LEGEND:

- EXISTING BUILDING AREA
- ADDED BUILDING AREA
- RENOVATION AREA

RECOMMENDED

SITE PLAN DIAGRAM

SCALE: 1/32" = 1'-0"

N

CITY OF BERKELEY
FIRE SERVICE MASTER PLAN
SITE STUDIES

TITLE:

FIRE STATION NO. 3 - SITE DIAGRAM (BLDG. RENOVATION & ADDITIONAL AREA)
2710 RUSSELL STREET, BERKELEY, CA 94705

03.17.2023

SIEGEL & STRAIN Architects
6201 DOYLE STREET, SUITE B,
EMERYVILLE, CA 94608
phone: 510.547.8092 | www.siegelstrain.com

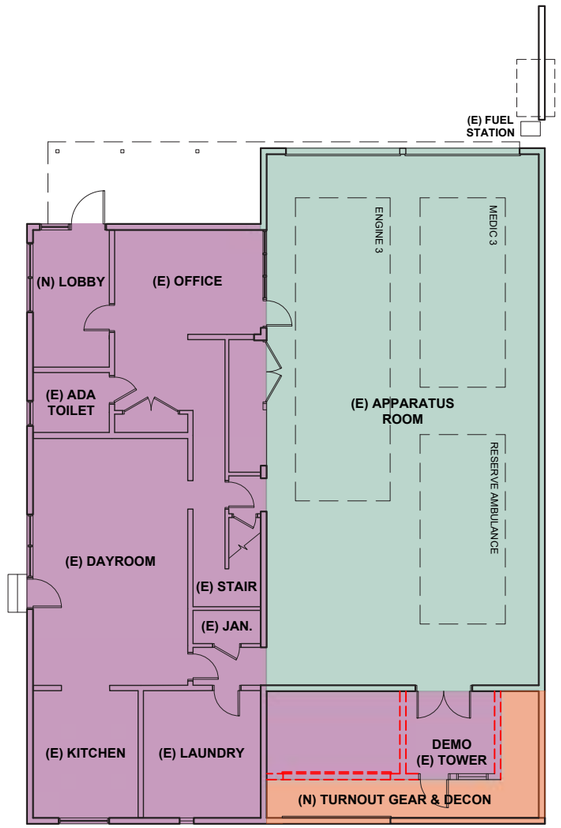
MARY McGRATH ARCHITECTS
610 16th STREET, SUITE 219, OAKLAND, CA 94612
phone: 510.208.9400
www.marymcgratharchitects.com

FIRE STATION NO. 3
2 STORY BUILDING

EXISTING BUILDING AREA:	5,582 S.F.
PROPOSED ADDED BUILDING AREA:	611 S.F.
TOTAL BUILDING AREA:	6,193 S.F.

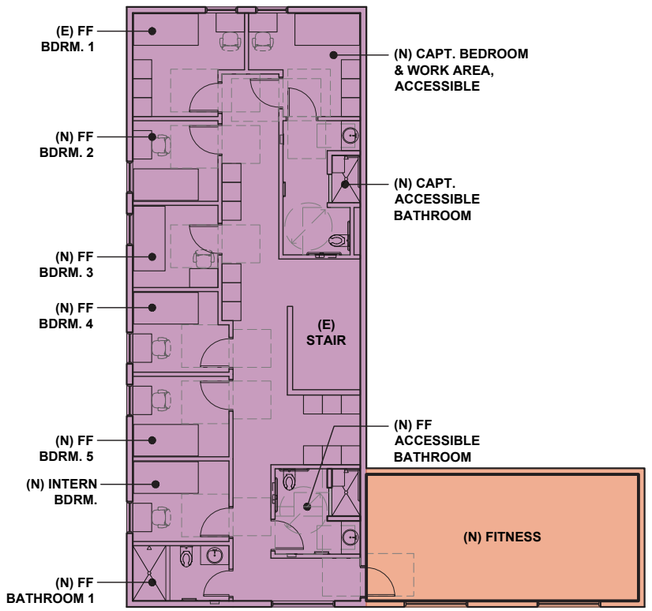
LEGEND:

- EXISTING BUILDING AREA
- ADDED BUILDING AREA
- RENOVATION AREA



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1/16" = 1'-0"



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1/16" = 1'-0"

N

CITY OF BERKELEY
FIRE SERVICE MASTER PLAN
SITE STUDIES

TITLE:

FIRE STATION NO. 3 - FLOOR PLANS (BLDG. RENOVATION & ADDITIONAL AREA)
2710 RUSSELL STREET, BERKELEY, CA 94705

03.17.2023

SIEGEL & STRAIN Architects
6201 DOYLE STREET, SUITE B,
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FIRE STATION 4

CITY OF BERKELEY

FIRE HOUSE NO. 4

1900 MARIN AVENUE, BERKELEY, CA 94707

DRAFT
MAY 08, 2023

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The existing Fire House No. 4 is 5,341 SF and was originally designed to provide operational space and living quarters for two people in 1960. The facility was seismically retrofitted and expanded to the size noted above in 1998. The fire station currently houses 3 personnel per shift on Engine 4 (3). And, per the Standards of Coverage Study prepared by Citigate, the Firehouse 4 location is recommended to add a future ambulance and Medic Intern. The staffing will increase to 7 personnel per shift.

Two options were evaluated. They include:

1. Renovation and expansion of 1,600 SF for a total SF of 6,941. The expansion will add the turnout storage space and a fitness room. The site does not have enough space to expand the apparatus bay for the added ambulance nor to expand the living quarters for additional staffing. Parking and privacy goals can not be met through the expansion.
2. Replace station on the existing expanded site. This option requires the expansion of the site and adds subterranean parking. A replacement 12,802 SF station plus a 6,000SF basement for parking would allow the addition of the future ambulance in this ambulance. (Recommended)

The ROM Project Budget for the Recommended Option 2 is $36-41M; not including escalation beyond 2024.

Fire House No. 4

Engine 4, Future Medic 4
1900 Marin Avenue

CONCEPTUAL SPACE NEEDS OUTLINE

Fire House Company Make-up - Staffing Per shift	Current	Future
Engine 4 - Captain, Engineer, Firefighter/Paramedic	3	4
Future Ambulance	0	2
Medic Intern	1	1
Reserve Engine	0	0
TOTAL CURRENT AND FUTURE STAFFING:	**4**	**7**

No.	Type of Space	Space Attributes	Square Footage	
SITE OPERATIONS			**Program**	**Size**
	Firefighter Parking	14 firefighter parking spaces, secure and separate from public parking	1,600	10'x20' ea.
	Visitor Parking	One regular and one ADA adjacent to entrance, shared with other public parking areas.	600	10' x 20
	Apparatus Washing Area	Adjacent to hydrant for refill and testing; locate at rear of App. Bays; provide clarifier for run-off	0	rear apron
	Hose Maintenance Area	Use rear apron area for cleaning hose; roll wet and store on apparatus	0	rear apron
	Yard Hydrant	Located at rear yard	0	rear apron
	Generator Area	Located at rear yard	150	10'x15'
	Fueling Area	Above Grade Convault System - 500 GA	240	12' x 20'
	Trash Enclosure	Exterior access for service; space for dumpster and recycling bins, Covered	150	10'x15'
	Flagpole	Flagpole area with lighting	25	5'x5'
	Outdoor Patio or Deck	Outdoor uses; adjacent to Kitchen	200	10'x20'

No.	Type of Space	Space Attributes	Square Footage	
	FIRE HOUSE - APP BAY/APP BAY SUPPORT		**Program**	**Size**
1	Apparatus Bay (One Engine, Future Ambulance and one engine reserve)	Engine, Reserve Engine and Future Ambulance. Systems include tailpipe exhaust, power and air cord drops to each vehicle; electric heating system; night lighting; bi-folding auto-close doors; trench drains	3,944	(2) 20'x 68' (1) 18' x 68'
2	Medical Supply Closet	Heavy Duty Shelving; medical supplies off of apparatus bay.	24	3' x 8'
3	Clean Up	Clean-up sink, shelving, Alcove in bay.	18	3' x 6'
4	Equipment Storage	Yard equipment, bike storage (LEED Requirement), compressor	64	8' x 8'
5	Turnout Gear Room	Two lockers for each assigned personnel (7 Personnel per day x 3 = 21x 2= 42 lockers); four unassigned for 46 total lockers. Power at each locker, continuous exhaust fan, floor drain, heavy duty shelving; wildland gear bags. Dirty area in room with Extractor and Dryer, decon shower and hanging area. Part of response return path.	876	20' x 27' 14' x 24'
6	Janitor Room	Service sink, mop rack; janitorial supplies;	48	6' x 8'
7	Work Shop Alcove	Work bench/shop area for vise, peg board, tool storage with large flat work surface, Misc. equipment storage , tool chest, Full height storage cabinet, shop sink and eyewash.	120	4' x 30'
8	Firefighter Restroom	Fire fighter toilet and sink, off of apparatus bay	64	8' x 8'
9	Fitness Room	Dedicated Fitness Room	624	26' x 24'
		Fire House - App Bay/Support Subtotal	**5,782**	

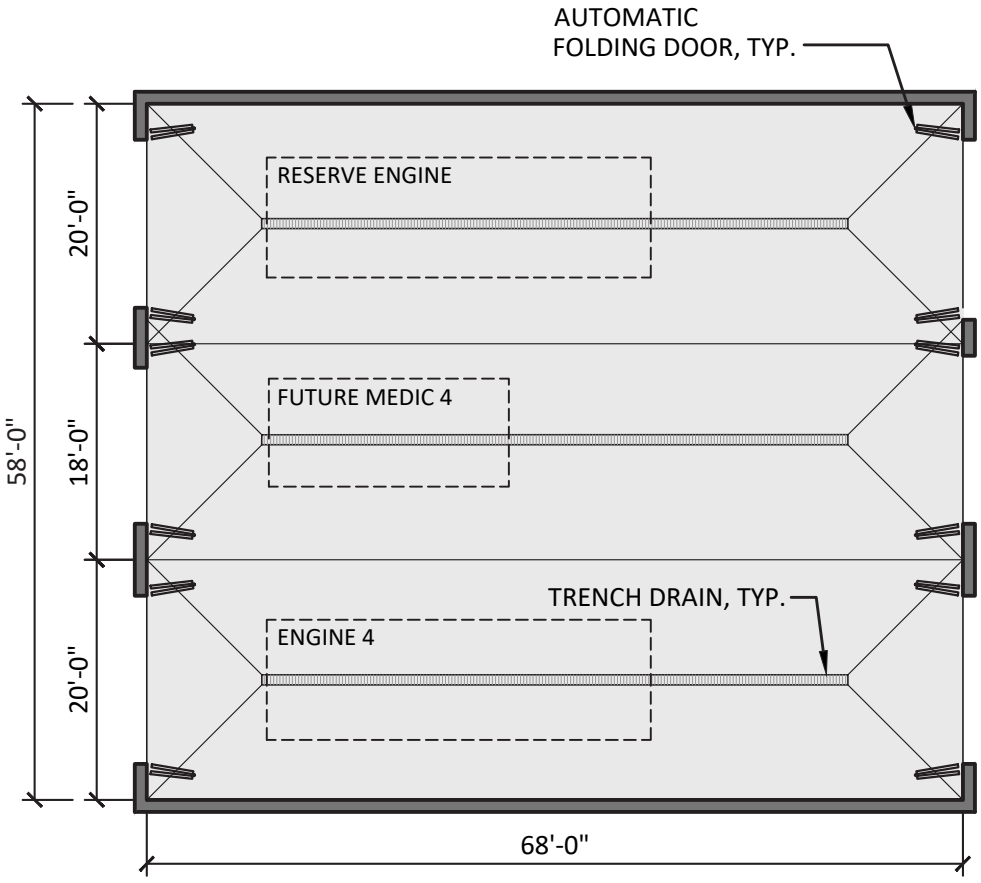
No.	Type of Space	Space Attributes	Square Footage	
	FIRE HOUSE - FIREFIGHTER OFFICES		**Program**	**Size**
10	Fire House Public Lobby	Lobby with seating; adjacent to the public restroom. Service window separation between Watch Office and lobby. Alcove in Lobby for Blood Pressure and other wellness checks.	180	12' x 15'
11	Fire House Public Restroom	One All Gender Restroom, accessible, off of Lobby	64	8'x8'
12	Watch Office	Workstations for up to 4-persons; provide space for lateral file cabinets (one cabinet per company) copy machine and office supply storage, book shelving; conference function	238	14' x 17'
13	Captains Office	Workstation for 1-person; provide space for lateral file cabinets.	120	10' x 12'
		Fire House - Firefighter Offices Subtotal	**602**	

No.	Type of Space	Space Attributes	Square Footage	
	FIRE HOUSE - FIREFIGHTER QUARTERS		**Program**	**Size**
14	Kitchen	3-refrigerators; 3-shift pantries; 1-house pantry and refrigerator; 1-dishwasher; electric induction range/oven with hood; large microwave; large, 12" deep sink with disposer; prep sink at island; trash and recycling areas; coffer service area; open to Dining Area	378	18' x 21'
15	Dining Area	Seating for 8 persons; wall-mounted TV; open to kitchen; open to Day Room	216	12' x 18'
16	Day Room	Seating for 8 with recliner chairs; entertainment center and book shelving; Open to Dining, one work station along wall.	576	24' x 24'
17	Laundry Room	Service sink; countertop; janitorial supplies; mop rack, Washer/Dryer	140	10' x 14'
18	Firefighter Bedroom	6-separate bedrooms each containing desk, chair, wall-mounted TV, 1 bed with lockers outside door.	459	8.5' x 9' (6)
19	Firefighter Bathroom ADA	1 accessible restroom with shower, sink, toilet	81	9' x 9'
20	Firefighter Bathrooms	3 restrooms with shower, sink, toilet	192	8' x 8' (3)
21	Captain Bedroom, Bathroom and Work Area, Accessible	1 bedroom containing desk, chair, wall-mounted TV, 1 bed, with accessible in-suite bathroom.	250	10' x 16' 10' x 9' (1)
		Fire House - Firefighter Quarters Subtotal	**2,292**	

No.	Type of Space	Space Attributes	Square Footage	
	UTILITY SUPPORT/VERTICAL CIRCULATION		**Program**	**Size**
22	Mechanical Room	HVAC equipment; hot water heater; fire sprinkler riser	108	9' x 12'
23	Electrical Room	Main service panel, fire alarm panel; sub panels	108	9' X 12'
24	Communications Room	Telephone service racks, alert response system hub, data server hub, radio equipment; security system	140	10' x 14'
25	Stairs	(2x) for each level. Two stairways from the second floor for exiting	576	18' x 8'
26	Fire House Elevator	Elevator and machine room	240	8' x 10' (3)
		Utility Support/ Vertical Circulation Subtotal	**1,172**	

Engine 4, Future Medic 4: Summary	**Program**	
Fire House - App Bay/Bay Support Subtotal	5,782	
Fire House - Firefighter Offices Subtotal	602	
Fire House - Firefighter Quarters Subtotal	2,292	
Utility Support/Vertical Circulation Subtotal	1,172	
BUILDING SUBTOTAL (SF)	**9,848**	
Circulation at 30%	2,954	
Engine 4, Future Medic 4: GRAND TOTAL (SF)	**12,802**	

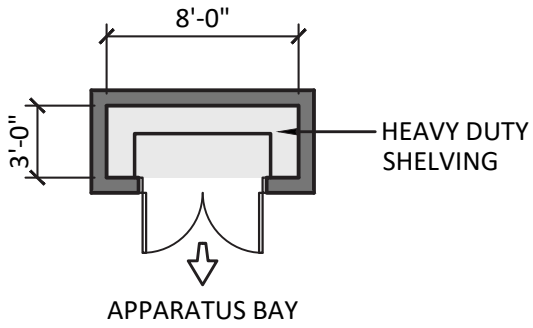
FIRE HOUSE - APPARATUS BAY/APPARATUS BAY SUPPORT



1. APPARATUS BAY - 3 DRIVE-THROUGH BAYS (3,944 S.F.)

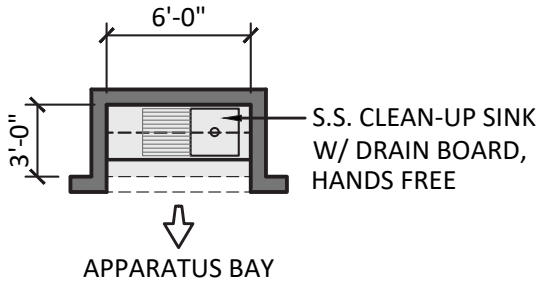
SCALE: 1/16"=1'-0"

FIRE HOUSE - APPARATUS BAY/APPARATUS BAY SUPPORT



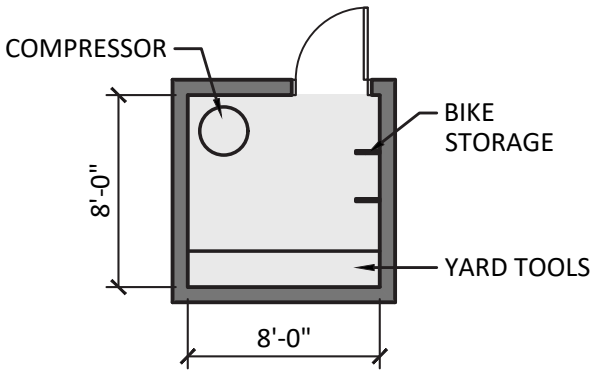
2. MEDICAL SUPPLY CLOSET (24 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



3. CLEAN-UP (18 S.F.)

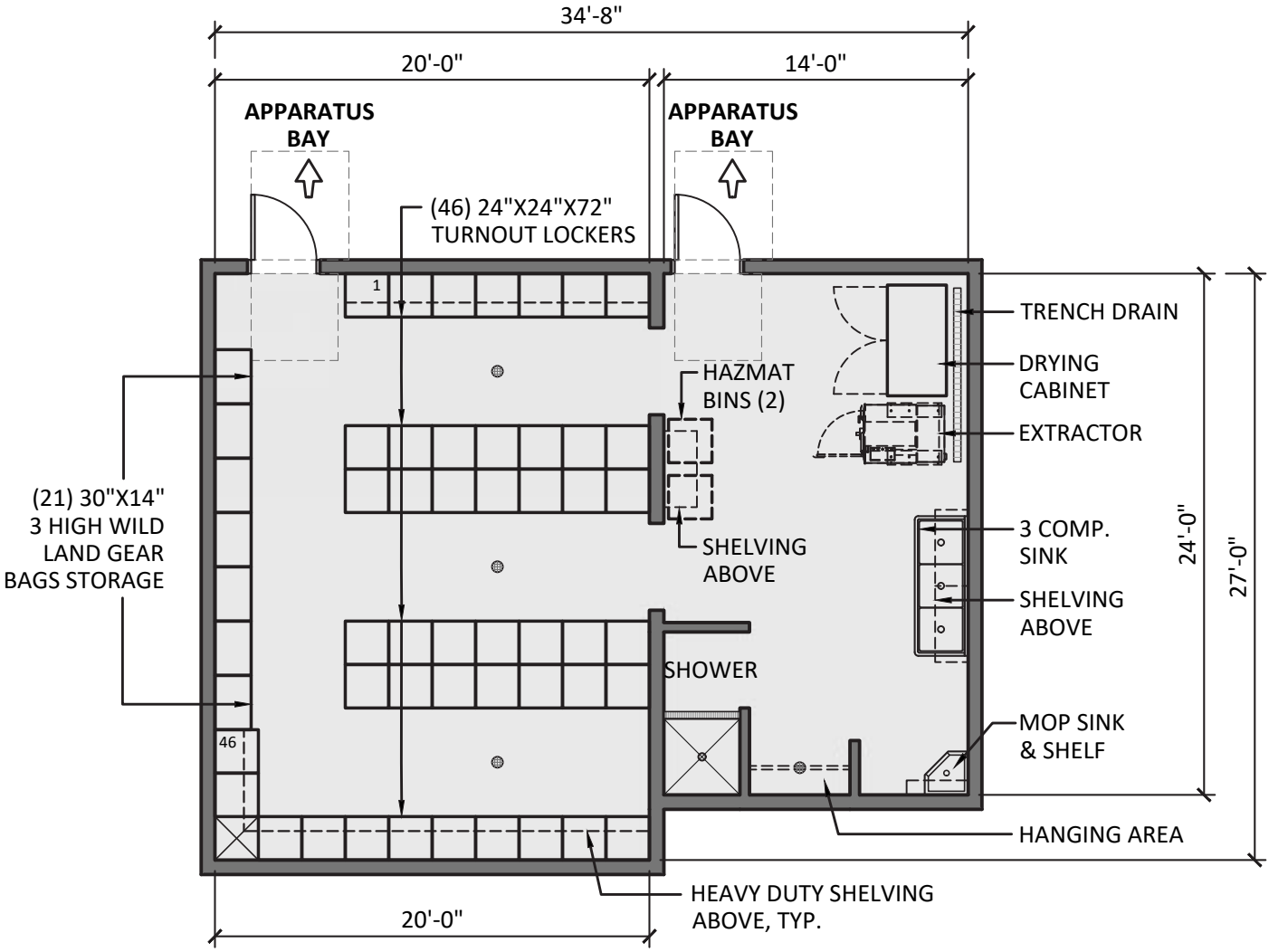
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



4. EQUIPMENT STORAGE (64 S.F.)

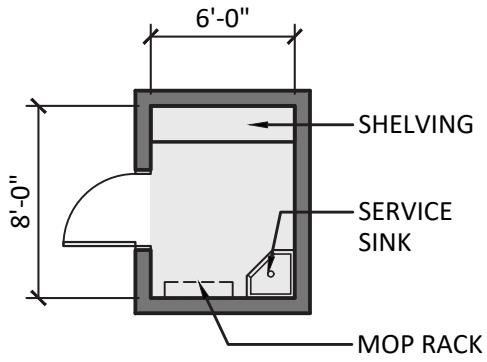
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

FIRE HOUSE - APPARATUS BAY/APPARATUS BAY SUPPORT



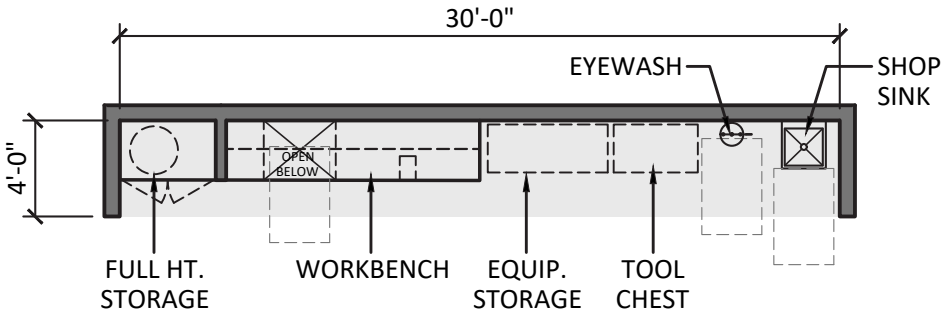
5. TURNOUT GEAR ROOM (876 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



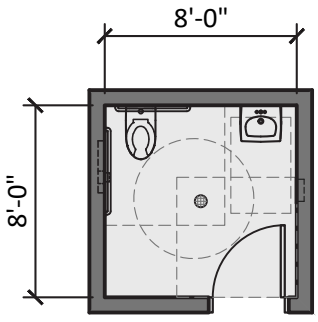
6. JANITOR ROOM (48 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



7. WORKSHOP ALCOVE (120 S.F.)

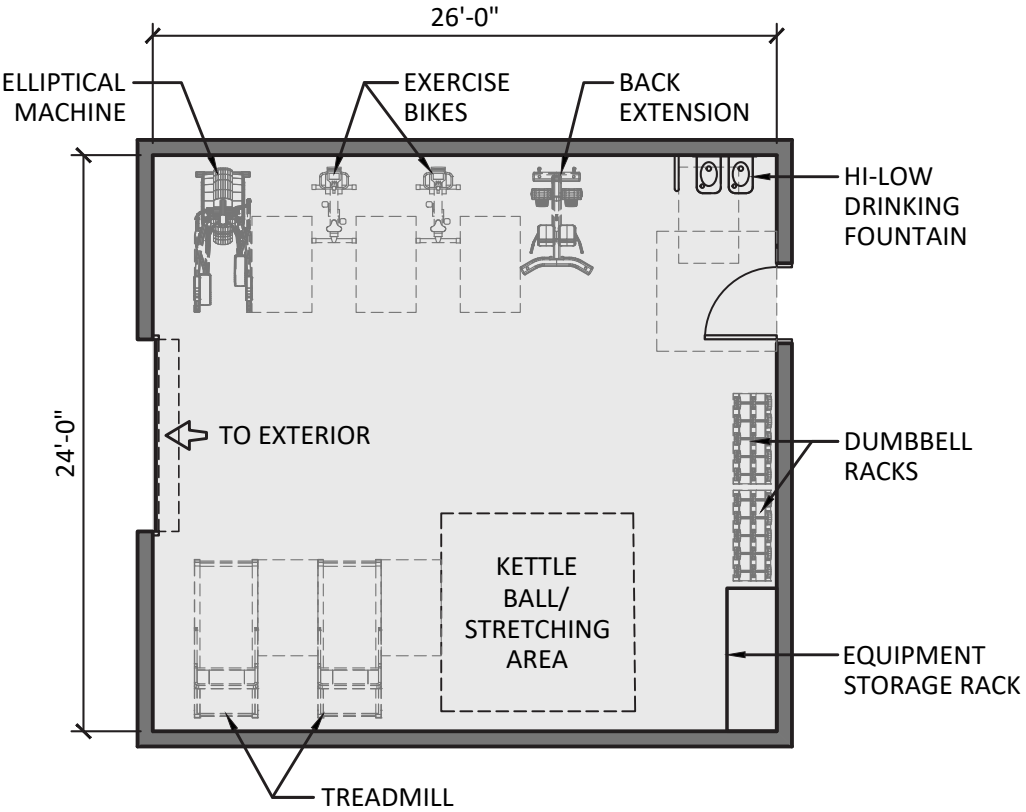
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



8. FIREFIGHTER RESTROOM (64 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

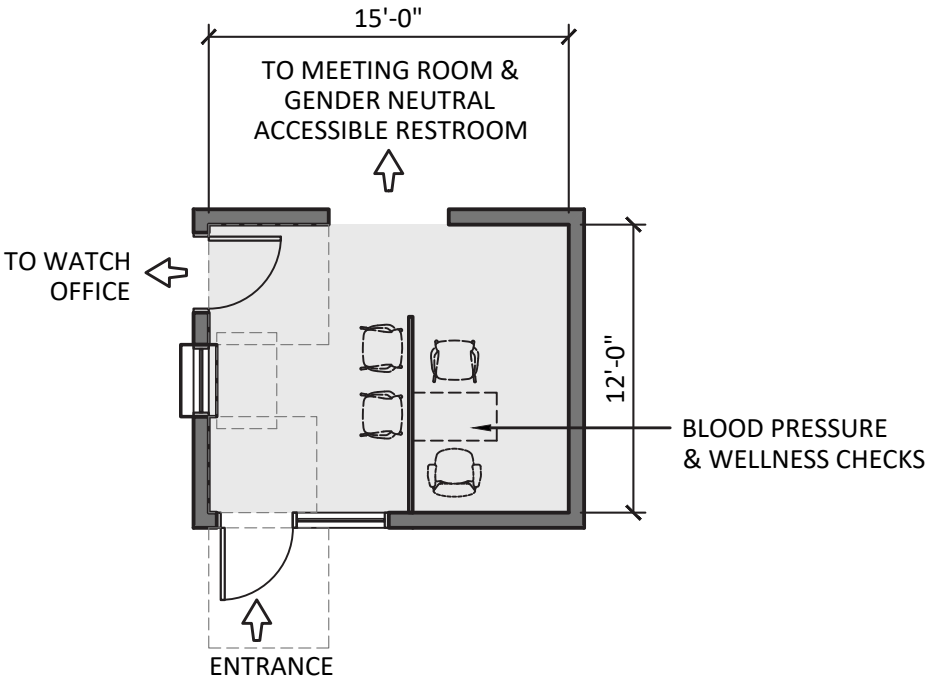
FIRE HOUSE - APPARATUS BAY/APPARATUS BAY SUPPORT



9. FITNESS ROOM (624 S.F.)

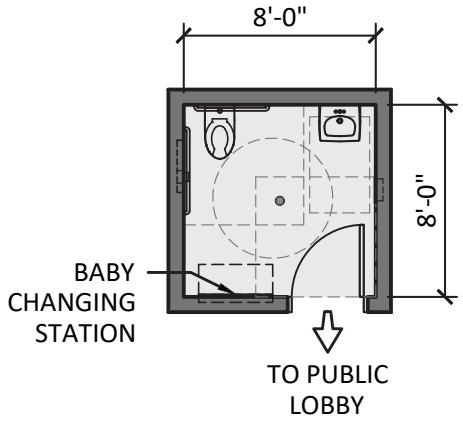
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

FIRE HOUSE - FIREFIGHTER OFFICES



10. FIRE HOUSE PUBLIC LOBBY (180 S.F.)

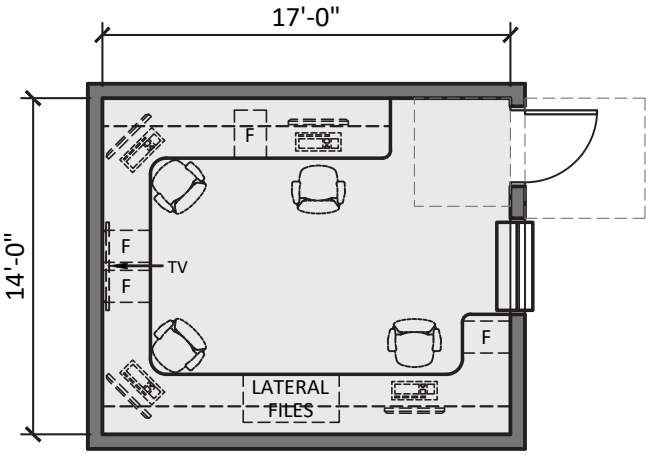
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



11. FIRE HOUSE PUBLIC RESTROOM (64 S.F.)

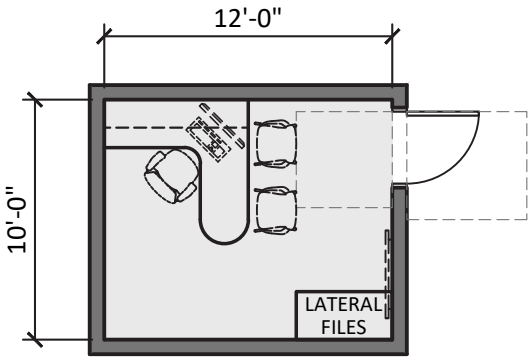
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

FIRE HOUSE - FIREFIGHTER OFFICES



12. WATCH OFFICE (238 S.F.)

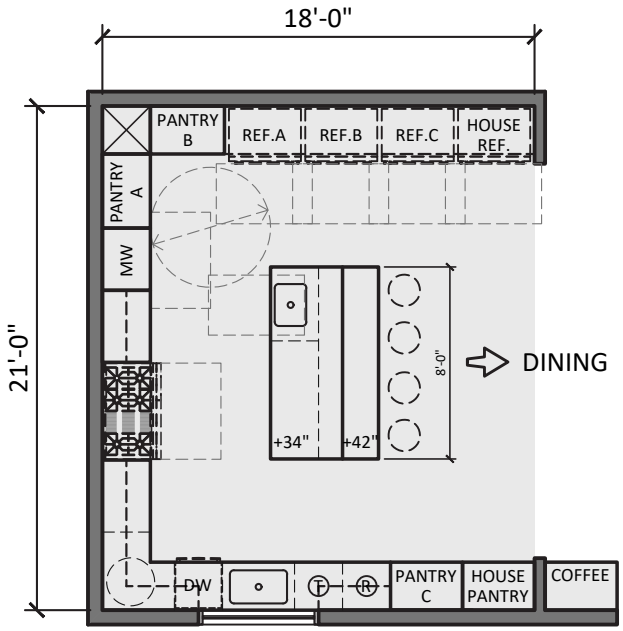
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



13. CAPTAIN'S OFFICE (120 S.F.)

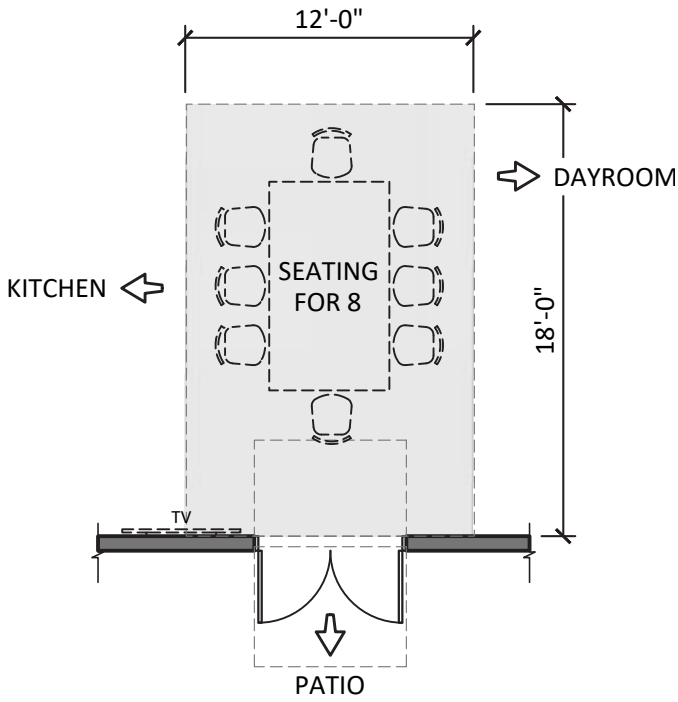
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

FIRE HOUSE - FIREFIGHTER QUARTERS



14. KITCHEN (378 S.F.)

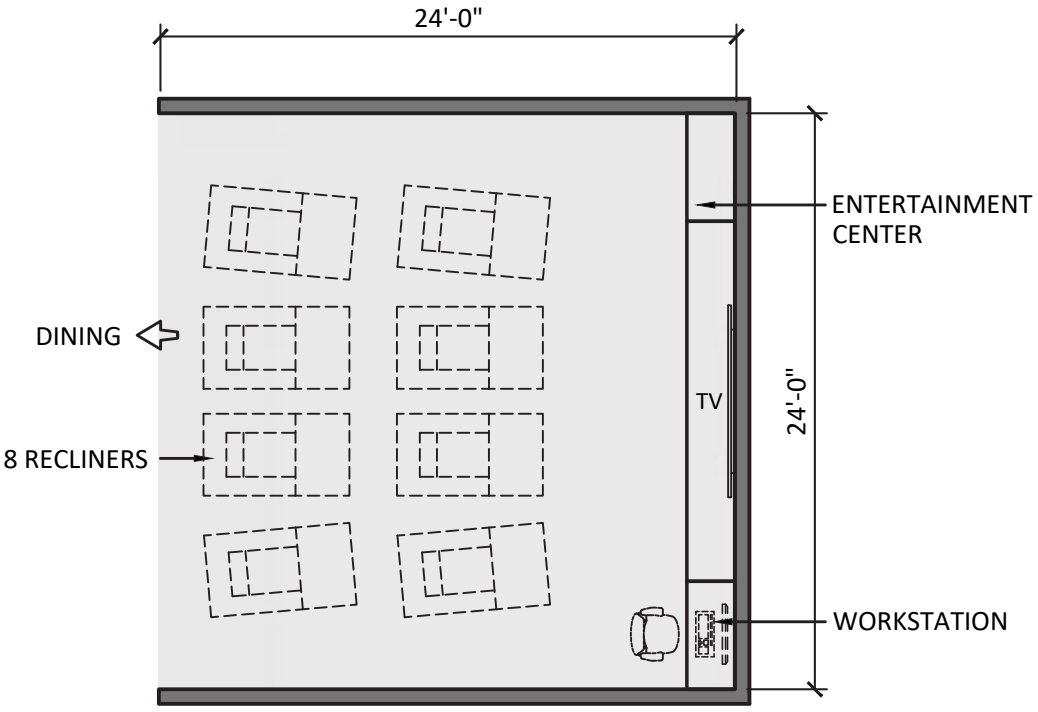
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



15. DINING AREA (216 S.F.)

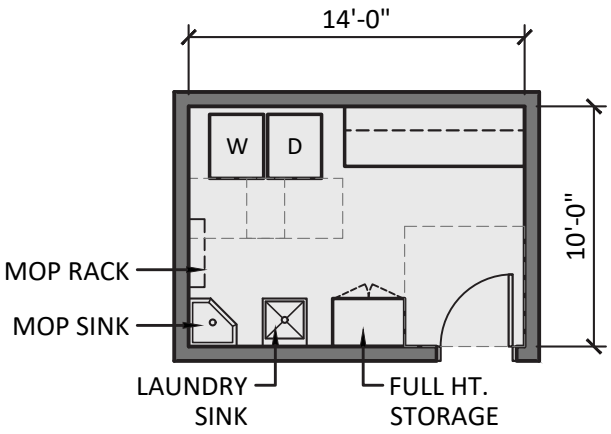
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

FIRE HOUSE - FIREFIGHTER QUARTERS



16. DAYROOM (576 S.F.)

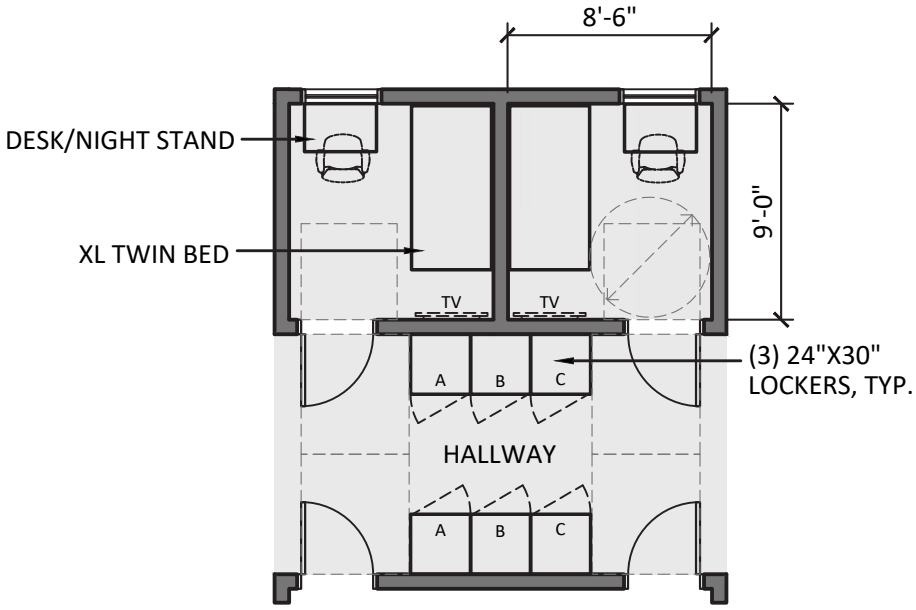
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



17. LAUNDRY ROOM (140 S.F.)

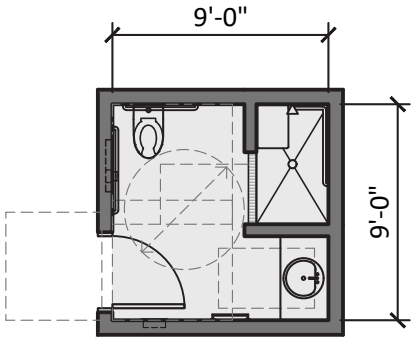
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

FIRE HOUSE - FIREFIGHTER QUARTERS



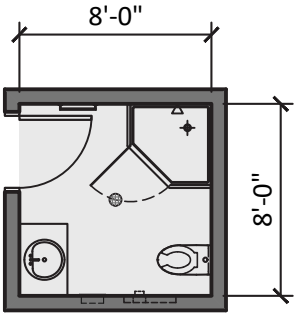
18. FIREFIGHTER BEDROOM - 6 (459 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



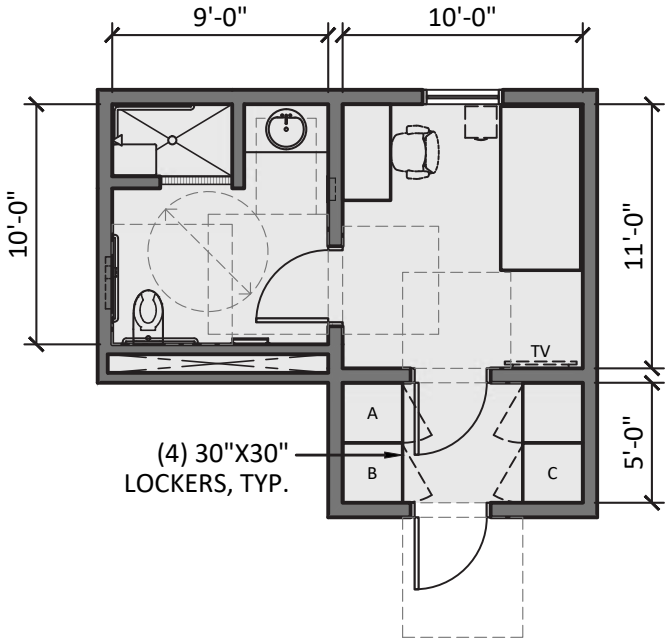
19. FIREFIGHTER BATHROOM - ADA (81 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



20. FIREFIGHTER BATHROOM - (3) 192 S.F.

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

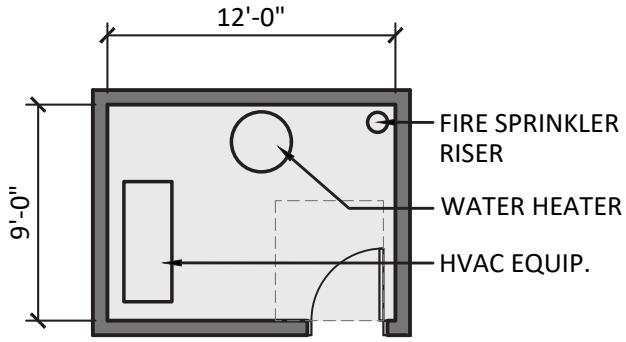


21. CAPTAIN BEDROOM, BATHROOM AND WORK AREA, ACCESSIBLE (250 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

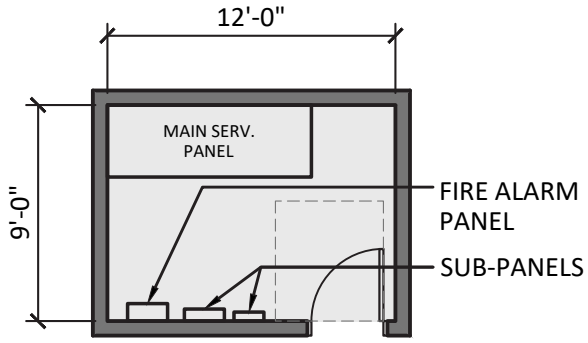
04/24/2023

FIRE HOUSE - UTILITY SUPPORT/VERTICAL CIRCULATION



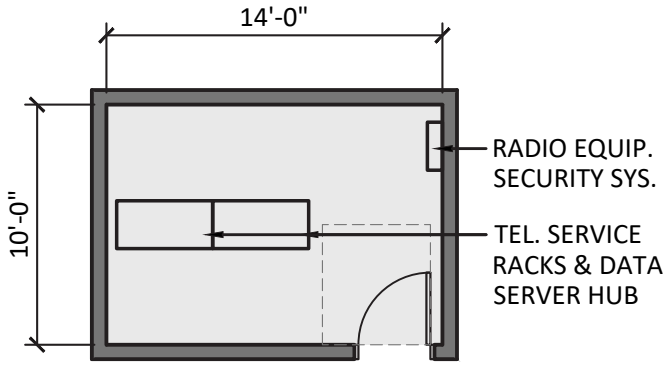
24. MECHANICAL ROOM (108 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



25. ELECTRICAL ROOM (108 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



26. COMMUNICATIONS ROOM (140 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

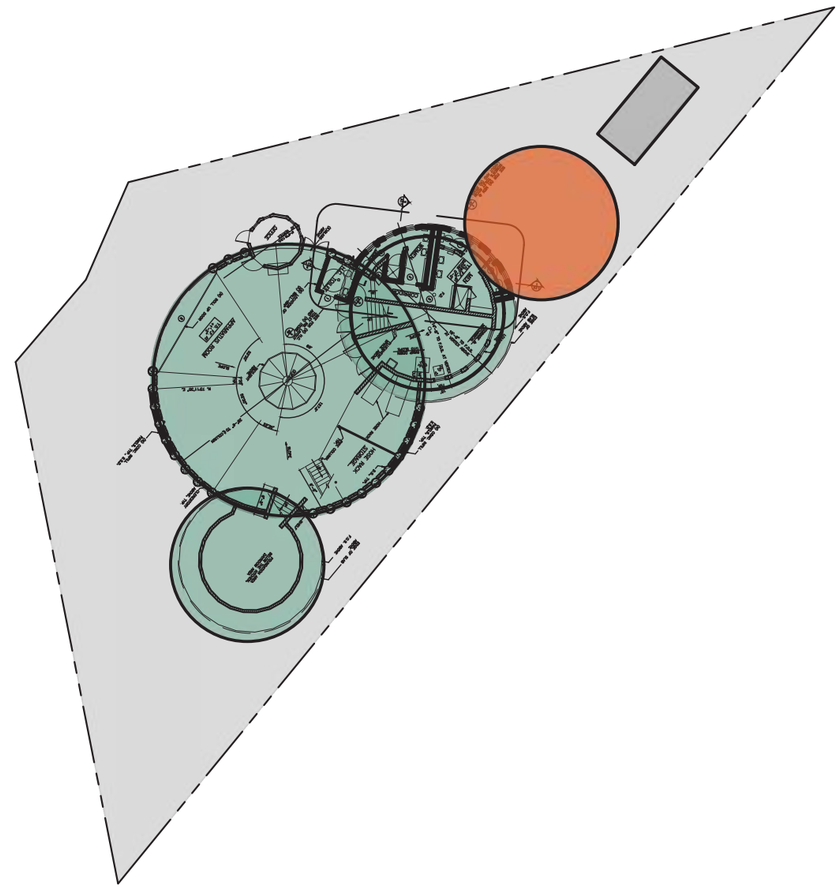
SITE PLAN DIAGRAM
SCALE: 1/64" = 1'-0"

FIRE STATION NO. 4
2 STORY BUILDING

EXISTING LOT AREA:	12,623 S.F.
EXISTING BUILDING AREA:	5,341 S.F.
PROPOSED NEW BUILDING AREA:	1,600 S.F.

LEGEND:

EXISTING BUILDING AREA
PROPOSED NEW BUILDING AREA



N

CITY OF BERKELEY
FIRE SERVICE MASTER PLAN
SITE STUDIES

TITLE:

FIRE STATION NO. 4 - (OPTION 1 - BLDG. RENOVATION & ADDITIONAL AREA)
1900 MARIN AVENUE, BERKELEY, CA 94707

SIEGEL & STRAIN Architects
6201 DOYLE STREET, SUITE B,
EMERYVILLE, CA 94608
phone: 510.547.8092 | www.siegelstrain.com

MARY MCGRATH | ARCHITECTS
610 16th STREET, SUITE 219, OAKLAND, CA 94612
phone: 510.208.9400
www.marymcgratharchitects.com

FIRE STATION NO. 4
PROPOSED 2 STORY BUILDING

PROPOSED LOT AREA:	±20,296 S.F.
PROPOSED 1ST FLOOR:	8,667 S.F
PROPOSED 2ND FLOOR:	4,135 S.F.
TOTAL BLDG. AREA:	12,802 S.F.

RECOMMENDED

SITE & FIRST FLOOR DIAGRAM

SCALE: 1/32" = 1'-0"

CITY OF BERKELEY
FIRE SERVICE MASTER PLAN
SITE STUDIES

TITLE:
FIRE STATION NO. 4 - (OPTION 2 - NEW BUILDING, EXPANDED SITE AND ADD BASEMENT PARKING)
1900 MARIN AVENUE, BERKELEY, CA 94707
03.17.2023

SIEGEL & STRAIN Architects
6201 DOYLE STREET, SUITE B,
EMERYVILLE, CA 94608
phone: 510.547.8092 | www.siegelstrain.com

MARY MCGRATH | ARCHITECTS
610 16th STREET, SUITE 219, OAKLAND, CA 94612
phone: 510.208.9400
www.marymcgratharchitects.com

FIRE STATION 5

CITY OF BERKELEY

FIRE HOUSE NO. 5

2680 SHATTUCK AVENUE, BERKELEY, CA 94704

DRAFT
MAY 08, 2023

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Fire House No. 5 was expanded to 9, 369 SF when it was seismically upgraded in 2012. In this expansion the living quarters were modified to provide space for 9 on-duty personnel per shift. The fire station currently houses 9 personnel per shift and Truck 5 (3), Engine 5 (3), Medic 5 (2), and Medic Intern (1). The staffing is planned to increase to 11 personnel per shift. The firehouse also houses a Type VI wildland unit, a reserve engine and a utility truck. Several of the units can not be housed in the apparatus bays.

Three options were evaluated. They include:

1. Renovation and expansion of the existing station on the second level to provide 16, 983 SF of space. Parking requirements are not met with this solution.
2. Replace station on existing site without additional parking. Parking requirements are not met.
3. Replace station on existing site with 2 story, 16,983 SF station plus basement parking. Parking requirements are met with this solution.

The recommended option for this location is Option 3. All program criteria are met.

The ROM Project Budget for the Recommended Option 3 is $53-58M not including escalation beyond 2024.

Fire House No. 5

Truck 5, Engine 5, Medic 5,

2680 Shattuck Avenue

CONCEPTUAL SPACE NEEDS OUTLINE

Fire House Company Make-up - Staffing Per shift	Current	Future
Truck 5 - Captain , Engineer, Firefighter/Paramedic	3	4
Engine 5 - Captain, Engineer, Firefighter/Paramedic	3	4
Medic 5 - Medic, EMT	2	2
Medic Intern	1	1
Type III 4X4 - Cross Staffed	0	0
Engine - Reserve	0	0
Utility Pick-up (F-250)	0	0
TOTAL CURRENT AND PLANNED STAFFING:	**9**	**11**

No.	Type of Space	Space Attributes	Square Footage	
SITE OPERATIONS			**Program**	**Size**
	Firefighter Parking	22 firefighter parking spaces, secure and separate from public parking	4,400	10'x20' ea.
	Visitor Parking	One regular and one ADA adjacent to entrance, shared with other public parking areas.	200	10' x 20
	Apparatus Washing Area	Adjacent to hydrant for refill and testing; locate at rear of App. Bays; provide clarifier for run-off	0	rear apron
	Hose Maintenance Area	Use rear apron area for cleaning hose; roll wet and store on apparatus	0	rear apron
	Yard Hydrant	Located at rear yard	0	rear apron
	Generator Area	Located at rear yard	150	10'x15'
	Fueling Area	Above Grade Convault System - 1,500 GA	240	12' x 20'
	Trash Enclosure	Exterior access for service; space for dumpster and recycling bins, Covered	150	10'x15'
	Flagpole	Flagpole area with lighting	25	5'x5'
	Outdoor Patio or Deck	Outdoor uses; adjacent to Kitchen	200	10'x20'

No.	Type of Space	Space Attributes	Square Footage	
	FIRE HOUSE - APP BAY/APP BAY SUPPORT		**Program**	**Size**
1	Apparatus Bay (One Truck drive through bay, three double bays)	Truck, Engine, Medic - Front line apparatus. Type III 4x4, Reserve Engine, Air Unit, Utility Truck - Second Line Storage. Systems include tailpipe exhaust, power and air cord drops to each vehicle; electric heating system; night lighting; bi-folding auto-close doors; trench drains	6,080	(2) 20'x 80' (2) 18' x 80'
2	Medical Supply Closet	Heavy Duty Shelving; medical supplies off of apparatus bay.	24	3' x 8'
3	Clean Up	Clean-up sink, shelving, Alcove in bay.	18	3' x 6'
4	Equipment Storage	Yard equipment, bike storage (LEED Requirement), compressor	96	8' x 12'
5	Turnout Gear Room	Two lockers for each assigned personnel (11 Personnel per day x 3 = 33), 66 lockers); 4 unassigned for 70 total lockers. Power at each locker, continuous exhaust fan, floor drain, heavy duty shelving; wildland gear bags. Dirty area in room with Extractor and Dryer, decon shower and hanging area. Part of response return path.	1,200	24' x 50'
6	Janitor Room	Service sink, mop rack; janitorial supplies;	48	6' x 8'
7	Work Shop Alcove	Work bench/shop area for vise, peg board, tool storage with large flat work surface, Misc. equipment storage , tool chest, Full height storage cabinet, shop sink and eyewash.	120	4' x 30'
8	Firefighter Restroom	Fire fighter toilet and sink, off of apparatus bay	64	8' x 8'
9	Fitness Room	Dedicated Fitness Room	624	26' x 24'
		Fire House - App Bay/Support Subtotal	**8,274**	

No.	Type of Space	Space Attributes	Square Footage	
	FIRE HOUSE - FIREFIGHTER OFFICES		**Program**	**Size**
10	Fire House Public Lobby	Lobby with seating; adjacent to the public restroom. Service window separation between Watch Office and lobby. Alcove in Lobby for Blood Pressure and other wellness checks.	180	12' x 15'
11	Fire House Public Restroom	One All Gender Restroom, accessible, off of Lobby	64	8'x8'
12	Watch Office	Workstations for 4-persons; provide space for lateral file cabinets (one cabinet per company) copy machine and office supply storage, book shelving; conference function	238	14' x 17'
13	Captains Office (Truck Captain and Engine Captain)	Workstation for 2-persons; provide space for (6) lateral file cabinets.	120	12' x 10'
		Fire House - Firefighter Offices Subtotal	**602**	

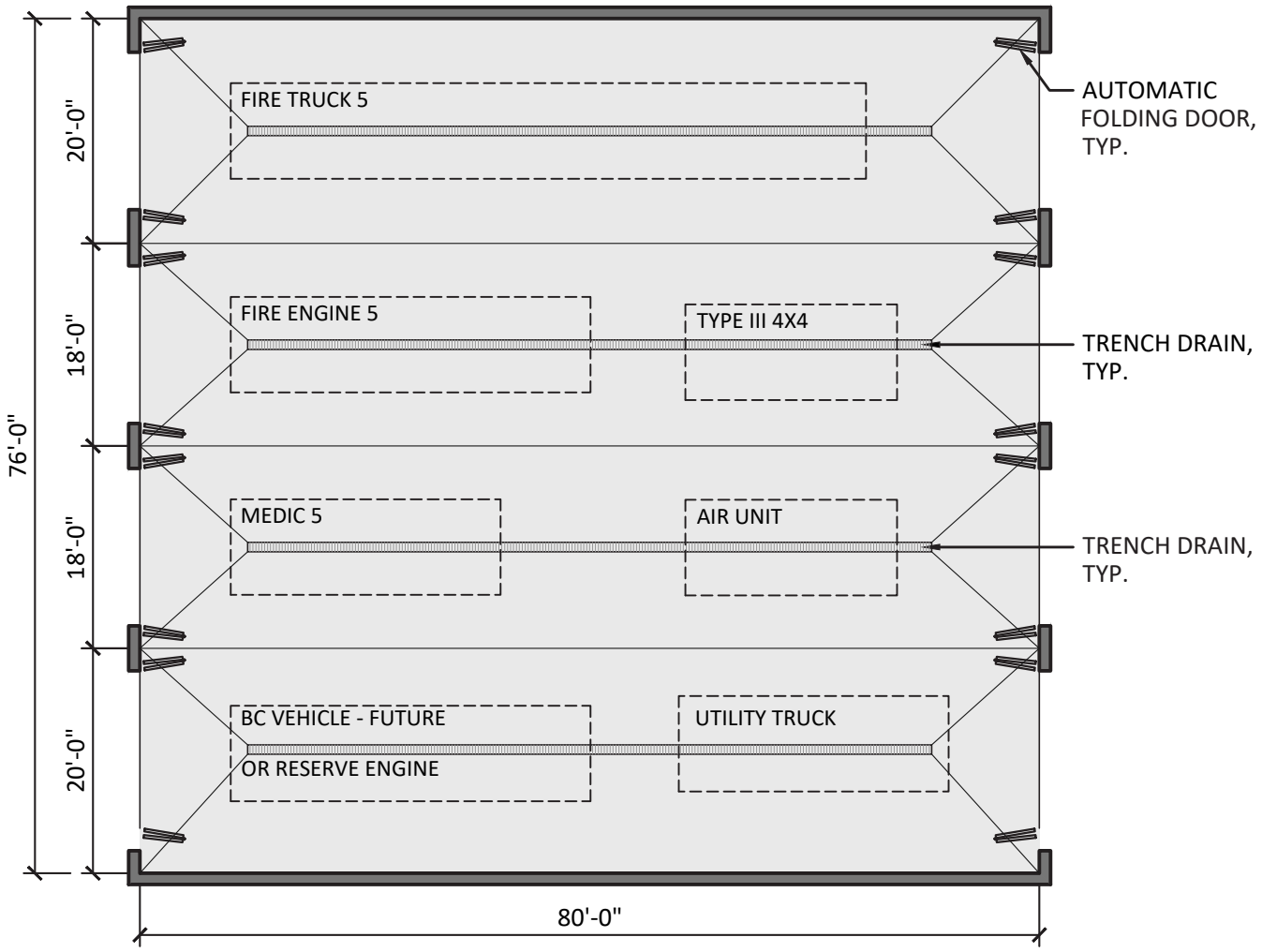
No.	Type of Space	Space Attributes	Square Footage	
	FIRE HOUSE - FIREFIGHTER QUARTERS		**Program**	**Size**
14	Kitchen	3-refrigerators; 3-shift pantries; 1-house pantry and refrigerator; 2-dishwasher; electric induction range/oven with hood; large microwave; large, 12" deep sink with disposer; prep sink at island; trash and recycling areas; coffer service area; open to Dining Area	378	18' x 21'
15	Dining Area	Seating for 12 persons; wall-mounted TV; open to kitchen; open to Day Room	252	12' x 21'
16	Day Room	Seating for 12 with recliner chairs; entertainment center and book shelving; Open to Dining, one work station along wall.	720	24' x 30'
17	Laundry Room	Service sink; countertop; janitorial supplies; mop rack, Washer/Dryer	140	10' x 14'
18	Firefighter Bedroom	9-separate bedrooms each containing desk, chair, wall-mounted TV, 1 bed with lockers outside door.	689	8'-6" x 9' (9)
19	Firefighter Bathroom ADA	1 accessible restroom with shower, sink, toilet	81	9' x 9'
20	Firefighter Bathrooms	4 restrooms with shower, sink, toilet	256	8' x 8' (4)
21	Captain Bedroom, Bathroom and Work Area, Accessible	2-separate bedrooms each containing desk, chair, wall-mounted TV, 1 bed. One with accessible in-suite bathroom.	500	10' x 11' (2) 5' x10 (2) 10' x 9' (2)
		Fire House - Firefighter Quarters Subtotal	**3,016**	

No.	Type of Space	Space Attributes	Square Footage	
	UTILITY SUPPORT/VERTICAL CIRCULATION		**Program**	**Size**
22	Mechanical Room	HVAC equipment; hot water heater; fire sprinkler riser	108	9' x 12'
23	Electrical Room	Main service panel, fire alarm panel; sub panels	108	9' X 12'
24	Communications Room	Telephone service racks, alert response system hub, data server hub, radio equipment; security system	140	10' x 14'
25	Stairs	(2x) for each level. Two stairways from the second floor for exiting	576	18' x 8'
26	Fire House Elevator	Elevator and machine room	240	8' x 10' (3)
		Utility Support/ Vertical Circulation Subtotal	**1,172**	

	Engine 5, Truck 5, Medic 5: Summary	**Program**	
	Fire House - App Bay/Bay Support Subtotal	8,274	
	Fire House - Firefighter Offices Subtotal	602	
	Fire House - Firefighter Quarters Subtotal	3,016	
	Utility Support/Vertical Circulation Subtotal	1,172	
	BUILDING SUBTOTAL (SF)	**13,064**	
	Circulation at 30%	3,919	
	Engine 5, Truck 5, Medic 5: GRAND TOTAL (SF)	**16,983**	

04/24/2023

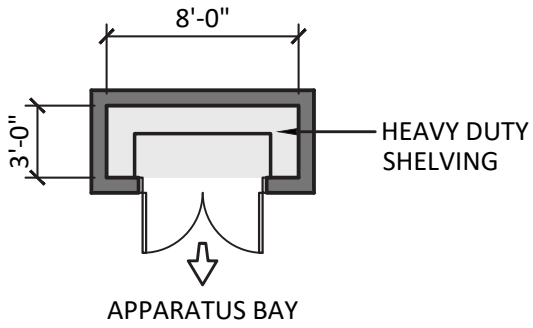
FIRE HOUSE - APPARATUS BAY/APPARATUS BAY SUPPORT



1. APPARATUS BAY - 4 DRIVE-THROUGH BAYS (6,080 S.F.)

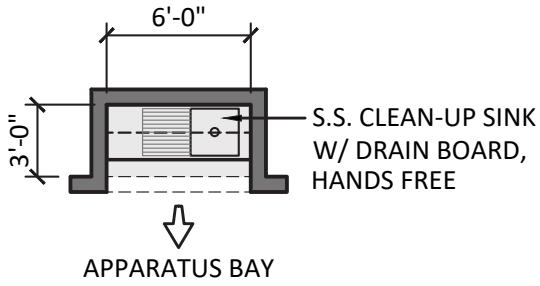
SCALE: 1/16"=1'-0"

FIRE HOUSE - APPARATUS BAY/APPARATUS BAY SUPPORT



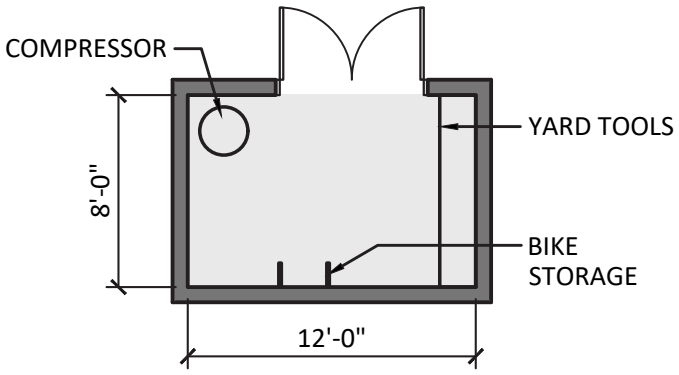
2. MEDICAL SUPPLY CLOSET (24 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



3. CLEAN-UP (18 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

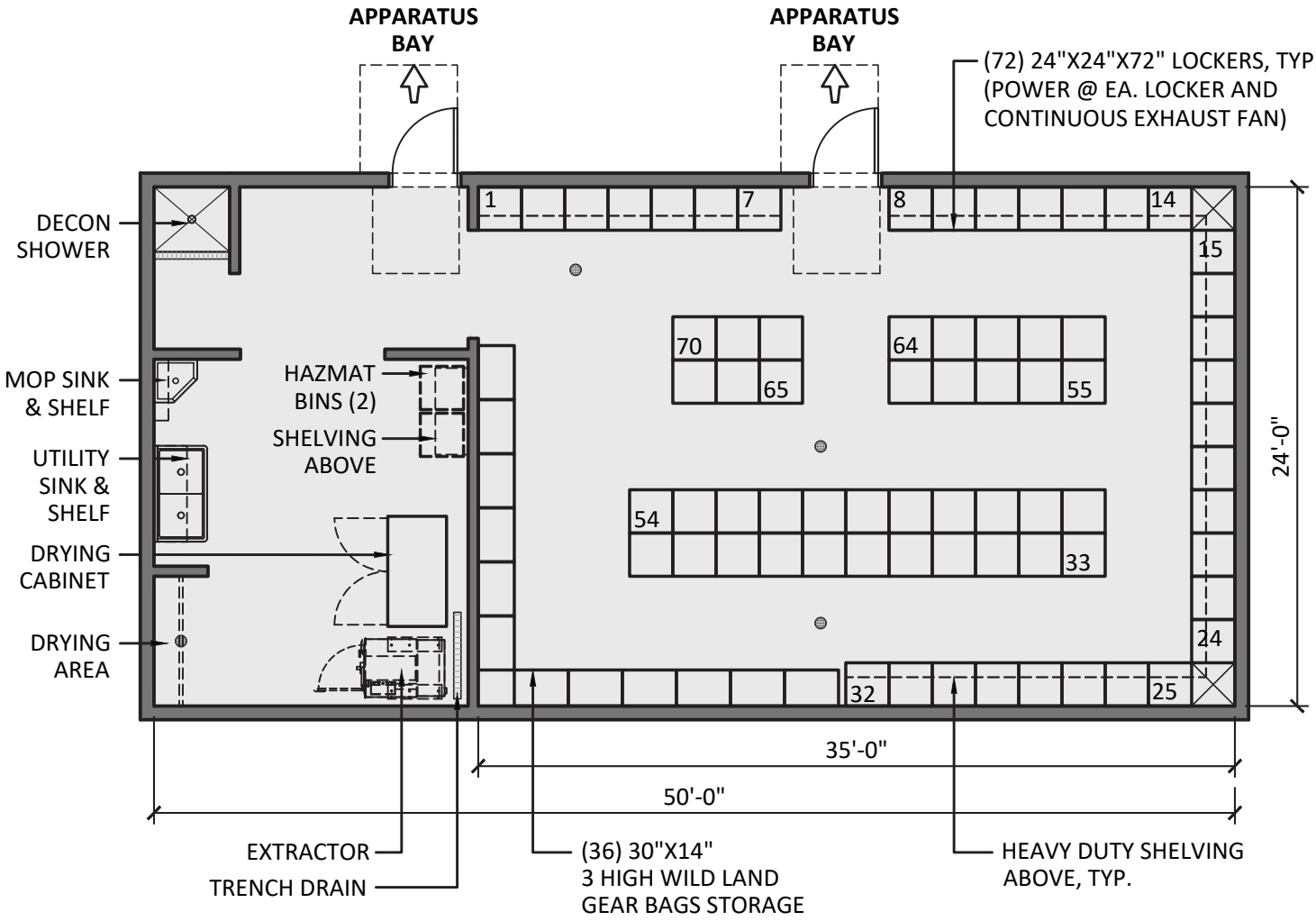


4. EQUIPMENT STORAGE (96 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

04/24/2023

FIRE HOUSE - APPARATUS BAY/APPARATUS BAY SUPPORT

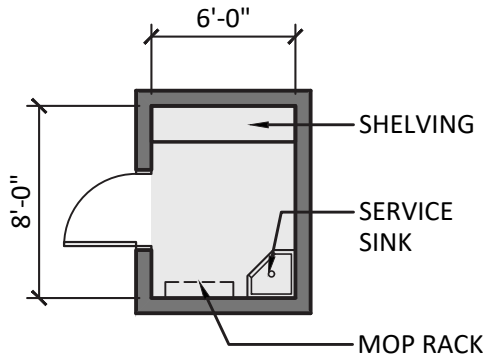


5. TURNOUT GEAR ROOM (1,200 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

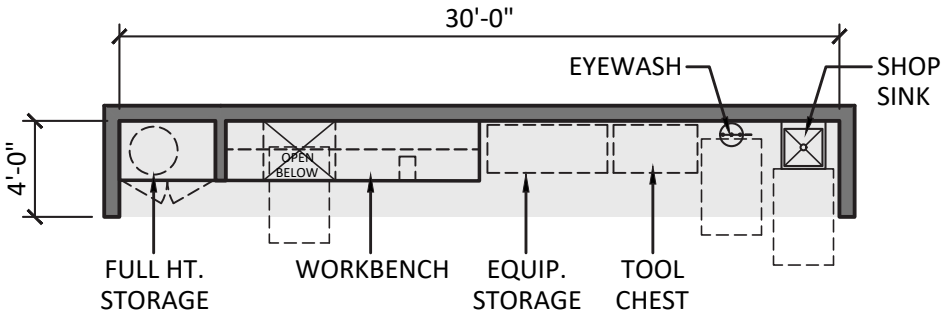
04/24/2023

FIRE HOUSE - APPARATUS BAY/APPARATUS BAY SUPPORT



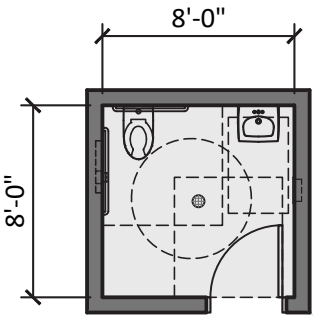
6. JANITOR ROOM (48 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



7. WORKSHOP ALCOVE (120 S.F.)

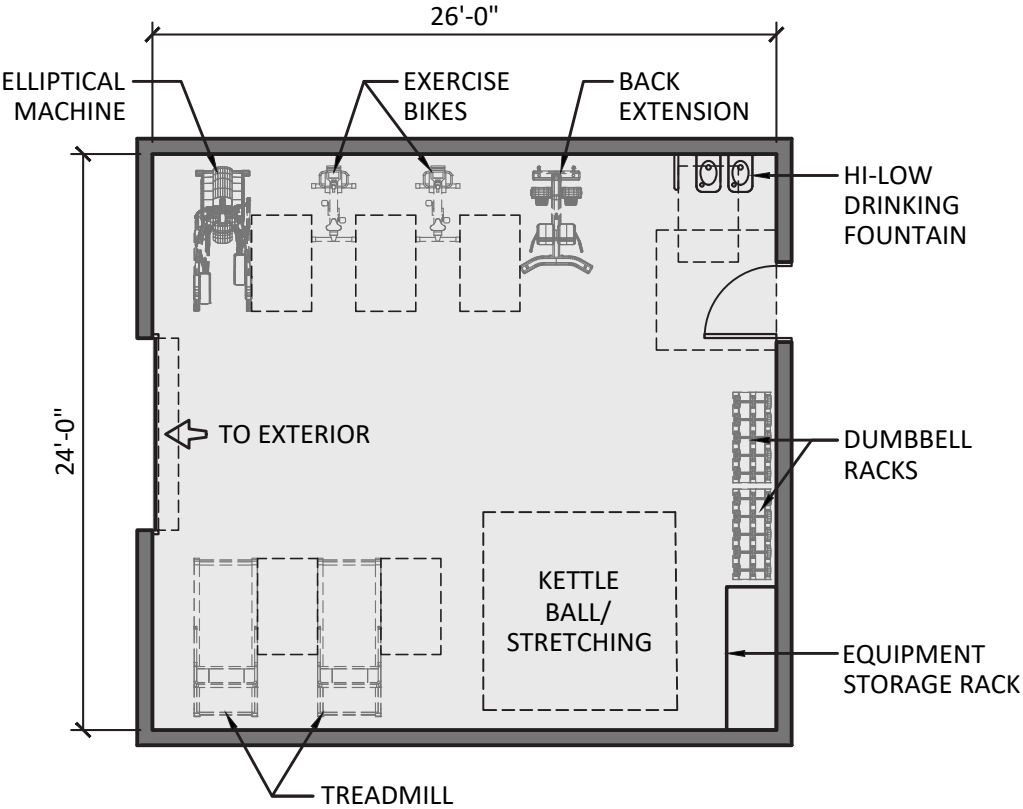
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



8. FIREFIGHTER RESTROOM (64 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

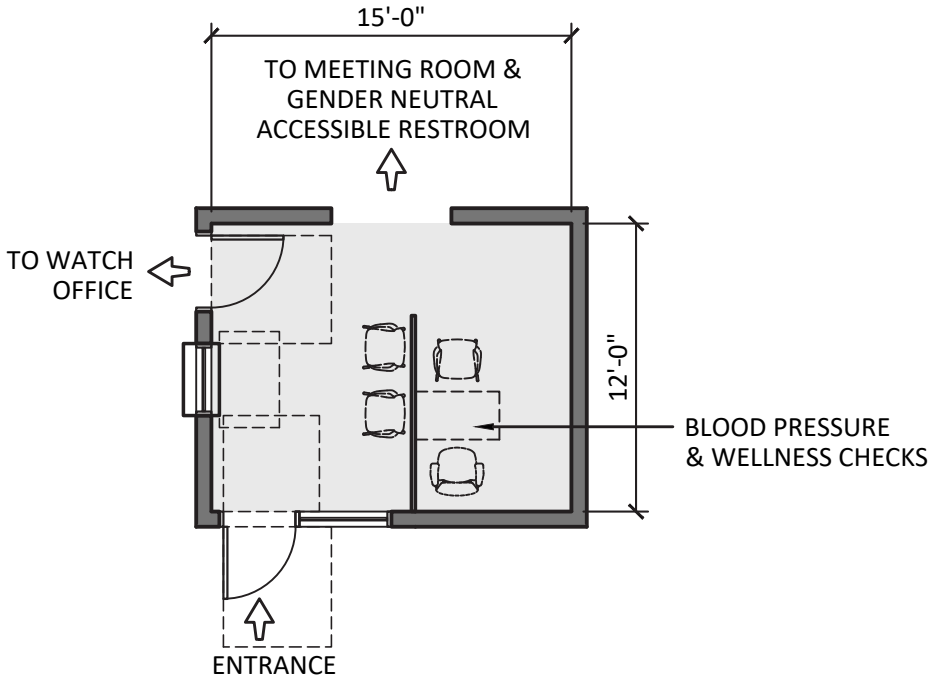
FIRE HOUSE - APPARATUS BAY/APPARATUS BAY SUPPORT



9. FITNESS ROOM (624 S.F.)

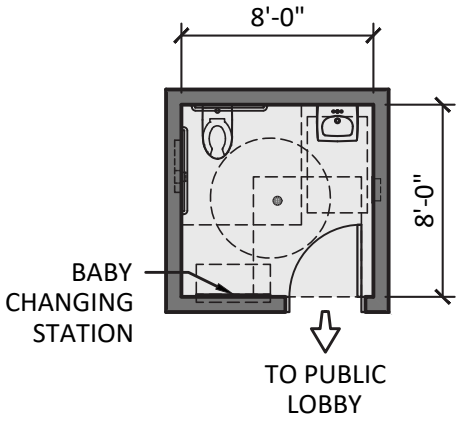
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

FIRE HOUSE - FIREFIGHTER OFFICES



10. FIRE HOUSE PUBLIC LOBBY (180 S.F.)

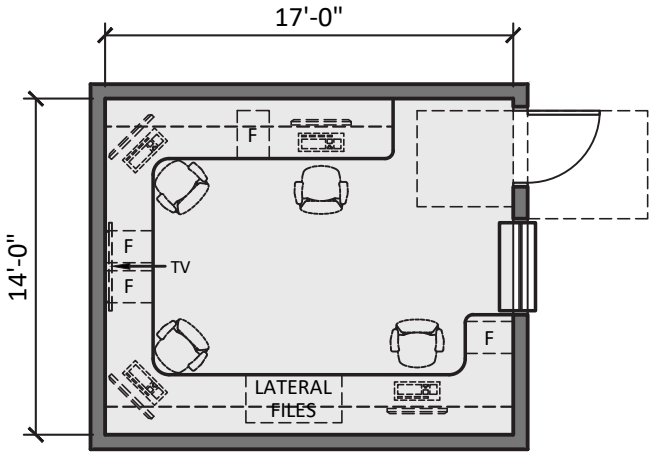
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



11. FIRE HOUSE PUBLIC RESTROOM (64 S.F.)

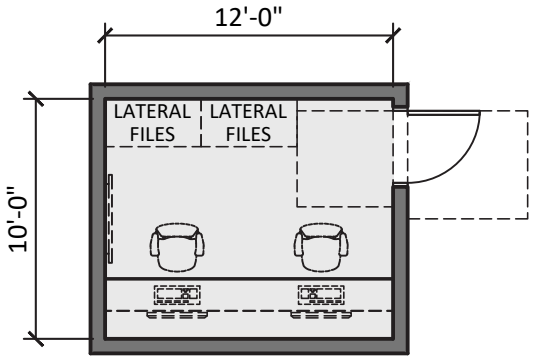
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

FIRE HOUSE - FIREFIGHTER OFFICES



12. WATCH OFFICE (238 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

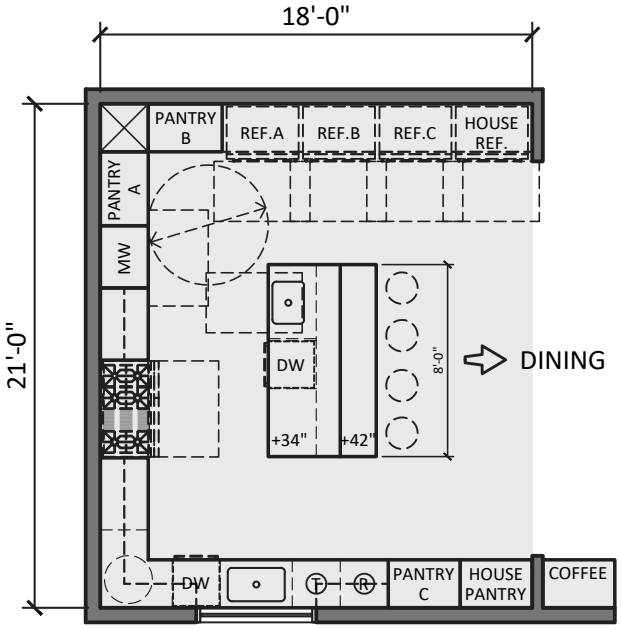


13. CAPTAIN'S OFFICE (120 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

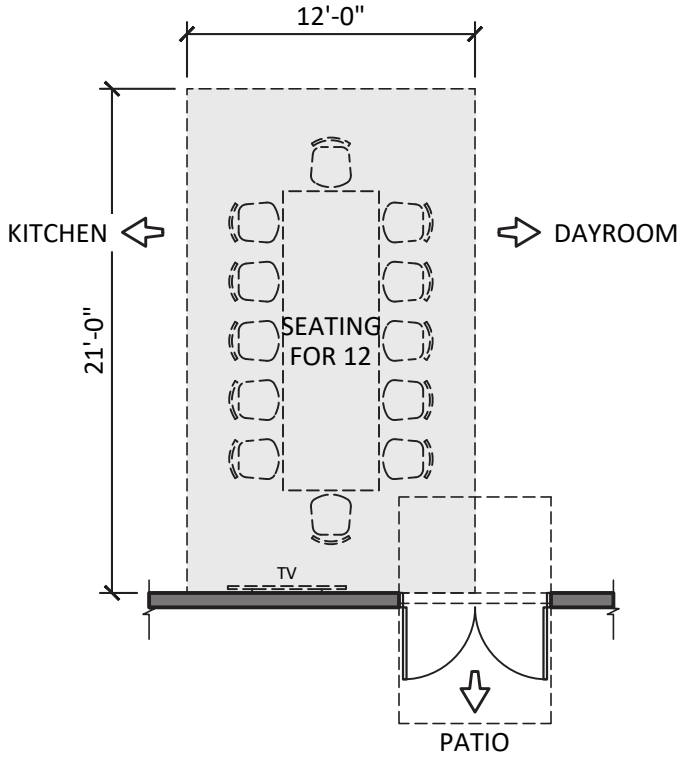
04/24/2023

FIRE HOUSE - FIREFIGHTER QUARTERS



14. KITCHEN (378 S.F.)

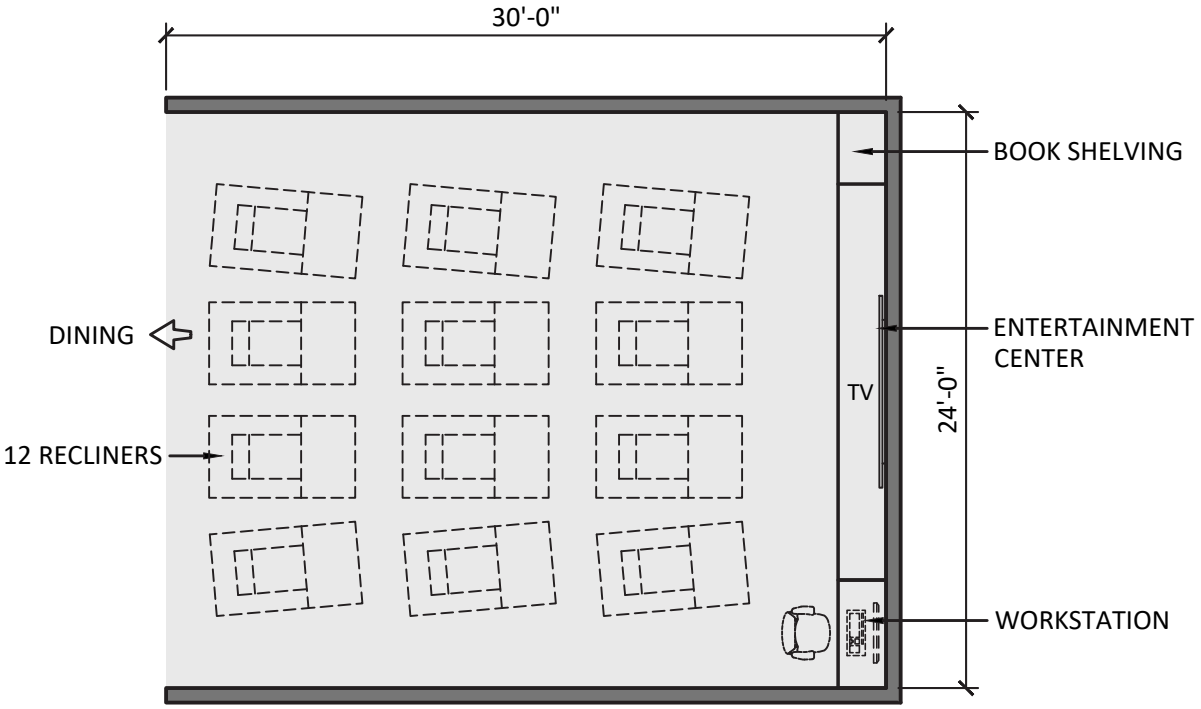
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



15. DINING AREA (252 S.F.)

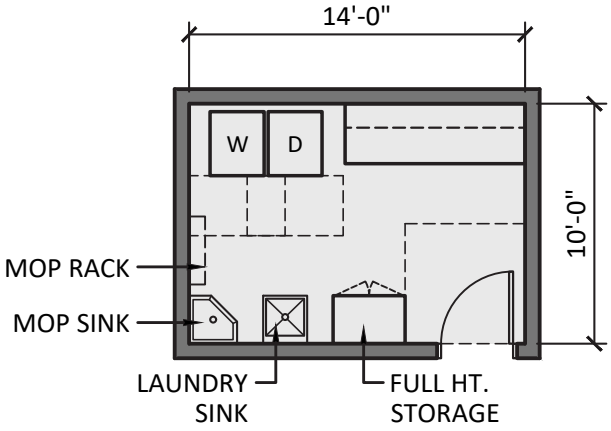
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

FIRE HOUSE - FIREFIGHTER QUARTERS



16. DAYROOM (720 S.F.)

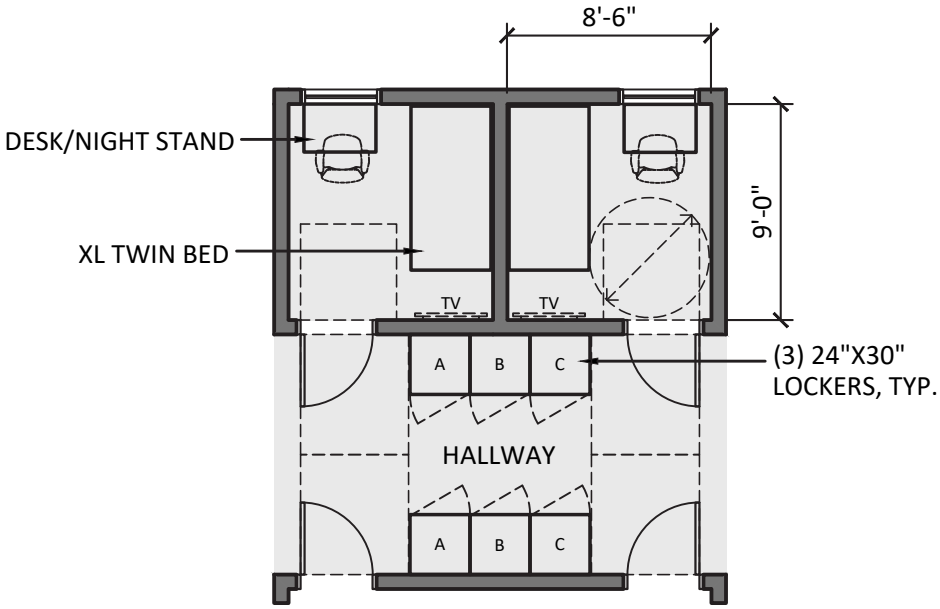
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



17. LAUNDRY ROOM (140 S.F.)

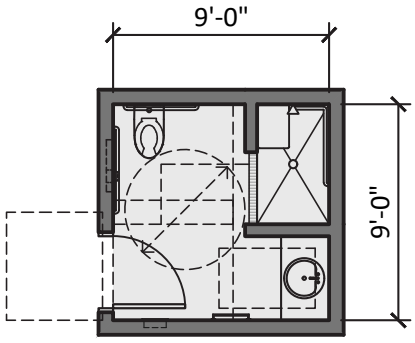
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

FIRE HOUSE - FIREFIGHTER QUARTERS



18. FIREFIGHTER BEDROOM - 9 (689 S.F.)

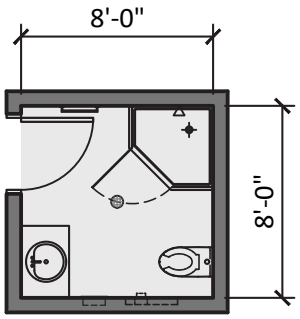
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



19. FIREFIGHTER BATHROOM - ADA (81 S.F.)

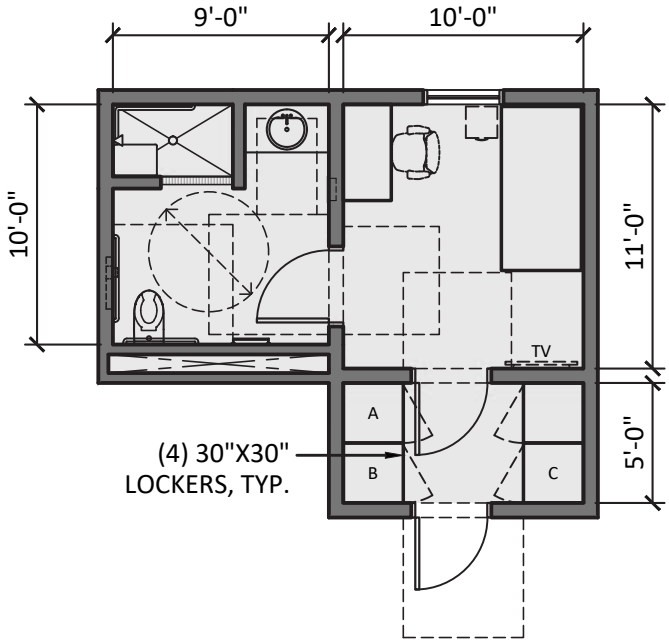
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

FIRE HOUSE - FIREFIGHTER QUARTERS



20. FIREFIGHTER BATHROOM - 4 (256 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

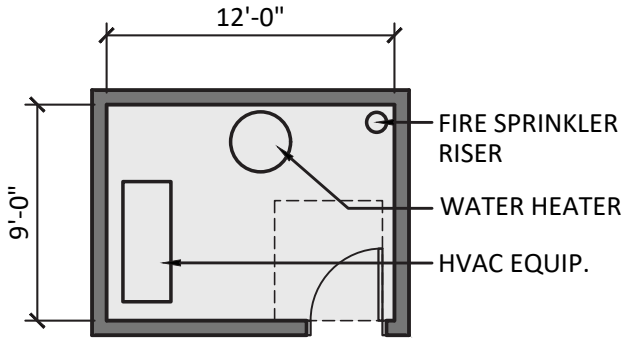


21. CAPTAIN BEDROOM, BATHROOM AND WORK AREA, ACCESSIBLE - 2 (500 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

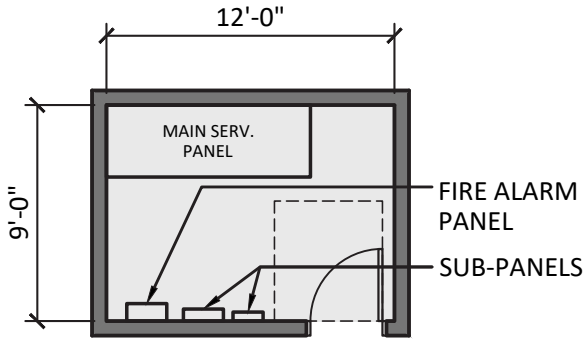
04/24/2023

FIRE HOUSE - UTILITY SUPPORT/VERTICAL CIRCULATION



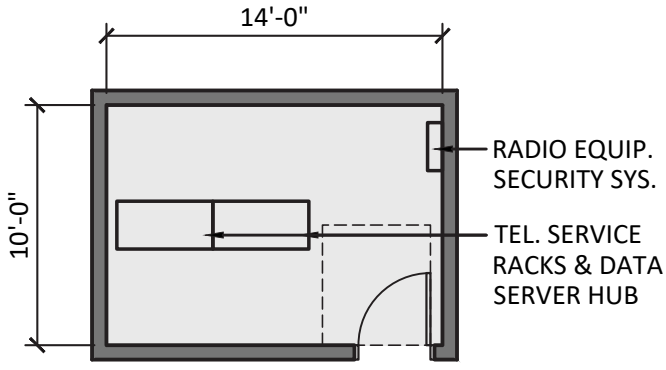
22. MECHANICAL ROOM (108 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



23. ELECTRICAL ROOM (108 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



24. COMMUNICATIONS ROOM (140 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

FIRE STATION NO. 5
2 STORY BUILDING
EXISTING LOT AREA: 17,300 S.F.

LEGEND:
EXISTING BUILDING AREA

SITE / FIRST FLOOR DIAGRAM

SCALE: 1/64" = 1'-0"

N

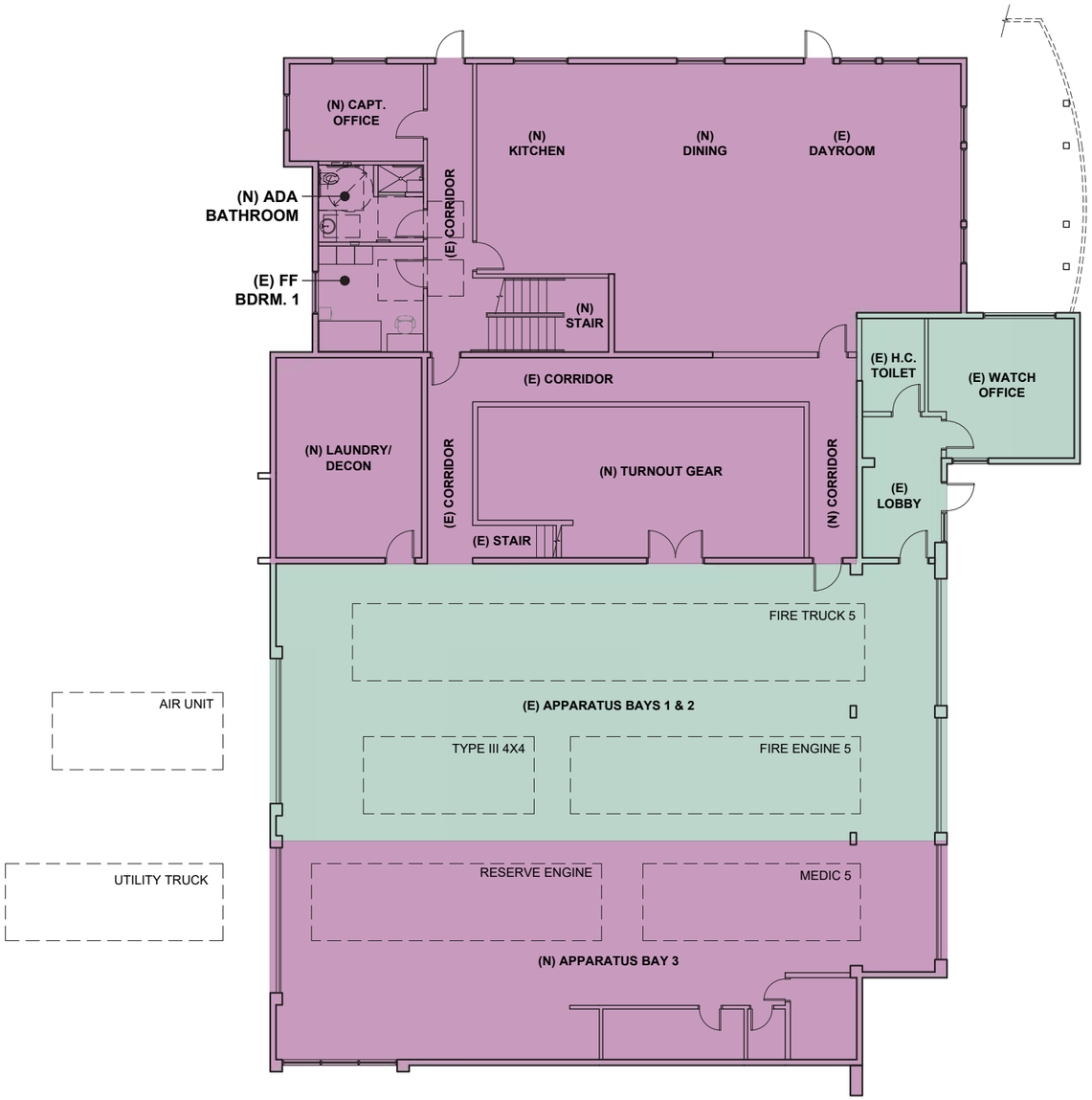
CITY OF BERKELEY
FIRE SERVICE MASTER PLAN
SITE STUDIES

TITLE:
FIRE STATION NO. 5 - SITE PLAN (OPTION 1 - BLDG. RENOVATION & ADDITIONAL AREA)
2680 SHATTUCK AVENUE, BERKELEY, CA 94704

03.17.2023

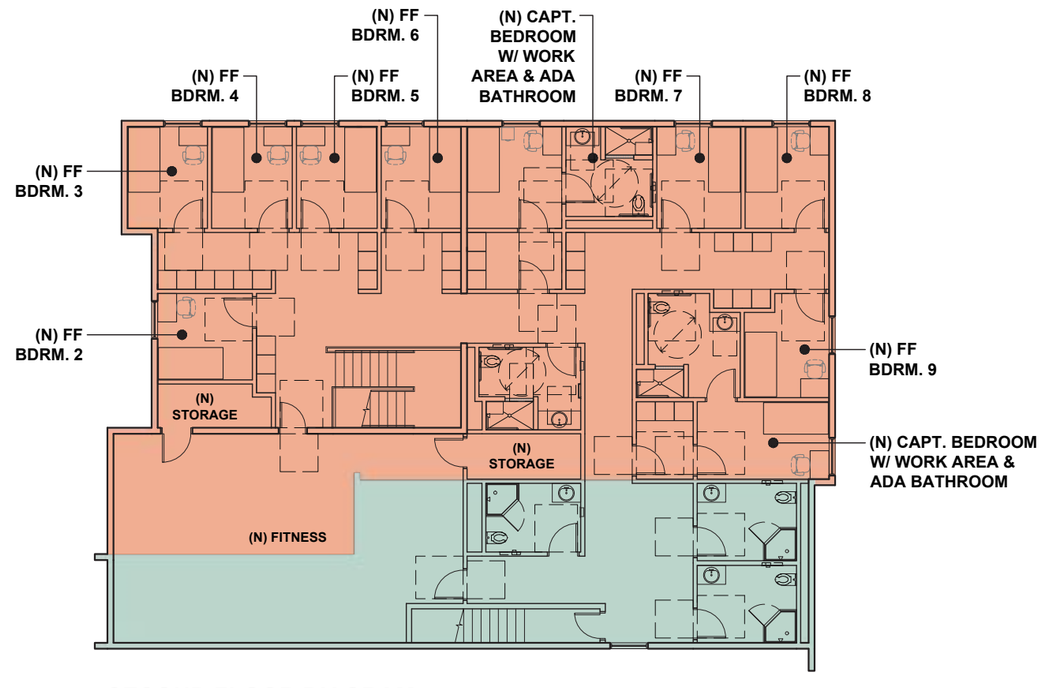
SIEGEL & STRAIN Architects
6201 DOYLE STREET, SUITE B,
EMERYVILLE, CA 94608
phone: 510.547.8092 | www.siegelstrain.com

MARY MCGRATH | ARCHITECTS
610 16th STREET, SUITE 219, OAKLAND, CA 94612
phone: 510.208.9400
www.marymcgratharchitects.com



FIRST FLOOR DIAGRAM

SCALE: 1/16" = 1'-0"



SECOND FLOOR DIAGRAM

SCALE: 1/16" = 1'-0"

FIRE STATION NO. 5
2 STORY BUILDING

EXISTING SECOND FLOOR AREA:	1,132 S.F.
EXISTING FIRST FLOOR AREA:	8,404 S.F.
EXISTING TOTAL BLDG. AREA:	9,536 S.F.
ADDED SECOND FLOOR AREA:	3,004 S.F.

LEGEND:

- EXISTING BUILDING AREA
- ADDED BUILDING AREA
- RENOVATION AREA

N

CITY OF BERKELEY
FIRE SERVICE MASTER PLAN
SITE STUDIES

TITLE:

FIRE STATION NO. 5 - FLOOR PLAN (OPTION 1 - BLDG. RENOVATION & ADDITIONAL AREA)
2680 SHATTUCK AVENUE, BERKELEY, CA 94704

03.17.2023

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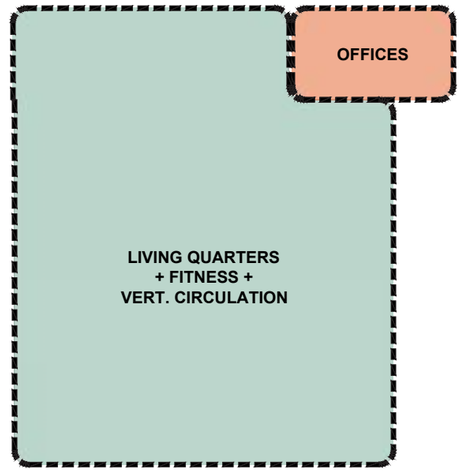
SITE / FIRST FLOOR DIAGRAM

SCALE: 1/64" = 1'-0"

FIRE STATION NO. 5
2 STORY BUILDING

EXISTING LOT AREA:	17,300 S.F.
PROPOSED SECOND FLOOR AREA:	7,099 S.F.
PROPOSED FIRST FLOOR AREA:	9,884 S.F.
PROPOSED TOTAL BLDG. AREA:	16,983 S.F.



SECOND FLOOR DIAGRAM

SCALE: 1/32" = 1'-0"

N

CITY OF BERKELEY
FIRE SERVICE MASTER PLAN
SITE STUDIES

TITLE:

FIRE STATION NO. 5 - OPTION 2 (NEW BUILDING & EXISTING PARKING AREA)
2680 SHATTUCK AVENUE, BERKELEY, CA 94704

03.17.2023

SIEGEL & STRAIN Architects
6201 DOYLE STREET, SUITE B,
EMERYVILLE, CA 94608
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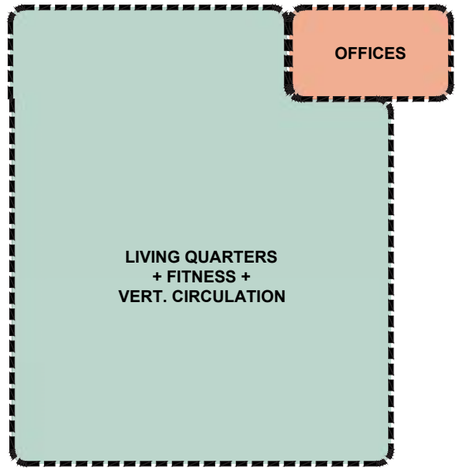
phone: 510.208.9400
www.marymcgratharchitects.com

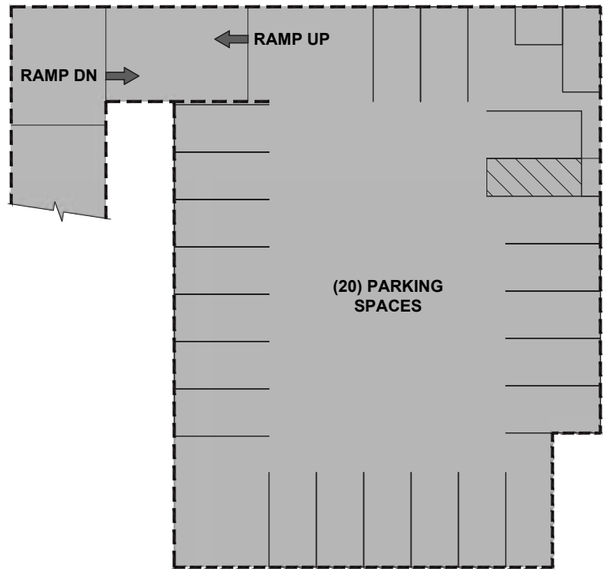
SITE / FIRST FLOOR DIAGRAM

SCALE: 1/64" = 1'-0"



SECOND FLOOR DIAGRAM

SCALE: 1/32" = 1'-0"



BASEMENT PARKING DIAGRAM

SCALE: 1/32" = 1'-0"

FIRE STATION NO. 5
2 STORY BUILDING

EXISTING LOT AREA:	17,300 S.F.
PROPOSED SECOND FLOOR AREA:	7,099 S.F.
PROPOSED FIRST FLOOR AREA:	9,884 S.F.
PROPOSED BASEMENT PARKING:	9,963 S.F.
PROPOSED TOTAL BLDG. AREA:	26,946 S.F.

RECOMMENDED

N

CITY OF BERKELEY
FIRE SERVICE MASTER PLAN
SITE STUDIES

TITLE:
FIRE STATION NO. 5 - OPTION 3 (NEW BLDG. W/ BASEMENT PARKING)
2680 SHATTUCK AVENUE, BERKELEY, CA 94704

03.17.2023

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6201 DOYLE STREET, SUITE B,
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FIRE STATION 6

CITY OF BERKELEY

FIRE HOUSE NO. 6

999 CEDAR STREET, BERKELEY, CA 94710

DRAFT
MAY 08, 2023

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The existing Fire House No. 6 is a one story, 4,596 SF station and was originally designed to provide operational space and living quarters for two personnel in the 1960's. The facility was seismically retrofitted and expanded in the 1990's. The fire station currently houses 3 personnel per shift with a single unit, Engine 6 (3). The staffing is anticipated to increase to 4 personnel per shift.

Because this station is not anticipated to add a new unit, only a new staff member, it was a strong candidate for renovation and addition The recommended solution includes:

1. Renovate the entire station and expand to 6,312 SF to provide a private station office, dedicated sleeping rooms, turnout storage and a dedicated fitness room.

The ROM Project Budget for the Recommended Option is $12-16M; not including escalation beyond 2024.

Fire House No. 6

Engine 6, Reserve Engine

999 Cedar Street

CONCEPTUAL SPACE NEEDS OUTLINE

Fire House Company Make-up - Staffing Per shift	Current	Future
Engine 6 - Captain, Engineer, Firefighter/Paramedic	3	4
Reserve Engine	0	0
TOTAL CURRENT AND FUTURE STAFFING:	**3**	**4**

No.	Type of Space	Space Attributes	Square Footage	
SITE OPERATIONS			**Program**	**Size**
	Firefighter Parking	8 firefighter parking spaces, secure and separate from public parking	2,000	10'x20' ea.
	Visitor Parking	One regular and one ADA adjacent to entrance, shared with other public parking areas.	600	10' x 20
	Apparatus Washing Are	Adjacent to hydrant for refill and testing; locate at rear of App. Bays; provide clarifier for run-off	0	rear apron
	Hose Maintenance Area	Use rear apron area for cleaning hose; roll wet and store on apparatus	0	rear apron
	Yard Hydrant	Located at rear yard	0	rear apron
	Generator Area	Located at rear yard	150	10'x15'
	Fueling Area	Above Grade Convault System - 500 GA	240	12' x 20'
	Trash Enclosure	Exterior access for service; space for dumpster and recycling bins, Covered	150	10'x15'
	Flagpole	Flagpole area with lighting	25	5'x5'
	Outdoor Patio or Deck	Outdoor uses; adjacent to Kitchen	200	10'x20'

No.	Type of Space	Space Attributes	Square Footage		Renovation SF
	FIRE HOUSE - APP BAY/APP BAY SUPPORT		**Replacement Program**	**Size**	
1	Apparatus Bay (One Engine, Reserve Engine)	Engine and Reserve Engine. Systems include tailpipe exhaust, power and air cord drops to each vehicle; electric heating system; night lighting; bi-folding auto-close doors; trench drains	2,560	(2) 20' x 64'	2,037
2	Medical Supply Closet	Heavy Duty Shelving; medical supplies off of apparatus bay.	24	3' x 8'	26
3	Clean Up	Clean-up sink, shelving, Alcove in bay.	18	3' x 6'	NIC
4	Equipment Storage	Yard equipment, bike storage (LEED Requirement), compressor	64	8' x 8'	NIC

No.	Type of Space	Space Attributes	Square Footage		Renovation SF
	FIRE HOUSE - APP BAY/APP BAY SUPPORT CONTINUED		**Replacement Program**	**Size**	
5	Turnout Gear Room	Two lockers for each assigned personnel (4 Personnel per day x 3 = 12 x 2= 24 lockers); four unassigned for 28 total lockers. Power at each locker, continuous exhaust fan, floor drain, heavy duty shelving; wildland gear bags. Dirty area in room with Extractor and Dryer, decon shower and hanging area. Part of response return path.	648	24' x 27'	583
6	Janitor Room	Service sink, mop rack; janitorial supplies;	48	6' x 8'	inc. in T.O.
7	Work Shop Alcove	Work bench/shop area for vise, peg board, tool storage with large flat work surface, Misc. equipment storage , tool chest, Full height storage cabinet, shop sink and eyewash.	120	4' x 30'	NIC
8	Firefighter Restroom	Fire fighter toilet and sink, off of apparatus bay	64	8' x 8'	55
9	Fitness Room	Dedicated Fitness Room	624	24' x 26'	393
		Fire House - App Bay/Support Subtotal	**4,170**		**3,094**

No.	Type of Space	Space Attributes	Square Footage		Renovation SF
	FIRE HOUSE - FIREFIGHTER OFFICES		**Replacement Program**	**Size**	
10	Fire House Public Lobby	Lobby with seating; adjacent to the public restroom. Service window separation between Watch Office and lobby. Alcove in Lobby for Blood Pressure and other wellness checks.	180	12' x 15'	NIC
11	Fire House Public Restroom	One All Gender Restroom, accessible, off of Lobby	64	8' x 8'	NIC
12	Watch Office	Workstations for 2-persons; provide space for lateral file cabinets (one cabinet per company) copy machine and office supply storage, book shelving; conference function	144	12' x 12'	127
13	Captains Office	Workstation for 1-person; provide space for lateral file cabinets.	120	10' x 12'	NIC
		Fire House - Firefighter Offices Subtotal	**508**		

No.	Type of Space	Space Attributes	Square Footage		Renovation SF
	FIRE HOUSE - FIREFIGHTER QUARTERS		**Replacement Program**	**Size**	
14	Kitchen	3-refrigerators; 3-shift pantries; 1-house pantry and refrigerator; 1-dishwasher; electric induction range/oven with hood; large microwave; large, 12" deep sink with disposer; prep sink at island; trash and recycling areas; coffer service area; open to Dining Area	378	18' x 21'	245

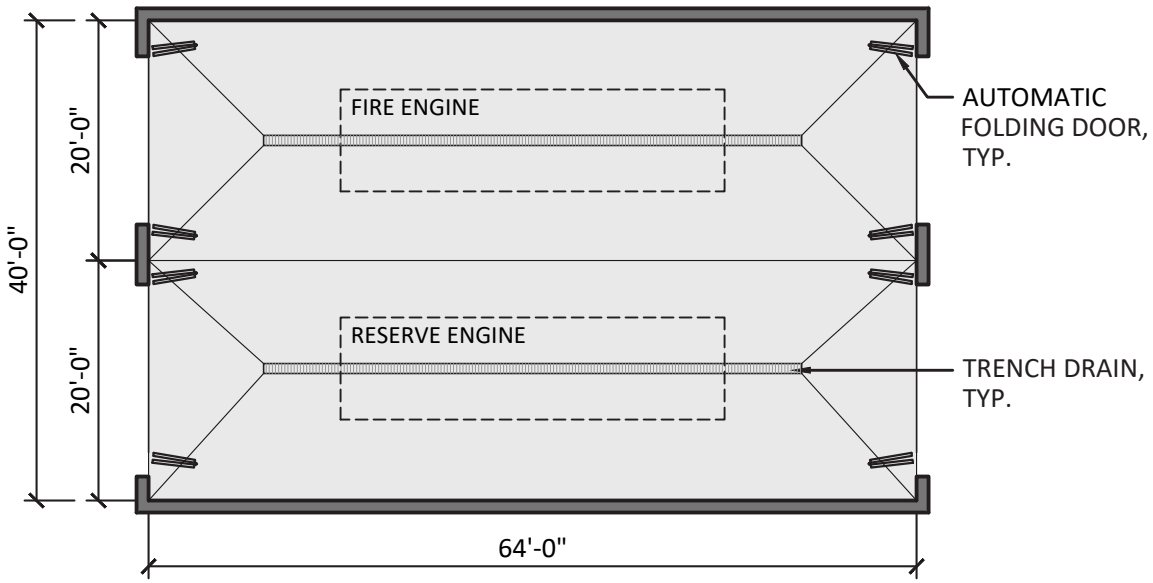
15	Dining Area	Seating for 6 persons; wall-mounted TV; open to kitchen; open to Day Room	192	12' x 16'	inc. in Kitchen
16	Day Room	Seating for 4 with recliner chairs; entertainment center and book shelving; Open to Dining, one work station along wall.	352	16' x 22'	308
No.	**Type of Space**	**Space Attributes**	**Square Footage**		**Renovation SF**
	FIRE HOUSE - FIREFIGHTER QUARTERS CONTINUED		**Replacement Program**	**Size**	
17	Laundry Room	Service sink; countertop; janitorial supplies; mop rack, Washer/Dryer	140	10' x 14'	NIC
18	Firefighter Bedroom	3-separate bedrooms each containing desk, chair, wall-mounted TV, 1 bed with lockers outside door.	230	8'-6" x 9' (3)	348
19	Firefighter Bathroom ADA	1 accessible restroom with shower, sink, toilet	81	9' x 9'	132
20	Firefighter Bathrooms	1 restrooms with shower, sink, toilet	64	8' x 8' (1)	76
21	Captain Bedroom, Bathroom and Work Area, Accessible	1 bedroom containing desk, chair, wall-mounted TV, 1 bed, with accessible in-suite bathroom.	250	10' x 11' 9' x 10' 5' x 10'	299
		Fire House - Firefighter Quarters Subtotal	**1,687**		**1,408**

No.	**Type of Space**	**Space Attributes**	**Square Footage**		**Renovation SF**
	UTILITY SUPPORT		**Replacement Program**	**Size**	
22	Mechanical Room	HVAC equipment; hot water heater; fire sprinkler riser	108	9' x 12'	NIC
23	Electrical Room	Main service panel, fire alarm panel; sub panels	108	9' X 12'	27
24	Communications Room	Telephone service racks, alert response system hub, data server hub, radio equipment; security system	140	10' x 14'	NIC
		UTILITY SUPPORT Subtotal	**356**		**27**

Fire House No. 6 : Summary		**Replacement Program**		**Renovation SF**
	Fire House - App Bay/Bay Support Subtotal	4,170		3,094
	Fire House - Firefighter Offices Subtotal	508		0
	Fire House - Firefighter Quarters Subtotal	1,687		1,408
	Utility Support/Vertical Circulation Subtotal	356		27
	SUBTOTAL (SF)	**6,721**		**4,529**
	Circulation at 30%	2,016		1,783
	FIRE HOUSE NO. 6: GRAND TOTAL (SF)	**8,737**		**6,312**

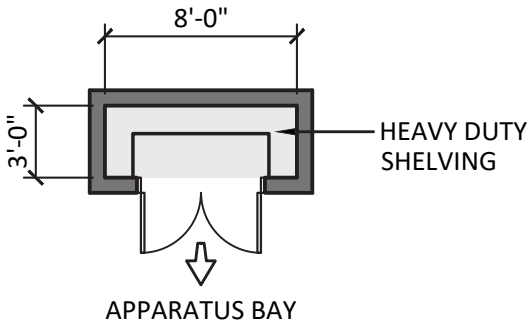
04/24/2023

FIRE HOUSE - APPARATUS BAY/APPARATUS BAY SUPPORT



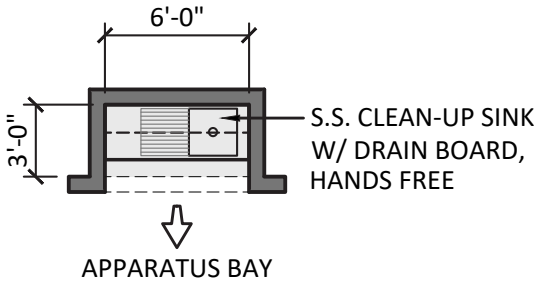
1. APPARATUS BAY - 2 DRIVE-THROUGH BAYS (2,560 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/16"=1'-0"



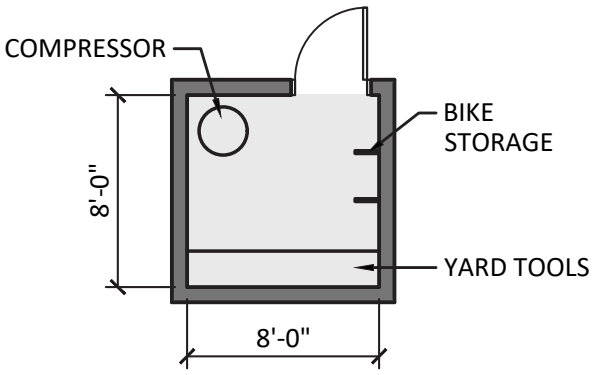
2. MEDICAL SUPPLY CLOSET (24 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



3. CLEAN-UP (18 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

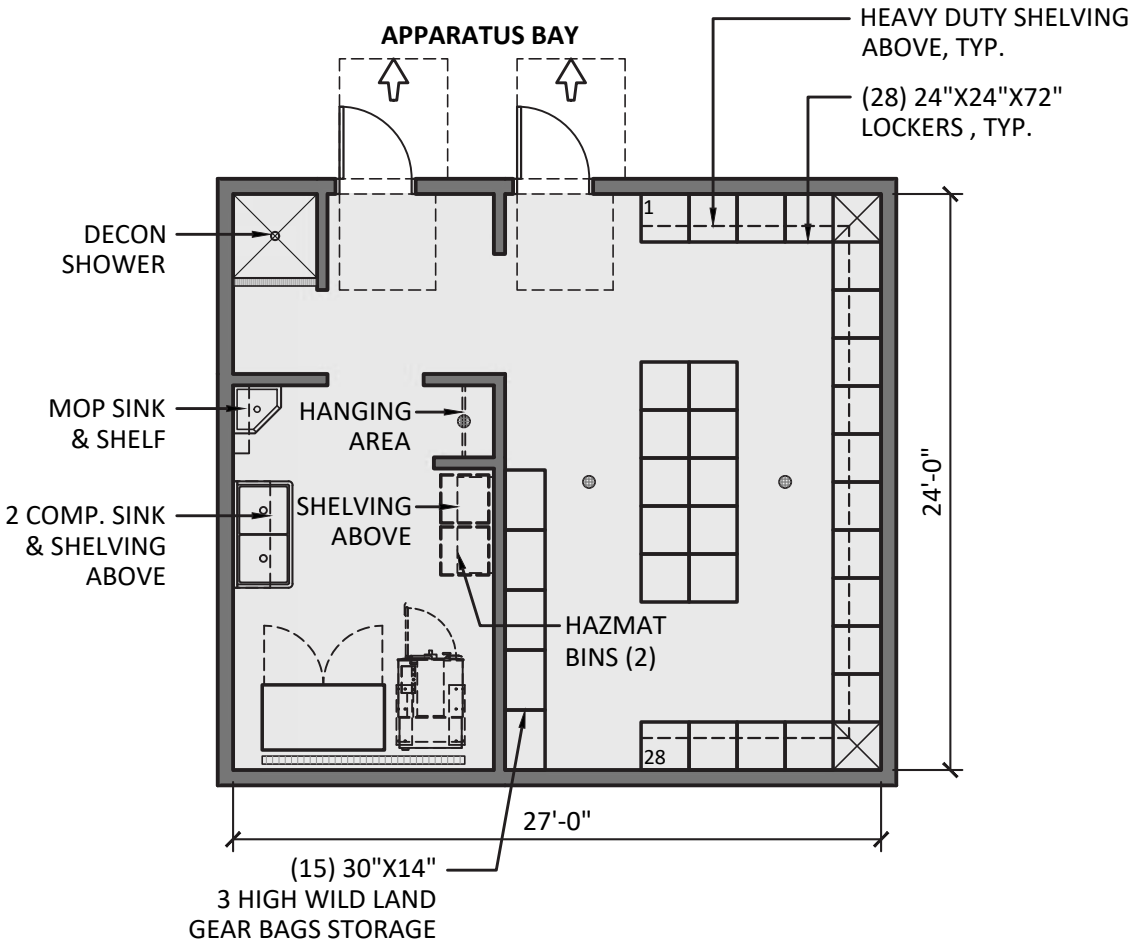


4. EQUIPMENT STORAGE (64 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

04/24/2023

FIRE HOUSE - APPARATUS BAY/APPARATUS BAY SUPPORT

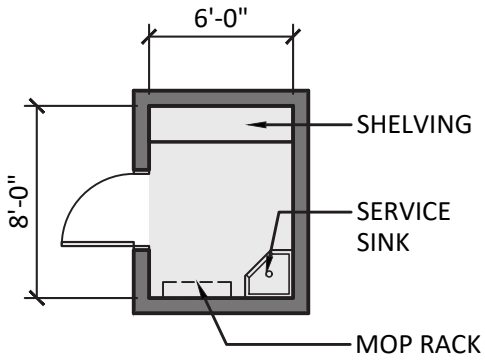


5. TURNOUT GEAR ROOM (648 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

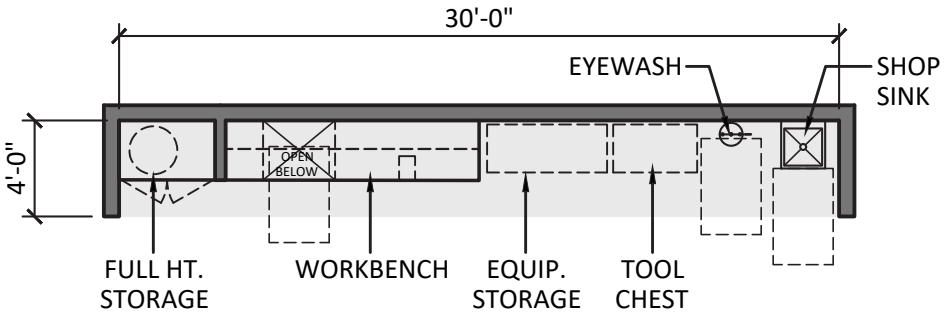
04/24/2023

FIRE HOUSE - APPARATUS BAY/APPARATUS BAY SUPPORT



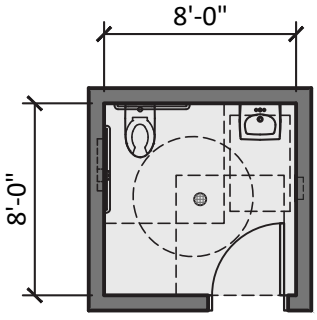
6. JANITOR ROOM (48 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



7. WORKSHOP ALCOVE (120 S.F.)

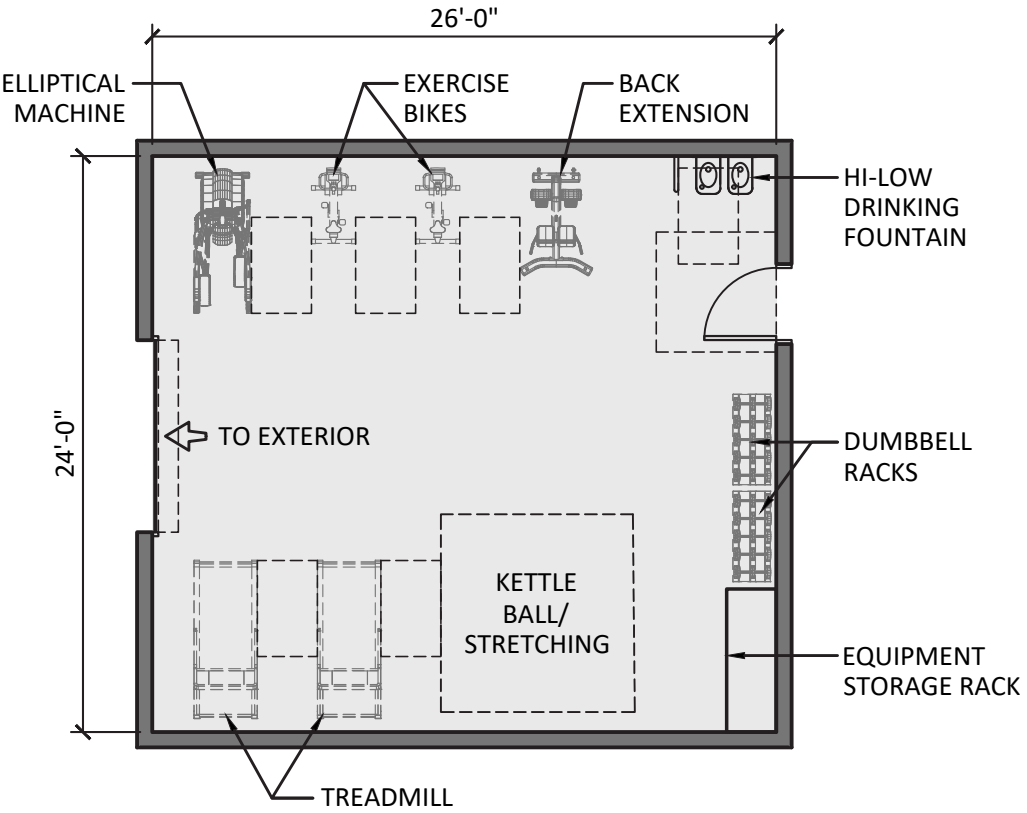
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



8. FIREFIGHTER RESTROOM (64 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

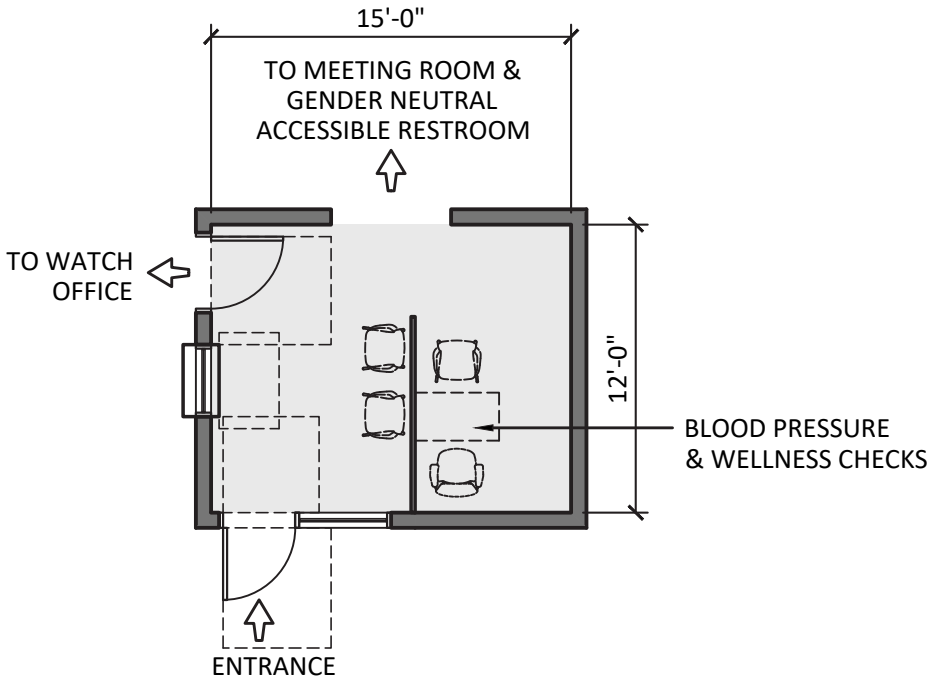
FIRE HOUSE - APPARATUS BAY/APPARATUS BAY SUPPORT



9. FITNESS ROOM (624 S.F.)

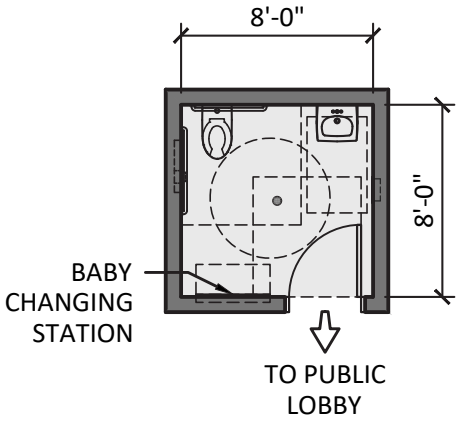
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

FIRE HOUSE - FIREFIGHTER OFFICES



10. FIRE HOUSE PUBLIC LOBBY (180 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

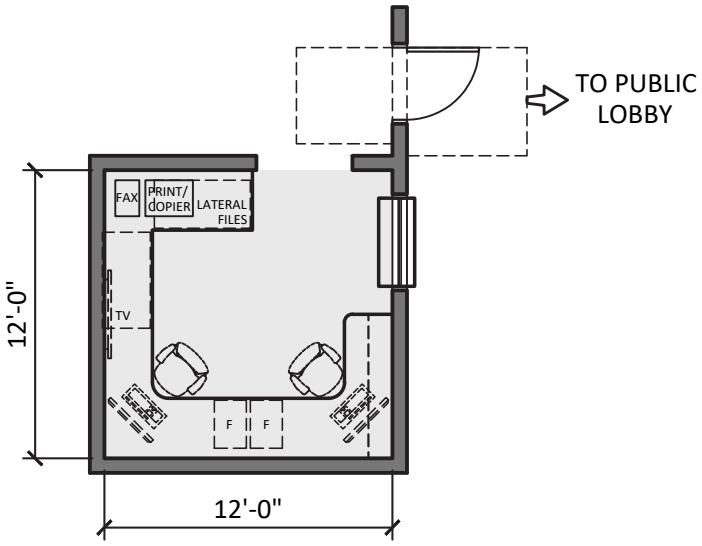


11. FIRE HOUSE PUBLIC RESTROOM (64 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

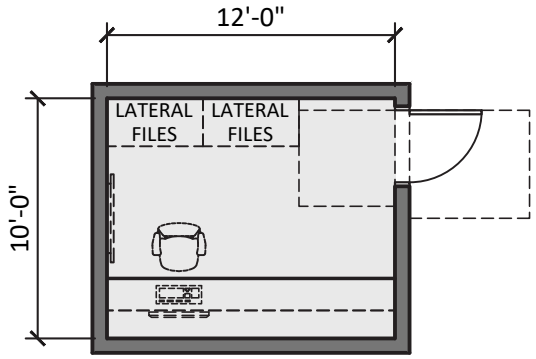
04/24/2023

FIRE HOUSE - FIREFIGHTER OFFICES



12. WATCH OFFICE (144 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

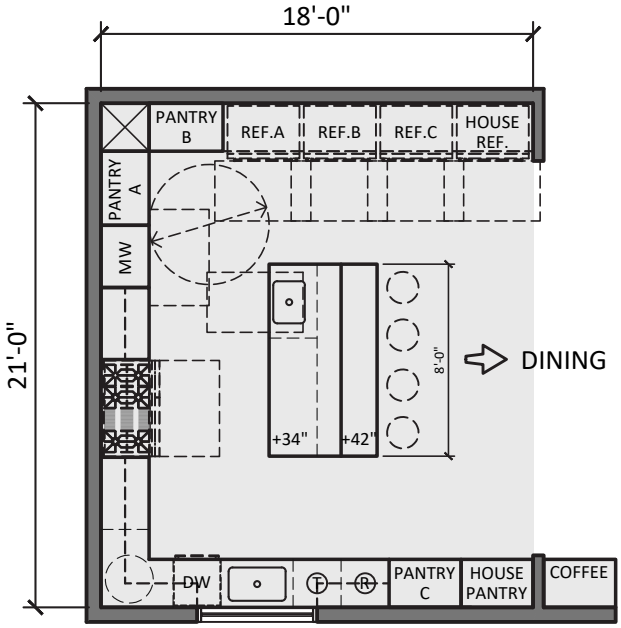


13. CAPTAIN'S OFFICE (120 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

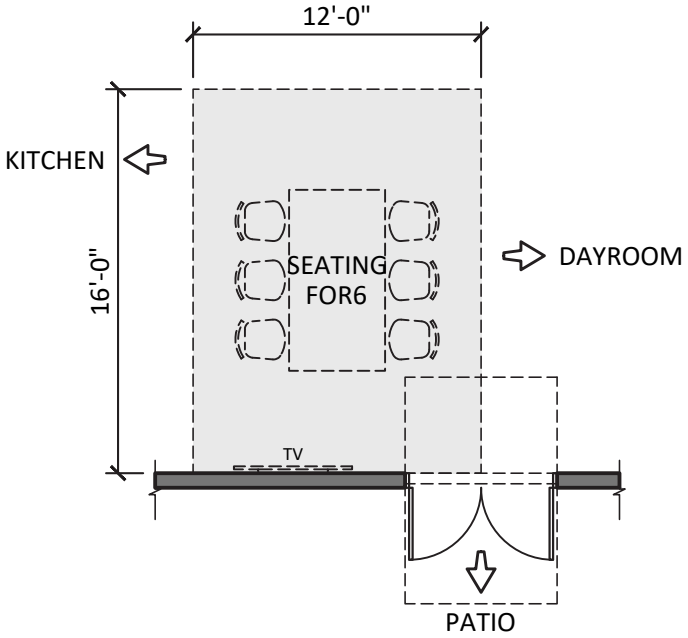
04/24/2023

FIRE HOUSE - FIREFIGHTER QUARTERS



14. KITCHEN (378 S.F.)

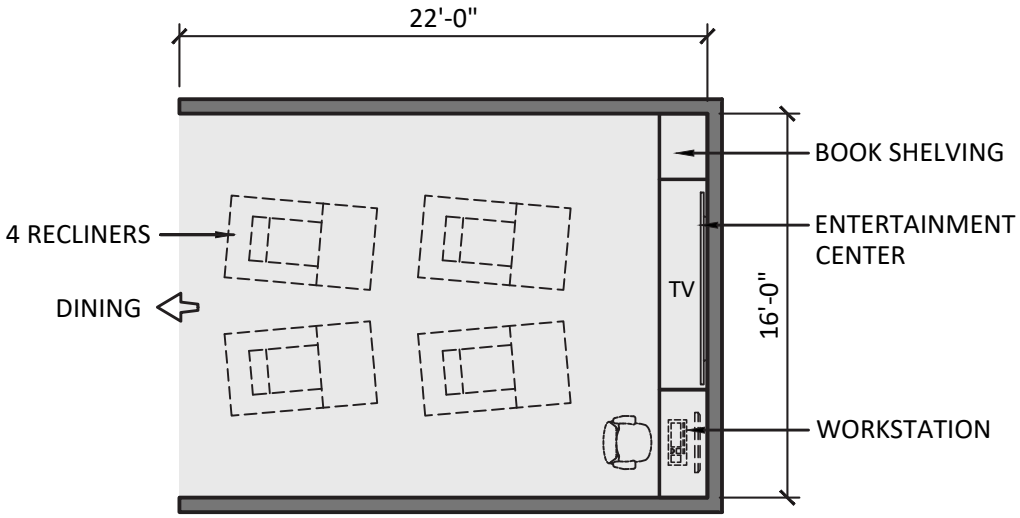
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



15. DINING AREA (192 S.F.)

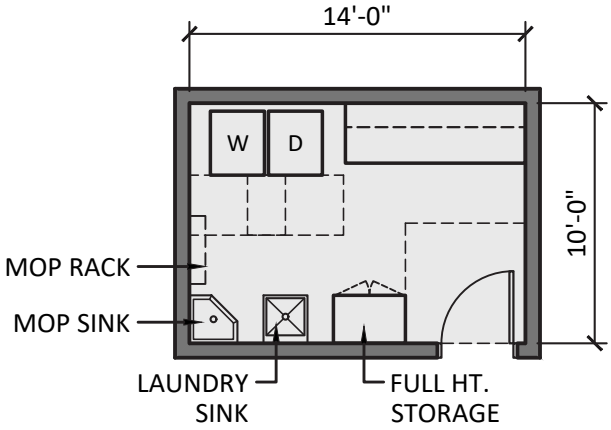
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

FIRE HOUSE - FIREFIGHTER QUARTERS



16. DAYROOM (352 S.F.)

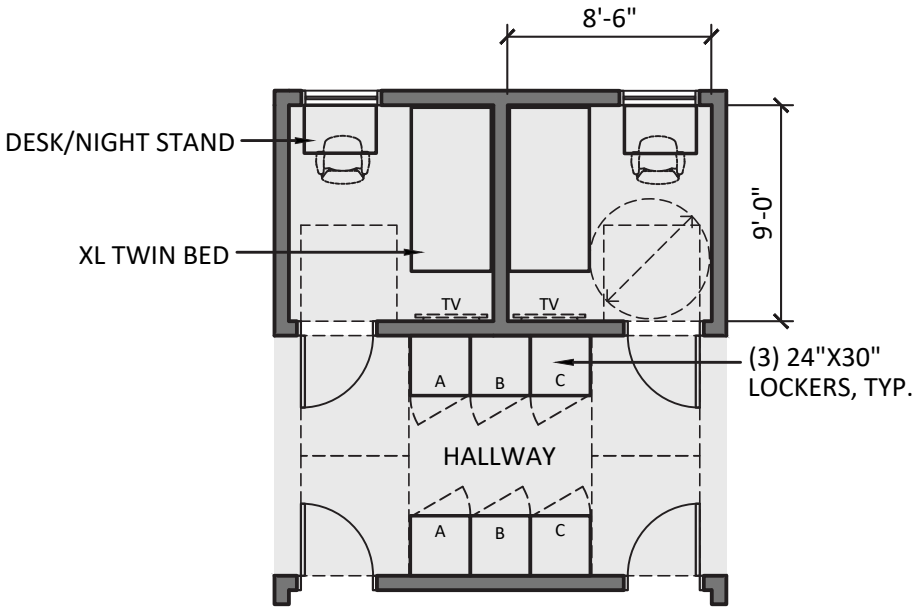
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



17. LAUNDRY ROOM (140 S.F.)

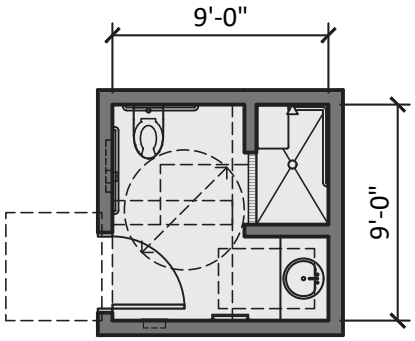
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

FIRE HOUSE - FIREFIGHTER QUARTERS



18. FIREFIGHTER BEDROOM - 3 (230 S.F.)

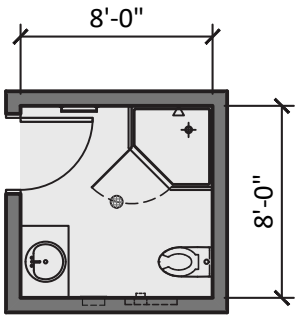
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



19. FIREFIGHTER BATHROOM - ADA (81 S.F.)

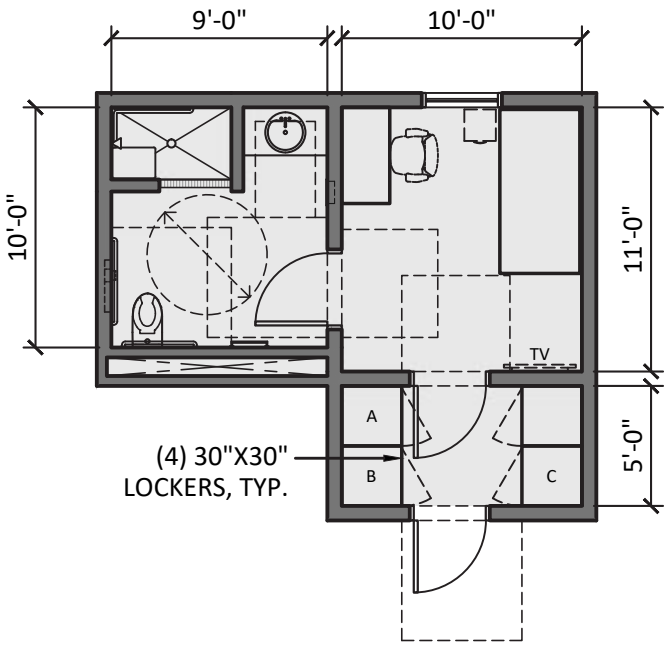
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

FIRE HOUSE - FIREFIGHTER QUARTERS



20. FIREFIGHTER BATHROOM (64 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

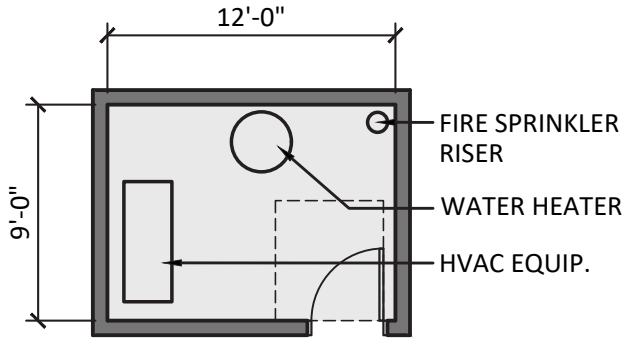


21. CAPTAIN BEDROOM & ACCESSIBLE BATHROOM (250 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

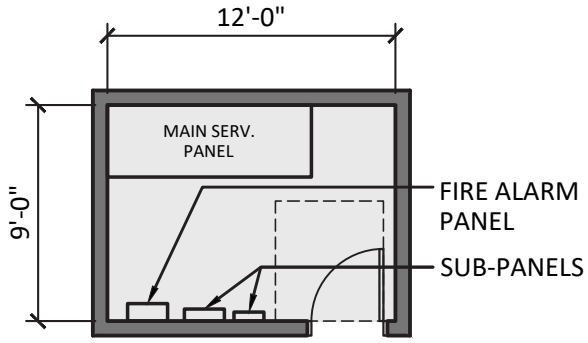
04/24/2023

FIRE HOUSE - UTILITY SUPPORT/VERTICAL CIRCULATION



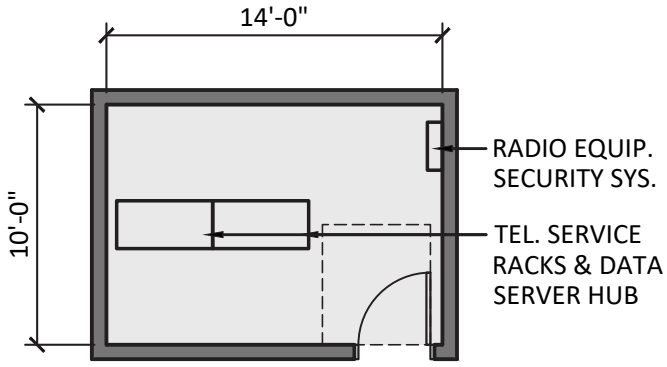
22. MECHANICAL ROOM (108 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



23. ELECTRICAL ROOM (108 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



24. COMMUNICATIONS ROOM (140 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

SITE PLAN DIAGRAM

SCALE: 1/64" = 1'-0"

N

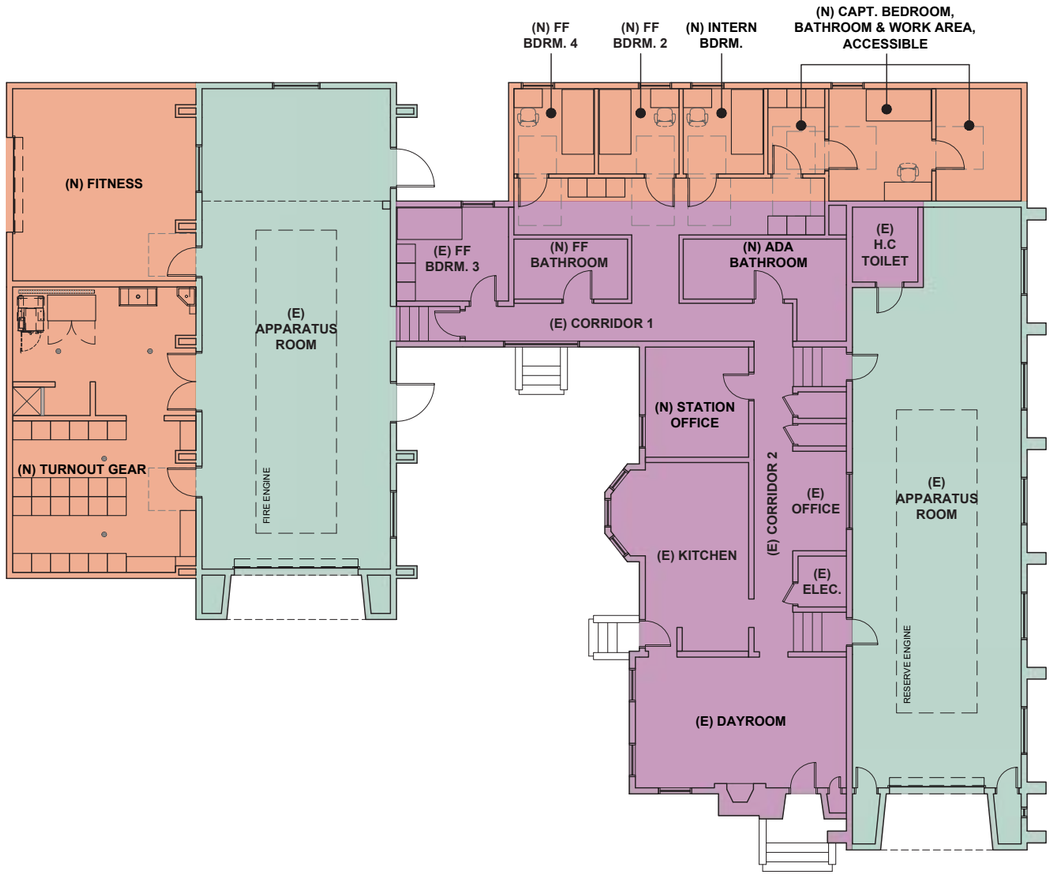
FIRE STATION NO. 6

EXISTING LOT AREA:	26,000 S.F.
EXISTING BUILDING AREA:	4,596 S.F.
ADDED BUILDING AREA:	1,990 S.F.
TOTAL BUILDING AREA:	6,312 S.F.

RECOMMENDED

LEGEND:

- EXISTING BUILDING AREA
- ADDED BUILDING AREA
- RENOVATION AREA
- DEMO (E) STRUCTURE



FLOOR PLAN DIAGRAM

SCALE: 1/16" = 1'-0"

CITY OF BERKELEY
FIRE SERVICE MASTER PLAN
SITE STUDIES

TITLE:

FIRE STATION NO. 6 - BLDG. RENOVATION & ADDITIONAL AREA

999 CEDAR STREET, BERKELEY, CA 94710

03.17.2023

SIEGEL & STRAIN Architects
6201 DOYLE STREET, SUITE B,
EMERYVILLE, CA 94608
phone: 510.547.8092 | www.siegelstrain.com

MARY McGRATH ARCHITECTS
610 16th STREET, SUITE 219, OAKLAND, CA 94612
phone: 510.208.9400
www.marymcgratharchitects.com

FIRE STATION 7

CITY OF BERKELEY

FIRE HOUSE NO. 7

3000 SHASTA ROAD, BERKELEY, CA 94708

DRAFT
MAY 08, 2023

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The existing Fire House No. 7 is a two story, 6,920 SF station and was designed to provide operational space and living quarters for four personnel in 2005. The fire station currently houses 6 personnel per shift during wildfire season. Apparatus at the site include Engine 7(3) and surge unit Type VI with surge staffing. The staffing is anticipated to increase to 8 personnel per shift.

Because this station is not anticipated to add a new unit, only a new staff members, it is a strong candidate for renovation and addition The recommended solution includes:

1. Renovate a portion of the first level to provide dedicated turnout storage and decontamination space. Expand the second level to provide additional sleeping rooms and restrooms; and a dedicated fitness room. The expansion area is proposed to be 1,080SF and will occur over the existing second level roof deck. The total building SF will increase to 8,000SF.

The ROM Project Budget for the Recommended Option is $10-13M; not including escalation beyond 2024.

Fire House No. 7

Engine 7, Type VI (Cross staffed)

3000 Shasta Road

CONCEPTUAL SPACE NEEDS OUTLINE

Fire House Company Make-up - Staffing Per shift	Current	Future
Engine 7 - Captain, Engineer, Firefighter/Paramedic	3	4
Surge Unit Type VI (cross-staffed)	3	4
Reserve Engine Type I	0	0
Polaris (2 total)	0	0
Water Tender (2 total)	0	0
Medic Intern	1	1
TOTAL CURRENT AND FUTURE STAFFING:	**7**	**9**

No.	Type of Space	Space Attributes	Square Footage		
SITE OPERATIONS			**Program**	**Size**	
	Firefighter Parking	18 firefighter parking spaces, secure and separate from public parking	3,600	10'x20' ea.	
	Visitor Parking	One regular and one ADA adjacent to entrance, shared with other public parking areas.	200	10' x 20	
	Apparatus Washing Area	Adjacent to hydrant for refill and testing; locate at rear of App. Bays; provide clarifier for run-off	0	rear apron	
	Hose Maintenance Area	Use rear apron area for cleaning hose; roll wet and store on apparatus	0	rear apron	
	Yard Hydrant	Located at rear yard	0	rear apron	
	Generator Area	Located at rear yard	150	10'x15'	
	Fueling Area	Above Grade Convault System - 500 GA	240	12' x 20'	
	Trash Enclosure	Exterior access for service; space for dumpster and recycling bins, Covered	150	10'x15'	
	Flagpole	Flagpole area with lighting	25	5'x5'	
	Outdoor Patio or Deck	Outdoor uses; adjacent to Kitchen	200	10'x20'	

No.	Type of Space	Space Attributes	Square Footage		Renovation SF
	FIRE HOUSE - APP BAY/APP BAY SUPPORT		**Replacement Program**	**Size**	
1	Apparatus Bay (One Engine, Type 3 Engine) Two apparatus bays	Engine, Surge Unit Type VI, Reserve Engine Type I, Polaris Vehicle (x2), Water Tender (x2). Systems include tailpipe exhaust, power and air cord drops to each vehicle; electric heating system; night lighting; bi-folding auto-close doors; trench drains	3,280	(2) 20'x 82'	2190
2	Medical Supply Closet	Heavy Duty Shelving; medical supplies off of apparatus .	24	3' x 8'	34
3	Clean Up	Clean-up sink, shelving, Alcove in bay.	18	3' x 6'	18
4	Equipment Storage	Yard equipment, bike storage (LEED Requirement), compressor	64	8' x 8'	inc. in medical closet
5	Turnout Gear Room	Two lockers for each assigned personnel (5 Personnel per day x 3 = 15 x 2= 30 lockers); One locker for each surge team member (four personnel x 3= 12), four unassigned for 46 total lockers. Power at each locker, continuous exhaust fan, floor drain, heavy duty shelving; wildland gear bags. Dirty area in room with Extractor and Dryer, decon shower and hanging area. Part of response return path.	840	24' x 35'	521
6	Janitor Room	Service sink, mop rack; janitorial supplies;	48	6' x 8'	40
7	Work Shop Alcove	Work bench/shop area for vise, peg board, tool storage with large flat work surface, Misc. equipment storage , tool chest, Full height storage cabinet, shop sink and eyewash.	120	4' x 30'	173
8	Firefighter Restroom	Fire fighter toilet and sink, off of apparatus bay	64	8' x 8'	72
9	Fitness Room	Dedicated Fitness Room	624	24' x 26'	723
		Fire House - App Bay/Support Subtotal	**5,082**		**3,771**

No.	Type of Space	Space Attributes	Square Footage		Renovation SF
	FIRE HOUSE - FIREFIGHTER OFFICES		**Replacement Program**	**Size**	
10	Fire House Public Lobby	Lobby with seating; adjacent to the public restroom. Service window separation between Watch Office and lobby. Alcove in Lobby for Blood Pressure and other wellness checks.	180	12' x 15'	108
11	Fire House Public Restroom	One All Gender Restroom, accessible, off of Lobby	64	8'x8'	NIC
12	Watch Office	Workstations for 2-persons; provide space for lateral file cabinets (one cabinet per company) copy machine and office supply storage, book shelving; conference function	144	12' x 12'	196
13	Captains Office (Assume there will only be one house captain)	Workstation for 1-person; provide space for lateral file cabinets.	120	10' x 12'	inc. in Watch Office
		Fire House - Firefighter Offices Subtotal	**508**		**304**

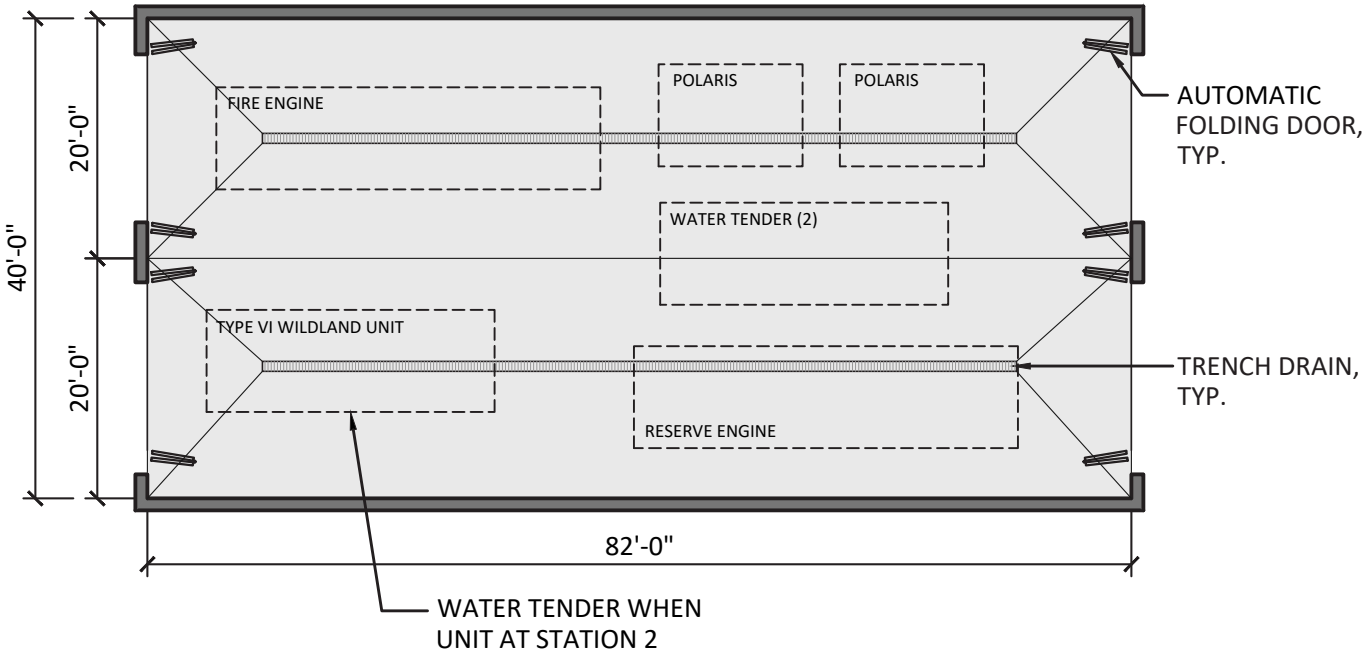
No.	Type of Space	Space Attributes	Square Footage		Renovation SF
	FIRE HOUSE - FIREFIGHTER QUARTERS		**Replacement Program**	**Size**	
14	Kitchen	3-refrigerators; 3-shift pantries; 1-house pantry and refrigerator; 1-dishwasher; electric induction range/oven with hood; large microwave; large, 12" deep sink with disposer; prep sink at island; trash and recycling areas; coffer service area; open to Dining Area	378	18' x 21'	246
15	Dining Area	Seating for 9 persons; wall-mounted TV; open to kitchen; open to Day Room	240	12' x 20'	246
16	Day Room	Seating for 9 with recliner chairs; entertainment center and book shelving; Open to Dining, one work station along wall.	528	22' x 24'	475
17	Laundry Room	Service sink; countertop; janitorial supplies; mop rack, Washer/Dryer	140	10' x 14'	157
18	Firefighter Bedroom	4-separate bedrooms each containing desk, chair, wall-mounted TV, 1 bed with lockers outside door.	306	8'-6" x 9' (4)	
19	Surge Unit Bedroom	1 bedroom containing (4) murphy beds	253	11' x 23'	240
20	Firefighter Bathroom ADA	1 accessible restroom with shower, sink, toilet	81	9' x 9'	81
21	Firefighter Bathrooms	3 restrooms with shower, sink, toilet	192	8' x 8' (3)	285
22	Captain Bedroom, Bathroom and Work Area, Accessible	1 bedroom containing desk, chair, wall-mounted TV, 1 bed, with accessible in-suite bathroom.	250	10' x 11' 5' x 10' 10' x 9'	161
		Fire House - Firefighter Quarters Subtotal	**2,368**		**1,891**

No.	Type of Space	Space Attributes	Square Footage		Renovation SF
	UTILITY SUPPORT/VERTICAL CIRCULATION		**Replacement Program**	**Size**	
23	Mechanical Room	HVAC equipment; hot water heater; fire sprinkler riser	108	9' x 12'	40
24	Electrical Room	Main service panel, fire alarm panel; sub panels	108	9' X 12'	22
25	Communications Room	Telephone service racks, alert response system hub, data server hub, radio equipment; security system	140	10' x 14'	NIC
26	Stairs	(2x) for each level. Two stairways from the second floor for exiting	576	18' x 8'	144
27	Fire House Elevator	Elevator and machine room	240	8' x 10' (3)	100
		Utility Support/ Vertical Circulation Subtotal	**1,172**		**306**

Engine 7, Type VI Cross Staffed: Summary		**Replacement Program**		**Renovation SF**
	Fire House - App Bay/Bay Support Subtotal	5,082		3,771
	Fire House - Firefighter Offices Subtotal	508		304
	Fire House - Firefighter Quarters Subtotal	2,368		1,891
	Utility Support/Vertical Circulation Subtotal	1,172		306
	BUILDING SUBTOTAL (SF)	**9,130**		**6,272**
	Circulation at 30%	2,739		1,728
	Engine 7, Type VI Cross Staffed: GRAND TOTAL (SF)	**11,869**		**8,000**

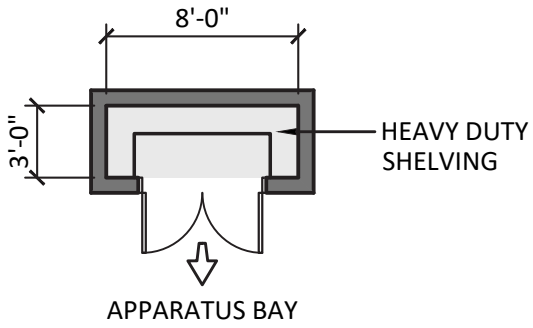
04/24/2023

FIRE HOUSE - APPARATUS BAY/APPARATUS BAY SUPPORT



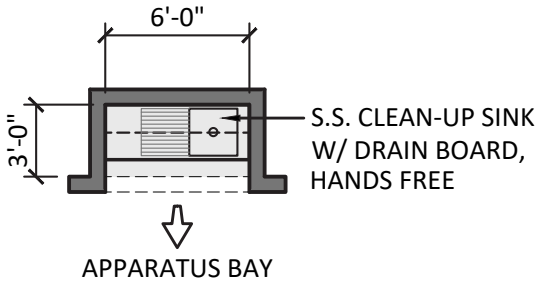
1. APPARATUS BAY - 2 DRIVE-THROUGH BAYS (3,280 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/16"=1'-0"



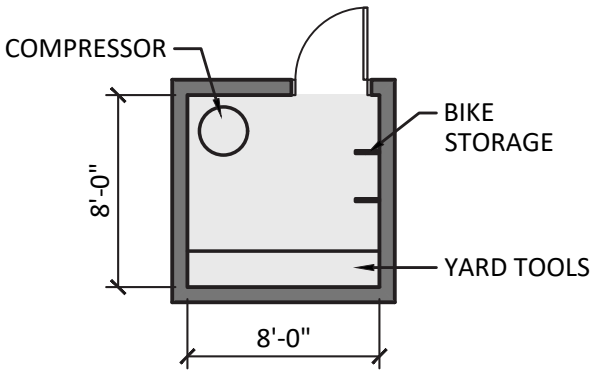
2. MEDICAL SUPPLY CLOSET (24 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



3. CLEAN-UP (18 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

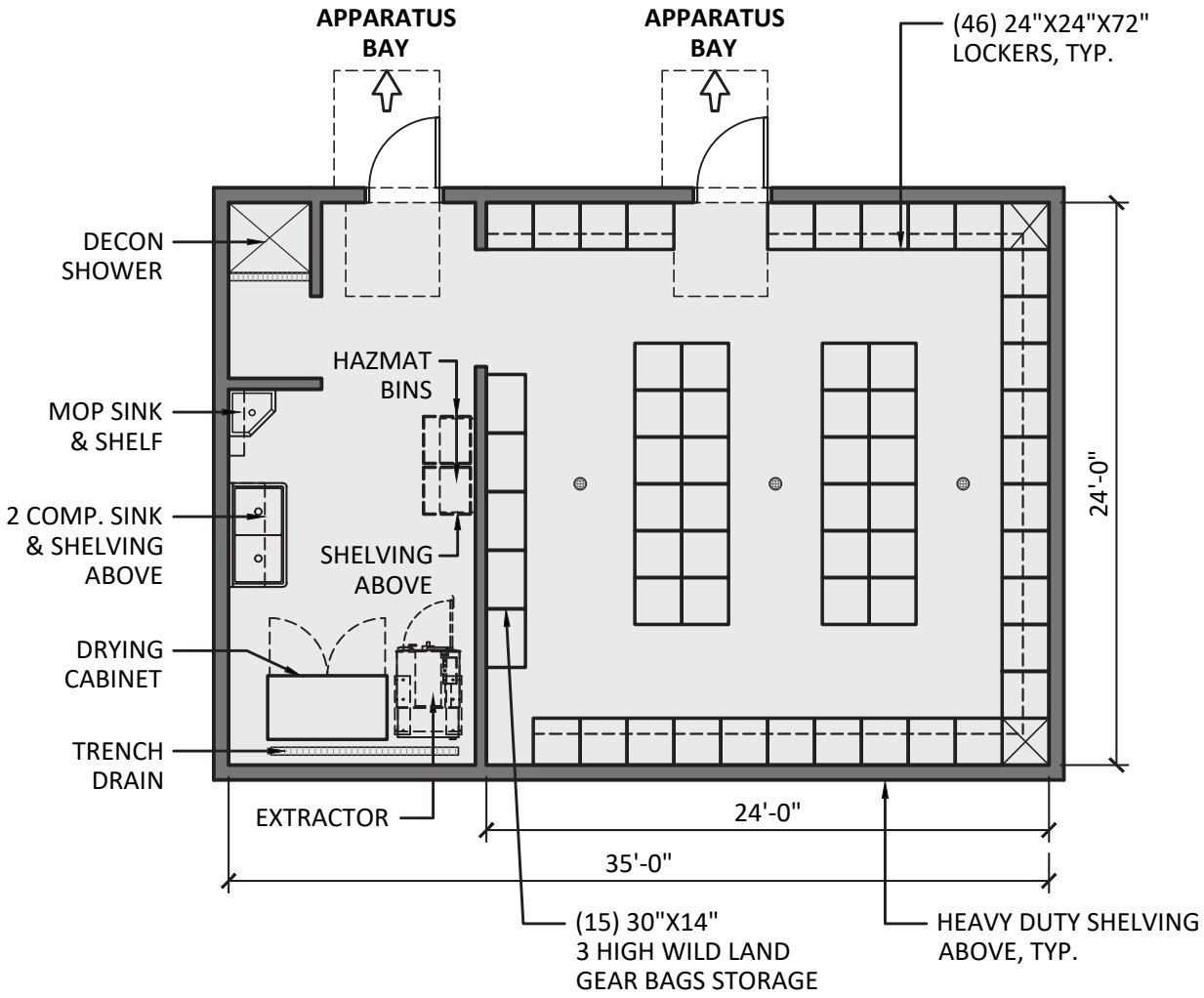


4. EQUIPMENT STORAGE (64 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

04/24/2023

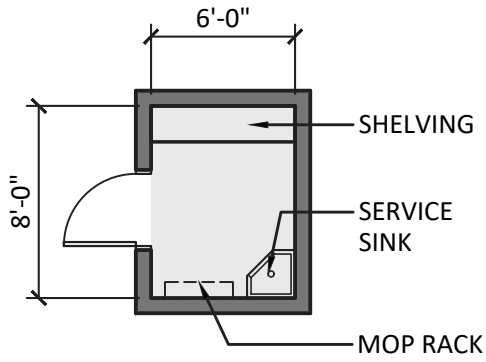
FIRE HOUSE - APPARATUS BAY/APPARATUS BAY SUPPORT



5. TURNOUT GEAR ROOM (840 S.F.)

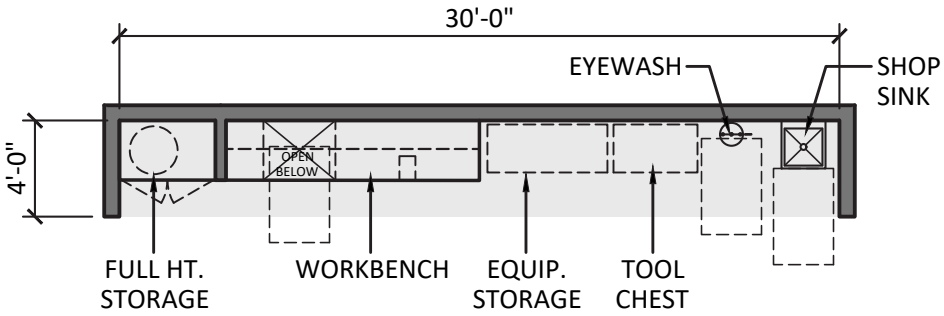
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

FIRE HOUSE - APPARATUS BAY/APPARATUS BAY SUPPORT



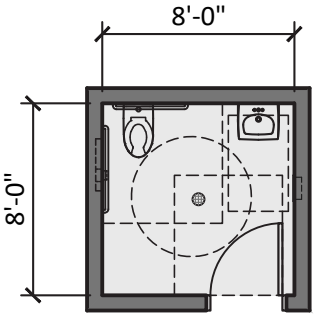
6. JANITOR ROOM (48 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



7. WORKSHOP ALCOVE (120 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

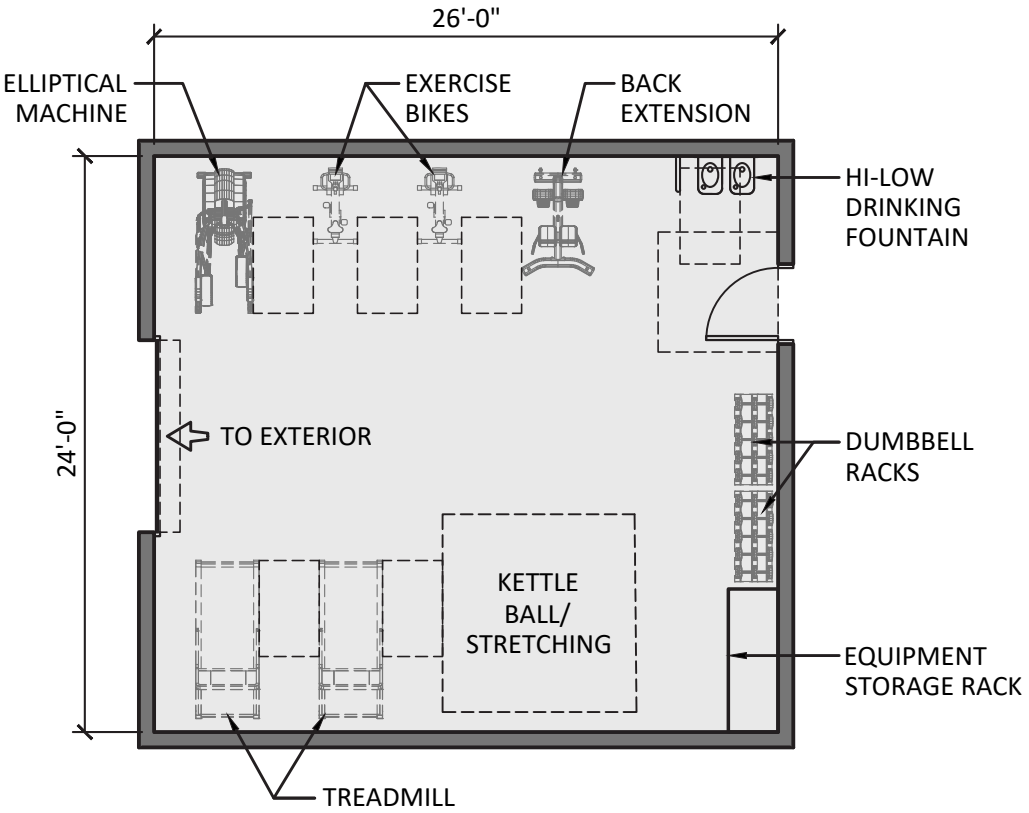


8. FIREFIGHTER RESTROOM (64 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

04/24/2023

FIRE HOUSE - APPARATUS BAY/APPARATUS BAY SUPPORT

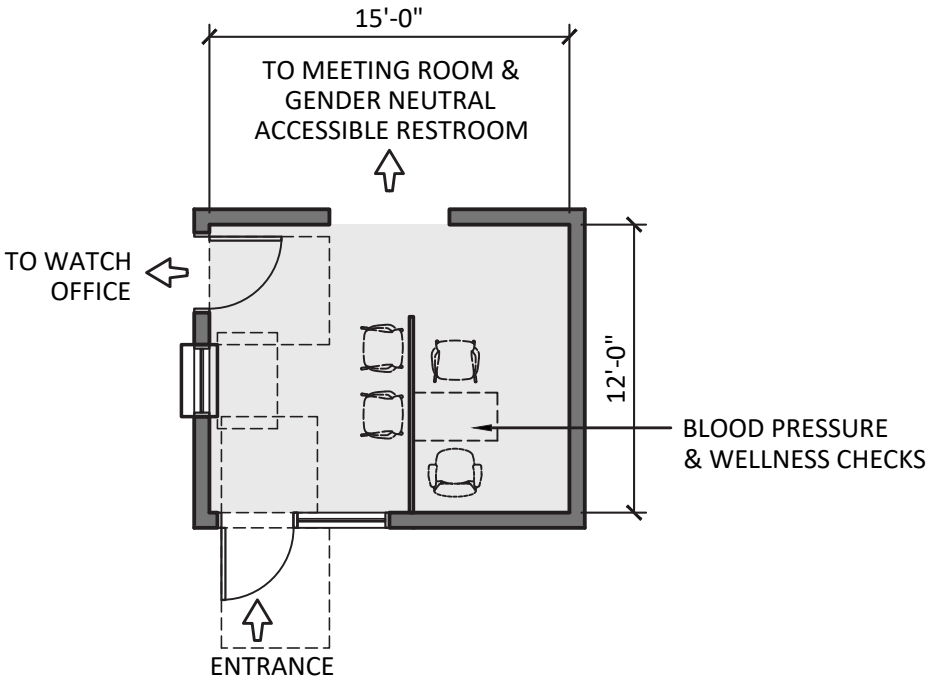


9. FITNESS ROOM (624 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

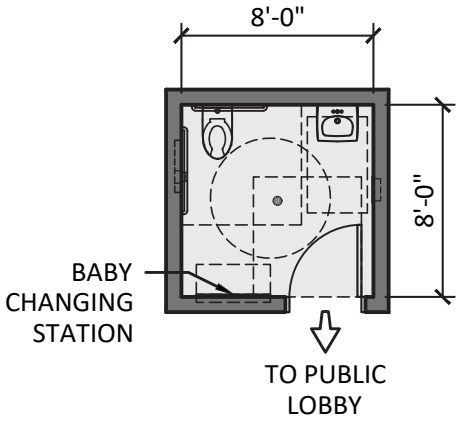
04/24/2023

FIRE HOUSE - FIREFIGHTER OFFICES



10. FIRE HOUSE PUBLIC LOBBY (180 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

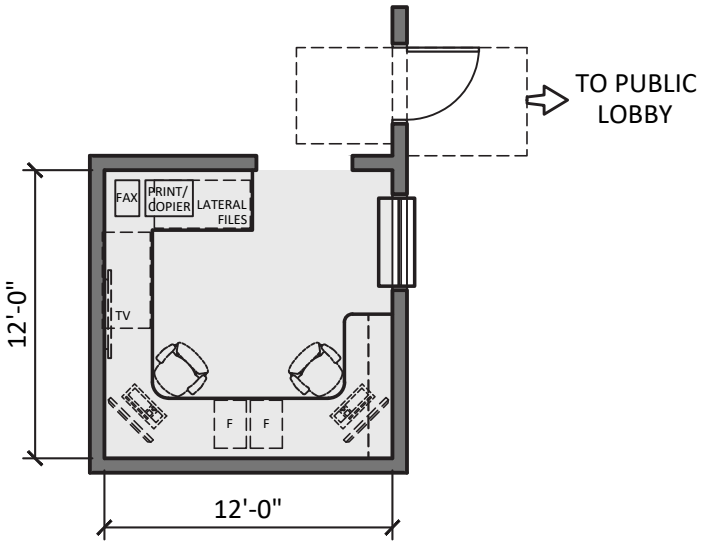


11. FIRE HOUSE PUBLIC RESTROOM (64 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

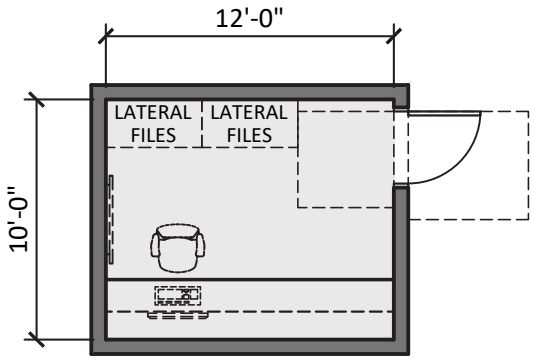
04/24/2023

FIRE HOUSE - FIREFIGHTER OFFICES



12. WATCH OFFICE (144 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

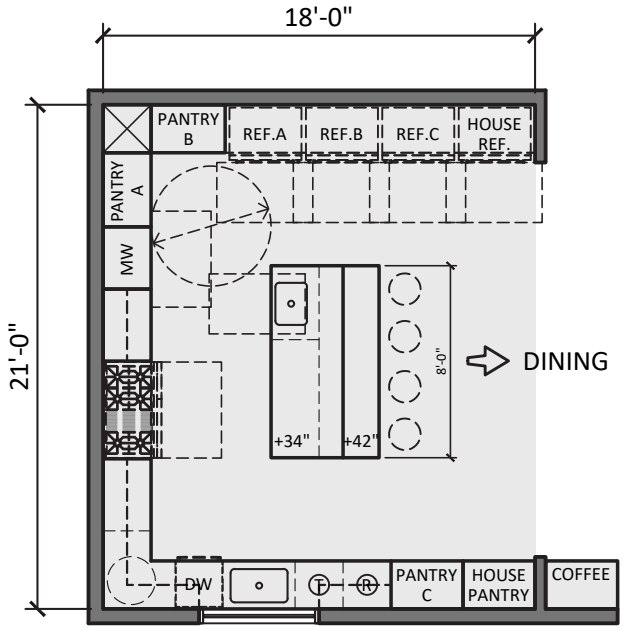


13. CAPTAIN'S OFFICE (120 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

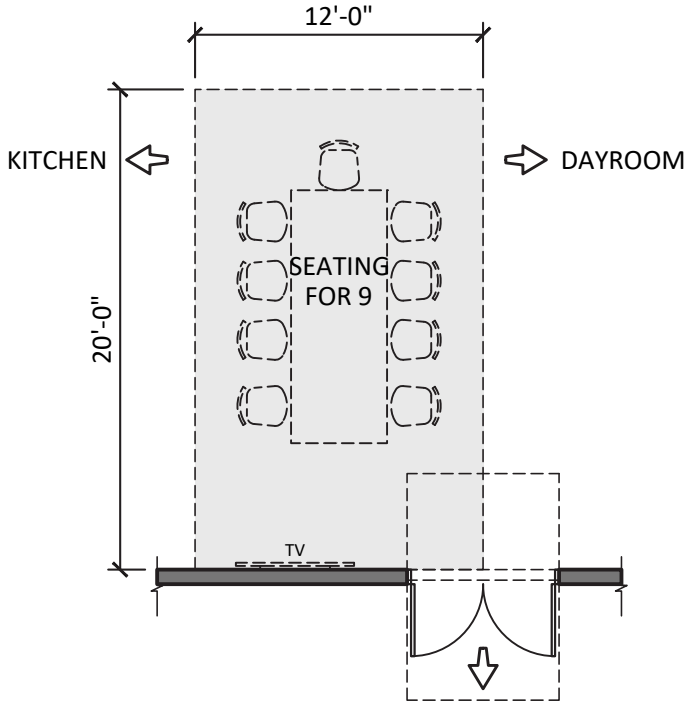
04/24/2023

FIRE HOUSE - FIREFIGHTER QUARTERS



14. KITCHEN (378 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

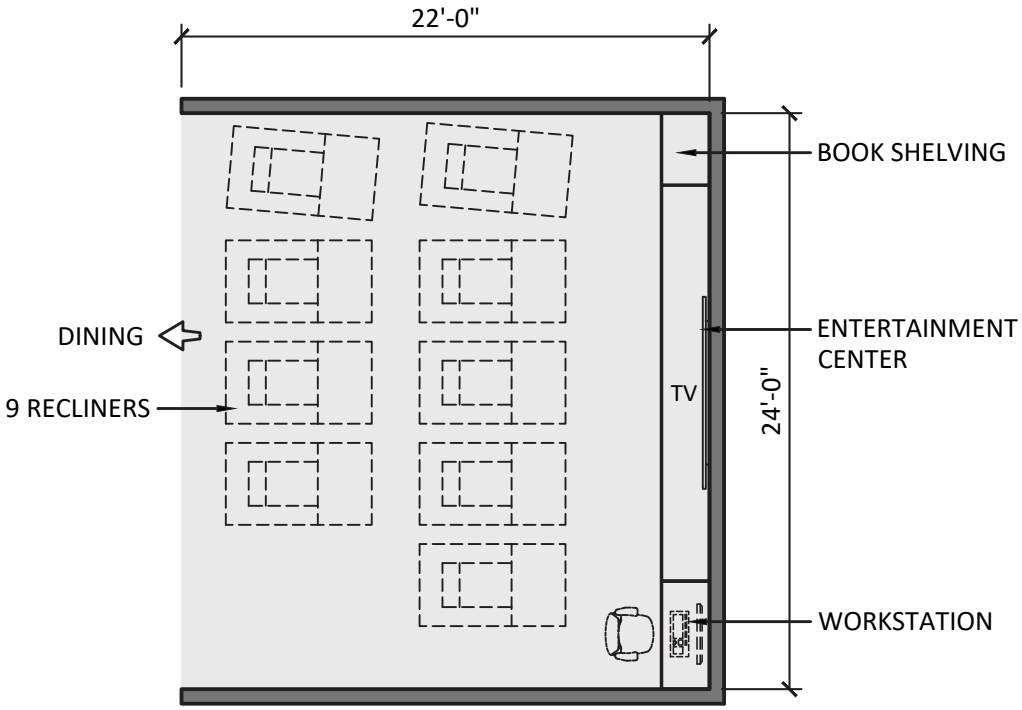


15. DINING AREA (240 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

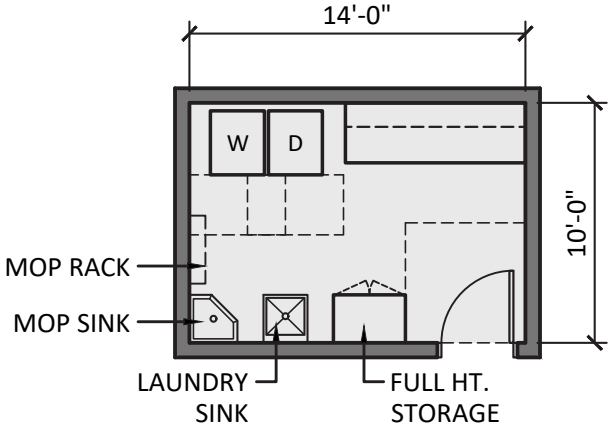
04/24/2023

FIRE HOUSE - FIREFIGHTER QUARTERS



16. DAYROOM (528 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

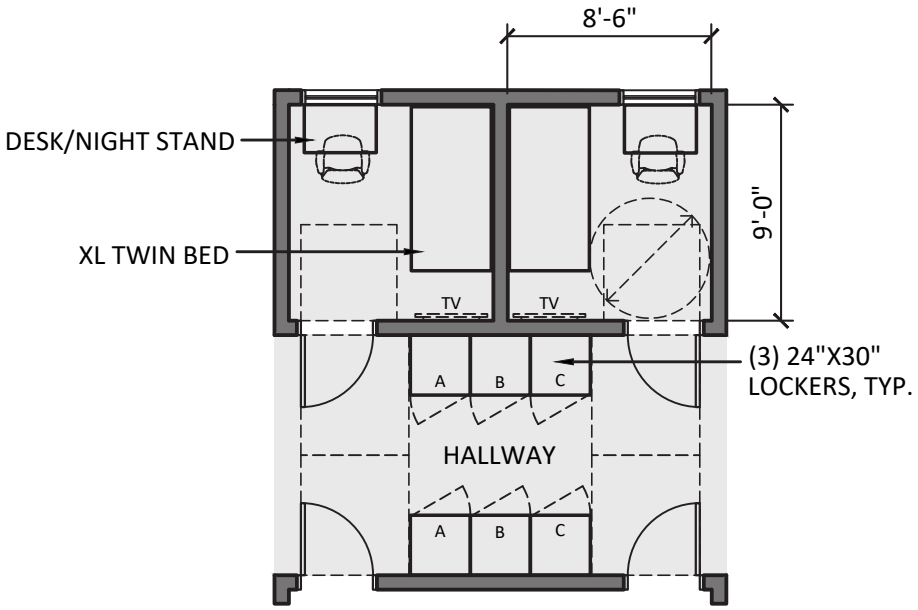


17. LAUNDRY ROOM (140 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

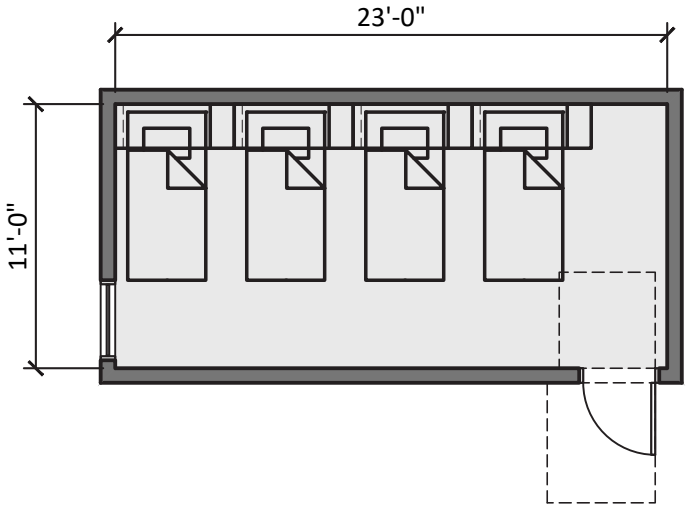
04/24/2023

FIRE HOUSE - FIREFIGHTER QUARTERS



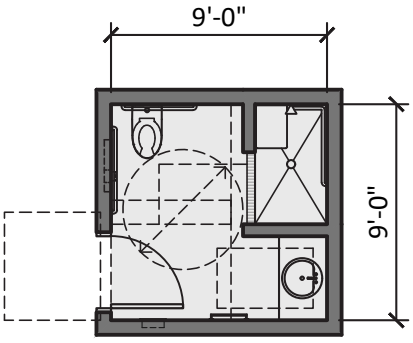
18. FIREFIGHTER BEDROOM - 4 (306 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



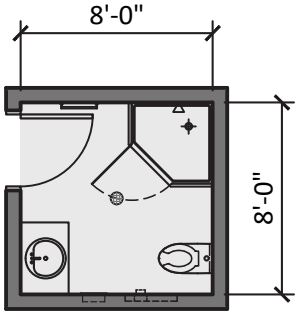
19. SURGE UNIT BEDROOM (253 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



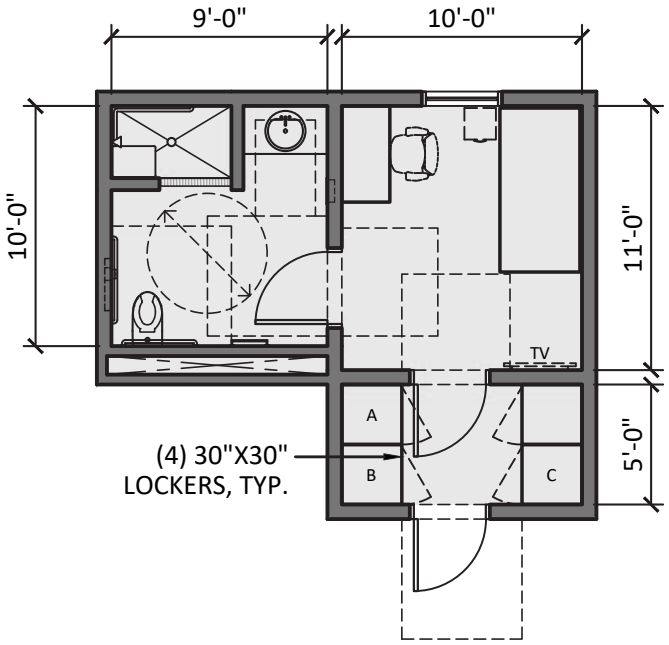
20. FIREFIGHTER BATHROOM - ADA (81 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



21. FIREFIGHTER BATHROOM - 3 (192 S.F.)

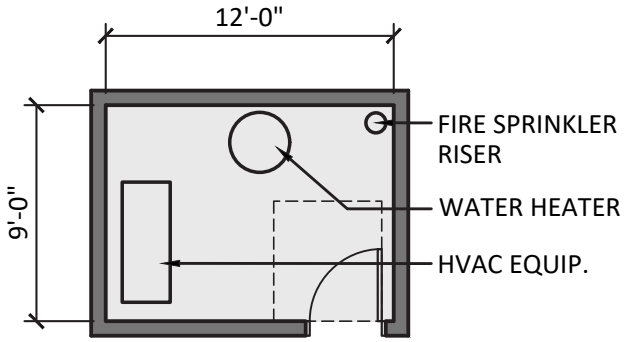
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



22. CAPTAIN BEDROOM & ACCESSIBLE BATHROOM (250 S.F.)

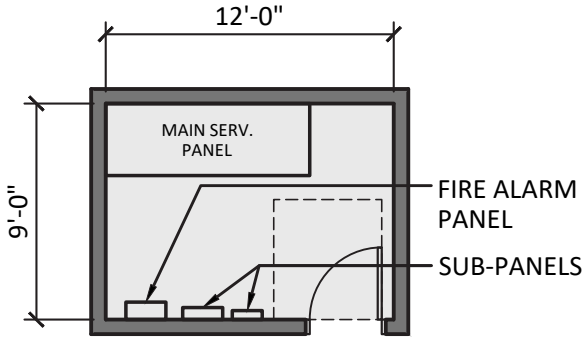
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

FIRE HOUSE - UTILITY SUPPORT/VERTICAL CIRCULATION



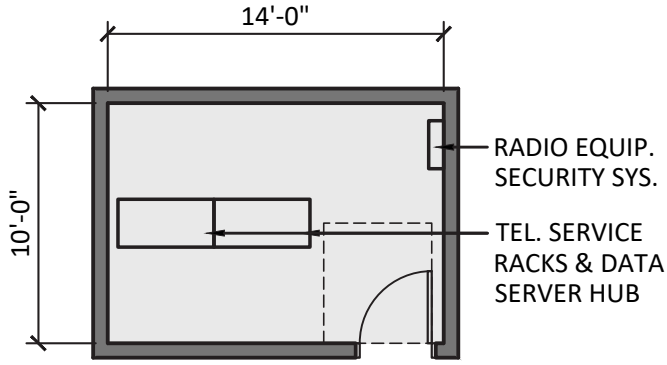
23. MECHANICAL ROOM (108 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



24. ELECTRICAL ROOM (108 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



25. COMMUNICATIONS ROOM (140 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

LEGEND:

EXISTING BUILDING AREA

SITE PLAN DIAGRAM

SCALE: 1/64" = 1'-0"

N

CITY OF BERKELEY
FIRE SERVICE MASTER PLAN
SITE STUDIES

TITLE:

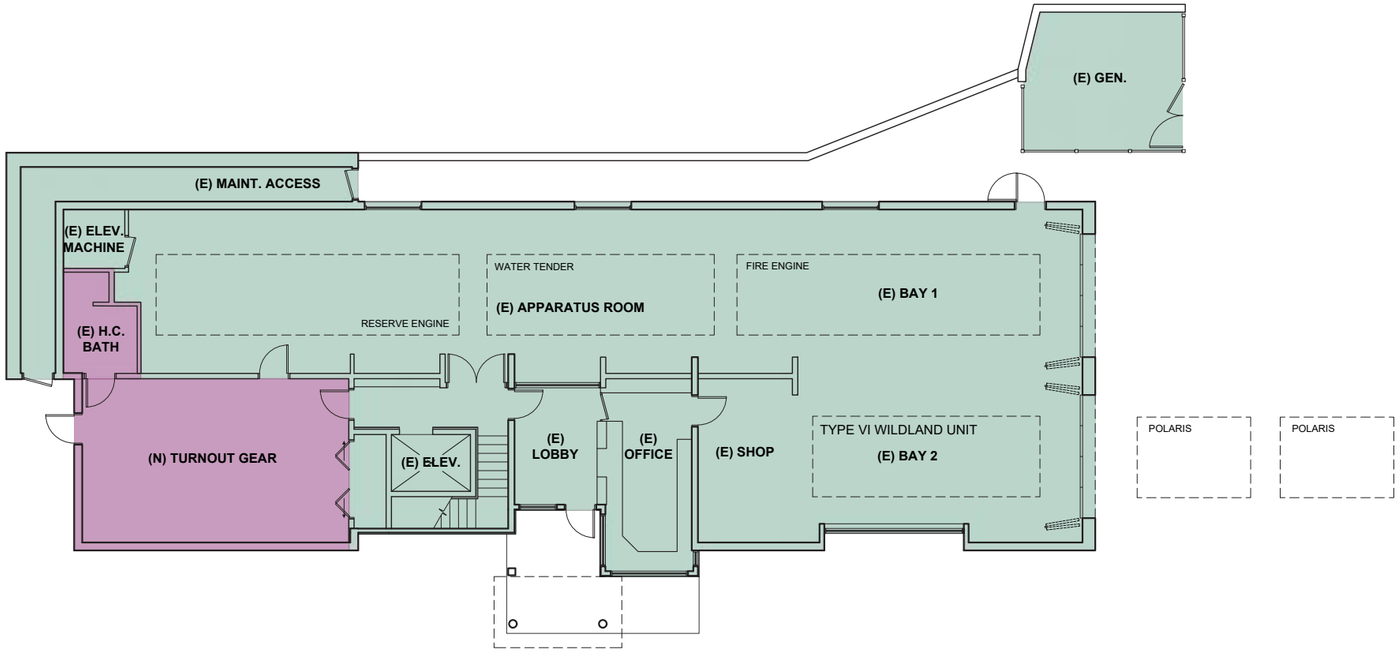
FIRE STATION NO. 7 - SITE PLAN (BUILDING RENOVATION)

3000 SHASTA ROAD, BERKELEY, CA 94708

03.17.2023

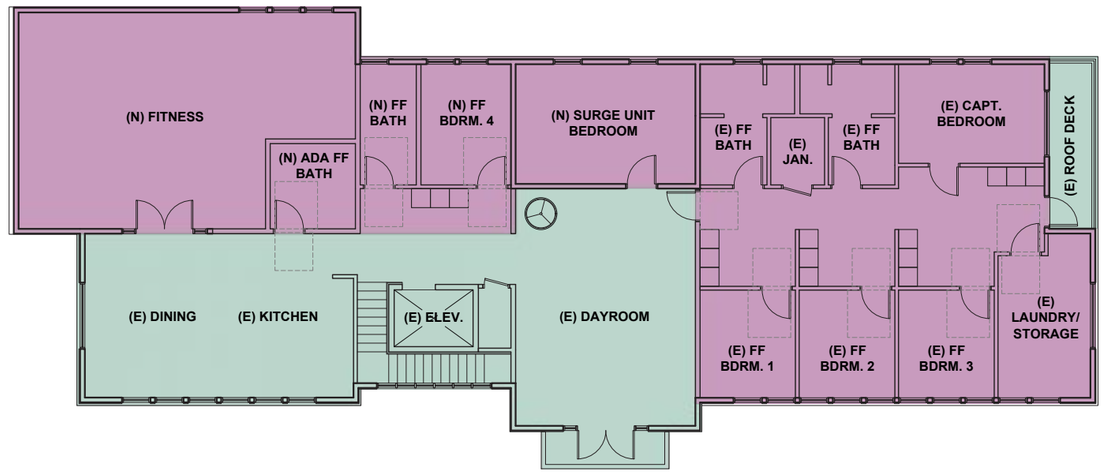
SIEGEL & STRAIN Architects
6201 DOYLE STREET, SUITE B,
EMERYVILLE, CA 94608
phone: 510.547.8092 | www.siegelstrain.com

MARY MCGRATH | ARCHITECTS
610 16th STREET, SUITE 219, OAKLAND, CA 94612
phone: 510.208.9400
www.marymcgratharchitects.com



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1/16" = 1'-0"



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1/16" = 1'-0"

RECOMMENDED

FIRE STATION NO. 7
2 STORY BUILDING

EXISTING FIRST FLOOR BUILDING AREA:	3,967 S.F.
EXISTING SECOND FLOOR BUILDING AREA:	2,953 S.F.
TOTAL EXISTING BUILDING AREA:	6,920 S.F.
SECOND FLOOR BUILDING AREA EXPANSION:	1,080 S.F.
TOTAL BUILDING AREA RENOVATION:	8,000 S.F.

LEGEND:

EXISTING BUILDING AREA

RENOVATION AREA

CITY OF BERKELEY
FIRE SERVICE MASTER PLAN
SITE STUDIES

TITLE:

FIRE STATION NO. 7 - FLOOR PLAN (BUILDING RENOVATION)
3000 SHASTA ROAD, BERKELEY, CA 94708

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P:\2823.01 Berkeley Fire Service Master Plan-S&S\06 Design\3.1 Pre-Design\3.1.2 REVIT + CAD\Site-Floor Diagrams\Station No. 7\STATION 7 - Site-Floor Diagram.dwg

HEADQUARTERS, TRAINING CLASSROOMS & AMBULANCE DEPLOYMENT CENTER

CITY OF BERKELEY

FIRE DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS

2100 MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. WAY, BERKELEY, CA 94704

DRAFT
MAY 08, 2023

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The current BFD Headquarters is located within the Public Safety Building in downtown Berkeley. There is not adequate space at this location for all of the current staff nor the proposed additional staff, WUI division, training classrooms, or the proposed ambulance deployment center.

The recomendation is to relocate the headquarters to a city owned building which is large enough to accommodate the administrative offices, training classrooms, and the ambulance deployment center.

The ROM Project Budget for the Recommended Option is $33-36 not including escalation beyond 2024.

Fire Department Administrative Offices and Training Classrooms
Ambulance Deployment Center

CONCEPTUAL SPACE NEEDS OUTLINE

No.	Type of Space	Space Attributes	Square Footage	
SITE OPERATIONS			**Program**	**Size**
	Staff Parking	40? staff parking spaces	TBD	10'x20' ea.
	Fire Department Vehicles	40? City Vehicle parking spaces	TBD	10'x20' ea.
	Visitor Parking	4 Total - One Accessible with ramp	1,000	10' x 20
	Generator Area	Located at rear yard	150	10'x15'
	Trash Enclosure	Exterior access for service; space for dumpster and recycling bins	150	10'x15'
	Flagpole	Flagpole area with lighting	25	5'x5'
	Outdoor Patio	Outdoor uses; adjacent to Staff Breakroom	200	10'x20'

Fire Department Administrative Offices and Training Classrooms

No.	Type of Space	Space Attributes		
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF, OPERATIONS and SUPPORT SERVICES			**Program**	**Size**
A1	Fire Chief Office	Private office, lateral file cabinets, meeting table for 4, shelving	256	16' x 16'
A2	Communications Specialist	Private office, lateral file cabinets, shelving	143	11' x 13'
A3	Project Manager	Private Office	132	11' x 12'
A4	Confidential Secretary	Private office, lateral file cabinets, shelving	132	11' x 12'
A5	Deputy Fire Chief Operations Office	Private office, lateral file cabinets, meeting over desk, shelving	156	12' x 13'
A6	Administrative Assistance (2)	Open work stations	160	8' x 10' (2)
A7	Deputy Fire Chief Support Services	Private office, lateral file cabinets, meeting over desk, shelving	156	12' x 13'
A8	Assistant Fire Chief Support Services	Private office, lateral file cabinets, meeting over desk, shelving	156	12' x 13'
A9	Assistant Mgmt. Analyst (2)	Private office, lateral file cabinets, shelving	264	11' x 12' (2)
A10	Small Conference	Seating for 6-8; white board	180	15' x 12'
	OFFICE OF THE CHIEF, OPERATIONS, SUPPORT SERVICES Work Area Subtotal		**1,735**	

Training Division			**Program**	**Size**
T1	Training Assistant Chief	Private office, lateral file cabinets, meeting over desk, shelving	156	12' x 13'
T2	Training Admin.	Open work station	80	8' x 10'
T3	Training Specialist	Private Office	132	11' x 12'
T4	Training Officer (2)	Private office, lateral file cabinets, shelving	264	11' x 12' (2)
T5	Training Support (Interns and RTO) (4)	Touch down work stations adjacent to plan WUI Captain	144	6' x 6' (4)
T6	Administrative Assistance (2)	Open work stations	160	8' x 10' (2)
T7	Human Performance Coaches Strength and Rehab (2)	Private office with area for training table.	336	12' x 14' (2)
T8	Human Performance Coaches (Nutrition and Behavior)	Private office with area for training table.	336	12' x 14' (2)
T9	Small Conference	Seating for 6-8; white board	180	15' x 12'
		TRAINING DIVISION Area Subtotal	**1,788**	

Fire Department Administrative Offices and Training Classrooms				
No.	**Type of Space**	**Space Attributes**		
ADMINISTRATION AND FISCAL			**Program**	**Size**
F1	Admin & fiscal Service Manager	Private office with plan layout desk, lateral file cabinets, shelving	143	11' x 13'
F2	Associate Mgmt. Analyst (2)	Private office, lateral file cabinets, shelving	264	11' x 12' (2)
F3	Accounting Office Spec. III (four positions)	Open work stations, lateral file cabinets, shelving, adjacent to copy, file, supply room	320	8' x 10' (4)
F4	Office Specialist II (2)	Open work stations, lateral file cabinets, shelving, adjacent to copy, file, supply room	160	8' x 10' (2)
F5	Budget Associate Management Analyst	Open work stations, lateral file cabinets, shelving, adjacent to copy, file, supply room	80	8' x 10' (1)
F6	Small Conference	Seating for 6-8; white board	180	15' x 12'
		ADMINISTRATION AND FISCAL Area Subtotal	**1,147**	

EMS			**Program**	**Size**
EMS1	EMS Assistant Fire Chief	Private office, lateral file cabinets, shelving	143	11' x 13'
EMS2	EMS Captains (2)	Shared Private Office with two desks	156	12' x 13'
EMS3	EMS Quality Improvement	Private office, lateral file cabinets, shelving	143	11' x 13'
EMS4	EMS Open work Area 95 positions) EMS Admin. Assistant EMS CQI EMS Recruitment/Academy Interns (2)	Open work stations adjacent to lobby, lateral file cabinets, shelving, adjacent to copy, file, supply room	400	8' x 10' (5)
		Fire Department EMS Work Area Subtotal	**842**	

Emergency Management			**Program**	**Size**
EM1	Emergency Manager Program Manager II	Private office with meeting space over desk, lateral file cabinets, shelving	143	11' x 13'
EM2	Emergency Services Coordinator Open work Area (3 positions)	Open work stations, lateral file cabinets, shelving, adjacent to copy, file, supply room	240	8' x 10' (3)
EM3	Emergency Planning Support (interns 2)	Open work stations, lateral file cabinets, shelving, adjacent to copy, file, supply room	160	8' x 10' (2)
		Fire Department Emergency Management Work Area Subtotal	**543**	

Fire Prevention			**Program**	**Size**
FP1	Fire Marshal	Private office with meeting space over desk, lateral file cabinets, shelving	143	11' x 13'
FP2	Assistant Mgmt. Analyst	Private office, lateral file cabinets, shelving	132	11' x 12'
FP3	Deputy Fire Marshal	Private office with meeting space over desk. Layout out space for plan review.	143	11' x 13'
FP4	Fire Prevention Open Work Area Plans Review (Two Positions)	Open Work Area adjacent to Fire Marshall ; two work stations and work counter for plan layout, storage area for inactive files.	200	10' x 10' (2)
FP5	Inspector Open work Area (Five positions)	Open works station with area for plan layout	400	8' x 10' (5)
FP6	Light Duty Work Stations (2)	Open works station with area for plan layout	160	8' x 10' (2)
FP7	Library and Storage - Archives	Full-height shelving	100	10' x 10'
FP8	Small Conference	seating for 6-8; white board	180	15' x 12'
		Fire Prevention Work Area Subtotal	**1,458**	

Fire Department Administrative Offices and Training Classrooms				
No.	**Type of Space**	**Space Attributes**		
Wildland Division (WUI)			**Program**	**Size**
WD1	Assistant Chief	Private office with meeting space over desk, lateral file cabinets, shelving	143	11' x 13'
WD2	Office Specialist	Open work station, lateral file cabinets, shelving, adjacent to copy, file, supply room	80	8' x 10' (1)
WD3	WUI Captain	Open work station, lateral file cabinets, shelving, adjacent to copy, file, supply room	80	8' x 10' (1)
WD4	Vegetation Management	Open work station, lateral file cabinets, shelving, adjacent to copy, file, supply room	80	8' x 10' (1)
WD5	Inspector Open work Area (Three positions)	Touch down work stations adjacent to plan WUI Captain	108	6' x 6' (3)
WD6	Field Coordinator/Imspection education/Interns (6 TD)	Touch down work stations adjacent to plan WUI Captain	216	6' x 6' (6)
		Wildland Division Work Area Subtotal	**707**	
Shared and Support Spaces			**Program**	**Size**
S1	Public Entry Lobby	Interior space for visitor seating; Reception counter, adjacent to small conference room	168	12' x 14'
S2	Historic Display	Interior lobby space for the display of BFD Historic artifacts	168	12' x 14'
S3	Public Restroom	ADA Accessible restrooms adjacent to Lobby, 2 Gender Neutral	128	8' x 8' x 2
S4	Admin Workroom/Storage	full-height shelving, open area for copy machine, central work counter for report assembly, storage for office supplies, form storage, mail box for each station and admin. personnel	224	14'x 16'
S5	Large Conference Room	seating for 20-24; storage cabinets, counter space, white board, Adjacent to Lobby	900	30' x 30'
S6	Small Conference	seating for 6-8; white board (adjacent to Lobby)	180	15' x 12'
S7	Admin. Break Room	seating for 8; kitchenette, vending	224	14'x16'
S8	Staff Restroom/locker Room	ADA Accessible restroom adjacent to break room. 6- 36" high lockers. One restroom/locker room each for men and women.	384	12' x 16' (2)
S9	Fitness Room	Space for 5-6 people to work out at one time.	1,200	30' x 40'
S10	Admin. Janitors Room	Storage for cleaning supplies, vacuum, mop sink with mop rack, mop bucket, paper goods,	48	6' x 8'
S11	General Storage - Supply	Full-height shelving. Public Ed. Storage	64	8' x 8'
S12	Admin File Storage	File cabinets (locking)	108	9' x 12'
S13	General Building Storage	Storage for building supplies such as light bulbs, extra paint, ceiling tiles, etc.)	48	6' x 8'
		Fire Department Shared and Support Spaces Subtotal	**3,676**	

Fire Department Administrative Offices and Training Classrooms				
No.	**Type of Space**	**Space Attributes**		
EOC/Training Classroom				
No.	**Type of Space**	**Space Attributes**		
E1	Main Classroom	Seating for 60; storage areas; counters	2,208	46' x 48'
E2	Equipment Storage	shelving for equipment	180	12' x 15'
E3	Table and Chair Storage	Table and Chair storage	192	12' x 16'
E4	Secondary Classroom	seating for 24-30	768	24' x 32'
		Training Classroom Subtotal:	**3,348**	
	UTILITY SUPPORT SPACE		**Program**	**Size**
U1	Mechanical Room	HVAC equipment; hot water heater; fire sprinkler riser.	160	8' x 10' (2)
U2	Electrical Room	Main service panel, fire alarm panel; sub panels	192	12' x 16'
U3	Communications Room	Telephone service racks, alert response system hub, data server hub, radio equipment; security system	192	12' x 16'
		Utility Support Subtotal	**544**	

Headquarters Space Needs Summary		**Program**	
	Fire Department Administrative Work Area Subtotal	1,735	
	Training Division Subtotal	1,788	
	Fire Department Finance Work Area Subtotal	1,147	
	Fire Department EMS Work Area Subtotal	842	
	Fire Department Emergency Management Work Area Subtotal	543	
	Fire Prevention Work Area Subtotal	1,458	
	Wildland Division Work Area Subtotal	707	
	Fire Department Shared and Support Spaces Subtotal	3,676	
	EOC and Training Classrooms	3,348	
	Utility Support Subtotal	544	
	Headquarters Subtotal:	**15,788**	
	Circulation at 30%	4,736	
	Headquarters Subtotal (SF):	**20,524**	
	Ambulance Deployment Center Subtotal (SF): (See attached spreadsheet)	**8,324**	
	Sub total:	28,848	Net SF
	Grossing Factor: 15%	4,327	
	Grand Total HQ, Training Classrooms and Deployment Center:	**33,176**	

Ambulance Deployment Center
2 Paramedics, 8 EMTS, (12 and 10 hour shifts)
Located at HQ

CONCEPTUAL SPACE NEEDS OUTLINE

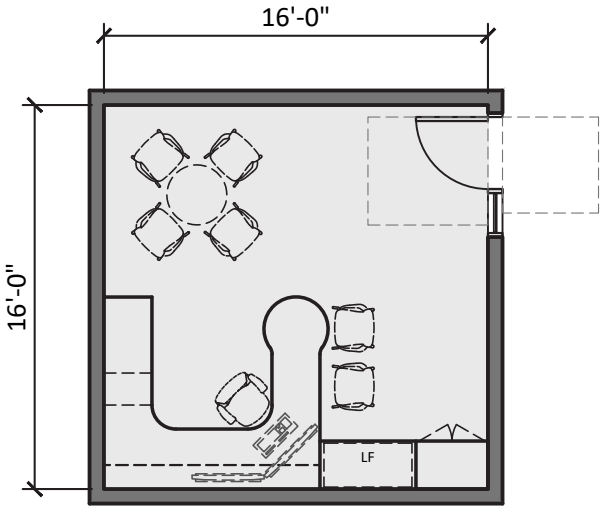
Deployment Center Staffing	Current	Future
One ALS Unit	2	0
Four BLS Units	8	0
Ambulance - Reserve	0	0
TOTAL CURRENT AND PLANNED STAFFING:	**10**	**0**

No.	Type of Space	Space Attributes	Square Footage	
SITE OPERATIONS			**Program**	**Size**
	Firefighter Parking	24 firefighter parking spaces, secure and separate from public parking	4,800	10'x20' ea.
	Generator Area	Located at rear yard	150	10'x15'
	Outdoor Patio or Deck	Outdoor uses; adjacent to Kitchen	200	10'x20'

No.	Type of Space	Space Attributes	Square Footage	
	Ambulance Deployment Center - APP BAY/APP BAY SUPPORT		**Program**	**Size**
1	Parking for five Ambulances	Five Ambulances . Bay size for five units. Need power to each unit.	2,400	(5) 16' x 30'
2	Medical Supply Closet	Heavy Duty Shelving; medical supplies off of apparatus bay.	160	10' x 16'
3	Medical Clean Up	Clean-up sink, shelving, Alcove in bay or near units at entry	18	3' x 6'
4	Janitor Room	Service sink, mop rack; janitorial supplies;	48	6' x 8'
5	Medical Equipment Storage and Charging	Heavy Duty Shelving Equipment Charging location	64	8' x 8'
6	Restroom	Medic/EMS toilet and sink, off of apparatus bay	64	8' x 8'
7	Fitness Room	Work out area with cardio and other equipment. Share with HQ.	576	24' x 24'
	Deployment Center - App Bay/Support Subtotal		**2,754**	

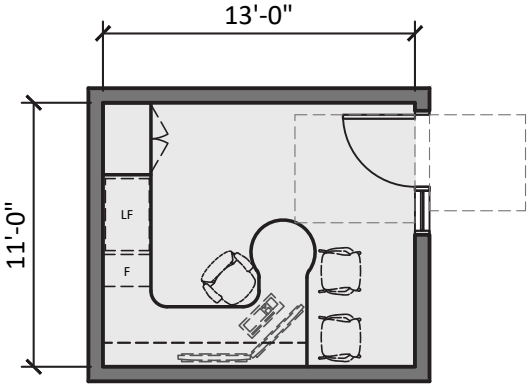
No.	Type of Space	Space Attributes	Square Footage	
	Deployment Center Staging Area		**Program**	**Size**
8	Kitchenette	Kitchen with two refrigerators, sink, dishwasher and 2 microwaves and space for ice machine. Share with HQ.	192	12' x 16'
9	Dining Area	Seating for 10 persons; wall-mounted TV; open to kitchen; Share with HQ	168	14' x 12'
10	Laundry Room	Service sink; countertop; janitorial supplies; mop rack, Washer/Dryer, Extractor and TO Dryer, SCBA Washer	240	12' x 20'
11	Locker Area	44-36" high lockers, double stacked in open room. 18" wide x 2' deep.	360	18' x 20'
12	Gender Neutral Bathroom/Shower ADA	1 accessible restroom with shower, sink, toilet	81	9' x 9'
13	Gender Neutral Bathrooms	2 restrooms with sink, toilet	128	8' x 8' (2)
14	Changing Rooms	10 private changing rooms	480	6' x 8' (10)
		Deployment Center - Staging Area Subtotal	**1,649**	

Ambulance Deployment Center:		**Program**	
	App Bay/Bay Support Subtotal	2,754	
	Staging Area Subtotal	1,649	
	Utility Support Subtotal	2,000	
	BUILDING SUBTOTAL (SF)	**6,403**	
	Circulation at 30%	1,921	
Ambulance Deployment Center: GRAND TOTAL (SF)		**8,324**	



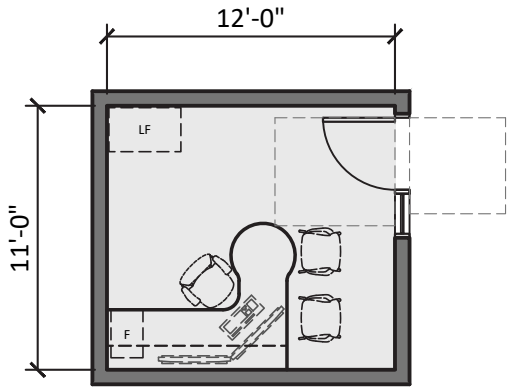
A1 FIRE CHIEF OFFICE (256 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



A2 COMMUNICATIONS SPECIALIST (143 S.F.)

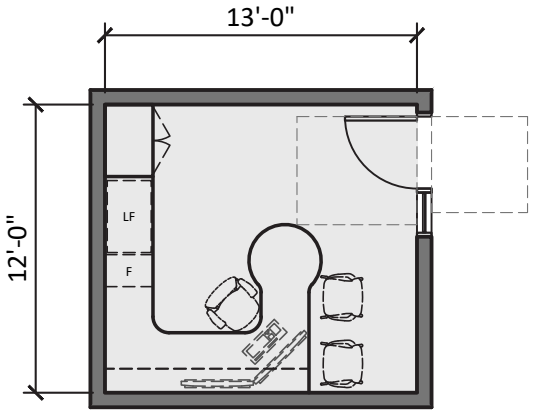
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



A3 PROJECT MANAGER (132 S.F.)

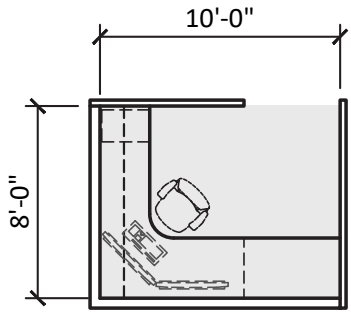
A4 CONFIDENTIAL SECRETARY (132 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



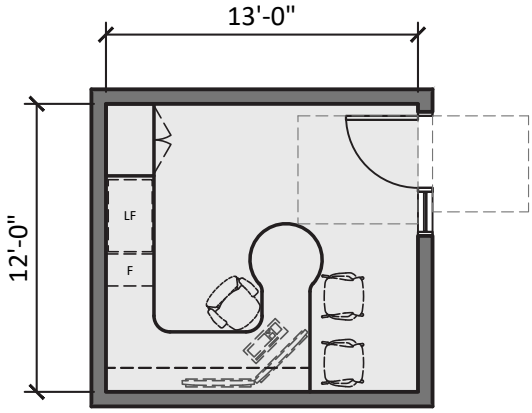
A5 DEPUTY FIRE CHIEF OPERATIONS OFFICE (156 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



A6 ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANCE - 2 (160 S.F.)

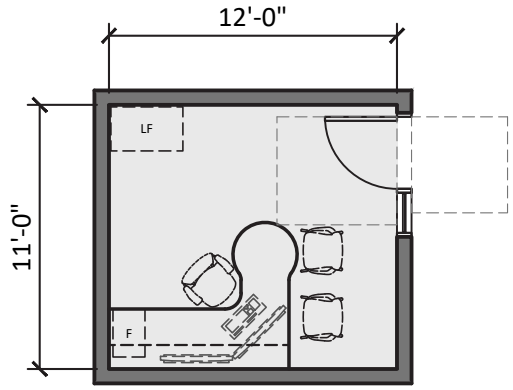
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



A7 DEPUTY FIRE CHIEF SUPPORT SERVICES (156 S.F.)

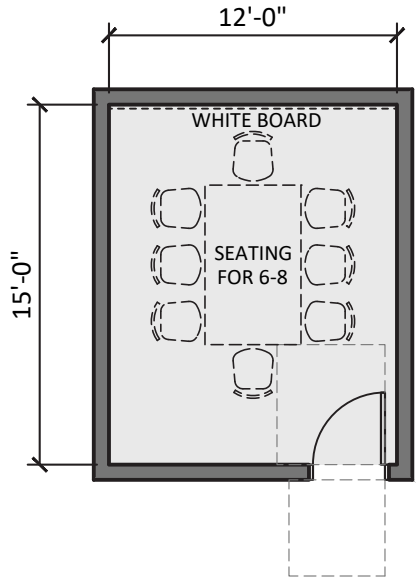
A8 ASSISTANT FIRE CHIEF SUPPORT SERVICES (156 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



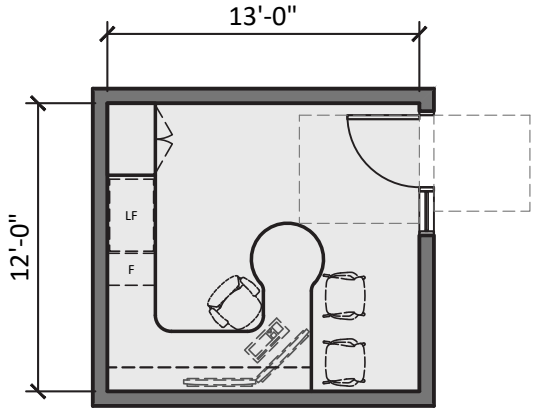
A9 ASSISTANT MGMT. ANALYST - 2 (264 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



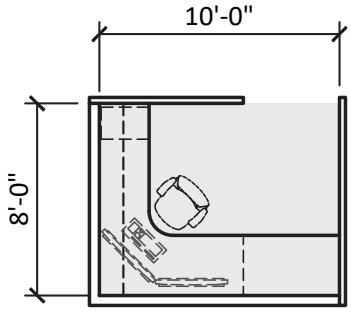
A10 SMALL CONFERENCE (180 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



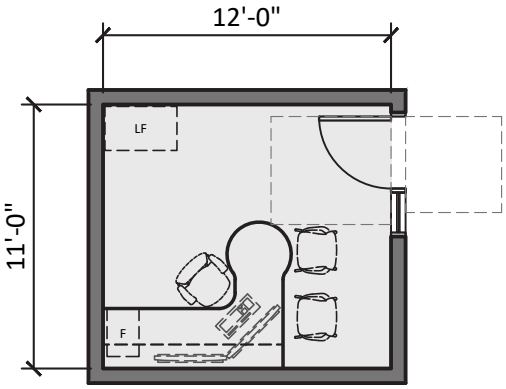
T1 TRAINING ASSISTANT CHIEF (156 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



T2 TRAINING ADMIN. (80 S.F.)

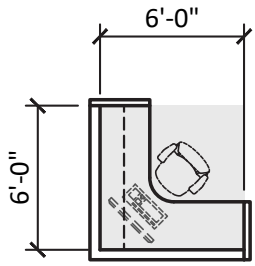
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



T3 TRAINING SPECIALIST (132 S.F.)

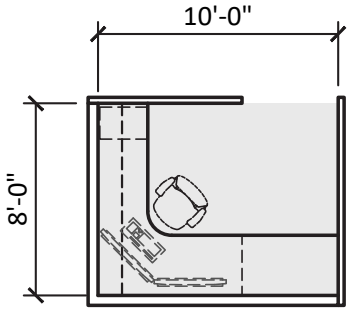
T4 TRAINING OFFICER - 2 (264 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



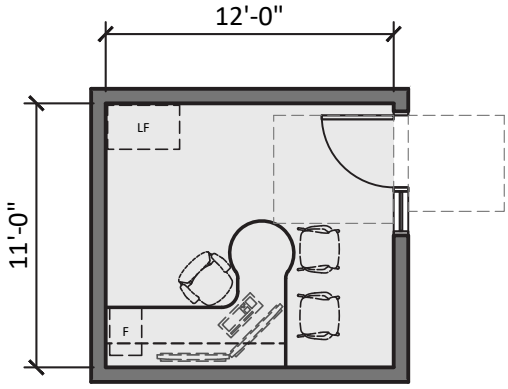
T5 TRAINING SUPPORT (INTERNS AND RTO - 4) (144 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



T6 ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANCE - 2 (160 S.F.)

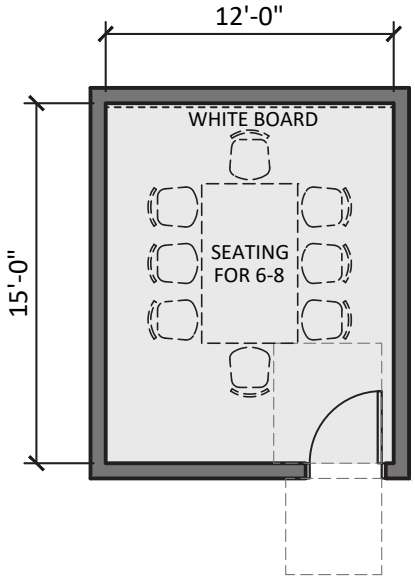
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



T7 HUMAN PERFORMANCE COACHES (STRENGTH AND REHAB - 2 (336 S.F.)

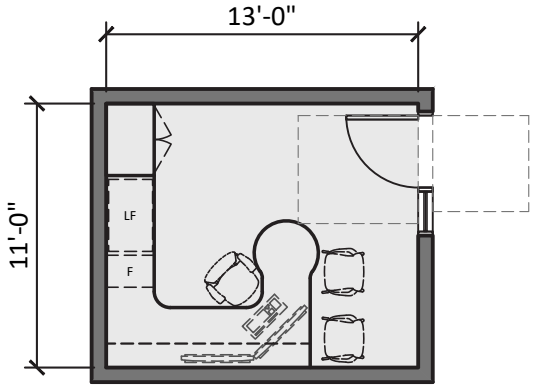
T8 HUMAN PERFORMANCE COACHES (NUTRITION AND BEHAVIOR - 2 (336 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

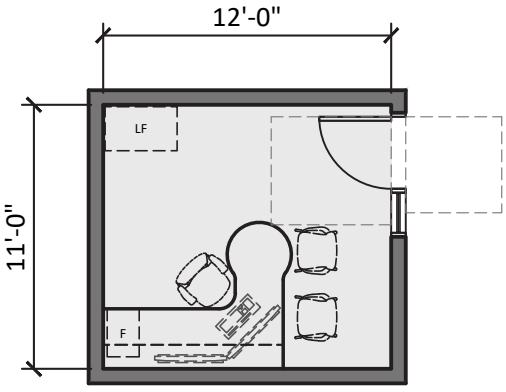


T9 SMALL CONFERENCE (180 S.F.)

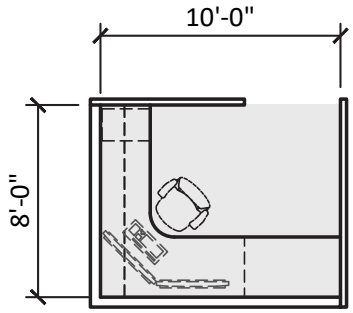
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



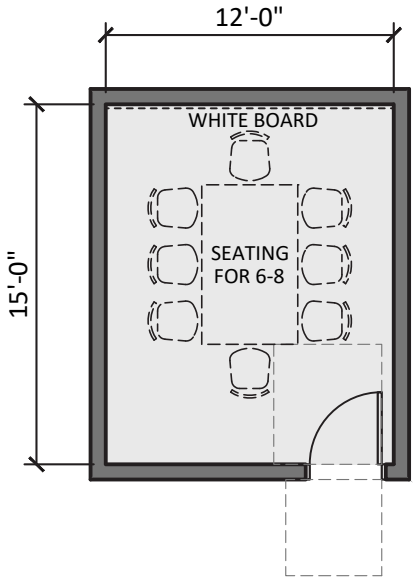
F1 ADMIN. & FISCAL SERVICE MANAGER (143 S.F.)
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



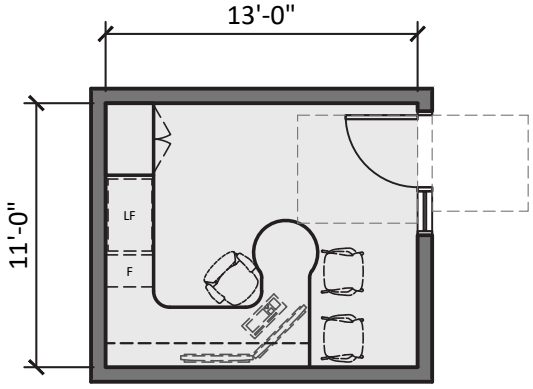
FP2 ASSOCIATE MGMT. ANALYST - 2 (264 S.F.)
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



F3 ACCOUNTING OFFICE SPEC. III - 4 POSITIONS (320 S.F.)
F4 OFFICE SPECIALIST II - 2 (160 S.F.)
F5 BUDGET ASSOCIATE MANAGEMENT ANALYST (80 S.F.)
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

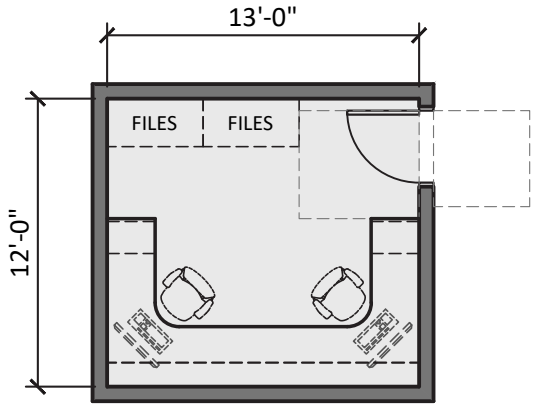


F6 SMALL CONFERENCE (180 S.F.)
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



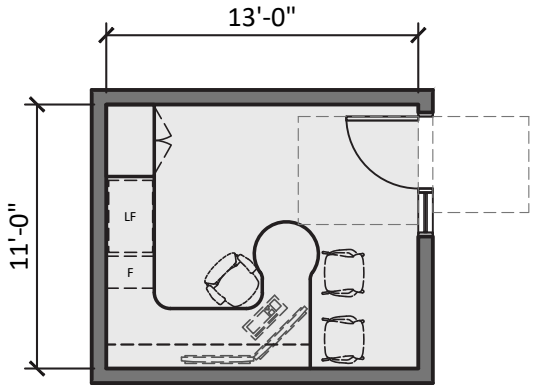
EMS1 EMS ASSISTANT FIRE CHIEF (143 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



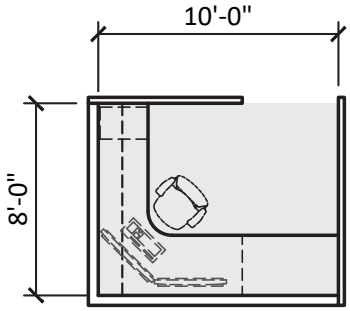
EMS2 EMS CAPTAINS (156 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



EMS3 EMS QUALITY IMPROVEMENT (143 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



EMS4 EMS OPEN WORK AREA (95 POSITIONS)

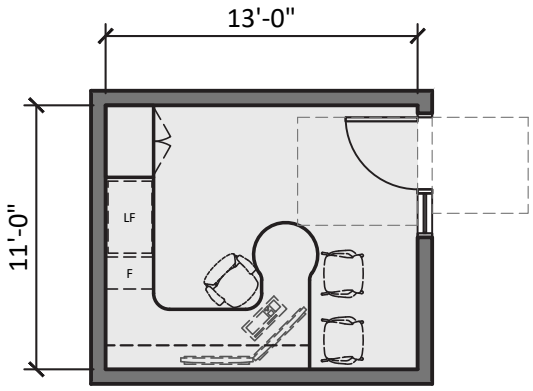
EMS ADMIN. ASSISTANT

EMS CQI

EMS RECRUITMENT/ACADEMY INTERNS - 2

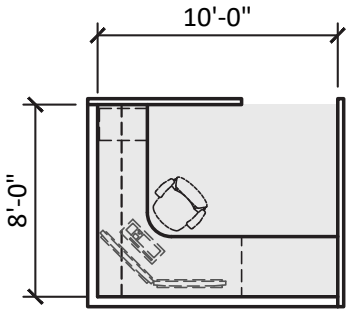
(8'X10') (5) 400 S.F.

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



EM1 EMERGENCY MANAGER PROGRAM MANAGER II (143 S.F.)

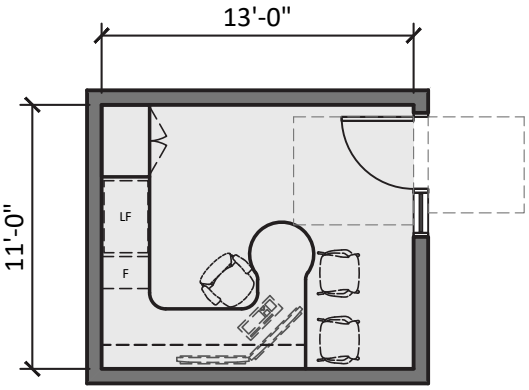
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



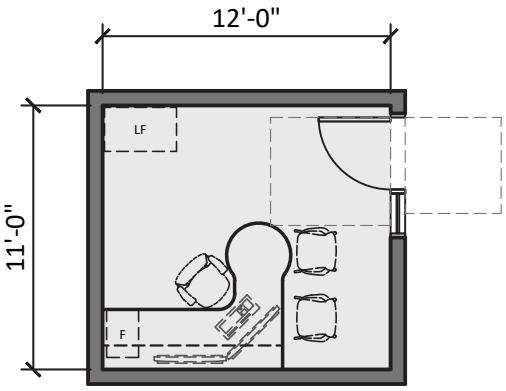
EM2 EMERGENCY SERVICES COORDINATOR OPEN WORK AREA - 3 POSITIONS (240 S.F.)

EM3 EMERGENCY PLANNING SUPPORT - 2 INTERNS (160 S.F.)

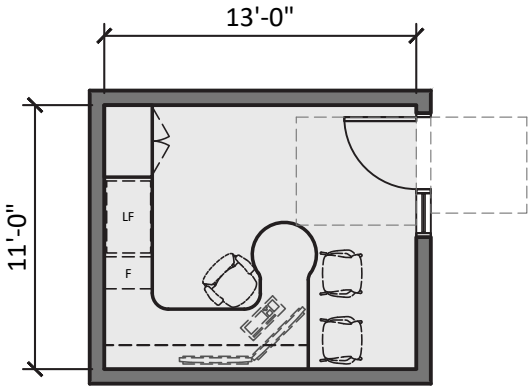
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



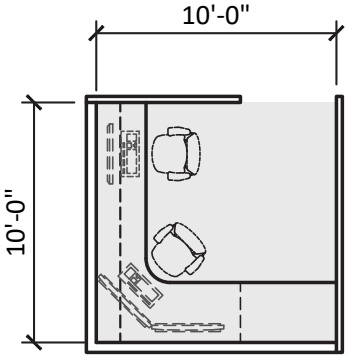
FP1 FIRE MARSHAL (143 S.F.)
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



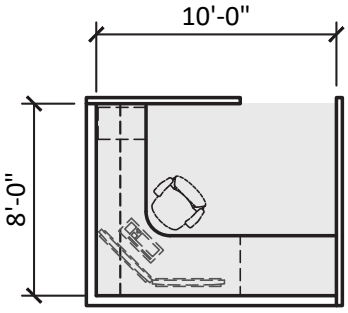
FP2 ASSISTANT MGMT. ANALYST (132 S.F.)
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



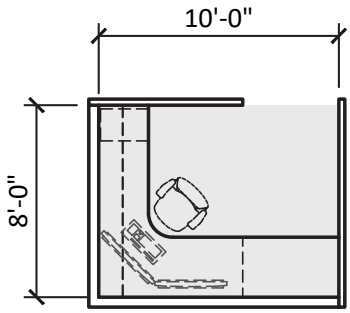
FP3 DEPUTY FIRE MARSHAL (143 S.F.)
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



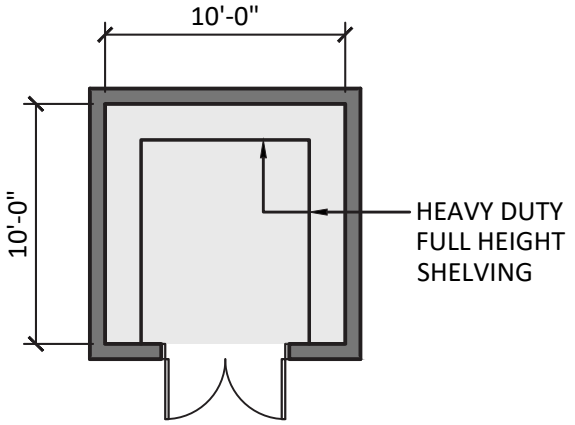
FP4 FIRE PREVENTION OPEN WORK AREA - TWO POSITIONS (200 S.F.)
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



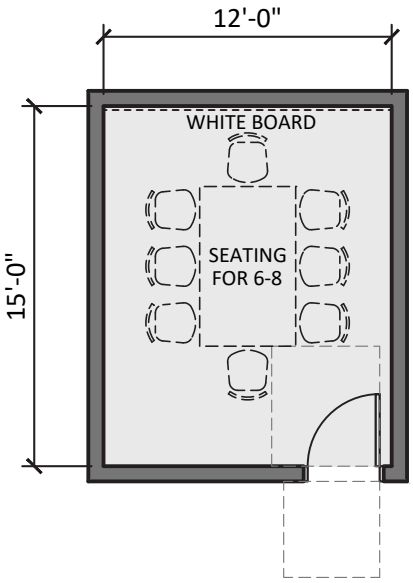
FP5 INSPECTOR OPEN WORK AREA - FIVE POSITIONS (400 S.F.)
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



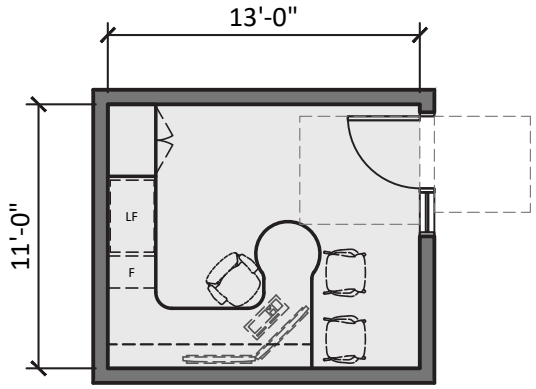
FP6 LIGHT DUTY WORKSTATIONS - 2 (160 S.F.)
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



FP7 LIBRARY AND STORAGE - ARCHIVES (100 S.F.)
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

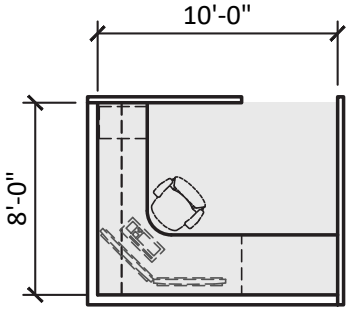


FP8 SMALL CONFERENCE (180 S.F.)
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



WD1 ASSISTANT CHIEF (143 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

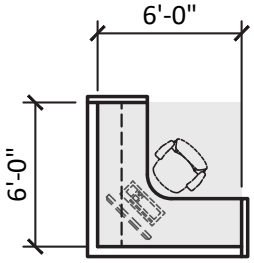


WD2 OFFICE SPECIALIST (80 S.F.)

WD3 WUI CAPTAIN (80 S.F.)

WD4 VEGETATION MANAGEMENT (80 S.F.)

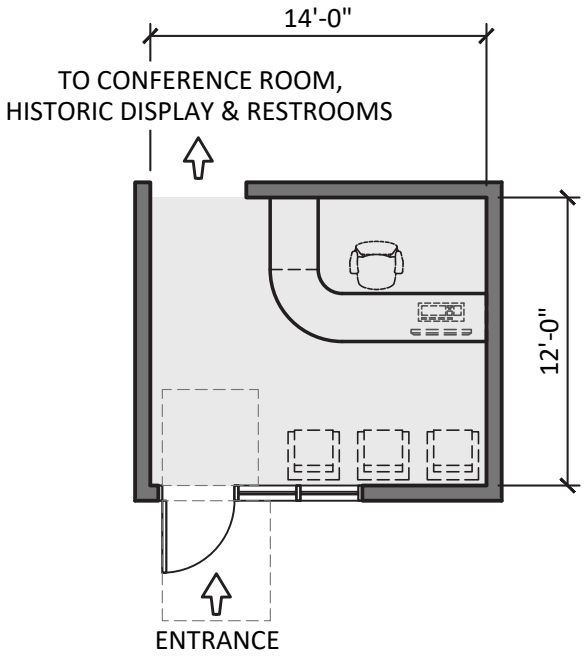
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



WD5 INSPECTOR OPEN WORK AREA - 3 POSITIONS (108 S.F.)

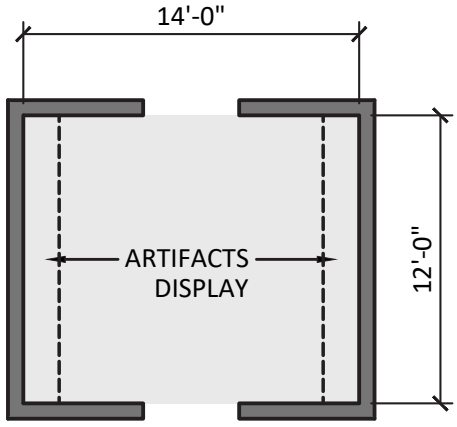
WD6 FIELD COORDINATOR/INSPECTION EDUCATION/INTERNS - 6 TD (216 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



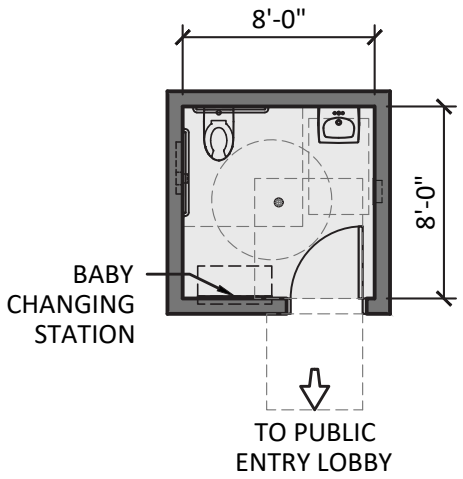
S1 PUBLIC ENTRY LOBBY (168 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



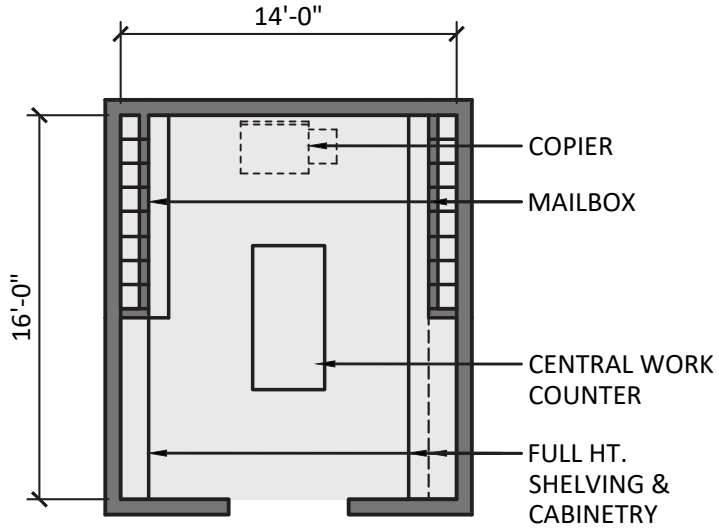
S2 HISTORIC DISPLAY (168 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



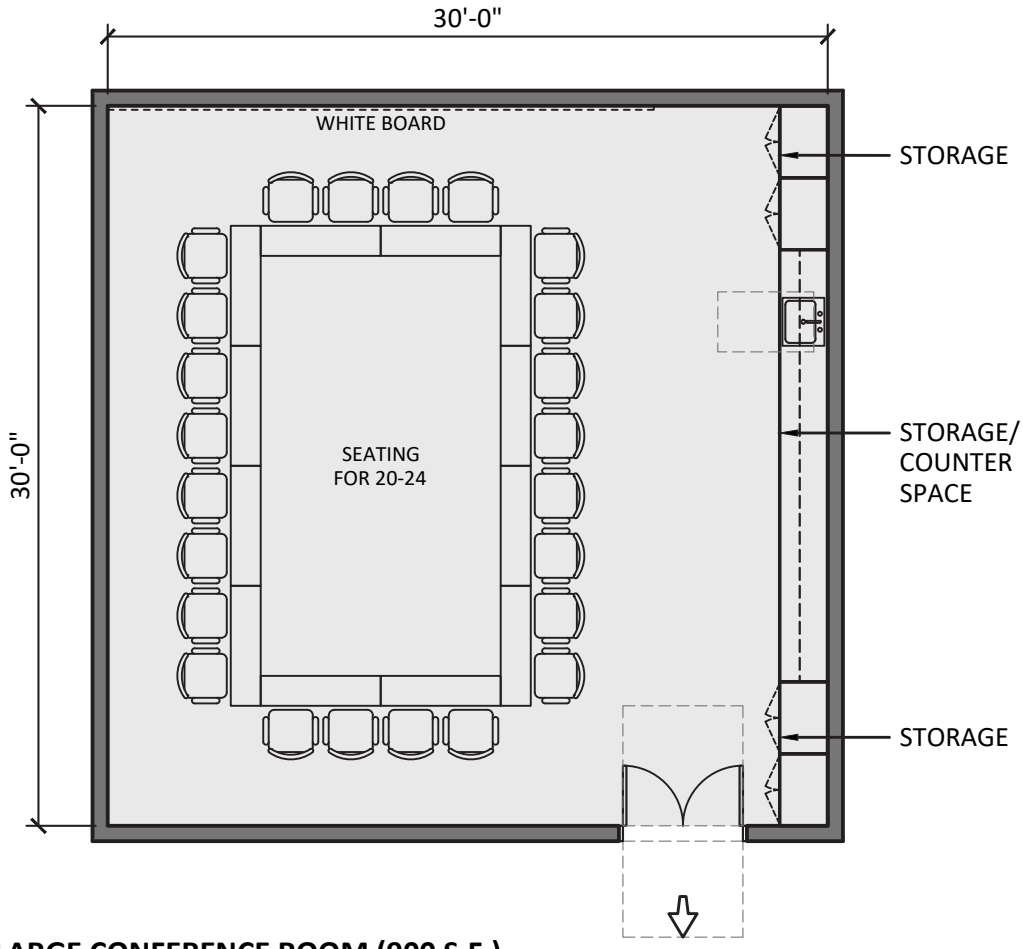
S3 PUBLIC RESTROOM - 2 (128 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



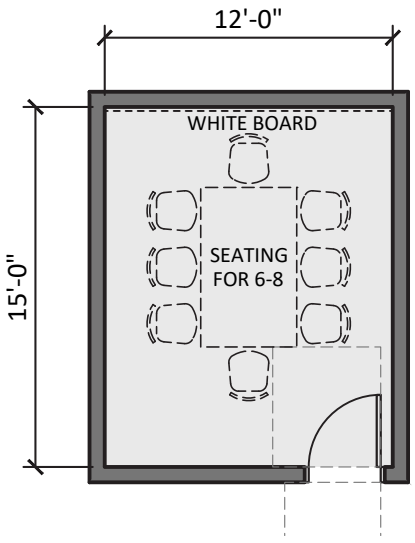
S4 ADMIN. WORKROOM/STORAGE (224 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



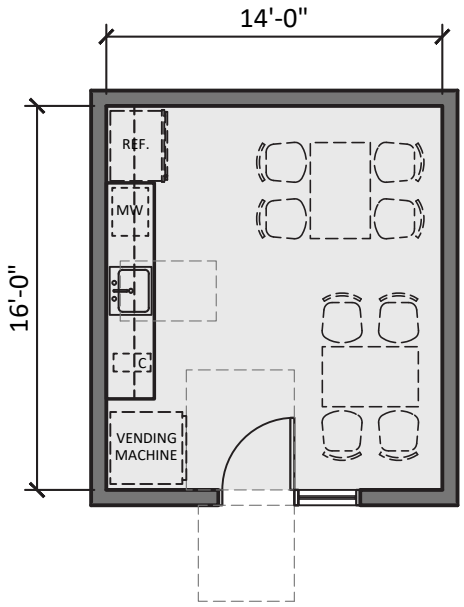
S5 LARGE CONFERENCE ROOM (900 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



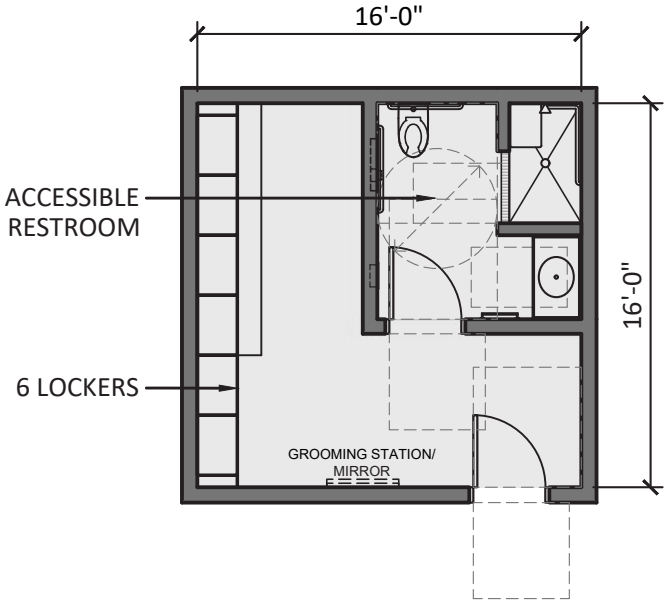
S6 SMALL CONFERENCE (180 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



S7 ADMIN. BREAK ROOM (224 S.F.)

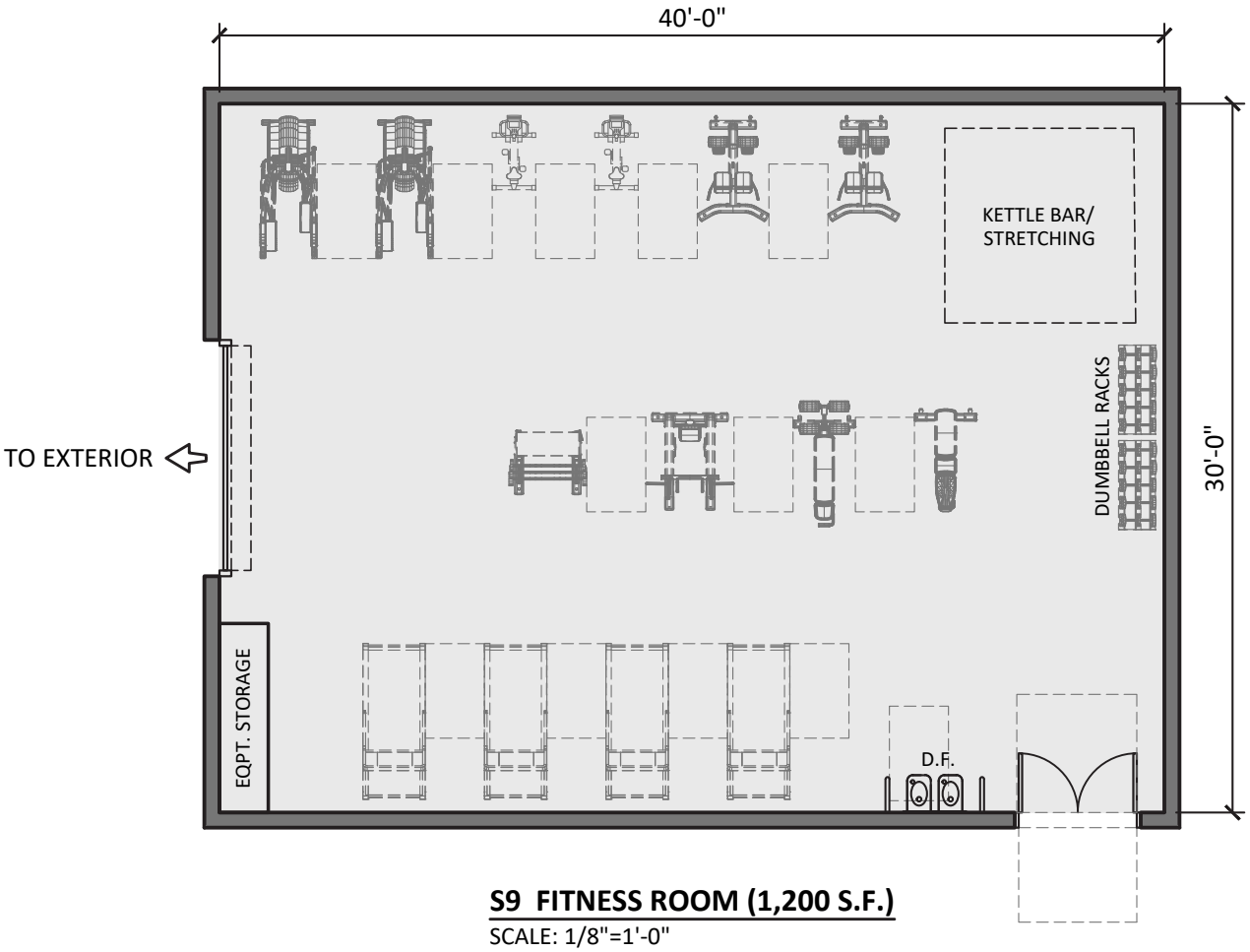
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



S8 STAFF RESTROOM/LOCKER ROOM - 2 (384 S.F.)

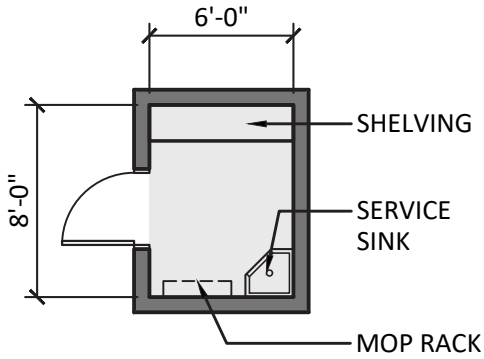
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

SHARED AND SUPPORT SPACES



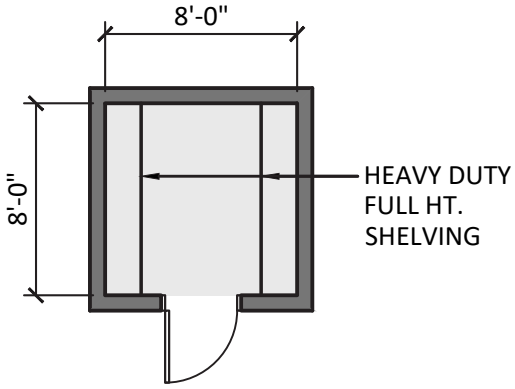
S9 FITNESS ROOM (1,200 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

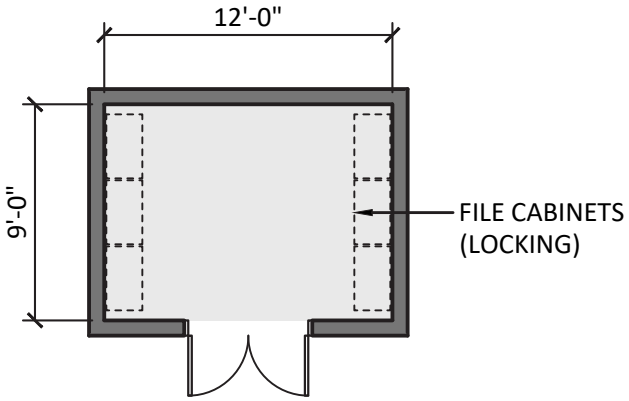


S10 ADMIN. JANITORS ROOM (48 S.F.)

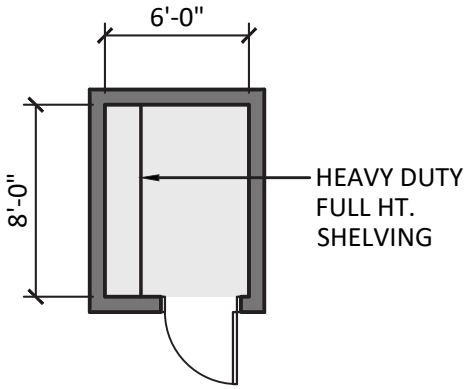
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



S11 GENERAL STORAGE - SUPPLY (64 S.F.)
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



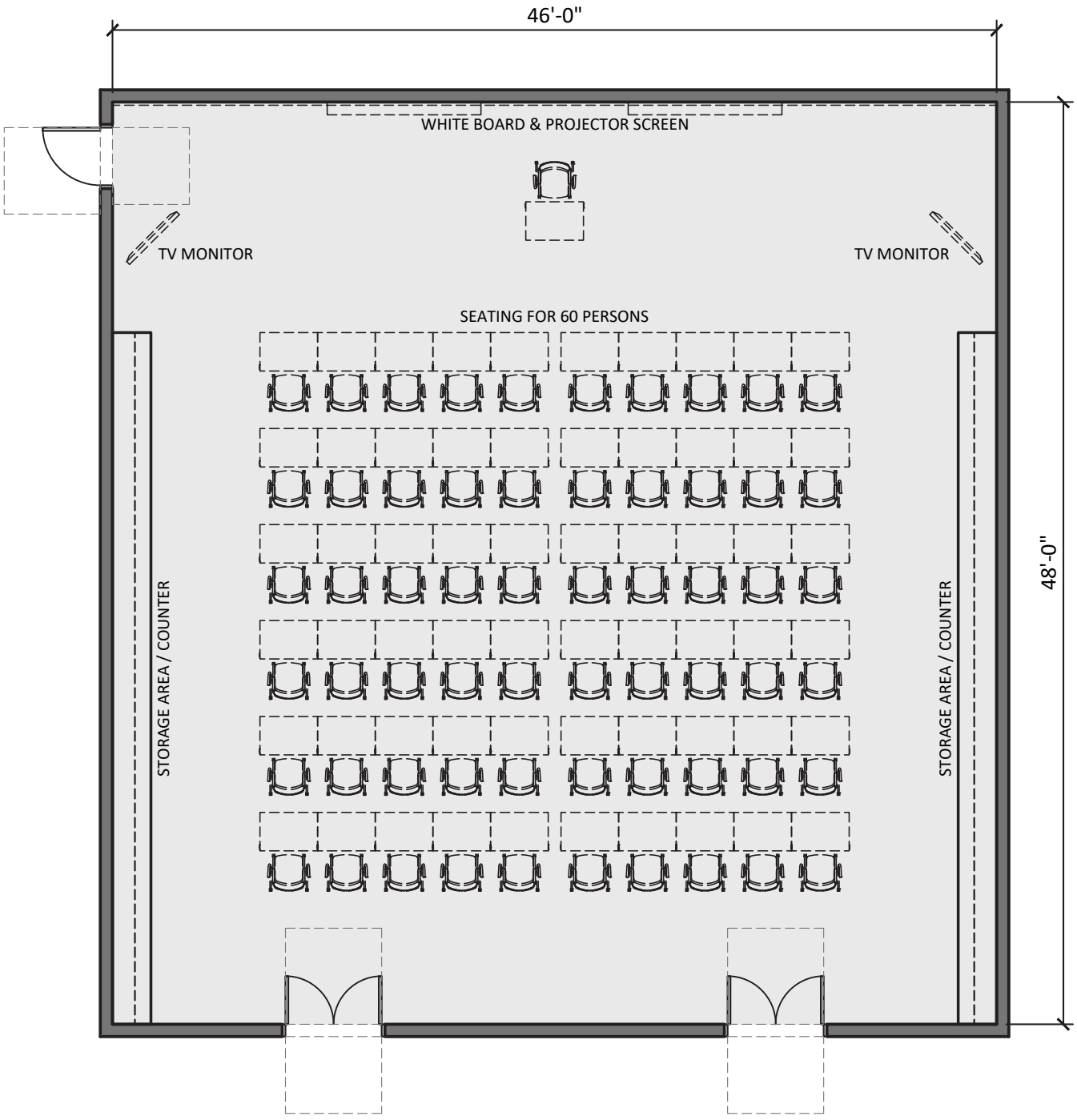
S12 ADMIN. FILE STORAGE (108 S.F.)
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



S13 GENERAL BUILDING STORAGE (48 S.F.)
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

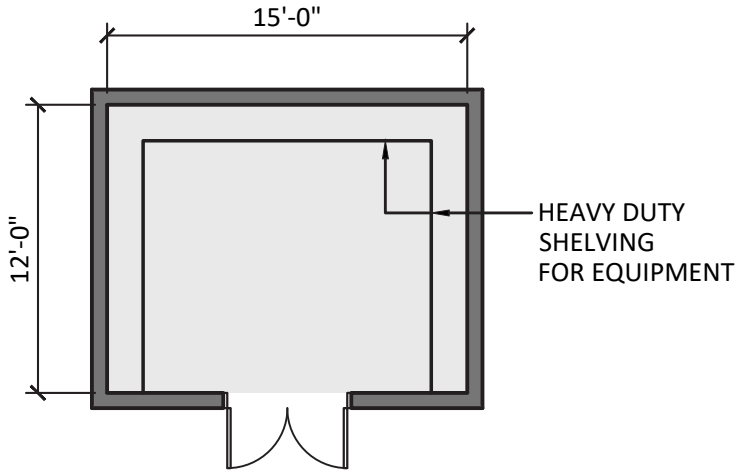
04/24/2023

EOC/TRAINING CLASSROOM



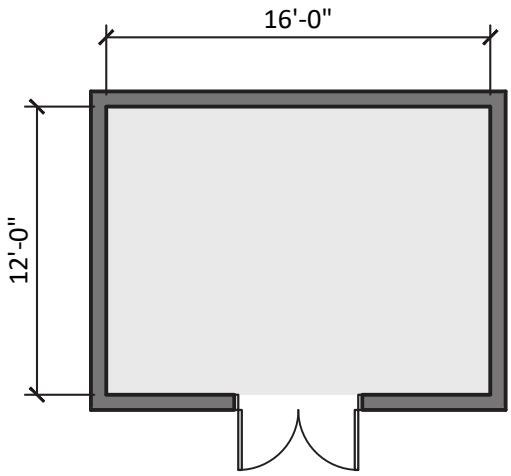
E1 MAIN CLASSROOM (2,208 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



E2 EQUIPMENT STORAGE (180 S.F.)

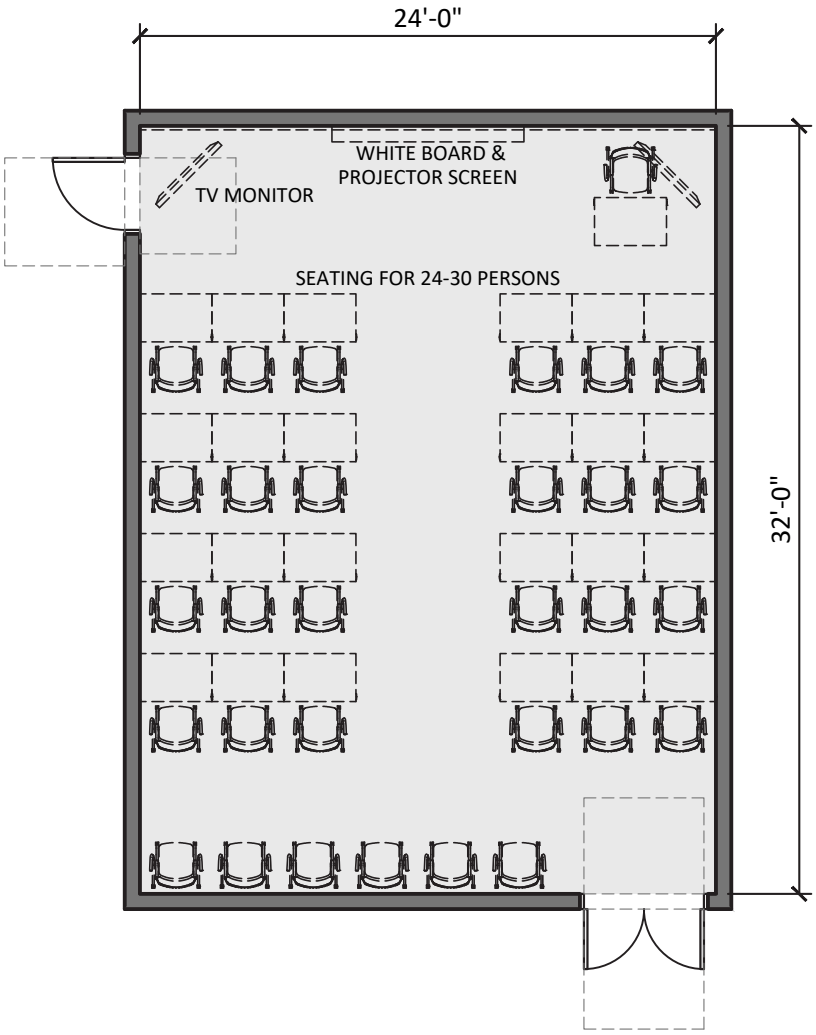
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



E3 TABLE AND CHAIR STORAGE (192 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

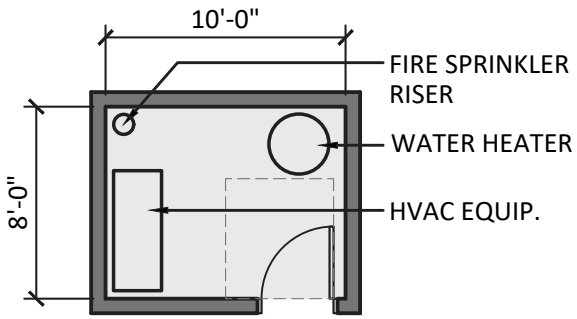
EOC/TRAINING CLASSROOM



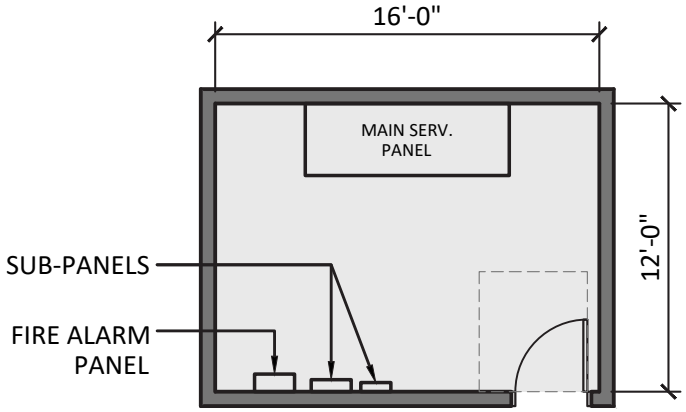
E4 SECONDARY CLASSROOM (768 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

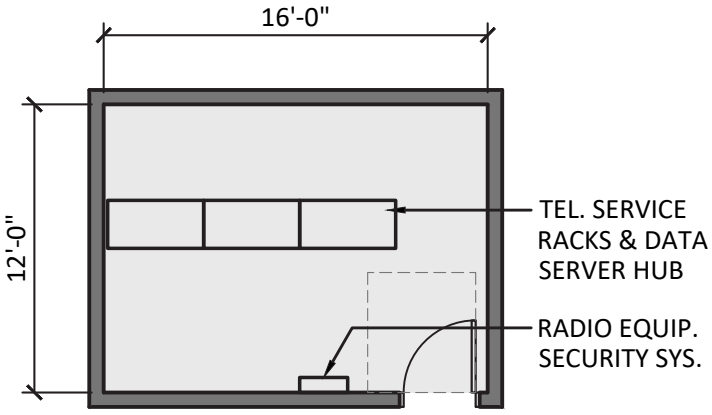
UTILITY SUPPORT SPACE



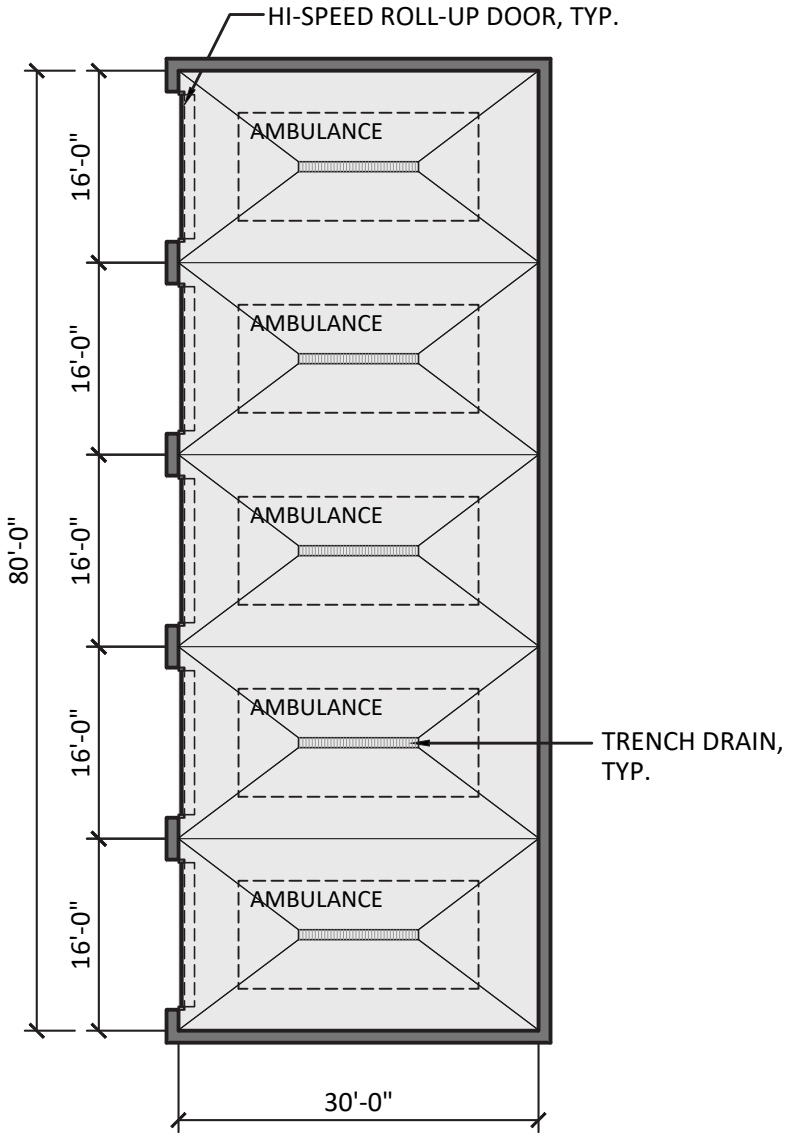
U1 MECHANICAL ROOM - 2 (160 S.F.)
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



U2 ELECTRICAL ROOM (192 S.F.)
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

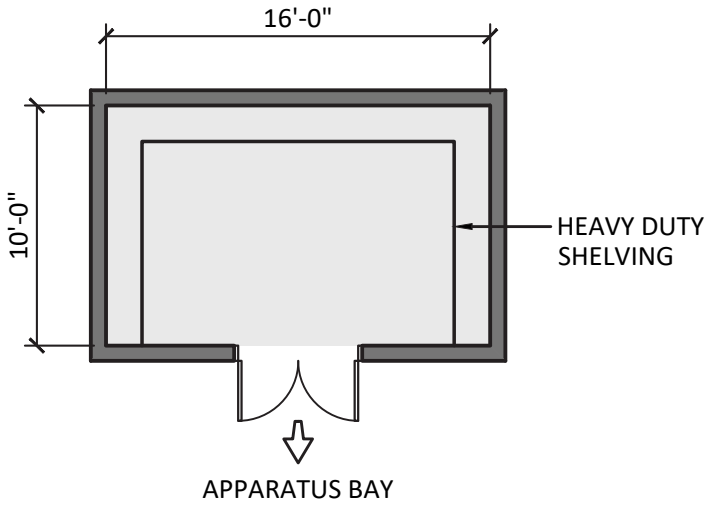


U3 COMMUNICATIONS ROOM (192 S.F.)
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



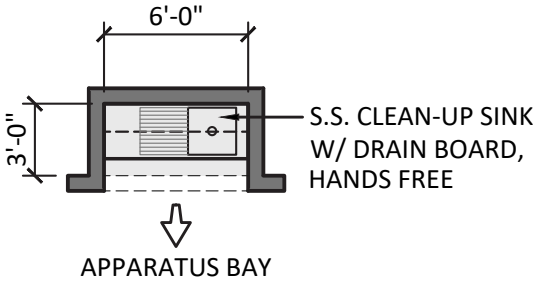
1. APPARATUS BAY - 5 DRIVE-THROUGH BAYS (3,760 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/16"=1'-0"



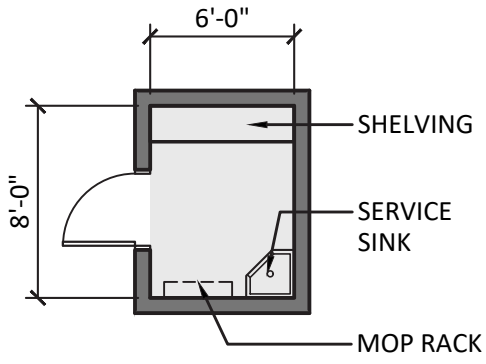
2. MEDICAL SUPPLY (160 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



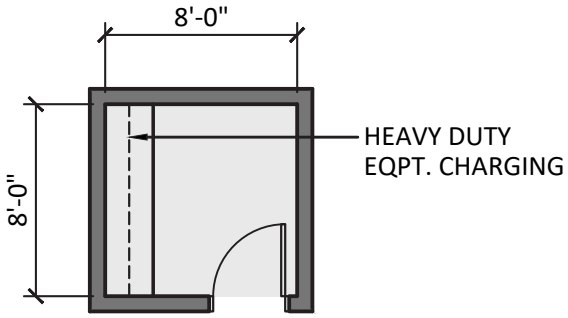
3. CLEAN-UP (18 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



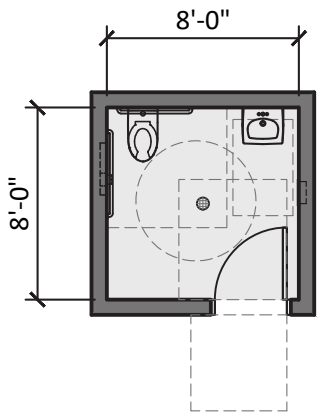
4. JANITOR ROOM (48 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

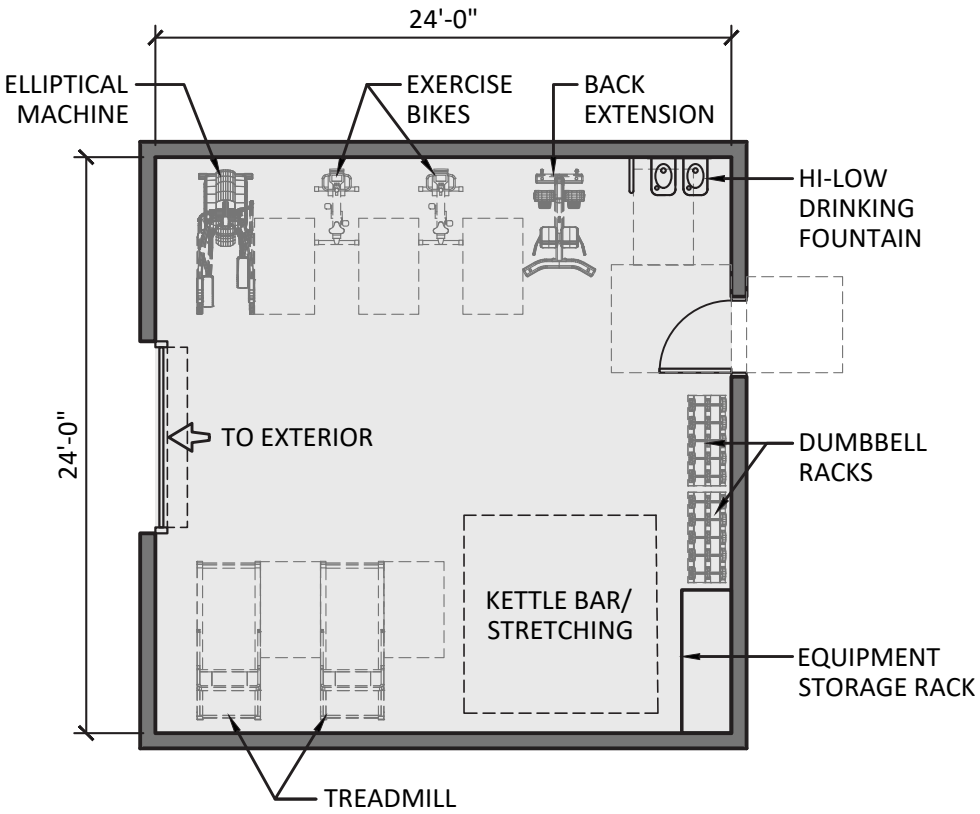


5. MEDICAL EQUIPMENT STORAGE & CHARGING (64 S.F.)

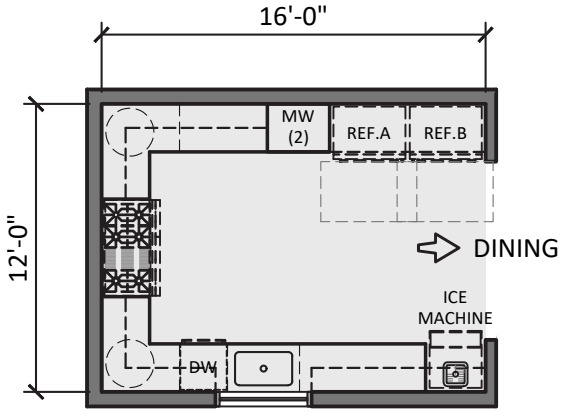
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



6. RESTROOM (64 S.F.)
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

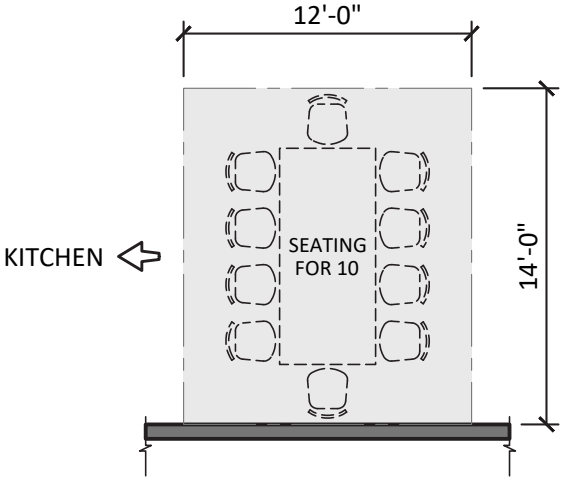


9. FITNESS ROOM (576 S.F.)
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



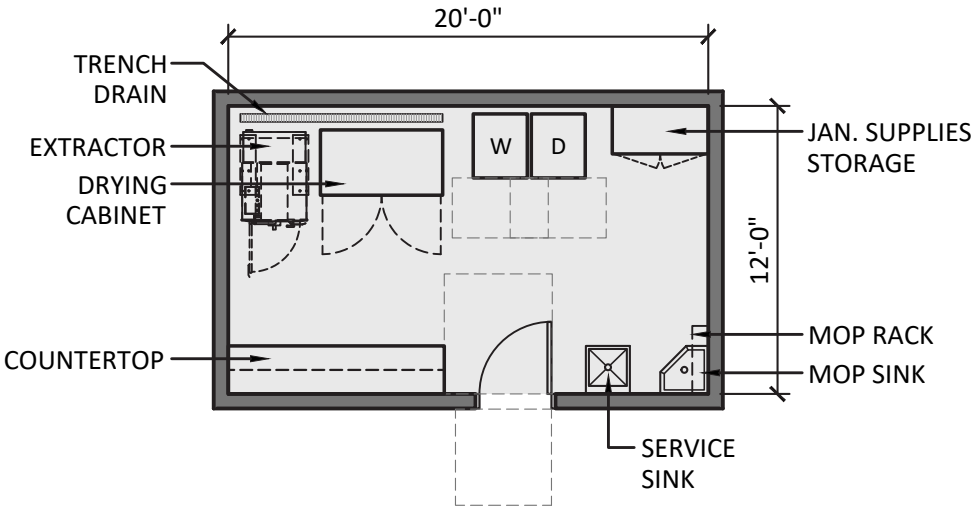
8. KITCHENETTE (192 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



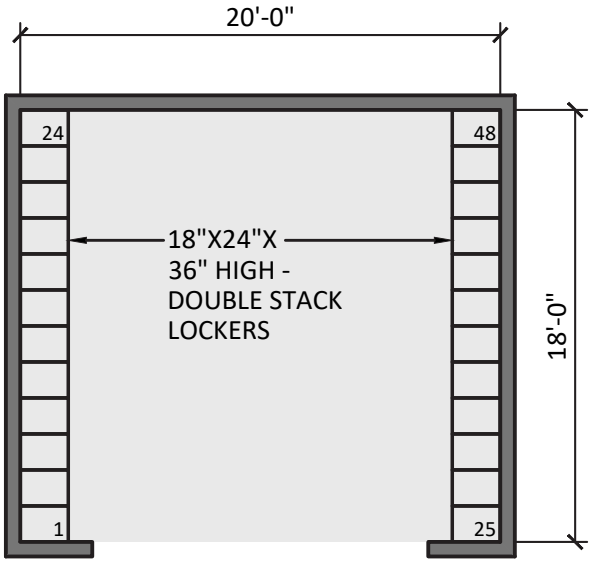
9. DINING AREA (168 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



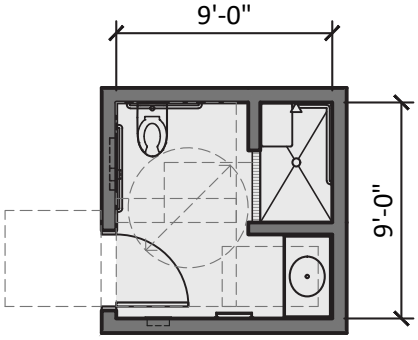
10. LAUNDRY ROOM (240 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



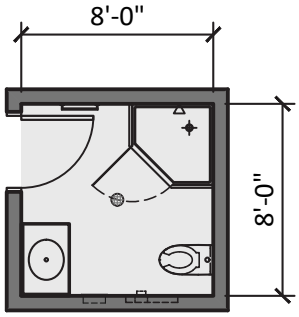
11. LOCKER AREA (360 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



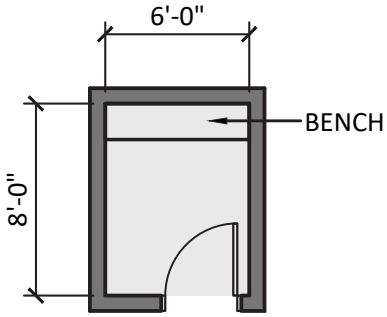
12. GENDER NEUTRAL BATHROOM/SHOWER ADA (81 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



13. GENDER NEUTRAL BATHROOMS - 2 (128 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



14. CHANGING ROOMS - 10 (480 S.F.)

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

CITY OF BERKELEY

TRAINING CENTER

999 CEDAR STREET, BERKELEY, CA 94703

DRAFT
MAY 08, 2023

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The existing training center is colocated with Fire House No. 6 and was built in 1990. Because of its location in a residential neighborhood there are many limitations to the trainings which can be held there and the time in which the trainings can take place. It is also undersized for he current needs of the Berkeley Fire Department. The region (inclusive of the cities of Berkeley, Albany, El Cerrito, Kensington, Richmond, Contra Costa County, and UC Berkeley) is devoid of adequate training space for emergency responders. The closest adequately sized facilities are in Concord and Hayward – far too great a distance to send on-duty staff to train.

The recomendation is to partner with other local municpalities to build a large technical rescue training and education center for this region's first responders.

The ROM Project Budget for the Recommended Option is $81-90 not including escalation beyond 2024. Note that this cost would be shared with the other participating municipalities.

STUDIOS
ARCHITECTURE + MASTER PLANNING
410-344-1460 | WWW.MWSARCH.COM

BERKELEY TRAINING FACILITY
CUTTING BOULEVARD SITE

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SOUTHEAST VIEW

08/05/22 | X002

BERKELEY TRAINING FACILITY
CUTTING BOULEVARD SITE

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OVERALL PLAN

08/05/2022 | X001

Berkeley Regional Training Facility - Brookside Drive

Draft Program

6/13/2022

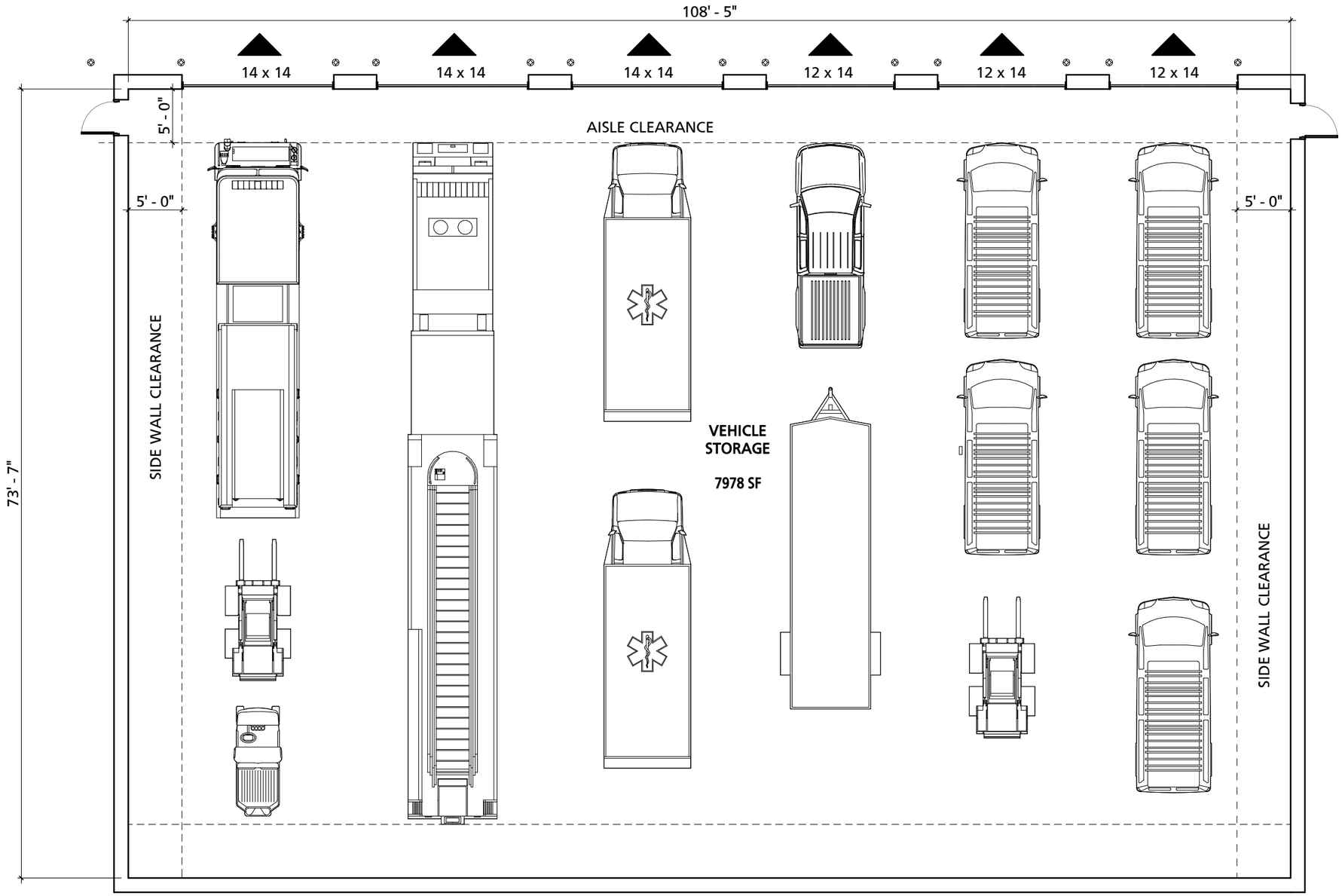
	FUNCTION	COMMENTS	QTY	NOMINAL LENGTH		NOMINAL WIDTH	UNIT NET SF	TOTAL NET SF	GROSS FACTOR	TOTAL GROSS SF
A										**INSTRUCTION BUILDING - PHASE 1**
10.1	**TURNOUT GEAR - TRAINEE**	40 Turnout Gear Lockers	**1**	**19.3 FT**	**x**	**28.8 FT**	**555 NSF EACH**	**555 NSF**	**35%**	**749 GSF**
10.2	**TURNOUT GEAR - INSTRUCTOR**	10 Turnout Gear Lockers	**1**	**15.3 FT**	**x**	**10.0 FT**	**153 NSF EACH**	**153 NSF**	**35%**	**207 GSF**
11.0	**DECON**		**1**	**29.3 FT**	**x**	**19.0 FT**	**557 NSF EACH**	**557 NSF**	**35%**	**752 GSF**
11.1	DECON TOILET	Locate near Turnout Gear and Dirty Classroom	**2**	**11.0 FT**	**x**	**9.0 FT**	**99 NSF EACH**	**198 NSF**	**35%**	**267 GSF**
12.0	**DIRTY CLASSROOM**	Fit (1) apparatus	**1**	**28.0 FT**	**x**	**65.0 FT**	**1,820 NSF EACH**	**1,820 NSF**	**15%**	**2,093 GSF**
13.0	**UTILITY/MECHANICAL**		**1**	**14.0 FT**	**x**	**10.0 FT**	**140 NSF EACH**	**140 NSF**	**35%**	**189 GSF**
14.0	**UTILITY/ELECTRICAL**		**1**	**14.0 FT**	**x**	**10.0 FT**	**140 NSF EACH**	**140 NSF**	**35%**	**189 GSF**
15.0	**IT/SERVER**		**1**	**14.0 FT**	**x**	**10.0 FT**	**140 NSF EACH**	**140 NSF**	**35%**	**189 GSF**
16.0	**WORKSHOP**		**1**	**15.0 FT**	**x**	**15.0 FT**	**225 NSF EACH**	**225 NSF**	**35%**	**304 GSF**
17.0	**SCBA**		**1**	**12.0 FT**	**x**	**11.0 FT**	**132 NSF EACH**	**132 NSF**	**35%**	**178 GSF**
17.1	COMPRESSOR ROOM		**1**	**8.0 FT**	**x**	**6.0 FT**	**48 NSF EACH**	**48 NSF**	**35%**	**65 GSF**
SUB TOTALS								**4,108 NSF**	**35% AVG**	**5,181 GSF**
B										**CLASSROOM BUILDING - PHASE 2**
1.0	**SECURE VESTIBULE/LOBBY**		**1**	**20.0 FT**	**x**	**15.0 FT**	**300 NSF EACH**	**300 NSF**	**35%**	**405 GSF**
2.0	**TOILET ROOM**									
3.0	**CLASSROOM**	60/30 Students, Dividable into 2 smaller rooms	**2**	**54.5 FT**	**x**	**38.3 FT**	**2,085 NSF EACH**	**4,169 NSF**	**35%**	**5,628 GSF**
3.1	BREAKOUT ROOM		**4**	**16.0 FT**	**x**	**12.0 FT**	**192 NSF EACH**	**768 NSF**	**35%**	**1,037 GSF**
4.0	**OFFICE SPACES**		**25**							
4.1	SMALL OFFICE	1 occupant	**10**	**10.0 FT**	**x**	**8.5 FT**	**85 NSF EACH**	**850 NSF**	**35%**	**1,148 GSF**
4.2	MANAGER OFFICE	1 occupant		**10.5 FT**	**x**	**11.5 FT**	**121 NSF EACH**	**NSF**	**35%**	**GSF**
4.3	GROUP OFFICE	4 occupants	**4**	**13.0 FT**	**x**	**16.0 FT**	**208 NSF EACH**	**832 NSF**	**35%**	**1,123 GSF**
4.4	OPEN OFFICE	16 occupants		**26.0 FT**	**x**	**22.5 FT**	**585 NSF EACH**	**NSF**	**35%**	**GSF**
5.0	**CAFETERIA/DINING**	40 People	**1**	**41.8 FT**	**x**	**26.0 FT**	**1,086 NSF EACH**	**1,086 NSF**	**35%**	**1,465 GSF**
6.0	**FITNESS**	40 People	**1**	**47.5 FT**	**x**	**25.0 FT**	**1,188 NSF EACH**	**1,188 NSF**	**35%**	**1,603 GSF**
7.0	**VR SIMULATOR ROOM**	was 'Command Simulation'	**1**	**30.0 FT**	**x**	**12.0 FT**	**360 NSF EACH**	**360 NSF**	**35%**	**486 GSF**
8.0	**DRIVING SIMULATOR ROOM**	was 'VR Room'	**1**	**20.0 FT**	**x**	**16.0 FT**	**320 NSF EACH**	**320 NSF**	**35%**	**432 GSF**
9.0	**LOCKER & T/S ROOM**	40 Lockers, 6 T/S	**1**	**27.3 FT**	**x**	**51.0 FT**	**1,392 NSF EACH**	**1,392 NSF**	**35%**	**1,880 GSF**
SUB TOTALS								**9,872 NSF**	**35% AVG**	**13,328 GSF**
C										**APPARATUS STORAGE**
1.0	**VEHICLE STORAGE**		**1**	**108.5 FT**	**x**	**73.5 FT**	**7,975 NSF EACH**	**7,975 NSF**	**0%**	**7,975 GSF**
1.1	ENGINE		**1**				**NSF EACH**	**NSF**	**35%**	**GSF**
1.2	MEDIC		**2**				**NSF EACH**	**NSF**	**35%**	**GSF**
1.3	SPRINTER VAN		**5**				**NSF EACH**	**NSF**	**35%**	**GSF**

Berkeley Regional Training Facility - Brookside Drive

Draft Program
6/13/2022

1.4	STAFF TRUCK		1			NSF EACH	NSF	35% GSF
1.5	RESCUE TRAILER	30' Tow	1			NSF EACH	NSF	35% GSF
1.6	TILLER		1			NSF EACH	NSF	35% GSF
1.7	FORKLIFT		2			NSF EACH	NSF	35% GSF
1.8	GATOR		1			NSF EACH	NSF	35% GSF
SUB TOTALS							**7,975 NSF**	**35% AVG** **7,975 GSF**

D								**SITE TRAINING**
1.0	**BART STATION**		**1**	**30.0 FT x 80.0 FT**		**2,400 NSF EACH**	**2,400 NSF**	**0% 2,400 GSF**
2.0	**FLASHOVER SIM TRAILER**		**1**			**NSF EACH**	**NSF**	**0% GSF**
3.0	**VEHICLE RESCUE/EXTRACTION**		**1**	**100.0 FT x 75.0 FT**		**7,500 NSF EACH**	**7,500 NSF**	**0% 7,500 GSF**
4.0	**CONFINED SPACE**		**1**	**50.0 FT x 50.0 FT**		**2,500 NSF EACH**	**2,500 NSF**	**0% 2,500 GSF**
5.0	**VENTILATION SIMULATOR**		**1**			**NSF EACH**	**NSF**	**0% GSF**
6.0	**RESIDENTIAL SEARCH AND RESCUE**		**1**	**50.0 FT x 50.0 FT**		**2,500 NSF EACH**	**2,500 NSF**	**0% 2,500 GSF**
6.1	BASEMENT SIMULATOR							0%
7.0	**BREACHING PROP**		**1**			**NSF EACH**	**NSF**	**0% GSF**
8.0	**SPRINKER LAB**		**1**			**NSF EACH**	**NSF**	**0% GSF**
9.0	**STANDPIPE/HIGH RISE**		**1**			**NSF EACH**	**NSF**	**0% GSF**
10.0	**ELEVATOR PROP**		**1**			**197 NSF EACH**	**197 NSF**	**0% 266 GSF**
12.0	**TRENCH RESCUE**		**1**	**100.0 FT x 75.0 FT**		**7,500 NSF EACH**	**7,500 NSF**	**0% 7,500 GSF**
13.0	**HIGH ANGLE RESCUE**		**1**	**50.0 FT x 50.0 FT**		**2,500 NSF EACH**	**2,500 NSF**	**0% 2,500 GSF**
14.0	**DRAFTING PIT**		**1**			**NSF EACH**	**NSF**	**0% GSF**
SUBTOTALS							**25,097 NSF**	**% AVG** **25,166 GSF**



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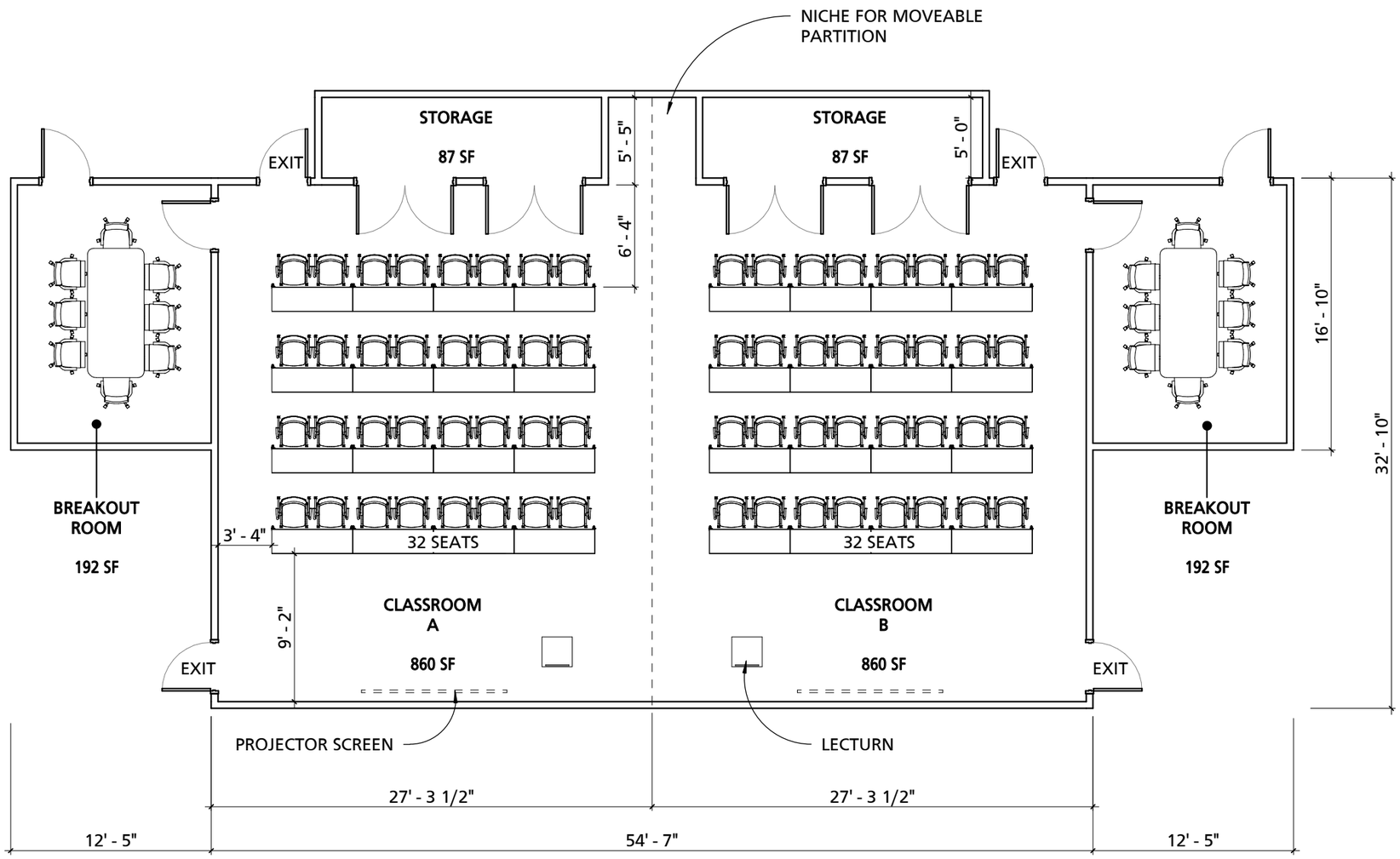

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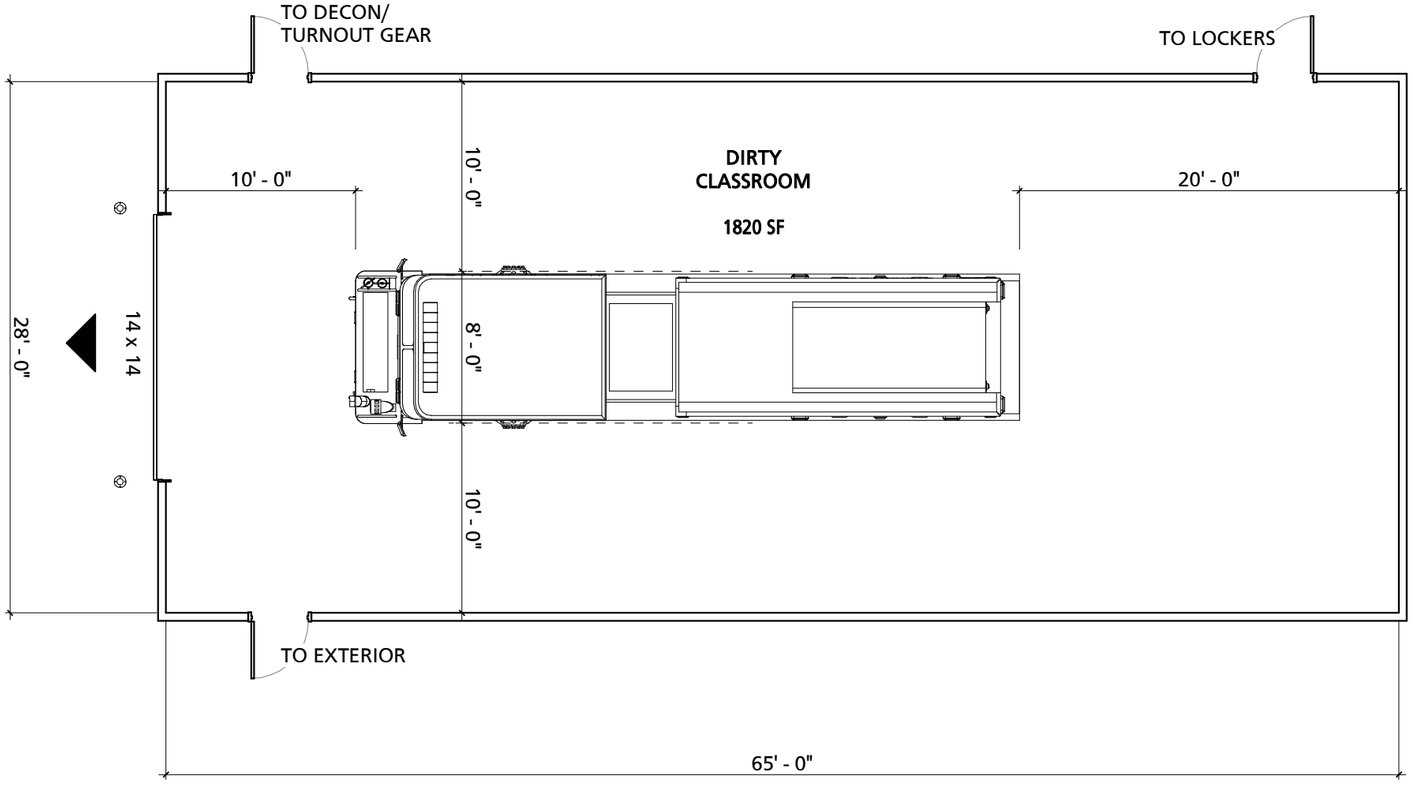

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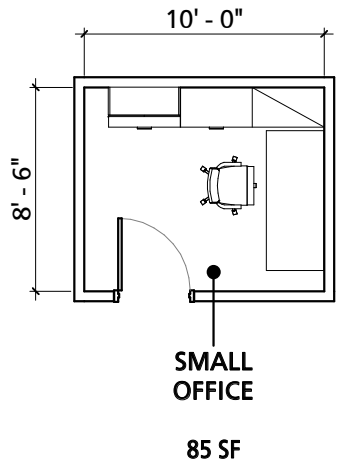
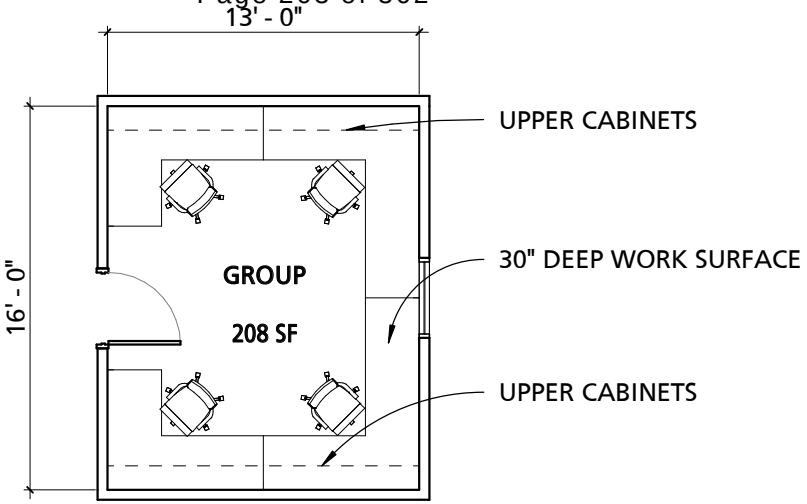
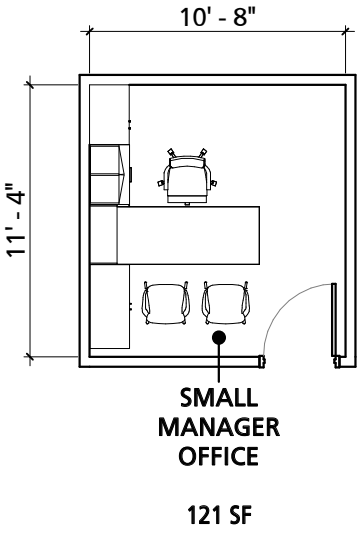


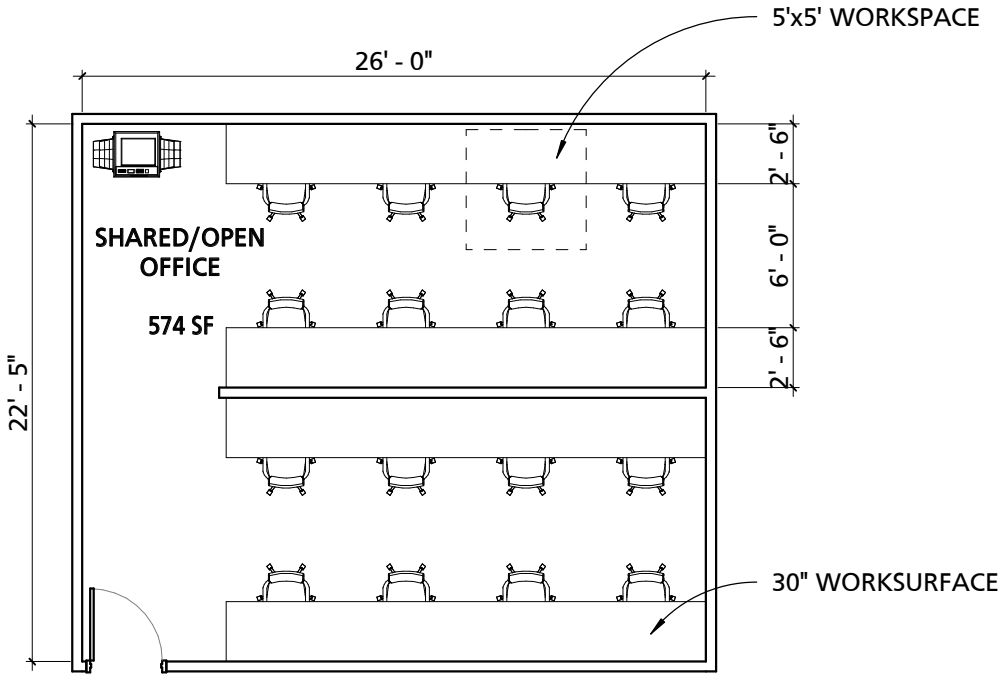
PR-4.1 Office



PR-4.3 Group Office



PR-4.2 Manager Office



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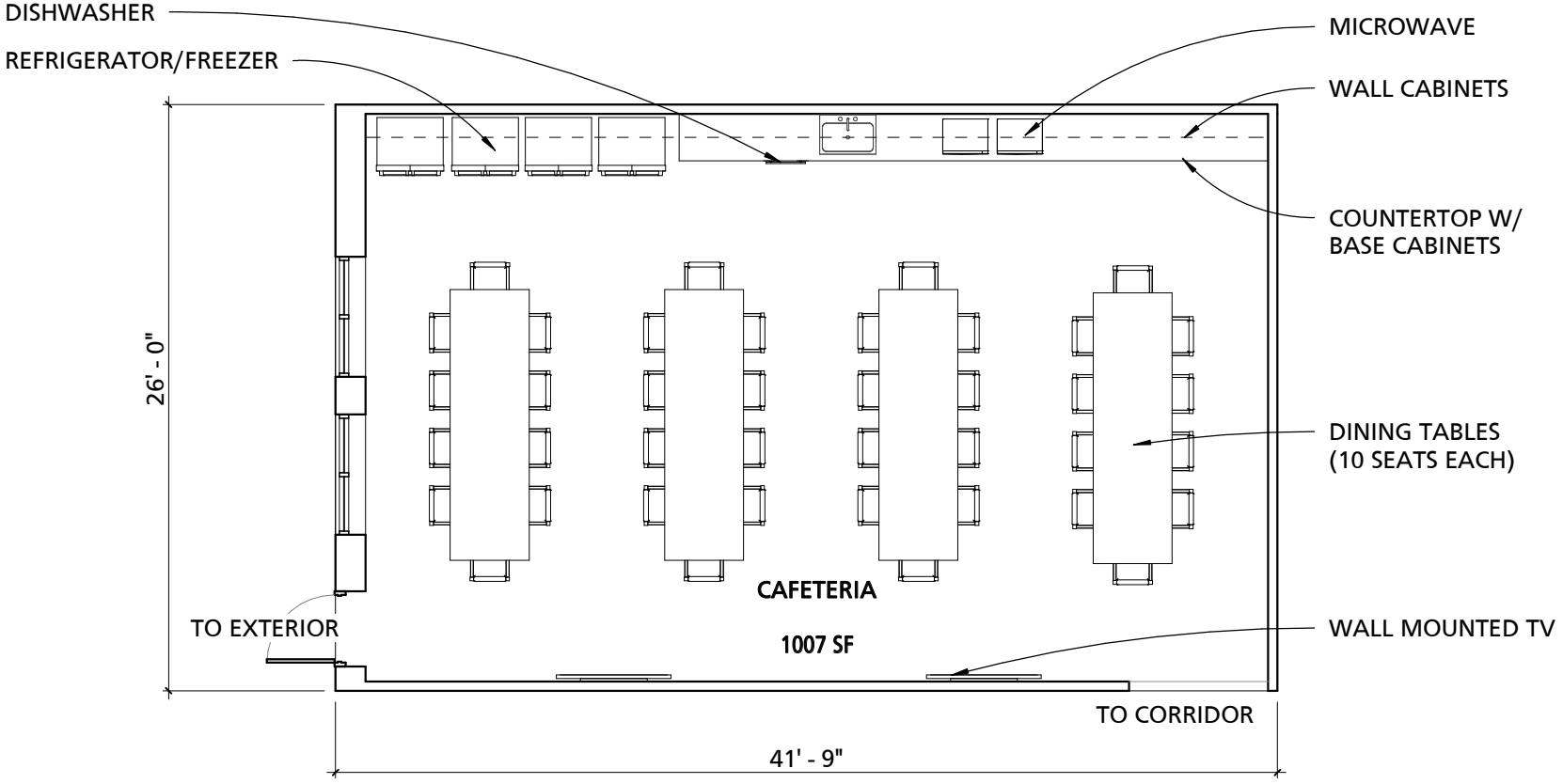

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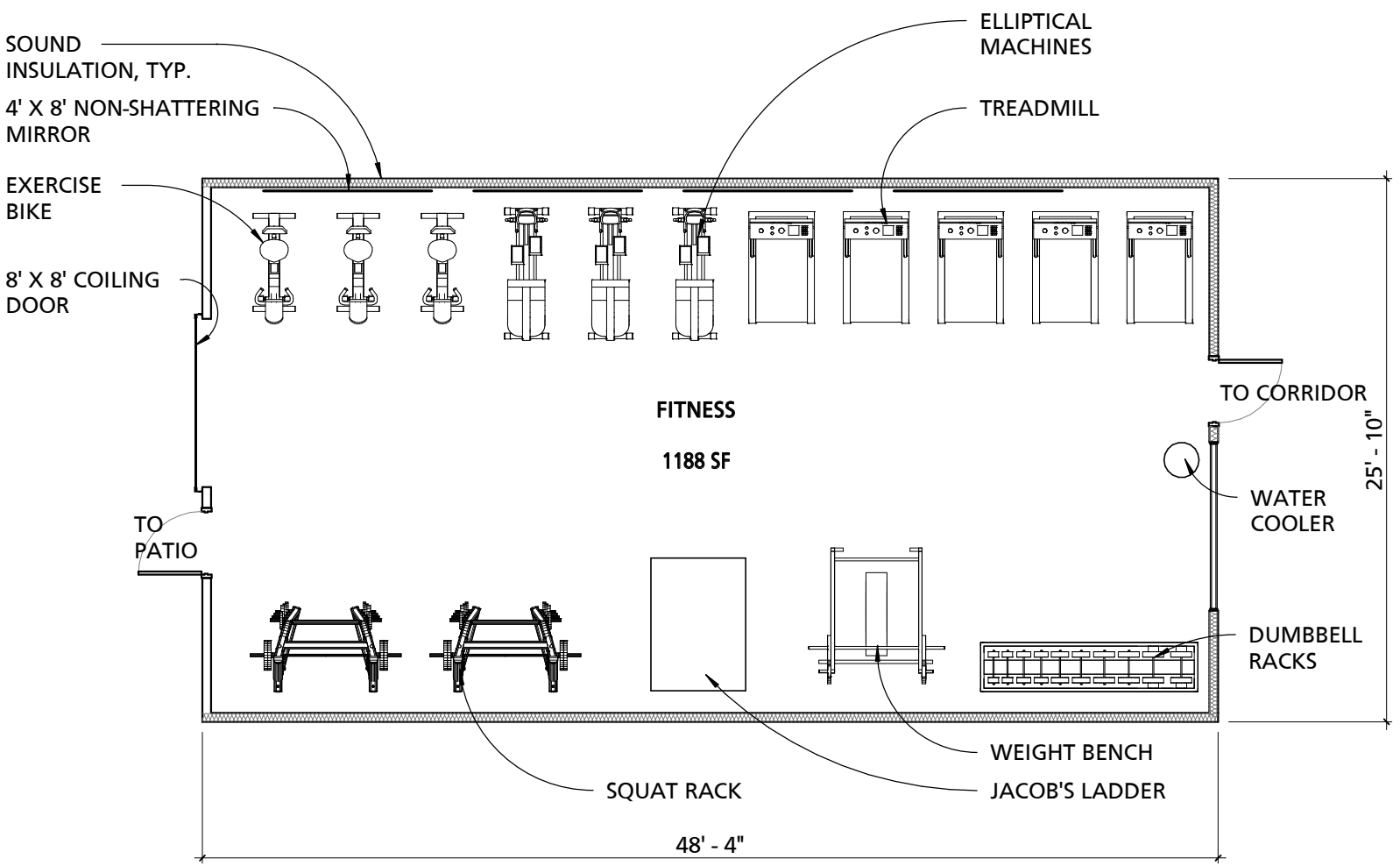

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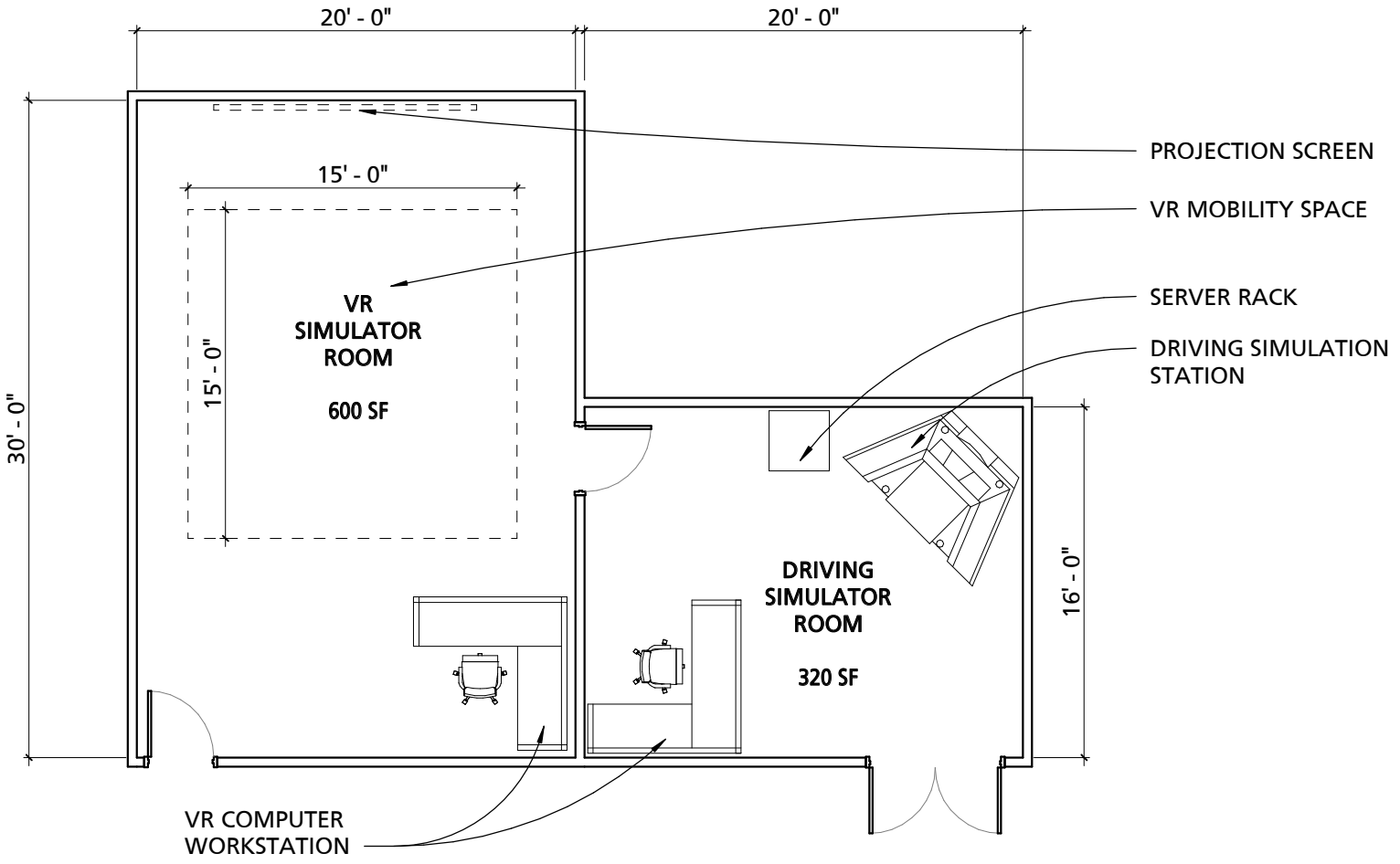

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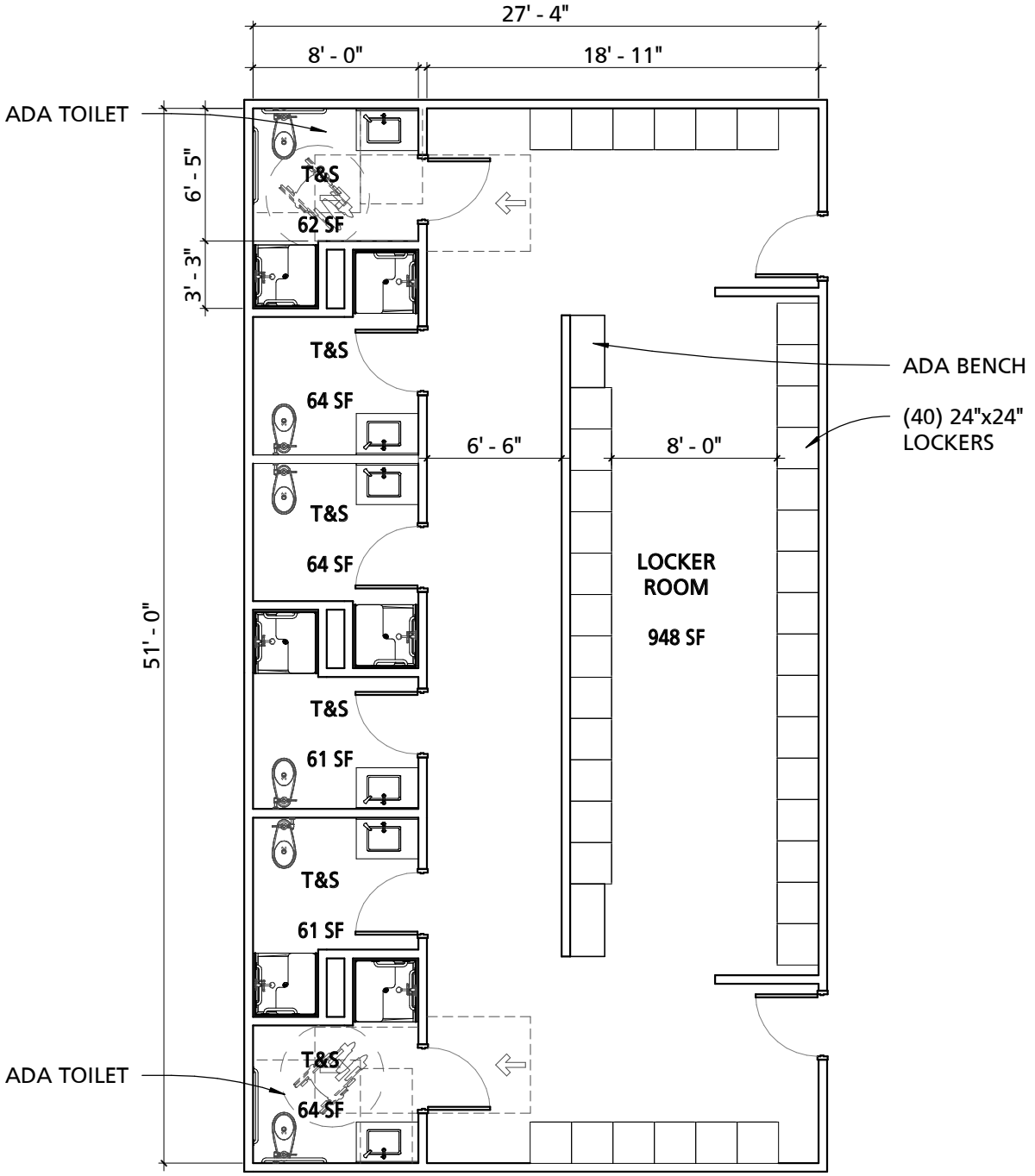

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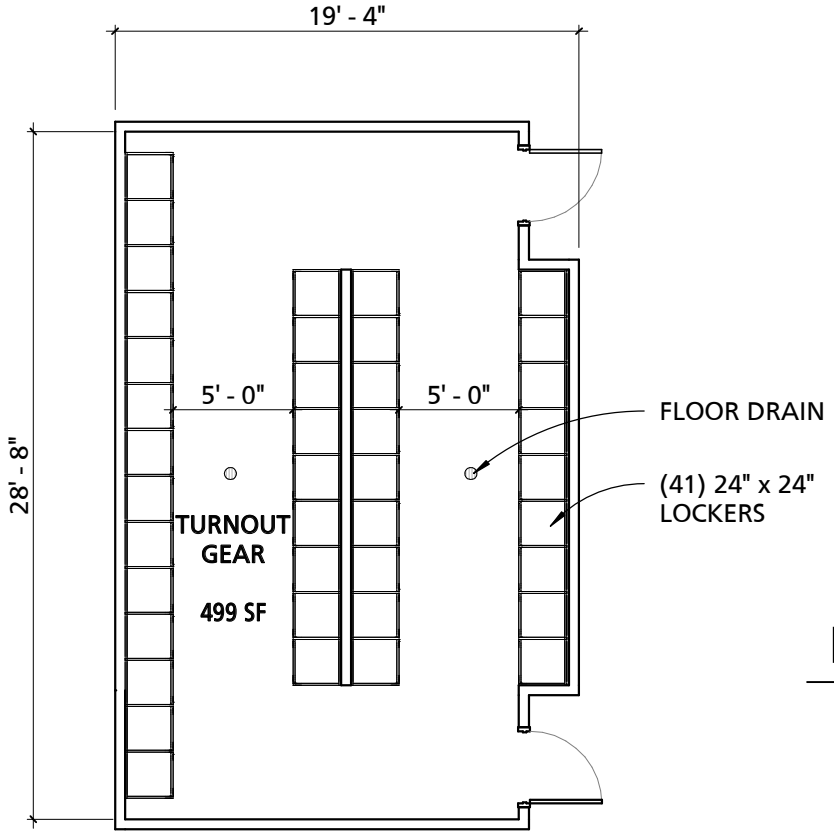
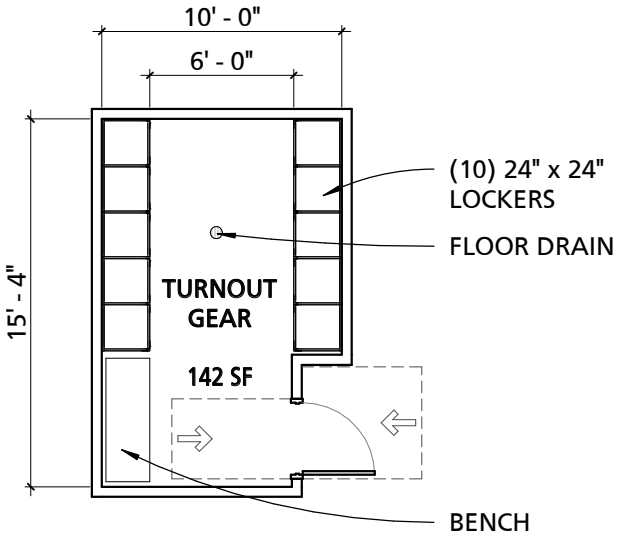


PR-10.1 Turnout Gear - Trainee



PR-10.2 Turnout Gear - Instructor

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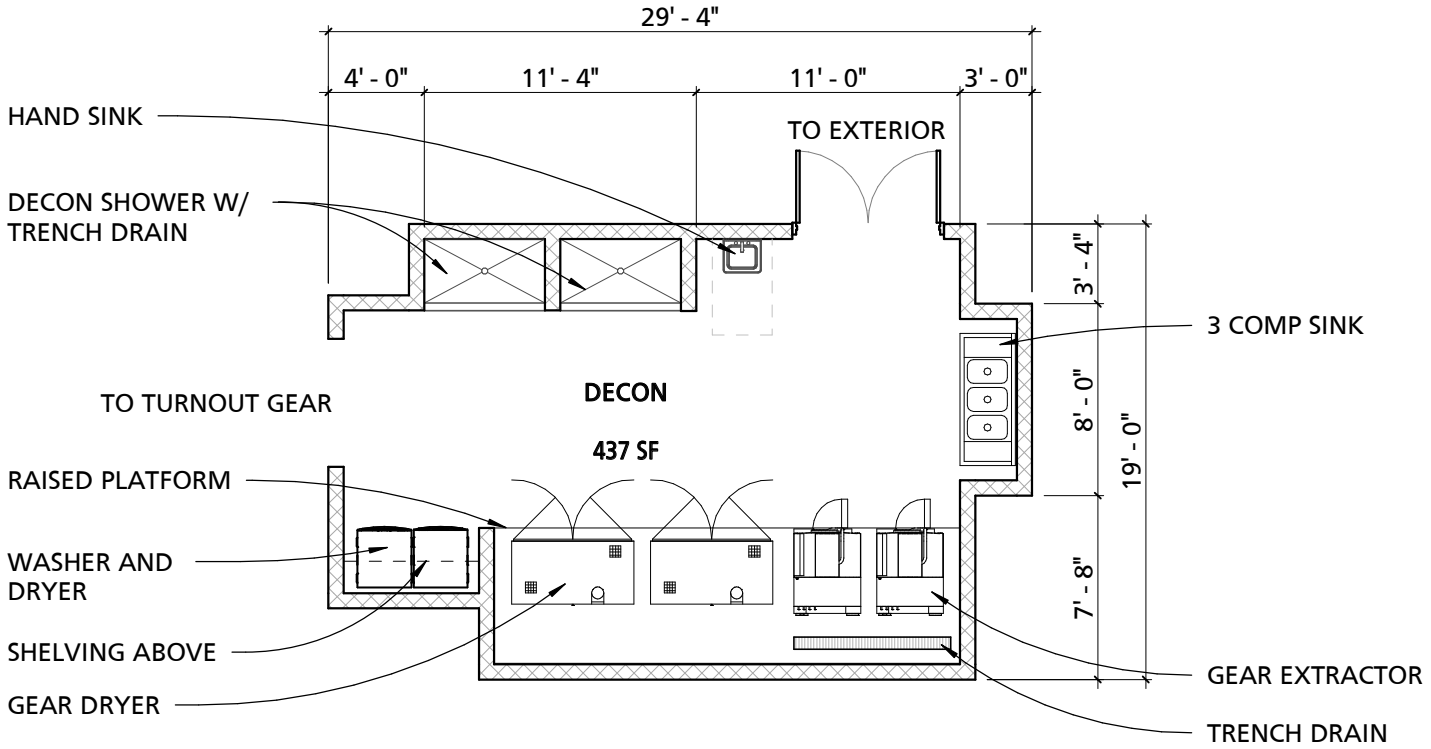

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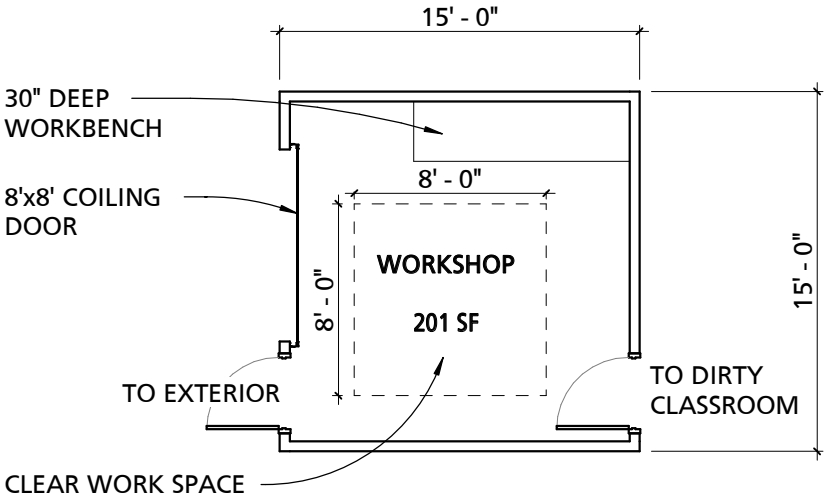

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Office of the City Manager

January 24, 2024

To: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council

From: Dee Williams-Ridley, City Manager

Re: Final report, recommendations from the Standards of Coverage and Community Risk Assessment Study

On July 27, 2021 the City Council authorized (Resolution No. 69,973-N.S.) the Department to enter into a contract with Citygate to conduct the City's first Standards of Cover (SOC) Study and Community Risk Assessment. That work concluded in December, 2023. The SOC is the national standard used to define appropriate levels of service and is based on a comprehensive analysis of historical performance; expectations; and existing and projected community risk factors, hazards, population growth and aging, topography, and the density and vertical growth of the build environment. Deployment strategies are then proposed as indicated by the analysis. The SOC will assist the City in determining whether the current levels of service are appropriate for the risks to be protected and with Council and community expectations.

Following are all recommendations presented in the SOC. The blue highlighted text is the current status of each recommendation from the Department.

Recommendation #1: Proceed with the planned conversion to staffing the four current ambulances with non-firefighter paramedics and EMTs. The City has established two new classifications, EMT and Paramedic. There have been two groups of Paramedics hired and they are operational on Department ambulances. The Department has had to pause recruitment of EMTs until a Headquarters/EMS Deployment center can be leased or purchased as there is no room to deploy additional ambulances in any existing facility.

Recommendation #2: The Department needs to add two additional ambulances, requiring 16 additional non-firefighter Paramedics and/or EMT FTE personnel. The Department is seeking a Headquarters/EMS Deployment Center in order to deploy these new units.

Recommendation #3: The City needs to upgrade its dispatch staffing, training, and software to allow for clinical call triage to send Basic Life Support (BLS) ambulances or alternative care units to low-acuity EMS requests, as outlined in the City's separate Dispatch Needs Analysis. A consultant, Federal Engineering, completed a Dispatch Needs Assessment, it was presented to the Public Safety Policy Committee on May 15, 2023. Due to the substantial recommendations in the report the Department pursued a second opinion, from Mission Critical Partners, which will be completed in early 2024. The Federal Engineering report indicated the dispatch center will require an investment to increase and modernize the facility, equipment, add more staff, new technology, and train employees. If these enhancements cannot be made, the City will need to explore alternate options to provide modern fire and EMS dispatch services that will allow triaged response based on the type and severity of the emergency.

Recommendation #4: The Berkeley Public Works and Fire departments should develop and implement holistic policies and traffic calming/controls that promote broad-based public safety through tandem reductions in both traffic-related injury/death and response/evacuation times. The Department has contracted with a consultant to perform an Evacuation and Response Time Study, which is projected to be completed in the Fall of 2024. The Department plans to participate in the upcoming revision to the City's Bike Plan. The Department would like to be more engaged and lead on other collaborative efforts to advance the City's complete streets initiatives however, additional funding for contractor support or FTE would be required.

Recommendation #5: Increase the staffing on six of the nine firefighting units (four engines, two aerial trucks) from three to four personnel per day. The transition to staffing ambulances with non-firefighter paramedics will allow the Department to reassign a fourth firefighter to three of the six recommended firefighting units, beginning with the companies in the downtown core. This transition is anticipated to be complete no later than July 1, 2025. The Department will also continue to pursue FEMA grant funding to add a fourth firefighter on additional engine companies.

Recommendation #6: Provide the overtime staffing increase from three to four firefighters for engines 3, 4, and 7, which are closest to the eastern hills during high-hazard wildfire threat periods. This can be implemented in the 2024 wildfire season for Extreme Fire Weather Days as there is anticipated to be a minimal number of these. However, in order to implement this policy on Red Flag Days and as the climate changes, additional funding for the Department's overtime budget will be required.

Recommendation #7: If ambulance and dispatch improvements do not improve acute emergency response times and lower unit-hour utilization (UHU) workload to no more than 30 percent for long, contiguous hours of the day, the City should construct infill fire or ambulance-only stations between the current busiest station pairs of 2 and 5 and 1 and 6. The Department is working with the Police Department to pursue enhancements to the City's Dispatch Center and is working to add ambulances to the system. Both of these solutions are ideal as the process to acquire and maintain additional facilities would require a substantial new investment.

Recommendation #8: Adopt updated deployment policies: City Council should consider adopting complete performance measures that begin with a 9 1 1 call being answered and end with the Fire Department and/or an ambulance arriving at the emergency incident. The measures of time should be designed to save patients and keep small but serious fires from becoming more

complex or damaging. The Department is in the process of adopting a Response Time Performance policy.

Recommendation #9: Adopt a split turnout time measure consisting of 2:00 minutes or less, 90 percent of the time, averaged over a 24-hour period, and within that, a daytime measure of 1:30 minutes or less, 90 percent of the time, from 0700–2200 hours. The Department is in the process of adopting a Response Time Performance policy.

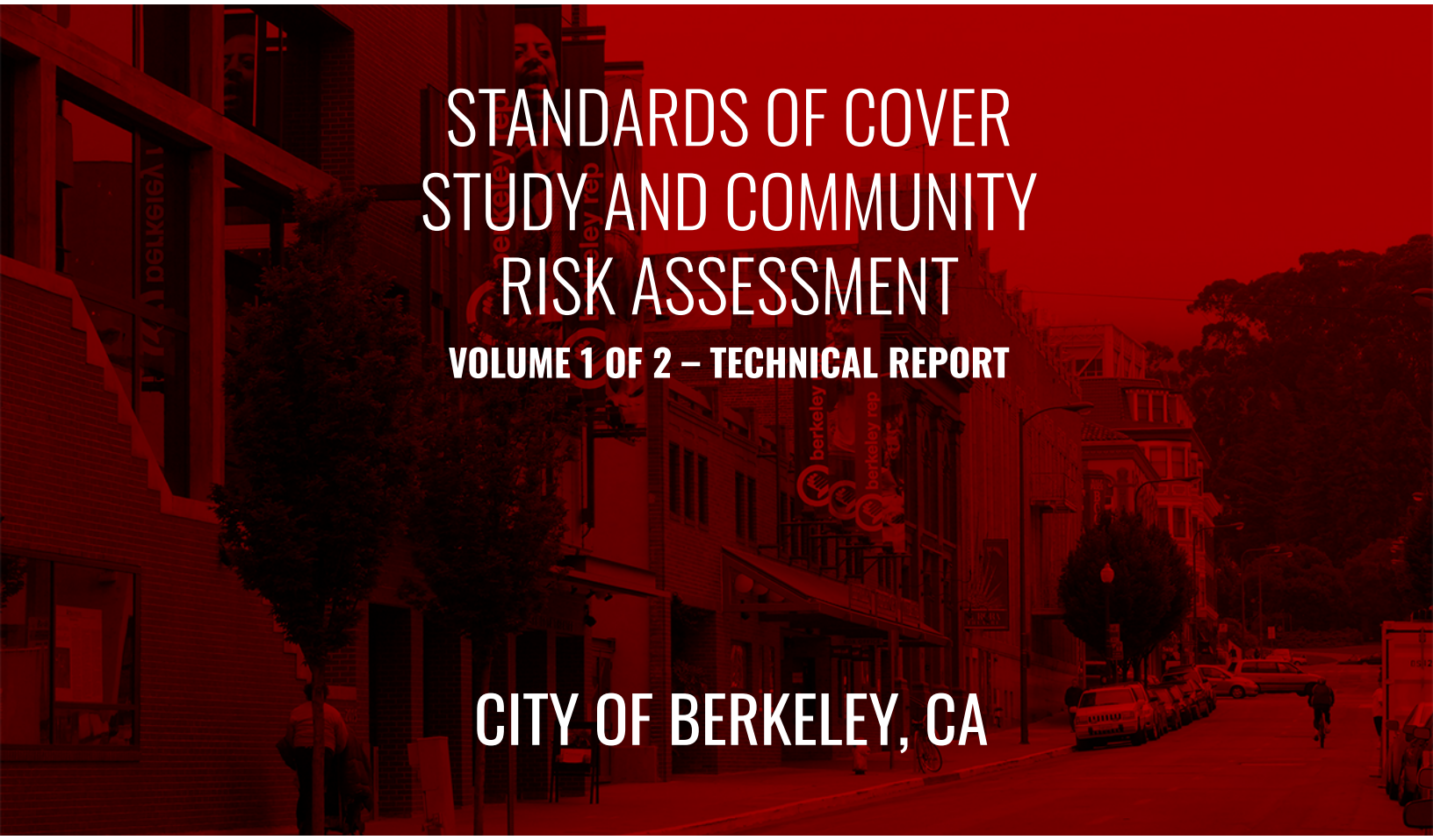
Recommendation #10: The City should add a second field operations Battalion Chief 24/7 as soon as fiscally possible. The Department will continue to pursue ways to partially or fully fund the implementation of this recommendation.

Attachments:
1. Vol 1 - Berkeley Fire Department SOC - Final Technical Report (12-13-23).pdf
2. Vol 2 - Berkeley Fire Department SOC - Map Atlas (12-13-23).pdf

cc:

LaTanya Bellow, Deputy City Manager
Anne Cardwell, Deputy City Manager
Jenny Wong, City Auditor
Mark Numainville, City Clerk
Matthai Chakko, Assistant to the City Manager
Farimah Brown, City Attorney

CITYGATE ASSOCIATES, LLC
PUBLIC SAFETY SERVICES



STANDARDS OF COVER STUDY AND COMMUNITY RISK ASSESSMENT

VOLUME 1 OF 2 – TECHNICAL REPORT

CITY OF BERKELEY, CA

DECEMBER 13, 2023

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The City of Berkeley (City) Fire Department (Department) retained Citygate Associates, LLC (Citygate) to conduct the City's first Standards of Cover (SOC) Study and Community Risk Assessment to define appropriate levels of service based on a comprehensive analysis of historical performance; expectations; and existing and projected community risk factors, hazards, population growth and aging, topography, and the density and vertical growth of the built environment. Deployment strategies will then be proposed as indicated by the analysis. The study will assist the City in determining whether the current levels of service are appropriate for the risks to be protected in the City, and that the methods to ensure suitable service levels are consistent with generally accepted national standards and benchmarks.

This report is presented in two volumes. The Technical Report (**Volume 1**) includes: this Executive Summary, which contains a summary of our analysis and suggested next steps; Sections 1 and 2, which contain the deployment and SOC portions of the study; and a comprehensive Community Risk Assessment provided as **Appendix A**. A Map Atlas of deployment coverage measures is provided in **Volume 2**.

Throughout this report, Citygate makes key findings and, where appropriate, specific action item recommendations. Overall, there are 17 key findings and 10 specific action item recommendations. This summary cannot discuss every single issue in depth, but all are important and would not have been included in the Final Report otherwise.

POLICY CHOICES FRAMEWORK

While there are no mandatory federal or state regulations directing the level of fire service response times and outcomes, there are guidelines and best practices from the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), the Insurance Services Office (ISO), the Commission on Fire Accreditation International (CFAI), and the California Occupational Safety and Health Administration (Cal/OSHA). The level of service provided, and any resultant costs, is the choice of local communities in the United States. The body of regulations related to fire services suggests that if fire services are provided, they must be provided with the safety of the firefighters and the public in mind. Thus, there is often a constructive tension between the desired level of service and the level that can be funded, and many communities may not have the level of service they desire. The City's investments in fire services over the past decades serve as its baseline commitment today.

This study identifies that the community has a high expectation for service delivery and, in order to meet that expectation, additional investment in fire services is necessary. The fundamental policy choices that drive a city's investment in fire services are derived from two key questions:

1. **What outcomes are desired for the emergencies to which the Department responds?** Is the desire to keep a building fire to the room, building, or block of

origin, and to provide emergency medical care in time to lessen the possibility of preventable death and severe disability?

2. **Should equitable response time coverage be provided to all neighborhoods with similar risks (building types and population density) to protect?** Once desired outcomes are determined, fire and emergency medical services (EMS) first responder and ambulance deployment can then be designed to cover the most geography in the fewest minutes to meet stated outcome goals. In a large city with multiple neighborhoods such as Berkeley, it must be determined whether similarly populated areas should receive similar response time performance from both fire and ambulance services units.

RESPONSE PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

Citygate finds that the Department is organized only to accomplish "yesterday's mission" and is struggling to meet current demand, much less the future growth of the City and university. The Department is working to adopt best practices, become proactive, and pursue understanding and service provision that is data driven. Citygate found a caring, committed workforce that is *strongly dedicated* to the City and agency, using best practices where possible to anticipate and meet the risks to be protected in the City. In conducting this study, Citygate received outstanding cooperation from Department and City executives. However, the Department is challenged by EMS call volume growth, which significantly exceeds crew workload limits. The growth in population and medical incident demand which has occurred in the City over the past two decades, and which is projected to continue, will increasingly strain the Department's response times, which are already substantially slower than best practice recommendations. Response times are further impacted in several large portions of the City due to the vast network of winding, narrow, non-conforming roadways. There are solutions to these issues that will take more than one fiscal year to correct. City leadership can use this study as a master plan to drive policy choices over the next several years.

The Department serves a diversity of populations, from residents to business employees and students. These populations, across a varied zoning pattern combined with topography and road design constraints, place significant restrictions on best practice-based fire and EMS response times. Population drives service demand, and development brings population. Of the top 50 largest cities in California, Berkeley is already the second most densely populated city per square mile—second only to San Francisco—*without* factoring in the daily influx of students, Citywide employment, tourism, and cars on the freeways. The City needs an ***urban*** level of fire, EMS, and specialty rescue services.

The Department protects large tourism and non-resident population densities. As different areas continue to infill develop with resultant increases in population density, the Department's

firefighting and ambulance services will need adjustment just to *recover* timely response capacity, much less *improve* response times equitably across all neighborhoods—more so when simultaneous incidents occur at peak hours of the day.

Fire service deployment, simply summarized, is about the *speed* and *weight* of response. *Speed* refers to initial (first-due) response of all-risk intervention resources (e.g., engines, ladder trucks, and ambulances) strategically deployed across a jurisdiction for response to emergencies within a travel time interval sufficient to control routine-to-moderate emergencies without the incident escalating to greater size or severity. *Weight* refers to multiple-unit (Effective Response Force, or ERF) responses for more serious emergencies such as building fires, multiple-patient medical emergencies, vehicle collisions with extrication required, or technical rescue incidents. In these situations, enough firefighters must be assembled within a time interval to safely control the emergency and prevent it from escalating into an even more serious event.

Throughout the City, while the substantial growth in EMS incidents over the past two decades seems all-consuming, for the foreseeable future there will always be the need for both a first-due unit and multiple-unit response consistent with current best practices to limit the risk of fire damage to only part of an affected building and keep wildland fires small within the initial response force's capabilities. Stated this way, *all neighborhoods need a standby and readily available firefighting force* that can respond when fires break out, regardless of peak-hour EMS workload. As demonstrated by current extreme weather emergencies, there is also a need for a strong Fire Department during natural disasters, as the vulnerable members of the City's population will need help from first responders.

INTEGRATED CHALLENGES – RESPONSE TIME, INCIDENT VOLUME, AND GROWTH

The following table summarizes Citygate's benchmarking the Department's operational response performance for reporting year (RY) 2020/21 relative to national recognized best practices. These best practices were used as the City/Department do not yet have adopted performance measures.

Table 1—Response Performance Summary – RY 20/21

Response Component	Best Practice		90th Percentile Performance	Performance Versus Best Practice and Current Goal
	Time	Reference		
Call Processing / Dispatch	1:30	NFPA	**2:29**	**+ 0:59**
Crew Turnout	2:00	Citygate	**2:05**	**+ 0:05**
First-Unit Travel	4:00	NFPA	**5:53**	**+ 1:53**
First-Unit Call to Arrival	7:30	Citygate	**9:32**	**+ 2:02**
ERF Call to Arrival	11:30	Citygate	**18:50**	**+ 7:20**

As the table shows, call processing is taking longer than best practice. Crew turnout performance is nearly meeting recognized best practice goals. First-unit travel performance is 1:53 minutes *slower* than the 4:00-minute best practice goal due to several factors: station location, open spaces, terrain, and traffic congestion. Overall, first-unit call-to-arrival and ERF call-to-arrival performance, which is a fire agency's true customer service measure, are both significantly *slower* than their respective 7:30-minute and 11:30-minute best practice goals.

To set a travel time goal and a resultant total response time goal for Berkeley, Citygate assessed the results by the *fifth* minute of travel, which we find to be acceptable in *urban* areas. In the City, the fifth *travel* minute coverage per fire station area ranges from 53.5 percent to 90.5 percent. The three most populated and highest incident volume station areas are stations 1, 2, and 5, whose grouping is the "triangle" of stations at the City's core. By the fifth minute of travel, performance across all three stations averages 86.9 percent, with stations 2 and 5 both hitting 90 percent. Thus, the largest population, risk, and incident densities are reached by the fifth minute of travel.

Based on fifth-minute coverage in the core of the City, and due to the fact that the waterfront and upper hills areas cannot be covered as quickly due to road design and topography, **Citygate recommends the City adopt a 5:00-minute *travel* time goal** which, when added to an improved, best practice dispatch time of 1:30 minutes and a turnout goal of 2:00 minutes, yields a total response time goal of 8:30 minutes. This will deliver first responder paramedics to the highest-risk areas in an acceptable amount of time.

The City is also evolving to improve its housing shortages by approving mid-rise and high-rise residential buildings. UC Berkeley is completing its new master plan to add students, faculty, on-campus buildings and housing off-campus.

The ongoing intensification of land uses, building heights, and population density will make several sections of the City very urban—typical of the largest metropolitan cities for building fire and rescue/EMS challenges. The cumulative effect of these projects around the City necessitates a shift in staffing and response models as well as an increase in the flexibility of emergency medical resources. The City's fire and ambulance programs must evolve to those suitable for a major urban fire department in staffing, unit types, and facility locations. Citygate acknowledges this will not only be costly but also very difficult to find new locations for responders.

While state fire code requires fire sprinklers in residential dwellings, it will be many more decades before enough residential units are replaced or remodeled with automatic fire sprinklers. If desired outcomes include limiting building fire damage to only part of the inside of an affected building and minimizing permanent impairment resulting from a medical emergency, then the City will need coverage in all neighborhoods that is consistent with Citygate's response performance recommendation for Berkeley. Based on Citygate's study, this response performance recommendation entails *no more than* 8:30 minutes for the arrival of a single first responder, and 11:30 minutes for a multiple-unit arrival to more serious incidents, from the time of 9-1-1 notification at the Berkeley Police Communications Center—all at 90 percent or better reliability.

Dispatch, turnout, and travel times all need to be reduced. Dispatch time must decrease by 0:59 seconds to meet a 1:30-minutes call-processing goal, turnout time by :05 seconds to meet a 2:00-minute goal, and travel time by 0:53 seconds to meet a proposed goal of no more than 5:00 minutes for first-due units in *congested urban* areas. Collectively, Citygate's recommended first-unit total response time goal is 8:30 minutes (1:30 + 2:00 + 5:00).

Berkeley must act (1) to restore emergency responder availability for serious, life-threatening fires and emergency medical service events and (2) to field enough firefighters to serious building or wildland fires quickly.

Overall Summary of City Fire Service Deployment

Recovering response time and unit capacity goals will require multiple changes over the next three years to first improve and then maintain response times as growth occurs:

1. Increasing the number of ambulances from four to six.
2. Shifting responsibility for non-acute EMS calls from the 9-1-1 Fire/Ambulance program to a Mobile Integrated Health program like the City's pilot Mobile Integrated Paramedic (MIP) program.
3. Improving dispatch staffing and systems to allow for EMS clinical call triage.
4. Working collaboratively with Public Works staff and traffic safety advocates to engineer methods to lessen disproportionate impacts on emergency response times as the City redesigns streets using its Complete Streets policy.

5. Increasing staffing to four personnel each on key engines and ladder trucks.
6. Adding a second field operations Battalion Chief 24/7 for improved crew supervision and to add an immediate scene safety officer to support the Battalion Chief / Incident Commander for serious emergency incidents.

If these six strategies do not improve acute emergency response times *and lower unit-hour utilization (UHU) workload to no more than 30 percent,* the City should construct infill fire or ambulance-only stations between the current busiest station pairs of 2 and 5 and 1 and 6. These areas are also where much of the infill development, high-rise building, and UC Berkeley campus growth will occur.

Citygate finds the Department's response apparatus types to be appropriate to protect against the hazards likely to impact the City. However, *fire crew staffing of three per unit is insufficient* to provide the necessary "weight" of response to serious fires—especially so in mid- and high-rise buildings and for severe wildland fires that start in the hills. Currently, the Department's service capacity for fire and non-fire risk consists of 37 personnel on duty daily, including one Battalion Chief, one mobile Paramedic Supervisor, and 27 firefighters staffing seven engines and two aerial ladder trucks. An additional eight firefighters currently staff four ambulances and operate from the Department's seven fire stations. However, engines are very busy providing EMS response, and the firefighters staffing ambulances are not consistently available for firefighting at present. Over the next several years, three firefighters per day will be moved to an engine and both ladders, thus raising three of the nine firefighting units to four-firefighter staffing consistent with NFPA Standard 1710 and Citygate best practices for high-density urban core areas. These firefighters will be replaced by non-firefighter EMS personnel on the ambulances, thus aligning the classification with the work and creating a more efficient system. However, only three units with four-firefighter staffing will not be enough. At a minimum, four-firefighter staffing should be provided:

- On four engines: 1, 2, 5, and 6
- On trucks 2 and 5
- Occasionally (on high-fire danger wildland fire days) on engines 3, 4, and 7.

When increasing firefighting units to four crew members each, one additional firefighter per day will have to be newly funded, which amounts to a total of three added firefighting personnel *per crew* (plus the overtime to cover their leave absences) on a three-platoon fire crew rotation system. The wildfire threat days which increase staffing to four each can be handled via overtime during daylight hours or when winds are most severe. When the engine and ladder units identified are staffed with four personnel each, the daily staffing for units other than ambulances increases from 27 to 33 per day—much more consistent with the risks to be protected in a thriving, growing urban area with internationally known assets and a tragic history of wildland fires.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Following are all findings and recommendations presented throughout this report.

Findings

Finding #1: The Department's physical response unit *types* are appropriate to protect against the hazards likely to impact the City.

Finding #2: The Department's minimum daily Citywide staffing of 27 firefighting unit response personnel assigned to engine and truck companies is only sufficient for a modest single-family house fire or small commercial building fire at the ground floor.

Finding #3: The Department has not established response performance goals consistent with best practice recommendations as published by the Commission on Fire Accreditation International. The current City Council budget goal measures do not reflect policy resolution or a specific General Plan policy.

Finding #4: The Department has a standard response plan that considers risk and establishes an appropriate initial response for each incident type; each type of call for service receives the combination of engines, trucks, ambulances, specialty units, and command officers customarily needed to effectively control that type of incident based on Department experience.

Finding #5: The mapping evaluation of coverage demonstrates that the City has an adequate number of fire stations. However, as incident statistics demonstrate, best practice travel times are not being delivered due to multiple factors.

Finding #6: As shown in this study's GIS models, traffic congestion decreases first-unit road mile coverage by only 3.6 percent, which, in Citygate's experience, is not severe. However, overall traffic congestion does still contribute to the Department's slower real-world, non-GIS-modeled travel times. There is a more significant impact on multiple-unit ERF responses, eroding road mile coverage by 26 percent.

Finding #7: At least two simultaneous incidents are occurring nearly 47 percent of the time. This primarily impacts station areas 5, 2, and 1.

Finding #8: While the annual number of simultaneous incidents has decreased slightly, the response time coverage provided by the busiest companies to their own and to adjacent station areas remains diminished, shifting workload to other companies.

Finding #9: The City's ambulance system must provide an increased number of full- and part-time ambulances.

Finding #10: The City's call processing / dispatch performance is *not* meeting Citygate's recommended best-practice goal of 1:30 minutes at 90 percent or better reliability.

Finding #11: At 2:05 minutes averaged over 24 hours, the Department is just over meeting Citygate's recommended 2:00-minute crew turnout performance goal. As sleeping hours increase turnout time, consider adopting a turnout measure of 1:30 minutes during daytime hours to provide greater clarity and reflect Department performance more accurately.

Finding #12: At 5:53 minutes, 90th percentile first-unit travel time is *significantly* higher than the 5:00-minute best practice goal for urban areas.

Finding #13: At 9:32 minutes in RY 20/21, 90th percentile first-unit call-to-arrival performance is 2:02 minutes *slower* than an optimum best practice goal of 7:30 minutes for urban areas.

Finding #14: At 18:50 minutes across the three years of data, 90th percentile ERF (First Alarm) call-to-arrival performance *is 7:20 minutes slower than* the 11:30-minute Citygate-recommended best practice goal for urban areas.

Finding #15: The Public Works and Fire departments have not yet established an effective set of integrated policies and traffic-calming methods to improve public safety by minimizing roadway injuries, deaths, and response/evacuation times.

Finding #16: The City's planned expansion of ambulance service is consistent with best practices and will provide needed improvement, but upgrades in dispatcher skills for clinical evaluation to recognize and separate low-acuity incidents will not be fully realized for at least three more years, and likely longer. Given the ongoing strain on ambulances staffed with only firefighter/paramedics, the process of conversion and expansion of ambulances is too slow to meet current (and growing) EMS service demands.

Finding #17: Based on the most recent year's quantity of mental health patients being transported, if the Department is tasked with management of these patients, it would require the addition of one 24-hour ambulance and one 12-hour peak ambulance—both operating seven days a week. At present, the Department does not have the units or personnel to administer this workload.

Recommendations

Recommendation #1: Proceed with the planned conversion to staffing the four current ambulances with non-firefighter paramedics and EMTs.

Recommendation #2: The Department needs to add two additional ambulances, requiring 16 additional non-firefighter Paramedics and/or EMT FTE personnel.

Recommendation #3: The City needs to upgrade its dispatch staffing, training, and software to allow for clinical call triage to send Basic Life Support (BLS) ambulances or alternative care units to low-acuity EMS requests, as outlined in the City's separate Dispatch Needs Analysis.

Recommendation #4: The Berkeley Public Works and Fire departments should develop and implement holistic policies and traffic calming/controls that promote broad-based public safety through tandem reductions in both traffic-related injury/death and response/evacuation times.

Recommendation #5: Increase the staffing on six of the nine firefighting units (four engines, two aerial trucks) from three to four personnel per day.

Recommendation #6: Provide the overtime staffing increase from three to four firefighters for engines 3, 4, and 7, which are closest to the eastern hills during high-hazard wildfire threat periods.

Recommendation #7: If ambulance and dispatch improvements do not improve acute emergency response times and lower unit-hour utilization (UHU) workload to no more than 30 percent for long, contiguous hours of the day, the City should construct infill fire or ambulance-only stations between the current busiest station pairs of 2 and 5 and 1 and 6.

Recommendation #8: Adopt updated deployment policies: City Council should consider adopting complete performance measures that begin with a 9-1-1 call being answered and end with the Fire Department and/or an ambulance arriving at the emergency incident. The measures of time should be designed to save patients and keep small but serious fires from becoming more complex or damaging. With this is mind, Citygate recommends the following outcome-based measures for the major emergency types:

8.1: **Geographic Distribution of Fire Stations:** To treat medical patients and control small fires, the first-due unit should arrive within 8:30

minutes, 90 percent of the time, from receipt of the 9-1-1 call in the fire dispatch center. This equates to a 90-second dispatch time, a maximum 2:00-minute nighttime company turnout time, and a 5:00-minute travel time, which is realistic for Berkeley as a more urban area.

8.2: **Multiple-Unit Effective Response Force for Serious Emergencies:** To confine fires near the room of origin and treat up to five medical patients at once, a multiple-unit response of a minimum of four engines, two ladder trucks, one ambulance, one Medic Supervisor, and one Battalion Chief—totaling a minimum of 22 personnel—should arrive within 11:30 minutes from the time of 9-1-1 call receipt in fire dispatch, 90 percent of the time. This equates to a 90-second dispatch time, a 2:00-minute company turnout time, and an 8:00-minute travel time.

8.3: **Hazardous Materials Response:** The Department needs to maintain its hazardous materials response as designed to protect the community from hazards associated with uncontrolled release of hazardous and toxic materials. The first-due unit should arrive to investigate a hazmat release at the operations level within 8:30 minutes, 90 percent of the time. This equates to a 90-second dispatch time, a 2:00-minute company turnout time, and a 5:00-minute travel time in urban population areas. After assessment and scene evaluation is completed, a determination can be made whether to request additional resources.

8.4: **Technical Rescue:** To respond to technical rescue emergencies as efficiently and effectively as possible with enough trained personnel to facilitate a successful rescue, the first-due company to arrive for assessment of the rescue should achieve a 5:00-minute travel time in urban to suburban areas, 90 percent of the time. Additional resources capable of initiating a rescue should be assembled within a total response time of 11:30 minutes, 90 percent of the time, with the result being a safe and complete rescue/extrication to ensure delivery of patients to a definitive care facility.

Recommendation #9: Adopt a split turnout time measure consisting of 2:00 minutes or less, 90 percent of the time, averaged over a 24-hour period, and within that, a daytime measure of 1:30 minutes or less, 90 percent of the time, from 0700–2200 hours.

Recommendation #10: The City should add a second field operations Battalion Chief 24/7 as soon as fiscally possible.

NEXT STEPS

Near Term

- Review and absorb the content, findings, and recommendations of this report.
- Adopt revised response performance goals and begin reporting to City Council at least annually.
- As soon as possible, increase the pace of the conversion program for Department ambulances to add non-firefighter ambulance crews, add two more ambulances, increase fire unit staffing, and upgrade dispatch EMS capabilities.
- Start long-term planning for infill fire and EMS stations if response times cannot be improved per the recommendations in this study. Consider working now with large block redevelopment applicants to provide street-level small spaces for a single emergency response unit/crew.

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SECTION 1—INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The City of Berkeley (City) Fire Department (Department) retained Citygate Associates, LLC (Citygate) to conduct a Standards of Cover (SOC) Study and Community Risk Assessment to define appropriate levels of service based on a comprehensive analysis of historical performance; expectations; and existing and projected community risk factors, hazards, population growth and aging, topography, and the density and vertical growth of the build environment. Deployment strategies will then be proposed as indicated by the analysis. The study will assist the Department in determining whether the current levels of service are appropriate for the risks to be protected in the City, and that the methods to ensure suitable service levels are consistent with generally accepted national standards and benchmarks.

Citygate's scope of work conforms with the methodology outlined in *Standards of Response Coverage* (fifth and sixth editions) as published by the Commission on Fire Accreditation International (CFAI) and addresses all elements of the City's requested scope of work. The study also incorporates guidelines and best practices in the field of deployment and risk analysis from the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), the Insurance Services Office (ISO), the CFAI, the California Occupational Safety and Health Administration (Cal/OSHA), relevant federal and state laws and regulations, and other recognized industry best practices.

1.1 REPORT ORGANIZATION

This report is organized into the following sections. **Volume 2—Map Atlas** is separately bound.

Executive Summary	Summarizes fire service policy choices and all findings and recommendations that can be used to strategically guide the City's and Department's efforts.
Section 1	**Introduction and Background**: Describes Citygate's project approach, methodology, and scope of work and provides an overview of the City and Department.
Section 2	**Standards of Cover Analysis**: Describes Citygate's updated service demand and response performance analysis in detail, as well as our findings and recommendations for each Standards of Cover element.
Appendix A	**Community Risk Assessment**: Provides a comprehensive analysis of the fire and non-fire hazards likely to impact the City.

1.1.1 Goals of Report

Citygate cites findings and makes recommendations as appropriate related to each finding. Findings and recommendations throughout this report are sequentially numbered. A complete list of the same findings and recommendations is provided in the Executive Summary.

This document provides technical information about how fire services are provided and legally regulated and the way the Department currently operates. This information is presented in the form of recommendations and policy choices for consideration by the Department and City.

The result is a strong technical foundation upon which to understand the advantages and disadvantages of the choices facing Department and City leadership regarding the best way to provide fire services and, more specifically, at what level of desired outcome and expense.

1.1.2 Limitations of Report

In the United States, there are no federal or state regulations requiring a specific minimum level of fire services. Each community, through the public policy process, is expected to understand the local fire and non-fire risks and its ability to pay and then choose its level of fire services. *If* fire services are provided at all, federal and state regulations specify how to safely provide them for the public and for the personnel providing the services.

While this report and technical explanation can provide a framework for the discussion of Department services, neither this report nor the Citygate team can make the final decisions, nor can they cost out every possible alternative in detail. Once final strategic choices receive policy approval, City staff can conduct any final costing and fiscal analyses as typically completed in its normal operating and capital budget preparation cycle.

1.2 Project Approach and Scope of Work

1.2.1 Project Approach and Methodology

At the start of this study, Citygate reviewed relevant background data and information to better understand current service levels, costs, and the history of service level decisions, including prior studies.

Citygate subsequently reviewed demographic information about the City and the potential for future growth and development. Citygate also obtained map and response data from which to model current and projected fire service deployment, with the goal to identify the location(s) of stations and crew quantities required to best serve the City as it currently exists and to facilitate future deployment planning.

Once Citygate gained an understanding of the Department's service area and its fire and non-fire risks, the Citygate team then developed a deployment model that was tested against the travel time

mapping and prior response data to ensure an appropriate fit. Citygate also evaluated future City growth as well as UC Berkeley's proposed on- and off-campus expansion to model service demand by risk type and evaluate potential alternative emergency service delivery models. This resulted in Citygate proposing an approach to address current and long-range needs with effective and efficient use of existing resources. The result is a framework for enhancing Department services while meeting reasonable community expectations and fiscal realities.

1.2.2 Scope of Work

Citygate's approach to this study included:

- Reviewing relevant information data and information provided by the Department and City.
- Interviewing internal City and Department study team members and stakeholders.
- Receiving a general summary of the City and services provided by the Fire Department.
- Using best practice study guidelines as needed from the CFAI, the NFPA, the International Code Council, the ISO, Cal/OSHA, federal and state laws, and recognized industry best practices.
- Obtaining the Department's historical incident data.
- Understanding and forecasting the Department's ambulance delivery system needs.
- Conducting a comprehensive Community Risk Assessment.
- Preparing a comprehensive report that includes analysis-based findings and recommendations, including an executive summary presentation of the written report for City stakeholders.

1.3 CITY OVERVIEW[1]

The City of Berkeley is in Alameda County on the east side of the San Francisco Bay approximately ten miles east of San Francisco. The City encompasses 10.43 square miles of land and 7.22 square miles of water for a total area of 17.66 square miles, and has an estimated *resident* population of 124,563,[2] making it the second most densely populated of the 51 most populated Cities in California, second only to San Francisco.

The City is among the oldest cities in California. Founded in 1864, it was incorporated as a town in 1878 and as a city in 1909. The original City Charter was adopted in 1895. As the geographic

[1] City of Berkeley Comprehensive Annual Financial Report FY 2021, pages 9 and 10.

[2] State of California Department of Finance E-1 Report, May 2022.

midpoint of the Greater Bay Area, Berkeley is 20 minutes from San Francisco and close to population centers in Contra Costa County and the Silicon Valley.

The City is governed by a City Council composed of members elected from eight districts to serve four-year terms, and a Mayor who serves as the president of the City Council, elected Citywide to a four-year term. The City's fiscal year (FY) 2021 adopted budget included $447,702,457 of expenditures and reserves, of which $194,718,710 was allocated to the General Fund of the City and $252,983,747 to all other funds. The City employs approximately 1,579 full-time equivalent (FTE) employees. The City provides a full range of services exceeding that of most similarly sized cities in California.

To a large degree, the City is defined both culturally and economically by the presence of the University of California campus located on the eastern side of the City. The City has a diversified economy led by UC Berkeley, Lawrence Berkely National Laboratory, tourism, technology, and commercial/industrial businesses. The City provides a full range of urban community services, including police, fire, marina, water, refuse and recycling, street, parking, planning, building, engineering, parks, economic development, library, recreation, cultural, and educational services.

With 45,057 students and approximately 20,129[3] employees of all types, the UC Berkeley institution provides a high degree of economic stability for the City and has spurred growth in the high technology and biotechnology sectors. The Federal Government Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory also has 4,200 employees, and the Alta Bates Medical Center has approximately 3,100 employees. The City's current economic base consists of approximately 12,100 active licensed businesses operating in the City. These businesses include private manufacturing, technology research, retail and service businesses, educational services, healthcare and social assistance, cannabis clubs, consulting, arts and entertainment, and hospitality services, along with several state, federal, and non-profit institutions.[4]

1.3.1 Future Growth and Development

The previous Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG) 2040 Plan projected that Berkeley's population would grow by 17.8 percent to 140,935 by 2040.[5] That plan is now obsolete, however, and the new 2050 One Bay Area Plan does not make specific projections for local communities, focusing instead on regional growth. As the following table shows, historical population data from the State Department of Finance cites Berkeley's prior population growth rate at 8.9 percent *when accounting solely for residents.*

[3] Cal Online facts, student and staff counts.

[4] Ibid #1.

[5] Source: Plan Bay Area 2040, Plan Bay Area Projections 2040.

Table 2—Population Change in State, County, and Neighboring Cities (2000–2020)

Jurisdiction	2000	2010	2020	% Change 2000-2010	% Change 2010-2020
California	33,871,648	37,253,956	39,782,870	10.0%	6.8%
Alameda County	1,443,741	1,510,271	1,670,834	4.6%	10.6%
Berkeley	102,743	112,580	122,580	9.6%	8.9%
Oakland	399,484	390,724	433,697	-2.2%	11.0%
Fremont	203,413	214,089	234,220	5.2%	9.4%
San Francisco	776,733	805,235	897,806	3.7%	11.5%
San Leandro	79,452	84,950	87,930	6.9%	3.5%
Hayward	140,030	144,186	160,311	3.0%	11.2%
Richmond	99,216	103,701	111,217	4.5%	7.2%

Sources: Decennial Census, 2000, 2010; California Department of Finance, E-5 series, 2020.

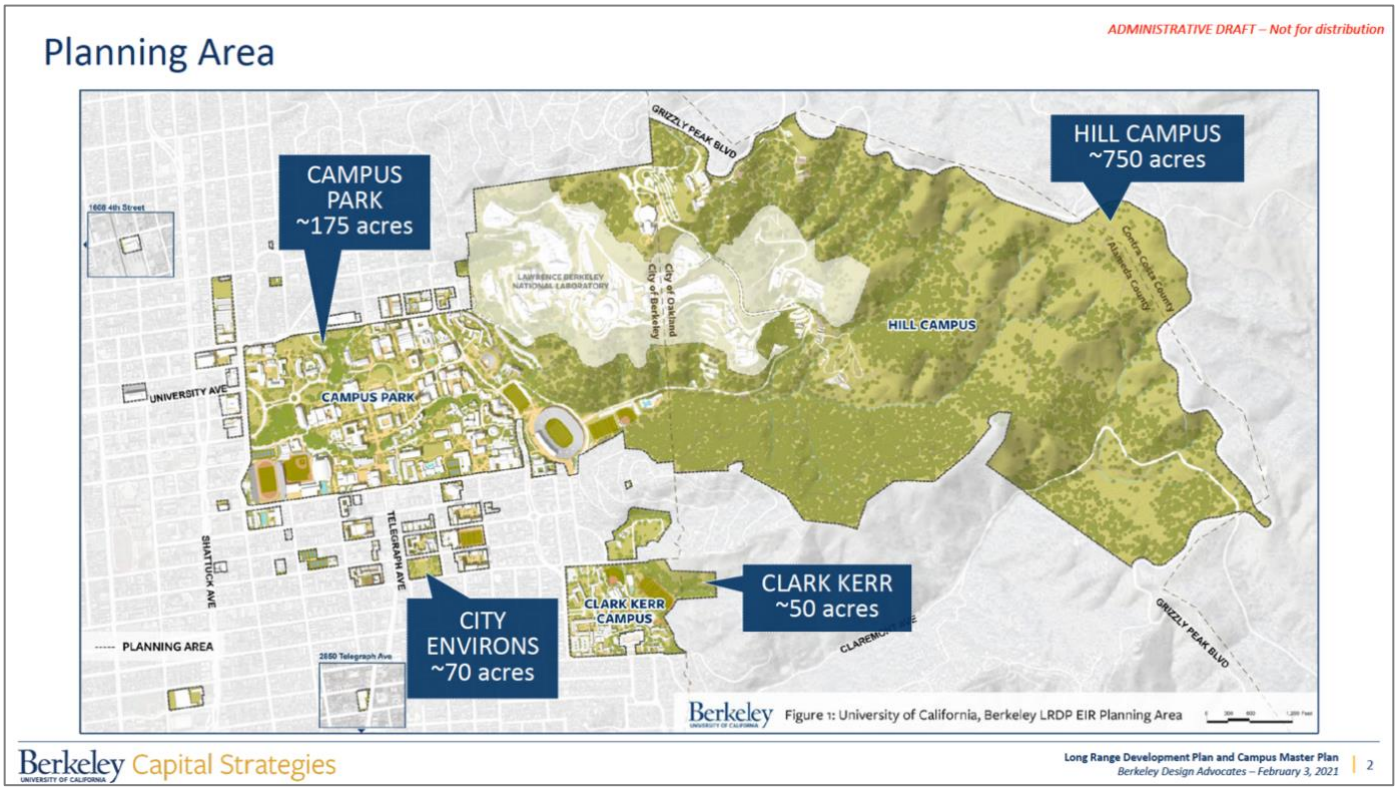
However, for the purposes of this fire and EMS services assessment, prior growth rates should not be used. The City recently updated single-family zoning and accessory dwelling unit (ADU) allowances along with processing multiple mid- and high-rise residential building plans. As of late 2021, the City has 61 residential units of all types approved or under construction totaling 3,560 units. Another 11 projects were in design that would contain several hundred more residential units. All but two of these projects ranged in height from three to six stories. The City has moved in many areas to increased density development and redevelopment over that of single-family zoning. For example, 5,000 more dwelling units with an average of 2.44 people[6] per unit could add 12,200 more residents in three to seven years, which—in addition to the current population of 124,563—would be an increase of 9.8 percent, which is likely a low estimate.

UC Berkeley Growth

Since late 2020, UC Berkeley has been doing advance planning for its future needs in cooperation with the City. Two planning projects are processing together—the 2021 Long Range Development Plan (LRDP) and the Campus Master Plan. The LRDP is the regulatory framework to drive high-level population projections and a subsequent EIR. The Campus Master Plan is an aspirational planning document. The LRDP was completed mid-2021 and focuses on the planning areas shown in the following figure.

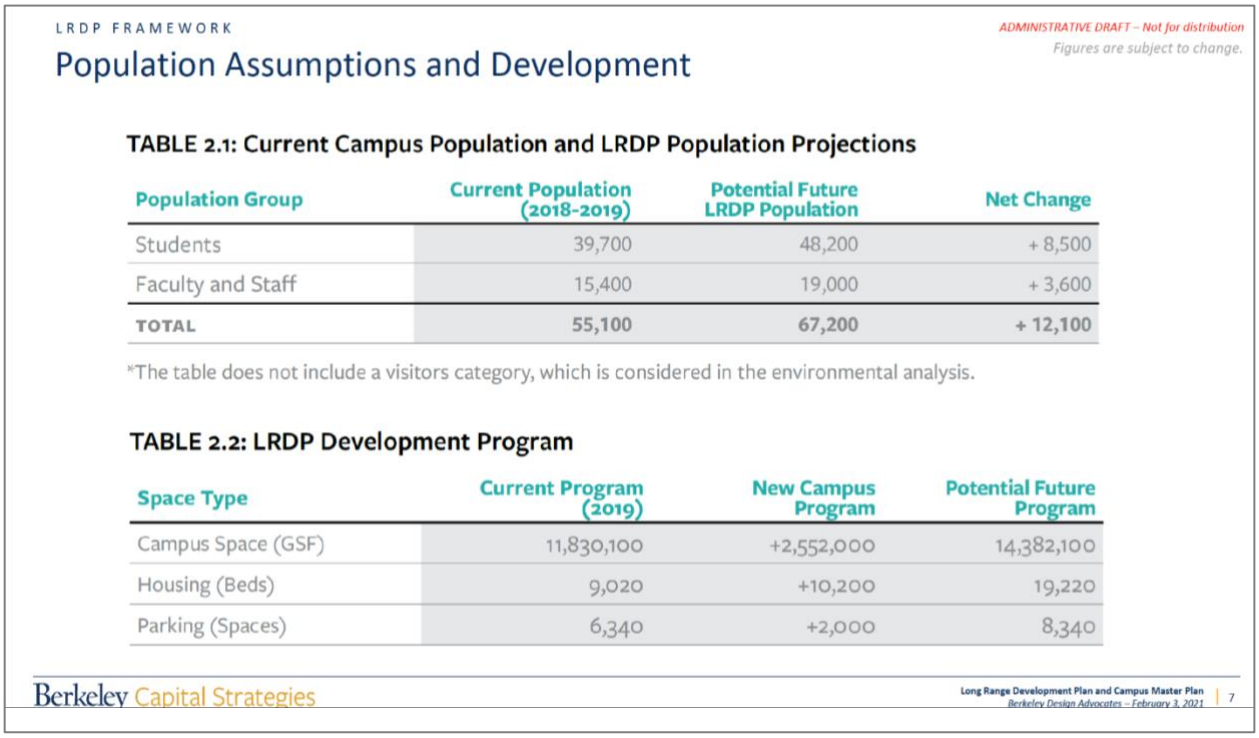
[6] City of Berkeley Draft Housing Element Update, November 2022.

Figure 1—Long-Range Development Planning Areas



To date, the planning projects have generated these campus community population projections. The potential student and faculty residential developments are at all sides of core campus and at the Clark Kerr campus. All development areas are at the perimeter or just inside the City, and thus are protected by the Department.

Figure 2—Population Assumptions and Development



LRDP FRAMEWORK

ADMINISTRATIVE DRAFT – Not for distribution

Figures are subject to change.

Population Assumptions and Development

TABLE 2.1: Current Campus Population and LRDP Population Projections

Population Group	Current Population (2018-2019)	Potential Future LRDP Population	Net Change
Students	39,700	48,200	+ 8,500
Faculty and Staff	15,400	19,000	+ 3,600
TOTAL	55,100	67,200	+ 12,100

*The table does not include a visitors category, which is considered in the environmental analysis.

TABLE 2.2: LRDP Development Program

Space Type	Current Program (2019)	New Campus Program	Potential Future Program
Campus Space (GSF)	11,830,100	+2,552,000	14,382,100
Housing (Beds)	9,020	+10,200	19,220
Parking (Spaces)	6,340	+2,000	8,340

Berkeley Capital Strategies

Long Range Development Plan and Campus Master Plan | 7

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If all campus population and facility square footage growth projected in the previous figure is eventually realized, the result will be significant, measurable impacts to the Department, as will be discussed elsewhere in this study.

Service Demand of Population by Age

Population drives demand for EMS services. However, it is not easy to account for multiple variables by age group, such as basic access to health care, being fully insured, access to preventive care, cultural and language barriers etc. One recent estimate put forth 40 percent of California's population as eligible for MediCal (Medicaid); however, this does not mean that percentage of the population is enrolled. Further, MediCal has not historically covered more than a token payment against the true, full cost of an ambulance transport.

Utilizing EMS incident data for the City, generally 40 percent of patients are over age 65, which represents only 13.7 percent of the total population according to census data. Patients between 18 and 23 years of age account for approximately 10 percent of patients. Patients between the ages of 18 and 23, and those 65 or older, account for roughly half of all the documented patients in Berkeley. According to the same data, the number of documented patients over 65 has steadily risen since 2013. It is commonly understood that America is "graying," but this generality does not mean that every senior is dependent on EMS for primary health care access. The houseless represent many age groups and most have no routine health care. What can be said is that until

there is fundamental health care reform economically in America, the issues that have dramatically increased ambulance demand over the last two decades show no signs of slowing.

1.4 FIRE DEPARTMENT OVERVIEW

1.4.1 Organization

The Department provides fire suppression, Advanced Life Support (ALS) ground ambulance transportation, ALS pre-hospital emergency medical, water rescue, hazardous material release, fire prevention, wildland-urban interface, office of emergency services, community outreach, and related fire and life safety services with a staff of 154 personnel organized into five divisions, as summarized in the following table and figure.

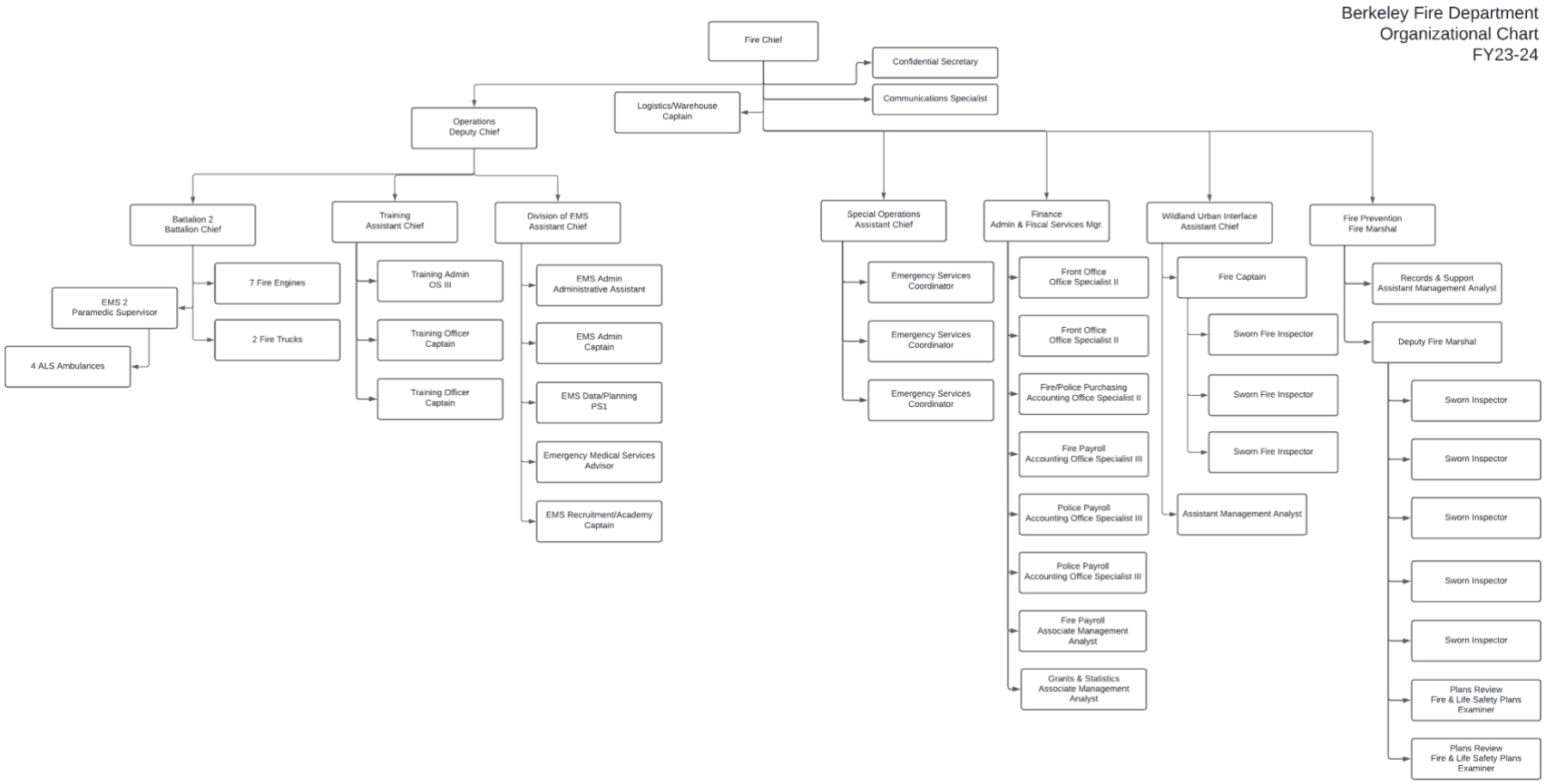
Table 3—Budgeted FTE – Fire Department

Division	Budgeted FTE[1]
Office of the Fire Chief	3
Administrative and Fiscal Services	10
Fire/EMS Operations	122
Office of Emergency Services (OES)	4
Wildland-Urban Interface	5
Fire Prevention	10
Total	**154**

[1] FTE = Full-Time Equivalent

Source: City of Berkeley Fiscal Year 2022-23 Adopted Budget

Figure 3—Fire Department Organization



1.4.2 Facilities and Resources

The Department provides services from seven fire stations and Fire Administration located in the Public Safety building with the Police Department and 9-1-1 Dispatch.

Table 4—Fire Department Facilities, Resources, and Daily Response Staffing – 2022 (Prior to the Expansion of the Ambulance Program)

Station Number	Address	Unit Staffing (Minimum/Maximum)
1	2442 Eighth St.	Engine 1 Ambulance Medic 1 Confidence (boat – cross-staffed by E1/M1) RWC 1 (jet ski – cross-staffed by E1/M1)
2	2029 Berkeley Way	Engine 2 Truck 2 Ambulance Medic 2 Battalion 2 HM2 (Hazmat – cross-staffed by E2/T2) E602 (Type VI – cross-staffed by T2)
3	2710 Russell St.	Engine 3 Ambulance Medic 3
4	1900 Marin Ave.	Engine 4
5	2680 Shattuck Ave.	Engine 5 Truck 5 Ambulance Medic 5 E305 (Type III cross-staffed by T5)
6	999 Cedar St.	Engine 6
7	3000 Shasta Rd.	Engine 7 QRV7 (Polaris cross-staffed) OES Type VI (cross-staffed)

All front-line engine, ladder, and ambulance units are staffed with firefighter/EMTs and firefighter/paramedics as appropriate.

1.4.3 Service Capacity

Service capacity refers to the Department's available response force; the size, types, and condition of its response fleet and any specialized equipment; core and specialized performance capabilities and competencies; resource distribution and concentration; availability of automatic or mutual aid;

and any other agency-specific factors influencing its ability to meet current and prospective future service demand relative to the risks to be protected.

The Department's service capacity for fire and non-fire risk consists of 37 personnel on duty daily—including one mobile Paramedic Supervisor and one Battalion Chief—staffing seven engines, two aerial ladder trucks, and four ambulances, and operating from the Department's seven fire stations. The Department also has one Type-3 wildland engine, two Type-6 wildland engines, one hazardous materials apparatus, one fireboat, one rescue watercraft, and two all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) that can be cross-staffed by on-duty personnel as needed.

All response personnel are trained to either the Emergency Medical Technician (EMT) level, capable of providing Basic Life Support (BLS) pre-hospital emergency medical care, or EMT-Paramedic (Paramedic) level, capable of providing Advanced Life Support (ALS) pre-hospital emergency medical care. All engines are staffed with a minimum of one EMT-Paramedic, and ambulances are staffed with two paramedics. The Department also provides ground ambulance services; air ambulance services, when needed, are provided by CALSTAR/REACH from Concord, Stanford Life Flight from Palo Alto, East Bay Regional Parks Police Department, or the California Highway Patrol. Emergency room services are available at Alameda Hospital (Alameda), Alan Bates Summit Medical Centers and Highland Hospital (Oakland), Kaiser Oakland (Oakland), and UCSF Benioff Children's Hospital (Oakland). Highland Hospital and UCSF Benioff Children's Hospital are also Level 1 Trauma Centers, and Eden Medical Center is a Level 2 Trauma Center.

Response personnel are also trained to the U.S. Department of Transportation Hazardous Material First Responder Operational level to provide initial hazardous material incident assessment, hazard isolation, and support for a hazardous material response team. When needed, technical hazardous materials response is provided by Station 2 personnel trained to the Hazardous Materials Specialist level cross-staffing a hazardous material apparatus. For significant spills and releases, the Department responds via the Alameda County Fire Department Hazardous Materials Team.

All response personnel are further trained to the Confined Space Awareness level, with technical rescue capability available as needed from the City of Oakland. The Department has obtained a Cal OES Type-2 Urban Search and Rescue trailer and is designing a technical rescue program.

Marine response capacity includes up to 24 personnel certified to the State Fire Training Open Water Rescuer and/or Open Water Rescue Boat Operator level. In addition, the Department cross-staffs a 27-foot Type IV fireboat and a trailered rescue watercraft—moored at the Berkeley Marina and staffed with on-duty Station 1 and Station 6 personnel as needed.

The Department has automatic and mutual aid agreements with all the directly adjoining departments in both Alameda and Contra Costa counties, along with being a signatory to the Alameda County Fire Mutual Aid Plan and California Master Mutual Aid Agreement.

Finding #1:	The Department's physical response unit *types* are appropriate to protect against the hazards likely to impact the City.
Finding #2:	The Department's minimum daily Citywide staffing of 27 firefighting unit response personnel assigned to engine and truck companies is only sufficient for a modest single-family house fire or small commercial building fire at the ground floor.

SECTION 2—STANDARDS OF COVER ANALYSIS

This section provides a detailed analysis of the Department's current ability to deploy and mitigate hazards within its service area. The response analysis uses prior response statistics and geographic mapping to help the Department and the community to visualize what the current response system can and cannot deliver.

2.1 STANDARDS OF COVER PROCESS OVERVIEW

The core methodology used by Citygate in the scope of its deployment analysis work is *Standards of Response Coverage* (fifth and sixth editions), which is a systems-based approach to fire department deployment published by the CFAI. This approach uses local risks and demographics to determine the level of protection best fitting a community's needs.

The SOC method evaluates deployment as part of a fire agency's self-assessment process. This approach uses risk and community expectations regarding outcomes to help elected officials make informed decisions regarding fire and emergency medical services deployment levels. Citygate has adopted this multiple-part systems approach as a comprehensive tool to evaluate fire station locations. Depending on the needs of the study, the depth of the components may vary.

In contrast to a one-size-fits-all prescriptive formula, such a systems approach to deployment allows for local determination. In this comprehensive approach, each agency can match local needs (risks and expectations) with the costs of various levels of service. In an informed public policy debate, a governing board "purchases" the fire and emergency medical service levels the community needs and can afford.

While working with multiple components to conduct a deployment analysis is admittedly more work, it yields a much better result than using only a singular component. For instance, if only travel time is considered and the frequency of multiple calls is not, the analysis could miss overworked companies. If a risk assessment for deployment is not considered and deployment is based only on travel time, a community could under-deploy to incidents.

The following table describes the eight elements of the SOC process.

Table 5—Standards of Coverage Process Elements

SOC Element		Description
1	**Existing Deployment System**	Overview of the community served, authority to provide services, and current deployment model and performance metrics
2	**Community Outcome Expectations**	Review of the community's expectations relative to response services provided by the agency
3	**Community Risk Assessment**	Description of the values to be protected within the service area, and analysis of the fire and non-fire risks likely to impact the service area
4	**Critical Task Analysis**	Review of the essential tasks that must be performed and the personnel required to deliver a stated outcome for an Effective Response Force (ERF)
5	**Distribution Analysis**	Review of the spacing of initial response (first-due) resources (typically engines) to control routine emergencies to achieve desired outcomes
6	**Concentration Analysis**	Review of the spacing of fire stations so that larger or more complex emergencies receive sufficient resources in a timely manner (ERF) to achieve desired outcomes
7	**Reliability and Historical Response Effectiveness Analysis**	Using recent prior response statistics, determining the percentage of conformance to established response performance goals the existing deployment system delivers
8	**Overall Evaluation**	Proposing Standards of Coverage statements by risk type as appropriate

Source: CFAI, *Standards of Cover*, fifth edition

Fire service deployment, simply summarized, is about the *speed* and *weight* of response. *Speed* refers to initial (first-due) response of all-risk intervention resources (e.g., engines, ladder trucks, and ambulances) strategically deployed across a jurisdiction for response to emergencies within a travel time interval sufficient to control routine-to-moderate emergencies without the incident escalating to greater size or severity. *Weight* refers to multiple-unit ERF responses for more serious emergencies such as building fires, multiple-patient medical emergencies, vehicle collisions with extrication required, or technical rescue incidents. In these situations, enough firefighters must be assembled within a time interval to safely control the emergency and prevent it from escalating into an even more serious event.

The following table illustrates this deployment paradigm.

Table 6—Fire Service Deployment Paradigm

Element	Description	Purpose
***Speed** of Response*	Response time of initial all-risk intervention units strategically located across a jurisdiction	Controlling routine to moderate emergencies without the incident escalating in size or complexity
***Weight** of Response*	Number of firefighters in a multiple-unit response for serious emergencies	Assembling enough firefighters within a reasonable time frame to safely control a more complex emergency without escalation

Thus, smaller fires and less complex emergencies require a single- or two-unit response (engine or specialty resource such as an ambulance) within a relatively short response time. Larger or more complex incidents require more units and personnel to control. In either case, if crews arrive too late or the total number of personnel is too few for the emergency, they are drawn into an escalating and more dangerous situation. The science of fire crew deployment is to spread crews out across a community or jurisdiction for quick response to keep emergencies small with positive outcomes without spreading resources so far apart they cannot assemble quickly enough to effectively control more serious emergencies.

2.2 CURRENT DEPLOYMENT

SOC ELEMENT 1 OF 8
EXISTING DEPLOYMENT POLICIES

Nationally recognized standards and best practices suggest using several incremental measurements to define response time. Ideally, the clock start time is when the 9-1-1 dispatcher receives the emergency call. In some cases, the call must then be transferred to a separate fire dispatch center. In this setting, the response time clock starts when the fire center receives the 9-1-1 call into its computer-aided dispatch (CAD) system. Response time increments include dispatch center call processing, crew alerting and response unit boarding (commonly called turnout time), and actual driving (travel) time.

The following table summarizes the Department's current response performance goals;[7] however, City Council has not, by separate Council policy, adopted performance goals. The General Plan does not contain specific response measures, but rather strategies reflecting the need to protect the community from fire. In the annual City Fire Department budget measure page, the Department does report the following response time measure. While the entire budget is adopted by the Council, it would be a stronger best practice to adopt, by Council resolution, performance measures

[7] Source: City of Berkeley 2022 Proposed Budget, page 208.

by which to govern fire and emergency medical services. Otherwise, at any given budget cycle, a council could choose to deviate from the Department's reported measures without a specific vote on changing the response time goals.

Table 7—Current City Budget Response Performance Goals

Response Component	Current Performance Goal	Percentage Reliability Goal
Call Processing / Dispatch	None	90%
Crew Turnout (*internal FD policy*)	60–90 sec	90%
First-Due Travel	None	90%
First-Due Call-to Arrival (Distribution)	None	90%
Fire Crew Notification to First-Unit Arrival	5:15 average 4:46 median	None
Multiple-Unit ERF Call to Arrival (Concentration)	None	90%
Ambulance Call to Arrival	None	90%

The Department's current response performance goals *do not* mirror industry-recognized best practices for first-unit responses, including all three response elements and reliability percentages.[8] NFPA Standard 1710, a recommended deployment standard for career fire departments in urban/suburban areas, recommends initial (first-due) intervention units arrive within a travel time of 4:00 minutes, and all resources comprising a multiple-unit First Alarm arrive within a travel time of 8:00 minutes, all at 90 percent or better reliability.

The most recently published NFPA best practices have decreased recommended dispatch / call processing time to 1:00 minute for events with an imminent threat to life or significant property damage and 1:30 minutes for hazardous materials or technical rescue incidents, for joint response with law enforcement involving weapons, or for incidents involving language barriers.[9] Further, for crew turnout time, 60 to 80 seconds is recommended. However, the prior edition of NFPA Standard 1221—and Citygate's experience across many systems—finds 90 seconds for dispatch, and a turnout time of 2:00 minutes across a 24-hour-per-day average, to be effective and safe goals. During high demand daylight hours, the turnout goal should be closer to 1:30 minutes.

If the travel time measures recommended by the NFPA and Citygate are added to dispatch processing and crew turnout times recommended by Citygate and NFPA best practices, then a

[8] NFPA 1710 – Standard for the Organization and Deployment of Fire Suppression Operations, Emergency Medical Operations, and Special Operations to the Public by Career Fire Departments (2020 Edition).

[9] NFPA 1221 – Standard for the Installation, Maintenance, and Use of Emergency Services Communications Systems (2019 Edition).

realistic 90 percent first-due unit response performance goal is now 7:30 minutes (or 8:30 minutes if a 5:00-minute *travel* time is used) from the time of the Berkeley Police 9-1-1 dispatch center receiving the call. This includes 1:30 minutes for call processing / dispatch, 2:00 minutes for crew turnout, and 4:00–5:00 minutes for travel time.

Finding #3:	The Department has not established response performance goals consistent with best practice recommendations as published by the Commission on Fire Accreditation International. The current City Council budget goal measures do not reflect policy resolution or a specific General Plan policy.

2.2.1 Current Deployment Model

Resources and Staffing

The Department's current deployment model meets the minimum staffing standards for building fires as recommended by NFPA 1710, providing sufficient personnel for serious fire incidents or other emergencies requiring a multiple-unit response to effectively resolve, along with providing additional response capacity for one to two simultaneous incidents.

At present, the Department's EMS Division provides paramedic ambulance transport services with four ambulances, supplemented by a paramedic on each fire crew. The ambulance program has grown in volume and was being expanded concurrently with Citygate's study. This expansion will be reviewed in more detail in the deployment recommendations section.

Response Plan

The Department is an all-risk fire agency providing the population it protects with services that include fire suppression; pre-hospital paramedic (ALS) emergency medical services; ambulance transport; hazardous material and technical rescue response; open water safety/response; and other non-emergency services, including fire prevention, wildland-urban interface, office of emergency services, community outreach, and other related services.

Given these risks, the Department utilizes a tiered response plan calling for different types and numbers of resources depending on incident/risk type. The City's 9-1-1 dispatch CAD system selects and dispatches the closest and most appropriate resource(s) pursuant to the Department's response plan, as summarized in the following table.

Table 8—Response Plan by Type of Emergency

Incident Type	Response	Total Personnel
Medical Emergency	1 Engine or Truck, 1 Ambulance	**5**
Building Fire	4 Engines, 2 Trucks, 1 Ambulance, 1 Medic Supervisor, 1 Battalion Chief	**22**
Vehicle Fire	1 Engine	**3**
Traffic Collision	1 Engine or 1 Truck, 1 Ambulance	**5**
Hazardous Material Incident	2 Engines, 1 Hazmat Unit, 1 Ambulance, 1 Medic Supervisor, 1 Battalion Chief	**13**
Technical Rescue	2 Engines, 1 Truck, 1 Ambulance, 1 Medic Supervisor, 1 Battalion Chief	**12**

Source: City Dispatch Unit Assignments List

Finding #4: The Department has a standard response plan that considers risk and establishes an appropriate initial response for each incident type; each type of call for service receives the combination of engines, trucks, ambulances, specialty units, and command officers customarily needed to effectively control that type of incident based on Department experience.

2.3 Outcome Expectations

SOC Element 2 of 8
Community Outcome Expectations

The SOC process begins by reviewing existing emergency services outcome expectations. This includes determining for what purpose the response system exists and whether the governing body has adopted any response performance measures. If it has, the time measures used must be understood and good data must be available.

Current national best practice is to measure percent completion of a goal (e.g., 90 percent of responses) instead of an average measure. Mathematically, this is called a fractile measure.[10] This is because measuring the average only identifies the central or middle point of response time

[10] A *fractile* is that point below which a stated fraction of the values lies. The fraction is often given in percent; the term percentile may then be used.

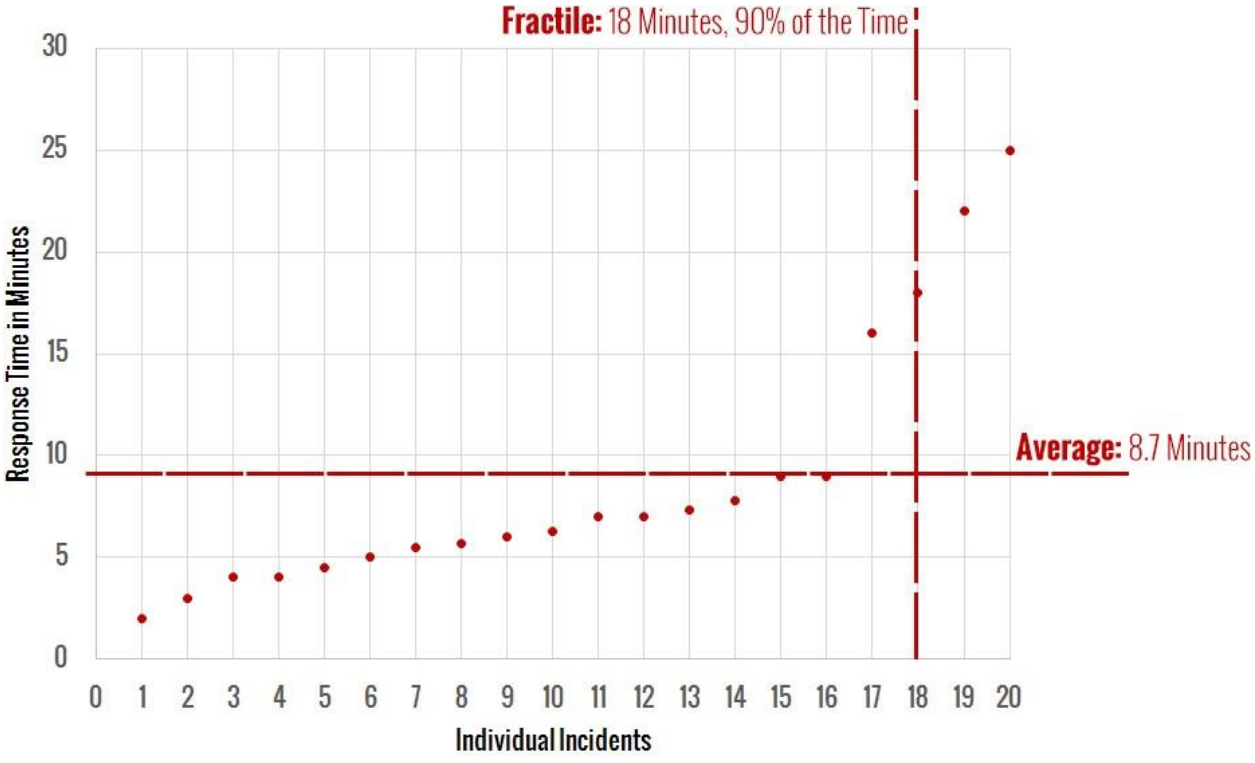
performance for all calls for service in the data set. Using an average makes it impossible to know how many incidents had response times that were far above the average or just above.

For example, the following figure shows response times for a hypothetical small fire department that receives 20 calls for service each month. Each response time has been plotted on the graph from shortest response time to longest response time.

The following figure shows that the average response time is 8.7 minutes. However, the average response time fails to properly account for four calls for service with response times far exceeding a threshold in which positive outcomes could be expected. In fact, it is evident in the figure that 20 percent of responses are far too slow, and that this hypothetical jurisdiction has a potential life-threatening service delivery problem. Average response time as a fire service delivery measurement is simply not sufficient. This is a significant issue in larger cities if hundreds or thousands of calls are answered far beyond the average point.

By using the fractile measurement with 90 percent of all responses, this small jurisdiction has a response time of 18:00 minutes, 90 percent of the time. Stated another way, 90 percent of all responses are 18:00 minutes or less. This fractile measurement is far more accurate in reflecting the service delivery situation of this small agency.

Figure 4—Fractile versus Average Response Time Measurements



More importantly, within the SOC process, positive outcomes are the goal. From that, crew size and response time can be calculated to provide appropriate fire station spacing (distribution and concentration) to achieve the desired goal. Emergency medical incidents include situations with the most severe time constraints. The brain can only survive 4:00 to 6:00 minutes without oxygen. Cardiac arrest and other events can cause oxygen deprivation to the brain. Cardiac arrests make up a small percentage, with drowning, choking, trauma constrictions, or other similar events having the same effect. In a building fire, a small incipient fire can grow to involve the entire room in a 3:00- to 5:00-minute time frame. If fire service response is to achieve positive outcomes in severe emergency medical situations and incipient fire situations, *all* responding crews must arrive, assess the situation, and deploy effective measures before brain death occurs or the fire spreads beyond the room of origin.

Thus, from the time of 9-1-1 receiving the call, an effective deployment system is *beginning* to manage the problem within a 7:00- to 8:00-minute total response time. This is right at the point that brain death is becoming irreversible, and the fire has grown to the point of leaving the room of origin and becoming very serious. Thus, the City needs a first-due response goal that is within a range to give the situation hope for a positive outcome. It is important to note that fire or medical emergency events continue to deteriorate from the time of inception, not from the time the fire engine or ambulance starts to drive the response route. Ideally, the emergency is noticed immediately, and the 9-1-1 system is activated promptly. This step of awareness—calling 9-1-1 and giving the dispatcher accurate information—takes, in the best of circumstances, 1:00 minute. Then crew notification and travel time take additional minutes. Upon arrival, the crew must approach the patient or emergency, assess the situation, and appropriately deploy its skills and tools. Even in easy-to-access situations, this step can take 2:00 minutes or more. This time frame may be increased considerably due to long driveways, apartment buildings with limited access, multiple-story buildings, or enclosed shopping centers.

Unfortunately, there are times when the emergency has become too severe, even before the 9-1-1 notification or fire department response, for the responding crew to reverse; however, when an appropriate response time policy is combined with a well-designed deployment system, then only anomalies like bad weather, poor traffic conditions, or multiple emergencies slow down the response system. Consequently, a properly designed system will give citizens the hope of a positive outcome for their tax dollar expenditure.

For this report, total response time is the sum of the Berkeley Police 9-1-1 center call processing/dispatch, fire crew turnout, and road travel time intervals, which is consistent with CFAI and NFPA best practice recommendations.

2.4 COMMUNITY RISK ASSESSMENT

SOC ELEMENT 3 OF 8
COMMUNITY RISK ASSESSMENT

The third element of the SOC process is a community risk assessment. Within the context of an SOC study, the objectives of a community risk assessment are to:

- Identify the values at risk to be protected within the community or service area.
- Identify the specific hazards with the potential to adversely impact the community or service area.
- Quantify the overall risk associated with each hazard.
- Establish a foundation for current/future deployment decisions and risk-reduction/hazard-mitigation planning and evaluation.

A hazard is broadly defined as a situation or condition that can cause or contribute to harm. Examples include fire, medical emergency, vehicle collision, earthquake, flood, etc. Risk is broadly defined as the *probability of hazard occurrence* in combination with the *likely severity of resultant impacts* to people, property, and the community.

2.4.1 Risk Assessment Methodology

The methodology employed by Citygate to assess community risks as an integral element of an SOC study incorporates the following elements:

- Identification of geographic planning sub-zones (risk zones) appropriate to the community or jurisdiction.
- Identification and quantification, to the extent data is available, of the specific values at risk to various hazards within the community or service area.
- Identification of the fire and non-fire hazards likely to impact the community or service area relative to services provided by the fire agency.
- Determination of the probability of occurrence for each hazard.
- Determination of the *likely* impact severity for each hazard by planning zone.
- Determination of overall risk by hazard considering probability of occurrence and likely impact severity according to the following template.

Table 9—Overall Risk Template

Probability of Occurrence	Impact Severity				
	Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	Major	Catastrophic
Rare	*Low*	*Low*	*Low*	*Moderate*	*High*
Unlikely	*Low*	*Low*	*Low*	*Moderate*	*High*
Possible	*Low*	*Low*	*Moderate*	*High*	*Extreme*
Probable	*Low*	*Low*	*Moderate*	*High*	*Extreme*
Frequent	*Low*	*Moderate*	*High*	*Extreme*	*Extreme*

2.4.2 Values to Be Protected

Broadly defined, *values* are those tangibles of significant importance or value to the community or jurisdiction that are potentially at risk of harm or damage from a hazard occurrence. Values at risk typically include people, buildings, critical facilities/infrastructure, and key economic, cultural, historic, and natural resources.

People

Residents, employees, visitors, and travelers in a community or jurisdiction are vulnerable to harm from a hazard occurrence. Particularly vulnerable are specific at-risk populations, including those unable to care for themselves or self-evacuate in the event of an emergency. At-risk populations typically include children younger than 10 years, the elderly, and people housed in institutional settings. Key demographic data for the City includes the following:[11]

- The Department serves a diverse urban population with densities ranging from less than 5,000 to more than 40,000 people per square mile over a varied land use pattern.
- The City's population is projected to increase by nearly 18 percent by 2040 for an average annualized increase of slightly less than one percent.
- The City has a large inventory of residential and non-residential buildings to protect as identified in this assessment.
- The City also has significant economic and other resource values to be protected as identified in this assessment.
- The City and Alameda County have a mass emergency notification system to effectively communicate crucial information to the public in a timely manner.

[11] Source: Esri Community Profile (2021).

- The City's overall risk for six hazards related to emergency services provided by the Department range from **Low** to **Extreme,** as will be summarized in Table 9.

Buildings

The City has more than 51,000 housing units and nearly 7,000 businesses, including offices, professional services, retail sales, restaurants/bars, motels, churches, schools, government facilities, healthcare facilities, and other business types as described in **Appendix A**.[12]

Critical Infrastructure / Key Resources

The City has identified 81 critical facilities. A hazard occurrence with significant impact severity affecting one or more of these facilities would likely adversely impact critical public or community services.

Cultural, Economic, Historic, and Natural Resources

Of the nearly 7,000 businesses employing more than 98,000 people in Berkeley, top industries include services and retail sales, followed by manufacturing and construction, as identified in **Appendix A** of this report.[13] Top employers with more than 500 employees include:[14]

- University of California Berkeley
- Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory
- Sutter East Bay Medical Foundation
- City of Berkeley
- Bayer Corporation
- Berkeley Unified School District
- Kaiser Permanente Medical Group
- Siemens Corporation / Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.
- Berkeley Bowl Produce

Natural Resources

Key natural resources to be protected within the City include:

- San Francisco Bay

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[12] Source: Esri Community Analyst Business Summary (2021).

[13] Source: Esri Community Business Summary (2021).

[14] Source: City of Berkeley Fiscal Year 2020/2021 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report

- Aquatic Park
- Shorebird Park Nature Center
- McLaughlin East Shore State Seashore

Cultural/Historic Resources

Key cultural/historic resources within Berkeley include:

- Berkeley Art Museum and Pacific Film Archive
- Berkeley History Center
- Berkeley Public Library
- Berkeley Repertory Theater
- Hearst Greek Theater
- Judah Magnes Museum

Special/Unique Resources

Following are special/unique resources to be protected within the City of Berkeley:

- University of California Berkeley
- Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory
  - The laboratory, in some very controlled settings, does use extremely toxic hazardous materials for research and development. Quantities are typically low, and the lab employs fire and hazardous materials safety personnel to ensure best practice mechanical controls are used to prevent a sustained, dangerous release. However, a catastrophic accident could occur that could spread downwind beyond a parking lot buffer and into other lab buildings, the UC campus, or the City itself. The lab and its fire department contractor, along with the Berkeley Fire Department, are trained and have plans for such a rare occurrence.

2.4.3 Hazard Identification

Citygate utilized prior risk studies where available, fire and non-fire hazards as identified by the CFAI, and agency- and jurisdiction-specific data and information to identify the hazards to be evaluated for this study.

The 2019 City of Berkeley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) identifies the following seven hazards with potential to impact the City:

1. Earthquake
2. Wildland-Urban Interface Fire
3. Rainfall-Triggered Landslide
4. Floods
5. Tsunami
6. Climate Change
7. Extreme Heat

Although the Department has no legal authority or responsibility to mitigate any of these hazards other than wildland-urban interface fires, it does provide services related to all hazards, including fire suppression, emergency medical services, technical rescue, and hazardous materials response.

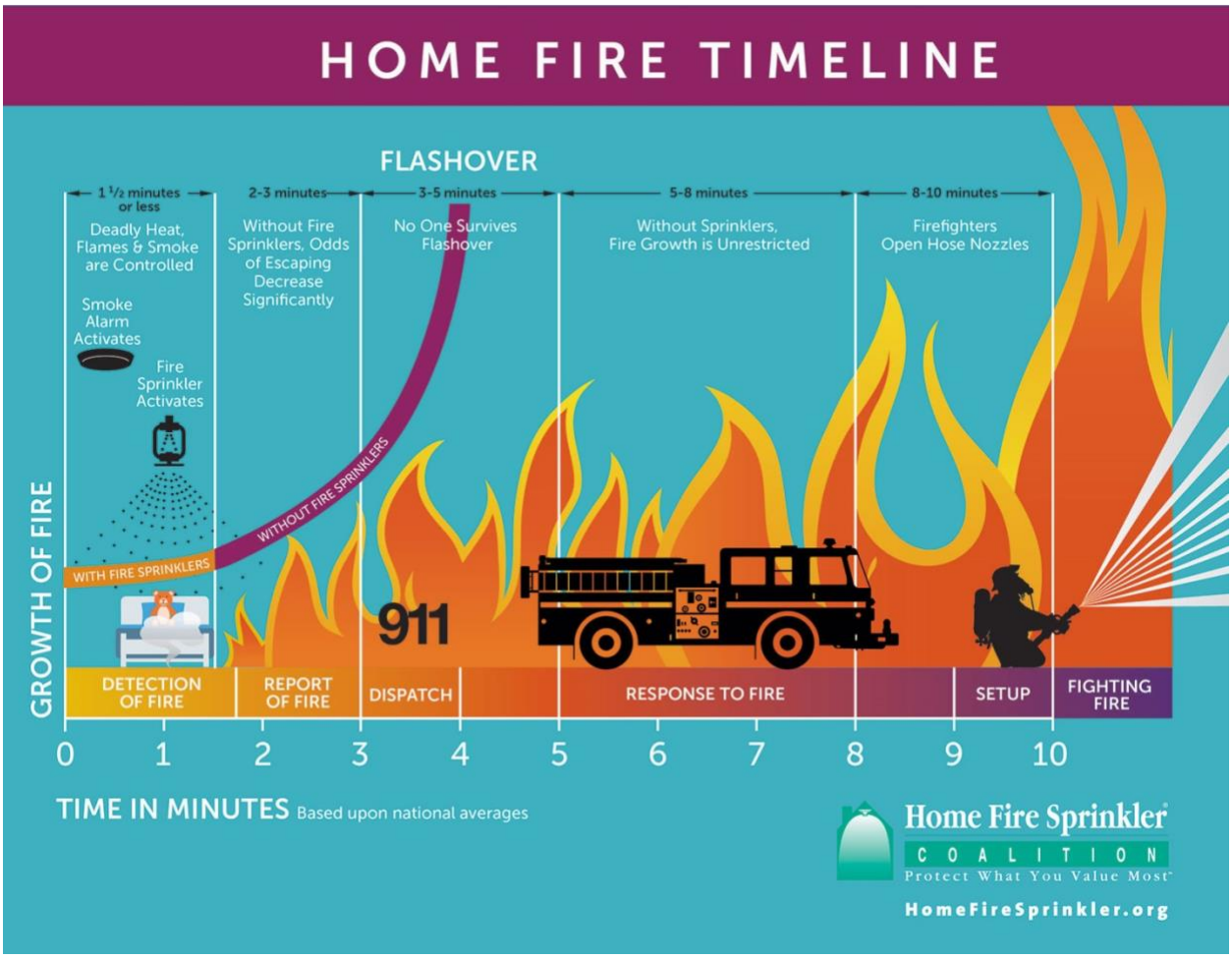
The following is a brief overview of building fire and medical emergency risk. **Appendix A** contains the full risk assessment for all six hazards.

Building Fire Risk

One of the primary hazards in any community is building fire. Building fire risk factors include building size, age, construction type, density, and occupancy; number of stories above ground level; required fire flow; proximity to other buildings; built-in fire protection/alarm systems; available fire suppression water supply; building fire service capacity; and fire suppression resource deployment (distribution/concentration), staffing, and response time.

The following figure illustrates the building fire progression timeline and shows that flashover, which is the point at which the entire room erupts into fire after all the combustible objects in that room reach their ignition temperature, can occur as early as three to five minutes from the initial ignition. Human survival in a room after flashover is extremely improbable.

Figure 5—Building Fire Progression Timeline

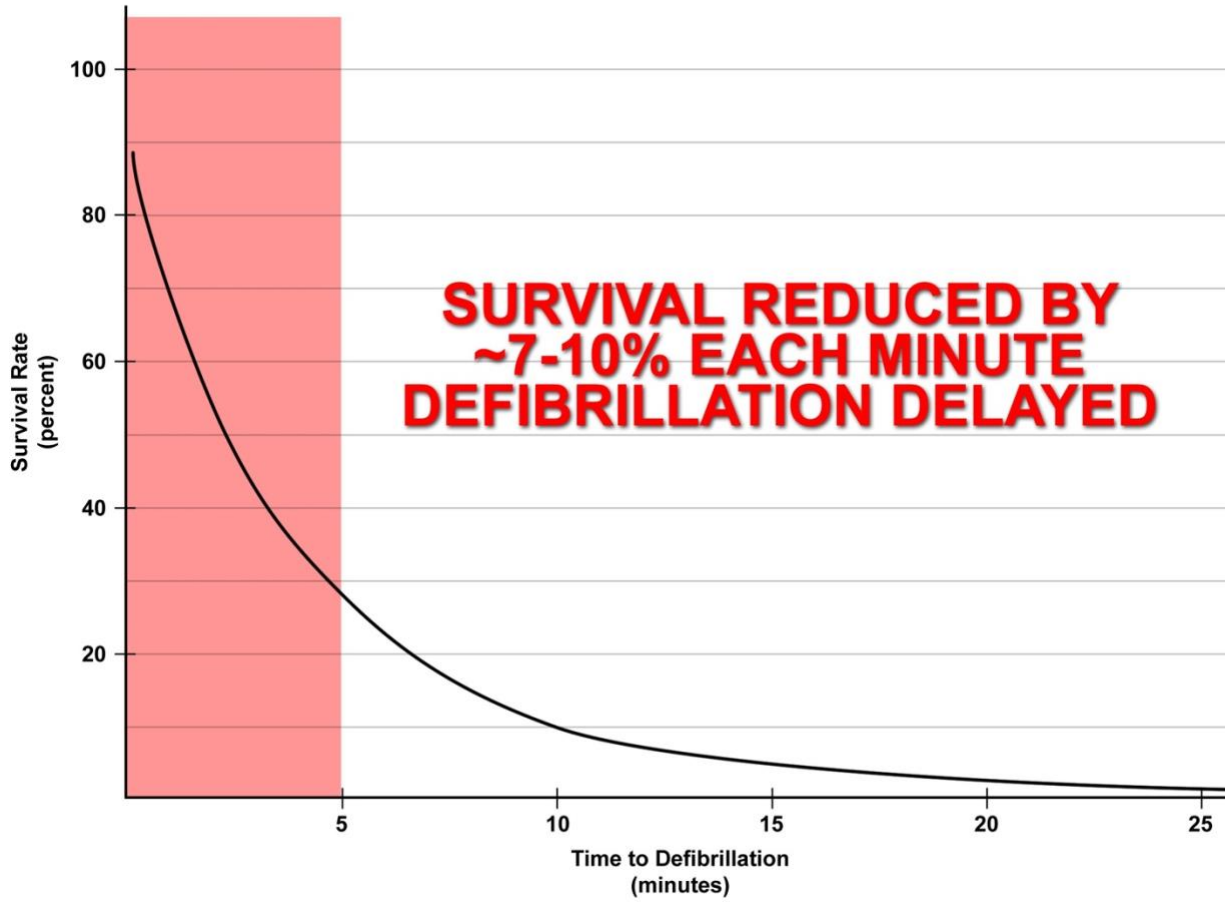


Source: http://www.firesprinklerassoc.org.

Medical Emergency Risk

Fire agency service demand in most jurisdictions is predominantly for medical emergencies. The following figure illustrates the reduced survivability of a cardiac arrest victim as time to defibrillation increases.

Figure 6—Survival Rate versus Time of Defibrillation



The Department currently provides BLS and ALS pre-hospital ambulance emergency medical services, with operational personnel trained to the EMT or EMT-Paramedic level.

2.4.4 Risk Assessment Summary

Citygate's evaluation of the values at risk and hazards likely to impact the City yields the following:

- The City has a large inventory of residential and non-residential buildings to protect, as identified in this assessment.
- The City also has significant economic and other resource values to be protected, as identified in this assessment.
- The City utilizes multiple methods to effectively communicate emergency notifications and information to the public in a timely manner.

- The City's overall risk for six hazards related to emergency services provided by the Fire Department range from **Low** to **Extreme**, as summarized in the following table.

Table 10—Overall Risk by Hazard

Hazard		Risk Planning Zone						
		Station 1	Station 2	Station 3	Station 4	Station 5	Station 6	Station 7
1	Building Fire	*Moderate*	*Moderate*	*Moderate*	*Moderate*	*Moderate*	*Moderate*	*Moderate*
2	Vegetation/Wildland Fire	*Low*	*Extreme*	*Extreme*	*Extreme*	*Moderate*	*Low*	*Extreme*
3	Medical Emergency	*High*	*High*	*High*	*High*	*High*	*High*	*High*
4	Hazardous Materials	*Moderate*	*Moderate*	*Moderate*	*Moderate*	*Moderate*	*Moderate*	*Moderate*
5	Technical Rescue	*Moderate*	*Moderate*	*Moderate*	*Moderate*	*Moderate*	*Moderate*	*Low*
6	Marine Incident	*Moderate*	*Low*	*Low*	*Low*	*Low*	*Moderate*	*Low*

2.5 Critical Task Time Measures—What Must Be Done over What Time Frame to Achieve the Stated Outcome Expectation?

SOC Element 4 of 8
Critical Task Time Study

SOC studies use critical task information to determine the number of firefighters needed within a time frame to achieve desired objectives on fire and emergency medical incidents. The following tables illustrate critical tasks typical of building fire and medical emergency incidents, including the minimum number of personnel required to complete each task. These tables are composites from Citygate clients in urban/suburban departments like Berkeley, with units staffed with three personnel per engine or ladder truck. It is important to understand the following relative to these tables:

- It can take considerable time after a task is ordered by command to complete the task and achieve the desired outcome.
- Task completion time is usually a function of the number of personnel that are *simultaneously* available. The fewer firefighters available, the longer some tasks will take to complete. Conversely, with more firefighters available, some tasks are completed concurrently.
- Some tasks must be conducted by a minimum of two firefighters to comply with safety regulations. For example, two firefighters are required to search a smoke-filled room for a victim.

2.5.1 Critical Firefighting Tasks

The following table illustrates the critical tasks required to control a typical single-family dwelling fire with nine response units for a total ERF of 22 personnel (four engines, two ladder trucks, one ambulance, one Medic Supervisor, and one Battalion Chief). These tasks are taken from typical fire departments' operational procedures, which are consistent with the customary findings of other agencies using the SOC process. No conditions exist to override the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) two-in/two-out safety policy, which requires that firefighters enter atmospheres that are immediately dangerous to life and health, such as building fires, in teams of two while two more firefighters are outside and immediately ready to rescue them should trouble arise.

Scenario: *Simulated approximately 2,000-square-foot, two-story, residential fire with unknown rescue situation. Responding companies receive dispatch information typical for a witnessed fire. Upon arrival, they find approximately 50 percent of the second floor involved in fire.*

Table 11—First Alarm Residential Fire Critical Tasks – 22 Personnel

	Critical Task Description	Personnel Required
First-Due Engine (3 Personnel)		
1	Conditions report	**1**
2	Establish supply line to hydrant	**2**
3	Deploy initial fire attack line to point of building access	**1–2**
4	Operate pump and charge attack line	**1**
5	Or skip the above and establish incident command	**1**
6	Or conduct primary search within OSHA regulations	**2**
Second-Due Engine (3 Personnel)		
1	If necessary, establish supply line to hydrant	**1–2**
2	Deploy an attack or backup attack line	**1–2**
3	Or establish Initial Rapid Intervention Team (IRIT)	**2**
First Due Truck (3 Personnel)		
1	Conduct initial search and rescue, if not already completed	**2**
2	Deploy ground ladders to roof	**1–2**
3	Establish horizontal or vertical building ventilation	**1–2**
4	Open concealed spaces as required	**2**
First Chief Officer		
1	Transfer of incident command from first- or second-in Captain	**1**
2	Establish exterior command and scene safety	
Third- and Fourth-Due Engines (6 Personnel)		
1	Establish full Rapid Intervention Crew	**4**
2	Secure utilities	**1**
3	Or deploy second attack line(s) as needed	**2**
Ambulance Unit		
1	Establish incident rehab	**2**

Grouped together, the duties in the previous table form an ERF, or First Alarm Assignment. These distinct tasks must be performed to effectively achieve the desired outcome; arriving on scene does not stop the emergency from escalating. While firefighters accomplish these tasks, the incident progression clock continues to run.

Fire in a building can double in size during its free-burn period before fire suppression is initiated. Many studies have shown that a small fire can spread to engulf an entire room in less than 3:00 to 5:00 minutes after free burning has started. Once the room is completely superheated and involved

in fire (known as flashover), the fire will spread quickly throughout the structure and into the attic and walls. For this reason, it is imperative that fire suppression and search/rescue operations commence before the flashover point occurs *if* the outcome goal is to keep the fire damage in or near the room of origin. In addition, flashover presents a life-threatening situation to both firefighters and any building occupants.

2.5.2 Critical Medical Emergency Tasks

The Department responds to approximately 7,800 EMS incidents annually, including vehicle accidents, strokes, heart attacks, difficulty breathing, falls, childbirths, and other medical emergencies. For comparison, the following table summarizes the critical tasks required for a cardiac arrest patient.

Table 12—Cardiac Arrest Critical Tasks – Three Engine or Truck Personnel + ALS Ambulance

Critical Task		Personnel Required	Critical Task Description
1	Chest compressions	**1–2**	Compression of chest to circulate blood
2	Ventilate/oxygenate	**1–2**	Mouth-to-mouth, bag-valve-mask, apply O_2
3	Airway control	**1–2**	Manual techniques/intubation/cricothyroidotomy
4	Defibrillate	**1–2**	Electrical defibrillation of dysrhythmia
5	Establish I.V.	**1–2**	Peripheral or central intravenous access
6	Control hemorrhage	**1–2**	Direct pressure, pressure bandage, tourniquet
7	Splint fractures	**2–3**	Manual, board splint, HARE traction, spine
8	Interpret ECG	**2**	Identify type and treat dysrhythmia
9	Administer drugs	**2**	Administer appropriate pharmacological agents
10	Spinal immobilization	**2–3**	Prevent or limit paralysis to extremities
11	Extricate patient	**3–4**	Remove patient from vehicle, entrapment
12	Patient charting	**1–2**	Record vitals, treatments administered, etc.
13	Hospital communication	**1–2**	Receive treatment orders from physician
14	Treat en route to hospital	**2–3**	Continue to treat/monitor/transport patient

2.5.3 Critical Task Analysis and Effective Response Force Size

The time required to complete the critical tasks necessary to stop the escalation of an emergency (as shown in Table 11 and Table 12) must be compared to outcomes. As shown in nationally published fire service time-versus-temperature tables, a building fire will escalate to the point of flashover after approximately 4:00 to 5:00 minutes of free burning in an enclosed room. At this

point, the entire room is engulfed in fire, the fire extends rapidly both horizontally and vertically, and human survival near or in the room of fire origin becomes impossible. Additionally, brain death begins to occur within 4:00 to 6:00 minutes of the heart stopping. Thus, the ERF must arrive in time to prevent these emergency events from becoming worse.

The Department's daily staffing provides an ERF of 22 personnel to a building fire—if they can arrive in time, which the statistical analysis of this report will discuss in depth. Mitigating an emergency event is a team effort once the units have arrived. This refers to the *weight* of response analogy; if too few personnel arrive too slowly, then the emergency will escalate instead of improving. The outcome times, of course, will be longer and yield less-desirable results if the arriving force is smaller or arrives later.

The quantity of staffing and the arrival time frame can be critical in a serious fire. Fires in older or multiple-story buildings could require the initial firefighters to rescue trapped or immobile occupants. If the ERF is too small, rescue and firefighting operations *cannot* be conducted simultaneously.

Fires and complex medical incidents require that additional units arrive in time to complete an effective intervention. Time is one factor that comes from *proper station placement*. Good performance also comes from *adequate staffing* and training. However, where fire stations are spaced too far apart, and one unit must cover another unit's area or multiple units are needed, these units can be too far away, and the emergency will escalate or result in a less-than-desirable outcome.

Previous critical task studies conducted by Citygate, the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), and NFPA Standard 1710 find that all units need to arrive with 15 or more firefighters within 11:30 minutes (from the time of 9-1-1 call) at a building fire to be able to *perform the tasks of rescue, fire suppression, and ventilation simultaneously and effectively*.

A question one might ask is, "If fewer firefighters arrive, *what* from the list of tasks mentioned would not be completed?" Most likely, the search team would be delayed, as would ventilation. The attack lines would only consist of two firefighters, which does not allow for rapid movement of the hose line above the first floor in a multiple-story building. Rescue is conducted with at least two-person teams; thus, when rescue is essential, other tasks are not completed in a simultaneous, timely manner. Effective deployment is about the **speed** *(travel time)* and the **weight** *(number of firefighters)* of the response.

An initial response of 22 personnel can handle a moderate-risk confined building fire; however, even this ERF will be seriously slowed if the fire is above the first floor in a low-rise apartment building or commercial/industrial building. This is where the capability to add additional personnel and resources to the standard response becomes critical.

Given that the Department's ERF plan delivers 22 City personnel to a building fire, it reflects a goal to confine serious building fires to or near the room of origin and to prevent the spread of fire to adjoining buildings. This is a typical desired outcome in urban/suburban areas and requires more firefighters more quickly than the typical rural outcome of keeping the fire contained to the building, not room, of origin.

The Department's current physical response to building fires is, in effect, its de-facto deployment measure—*if those areas are within a reasonable travel time from a fire station*. Thus, this becomes the baseline policy for the deployment of firefighters.

2.6 Distribution and Concentration Studies—How the Location of First-Due and First Alarm Resources Affects Emergency Incident Outcomes

SOC Element 5 of 8
Distribution Study

SOC Element 6 of 8
Concentration Study

The City is served today by seven fire stations deploying the resources and staffing identified in Table 4. It is appropriate to understand, using geographic mapping tools, what the existing stations do and do not cover within specified travel time goals, if there are any coverage gaps needing one or more stations, and what, if anything, to do about them.

In brief, there are two geographic perspectives to fire station deployment:

- **Distribution** – the spacing of first-due fire units to control routine emergencies before they escalate and require additional resources.
- **Concentration** – the spacing of fire stations sufficiently close to each other so that more complex emergency incidents can quickly receive sufficient resources from multiple fire stations. As indicated, this is known as the **Effective Response Force** (ERF), or, more commonly, the First Alarm Assignment—the collection of a sufficient number of firefighters on scene, delivered within the concentration time goal to stop the escalation of the problem.

To analyze first-due fire unit travel time coverage, Citygate used a geographic mapping tool that can measure theoretical travel time over a street network. For this calculation, Citygate used the base map and street travel speeds calibrated to actual fire apparatus travel times from previous responses to simulate real-world travel time coverage. A second model of traffic congestion limitations is used to show realistic negative impacts on travel times. Using these tools, Citygate ran several deployment tests and measured their impact on various parts of the City. A 4:00-minute first-due and 8:00-minute ERF *travel* time were used consistent with national best practice response performance goals for positive outcomes in urban areas.

2.6.1 Deployment Baselines

All maps referenced can be found in **Volume 2—Map Atlas**.

Map #1 – General Geography, Station Locations, and Response Resource Types

Map #1 shows the City boundary and fire station locations. This is a reference map for other maps that follow. Station symbols denote the type of staffed fire apparatus at each station. All engines and trucks are staffed with a minimum of three personnel each, and there are four ambulance units that are staffed with two firefighter/paramedics each.

Map #2 – Risk Assessment: Population Density

Map #2a shows population densities in the City. EMS incidents are principally driven by population density. In the City's case, with rental housing for students and others, it is apparent the highest density areas are adjacent to the UC Berkeley campus.

Map #2a – Risk Assessment: High Wildfire Hazard Zones

This map displays the locations of the City's identified high fire hazard areas as required by state law to adopt or use the CAL FIRE maps generated statewide. Even without knowing the history of the Hills Fires in 1991 and 1923, due to the hilly terrain and natural vegetation types, the areas pose a dangerous threat of wildfire to populations and buildings.

Map #3 – Distribution: 4:00-Minute First-Due Travel Time Coverage

Map #3 shows in green the City's public road miles that should be expected to be reached within 4:00 minutes of travel time from the City's seven fire station locations *without traffic congestion*, assuming the responding resource is in-station.

The purpose of response time modeling is to determine response time coverage across a jurisdiction's geography and station locations. This geo-mapping design is then validated against actual response data to reflect actual travel times. There should be some overlap between station areas so that a second-due unit can have a chance of an acceptable response time when it responds to a call in a different station's first-due response area.

Map #3a – Distribution: 4:00-Minute First-Due Travel Time Coverage With Automatic Aid

This map factors in the coverage provided by partner agencies under automatic aid agreements from Kensington Fire District and the Alameda County Fire Department which serves Emeryville. There is small added coverage into the hills north of Station 4 and almost no added coverage from Emeryville. While this helps when Berkeley units are busy with other incidents, automatic aid coverage is not large enough to replace that of a Berkeley fire station.

Map #3b – Distribution: 4:00-Minute First-Due Travel Time Coverage with Traffic Congestion

This map shows reduced traffic congestion coverage in red color over that of the green 4:00-minute travel time reach. While densely populated in non-hills areas, coverage loss due to traffic congestion is minimal as it is being mitigated by the City's well-spaced fire stations.

Map #4 – Insurance Services Office 1.5-Mile Coverage

Map #4 displays the ISO recommendation that urban stations cover a 1.5-mile *distance* response area. Depending on a jurisdiction's road network, the 1.5-mile measure usually equates to a 3:30- to 4:00-minute travel time. However, a 1.5-mile measure is a reasonable indicator of station spacing and overlap. As can be seen, the 1.5-mile ISO coverage is good except in small pockets at the eastern central Hills area, and the Marina on the Bay. This coverage shows the value of the seven fire station locations.

Map #5 – Concentration: 8:00-Minute Effective Response Force (ERF) Travel Time Coverage

This map shows, in green, the City's public road miles that *should* be reachable within 8:00 minutes of travel time for a minimum initial ERF of four engines, two ladder trucks, one ambulance, one Medic Supervisor, and one Battalion Chief *without traffic congestion*. This quantity of units is a challenging number to deliver to the entire City within a *travel* time of 8:00 minutes, and there are coverage gaps in three corners of the City, mostly in the hills.

Map #5a – Concentration: 8:00-Minute ERF Travel Time Coverage with Traffic Congestion

This map shows the significant *reduction* in 8:00-minute ERF travel time coverage *with traffic congestion*, primarily impacting all but the center core of the City.

Map #6 – Concentration: 8:00-Minute ERF Travel Time Coverage – Ladder Trucks

Map #6 shows the ERF coverage from the City's two ladder trucks. As can be seen the two units are properly located to cover the entire City.

Map #7 – 8:00-Minute Battalion Chief Travel Time Coverage

This map displays 8:00-minute travel time coverage for a Battalion Chief from Station 1 without traffic congestion. It is apparent that the single Battalion Chief travel time coverage includes nearly all the City except for the extreme southeast corner.

Map #8 – All Incident Locations

This map shows the location of all incident responses from July 1, 2018, through June 30, 2021, which occurred on almost every street segment in the City. Incidents plotted outside the city are due to the City's mutual aid supporting other agencies.

Map #9 – Emergency Medical Services and Rescue Incident Locations

Map #9 illustrates only the emergency medical and rescue incident locations for the three reporting years of data being analyzed. With most of the calls for service being medical emergencies, virtually all areas of the City need pre-hospital emergency medical services.

Map #10 – All Fire Locations

This map displays the location of all fires within the City in the three reporting years being studied, which includes any type of fire call, from vehicle, to dumpster, to building. There are obviously fewer fires than medical or rescue calls. Even given this fact, it is evident that fires occur in all fire station areas and clustered along major arterials and the more densely populated areas on two sides of the UC Berkeley campus.

Map #11 – Building Fire Locations

Map #11 shows the locations of all building fire incidents in the three reporting years being studied. While the number of building fires is a smaller subset of total fires, in Citygate's experience this is consistent with other, similar cities in the western United States. As with the prior map showing all types of fires, there are more building fires in the more densely populated and older building stock areas close to the UC Berkeley campus.

Map #12 – Emergency Medical Services and Rescue Incident Location Densities

This map displays, by mathematical density, where clusters of EMS and rescue incident activity occurred during the three reporting years of data analyzed by Citygate. In this set, the darker density color plots the highest concentration of EMS and rescue incidents. This type of map makes the location of frequent workload more meaningful than simply mapping the locations of all EMS and rescue incidents, as was shown in Map #9.

This perspective is important because the deployment system needs an overlap of units to ensure the delivery of multiple units when needed for more serious incidents or to handle simultaneous calls for service, as is evident for the higher population density areas of the City. There is a particular incident density west and southwest of the UC Berkeley campus, close to Station 2 and Station 5.

Map #13 – Fire Incident Location Densities

Map #13 shows the hot spots for all types of fire incidents (shown in Map #10).

Map #14 – Building Fire Incident Location Densities

This map shows the hot spots for building fire incidents (shown in Map #11). The density of structure fire incidents is most pronounced around the UC Berkeley campus and in the western region of the City near the Marina.

2.6.2 Travel Time Road Mile Coverage Measures

In addition to the visual displays of coverage that maps provide, the following table summarizes non-congested coverage versus the impacts of traffic congestion, both with the current station location and with stations 5 and 8 being relocated.

Table 13—First-Due and ERF Road Mile Coverage of 327 Miles – Congested Versus Non-Congested Traffic

Map	Travel Time Measure	Road Miles Covered	Percentage of Miles Covered
3	**4:00-Minute First-Due**	285.27	**87%**
3b	**4:00-Minute First-Due – Congested**	273.61	**84%**
5	**8:00-Minute ERF** (4 Engines, 1 Truck, 1 Battalion Chief, 1 Medic)	257.35	**79%**
5a	**8:00-Minute ERF** (4 Engines, 1 Truck, 1 Battalion Chief, 1 Medic) – **Congested**	172.42	**53%**

As the table shows, 4:00-minute first-due unit coverage is reduced by 3.6 percent with traffic congestion. With 4:00 minutes as a desirable first-due travel time goal, and data in Table 23 showing the Department's 90th percentile first-due travel time performance is 5:40 minutes, traffic congestion is, at least in part, impacting the additional 1:40 minutes of travel time. The 8:00-minute ERF travel time coverage without traffic congestion is adequate at 79 percent of total road miles, but congestion significantly erodes it by 26 percent.

Finding #5: The mapping evaluation of coverage demonstrates that the City has an adequate number of fire stations. However, as incident statistics demonstrate, best practice travel times are not being delivered due to multiple factors.

Finding #6: As shown in this study's GIS models, traffic congestion decreases first-unit road mile coverage by only 3.6 percent, which, in Citygate's experience, is not severe. However, overall traffic congestion does still contribute to the Department's slower real-world, non-GIS-modeled travel times. There is a more significant impact on multiple-unit ERF responses, eroding road mile coverage by 26 percent.

2.7 STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

SOC ELEMENT 7 OF 8
RELIABILITY & HISTORICAL RESPONSE EFFECTIVENESS STUDIES

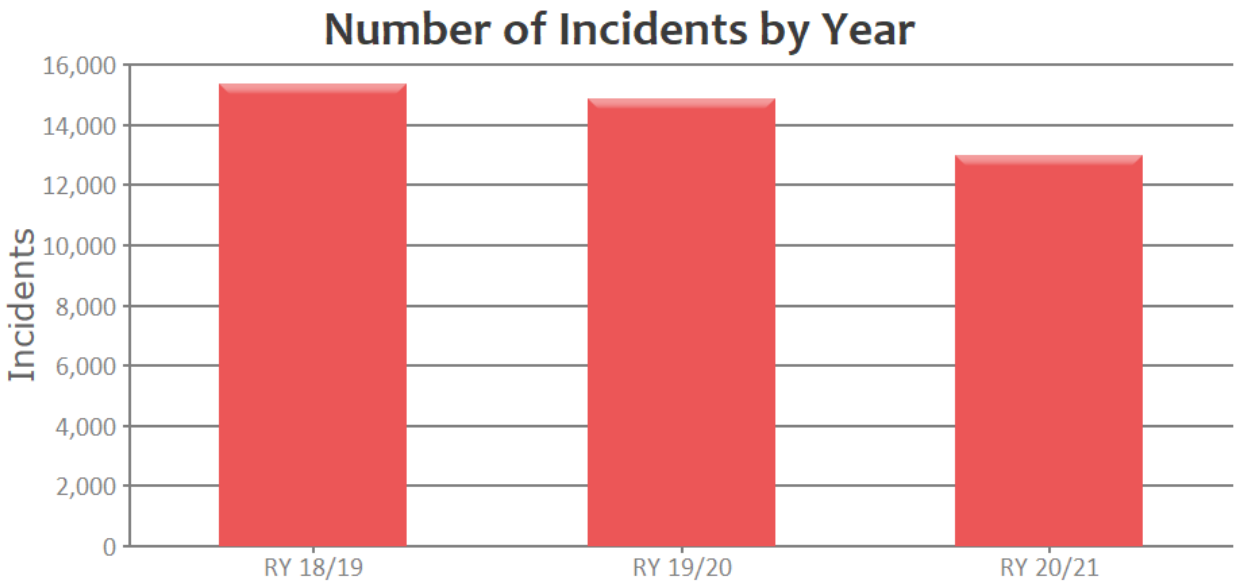
The maps described in **Section 2.6** and presented in **Volume 2—Map Atlas** show the ideal situation for response times and response effectiveness given no competing calls, units out of place, or simultaneous calls for service. Examination of the response time data provides a picture of actual response performance with simultaneous calls, rush hour traffic congestion, units out of position, and delayed travel time for events such as periods of severe weather.

The following subsections provide summary statistical information regarding the Department and its services.

2.7.1 Demand for Service

The Department provided both NFIRS 5 incident and records management system apparatus response data from July 1, 2018, through June 30, 2021. These two data sets were merged, providing 43,260 incidents and 87,805 apparatus response records across the three reporting years being analyzed. The Department experienced a decrease in incident activity in the last reporting year, most likely due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic.

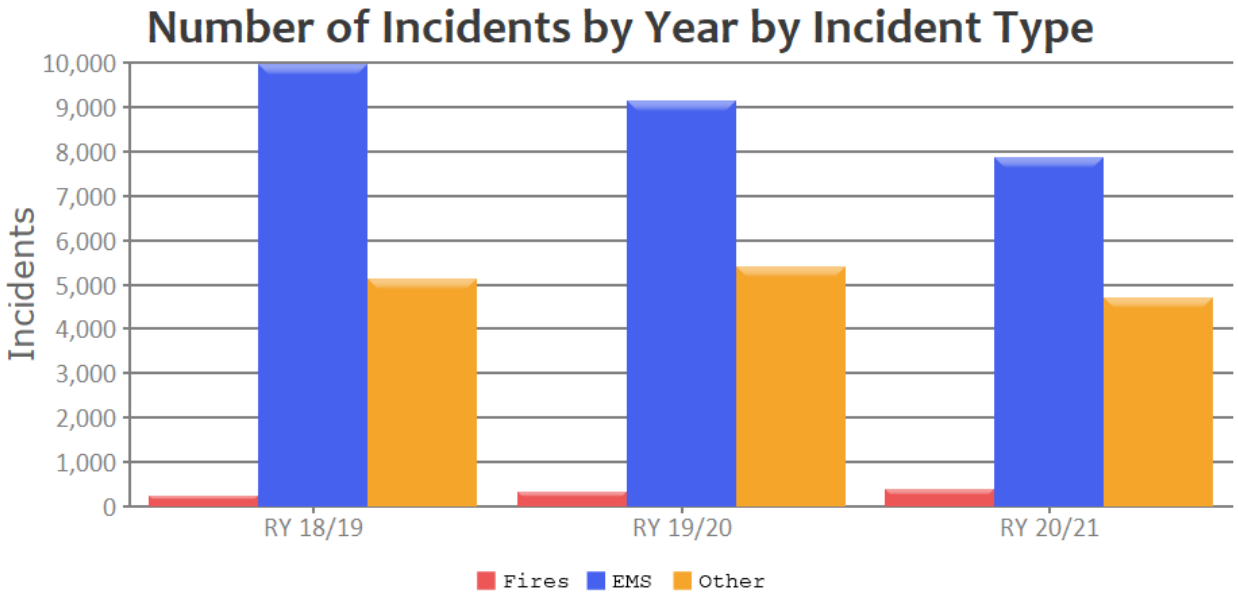
Figure 7—Total Service Demand by Year



In RY 20/21, the Department responded to 13,003 incidents. During the year, the City had a daily demand of 35.62 incidents, of which 3.15 percent were fire incidents, 60.53 percent were EMS incidents, and 36.32 percent were other incident types. During this same period there were 27,402 total apparatus responses, which means there was an average of 2.11 apparatus responses per incident (typically a fire truck and an ambulance).

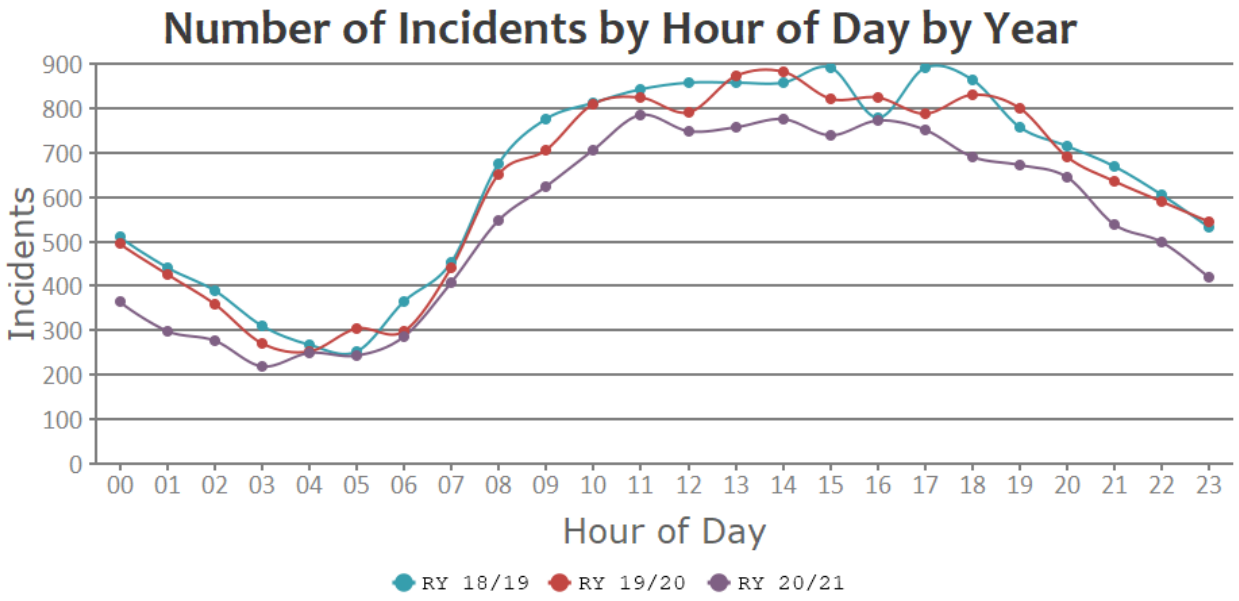
The following figure illustrates the number of incidents by incident type by reporting year. The number of EMS incidents appears to have declined by about 1,000 per year over the three reporting years assessed for this study. However, given the disruptions and changes brought about by COVID-19, it likely not a permanent trend.

Figure 8—Annual Service Demand by Incident Type



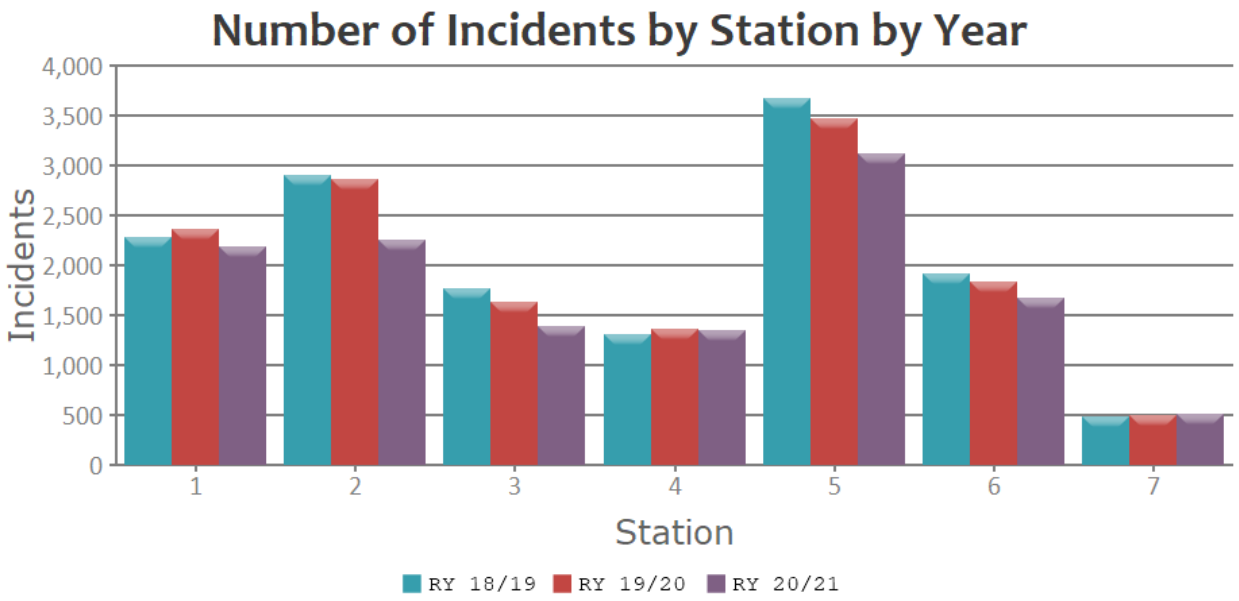
The following figure breaks down incidents by hour of the day by reporting year. There was a slight decline in incident activity in RY 20/21 throughout the late morning and early afternoon hours, and then again from the early evening hours through the early morning hours.

Figure 9—Service Demand by Hour of Day and Year



The following figure is a breakdown of the number of incidents by station area by reporting year. Activity in all but Station 4 and Station 7 seems to have declined, but this may be due to COVID-19.

Figure 10—Service Demand by Station Area by Year



The following table shows the activity rankings of incidents by incident type by reporting year. There was a strong ranking for EMS incidents. Cancelled en route incidents also ranked high on the list. Only incident types with more than **30** calls for service over five years are shown. Also, responding units were cancelled prior to arrival on 4.6 percent of all incidents.

Table 14—Service Demand by Incident Type – RY 20/21

Incident Type	RY 20/21
321 EMS call, excluding vehicle accident with injury	5,552
320 Emergency Medical Service, other	1,215
611 Dispatched and canceled en route	604
745 Alarm system sounded, no fire – unintentional	525
300 Rescue, emergency medical call (EMS) call, other	473
700 False alarm or false call, other	414
554 Assist invalid	383
622 No incident found on arrival of incident address	299
400 Hazardous conditions, other	224
743 Smoke detector activation, no fire – unintentional	223
651 Smoke scare, odor of smoke	216
600 Good intent call, other	192
311 Medical assist, assist EMS crew	181
324 Motor vehicle accident no injuries	168
322 Vehicle accident with injuries	146
740 Unintentional transmission of alarm, other	127
500 Service Call, other	115
510 Person in distress, other	112
151 Outside rubbish, trash, or waste fire	109
150 Outside rubbish fire, other	107
744 Detector activation, no fire – unintentional	101
550 Public service assistance, other	99
412 Gas leak (natural gas or LPG)	93
444 Power line down	75
522 Water or steam leak	70
440 Electrical wiring/equipment problem, other	64
710 Malicious, mischievous false call, other	61
323 Motor vehicle/pedestrian accident (MV Ped)	59

Incident Type	RY 20/21
520 Water problem, other	57
746 Carbon monoxide detector activation, no CO	48
531 Smoke or odor removal	47
733 Smoke detector activation due to malfunction	42
424 Carbon monoxide incident	41
730 System malfunction, other	40
736 CO detector activation due to malfunction	39
353 Removal of victim(s) from stalled elevator	38
131 Passenger vehicle fire	34
551 Assist police or another governmental agency	33
553 Public service	33
100 Fire, other	33
711 Municipal alarm system, malicious false alarm	32
900 Special type of incident, other	31
111 Building fire	**30**

The following table ranks incidents by property use where occurrences were greater than **100**. The highest rankings for incidents by property use were residential dwellings.

Table 15—Service Demand by Property Use – RY 20/21

Property Use	RY 20/21
419 One- or two-family dwelling	3,120
429 Multifamily dwellings	2,258
963 Street or road in commercial area	1,059
400 Residential, other	917
900 Outside or special property, other	744
960 Street, other	590
962 Residential street, road, or residential driveway	441
311 24-hour care Nursing homes, four or more persons	321
961 Highway or divided highway	267
331 Hospital - medical or psychiatric	221
340 Clinics, Doctors' offices, hemodialysis centers	212
965 Vehicle parking area	140
462 Sorority house, fraternity house	128
449 Hotel/motel, commercial	127
460 Dormitory type residence, other	117
241 Adult education center, college classroom	114
500 Mercantile, business, other	105
519 Food and beverage sales, grocery store	101
931 Open land or field	100

2.7.2 Simultaneous Incident Activity

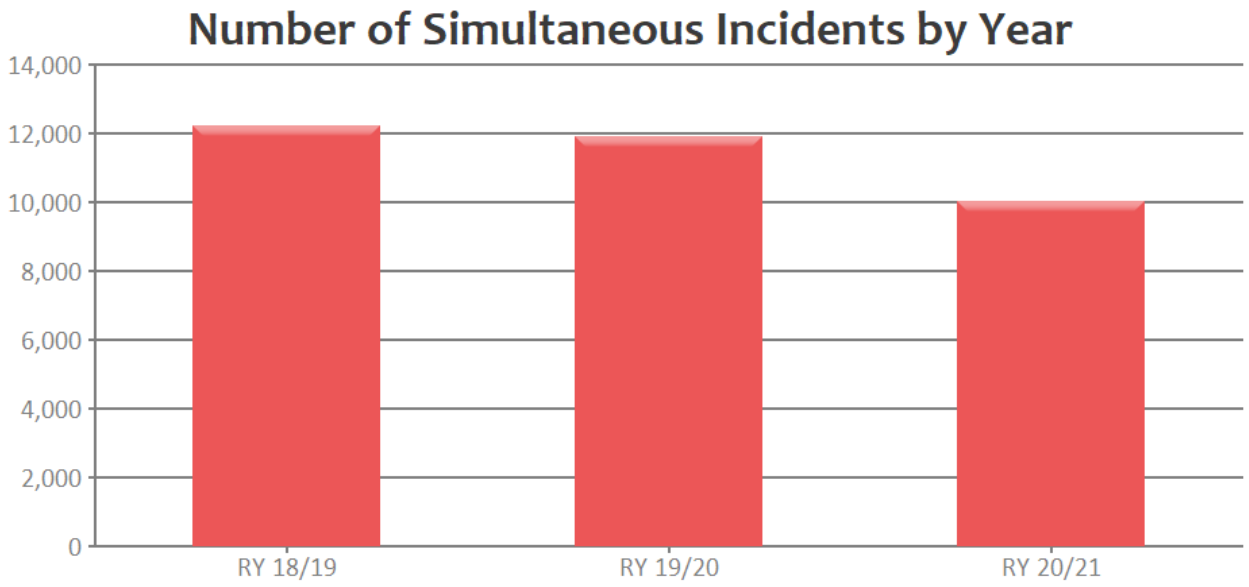
Simultaneous incidents occur when other incidents are underway at the time a new incident begins. During RY 20/21, 77.31 percent of the City's incidents occurred while one or more other incidents were underway.

Table 16—Simultaneous Incident Activity – RY 20/21

Number of Simultaneous Incidents	Percentage
1 or more	77.31%
2 or more	47.18%
3 or more	23.49%
4 or more	9.67%
5 or more	3.36%
6 or more	.97%

This following figure shows the number of simultaneous incidents by year. As with incident volume, there was a decrease in the number of simultaneous incidents in RY 20/21, which may be due to COVID-19.

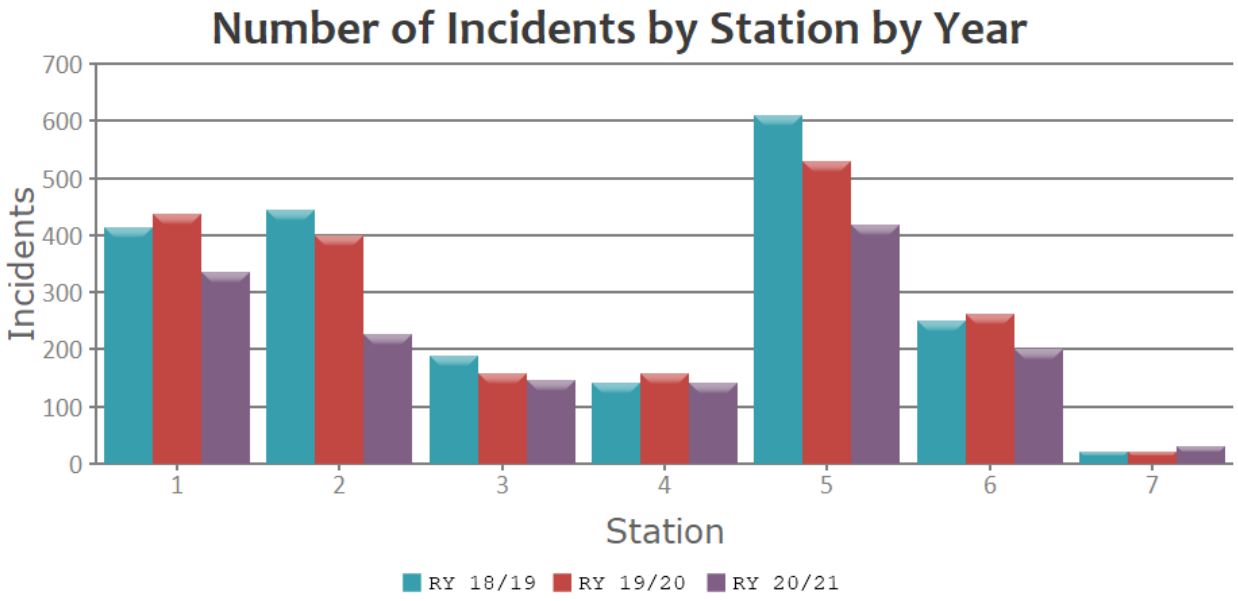
Figure 11—Number of Simultaneous Incidents by Year



In a larger city, simultaneous incidents in different station areas have very little operational consequence. However, when simultaneous incidents occur within a single station area, there can be significant delays in response times.

The following figure illustrates the number of single-station simultaneous incidents by station area by reporting year. Station 5 had the greatest number of single-station simultaneous incidents over the three reporting years. Station 7 had the lowest.

Figure 12—Number of Single-Station Simultaneous Incidents by Station by Year



Finding #7:	At least two simultaneous incidents are occurring nearly 47 percent of the time. This primarily impacts station areas 5, 2, and 1.
Finding #8:	While the annual number of simultaneous incidents has decreased slightly, the response time coverage provided by the busiest companies to their own and to adjacent station areas remains diminished, shifting workload to other companies.

2.7.3 Apparatus Deployment – Simultaneous Incident Impact

The following table shows 90 percent travel time performance in minutes and seconds. This table illustrates that Station 1's area has a 7:38 minute travel time for Station 1 units. However, when resources respond from Station 1 (column 1, row 6) they take 9:17 minutes (time to 90 percent compliance) to arrive in Station 6's territory.

Table 17—Apparatus: 90 Percent Performance Minutes – Assigned Station by Station Area

Station Area	Assigned Station of the First-Arriving Apparatus						
	Station 1	Station 2	Station 3	Station 4	Station 5	Station 6	Station 7
Station 1	07:38 (2,001)	10:21 (203)	12:00 (84)	06:08 (5)	09:22 (263)	08:06 (122)	13:30 (3)
Station 2	10:50 (82)	06:00 (2,133)	09:14 (98)	06:09 (25)	07:49 (232)	08:20 (14)	10:18 (5)
Station 3	13:42 (12)	08:59 (36)	06:21 (1,208)	06:39 (2)	07:52 (95)	02:54 (1)	09:27 (1)
Station 4	11:10 (36)	09:19 (523)	13:56 (42)	06:43 (683)	12:39 (115)	08:25 (25)	07:38 (15)
Station 5	08:11 (177)	07:32 (175)	07:26 (344)	09:53 (8)	05:55 (3,259)	07:08 (11)	08:03 (1)
Station 6	09:17 (706)	09:57 (267)	12:28 (32)	10:48 (19)	10:15 (75)	06:22 (937)	-
Station 7	16:50 (3)	12:26 (165)	14:19 (20)	12:34 (12)	14:54 (41)	06:32 (1)	07:53 (239)

2.7.4 Unit-Hour Utilization

The unit-hour utilization percentage is calculated using the number of responses and duration of the responses to show the percentage of time that a response resource is committed to an active incident during a given hour of the day. **In Citygate's experience, a unit-hour utilization of 30 percent or higher over *multiple* consecutive hours becomes the point at which other responsibilities, such as training, do not get completed.**

The following table shows a unit-hour utilization summary for the City's engine companies. The busiest engines are listed first. Engine 5 has two hours over 50 percent utilization and 11 consecutive hours over 30 percent utilization.

Table 18—Unit-Hour Utilization – Engines (20/21)

Hour	Engine 5	Engine 1	Engine 2	Engine 6	Engine 4	Engine 3	Engine 7
00:00	23.23%	15.11%	17.16%	9.62%	10.14%	11.33%	0.58%
01:00	25.88%	10.21%	15.51%	11.19%	6.41%	9.09%	3.37%
02:00	18.81%	12.81%	10.79%	11.12%	9.66%	7.74%	3.56%
03:00	13.47%	6.63%	12.40%	6.71%	7.76%	4.40%	2.06%
04:00	11.55%	13.59%	10.26%	10.62%	7.61%	7.62%	1.69%
05:00	15.01%	6.44%	7.62%	3.69%	9.87%	4.93%	2.59%
06:00	11.08%	19.01%	10.05%	9.78%	13.02%	5.63%	3.00%
07:00	25.01%	21.97%	20.84%	18.37%	13.97%	8.97%	6.10%
08:00	30.47%	31.19%	22.80%	20.58%	20.92%	13.10%	5.44%
09:00	38.00%	31.75%	22.75%	28.75%	21.67%	14.57%	5.65%
10:00	41.58%	42.32%	28.32%	23.47%	25.77%	19.88%	11.49%
11:00	52.86%	31.20%	35.07%	41.62%	28.02%	23.70%	7.28%
12:00	49.05%	28.41%	31.70%	34.37%	20.78%	18.56%	9.29%
13:00	53.48%	43.37%	30.66%	31.32%	31.70%	29.91%	7.95%
14:00	45.24%	43.90%	39.12%	34.42%	36.53%	25.40%	15.68%
15:00	38.09%	38.93%	32.49%	31.93%	20.30%	18.31%	7.38%
16:00	47.27%	34.35%	34.50%	28.96%	22.18%	20.99%	12.14%
17:00	44.46%	33.94%	34.26%	22.25%	22.90%	20.69%	8.62%
18:00	32.84%	31.45%	30.75%	22.85%	23.40%	20.74%	11.46%
19:00	29.80%	30.92%	25.06%	29.59%	21.39%	18.51%	10.09%
20:00	25.59%	32.76%	23.66%	24.96%	20.72%	15.76%	9.20%
21:00	29.23%	20.37%	20.49%	18.23%	12.64%	12.76%	6.77%
22:00	26.99%	21.79%	16.67%	12.63%	9.51%	12.90%	4.69%
23:00	19.81%	24.27%	15.45%	21.47%	16.11%	8.64%	3.85%

The following table shows unit-hour utilization for the two truck companies for RY 20/21.

Table 19—Unit-Hour Utilization – Trucks (20/21)

Hour	Truck 5	Truck 2
00:00	6.87%	5.07%
01:00	4.84%	4.42%
02:00	4.63%	3.45%
03:00	1.68%	1.41%
04:00	3.10%	3.53%
05:00	1.95%	2.76%
06:00	4.25%	6.36%
07:00	3.96%	7.08%
08:00	7.73%	11.87%
09:00	20.38%	14.38%
10:00	24.35%	18.19%
11:00	26.10%	15.98%
12:00	14.58%	13.39%
13:00	23.15%	20.47%
14:00	20.43%	13.91%
15:00	16.57%	12.32%
16:00	22.90%	13.25%
17:00	24.16%	12.88%
18:00	14.36%	13.44%
19:00	11.24%	8.43%
20:00	9.11%	11.14%
21:00	6.00%	6.70%
22:00	6.74%	7.34%
23:00	4.05%	8.37%

The following table illustrates a unit-hour utilization summary for the City's EMS apparatus. M5, M2, and M1 each have several hours of 50 percent utilization and Medic 5 and Medic 2 each have one hour over 60 percent utilization and at least 13 consecutive hours at or above 30 percent utilization.

Table 20—Unit-Hour Utilization – EMS Units (20/21)

Hour	M5	M2	M1	M3
00:00	22.87%	17.48%	12.56%	9.32%
01:00	22.85%	15.75%	19.46%	9.27%
02:00	17.34%	16.40%	17.53%	7.35%
03:00	13.61%	16.98%	10.92%	4.04%
04:00	8.71%	14.86%	18.86%	6.86%
05:00	13.06%	14.24%	8.26%	3.46%
06:00	8.95%	13.17%	16.14%	2.94%
07:00	25.50%	34.83%	33.70%	12.56%
08:00	48.33%	29.77%	33.16%	15.43%
09:00	44.71%	39.61%	38.97%	27.70%
10:00	48.82%	45.75%	42.94%	33.54%
11:00	51.40%	60.08%	41.92%	34.01%
12:00	49.60%	55.48%	42.34%	27.61%
13:00	51.46%	44.70%	54.43%	42.82%
14:00	65.37%	47.39%	56.38%	36.85%
15:00	45.36%	37.26%	52.01%	28.99%
16:00	52.28%	54.10%	44.79%	36.74%
17:00	41.93%	46.57%	42.89%	27.86%
18:00	48.24%	46.87%	35.45%	25.95%
19:00	31.61%	34.82%	42.09%	19.44%
20:00	30.19%	34.40%	38.01%	15.91%
21:00	22.49%	30.65%	26.78%	17.02%
22:00	26.16%	22.41%	23.65%	11.37%
23:00	21.09%	26.63%	25.70%	6.88%

Three of the ambulance units exceeded a 30 percent threshold for long periods of time during consecutive daylight hours in RY 20/21.

Finding #9:	The City's ambulance system must provide an increased number of full- and part-time ambulances.

2.7.5 Operational Performance

Measurements for the performance of the first response apparatus to arrive at emergency incidents are the number of minutes and seconds necessary for 90 percent completion of the following response components:

- Call processing / dispatch
- Crew turnout
- Travel
- Call to arrival

Call Processing / Dispatch

Call processing measures the time from the first incident timestamp until completion of the dispatch notification. Call processing performance depends on what is being measured. If the first incident timestamp takes place at the time the public-safety answering point (PSAP) physically answers a 9-1-1 call (at times, calls can be briefly held in queue), then call processing begins at *PSAP Time*. In Berkeley this is the Police Department, which also dispatches for the Fire Department.

In addition, not all requests for assistance are received via landline 9-1-1. Generally, there are numerous ways that requests for assistance are received, including landline telephone, cellular telephone, SMS text message, fire or police officer-initiated requests, TTY/TDD operator, etc., that each have a separate timestamp at a different point in the processing operation. This is not as much of a factor if most requests are received via 9-1-1 PSAP.

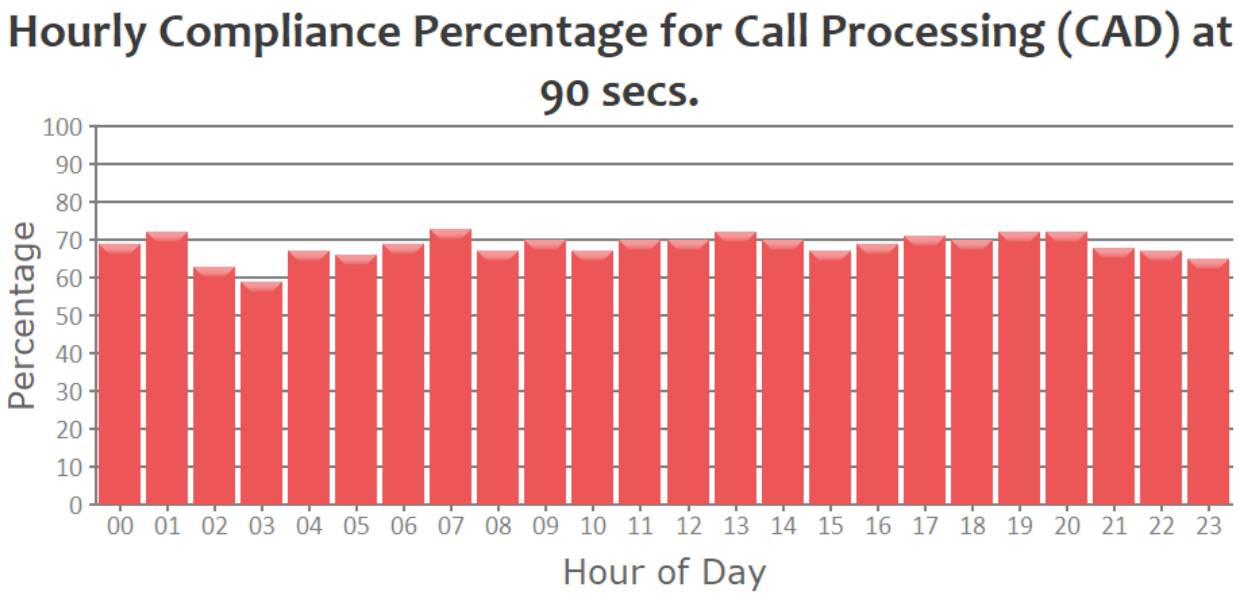
The following table shows call processing / dispatch performance from time of call receipt at the Police Department. This performance does not meet a 1:30-minute Citygate best practice goal, nor a more aggressive NFPA Standard 1710 recommendation of 65 seconds. Also noteworthy is the consistency of performance across all three reporting years. Stated this way, COVID-19 only slightly lengthened dispatch processing time by approximately five seconds.

Table 21—90th Percentile Call Processing / Dispatch Performance

Station	Overall	RY 18/19	RY 19/20	RY 20/21
Department-Wide	2:27	2:24	2:29	2:29

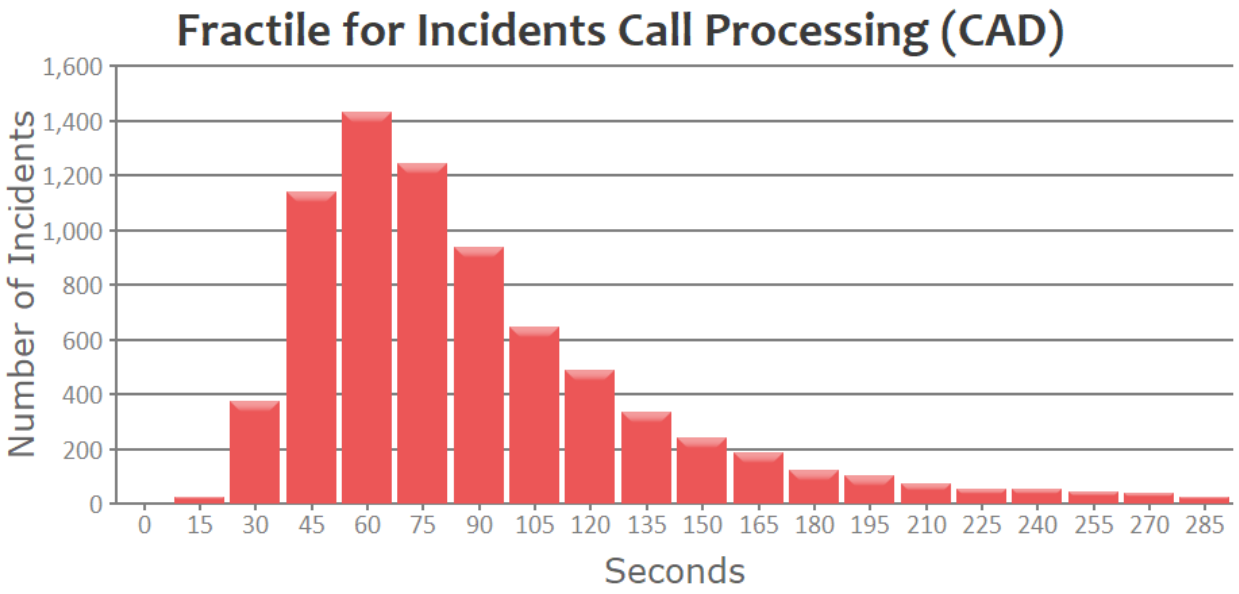
The following is an hourly **compliance** figure revealing call processing compliance between 60 percent and 70 percent nearly every hour of the day.

Figure 13— Hourly Compliance Percentage for Call Processing (CAD) – 2020



The following figure illustrates that most requests are being processed within 90 seconds, with a peak at 60 seconds.

Figure 14—Fractile for Incidents Call Processing (CAD)



Finding #10: The City's call processing / dispatch performance is *not* meeting Citygate's recommended best-practice goal of 1:30 minutes at 90 percent or better reliability.

Crew Turnout

Crew turnout performance measures the time interval from completion of the dispatch notification until the start of apparatus travel to the incident. While the most recent NFPA recommendation for crew turnout performance is 1:00 minute at 90 percent reliability for EMS incidents and 1:20 minutes at 90 percent reliability for fire incidents, Citygate has found over hundreds of fire department studies that few, if any, departments are able to achieve this level of performance when measured across a 24-hour shift.[15] Thus, for many years, Citygate has recommended a 2:00-minute best practice goal for crew turnout at 90 percent or better reliability.

The following table summarizes the City's crew turnout performance for the three reporting years, which very nearly meets Citygate's recommendation of 2:00 minutes. Continued focus on this important measure will be needed to maintain this positive effort.

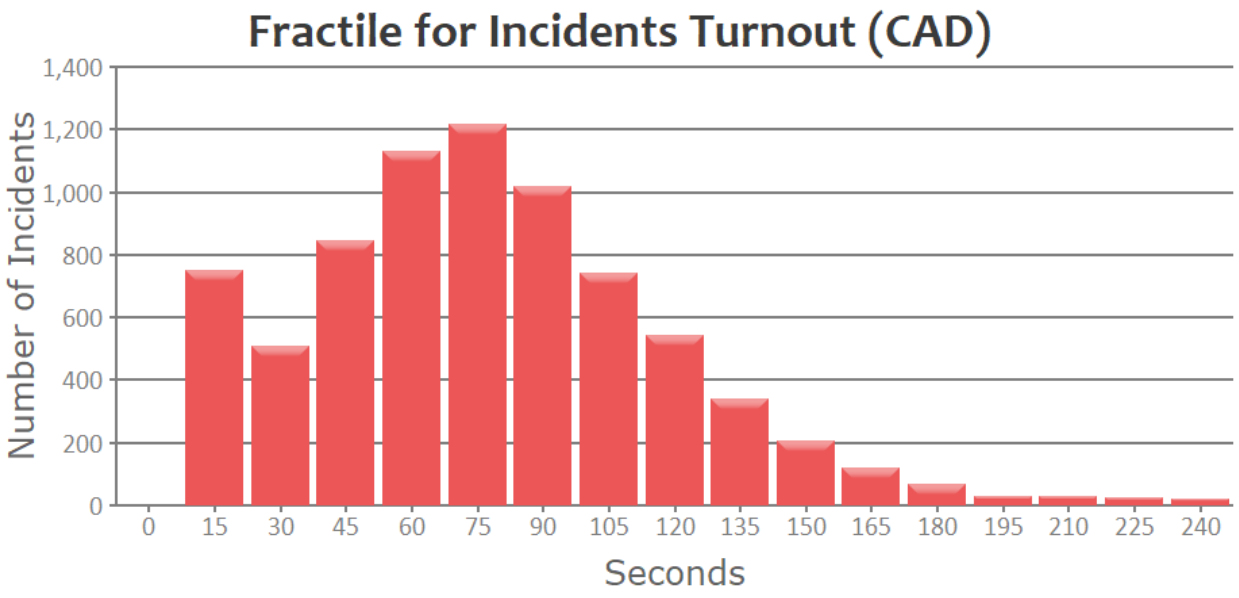
[15] NFPA 1710 – Organization and Deployment of Fire Suppression Operations, Emergency Medical Operations, and Special Operations to the Public by Career Fire Departments (2020 Edition).

Table 22—90th Percentile Crew Turnout Performance

Station	Overall	RY 18/19	RY 19/20	RY 20/21
Department-Wide	2:03	2:03	2:02	2:05

The following figure illustrates turnout performance by number of seconds. Most turnout occurs in 120 seconds or less, but there are turnouts for emergency incidents that take longer.

Figure 15—Fractile Crew Turnout Performance (2020)



Finding #11: At 2:05 minutes averaged over 24 hours, the Department is just over meeting Citygate's recommended 2:00-minute crew turnout performance goal. As sleeping hours increase turnout time, consider adopting a turnout measure of 1:30 minutes during daytime hours to provide greater clarity and reflect Department performance more accurately.

Fire Station Distribution: First-Unit Travel

Travel performance measures the interval from start of first-due apparatus movement to arrival at the emergency incident. For most urban/suburban jurisdictions, a 4:00-minute first-due unit travel time 90 percent of the time would be considered highly desirable.

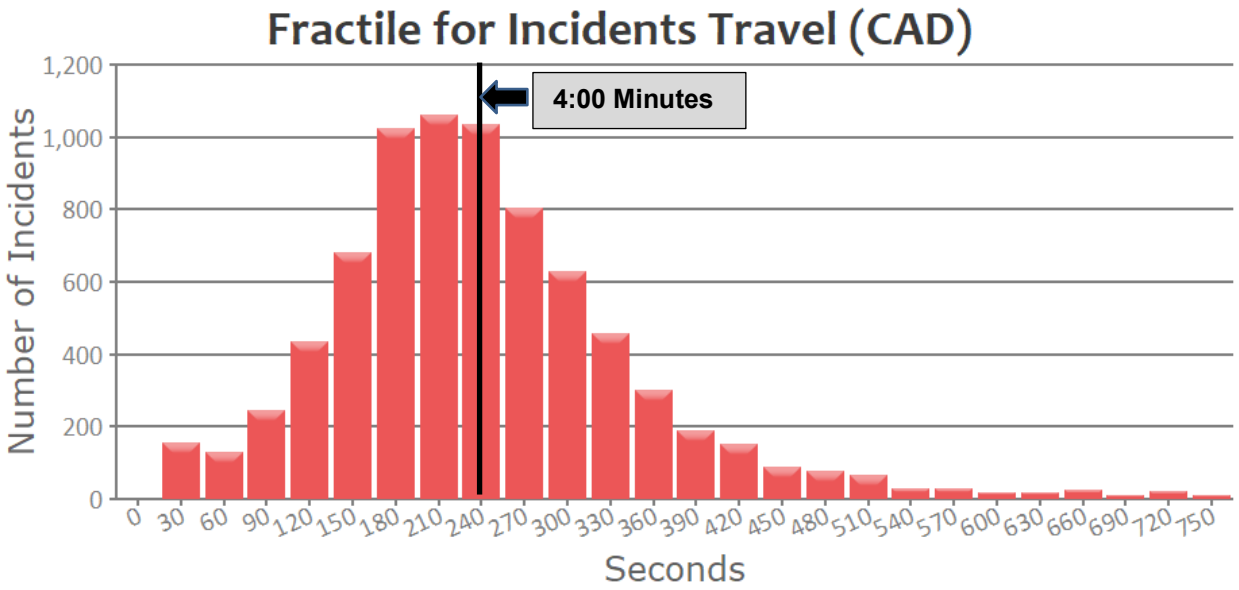
As the following table illustrates, the Department's 90th percentile first-due unit travel time performance over the past three reporting years is 5:40 minutes, which is *30 percent slower* than a best practice-based 4:00-minute goal for highly urban areas. In addition, stations 4 and 7 have overall travel times *both less than and greater than 7:00 minutes*.

Table 23—90th Percentile First-Unit Travel Time Performance

Station	Overall	RY 18/19	RY 19/20	RY 20/21
Department-Wide	**05:40**	**05:25**	**05:42**	**05:53**
Station 1	06:00	05:31	05:57	06:19
Station 2	04:57	04:40	04:57	05:13
Station 3	05:16	05:12	05:15	05:23
Station 4	06:58	06:49	07:20	06:51
Station 5	04:56	04:49	04:52	05:09
Station 6	06:04	05:46	06:10	06:18
Station 7	08:14	08:12	08:30	08:05

The following figure illustrates fractile travel time performance. The peak segment for travel performance is 210 seconds, or 3:30 minutes, with a slow drop-off in volume after the 240-second mark, indicating that 68 percent of incidents are reached within the first 4:00 minutes, though a significant number of incidents require much longer travel time.

Figure 16—Fractile for First-Due Travel Performance (CAD)



Finding #12: At 5:53 minutes, 90th percentile first-unit travel time is *significantly higher* than the 4:00-minute best practice goal for urban areas.

Fire Station Distribution: Call to First-Unit Arrival

Call to first-unit arrival performance measures the time interval from receipt of the 9-1-1 call in the Berkeley Police dispatch center until first-unit arrival at the emergency incident. This measure is a fire agency's primary customer service metric. For urban population areas, Citygate typically recommends a 7:30- to 8:30-minute first-unit call-to-arrival goal at 90 percent compliance.[16] As the following table shows, the Department's overall 90th percentile call-to-arrival performance across three reporting years is 9:23 minutes, or 1:53 minutes *slower* than an optimum 7:30-minute goal.

Across all reporting years, and in each station area, the weak performance is consistent:

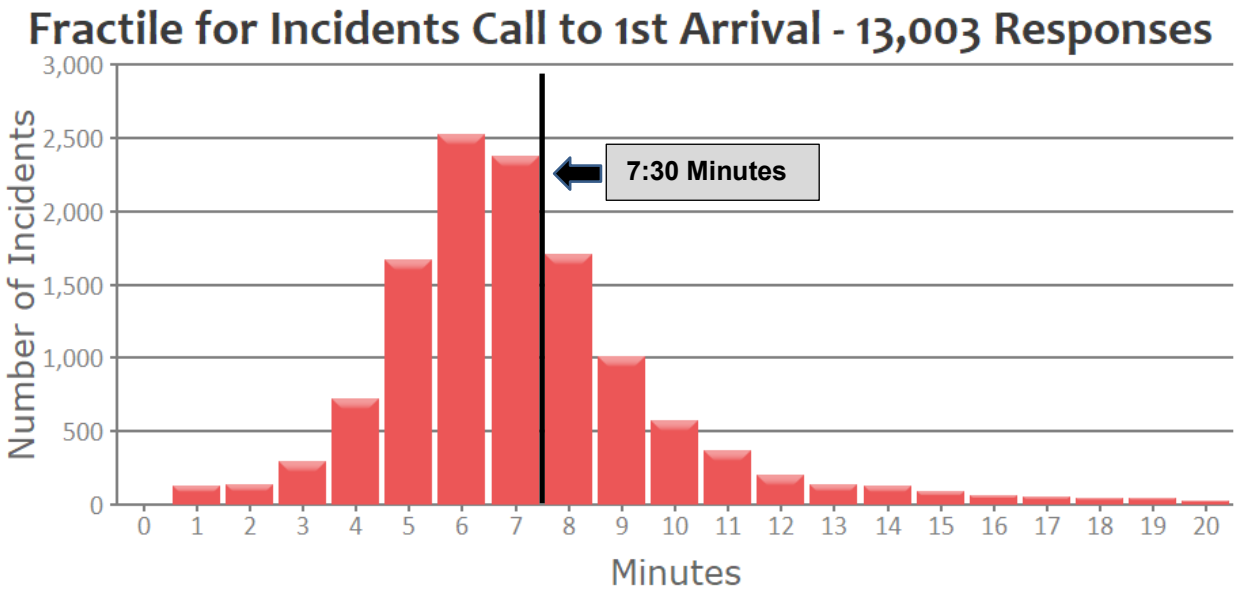
Table 24—90th Percentile First-Unit Call-to-Arrival Performance

Station	Overall	RY 18/19	RY 19/20	RY 20/21
Department-Wide	**09:23 (25,366)**	**09:00 (9,161)**	**09:32 (8,552)**	**09:32 (7,653)**
Station 1	09:51 (4,269)	09:35 (1,482)	09:52 (1,425)	09:59 (1,362)
Station 2	08:38 (5,154)	08:26 (1,914)	08:35 (1,846)	08:56 (1,394)
Station 3	09:05 (2,450)	08:56 (918)	09:07 (817)	09:07 (715)
Station 4	09:55 (2,290)	09:50 (745)	10:27 (771)	09:36 (774)
Station 5	08:16 (6,977)	08:03 (2,601)	08:17 (2,290)	08:26 (2,086)
Station 6	10:10 (3,471)	09:21 (1,289)	10:39 (1,141)	10:37 (1,041)
Station 7	12:11 (755)	11:49 (212)	12:30 (262)	12:11 (281)

The following figure shows peak call to first-unit arrival occurring at 6:00 minutes (360 seconds), and the right-shifted graph indicates the number of incidents with longer call to arrival time.

[16] The 7:30-minute call to first-unit arrival goal in urban areas includes 1:30 minutes for call processing / dispatch time, 2:00 minutes for crew turnout time, and 4:00 minutes for travel time.

Figure 17—Fractile Call to First-Unit Arrival Performance – RY 20/21



Finding #13: At 9:32 minutes in RY 20/21, 90th percentile first-unit call-to-arrival performance is 1:53 minutes *slower* than an optimum best practice goal of 7:30 minutes for urban areas.

Fire Station Concentration: ERF (First Alarm) Call to Arrival

The Department's ERF for building fires includes four engines, two ladder trucks, one ambulance, one Medic Supervisor, and one Battalion Chief for a total of 22 personnel. Over the period of three reporting years that were studied, there were 24 incidents for which the entire ERF arrived, with a 90th percentile call-to-arrival performance of 18:50 minutes, which is 7:20 minutes *slower* than Citygate's recommended 11:30-minute goal for urban areas. Most of this slower response is due to the longer travel times, when several units must cross most of the City to reach the incident.

Table 25—90th Percentile ERF Call-to-Arrival Performance

Station	Overall	RY 18/19	RY 19/20	RY 20/21
Department-Wide	18:50 (25)	11:50 (6)	16:29 (9)	18:50 (10)
Station 1	18:50 (2)	-	-	18:50 (2)
Station 2	13:18 (8)	11:50 (3)	13:18 (2)	25:28 (3)
Station 3	15:20 (4)	-	11:17 (2)	15:20 (2)
Station 4	20:59 (2)	-	20:59 (2)	-
Station 5	10:16 (6)	09:45 (2)	16:29 (2)	08:29 (2)
Station 6	17:28 (3)	17:28 (1)	07:40 (1)	08:47 (1)
Station 7	-	-	-	-

Finding #14: At 18:50 minutes across the three years of data, 90th percentile ERF (First Alarm) call-to-arrival performance *is 7:20 minutes slower than* the 11:30-minute Citygate-recommended best practice goal for urban areas.

Response Performance Summary

The following table summarizes the Department's operational response performance over the three-reporting-year period of data studied relative to recognized best practices. As the table illustrates, response performance for RYs 18/19, 19/20, and 20/21 was *slower* than Citygate's best practice recommendation to ensure positive outcomes for serious emergencies.

Table 26—Response Performance Summary

Response Component	Best Practice		90th Percentile Performance	Performance Versus Best Practice and Current Goal
	Time	Reference		
Call Processing / Dispatch	1:30	NFPA	**2:29**	**+ 0:59**
Crew Turnout	2:00	Citygate	**2:05**	**+ 0:05**
First-Unit Travel	4:00	NFPA	**5:53**	**+ 1:53**
First-Unit Call to Arrival	7:30	Citygate	**9:32**	**+ 2:02**
ERF Call to Arrival	11:30	Citygate	**18:50**	**+ 7:20**

2.8 Traffic Congestion, Street Safety Improvements, and Emergency Response

This study has noted how emergency incident travel times are 1:53 minutes slower than recommended best practice travel times to serious events. This measure is consistent across the City and by fire station district. Even in 2020, with many shutdowns related to the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, travel time remained sluggish.

The GIS data measured only a small, 3.6 percent reduction in first-due road mile coverage resulting from traffic congestion. In Citygate's experience with many other Bay Area cities, this is the most minimal impact between peak and off-peak hours we have witnessed. Some area cities see peak-hour impacts which decrease the road miles covered by approximately 15–25 percent.

Residing in Alameda County, and having visited Berkeley multiple times, Citygate's lead consultant on this project took note of the City's street designs, the hills, street parking, buildings at corners and trees affecting sight lines—plus the large volume of traffic during most hours of the day, with the exception of very late evening to pre-morning rush hour. All these factors combine to negatively impact travel times for emergency vehicles in general. Traffic congestion specifically plays only a minor part in delaying first-due units; however, traffic congestion does severely impact multiple-unit ERF travel times—even with traffic signal preemption control, as there is nowhere cars and trucks can move to make space for emergency vehicles.

To protect pedestrians and automobile passengers, the City has long used various traffic-calming measures, including barriers on some residential streets, to stop "cut-through" traffic. The street closure barriers were built to allow the passage of fire trucks—*but only slowly*. Emergency

response units cannot drive over these barriers at the speed limit. Many of these devices completely restrict ambulance passage as ambulances sit lower to the ground than fire trucks.

Throughout the country over the last 20 plus years, traffic engineers have deployed approximately 20 street design elements to slow through traffic. A few examples of such elements are speed humps, lumps, split lumps, intersection bulb-outs, traffic circles, and raised intersections. Most communities have a formal process to consider these tools during development or upon neighborhood request. The more common devices that slow traffic—such as lumps or traffic circles—slow a fire unit by 9–10 seconds *per device encountered.* Thus, if a unit had to encounter and navigate three devices en route to an incident, 27–30 seconds would be lost across the total response time.

Berkeley has done commendable work to incentivize shifts toward non-automotive means of mobility. More people opting to walk, bike, and utilize public transit means fewer cars on the road, reduced congestion, less pollution, and improved response times. It also encourages active transportation—which improves public health, reducing emergency medical needs in the long term. Further, improving roadway safety reduces deaths, injuries, and related calls for service. As Berkeley adds additional housing through mixed-use, accessory dwelling units and middle housing, it will be important for the City to further improve and incentivize alternatives to driving to counteract the effects of potential additional vehicles on pedestrian/cyclist safety and response times.

Priority Response Routes

The City has adopted a Complete Streets policy as a set of strategies to significantly improve pedestrian and bicycle safety. Fire departments are typically involved in the approval process for traffic-calming elements to understand the impacts to response time. One strategy to lessen impacts on fire and ambulance response times is to have the Department identify "priority response routes" that are the prime arterials and/or main boulevards leaving a fire station, and which allow units to quickly travel across half of a fire station district to the actual residential streets in need of service. Priority response routes should be identified based on specific criteria and could employ fewer, or perhaps differently designed, traffic-calming methods. Relatedly, the City should explore roadway configurations, such as dedicated transit/emergency lanes, that could serve multiple City goals related to mobility, emergency response, and evacuation.

Housing Impacts on Response Time Performance

Increased populations in taller buildings mean emergency response times may be longer. After a unit reaches an address, personnel must then ascend several stories to where the patient or fire is. Thus, the arrival of responders to the actual incident or patient location can be minutes after the official arrival time is logged in the CAD system. Dense, high-rise and in-fill housing plays an

important role in meeting the City's housing goals. Such housing and development is also changing the risk profile the Department is trained and staffed to mitigate.

As the City grows and changes, the Department must monitor and publicly report travel times and other relevant performance data. The Department must also be more involved in traffic design, approvals, setting forth priority response routes, and working with Public Works to request funding for traffic signal/control ("smart corridor") technology to sync several traffic signals at once along an emergency response route.

It may be necessary to add infill fire/ambulance stations between existing sites to lower travel distances. This is essentially the way downtown urban cores such as Manhattan, Chicago, and Los Angeles must provide coverage. In these agencies, fire/EMS stations are almost in sight of each other due to traffic congestion and high-rise building populations.

Existing Non-Conforming Street Width Impacts to Response Times

The majority of roadways in the eastern portion of the City—and others scattered throughout the balance of the City—are existing and non-conforming with regard to their width. When vehicles are parked on one or both sides of these narrow roadways, the remaining width often leaves inches of clearance on either side of an emergency vehicle that is navigating these areas, which significantly slows travel times in these districts. Furthermore, these roads are commonly left impassable for emergency vehicles due to carless parking configurations, vegetation growth adjacent to the road that pushes parked vehicles toward the centerline, delivery or other commercial vehicles left temporarily unattended, construction activity, and a variety of other circumstances. These delays can often add minutes to a response as responders have to stop, locate the driver of the vehicle blocking the roadway, or slowly back the emergency vehicle to the closest intersection and re-route to the emergency scene.

There is little that can be done with regard to widening these roadways, so the City is left to focus on other strategies to maintain the maximum width possible (if not compliant with the Fire Code). Some strategies could be, but are not limited to, roadside adjacent vegetation enforcement and management, an in-depth study that analyzes large-scale evacuations of the Berkeley Hills area, which may drive proposals for strategic parking restrictions and enforcement, advocacy for better public transit serving these portions of the City coupled with incentives to reduce the size of vehicles, and incentives to reduce the number of vehicles parked on the public right-of-way.

Finding #15: The Public Works and Fire departments have not yet established an effective set of integrated policies and traffic-calming methods to improve public safety by minimizing roadway injuries, deaths, and response/evacuation times.

2.9 Planned Ambulance System Improvements

This study has identified how overcommitted the Department's four paramedic ambulance units are for most of the daytime to mid-evening hours. This is due to the City not adding a sufficient number of new ambulances over the years, a dispatch center that is not capable of triaging and diverting non-urgent calls for service, increases in population, and—given the state of health care and housing in America—the increase in non-medically insured populations, both housed and houseless.

In parallel with beginning this study, the Department understood the issues associated with the workload per ambulance per hour and gained City support for a plan to grow and change the deployment of Department ambulances. Over the next three years, the Department will make the transition from ambulances staffed with only firefighter/paramedics to ambulances staffed with non-firefighter/paramedics and EMTs. During this transition to staffing ambulances with full-time medical personnel only, some existing firefighter/paramedics will be reduced through attrition, and some will be reassigned to ladder units to increase first responder staffing to emergencies that firefighters are trained for.

Initially, the program will alter staffing for the existing four ambulances, which will **not reduce** unit workload. As a second step, the Department will add BLS ambulances to handle low-acuity patients who do not require ALS paramedic care, but this change will also require upgrades to dispatcher training and technology to sort 9-1-1 callers into clinical categories.

Over time, ambulance staffing changes will reduce the cost associated with each ambulance staff member by approximately 20 percent for non-firefighter paramedics and 50 percent for non-firefighter EMTs. These cost savings will allow the Department to strategically increase some fire apparatus staffing from three to four crew members and deploy additional ambulances at a lower cost.

This conversation will also allow the Department to build a recruitment pathway from local vocational schools to provide entry-level EMT positions that pay well and provide good benefits. An employee is then inside the Department and can be further mentored and developed to take on a variety of career paths valuable to the City—all of which are high skill, high pay, and in need of qualified applicants.

In early 2023, the Department will begin transitioning staffing for ALS ambulances to non-firefighter paramedics. This will require at least four paramedic recruitments over three years. The anticipated sequence of ambulance conversion will be Medic 2, Medic 1, Medic 3, and Medic 5.

The Department will also work to deploy BLS ambulances staffed with EMTs. These positions will be entry-level, with limited-term contracts, that will provide the primary recruitment tool for

the organization. Employment contracts will last for three years but may be extended to five if the employee enrolls in a fire academy or paramedic program.

The Department would like to hire as many as 28 EMTs (with current funding for 10). The soonest that EMT ambulance positions can be added would be 2024. Thus, it is all but impossible for the Department to add a fifth or sixth ambulance of any type before early 2024.

> **Finding #16:** The City's planned expansion of ambulance service is consistent with best practices and will provide needed improvement, but upgrades in dispatcher skills for clinical evaluation to recognize and separate low-acuity incidents will not be fully realized for at least three more years, and likely longer. Given the ongoing strain on ambulances staffed with only firefighter/paramedics, the process of conversion and expansion of ambulances is too slow to meet current (and growing) EMS service demands.

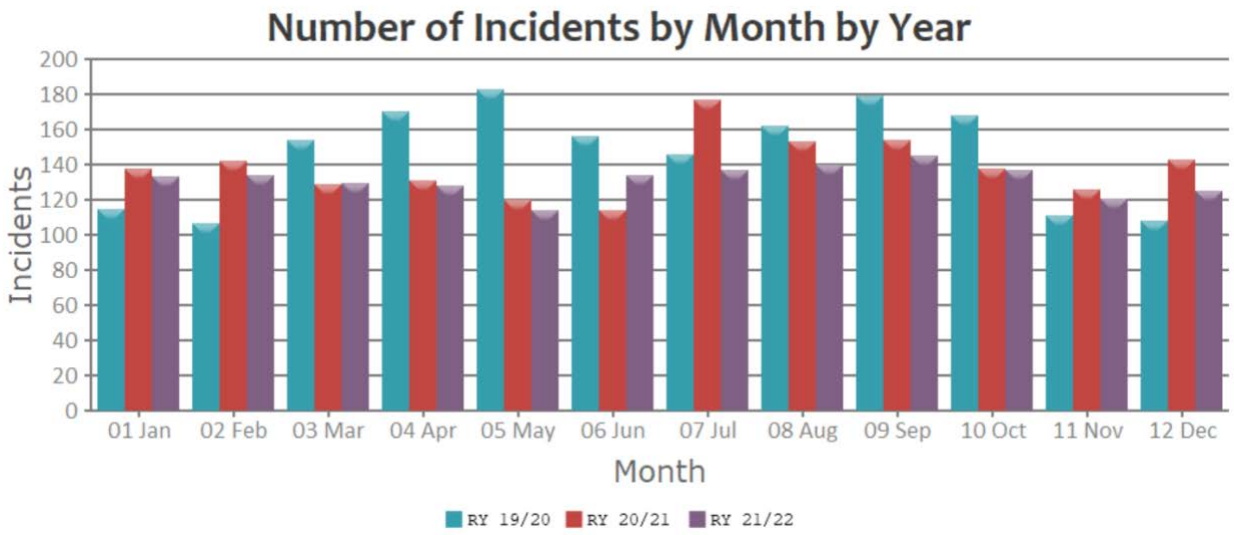
2.10 Mental Health Patient Transport

Another type of EMS patient care is when a patient is experiencing a mental health crisis so severe that a police officer can require the person be placed on 72-hour hold for in-patient mental health evaluation. To date in Alameda County, these patients are transported by the County's ambulance provider to several facilities. In addition to police, Department first responders and ambulances also respond at times given uncertainty as to the medical situation when 9-1-1 is first called. The short form name for these incidents comes from the California Government Code for the mental health holds—Section 5150. These 5150 incidents are separately counted in the Berkeley Police and Fire incident records and as such are not included in the EMS incident counts elsewhere in this study.

Citygate was provided 5150 incident data for three reporting years between 7/1/2019 and 6/30/2022. During this period, there were 5,002 mental health incidents and 15,534 apparatus response records—demonstrating that, for many incidents, the initial response is three units: police, fire first responder, and fire ambulance. In the last reporting year, there were 1,578 total incidents and 3.1 apparatus responses per incident. The number of incidents per day was 4.32.

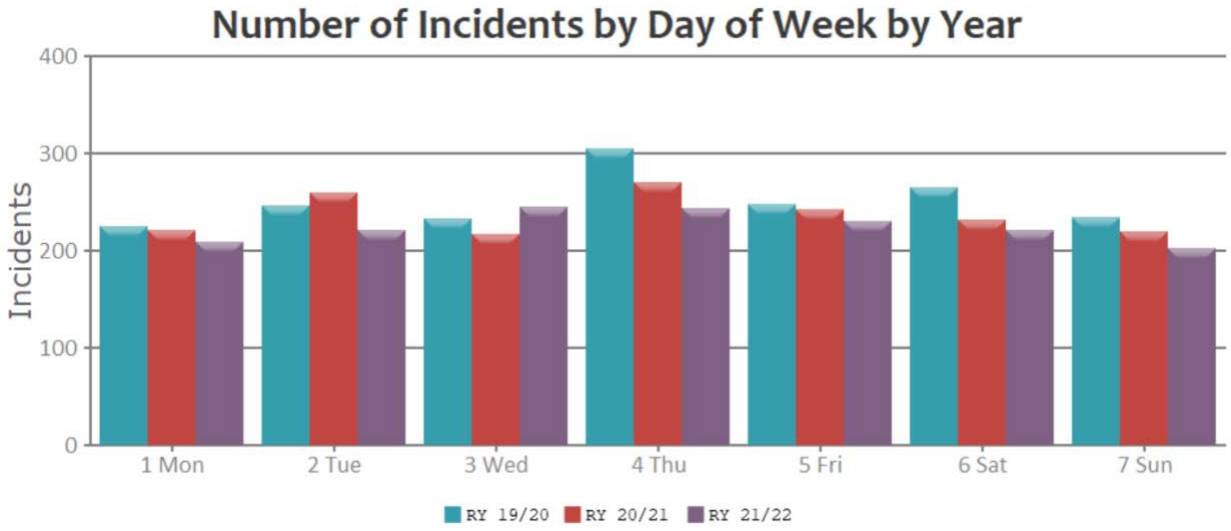
The following figure illustrates the number of incidents by month by year. There is more activity during summer months, with activity decreasing during winter months.

Figure 18—Number of 5150 Incidents by Month by Year



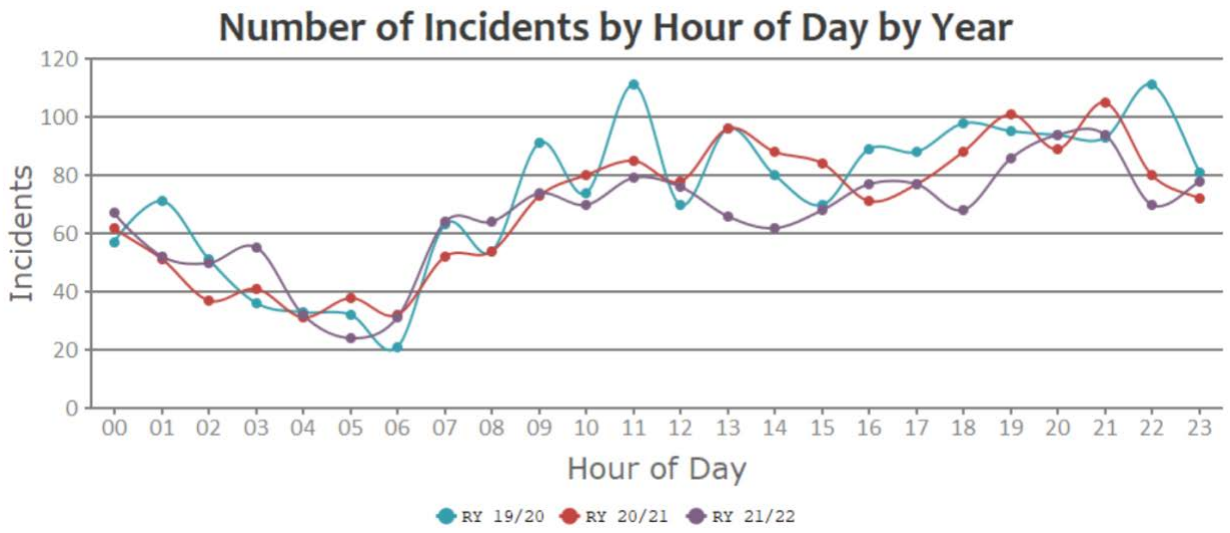
The following figure shows that peak activity occurs on Thursday, with minimal activity on Sunday and Monday.

Figure 19—Number of 5150 Incidents by Day of Week by Year



The following figure illustrates the breakdown of incidents by hour of day by year.

Figure 20—Number of 5150 Incidents by Hour of Day by Year



The following table illustrates the total number of hours spent for 5150 incidents by department.

Table 27—5150 Incidents – Total Duration Hours by Year by Department

Department	RY 19/20	RY 20/21	RY 21/22	Total
Berkeley Fire Department	15.4	14.3	18.8	**48.5**
Berkeley Police Department	696.2	696.1	738.4	**2130.7**
County Ambulance System Transport	1835.9	1755.6	1821.0	**5412.5**
Total	**2547.6**	**2466.0**	**2578.2**	**7591.8**

The following table illustrates 5150 incidents by destination hospital by year.

Table 28—5150 Incident Count – Year by Destination Hospital

Hospital	RY 19/20	RY 20/21	RY 21/22	Total
-Blank-	786	525	462	**1,773**
Alameda County Fairmont Hospital			1	**1**
Alameda County Medical Center, Highland	8	15	10	**33**
Alta Bates Summit Medical Center, Alta Bates Campus	472	654	536	**1,662**
Alta Bates Summit Medical Center, Herrick Campus	5	4	10	**19**
Alta Bates Summit Medical Center, Summit Campus	25	33	46	**104**
Children's Hospital & Research Center Oakland	9	10	4	**23**
Eden Medical Center	4	3	2	**9**
John George Psychiatric Pavilion	372	374	434	**1,180**
Kaiser Permanente, Oakland Medical Center	43	36	56	**135**
Kaiser Permanente, San Leandro Medical Center		1	2	**3**
San Leandro Hospital	11	4	12	**27**
Willow Rock Center	22	6	3	**31**
Total	**1,759**	**1,665**	**1,578**	**5,002**

The following table illustrates hours and minutes to 90 percent duration performance for 5150 incidents by destination hospital by year. Given the number of mental health crisis patients in the north county, take note of the time it takes the ambulance to transfer care of the patient at the County's John George facility and Alta Bates Summit Center:

Table 29—90 Percent Performance Minutes for 5150 Incidents – Year per Hospital

Hospital	RY 19/20	RY 20/21	RY 21/22
-Blank-	02:35 (786)	02:32 (525)	02:23 (462)
Alameda County Fairmont Hospital			03:22 (1)
Alameda County Medical Center, Highland	02:07 (8)	03:25 (15)	04:02 (10)
Alta Bates Summit Medical Center, Alta Bates Campus	**02:29 (472)**	**02:37 (654)**	**02:38 (536)**
Alta Bates Summit Medical Center, Herrick Campus	01:48 (5)	01:11 (4)	02:44 (10)
Alta Bates Summit Medical Center, Summit Campus	01:56 (25)	04:22 (33)	03:07 (46)
Children's Hospital & Research Center Oakland	01:33 (9)	02:32 (10)	05:08 (4)
Eden Medical Center	02:44 (4)	04:16 (3)	03:32 (2)
John George Psychiatric Pavilion	**02:53 (372)**	**02:52 (374)**	**03:32 (434)**
Kaiser Permanente, Oakland Medical Center	02:09 (43)	02:27 (36)	02:43 (56)
Kaiser Permanente, San Leandro Medical Center		01:41 (1)	03:31 (2)
San Leandro Hospital	02:54 (11)	02:41 (4)	04:34 (12)
Willow Rock Center	02:50 (22)	03:08 (6)	03:23 (3)

It is not uncommon for more than one of these incidents to occur at the same time in the City.

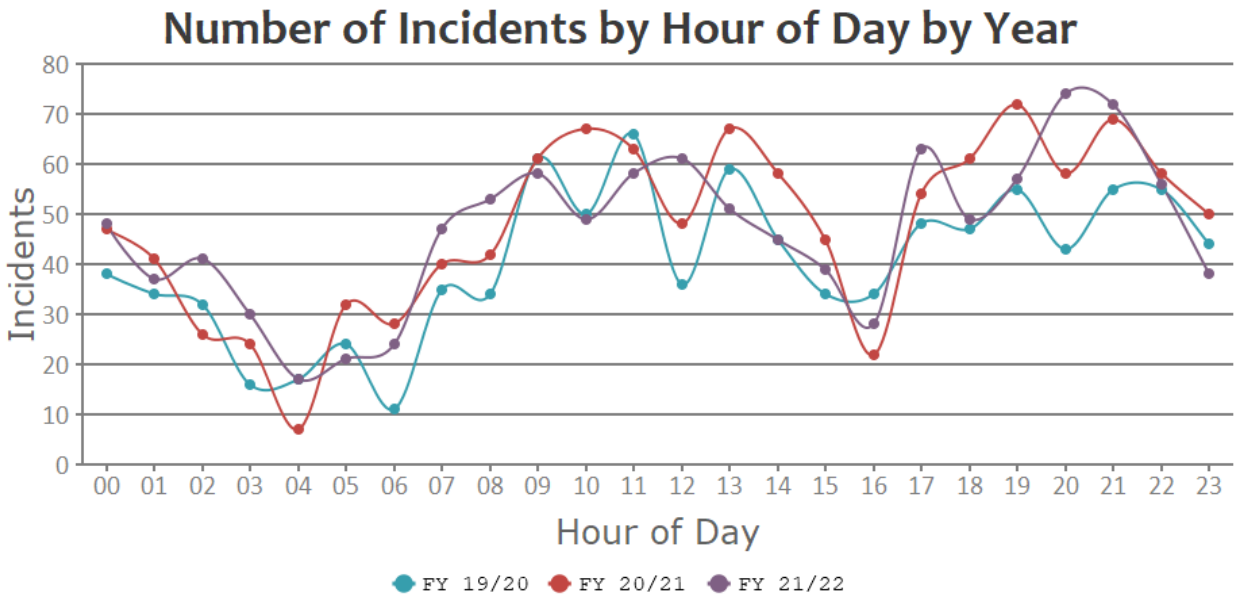
The following table shows simultaneous 5150 incidents by hour of day and day of week.

Table 30—Simultaneous 5150 Incidents (Two or More at the Same Time)

Hour	1 Mon	2 Tue	3 Wed	4 Thu	5 Fri	6 Sat	7 Sun	Total
00:00	11	17	7	11	15	12	9	**82**
01:00	10	7	4	12	11	5	10	**59**
02:00	5	10	10	13	6	9	4	**57**
03:00	8	9	7	8	8	5	5	**50**
04:00	5	2	9	7	2	5	4	**34**
05:00	2	7	2	4	4	7	8	**34**
06:00	9	4	7	6	3	4	3	**36**
07:00	5	6	9	15	14	12	11	**72**
08:00	7	7	16	16	14	7	4	**71**
09:00	17	19	11	22	17	13	9	**108**
10:00	11	15	17	21	16	14	6	**100**
11:00	20	21	8	13	18	16	18	**114**
12:00	18	16	10	16	8	9	18	**95**
13:00	24	23	16	18	16	12	14	**123**
14:00	17	17	12	14	15	10	14	**99**
15:00	14	18	13	22	5	18	10	**100**
16:00	17	13	16	22	14	15	2	**99**
17:00	12	5	17	23	13	23	7	**100**
18:00	10	10	19	16	12	17	16	**100**
19:00	16	11	13	25	23	16	27	**131**
20:00	10	19	9	24	17	17	17	**113**
21:00	14	19	23	20	27	11	12	**126**
22:00	10	13	21	14	18	15	19	**110**
23:00	13	15	15	10	19	15	14	**101**
Total	**285**	**303**	**291**	**372**	**315**	**287**	**261**	**2,114**

The following figure illustrates the breakdown of transport incidents by hour of the day by year.

Figure 21—Number of 5150 Transport Incidents by Hour of Day by Year



The number and frequency of mental health evaluation holds and resultant transports to an appropriate care facility are a significant daily event in the City.

Finding #17: Based on the most recent year's quantity of mental health patients being transported, if the Department is tasked with management of these patients, it would require the addition of one 24-hour ambulance and one 12-hour peak ambulance—both operating seven days a week. At present, the Department does not have the units or personnel to administer this workload.

2.11 Overall Deployment Evaluation

SOC Element 8 of 8
Overall Evaluation

The Department serves a diverse urban population with a mixed residential and non-residential land-use pattern typical of an East San Francisco Bay area city. Due to the City's bayfront location, the University of California campus and the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, the Department protects large tourism and non-resident population densities. The City also is evolving to improve its housing shortages by approving mid- and high-rise residential buildings. UC Berkeley is completing its new master plan to add students, faculty, on-campus buildings and housing off-campus.

The intensification of land uses and populations will make several sections of Berkeley very "urban" to a degree typical of the largest metropolitan cities for population densities and traffic. This will require the City's fire and ambulance programs to evolve beyond those of a "suburban" agency to those suitable for a major urban fire department in staffing, unit types, and facility locations. Citygate acknowledges this will not only be costly but also difficult to find new locations for responders in an already built-up City.

For comparison, the following table displays population density per square mile. Of the top 50 largest cities in California, Berkeley is already the second most densely populated city per square mile—even *without students, citywide employment, tourism, and cars on the freeways.* The City needs an ***urban*** level of fire, EMS, and specialty rescue services.

Table 31—California Cities: Population Density per Square Mile

Rank by Population	Rank by Density	City	Population	Size (Square Miles)	Population per Square Mile
4	1	San Francisco	873,965	46.91	18,630.68
51	**2**	**Berkeley**	**124,321**	**10.43**	**11,919.56**
13	3	Santa Ana	310,227	27.34	11,347.00
31	4	Garden Grove	171,949	17.96	9,574.00
7	5	Long Beach	466,742	50.71	9,204.14
1	6	Los Angeles	3,898,747	469.49	8,304.22
8	7	Oakland	440,646	55.93	7,878.53
22	8	Oxnard	202,063	26.53	7,616.40
23	9	Huntington Beach	198,711	27	7,359.67
46	10	Santa Clara	127,151	18.28	6,955.74
33	11	Salinas	163,542	23.52	6,953.32
36	12	Sunnyvale	155,805	22.08	7,056.39
40	13	Torrance	147,067	20.52	7,167.01
10	14	Anaheim	346,824	50.27	6,899.22
37	15	Pomona	151,713	22.99	6,599.09
41	16	Fullerton	143,617	22.42	6,405.75
24	17	Glendale	196,543	30.48	6,448.26
44	18	Pasadena	138,699	22.96	6,040.90
19	19	Modesto	218,464	43.05	5,074.66
3	20	San Jose	1,013,240	178.26	5,684.06
43	21	Orange	139,911	25.67	5,450.37
15	22	Chula Vista	275,487	49.64	5,549.70
6	23	Sacramento	524,943	98.61	5,323.43

Rank by Population	Rank by Density	City	Population	Size (Square Miles)	Population per Square Mile
11	24	Stockton	320,804	62.21	5,156.79
21	25	Fontana	208,393	43.07	4,838.47
5	26	Fresno	542,107	115.18	4,706.61
14	27	Irvine	307,670	65.61	4,689.38
25	28	Santa Rosa	178,127	42.53	4,188.27
28	29	Rancho Cucamonga	174,453	40.11	4,349.36
17	30	Santa Clarita	228,673	70.75	3,232.13
2	31	San Diego	1,386,932	325.88	4,255.96
29	32	Oceanside	174,068	41.27	4,217.79
26	33	Elk Grove	176,124	41.99	4,194.43
38	34	Escondido	151,038	37.35	4,043.86
20	35	Moreno Valley	208,634	51.33	4,064.56
50	36	Concord	125,410	30.55	4,105.07
35	37	Corona	157,136	39.94	3,934.30
39	38	Roseville	147,773	44.08	3,352.38
49	39	Vallejo	126,090	30.42	4,144.97
42	40	Visalia	141,384	37.94	3,726.52
12	41	Riverside	314,998	81.23	3,877.85
18	42	San Bernardino	222,101	62.13	3,574.78
34	43	Hayward	162,954	45.82	3,556.39
27	44	Ontario	175,265	49.97	3,507.40
48	45	Simi Valley	126,356	41.55	3,041.06
16	46	Fremont	230,504	78.31	2,943.48
9	47	Bakersfield	403,455	149.78	2,693.65
47	48	Thousand Oaks	126,966	55.26	2,297.61
30	49	Lancaster	173,516	94.27	1,840.63
45	50	Victorville	134,810	73.71	1,828.92
32	51	Palmdale	169,450	106.06	1,597.68

While state fire code requires fire sprinklers in residential dwellings, it will be many more decades before enough residential units are replaced or remodeled with automatic fire sprinklers. If desired outcomes include limiting building fire damage to only part of the inside of an affected building and minimizing permanent impairment resulting from a medical emergency, then the City will need coverage in all neighborhoods that is consistent with Citygate's response performance recommendation for Berkeley. Based on Citygate's study, this response performance

recommendation entails *no more than* 8:30 minutes for the arrival of a single first responder, and 11:30 minutes for a multiple-unit arrival to more serious incidents, from the time of 9-1-1 notification at the Berkeley Police Communications Center—all at 90 percent or better reliability.

Dispatch, turnout, and travel times all need to be reduced. Dispatch time must decrease by 0:59 seconds to meet a 1:30-minutes call-processing goal, turnout time by :05 seconds to meet a 2:00-minute goal, and travel time by 0:53 seconds to meet a proposed goal of no more than 5:00 minutes for first-due units in *congested urban* areas. Collectively, Citygate's recommended first-unit total response time goal is 8:30 minutes (1:30 + 2:00 + 5:00).

Berkeley must act (1) to restore emergency responder availability for serious, life-threatening fires and emergency medical service events and (2) to field enough firefighters to serious building or wildland fires quickly.

Recovering response time and unit capacity goals will require multiple changes over the next three years to first improve and then maintain response times as growth occurs:

1. Increasing the number of ambulances from four to six.
2. Shifting responsibility for non-acute EMS calls from the 9-1-1 Fire/Ambulance program to a Mobile Integrated Health program like the City's pilot Mobile Integrated Paramedic (MIP) program.
3. Improving dispatch staffing and systems to allow for EMS clinical call triage.
4. Working collaboratively with Public Works staff and traffic safety advocates to engineer methods to lessen disproportionate impacts on emergency response times as the City redesigns streets using its Complete Streets policy.
5. Increasing staffing to four personnel each on key engines and ladder trucks.
6. Adding a second field operations Battalion Chief 24/7 for improved crew supervision and to add an immediate scene safety officer to support the Battalion Chief / Incident Commander for serious emergency incidents.

If these six strategies do not improve acute emergency response times *and lower unit-hour utilization (UHU) workload to no more than 30 percent,* the City should construct infill fire or ambulance-only stations between the current busiest station pairs of 2 and 5 and 1 and 6. These areas are also where much of the infill development, high-rise building, and UC Berkeley campus growth will occur.

One solution employed by some fire departments that struggle with UHU and response time is to deploy a smaller, two-firefighter staffed squad unit to handle low-risk / low-acuity calls. In the City, ambulances—at both ALS and BLS levels of care—are non-firefighting, two-person units. Proposed alternative response units like the Mobile Integrated Paramedic (MIP) or similar model could also employ two-person staffing. Given the large building, wildland fire, technical rescue,

and hazardous materials risks, City firefighter units require a fully staffed crew to arrive quickly and concurrently with all the needed tools to provide rapid mitigation of the problem. Adding personnel to existing units will result in the appropriate number of firefighters arriving in a shorter amount of time. Given these dynamics, Citygate is not recommending the use of firefighting squads in the City.

Given our analysis, Citygate finds the Department's response apparatus types to be appropriate to protect against the hazards likely to impact the City. However, *fire crew staffing of three per unit is insufficient* to provide the necessary "weight" of response to serious fires—especially so in mid- and high-rise buildings and for severe wildland fires that start in the hills. Currently, the Department's service capacity for fire and non-fire risk consists of 37 personnel on duty daily, including one Battalion Chief, one mobile Paramedic Supervisor, and 27 firefighters staffing seven engines and two aerial ladder trucks. An additional eight firefighters currently staff four ambulances and operate from the Department's seven fire stations. However, engines are very busy providing EMS response, and the firefighters staffing ambulances are not consistently available for firefighting at present. Over the next several years, three firefighters per day will be moved to an engine and both ladders, thus raising three of the nine firefighting units to four-firefighter staffing consistent with NFPA Standard 1710 and Citygate best practices for high-density urban core areas. These firefighters will be replaced by non-firefighter EMS personnel on the ambulances, thus aligning the classification with the work and creating a more efficient system. However, only three units with four-firefighter staffing will not be enough. At a minimum, four-firefighter staffing should be provided:

- On four engines: 1, 2, 5, and 6
- On trucks 2 and 5
- Occasionally (on high-fire danger wildland fire days) on engines 3, 4, and 7.

When increasing firefighting units to four crew members each, one additional firefighter per day will have to be newly funded, which amounts to a total of three added firefighting personnel *per crew* (plus the overtime to cover their leave absences) on a three-platoon fire crew rotation system. The wildfire threat days which increase staffing to four each can be handled via overtime during daylight hours or when winds are most severe. When the engine and ladder units identified are staffed with four personnel each, the daily staffing for units other than ambulances increases from 27 to 33 per day—much more consistent with the risks to be protected in a thriving, growing urban area with internationally known assets and a tragic history of wildland fires.

There is also a need to add a second field operations Battalion Chief 24 hours per day for improved crew supervision and to add an immediate scene safety officer to support the Battalion Chief / Incident Commander for serious emergency incidents.

The Department's on-duty operations staff has grown to 10 direct reports to a single on-duty Battalion Chief. This is beyond an effective span of control of 5–7 subordinates per supervisor. A 10:1 span of control provides no time for mentoring and training subordinates, which contributes to long-term challenges relating to succession planning. Further, this 10:1 ratio does not factor in any future expansion of the organization to meet the changing needs of the community.

Performing competent emergency incident command is very challenging, especially in the initial minutes of an incident when rapid decisions have to be made that influence the preservation of life, property, and the environment. Industry best practice is to have two chief officers on the scene of significant emergencies. As defined by National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH),[17] four of the top five contributing factors to firefighter fatalities on an emergency scene are the responsibility of the Incident Commander:

1. Improper or Inadequate Risk Assessment
2. Lack of Incident Command
3. Lack of Accountability
4. Inadequate or Poor Communications
5. Lack of SOPs or failure to follow established SOPs.

A novel forensic study of over 12,000 firefighter incident emergencies called Project Mayday[18] provides useful data to help fire department incident commanders predict and prevent firefighter injuries and deaths. Surprisingly, there have been at least 10 firefighter maydays called by City Firefighters since 2001—incidents where firefighters were in life-threatening situations and required immediate assistance from crews and complex coordination from the sole Incident Commander on scene.

1. Two crew members caught and burned in a rapid fire progression during a warehouse fire.
2. One crew member becomes disoriented, lost, and jumps out a window during the search of a residential structure on fire.
3. Two crew members trapped under a roof collapse during a structure fire on Milvia St.
4. Two crew members caught in a rapid fire event while fighting a residential structure fire on Fulton St.

[17] https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/fire/default.html

[18] http://projectmayday.net/

5. One crew member separated from other team members and caught in rapid fire progression, rescued from a window during a church fire.
6. Two crew members lost and become trapped during a search of a residential structure fire on Milvia St.
7. One crew member becomes disoriented and lost during the search of a commercial structure on fire on Ninth St.
8. One crew member falls into a swimming pool that was covered with foam and not visible.
9. Multiple crews escape electrocution when high-tension PG&E lines are burned through and drop during a warehouse fire on Fourth St.
10. Two crew members fall through a floor collapse at a fire on College Ave.

The Department has implemented a temporary second Duty Chief program where 40-hour staff chief officers rotate on-duty as second chief officers. Project Mayday tells us that 85 percent of firefighter emergencies occur during non-business hours, when a department's second Duty Chief system has personnel traveling from home often with a response time of 45:00 minutes or more. Project Mayday data reveals that 40 percent of firefighter emergencies occur within the first 25 minutes of operations. Thus, a response time of 45:00 minutes or more for additional chief-level support must be improved.

According to Dr. Richard Gasaway,[19] "[Task] Saturation results when the brain takes in the maximum amount of stimulation it can handle—it's working at full capacity—yet more and more information is coming in. When the brain gets completely saturated with task demands, it simply cannot process any more information." With only one chief officer on the scene of critical incidents, even seasoned incident commanders become task saturated as they are attempting to simultaneously:

- Manage communications on multiple radio channels
- Absorb face-to-face communication from civilians and firefighters
- Maintain incident accountability and resource tracking (on paper)
- Perform ongoing risk analysis
- Monitor strategy and tactics to ensure they are in alignment with the problem and standard operating guidelines

[19] https://www.samatters.com/task-saturation-impacts-situational-awareness/

- Order and coordinate mutual aid resources to provide coverage to Berkeley fire stations for other 9-1-1 calls that will continue to occur
- Initiate emergency call back of off-duty staff if needed such as the PIO and Fire Investigator
- Identify and initiate an evacuation plan using Zonehaven (if necessary)
- Develop and deploy emergency messaging to the community
- Perform the role of Safety Officer for the scene
- Make phone calls to dispatch and other members of command staff to coordinate and provide critical updates.

Partially due to task saturation and the resulting auditory exclusion, Project Mayday informs us that when a firefighter initiates an emergency and makes a critical "mayday" radio transmission to the incident commander, informing them of the situation and the urgent need for help—*which is sometimes the first and last transmission a seriously injured firefighter is able to make*—the incident commander misses these transmissions 36 percent of the time.

2.11.1 Overall Deployment Recommendations

Based on the technical analysis and findings contained in this SOC study, Citygate offers the following overall deployment recommendations:

Recommendation #1:	Proceed with the planned conversion to staffing the four current ambulances with non-firefighter paramedics and EMTs.
Recommendation #2:	The Department needs to add two additional ambulances, requiring 16 additional non-firefighter Paramedics and/or EMT FTE personnel.
Recommendation #3:	The City needs to upgrade its dispatch staffing, training, and software to allow for clinical call triage to send Basic Life Support (BLS) ambulances or alternative care units to low-acuity EMS requests, as outlined in the City's separate Dispatch Needs Analysis.

Recommendation #4: The Berkeley Public Works and Fire departments should develop and implement holistic policies and traffic calming/controls that promote broad-based public safety through tandem reductions in both traffic-related injury/death and response/evacuation times.

Recommendation #5: Increase the staffing on six of the nine firefighting units (four engines, two aerial trucks) from three to four personnel per day.

Recommendation #6: Provide the overtime staffing increase from three to four firefighters for engines 3, 4, and 7, which are closest to the eastern hills during high-hazard wildfire threat periods.

Recommendation #7: If ambulance and dispatch improvements do not improve acute emergency response times and lower unit-hour utilization (UHU) workload to no more than 30 percent for long, contiguous hours of the day, the City should construct infill fire or ambulance-only stations between the current busiest station pairs of 2 and 5 and 1 and 6.

Recommendation #8: Adopt updated deployment policies: City Council should consider adopting complete performance measures that begin with a 9-1-1 call being answered and end with the Fire Department and/or an ambulance arriving at the emergency incident. The measures of time should be designed to save patients and keep small but serious fires from becoming more complex or damaging. With this is mind, Citygate recommends the following outcome-based measures for the major emergency types:

8.1: **Geographic Distribution of Fire Stations:** To treat medical patients and control small fires, the first-due unit should arrive within 8:30 minutes, 90 percent of the time, from receipt of the 9-1-1 call in the fire dispatch center. This equates to a 90-second dispatch time, a maximum 2:00-minute nighttime company turnout time, and a 5:00-minute travel time, which is realistic for Berkeley as a more urban area.

8.2: **Multiple-Unit Effective Response Force for Serious Emergencies:** To confine fires near the room of origin and treat up to five medical patients at once, a multiple-unit response of a minimum of four engines, two ladder trucks, one ambulance, one Medic Supervisor, and one Battalion Chief—totaling a minimum of 22 personnel—should arrive within 11:30 minutes from the time of 9-1-1 call receipt in fire dispatch, 90 percent of the time. This equates to a 90-second dispatch time, a 2:00-minute company turnout time, and an 8:00-minute travel time.

8.3: **Hazardous Materials Response:** The Department needs to maintain its hazardous materials response as designed to protect the community from hazards associated with uncontrolled release of hazardous and toxic materials. The first-due unit should arrive to investigate a hazmat release at the operations level within 8:30 minutes, 90 percent of the time. This equates to a 90-second dispatch time, a 2:00-minute company turnout time, and a 5:00-minute travel time in urban population areas. After assessment and scene evaluation is completed, a determination can be made whether to request additional resources.

8.4: **Technical Rescue:** To respond to technical rescue emergencies as efficiently and effectively as possible with enough trained personnel to facilitate a successful rescue, the first-due company to arrive for assessment of the rescue should achieve a 5:00-minute travel time in urban to suburban areas, 90 percent of the time. Additional resources capable of initiating a rescue should be assembled within a total response time of 11:30 minutes, 90 percent of the time, with the result being a safe and complete rescue/extrication to ensure delivery of patients to a definitive care facility.

Recommendation #9:	Adopt a split turnout time measure consisting of 2:00 minutes or less, 90 percent of the time, averaged over a 24-hour period, and within that, a daytime measure of 1:30 minutes or less, 90 percent of the time, from 0700–2200 hours.
Recommendation #10:	The City should add a second field operations Battalion Chief 24/7 as soon as fiscally possible.

APPENDIX A—RISK ASSESSMENT

A.1 COMMUNITY RISK ASSESSMENT

SOC ELEMENT 3 OF 8
COMMUNITY RISK ASSESSMENT

The third element of the Standards of Coverage (SOC) process is a community risk assessment. Within the context of an SOC study, the objectives of a community risk assessment are to:

- Identify the values at risk to be protected within the community or service area.
- Identify the hazards with potential to adversely impact the community or service area.
- Quantify the overall risk associated with each hazard.
- Establish a foundation for current and future deployment decisions and risk-reduction / hazard-mitigation planning and evaluation.

A hazard is broadly defined as a situation or condition that can cause or contribute to harm. Examples include fire, medical emergency, vehicle collision, earthquake, flood, etc. Risk is broadly defined as the *probability of hazard occurrence* in combination with the *likely severity of resultant impacts* to people, property, and the broader community.

A.1.1 Risk Assessment Methodology

The methodology employed by Citygate to assess community risks as an integral element of an SOC study incorporates the following elements:

- Identification of geographic planning sub-zones (risk zones) appropriate to the community or jurisdiction.
- Identification and quantification, to the extent data is available, of the specific values at risk to various hazards within the community or service area.
- Identification of the fire and non-fire hazards to be evaluated.
- Determination of the probability of occurrence for each hazard.
- Evaluation of *probable* impact severity for each hazard by planning zone using agency/jurisdiction-specific data and information.
- Determination of overall risk by hazard using the following template.

Table 32—Overall Risk Template

Probability of Occurrence	Probable Impact Severity				
	Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	Major	Catastrophic
Rare	Low	Low	Low	Moderate	High
Unlikely	Low	Low	Low	Moderate	High
Possible	Low	Low	Moderate	High	Extreme
Probable	Low	Low	Moderate	High	Extreme
Frequent	Low	Moderate	High	Extreme	Extreme

Citygate used the following data sources for this study to understand the hazards and values to be protected in the City:

- Esri and U.S. Census Bureau population and demographic data
- City and County geographical information systems data
- City General Plan and Zoning information
- City of Berkeley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
- Fire Department data and information

A.1.2 Risk Assessment Summary

Citygate's evaluation of the values at risk and hazards likely to impact the City of Berkeley yields the following:

- The Department serves a diverse urban population with densities ranging from less than 5,000 to more than 40,000 people per square mile over a varied land use pattern.
- The City's population is projected to increase by nearly 18 percent by 2040 for an average annualized increase of slightly less than one percent.
- The City has a large inventory of residential and non-residential buildings to protect as identified in this assessment.
- The City also has significant economic and other resource values to be protected as identified in this assessment.
- The City and Alameda County have a mass emergency notification system to effectively communicate emergency notifications and information to the public in a timely manner.

- Berkeley's overall risk for six hazards related to emergency services provided by the Fire Department range from **Low** to **Extreme** as summarized in the following table.

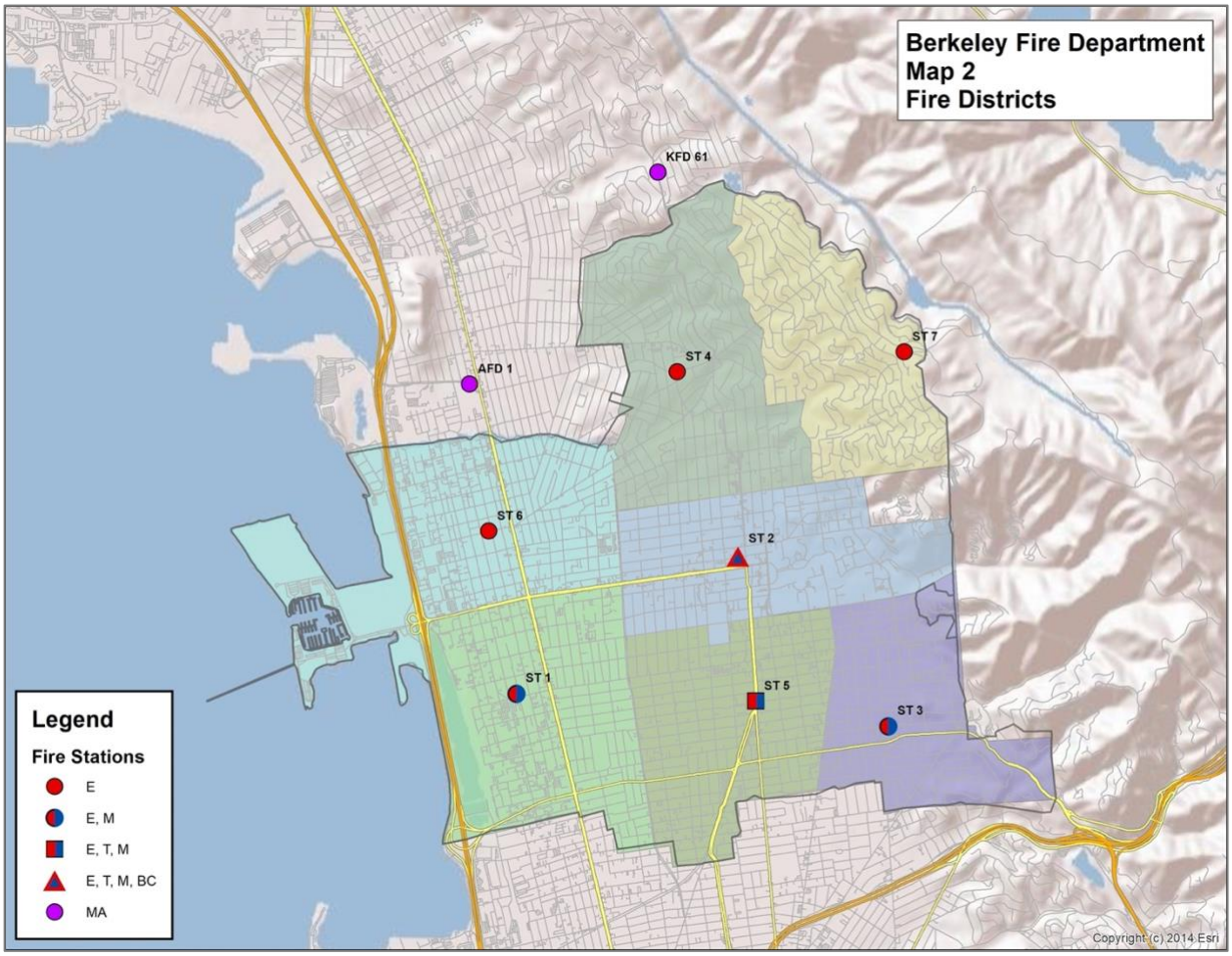
Table 33—Overall Risk by Hazard

Hazard		Risk Planning Zone						
		Station 1	Station 2	Station 3	Station 4	Station 5	Station 6	Station 7
1	Building Fire	*Moderate*	*Moderate*	*Moderate*	*Moderate*	*Moderate*	*Moderate*	*Moderate*
2	Vegetation/Wildland Fire	*Low*	*Extreme*	*Extreme*	*Extreme*	*Moderate*	*Low*	*Extreme*
3	Medical Emergency	*High*	*High*	*High*	*High*	*High*	*High*	*High*
4	Hazardous Materials	*Moderate*	*Moderate*	*High*	*Moderate*	*Moderate*	*Moderate*	*High*
5	Technical Rescue	*Moderate*	*Moderate*	*Moderate*	*Moderate*	*Moderate*	*Moderate*	*Low*
6	Marine Incident	*Moderate*	*Low*	*Low*	*Low*	*Low*	*Moderate*	*Low*

A.1.3 Risk Planning Zones

The Commission on Fire Accreditation International (CFAI) recommends jurisdictions establish geographic planning zones to better understand risk at a sub-jurisdictional level. For example, portions of a jurisdiction may contain predominantly moderate risk building occupancies, such as detached single-family residences, while other areas may contain high- or maximum-risk occupancies, such as commercial and industrial buildings with a high hazard fire load. If risk were to be evaluated on a jurisdiction-wide basis, the predominant moderate risk could outweigh the high or maximum risk and may not be a significant factor in an overall assessment of risk. If, however, high- or maximum-risk occupancies are a larger percentage of the risk in a smaller planning zone, they become a more significant risk factor. Another consideration in establishing planning zones is that the jurisdiction's record management system must also track the specific zone for each incident to appropriately evaluate service demand and response performance relative to each zone. As shown in the following map, Citygate utilized seven planning zones corresponding with the Department's current first-due response areas for this assessment.

Figure 22—Risk Planning Zones



A.1.4 Values at Risk to Be Protected

Values at risk, broadly defined, are tangibles of significant importance or value to the community or jurisdiction potentially at risk of harm or damage from a hazard occurrence. Values at risk typically include people, critical facilities/infrastructure, buildings, and key economic, cultural, historic, and natural resources.

People

Residents, employees, visitors, and travelers in a community or jurisdiction are vulnerable to harm from a hazard occurrence. Particularly vulnerable are specific at-risk populations, including those unable to care for themselves or self-evacuate in the event of an emergency. At-risk populations typically include children under the age of 10, the elderly, and people housed in institutional settings. The following tables summarizes key demographic data for the City.

Table 34—Key Demographic Data – Berkeley

Demographic	2021
Population	**119,619**
Under 10 years	6.30%
10–14 years	3.40%
15–64 years	74.40%
65–74 years	9.30%
75 years and older	6.60%
Median age	32.8
Daytime population	144,863
Housing Units	**51,470**
Owner-Occupied	37.60%
Renter-Occupied	57.00%
Vacant	5.30%
Average Household Size	2.19
Median Home Value	$1,203,262
Race/Ethnicity	
White	53.90%
Asian	28.70%
Black / African American	7.60%
Other / Two or More Races	9.80%
Hispanic/Latino	11.20%
Diversity Index	72.3
Education (population over 24 years of age)	**75,144**
High School Graduate	96.80%
Undergraduate Degree	75.20%
Graduate/Professional Degree	40.50%
Employment (population over 15 years of age)	**65,514**
In Labor Force	92.60%
Unemployed	7.40%
Median Household Income	$92,345
Population Below Poverty Level	18.70%
Population without Health Insurance Coverage	2.60%

Source: Esri Community Analyst (2021) and U.S. Census Bureau

Of note from the table:

- Slightly more than 22 percent of the population is under 10 years or 65 years of age and older.

- The City's daytime population is 21 percent more than its resident population.
- The City's population is predominantly White (54 percent), followed by Asian (29 percent), Black / African American (8 percent), and Other (10 percent), with those of Hispanic/Latino ethnicity representing 11 percent of the population.
- Of the population over 24 years of age, nearly 97 percent have a high school or equivalent level of education.
- More than 75 percent of the population over 24 years of age has an undergraduate, graduate, or professional degree.
- Of the population older than 15 years of age, nearly 93 percent are in the workforce.
- The median household income is slightly more than $92,000.
- The population below the federal poverty level is 18.7 percent.
- The population without health insurance coverage is 2.6 percent.

The Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG) projects that Berkeley's population will grow by 17.8 percent to 140,935 by 2040.[20]

Buildings

Berkeley has more than 51,000 housing units and nearly 7,000 businesses, including offices, professional services, retail sales, restaurants/bars, motels, churches, schools, government facilities, healthcare facilities, and other business types.[21]

Building Occupancy Risk Categories

The CFAI identifies the following four risk categories that relate to building occupancy:

Low Risk – includes detached garages, storage sheds, outbuildings, and similar building occupancies that pose a relatively low risk of harm to humans or the community if damaged or destroyed by fire.

Moderate Risk – includes detached single-family or two-family dwellings; mobile homes; commercial and industrial buildings fewer than 10,000 square feet without a high hazard fire load; aircraft; railroad facilities; and similar building occupancies where loss of life or property damage is limited to the single building.

High Risk – includes apartment/condominium buildings; commercial and industrial buildings more than 10,000 square feet without a high hazard fire load; low-occupant load buildings with

[20] Source: Plan Bay Area 2040, Plan Bay Area Projections 2040
[21] Source: Esri Community Analyst Business Summary (2021).

high fuel loading or hazardous materials; and similar occupancies with potential for substantial loss of life or unusual property damage or financial impact.

Maximum Risk – includes buildings or facilities with unusually high risk requiring an Effective Response Force (ERF) involving a significant augmentation of resources and personnel and where a fire would pose the potential for a catastrophic event involving large loss of life or significant economic impact to the community.

Evaluation of the City's building inventory identified 3,971 high/maximum-risk building uses as they relate to the CFAI building fire risk categories, as summarized in the following table.

Table 35—High-Risk Building Occupancies

Occupancy Classification		Number[1]	Risk Category[2]
A-1	Assembly	**15**	***Maximum***
H	Hazardous	**17**	***Maximum***
I	Institutional	**25**	***High***
R-1	Hotel/Motel	**22**	***High***
R-2	Multi-Family Residential	**3,892**	***High***
	Total	**3,971**	

[1] Source: City of Berkeley
[2] CFAI *Standards of Cover* (Fifth Edition)

Critical Facilities

The U.S. Department of Homeland Security defines critical infrastructure and key resources as those physical assets essential to the public health and safety, economic vitality, and resilience of a community, such as lifeline utilities infrastructure, telecommunications infrastructure, essential government services facilities, public safety facilities, schools, hospitals, airports, etc. The City has identified 81 critical facilities as summarized in the following table. A hazard occurrence with significant impact severity affecting one or more of these facilities would likely adversely impact critical public or community services.

Table 36—Critical Facilities

Critical Facility Category	Number
Communications	1
Community Services	7
Education	18
Government Services	11
Healthcare	7
Public Safety	21
Transportation	3
Utility	13
Total	**81**

Source: City of Berkeley

Economic Resources

Of the nearly 7,000 businesses employing more than 98,000 people in the City, top industries include services and retail sales, followed by manufacturing and construction.[22] Top employers with more than 500 employees include:[23]

- University of California Berkeley
- Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory
- Sutter East Bay Medical Foundation
- City of Berkeley
- Bayer Corporation
- Berkeley Unified School District
- Kaiser Permanente Medical Group
- Siemens Corporation/Healthcare Diagnostics, Inc.
- Berkeley Bowl Produce

[22] Source: Esri Community Business Summary (2021).
[23] Source: City of Berkeley Fiscal Year 2020/2021 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report.

Natural Resources

Key natural resources to be protected within the City include:

- San Francisco Bay
- Aquatic Park
- Shorebird Park Nature Center
- McLaughlin Eastshore State Seashore

Cultural/Historic Resources

Key cultural/historic resources within Berkeley include:

- Berkeley Art Museum and Pacific Film Archive
- Berkeley History Center
- Berkeley Public Library
- Berkeley Repertory Theater
- Hearst Greek Theater
- Judah Magnes Museum

Special/Unique Resources

Following are special/unique resources to be protected within the City of Berkeley:

- University of California Berkeley
- Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory

A.1.5 Hazard Identification

Citygate utilized prior risk studies where available, fire and non-fire hazards as identified by the CFAI, and agency/jurisdiction-specific data and information to identify the hazards to be evaluated for this study. The 2019 City of Berkeley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) identifies the following seven hazards with potential to impact the City.

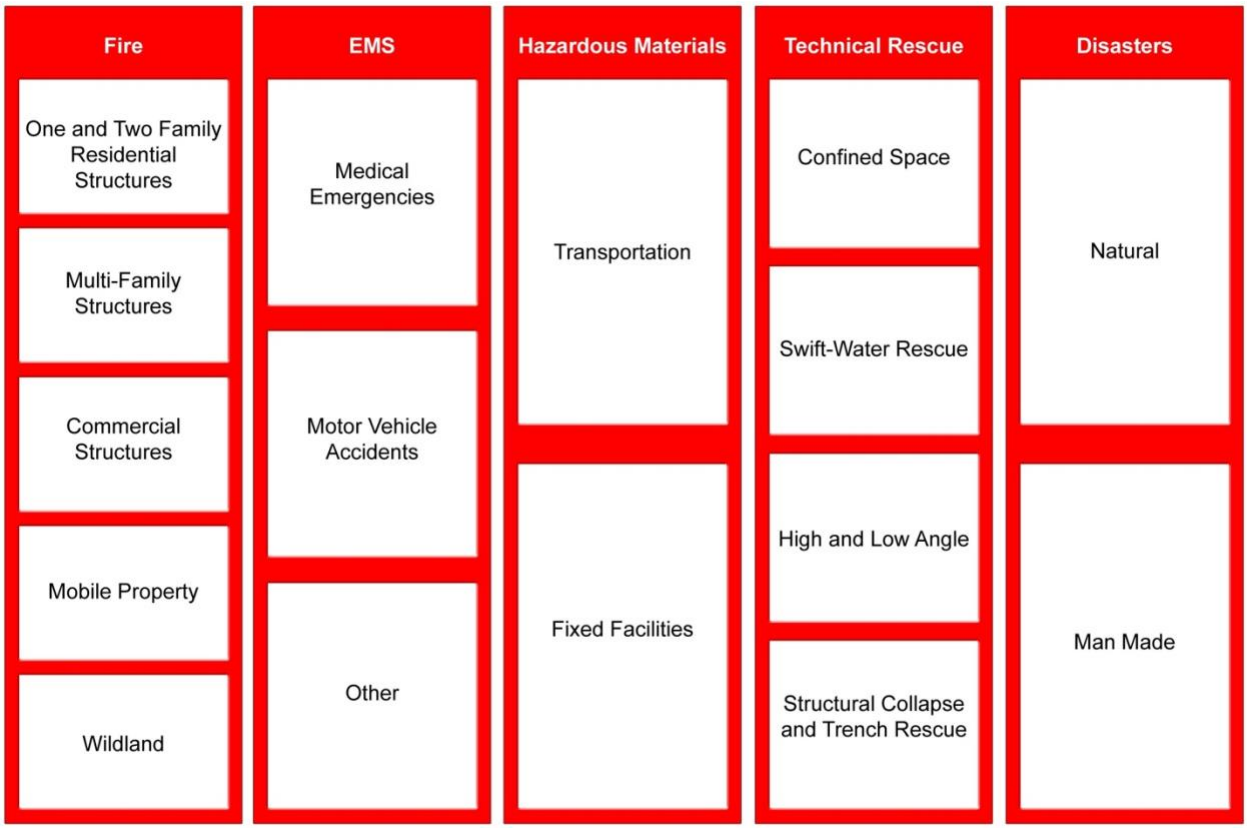
1. Earthquake
2. Wildland Urban Interface Fire
3. Rainfall-Triggered Landslide
4. Floods
5. Tsunami

6. Climate Change
7. Extreme Heat

Although the Department has no legal authority or responsibility to mitigate any of these hazards other than wildland-urban interface fires, it does provide services related to all hazards, including fire suppression, emergency medical services, technical rescue, and hazardous materials response.

The CFAI groups hazards into fire and non-fire categories, as shown in the following table. Identification, qualification, and quantification of the various fire and non-fire hazards are important factors in evaluating how resources are or can be deployed to mitigate those risks.

Figure 23—Commission on Fire Accreditation International Hazard Categories



Source: CFAI *Standards of Cover* (Fifth Edition)

Following review and evaluation of the hazards identified in the City of Berkeley LHMP and the fire and non-fire hazards as identified by the CFAI as they relate to services provided by the Department, Citygate evaluated the following six hazards for this risk assessment:

1. Building fire
2. Vegetation/wildland fire
3. Medical emergency

4. Hazardous material release/spill
5. Technical rescue
6. Marine Incident

A.1.6 Service Capacity

Service capacity refers to the Department's available response force; the size, types, and condition of its response fleet and any specialized equipment; core and specialized performance capabilities and competencies; resource distribution and concentration; availability of automatic or mutual aid; and any other agency-specific factors influencing its ability to meet current and prospective future service demand relative to the risks to be protected.

The Department's service capacity for fire and non-fire risk consists of 37 personnel on duty daily—including one mobile Paramedic Supervisor and one Battalion Chief—staffing seven engines, two aerial ladder trucks, and four ambulances, and operating from the Department's seven fire stations. The Department also has one Type-3 wildland engine, two Type-6 wildland engines, one hazardous materials apparatus, one fireboat, one rescue watercraft, and two ATVs that can be cross-staffed by on-duty personnel as needed.

All response personnel are trained to either the Emergency Medical Technician (EMT) level, capable of providing Basic Life Support (BLS) pre-hospital emergency medical care, or EMT-Paramedic (Paramedic) level, capable of providing Advanced Life Support (ALS) pre-hospital emergency medical care. All engines are staffed with a minimum of one EMT-Paramedic, and ambulances are staffed with two paramedics. The Department also provides ground ambulance services; air ambulance services, when needed, are provided by CALSTAR/REACH from Concord, Stanford Life Flight from Palo Alto, East Bay Regional Parks Police Department, or the California Highway Patrol. Emergency room services are available at Alameda Hospital (Alameda), Alan Bates Summit Medical Centers and Highland Hospital (Oakland), Kaiser Oakland (Oakland), and UCSF Benioff Children's Hospital (Oakland). Highland Hospital and UCSF Benioff Children's Hospital are also Level 1 Trauma Centers, and Eden Medical Center is a Level 2 Trauma Center.

Response personnel are also trained to the U.S. Department of Transportation Hazardous Material First Responder Operational level to provide initial hazardous material incident assessment, hazard isolation, and support for a hazardous material response team. When needed, technical hazardous materials response is provided by Station 2 personnel trained to the Hazardous Materials Specialist level cross-staffing a hazardous material apparatus. For significant spills and releases, the Department responds via the Alameda County Fire Department Hazardous Materials Team.

All response personnel are further trained to the Confined Space Awareness level, with technical rescue capability available as needed from the City of Oakland. The Department is in the process of obtaining a Cal OES Type-2 Urban Search and Rescue trailer.

Marine response capacity includes up to 24 personnel certified to the State Fire Training Open Water Rescuer and/or Open Water Rescue Boat Operator level. In addition, the Department cross-staffs a 27-foot Type IV fireboat and a trailered rescue watercraft—moored at the Berkeley Marina and staffed with on-duty Station 1 and Station 6 personnel as needed.

A.1.7 Probability of Occurrence

Probability of occurrence refers to the probability of a future hazard occurrence during a specific period. Because the CFAI agency accreditation process requires annual review of an agency's risk assessment and baseline performance measures, Citygate recommends using the 12 months following completion of an SOC study as an appropriate period for the probability of occurrence evaluation. The following table describes the five probability of occurrence categories and related characteristics used for this analysis.

Table 37—Probability of Occurrence Categories

Probability	General Characteristics	Expected Frequency of Occurrence
Rare	• Hazard ***may occur*** rarely under unusual conditions.	> 10 years
Unlikely	• Hazard ***could occur*** infrequently. • No recorded or anecdotal evidence of occurrence. • Little opportunity, reason, or means for hazard to occur.	2–10 years
Possible	• Hazard ***should occur*** occasionally. • Infrequent, random recorded or anecdotal evidence of occurrence. • Some opportunity, reason, or means for hazard to occur.	1–23 months
Probable	• Hazard will ***probably occur*** regularly. • Regular recorded or strong anecdotal evidence of occurrence. • Considerable opportunity, reason, or means for hazard to occur.	1–4 weeks
Frequent	• Hazard is ***expected to occur*** frequently. • High level of recorded or anecdotal evidence of regular occurrence. • Strong opportunity, reason, or means for hazard to occur. • Frequent hazard recurrence.	Daily to weekly

Citygate's SOC assessments use recent multiple-year incident response data to project the probability of hazard occurrence for the ensuing 12-month period.

A.1.8 Impact Severity

Impact severity refers to the *probable* extent a hazard occurrence impacts people, buildings, lifeline services, the environment, and the broader community. The following table summarizes the five impact severity categories and related general criteria used for this assessment.

Table 38—Impact Severity Categories

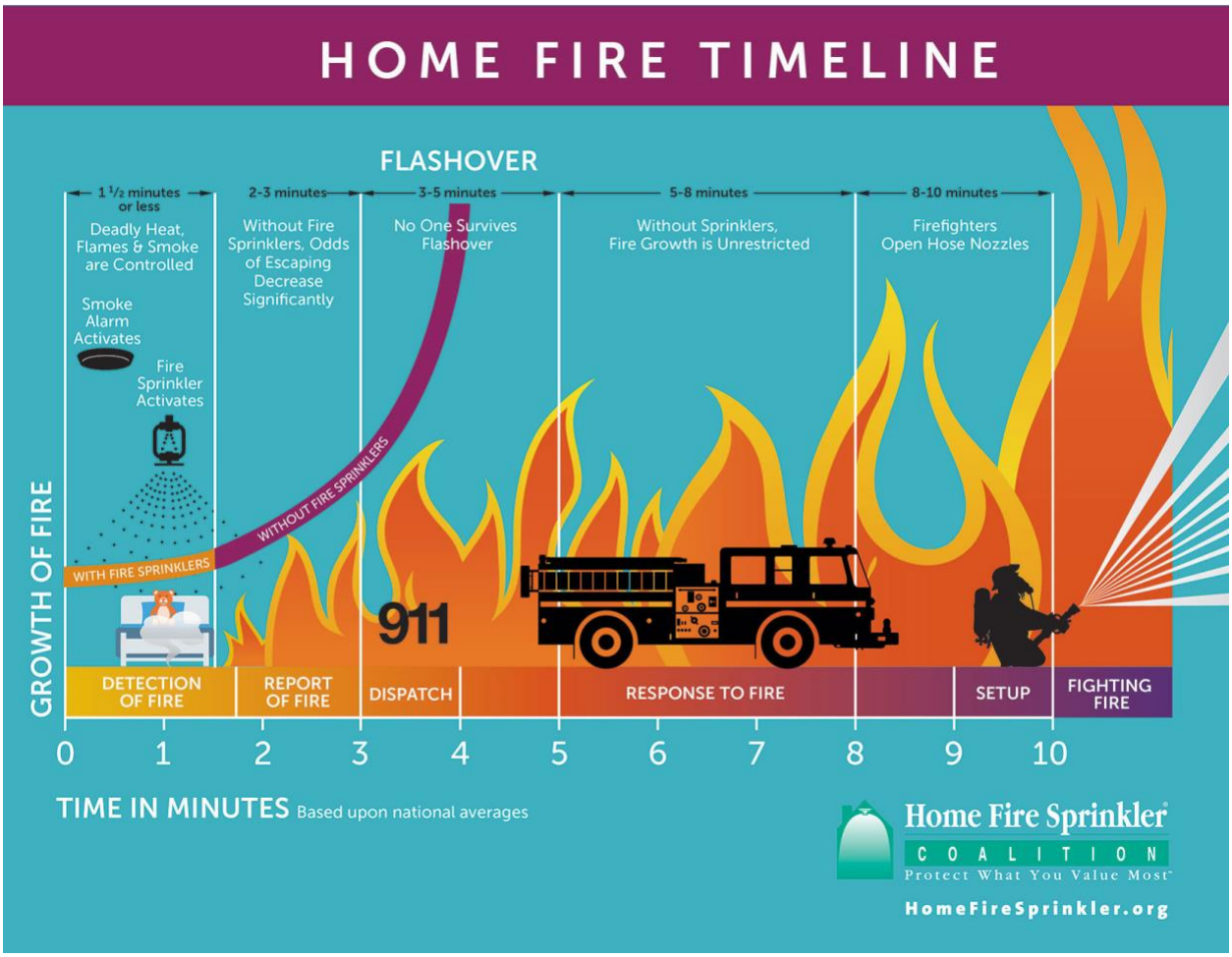
Impact Severity Category	Characteristics
Insignificant	• No injuries or fatalities • None to few persons displaced for short duration • Little or no personal support required • None to inconsequential damage • None to minimal community disruption • No measurable environmental impacts • None to minimal financial loss • No wildland Fire Hazard Severity Zones (FHSZs)
Minor	• Few injuries; no fatalities; minor medical treatment only • Some displacement of persons for less than 24 hours • Some personal support required • Some minor damage • Minor community disruption of short duration • Small environmental impacts with no lasting effects • Minor financial loss • No wildland FHSZs
Moderate	• Medical treatment required; some hospitalizations; few fatalities • Localized displacement of persons for fewer than 24 hours • Personal support satisfied with local resources • Localized damage • Normal community functioning with some inconvenience • No measurable environmental impacts with no long-term effects, or small impacts with long-term effect • Moderate financial loss • Less than 25% of area in *Moderate* or *High* wildland FHSZs
Major	• Extensive injuries; significant hospitalizations; many fatalities • Large number of persons displaced for more than 24 hours • External resources required for personal support • Significant damage • Significant community disruption; some services not available • Some impact to environment with long-term effects • Major financial loss with some financial assistance required • More than 25% of area in *Moderate* or *High* wildland FHSZs; less than 25% in *Very High* wildland FHSZs
Catastrophic	• Large number of severe injuries requiring hospitalization; significant fatalities • General displacement for extended duration • Extensive personal support required • Extensive damage • Community unable to function without significant external support • Significant impact to environment and/or permanent damage • Catastrophic financial loss; unable to function without significant support • More than 50% of area in *High* wildland FHSZs; more than 25% of area in *Very High* wildland FHSZs

A.1.9 Building Fire Risk

One of the primary hazards in any community is building fire. Building fire risk factors include building size, age, construction type, density, occupancy, number of stories above ground level, required fire flow, proximity to other buildings, built-in fire protection/alarm systems, available fire suppression water supply, building fire service capacity, fire suppression resource deployment (distribution/concentration), staffing, and response time. Citygate used available data from the Department and the U.S. Census Bureau to assist in determining the City's building fire risk.

The following figure illustrates the building fire progression timeline and shows that flashover, which is the point at which the entire room erupts into fire after all the combustible objects in that room reach their ignition temperature, can occur as early as three to five minutes from the initial ignition. Human survival in a room after flashover is extremely improbable.

Figure 24—Building Fire Progression Timeline



Source: http://www.firesprinklerassoc.org

Population Density

The population density in the City ranges from less than 5,000 to more than 40,000 people per square mile as shown in Map #2 (**Volume 2—Map Atlas**). Although risk analysis across a wide spectrum of other Citygate clients shows no direct correlation between population density and building fire *occurrence*, it is reasonable to conclude that building fire *risk* relative to potential impact on human life is greater as population density increases, particularly in areas with high-density, multiple-story buildings.

Water Supply

A reliable public water system providing adequate volume, pressure, and flow duration near all buildings is a critical factor in mitigating the potential impact severity of a community's building fire risk. Potable water for the City is provided by the East Bay Municipal Utility District. According to City staff, fire flow, pressure, and hydrant spacing are adequate throughout the City except for in areas west of I-80 and some of the higher elevation areas in the eastern/northeastern Berkeley Hills.

Building Fire Service Demand

For the three-year study period from July 1, 2018, through June 30, 2021, the Department responded to 193 building fire incidents comprising 0.45 percent of total annual service demand over the same period, as summarized in the following table.

Table 39—Building Fire Service Demand

Hazard	Year	Risk Planning Zone								Total	Percent Total Annual Demand
		Sta. 1	Sta. 2	Sta. 3	Sta. 4	Sta. 5	Sta. 6	Sta. 7	Other		
Building Fire	RY 18/19	8	13	7	0	13	10	1	1	**53**	0.35%
	RY 19/20	8	19	10	8	23	11	2	3	**84**	0.56%
	RY 20/21	16	8	2	7	15	6	0	2	**56**	0.43%
Total		**32**	**40**	**19**	**15**	**51**	**27**	**3**	**6**	**193**	**0.45%**
Percent Total Station Demand		0.47%	0.50%	0.40%	0.37%	0.50%	0.50%	0.20%	0.26%		

As the table shows, building fire service demand was consistent over the three-year study period, with the greatest demand in Station 5's response area, and the least demand in Station 7's response area. **Overall, building fire service demand is like that of other California jurisdictions of similar size and demographics.**

Building Fire Risk Assessment

The following table summarizes Citygate's assessment of the City's building fire risk by planning zone.

Table 40—Building Fire Risk Assessment

Building Fire Risk	Planning Zone						
	Sta. 1	Sta. 2	Sta. 3	Sta. 4	Sta. 5	Sta. 6	Sta. 7
Probability of Occurrence	*Possible*	*Probable*	*Possible*	*Possible*	*Probable*	*Possible*	*Possible*
Probable Impact Severity	*Moderate*	*Moderate*	*Moderate*	*Moderate*	*Moderate*	*Moderate*	*Moderate*
Overall Risk	***Moderate***	***Moderate***	***Moderate***	***Moderate***	***Moderate***	***Moderate***	***Moderate***

A.1.10 Vegetation/Wildland Fire Risk

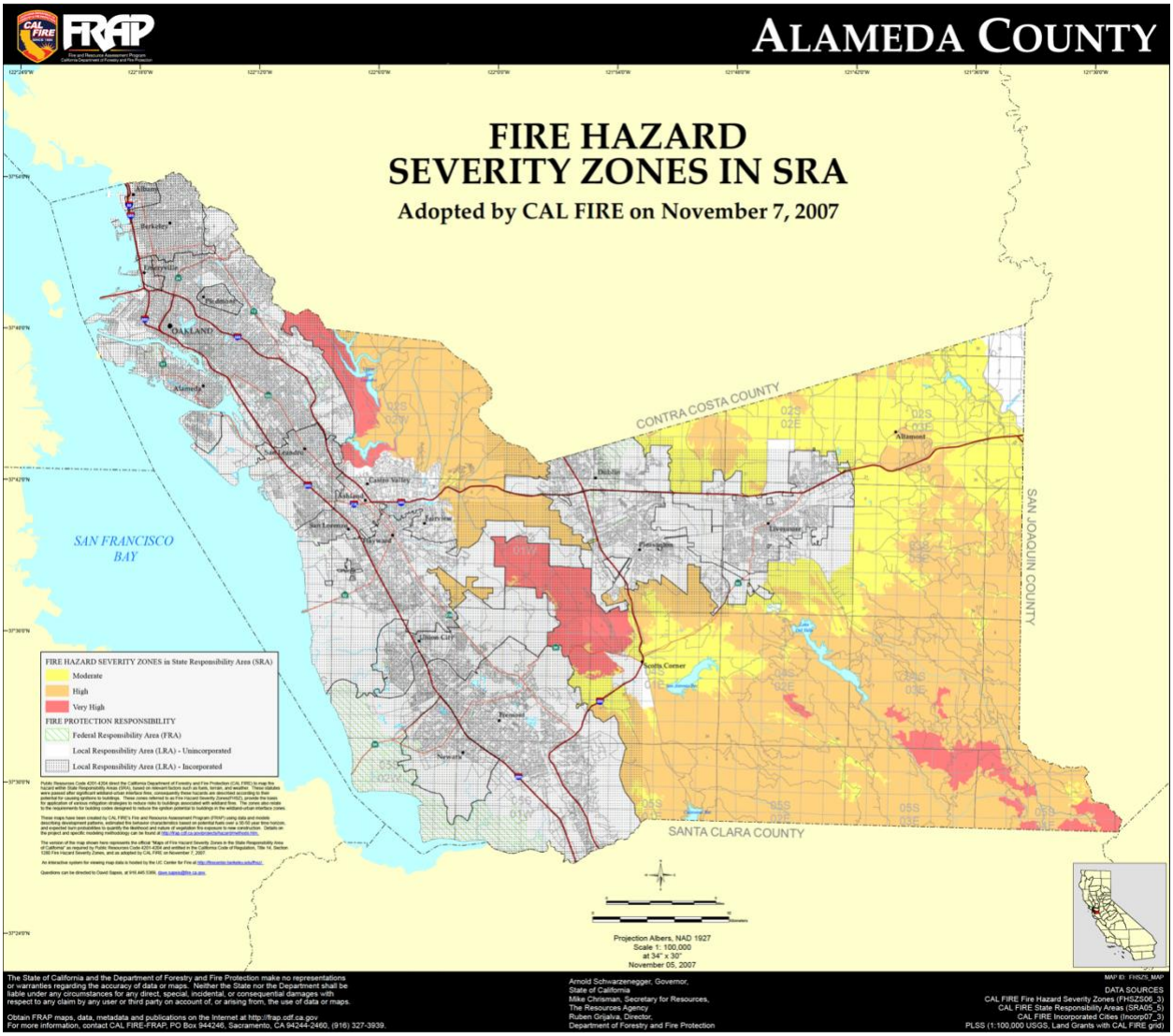
Many areas within and adjacent to the City are susceptible to a vegetation/wildland fire, particularly a wind-driven fire along the City's eastern Berkeley Hills border. The fire risk facing people and properties in the eastern hills is compounded by the area's mountainous topography, limited water supply, and limited access/egress routes. The City's flatlands are also exposed to a fire that spreads west from the hills. The flatlands are densely covered with old wooden buildings housing low-income and vulnerable populations, including isolated seniors, people with disabilities, and students.

Vegetation/wildland fire risk factors include vegetative fuel types and configuration, weather, topography, prior fires, water supply, mitigation measures, and vegetation fire service capacity.

Wildland Fire Hazard Severity Zones

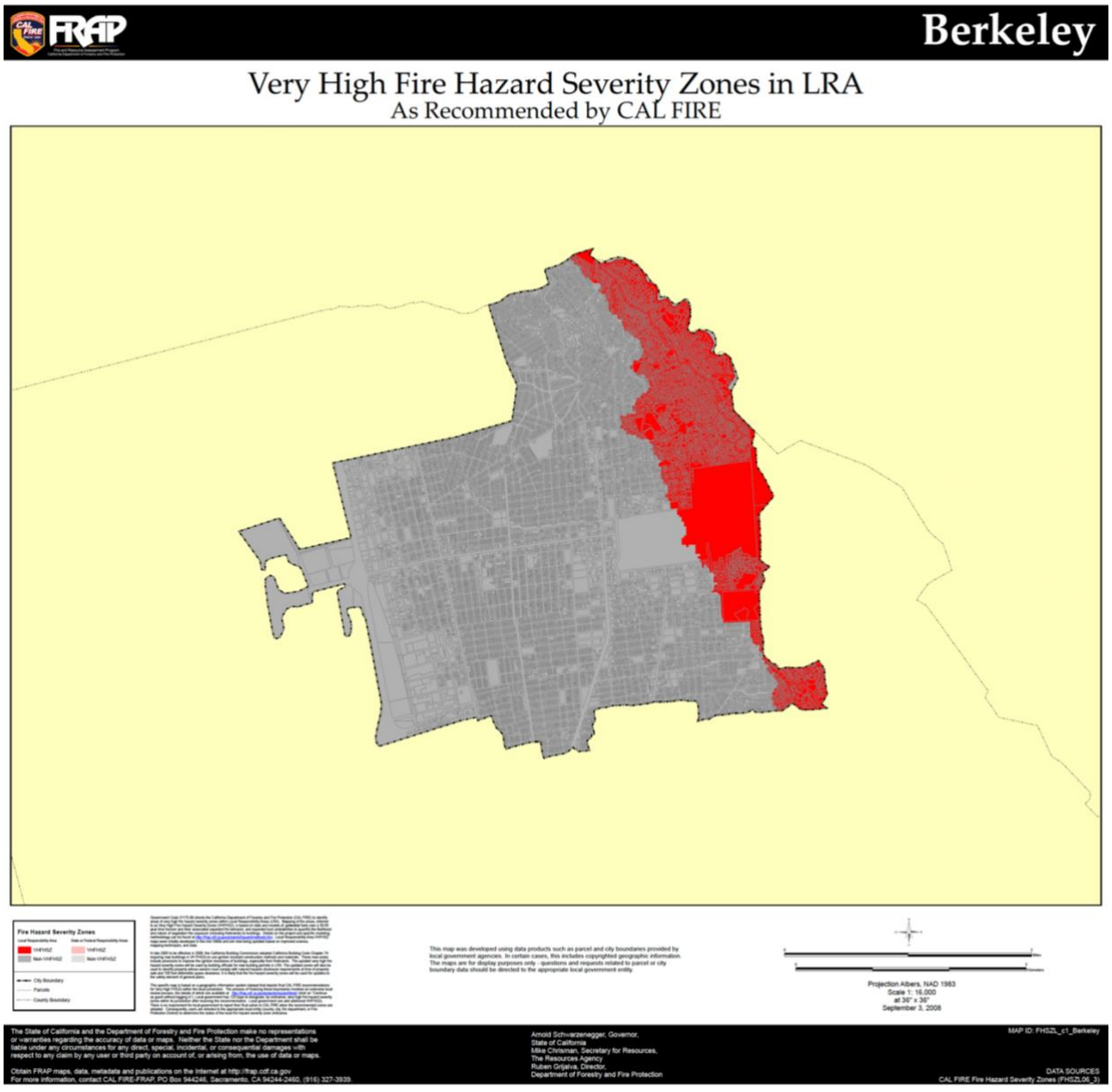
The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) designates wildland Fire Hazard Severity Zones (FHSZ) throughout the state based on analysis of multiple wildland fire hazard factors and modeling of potential wildland fire behavior. For State Responsibility Areas (SRAs) where CAL FIRE has fiscal responsibility for wildland fire protection, CAL FIRE designates ***Moderate***, ***High***, and ***Very High*** FHSZs by county, as shown in yellow, orange, and red, respectively, in the following map for Alameda County. Although not shown on this map, the entire western edge of Contra Costa County east of the City is a ***Very High*** FHSZ.

Figure 25—SRA Wildland Fire Hazard Severity Zones – Alameda County



CAL FIRE also identifies recommended ***Very High*** FHSZs for Local Responsibility Areas (LRAs) where the local jurisdiction is responsible for wildland fire protection, including incorporated cities, as shown in red in the following map for the City.

Figure 26—Berkeley Recommended Very High Wildland Fire Hazard Severity Zones in LRA

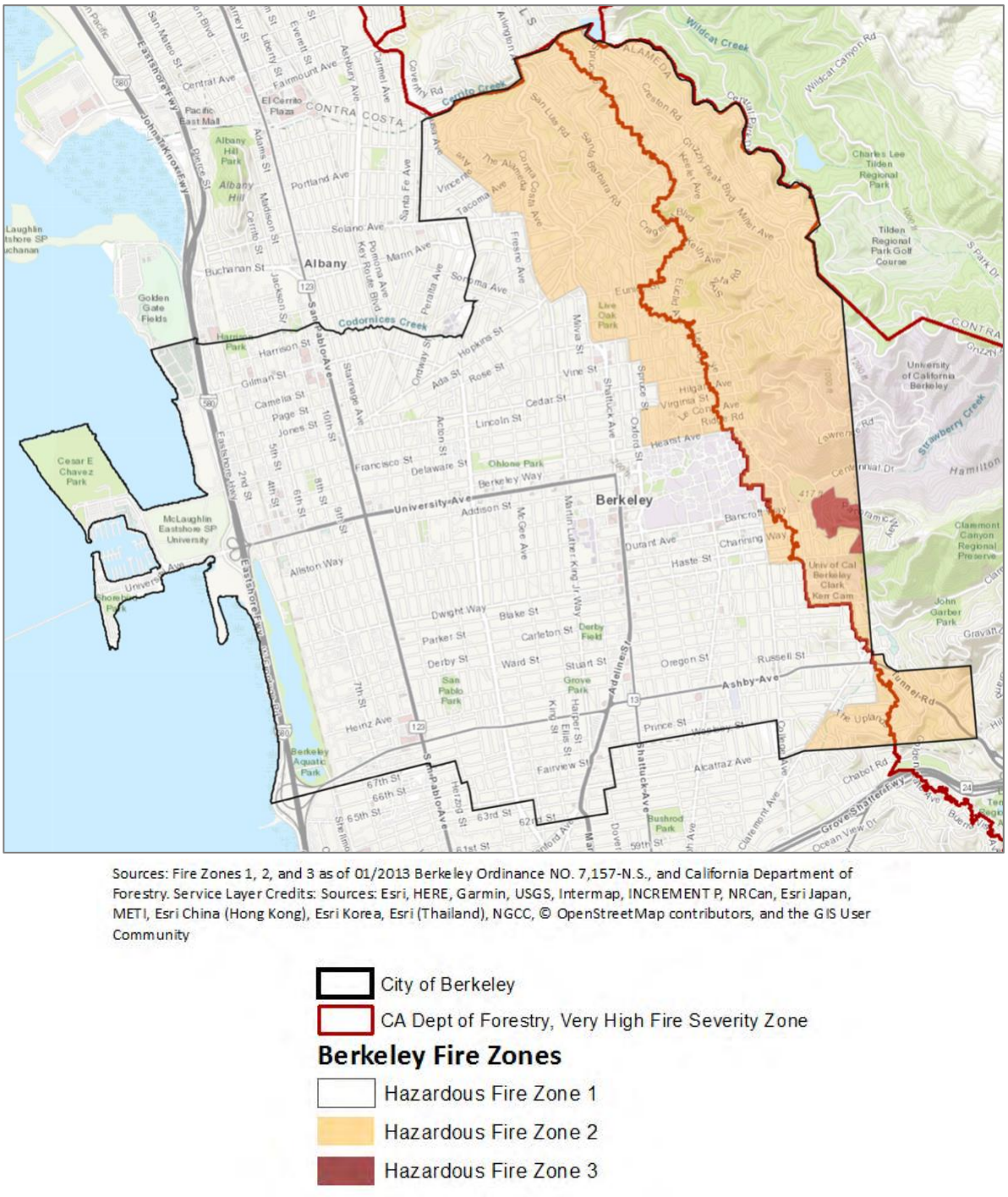


On December 6, 2023, via Ordinance #7845 adopting its Fire Code, the City of Berkeley adopted a more locally tailored VHFHSZ expanding CAL FIRE's recommended area shown in the previous figure. Instead, and as shown in the following figure, the City adopted all of the orange- and red-shaded areas as Berkeley's VHFHSZ.

In addition, the City has divided Berkeley into three separate Hazardous Fire zones, as also shown in the following figure. Fire Zone 3 is the Panoramic area, shaded in red. Fire Zone 2 is the

remainder of the Berkeley Hills (and VHFHSZ) area, shaded in orange. The Berkeley flats are not shaded, and represent Fire Zone 1.[24]

Figure 27—Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone and Hazardous Fire Zones – Berkeley



[24] Source: City of Berkeley 2019 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, Map 16.

Vegetative Fuels

Vegetative fuel factors influencing fire intensity and spread include fuel type (vegetation species), height, arrangement, density, and moisture. In addition to decorative landscape species, vegetative fuels within the City consist of a mix of annual grasses and weeds, manzanita/knob cone, chaparral, deciduous, eucalyptus, and mixed conifer tree species. Once ignited, vegetation fires can burn intensely and contribute to rapid fire spread under the right fuel, weather, and topographic conditions.

Weather

Weather elements, including temperature, relative humidity, wind, and lightning, also affect vegetation/wildland fire potential and behavior. High temperatures and low relative humidity dry out vegetative fuels, creating a situation where fuels will more readily ignite and burn more intensely. Wind is the most significant weather factor influencing vegetation/wildland fire behavior, with higher wind speeds increasing fire spread and intensity. The City has a Mediterranean climate with warm, dry summers and cool, wet winters. Summers are cooler than a typical Mediterranean climate due to foggy nights and mornings. Average summer high temperatures are in the mid-70s, with an average of less than three days per year over 90 degrees Fahrenheit. Strong offshore winds develop in late spring and early fall producing higher temperatures and lower humidity. Average annual rainfall is 25 inches. Fuel and weather conditions conducive to vegetation/wildland fires primarily occur during the summer and fall months.

Topography

Vegetation/wildland fires tend to burn more intensely and spread faster when burning uphill and up-canyon, except for a wind-driven downhill or down-canyon fire. The City's topography transitions from being flat / sea level along San Francisco Bay in the west to steeper, sloped terrain approaching 1,000 feet in elevation in the Berkeley Hills along the City's eastern edge. The eastern Berkeley Hills area of the City can influence vegetation/wildland fire behavior and spread.

Water Supply

Another significant vegetation fire impact severity factor is the water supply immediately available for fire suppression. According to Fire Department staff, available fire flow, pressure, and hydrant spacing is adequate except west of I-80 and some areas in the Berkeley Hills sections of the City with wharf type hydrants with low flow and pressure.

Wildland Fire History

The risk of a wildland-urban interface (WUI) fire in the City was clearly demonstrated in the 1991 Tunnel Fire, which resulted in 25 deaths and 62 homes destroyed in Berkeley and more than 3,000 in Oakland. Accounts of major wildfires in the City date back to at least 1905 when a fire burned

through Strawberry Canyon and threatened the University campus and the small Panoramic Hill subdivision. Other major fires occurred in the 1970s and 1980s.

Vegetation/Wildland Fire Hazard Mitigation

Hazard mitigation refers to specific actions or measures taken to prevent a hazard from occurring or to minimize the severity of impacts resulting from a hazard occurrence. While none of the hazards subject to this study can be entirely prevented, measures *can* be taken to minimize the impacts when those hazards do occur.

The City employs a comprehensive strategy to reduce both the occurrence and severity of its vegetation/wildland fires, including strict building and fire code provisions with more restrictive local amendments, annual inspection, and enforcement of vegetation fire hazard clearances in high-risk areas, improvement of access/egress routes, and infrastructure maintenance. Fire Department staff inspect more than 1,400 properties in Fire Hazard Zones 2 and 3 each year, and other properties throughout the City on a complaint basis. The City also has several other ongoing fuel management/reduction programs to reduce vegetative fuel loading in higher fire hazard areas.

Vegetation/Wildland Fire Service Demand

The Department responded to 59 vegetation fires over the three-year study period, comprising 0.14 percent of total service demand over the same period, as summarized in the following table.

Table 41—Vegetation/Wildland Fire Service Demand

Hazard	Year	Risk Planning Zone								Total	Percent Total Annual Demand
		Sta. 1	Sta. 2	Sta. 3	Sta. 4	Sta. 5	Sta. 6	Sta. 7	Other		
Vegetation / Wildland Fire	RY 18/19	5	1	1	2	1	4	1	1	**16**	0.10%
	RY 19/20	3	0	2	1	2	3	2	2	**15**	0.10%
	RY 20/21	5	7	0	1	0	8	2	5	**28**	0.22%
Total		**13**	**8**	**3**	**4**	**3**	**15**	**5**	**8**	**59**	**0.14%**
Percent Total Station Demand		0.19%	0.10%	0.06%	0.10%	0.03%	0.28%	0.33%	0.34%		

Vegetation/Wildland Fire Risk Assessment

The following table summarizes Citygate's assessment of the City's vegetation/wildland fire risk by planning zone.

Table 42—Vegetation/Wildland Fire Risk Assessment

Vegetation/Wildland Fire Risk	Risk Planning Zone						
	Sta. 1	Sta. 2	Sta. 3	Sta. 4	Sta. 5	Sta. 6	Sta. 7
Probability of Occurrence	*Possible*	*Possible*	*Possible*	*Possible*	*Possible*	*Possible*	*Possible*
Probable Impact Severity	*Minor*	*Catastrophic*	*Catastrophic*	*Catastrophic*	*Moderate*	*Minor*	*Catastrophic*
Overall Risk	***Low***	***Extreme***	***Extreme***	***Extreme***	***Moderate***	***Low***	***Extreme***

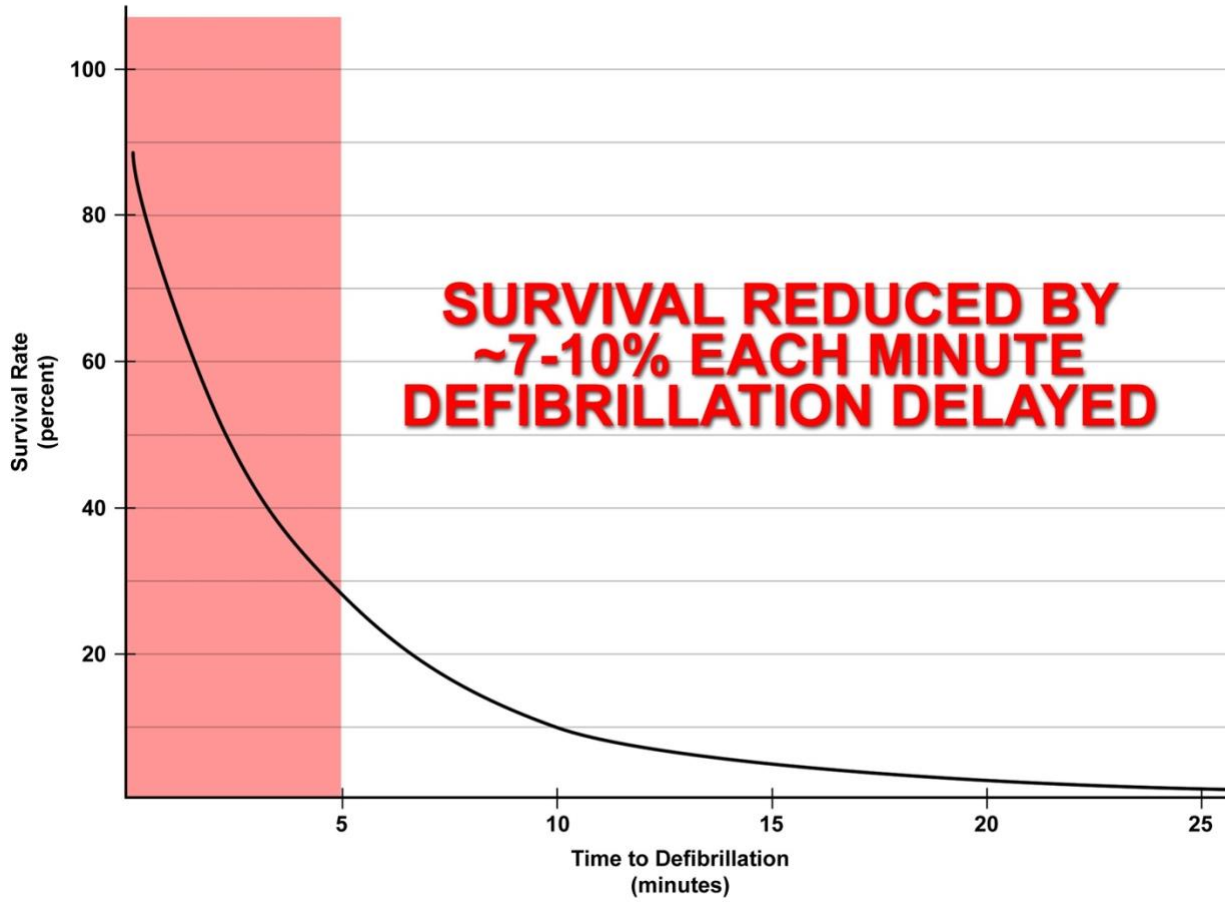
A.1.11 Medical Emergency Risk

Medical emergency risk in most communities is predominantly a function of population density, demographics, violence, health insurance coverage, and vehicle traffic.

Medical emergency risk can also be categorized as either a medical emergency resulting from a traumatic injury or from a health-related condition or event. Cardiac arrest is one serious medical emergency among many where there is an interruption or blockage of oxygen to the brain.

The following figure illustrates the reduced survivability of a cardiac arrest victim as time to defibrillation increases. While early defibrillation is one factor in cardiac arrest survivability, other factors can influence survivability as well, such as early CPR and pre-hospital advanced life support interventions.

Figure 28—Survival Rate Versus Time to Defibrillation



Population Density

Population density in the City ranges from less than 5,000 to more than 40,000 people per square mile, as shown in Map #2 (**Volume 2—Map Atlas**). Risk analysis across a wide spectrum of other Citygate clients shows a direct correlation between population density and the *occurrence* of medical emergencies, particularly in high urban population density zones.

Demographics

Medical emergency risk tends to be higher among older, poorer, less educated, and uninsured populations. As shown in Table 32, nearly 16 percent of the population is 65 and older, only slightly more than 3 percent of the population over 24 years of age has less than a high school education or equivalent, nearly 19 percent of the population is at or below poverty level, and 2.6 percent of the population does not have health insurance coverage.[25]

[25] Source: Esri Community Analyst Community Profile (2021) and U. S. Census Bureau.

Vehicle Traffic

Medical emergency risk tends to be higher in areas of a community with high daily vehicle traffic volume, particularly areas with high traffic volume traveling at high speeds. The City's transportation network includes State Routes 13 and 123, and Interstate 80 carrying an aggregate annual average daily traffic volume of more than 278,000 vehicles, with a peak-hour load of more than 20,000 vehicles.[26]

Medical Emergency Service Demand

Medical emergency service demand over the three-year study period includes more than 23,000 calls for service comprising 53.2 percent of total service demand over the same period, as summarized in the following table.

Table 43—Medical Emergency Service Demand

Hazard	Year	Risk Planning Zone								Total	Percent Total Annual Demand
		Sta. 1	Sta. 2	Sta. 3	Sta. 4	Sta. 5	Sta. 6	Sta. 7	Other		
Medical Emergency	RY 18/19	1,358	1,871	863	681	2,055	1,223	213	542	**8,806**	57.33%
	RY 19/20	1,341	1,711	666	572	1,614	1,042	252	438	**7,636**	51.26%
	RY 20/21	1,261	1,330	460	639	1,551	889	271	183	**6,584**	50.63%
Total		**3,960**	**4,912**	**1,989**	**1,892**	**5,220**	**3,154**	**736**	**1,163**	**23,026**	**53.23%**
Percent Total Station Demand		57.78%	61.25%	41.39%	47.03%	50.81%	58.10%	48.87%	49.49%		

As the previous table shows, medical emergency service demand varies significantly by planning zone and *decreased* more than 25 percent over the three-year study period. Overall, medical emergency service demand is typical of other jurisdictions with similar demographics.

Medical Emergency Risk Assessment

The following table summarizes Citygate's assessment of medical emergency risk by planning zone.

[26] Source: California Department of Transportation (2020).

Table 44—Medical Emergency Risk Assessment

Medical Emergency Risk	Risk Planning Zone						
	Sta. 1	Sta. 2	Sta. 3	Sta. 4	Sta. 5	Sta. 6	Sta. 7
Probability of Occurrence	*Frequent*	*Frequent*	*Frequent*	*Frequent*	*Frequent*	*Frequent*	*Frequent*
Probable Impact Severity	*Moderate*	*Moderate*	*Moderate*	*Moderate*	*Moderate*	*Moderate*	*Moderate*
Overall Risk	***High***	***High***	***High***	***High***	***High***	***High***	***High***

A.1.12 Hazardous Material Risk

Hazardous material risk factors include fixed facilities that store, use, or produce hazardous chemicals or waste; underground pipelines conveying hazardous materials; aviation, railroad, maritime, and vehicle transportation of hazardous commodities into or through a jurisdiction; vulnerable populations; emergency evacuation planning and related training; and specialized hazardous material service capacity.

Fixed Hazardous Materials Facilities

City staff identified six facilities within Berkeley that require a state or local Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) operating permit, and an additional 294 facilities that generate hazardous waste. There are also PG&E natural gas transmission pipelines running generally north/south along Seventh Street, and east/west along Allston Way and Russell Streets.

There are 15 different locations on the UC Berkeley Campus where regulated quantities of hazardous materials are used. Many materials are in small quantities for research and teaching purposes. All use locations are inspected by City Fire and or City Toxics Management staff amounting to approximately six inspections per year as part of a three-year cycle. The Campus safety staffs also provide oversight to these locations. The regulations, reporting and oversight inspections are the same as any other commercial site in the City. Further, the Fire Department's Hazardous Material incident response capability is prepared for these types of materials and will respond appropriately should an accidental release occur.

The Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (LBNL) is a 202-acre facility in the Berkeley Hills above the UC Berkeley campus supported by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Science and managed by the University of California. Employing approximately 5,200 scientists, engineers, and support staff to conduct unclassified research across a wide range of scientific disciplines. The lab hosts an average of 19,000 visitors annually, including U.S. citizens and foreign nationals. Additional on-site contractors, visiting researchers, students, and other guests frequent the LBNL campus in part to use or support the five National User Facilities: the Advanced Light Source, Energy Sciences Network, Joint Genome Institute, Molecular Foundry, and National Energy Research Scientific Computing Center in addition to the other on-site and off-site user

facilities. The main campus consists of approximately 226 facilities and structures, of which approximately 82 are occupied by LBNL staff, researchers, or visitors.

The laboratory, in some very controlled settings, does use extremely toxic hazardous materials for research and development. Quantities are typically low, and the lab employs fire and hazardous materials safety personnel to ensure best practice mechanical controls are used to prevent a sustained, dangerous release. However, a catastrophic accident could occur that could spread downwind beyond a parking lot buffer and into other lab buildings, the UC campus, or the City itself. The lab and its fire department contractor, along with the Berkeley Fire Department, are trained and have plans for such a rare occurrence.

In addition to having on-site emergency assessment and response teams, LBNL contracts with the Alameda County Fire Department (ACFD) for on-site fire and EMS services, including a full ACFD hazardous materials response team that coordinates closely with facility staff and the Department's Hazardous Materials Response Team. All hazardous materials and processes are regularly screened for quantity, toxicity, and dispersibility, and comprehensive emergency plans developed to largely mitigate risks to the interior of an affected building in conformance with federal Emergency Management Program requirements, however a worst-case scenario could potentially affect eastern Berkeley including the UC campus.

Transportation-Related Hazardous Materials

The City also has transportation-related hazardous material risk because of its road transportation network, including State Routes 13 and 123, and Interstate 80, with heavy daily truck traffic volume, many carrying hazardous commodities, as summarized in the following table.

Table 45—Average Annual Daily Truck Traffic

Highway	Crossing	AADT[1]	Truck AADT by Axles				Percentage of Truck AADT by Axles			
			2	3	4	5+	2	3	4	5+
SR 13	SR 123	758	522	123	26	86	68.87%	16.23%	3.43%	11.35%
I-80	SR 13	10,438	3,655	1,041	416	5,327	35.02%	9.97%	3.99%	51.03%
SR 123	SR 13	431	338	53	8	32	78.42%	12.30%	1.86%	7.42%
	Total	**11,627**	**4,515**	**1,217**	**450**	**5,445**	**38.83%**	**10.47%**	**3.87%**	**46.83%**

[1] Average Annual Daily Trips
Source: California Department of Transportation (2020)

There is also a Union Pacific railroad line running generally north/south between Interstate 80 and State Route 123, and it is reasonable to assume that some railcars are transporting hazardous commodities.

Population Density

Because hazardous material emergencies have the potential to adversely impact human health, it is logical that the higher the population density, the greater the potential population exposed to a hazardous material release or spill. As shown in Map #2 Population Density by Block Group (**Volume 2—Map Atlas**), the population density within the City ranges from less than 5,000 to more than 40,000 people per square mile.

Vulnerable Populations

Persons vulnerable to a hazardous material release/spill include individuals or groups unable to self-evacuate, generally including children under the age of 10, the elderly, and persons confined to an institution or other setting where they are unable to leave voluntarily. As shown in Table 34, slightly more than 22 percent of the population is under age 10 or is 65 years of age and older.

Emergency Evacuation Planning, Training, Implementation, and Effectiveness

Another significant hazardous material impact severity factor is a jurisdiction's shelter-in-place / emergency evacuation planning and training. In the event of a hazardous material release or spill, time can be a critical factor in notifying potentially affected persons, particularly at-risk populations, to either shelter-in-place or evacuate to a safe location. Essential to this process is an effective emergency plan that incorporates one or more mass emergency notification capabilities, as well as pre-established evacuation procedures. It is also essential to conduct regular, periodic exercises involving these two emergency plan elements to evaluate readiness and to identify and remediate any planning or training gaps to ensure ongoing emergency incident readiness and effectiveness.

Through Berkeley Ready, the Department's Office of Emergency Services (OES) coordinates a suite of programs to build and maintain community disaster resilience. For example, OES maintains real-time online evacuation maps that are accessible to the public and provide incident location(s), evacuation route(s), and temporary evacuation shelter locations.[27]

In addition, the City participates in AC Alert, a free subscription and reverse 9-1-1-based mass emergency notification system that can provide emergency alerts, notifications, and other emergency information to email accounts, cell phones, smartphones, tablets, and landline telephones. The City also utilizes social media, Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA), local AM and FM radio stations, and local television outlets to provide timely emergency information and alerts. OES has established 78 pre-designated geographic evacuation zones within the City, and AC Alert emergency notification messages can be issued by numerous designated OES, City Manager's Office, and Fire and Police Department personnel down to the supervisor level. OES also conducts

[27] https://community.zonehaven.com

ongoing Emergency Operations Center training as needed and strives to conduct a full EOC exercise at least annually.

Hazardous Material Service Demand

The Department responded to 565 hazardous material incidents over the study period of three reporting years, comprising 1.31 percent of total service demand over the same period, as summarized in the following table.

Table 46—Hazardous Material Service Demand

Hazard	Year	Risk Planning Zone								Total	Percent Total Annual Demand
		Sta. 1	Sta. 2	Sta. 3	Sta. 4	Sta. 5	Sta. 6	Sta. 7	Other		
Hazardous Material	RY 18/19	33	33	20	26	41	19	7	9	**188**	1.22%
	RY 19/20	32	35	19	18	43	42	10	5	**204**	1.37%
	RY 20/21	20	33	20	17	38	29	9	7	**173**	1.33%
Total		**85**	**101**	**59**	**61**	**122**	**90**	**26**	**21**	**565**	**1.31%**
Percent Total Station Demand		1.24%	1.26%	1.23%	1.52%	1.19%	1.66%	1.73%	0.89%		

As the table shows, hazardous material service demand varies significantly by planning zone and was generally consistent over the three reporting years analyzed within this study.

Hazardous Materials Risk Assessment

The following table summarizes Citygate's assessment of the City's hazardous materials risk by planning zone.

Table 47—Hazardous Materials Risk Assessment

Hazardous Materials Risk	Risk Planning Zone						
	Sta. 1	Sta. 2	Sta. 3	Sta. 4	Sta. 5	Sta. 6	Sta. 7
Probability of Occurrence	*Probable*	*Probable*	*Probable*	*Probable*	*Probable*	*Probable*	*Possible*
Probable Impact Severity	*Moderate*	*Moderate*	*Major*	*Moderate*	*Moderate*	*Moderate*	*Major*
Overall Risk	***Moderate***	***Moderate***	***High***	***Moderate***	***Moderate***	***Moderate***	***High***

A.1.13 Technical Rescue Risk

Technical rescue risk factors include active construction projects; structural collapse potential; confined spaces, such as tanks and underground vaults; bodies of water, including rivers and streams; industrial machinery use; transportation volume; and earthquake, flood, and landslide potential.

Construction Activity

There is ongoing residential, commercial, industrial, and infrastructure construction activity occurring within the City.

Confined Spaces

There are multiple confined spaces within the City, including tanks, vaults, and open trenches.

Bodies of Water

Bodies of water within the City include San Francisco Bay and smaller ponds, creeks, and seasonal waterways.

Transportation Volume

Another technical rescue risk factor is transportation-related incidents requiring technical rescue. This risk factor is primarily a function of vehicle, railway, maritime, and aviation traffic. Vehicle traffic volume is the greatest of these factors within the service area, with State Routes 13 and 123 and Interstate 80 carrying an aggregate annual average daily traffic volume of more than 278,000 vehicles, with a peak-hour load of more than 20,000 vehicles.

Earthquake Risk[28]

A significant earthquake event is one of the hazards of greatest concern to the City, with a high probability of occurrence and the potential for widespread damage. There are several known and potentially undiscovered faults in Alameda County, including the Hayward Fault with three fault segments, the San Andreas Fault with ten fault segments, and the Northern Calaveras and Greenville Faults.

Numerous destructive earthquakes have occurred historically in the greater San Francisco Bay Area region, and the U.S. Geological Service (USGS) predicts a 72 percent probability of one or more Magnitude 6.7 or greater earthquakes over the next 21 years.

Flood Risk[29]

Some areas of the City are subject to minor flooding hazard, primarily from local creek flooding and storm drain overflow along the western edge of the City adjacent to San Francisco Bay, the low-lying areas between Harrison Street and Dartmouth Street, and some areas of the UC Berkeley campus.

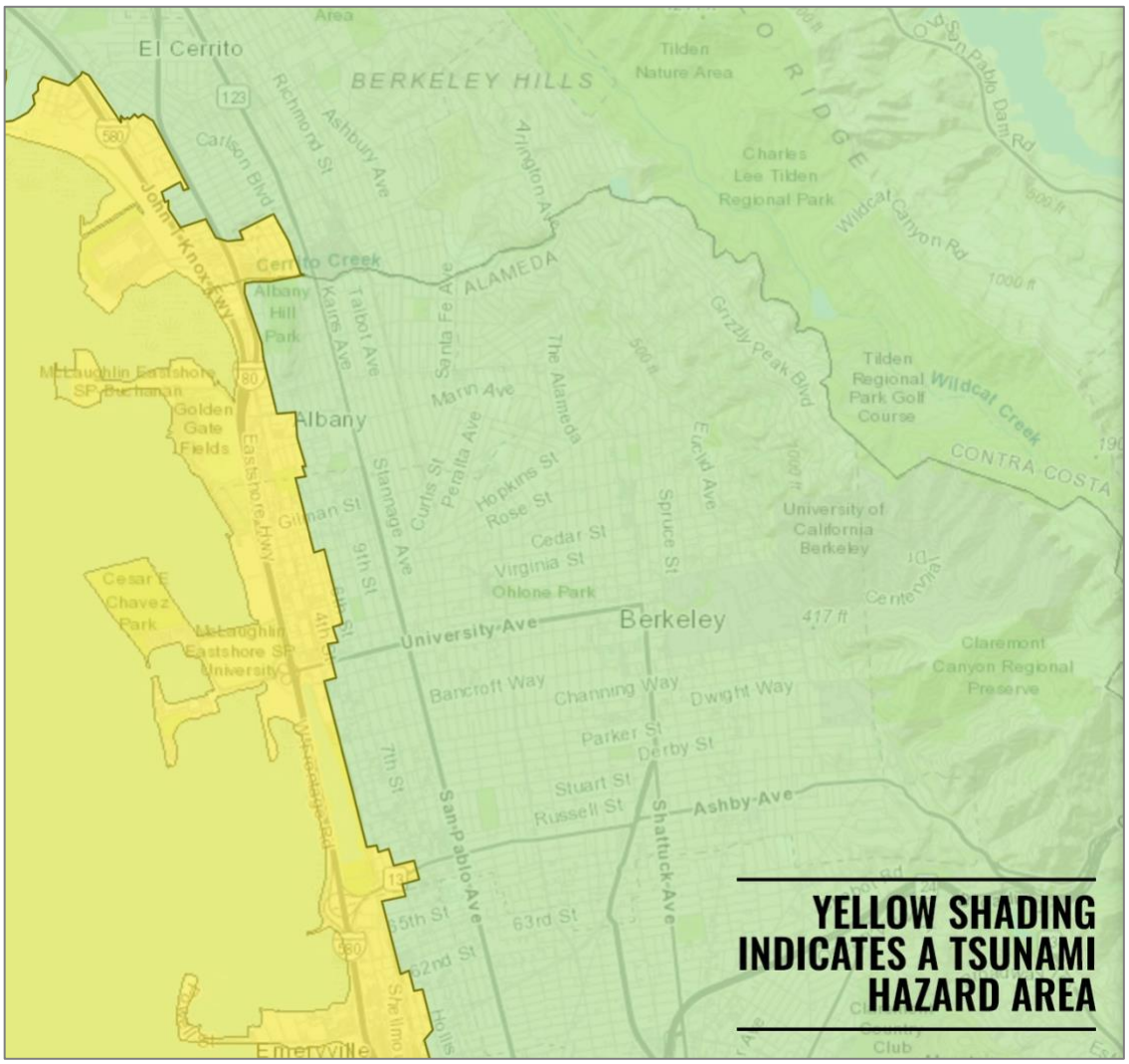
[28] Source: 2019 City of Berkeley Hazard Mitigation Plan, Section B.5.

[29] Source: 2019 City of Berkeley Hazard Mitigation Plan, Section B.8.

Tsunami Risk[30]

Tsunamis affecting the Bay Area can result from offshore earthquakes within the Bay Area, or from more distant events. While it is most common for tsunamis impacting the Bay Area to be generated by faults in Washington and Alaska, local tsunamis can be generated from local underwater faults. While tsunamis entering San Francisco Bay are rare, a March 2011 tsunami event resulted in a half-meter-tall surge and $158,000 damage to boats and docks in the Berkeley Marina. The following map shows the areas of the City potentially subject to inundation from a tsunami event.

Figure 29—Tsunami Inundation Zones



Source: California Department of Conservation Tsunami Maps (Updated 2022)

[30] Source: 2019 City of Berkeley Hazard Mitigation Plan, Section B.9.

Technical Rescue Service Demand

Over the three-year study period, there were 224 technical rescue incidents in the City comprising 0.52 percent of total service demand, as summarized in the following table.

Table 48—Technical Rescue Service Demand

Hazard	Year	Risk Planning Zone								Total	Percent Total Annual Demand
		Sta. 1	Sta. 2	Sta. 3	Sta. 4	Sta. 5	Sta. 6	Sta. 7	Other		
Technical Rescue	RY 18/19	10	14	14	6	18	11	2	9	**84**	0.55%
	RY 19/20	8	19	13	3	19	8	0	3	**73**	0.49%
	RY 20/21	16	12	4	4	15	14	0	2	**67**	0.52%
Total		**34**	**45**	**31**	**13**	**52**	**33**	**2**	**14**	**224**	**0.52%**
Percent Total Station Demand		0.50%	0.56%	0.65%	0.32%	0.51%	0.61%	0.13%	0.60%		

Technical Rescue Risk Assessment

The following table summarizes Citygate's assessment of technical rescue risk by planning zone.

Table 49—Technical Rescue Risk Assessment

Technical Rescue Risk	Risk Planning Zone						
	Sta. 1	Sta. 2	Sta. 3	Sta. 4	Sta. 5	Sta. 6	Sta. 7
Probability of Occurrence	*Possible*	*Probable*	*Possible*	*Possible*	*Probable*	*Possible*	*Unlikely*
Probable Impact Severity	*Moderate*	*Moderate*	*Moderate*	*Moderate*	*Moderate*	*Moderate*	*Moderate*
Overall Risk	***Moderate***	***Moderate***	***Moderate***	***Moderate***	***Moderate***	***Moderate***	***Low***

A.1.14 Marine Incident Risk

Marine incident risk factors include water and near-shore recreational activity, and watercraft storage and use in or on City waterways. Marine incidents include watercraft fires, searches for person(s) in water, and water and watercraft rescues.

Waterways

The primary bodies of water in the City are San Francisco Bay and Aquatic Park.

Berkeley Marina

The Berkeley Marina, located on the western side of the City adjacent to San Francisco Bay, has approximately 925 slips accommodating boats up to 80+ feet in length.

Recreational Activity

The Berkeley waterfront / San Francisco Bay is a popular destination for near-shore and open water recreational activities, including boating, swimming, snorkeling, diving, fishing, etc.

Marine Incident Service Capacity

The Department's marine incident service capacity includes up to 24 personnel certified by State Fire Training as Open Water Rescue swimmers, a 27-foot aluminum fire boat, and one rescue watercraft.

Marine Incident Service Demand

Over the three-year study period, the Department responded to 40 marine incidents comprising 0.09 percent of total service demand over the same period as shown in the following table.

Table 50—Marine Incident Service Demand

Hazard	Year	Risk Planning Zone								Total	Percent Total Annual Demand
		Sta. 1	Sta. 2	Sta. 3	Sta. 4	Sta. 5	Sta. 6	Sta. 7	Other		
Marine Incident	RY 18/19	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	2	**12**	0.08%
	RY 19/20	4	0	0	1	0	8	0	0	**13**	0.09%
	RY 20/21	3	0	0	0	0	10	0	2	**15**	0.12%
Total		**7**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**28**	**0**	**4**	**40**	**0.09%**
Percent Total Station Demand		0.10%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%	0.00%	0.52%	0.00%	0.17%		

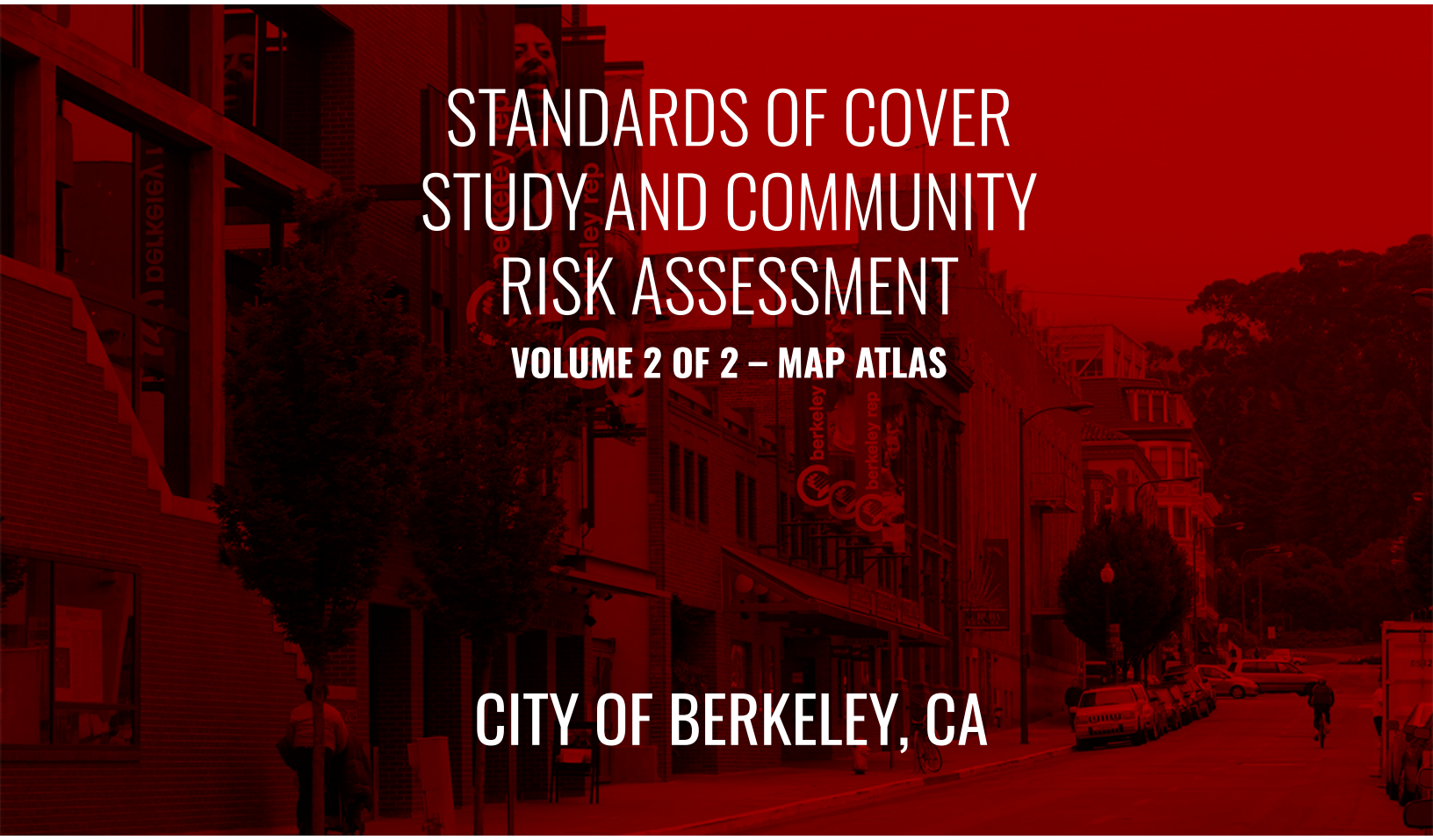
Marine Incident Risk Assessment

The following table summarizes Citygate's assessment of the City's marine incident risk by planning zone.

Table 51—Marine Incident Risk Assessment

Marine Incident Risk	Risk Planning Zone						
	Sta. 1	Sta. 2	Sta. 3	Sta. 4	Sta. 5	Sta. 6	Sta. 7
Probability of Occurrence	*Possible*	*Rare*	*Rare*	*Unlikely*	*Rare*	*Possible*	*Possible*
Probable Impact Severity	*Moderate*	*Minor*	*Minor*	*Minor*	*Minor*	*Moderate*	*Minor*
Overall Risk	***Moderate***	***Low***	***Low***	***Low***	***Low***	***Moderate***	***Low***

CITYGATE ASSOCIATES, LLC
PUBLIC SAFETY SERVICES



STANDARDS OF COVER STUDY AND COMMUNITY RISK ASSESSMENT

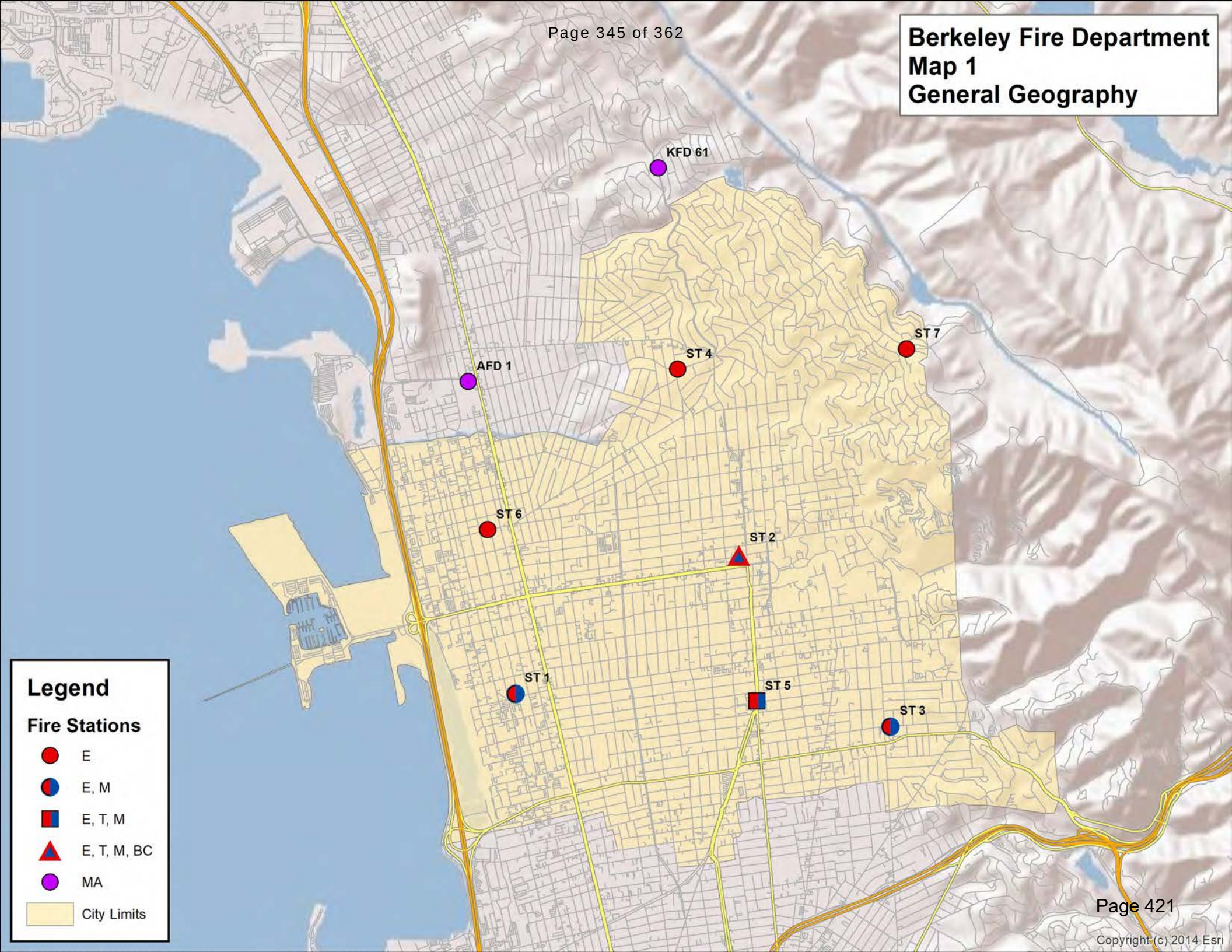
VOLUME 2 OF 2 – MAP ATLAS

CITY OF BERKELEY, CA

DECEMBER 13, 2023

CITYGATE ASSOCIATES, LLC
WWW.CITYGATEASSOCIATES.COM
600 COOLIDGE DRIVE, SUITE 150
FOLSOM, CA 95630
PHONE: (916) 458-5100
FAX: (916) 983-2090

Berkeley Fire Department
Map 1
General Geography



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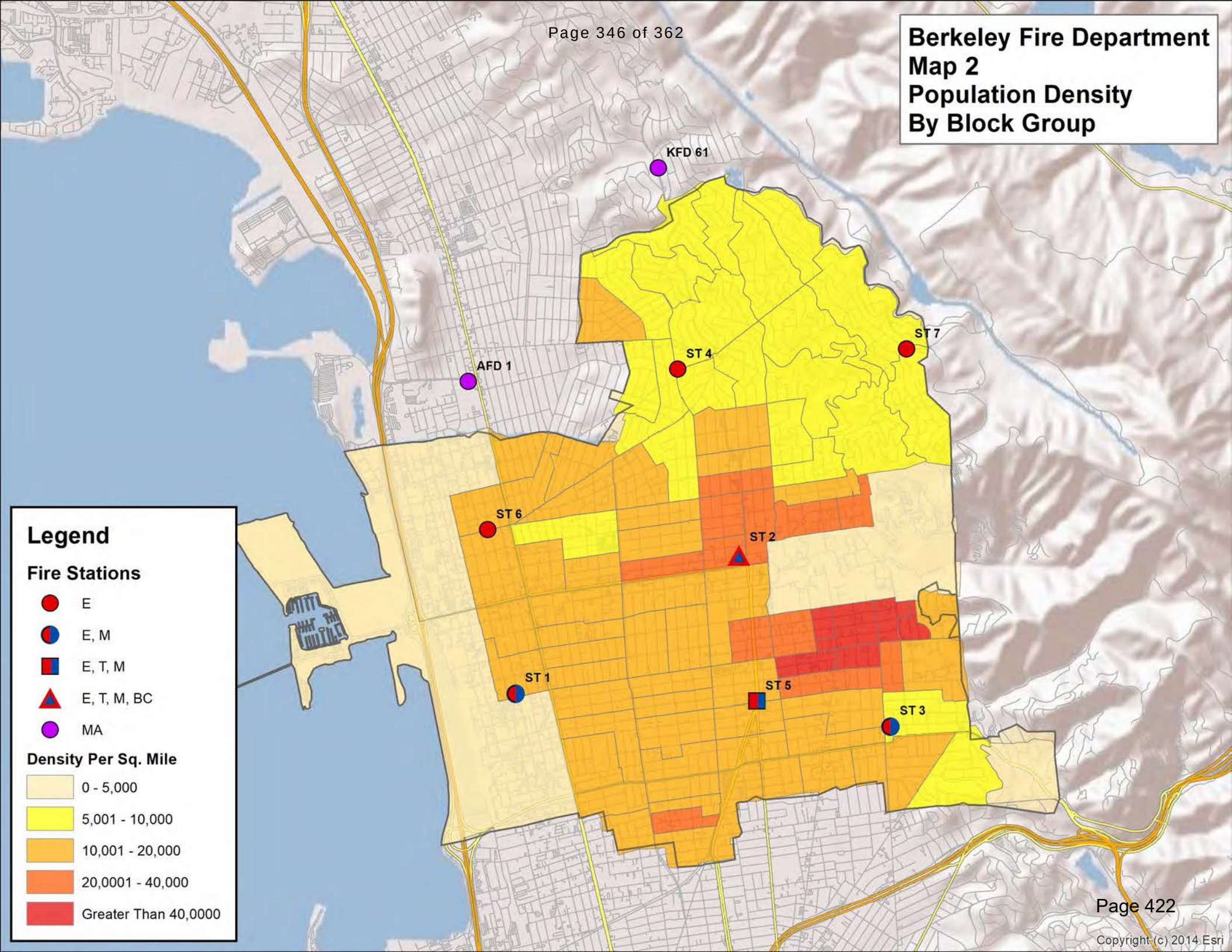
Berkeley Fire Department
Map 2
Population Density
By Block Group



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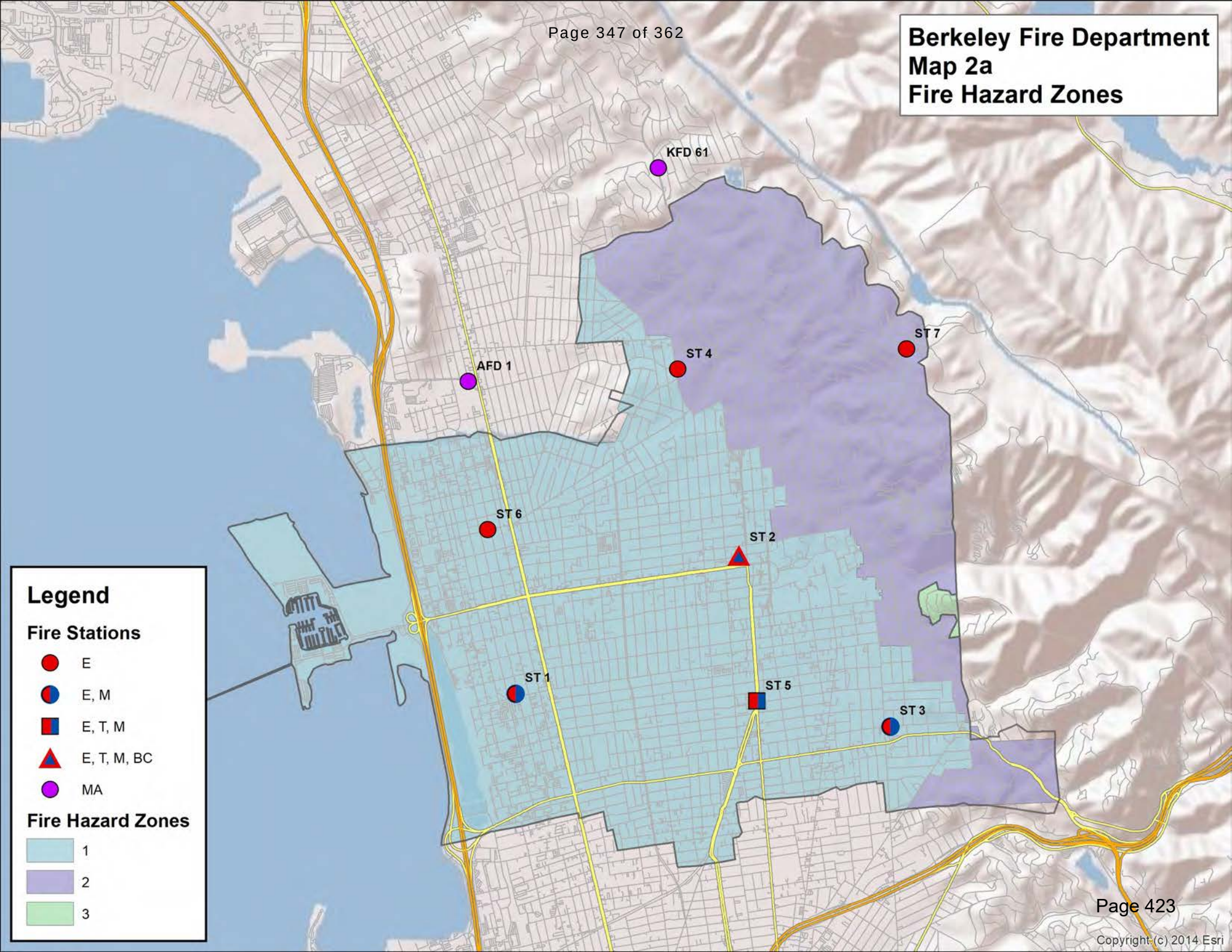
Berkeley Fire Department
Map 2a
Fire Hazard Zones



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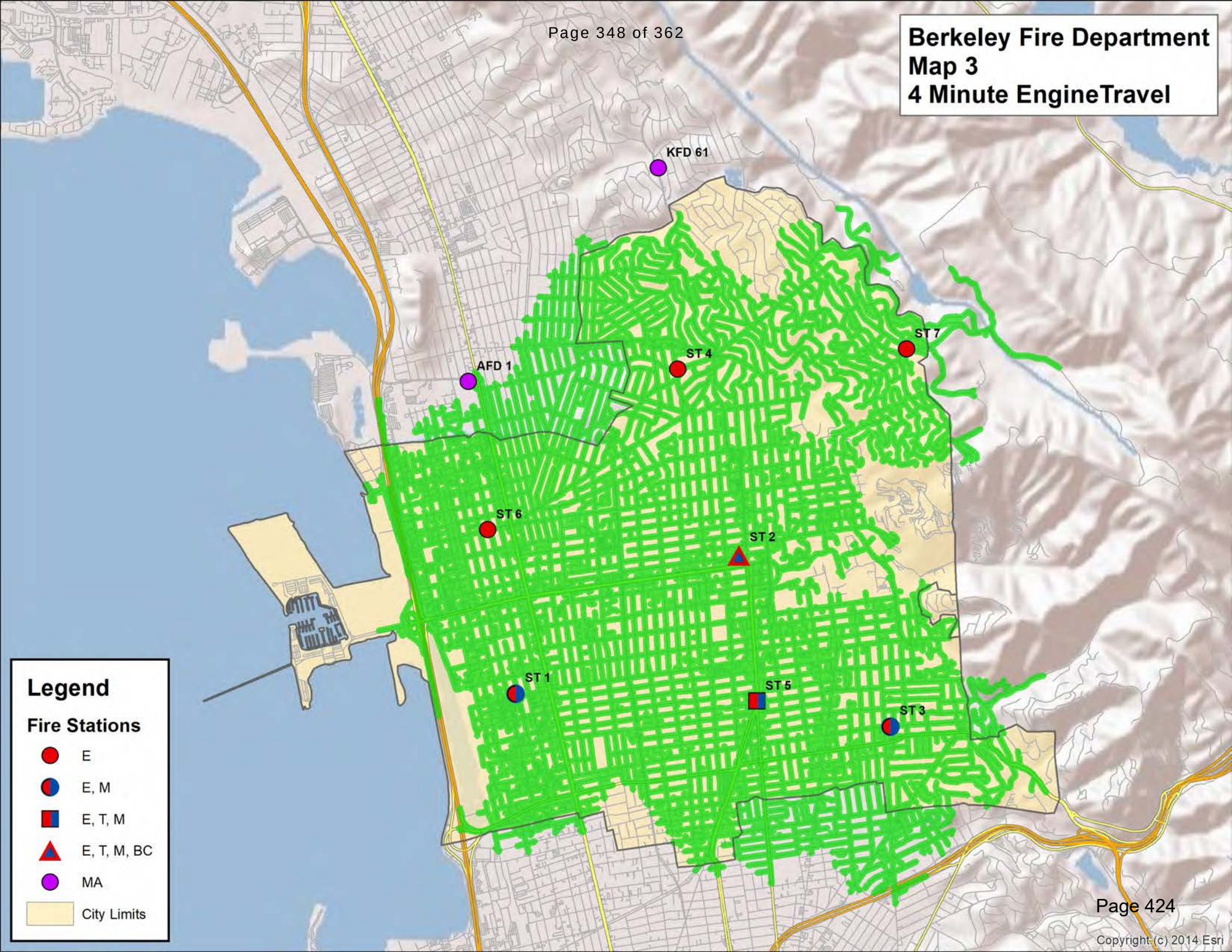
Berkeley Fire Department
Map 3
4 Minute EngineTravel



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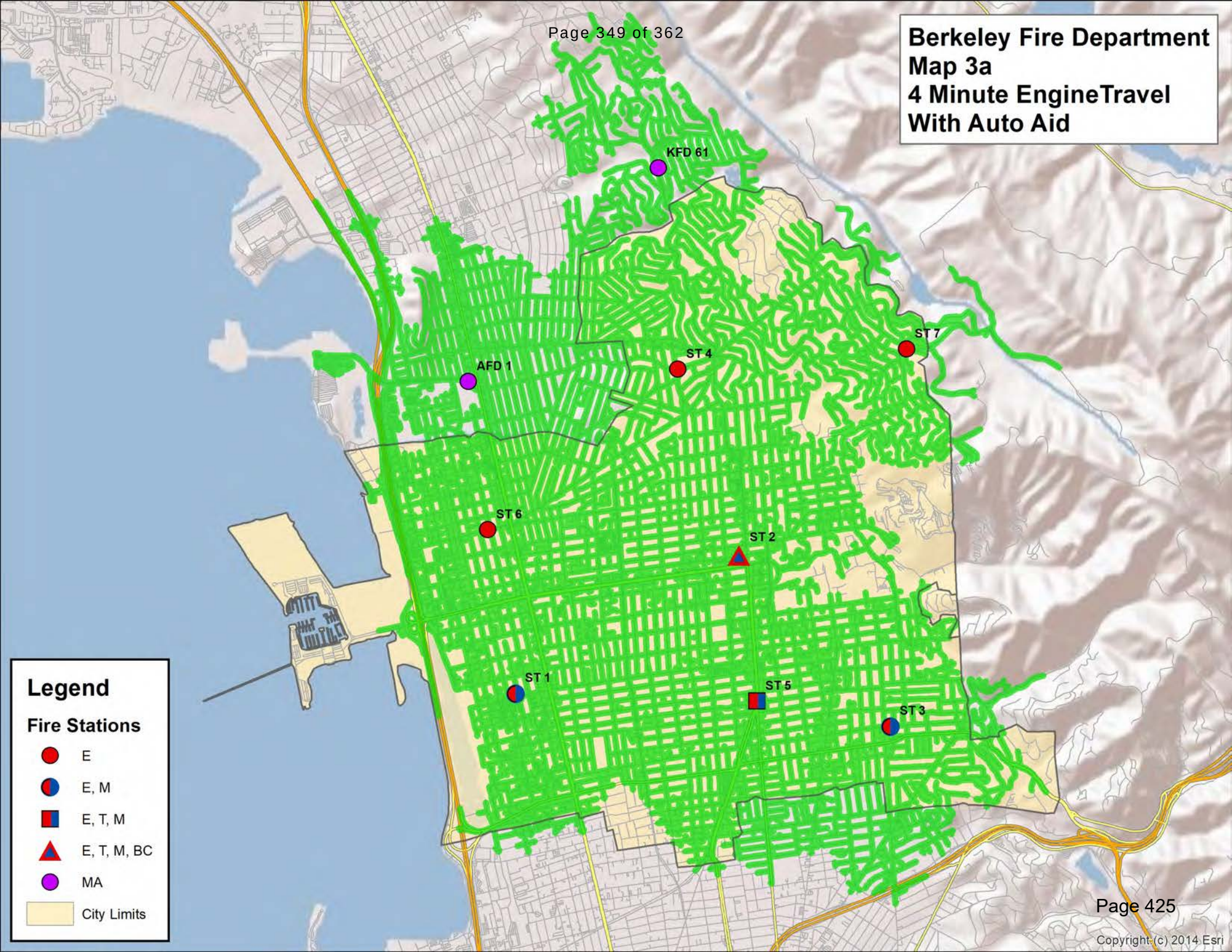
Berkeley Fire Department
Map 3a
4 Minute EngineTravel
With Auto Aid



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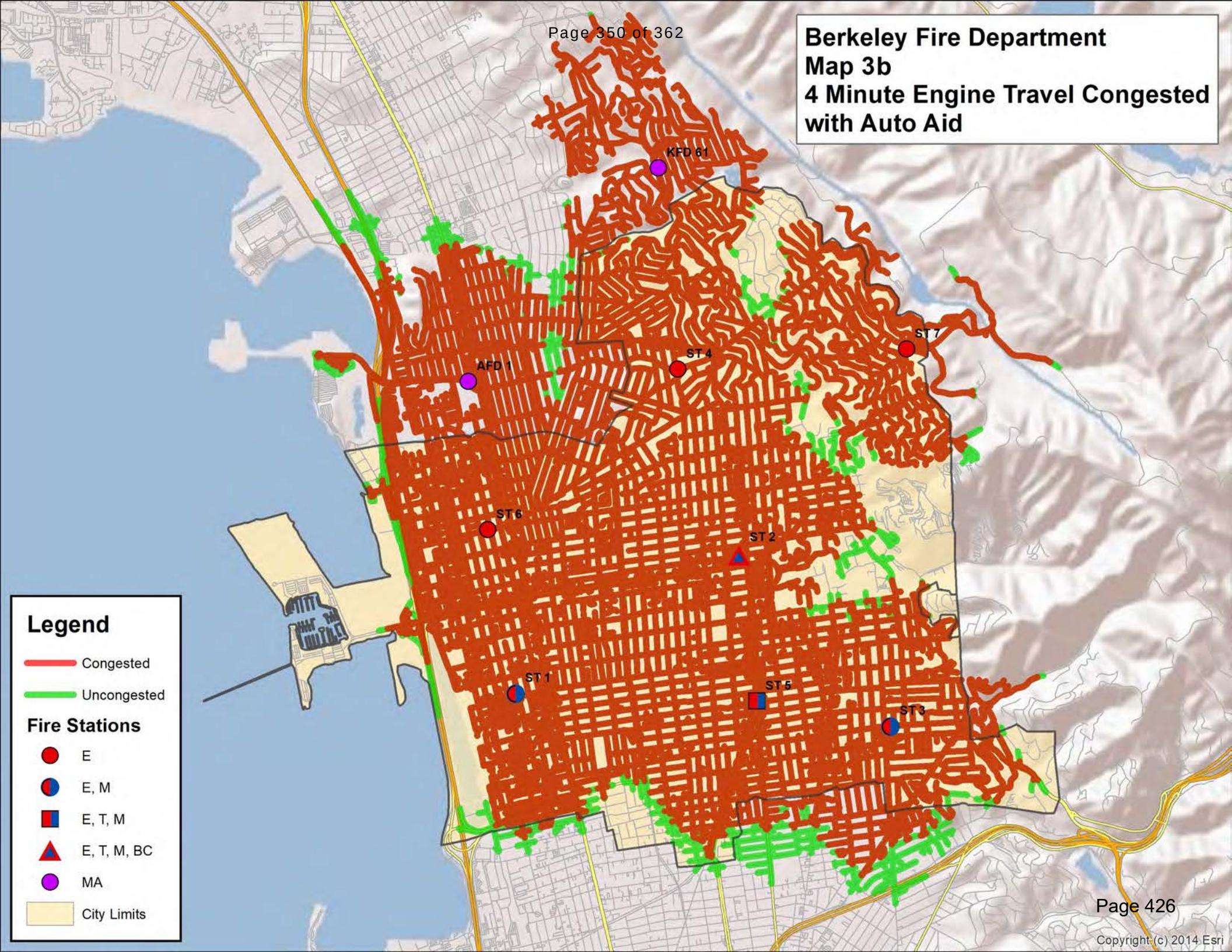
Berkeley Fire Department
Map 3b
4 Minute Engine Travel Congested with Auto Aid



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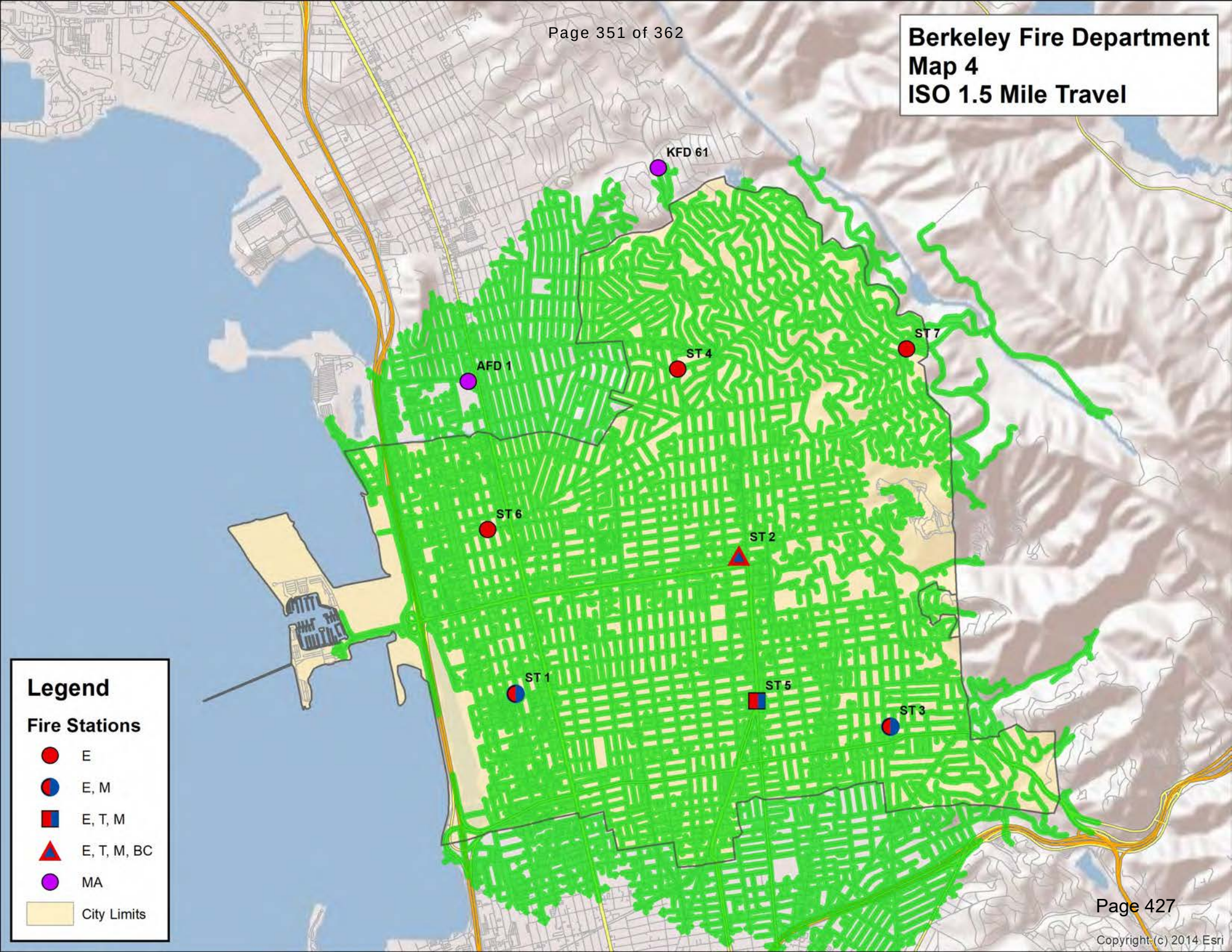
Berkeley Fire Department
Map 4
ISO 1.5 Mile Travel



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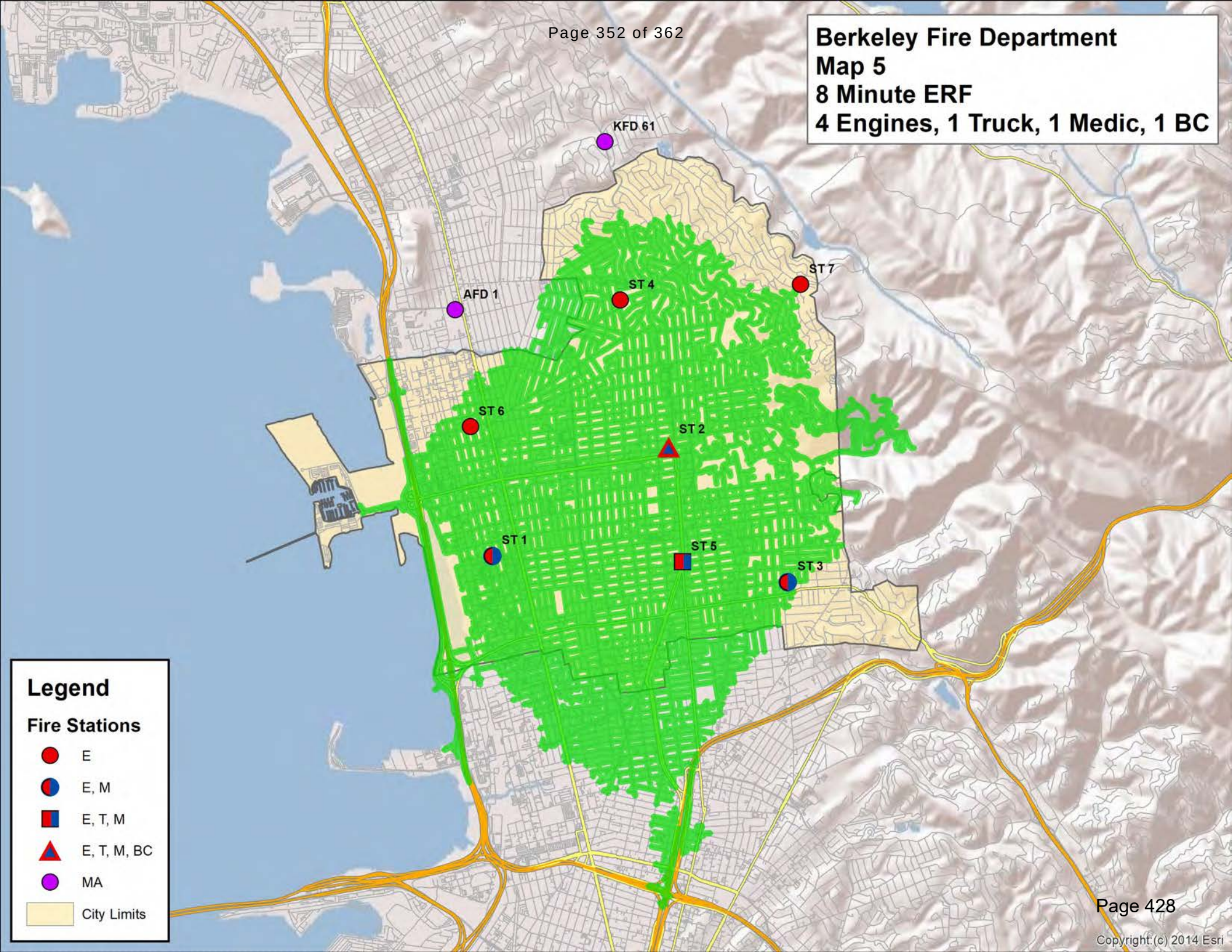
Berkeley Fire Department
Map 5
8 Minute ERF
4 Engines, 1 Truck, 1 Medic, 1 BC



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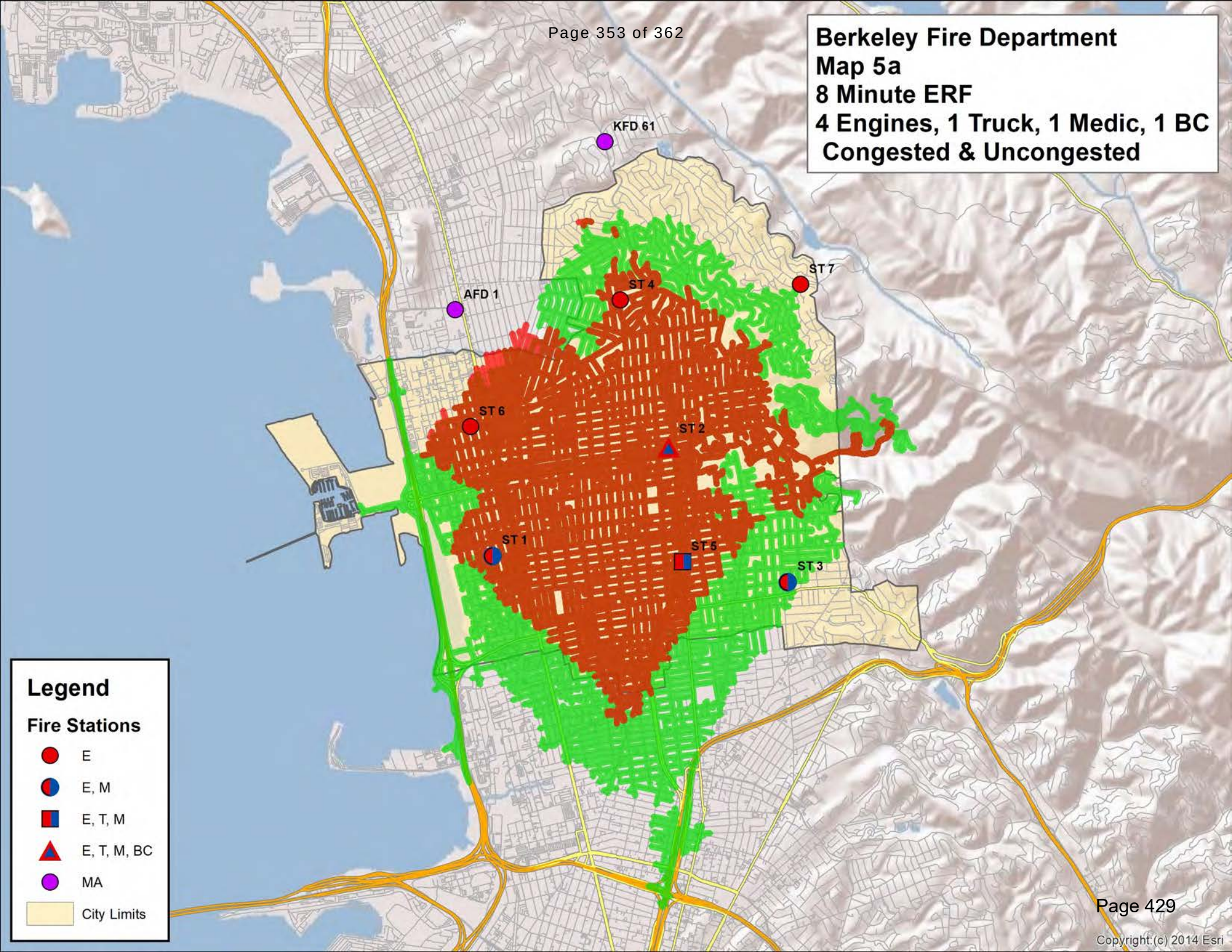
Berkeley Fire Department
Map 5a
8 Minute ERF
4 Engines, 1 Truck, 1 Medic, 1 BC
Congested & Uncongested



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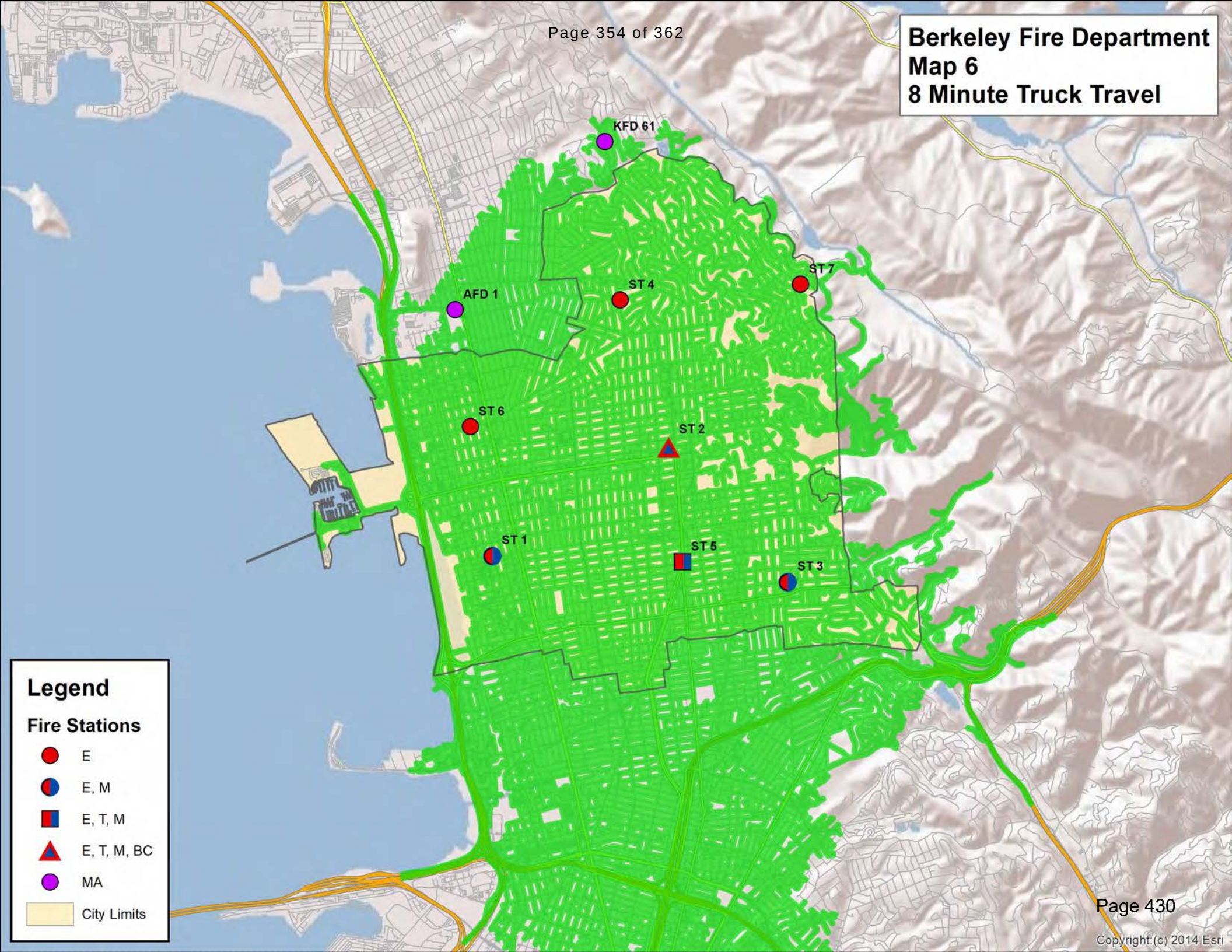
Berkeley Fire Department
Map 6
8 Minute Truck Travel



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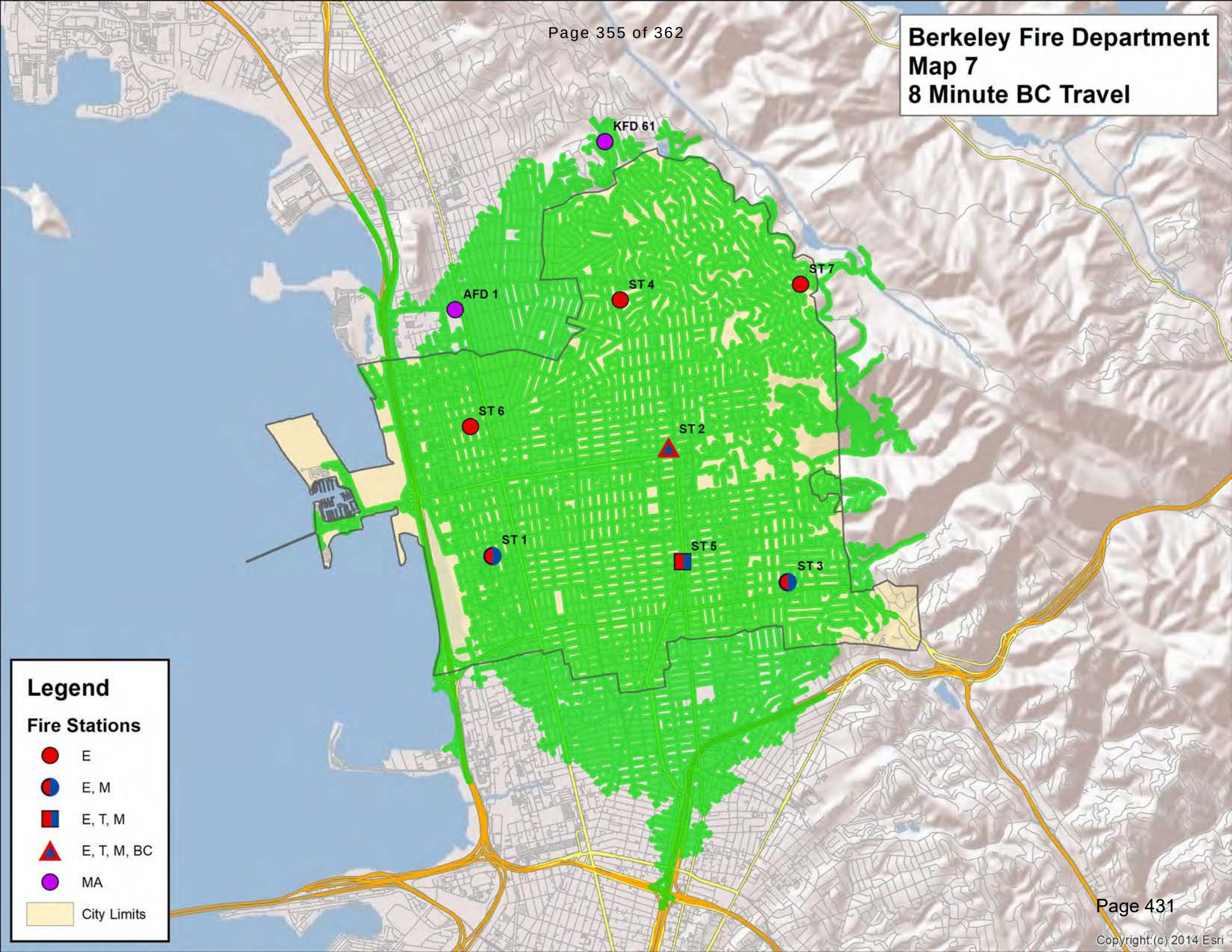
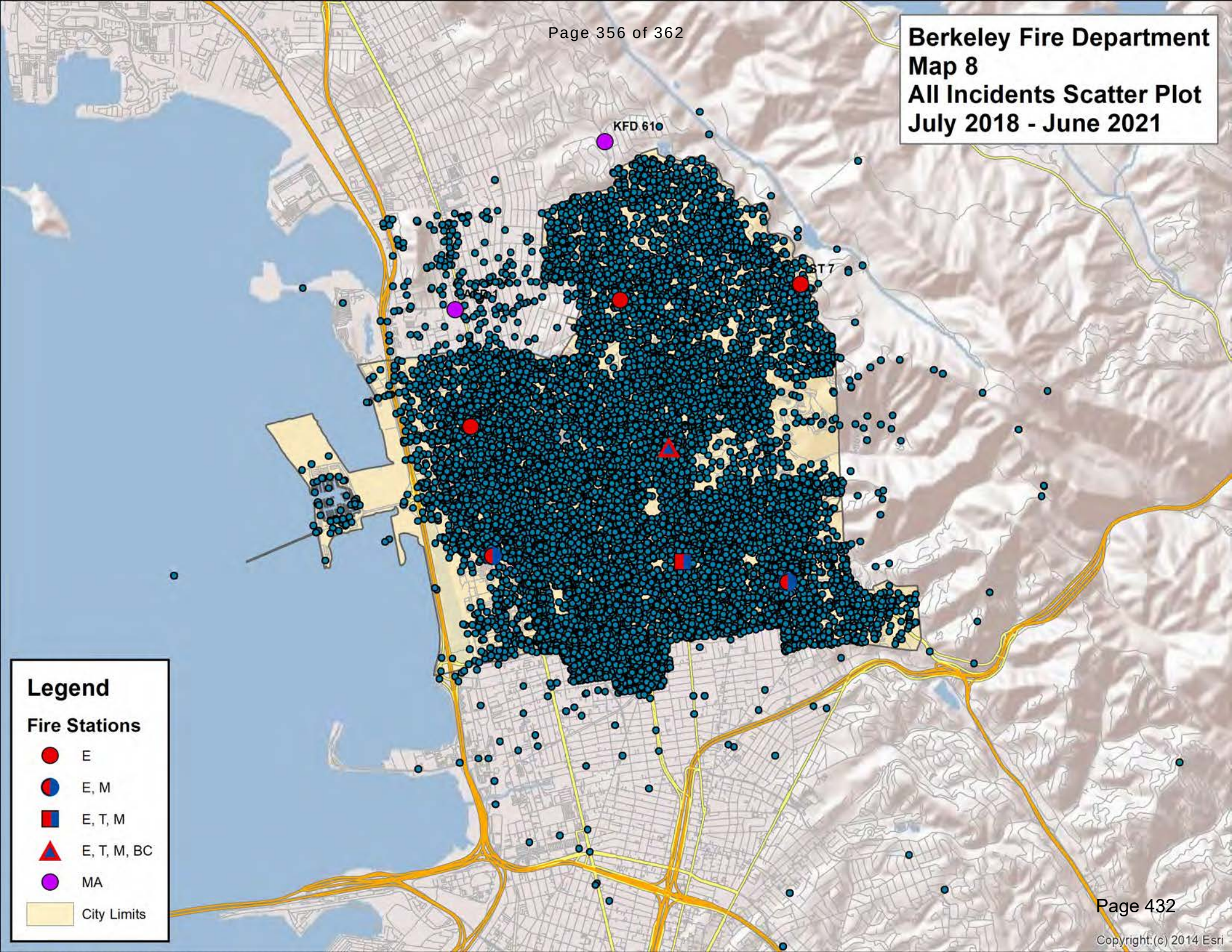
Berkeley Fire Department
Map 7
8 Minute BC Travel



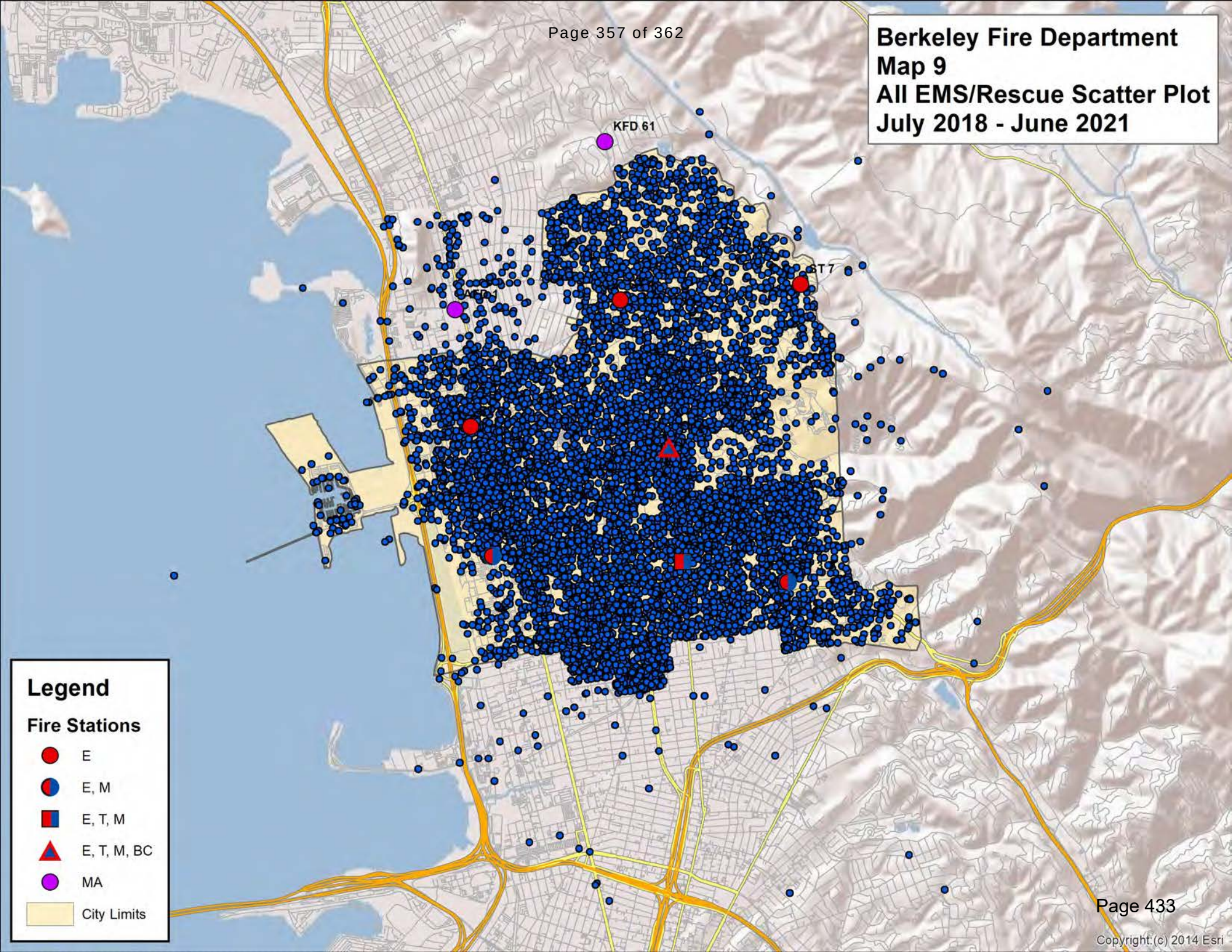
Copyright:(c) 2014 Esri

Berkeley Fire Department
Map 8
All Incidents Scatter Plot
July 2018 - June 2021



Copyright:(c) 2014 Esri

Berkeley Fire Department
Map 9
All EMS/Rescue Scatter Plot
July 2018 - June 2021



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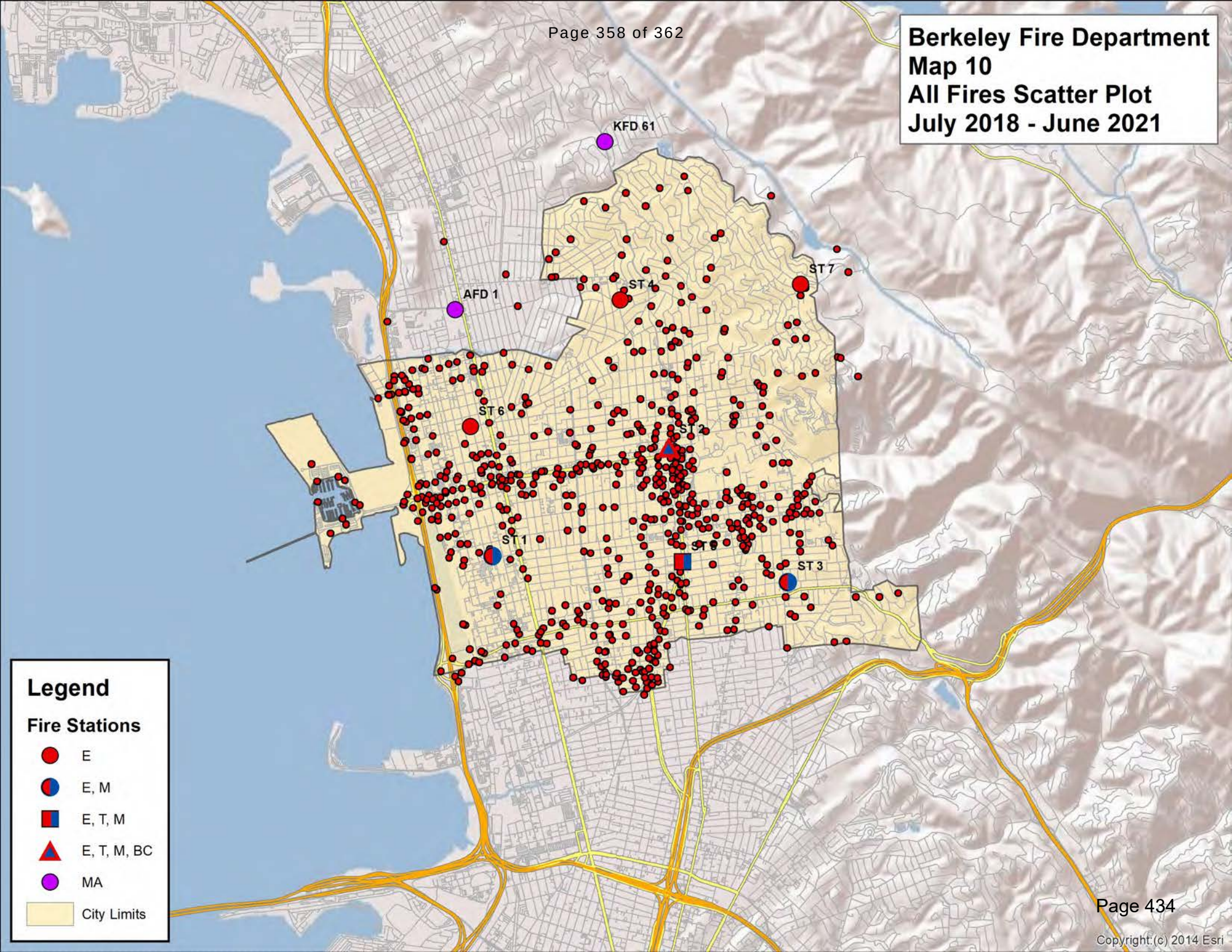
Berkeley Fire Department
Map 10
All Fires Scatter Plot
July 2018 - June 2021



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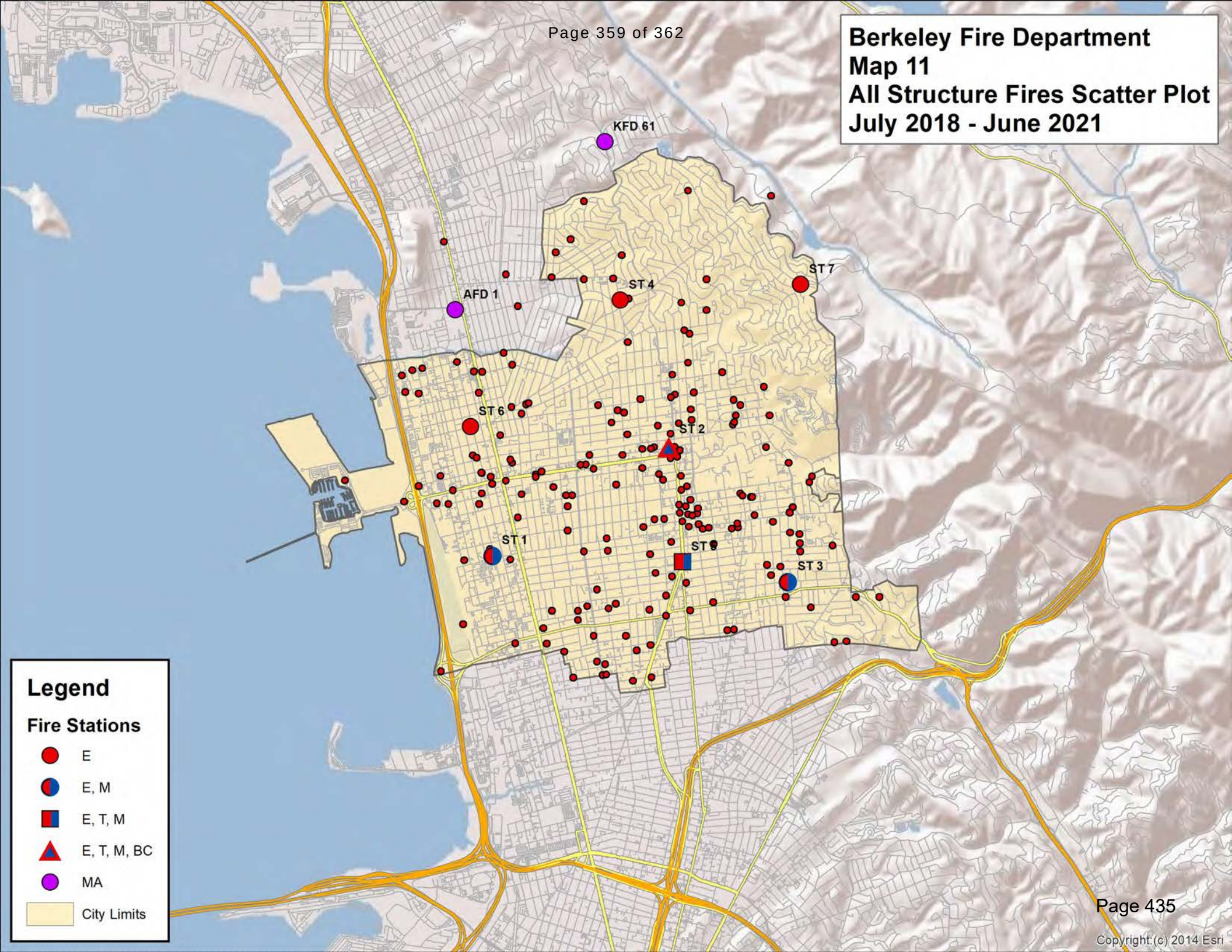
Berkeley Fire Department
Map 11
All Structure Fires Scatter Plot
July 2018 - June 2021



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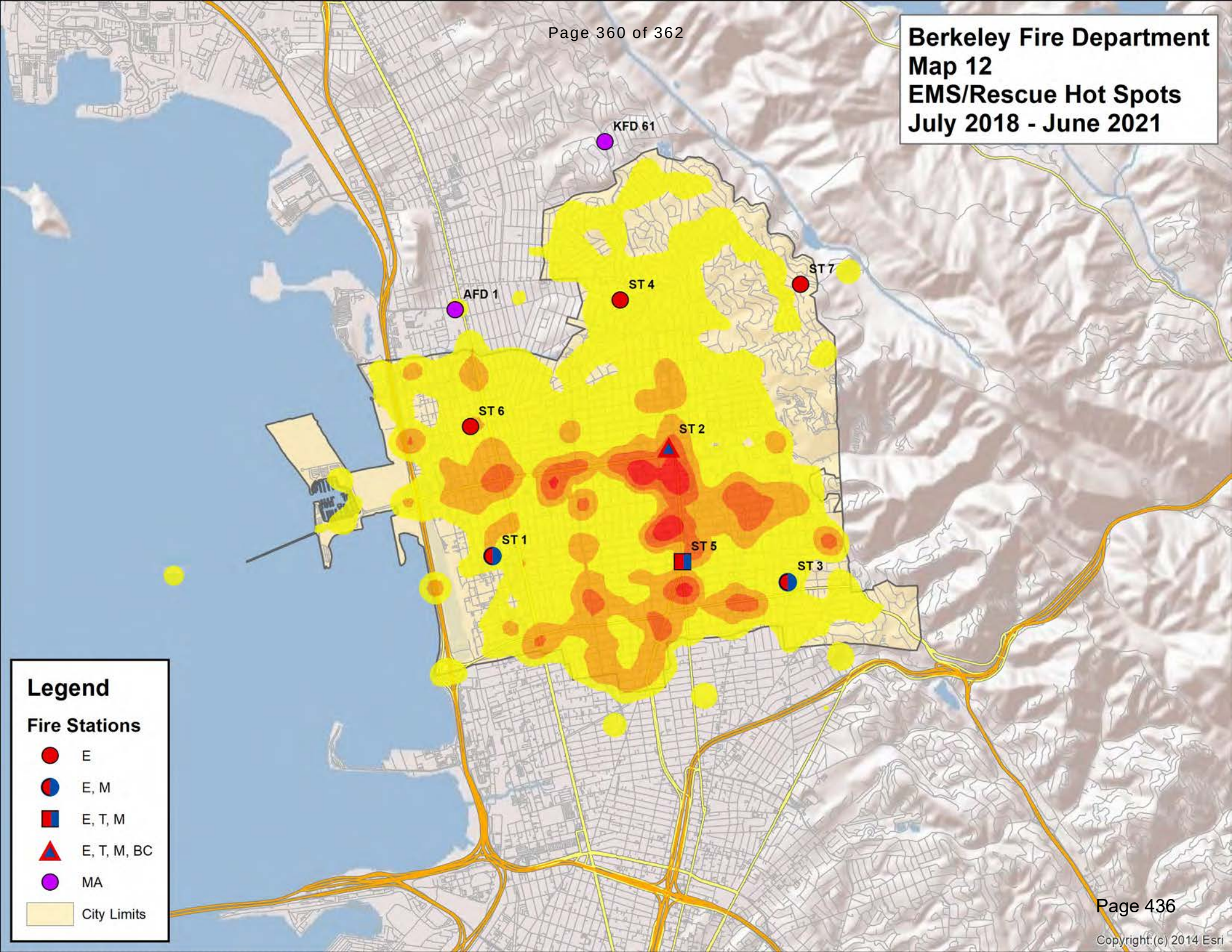
Berkeley Fire Department
Map 12
EMS/Rescue Hot Spots
July 2018 - June 2021



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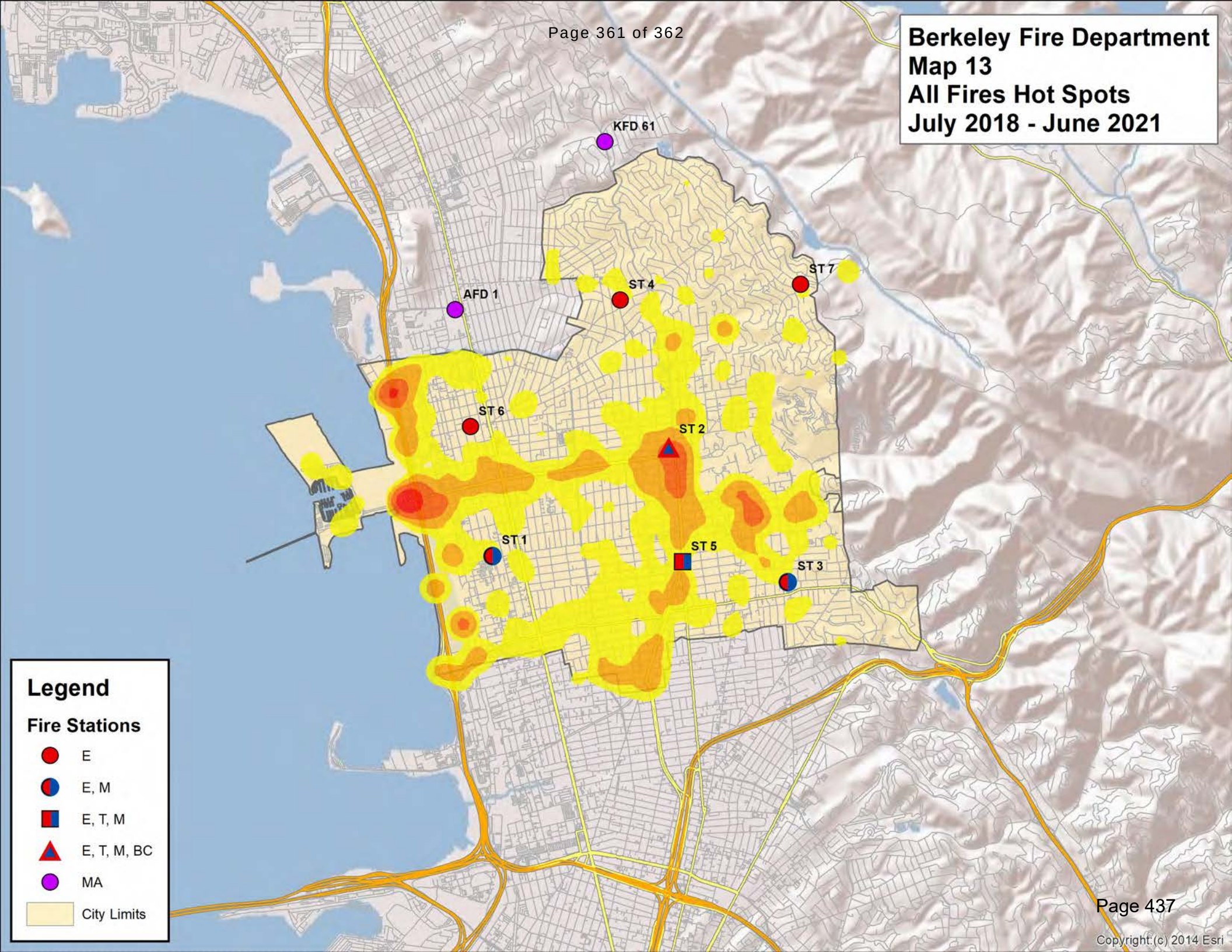
Berkeley Fire Department
Map 13
All Fires Hot Spots
July 2018 - June 2021



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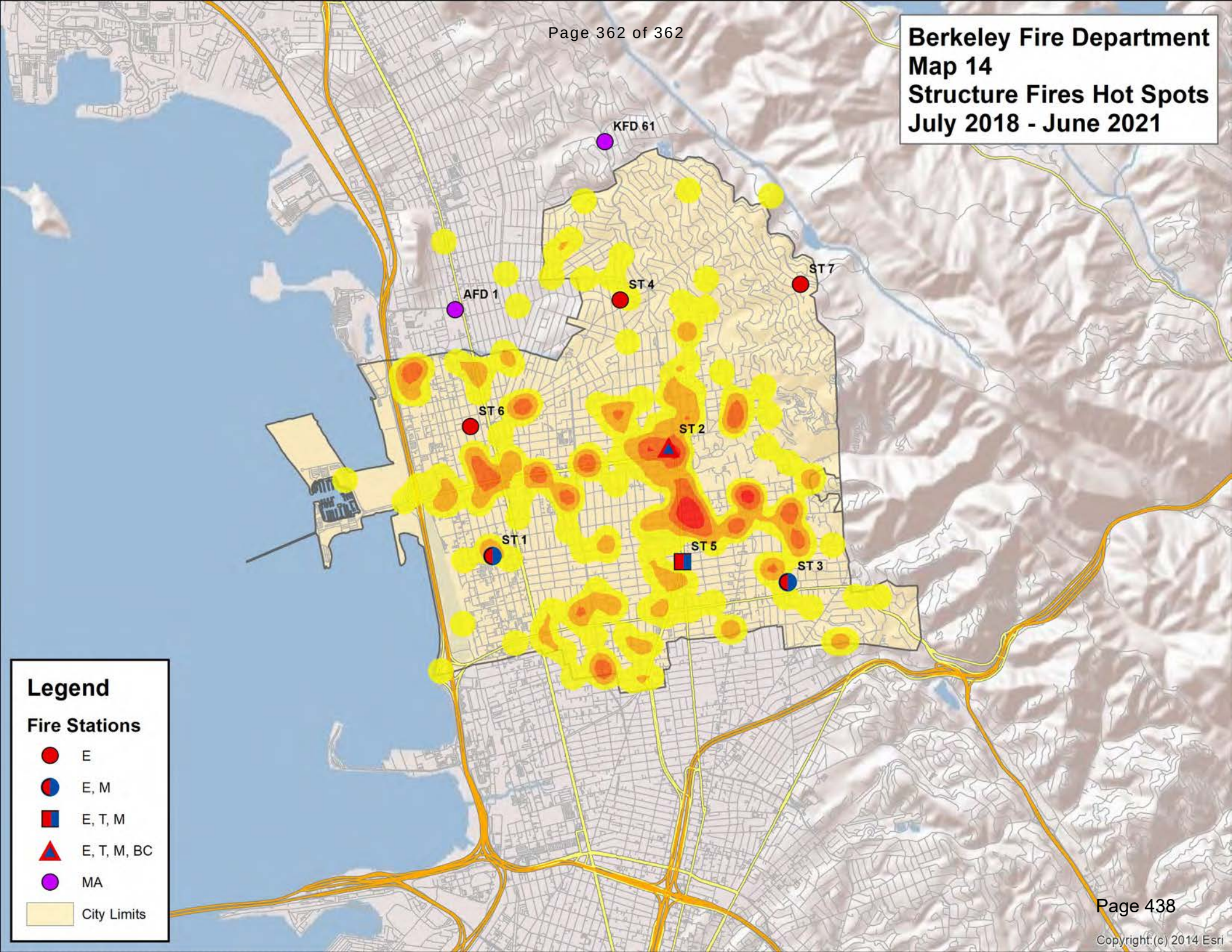
Berkeley Fire Department
Map 14
Structure Fires Hot Spots
July 2018 - June 2021



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02a.26

Adena Ishii, Mayor

Igor Tregub, Councilmember District 4

Terry Taplin, Councilmember District 2

Cecilia Lunaparra, Councilmember District 7

CONSENT CALENDAR

JUNE 17, 2025

To: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council

From: Councilmembers Igor Tregub (Author)

Subject: Relinquishment of Council Office Budget Funds from General Funds and Grant of Such Funds to the Downtown Berkeley Association's 6th Annual Pride on the Plaza Variety Show, in partnership with Om Nom Nom Productions.

RECOMMENDATION

Adopt a Resolution authorizing the expenditure of up to $500 per Councilmember from each of their D13 Discretionary Accounts including $500 from Mayor Ishii, and Councilmembers Tregub and Taplin, and $200 from Councilmember Lunaparra, and inviting other members of the City Council to contribute to the 2025 Downtown Berkeley Association's Pride Variety Show, in partnership with Om Nom Nom Productions with funds relinquished to the City's general fund.

The relinquished funds from the respective discretionary Council Office Budgets of such members of the Berkeley City Council who wish to contribute will support the Downtown Berkeley Association to host a successful event.

BACKGROUND

The Downtown Berkeley Association, in partnership with Om Nom Nom Productions, is hosting "Pride on the Plaza" at the Downtown Berkeley BART Plaza on Saturday, June 21, 2025 from 1-7pm. The event is free and open to the public and is intended to celebrate and uplift Berkeley's diverse LGBTQIA+ community.

In its sixth year, this event brings our diverse community together for the day of fun, entertainment and inclusion!

CURRENT SITUATION AND ITS EFFECTS

The current national political climate has been regressive and antagonistic towards the LGBTQIA+ community. The ACLU has identified 588 anti-LGBTQIA+ bills across the country proposed in just this first few months of 2025.[1] Most recently, the "One Big Beautiful Bill" Act passed 215-214 through the House of Representatives, which includes Section 44125 titled "PROHIBITING FEDERAL MEDICAID AND CHIP FUNDING FOR GENDER TRANSITION PROCEDURES FOR MINORS." While going through the House of Representatives on May 22nd, 2025, this section was amended to remove the words "for minors," extending the potential ban to all Medicaid and CHIP recipients.[2]

Additionally, an executive order was signed on Inauguration Day establishing a policy that recognizes only two sexes, male and female, which is antithetical to the lived experience of many, including, but not limited to, transgender and intersex members of the LGBTQIA+ community.[3]

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

No General Fund impact. Up to $500 is available from contributing Councilmembers' Council Office Budget discretionary accounts.

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

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

CONTACT

Councilmember Tregub, 510-981-7140, itregub@berkeleyca.gov

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[1] https://www.aclu.org/legislative-attacks-on-lgbtq-rights-2025
[2] https://www.congress.gov/bill/119th-congress/house-bill/1
[3] https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/01/defending-women-from-gender-ideology-extremism-and-restoring-biological-truth-to-the-federal-government/

Amy Johnson, Legislative Aide, Council District 4, amjohnson@berkeleyca.gov

ATTACHMENTS

1. Resolution

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

AUTHORIZING THE EXPENDITURE OF SURPLUS FUNDS FROM THE OFFICE EXPENSE ACCOUNTS OF COUNCILMEMBERS FOR A GRANT TO SUPPORT THE DOWTOWN BERKELEY ASSOCIATION'S 6TH ANNUAL PRIDE ON THE PLAZA VARIETY SHOW IN PARTNERSHIP WITH OM NOM NOM PRODUCTIONS

WHEREAS, the City of Berkeley emphasizes partnerships with local community groups to maintain our long-standing tradition of creating a more inclusive society that embraces, treasures, and bolsters the LGBTQIA+ community; and

WHEREAS, Pride celebrations are a time for community-building, visibility, and joy, they are also an opportunity to highlight key policy and resource issues faced by the LGBTQIA+ community; and

WHEREAS, Councilmembers Tregub, Taplin and Lunaparra, and Mayor Ishii have surplus funds in his D13 discretionary office expenditure accounts and will contribute up to $500 each, and invites other Councilmembers to join in contributing; and

WHEREAS, the California non-profit, tax-exempt corporation Downtown Berkeley Association seeks funds to provide the following public service: 2025 Pride on the Plaza Variety Show; and

WHEREAS, the provision of such services would fulfill the following municipal public purpose: hosting a free event to celebrate LGBTQIA+ Pride;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the Council of the City of Berkeley that funds relinquished by Councilmembers from their discretionary office budgets, up to $500 per office, including $500 from Mayor Ishii, and Councilmembers Tregub and Taplin, and $200 from Councilmember Lunaparra, shall be authorized for expenditure from their D13 Discretionary Accounts to the Downtown Berkeley Association's 6th Annual Pride on the Plaza Variety Show, in partnership with Om Nom Nom Productions

Igor Tregub, Councilmember District 4

CONSENT CALENDAR

JUNE 17, 2025

To: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council

From: Councilmembers Igor Tregub (Author)

Subject: Relinquishment of Council Office Budget Funds from General Funds and Grant of Such Funds to the Historical Plaque Project of the Berkeley Historical Society & Museum.

RECOMMENDATION

Adopt a Resolution authorizing the expenditure of up to $500 per Councilmember from the D13 Discretionary Accounts of members of the Berkeley City Council, including $500 from Councilmember Tregub, and inviting other members of the City Council to contribute to the Historical Plaque Project of the Berkeley Historical Society & Museum, with funds relinquished to the City's general fund.

The relinquished funds from the respective discretionary Council Office Budgets of such members of the Berkeley City Council who wish to contribute will support this impactful organization, to preserve cultural knowledge, and celebrate Berkeley's rich and diverse history.

BACKGROUND

The Berkeley Historical Society & Museum (BHSM) was founded in 1978, during the City of Berkeley's Centennial Celebration and is a registered 501(c)(3).[1] The mission of the organization is to foster appreciation and understanding of our city's unique history by residents and visitors alike through research, collection, preservation, exhibition and publication of historical records, photographs, artifacts, and other media.

[1] https://berkhistory.org/short-history/

BSHM is hosted at the Veterans Memorial Building at 1931 Center Street. The Museum circulates exhibits of Berkeley's history, ranging from their first exhibit in 1993 "History on the Park" focusing on civic institutions around Civic Center Park, to the most recent "Roots, Removal and Resistance: Japanese Americans in Berkeley, and the past."[2]

BHSM also features the Berkeley Historical Plaque Project, which was originally independently established in 1997 with sponsorship from the City of Berkeley and its Landmarks Preservation Commission. Across the City, there are 125 physical plaques honoring various historical landmarks.[3] In 2023, The Berkeley Historical Plaque Project nearly had to shut down due to a lack of funding and volunteers, until the BHSM acquired the project in 2023.[4]

In addition to the physical plaques, the project also catalogues e-plaques on their website.[5] These e-plaques are written by all Berkeleyans. Over time, this project has grown into a collaborative, serendipitous self-portrait of our City.

By investing in the Plaque Project of the Berkley Historical Society & Museum, the City of Berkeley demonstrates its continued commitment to cultural preservation.

CURRENT SITUATION AND ITS EFFECTS

In the 28 years that the Berkeley Historical Plaque Project has been in operation, some plaques have sustained wear, damage, weathering, and other deterioration.

As the Berkeley Historical Society & Museum is volunteer led, support from City of Berkeley entities is critical to operating their programs that preserve and spread the history of our city.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

No General Fund impact. Up to $500 is available from contributing Councilmembers' Council Office Budget discretionary accounts.

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

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

[2] https://berkhistory.org/exhibits/
[3] https://berkeleyplaques.org/maps/
[4] https://www.berkeleyside.org/2023/07/28/berkeley-historical-plaque-project
[5] https://berkeleyplaques.org/e-plaques/

CONTACT

Councilmember Tregub, 510-981-7140, itregub@berkeleyca.gov
Amy Johnson, Legislative Aide, Council District 4, amjohnson@berkeleyca.gov

ATTACHMENTS

1. Resolution

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

AUTHORIZING THE EXPENDITURE OF SURPLUS FUNDS FROM THE OFFICE EXPENSE ACCOUNTS OF COUNCILMEMBERS FOR A GRANT TO SUPPORT THE HISTORICAL PLAQUE PROJECT OF THE BERKELEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY & MUSEUM

WHEREAS, Councilmember Tregub has surplus funds in their D13 discretionary office expenditure accounts and will contribute up to $500 each, and invites other Councilmembers to join in contributing; and

WHEREAS, the Berkeley Historical Society & Museum is a valuable resource for documenting Berkeley's deep history of social movements, natural history, immigrant experiences, legislative progress, African American resilience, architectural wonders, business development, and rich media; and

WHEREAS, the Berkeley Historical Plaque Project commemorates Berkeley's architecture, "Berkeleyana Spirit," artists & writers, counterculture, music, people, and scientists; and

WHEREAS, the plaque project, now in its 28th year has faced some deterioration and wear of the physical plaques; and

WHEREAS, the Berkeley Historical Society & Museum is volunteer-run and relies on community donations year-round to operate their programs that preserve and spread the history of our city; and

WHEREAS, additional funding will ensure longevity of the museum and plaque project for future generations; and

WHEREAS, the provision of such funding aligns with the City of Berkeley's commitment to cultural equity, inclusion, and the celebration of diversity as core civic values, as the Berkeley Historical Society & Museum and their associated programs aim to provide a public record of Berkeley's history and values;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the Council of the City of Berkeley that funds relinquished by Councilmembers from their discretionary office budgets, up to $500 per office, including $500 from Councilmember Tregub, shall be authorized for expenditure from their D13 Discretionary Accounts to the Berkeley Historical Society & Museum to support its Historical Plaque Project.

Adena Ishii, Mayor

Igor Tregub, Councilmember District 4

Terry Taplin, Councilmember District 2

CONSENT CALENDAR

JUNE 17, 2025

To: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council

From: Councilmembers Igor Tregub (Author), Terry Taplin (Co-Sponsor), and Mayor Adena Ishii (Co-Sponsor)

Subject: Relinquishment of Council Office Budget Funds from General Funds and Grant of Such Funds to Berkeley's First Pride Fair hosted by Pacific Center for Human Growth.

RECOMMENDATION

Adopting a Resolution authorizing the expenditure of up to $500 per Councilmember from each of their D13 Discretionary Accounts including $500 from Mayor Ishii, and $500 from Councilmembers Taplin, Tregub, and inviting other members of the City Council to contribute to Berkeley's first Pride Fair hosted by Pacific Center for Human Growth with funds relinquished to the City's general fund.

The relinquished funds from the respective discretionary Council Office Budgets of such members of the Berkeley City Council who wish to contribute will support Pacific Center in its endeavor to host a successful event that will set the precedent for Berkeley to continue hosting large-scale Pride celebrations for years to come.

BACKGROUND

Pacific Center for Human Growth was founded in 1973, making them the third oldest LGBTQIA+ center in the Nation, and the oldest in the Bay Area. The mission of the organization is to enhance mental health and overall well-being of the LGBTQIA+ and

QTBIMPOC communities by providing culturally responsive therapy, peer-to-peer support groups, community outreach services, and facilitated workshops.

In 2024, Mayor Arreguín designated the third Saturday of August as Berkeley Pride Day. [1] This year, on Berkeley Pride Day (August 16th), Pacific Center for Human Growth is planning to host the largest ever Pride celebration in Berkeley's history. By investing in Berkeley's first ever Pride celebration, the City demonstrates its continued commitment to uplifting the LGBTQIA+ community.

CURRENT SITUATION AND ITS EFFECTS

Over the last half century, Pacific Center has provided critical care services that uplift the LGBTQIA+ community by providing mental health support and advocating for LGBTQIA+ self-expression and inclusivity which are essential to quality of life.

The current national political climate has been regressive and antagonistic towards the LGBTQIA+ community. The ACLU has identified 588 anti-LGBTQIA+ bills across the country proposed in just this first few months of 2025.[2] Most recently, the "One Big Beautiful Bill" Act passed 215-214 through the House of Representatives, which includes Section 44125 titled "PROHIBITING FEDERAL MEDICAID AND CHIP FUNDING FOR GENDER TRANSITION PROCEDURES FOR MINORS." While going through the House of Representatives on May 22nd, 2025, this section was amended to remove the words "for minors," extending the potential ban to all Medicaid and CHIP recipients.[3]

Additionally, an executive order was signed on Inauguration Day establishing a policy that recognizes only two sexes, male and female, which is antithetical to the lived experience of many, including, but not limited to, transgender and intersex members of the LGBTQIA+ community.[4]

As policy pertaining to the LGBTQIA+ community backslides nationally, the work of LGBTQIA+ advocates is that much more necessary. Pacific Center Berkeley Pride Fair upholds Berkeley's values and supports these growing needs by creating the opportunity to celebrate the theme of Queer Joy, promote visibility, support local artists,

[1] https://berkeleyca.gov/sites/default/files/documents/Berkeley%20Pride%20Day%20_0.pdf
[2] https://www.aclu.org/legislative-attacks-on-lgbtq-rights-2025
[3] https://www.congress.gov/bill/119th-congress/house-bill/1
[4] https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/01/defending-women-from-gender-ideology-extremism-and-restoring-biological-truth-to-the-federal-government/

and educate the LGBTQIA+ community and their allies to be resilient and supportive through tumultuous circumstances.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

No General Fund impact. Up to $500 is available from contributing Councilmembers' Council Office Budget discretionary accounts.

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

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

CONTACT

Councilmember Tregub, 510-981-7140, itregub@berkeleyca.gov
Amy Johnson, Legislative Aide, Council District 4, amjohnson@berkeleyca.gov

ATTACHMENTS

1. Resolution

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

AUTHORIZING THE EXPENDITURE OF SURPLUS FUNDS FROM THE OFFICE EXPENSE ACCOUNTS OF COUNCILMEMBERS FOR A GRANT TO SUPPORT BERKELEY'S FIRST PRIDE FAIR HOSTED BY PACIFIC CENTER FOR HUMAN GROWTH

WHEREAS, the City of Berkeley emphasizes partnerships with local community groups to maintain our long-standing tradition of creating a more inclusive society that embraces, treasures, and bolsters the LGBTQIA+ community; and

WHEREAS, the City of Berkeley reveres the contributions of our LGBTQIA+ community to this tradition of inclusivity; and

WHEREAS, our nation observes June as Pride Month, and the City of Berkeley recognizes the third Saturday of August as Berkeley Pride Day; and

WHEREAS, Pride celebrations are a time for community-building, visibility, and joy, they are also an opportunity to highlight key policy and resource issues faced by the LGBTQIA+ community; and

WHEREAS, Pacific Center for Human Growth is the third oldest LGBTQIA+ center in the nation, and the oldest in the Bay Area, and in the last 50+ years, Pacific Center has played a critical role in sustaining and improving the well-being of Berkeley's LGBTQIA+ community through their culturally responsive therapy, peer-to-peer support groups, community outreach, and educational workshops that emphasize the mental health, self-expression, and inclusivity that are essential to quality of life; and

WHEREAS, the Alameda County Board of Supervisors recognizes the Berkeley community for upholding the traditions of inclusivity and equality through groundbreaking steps, such as: the University of California, Berkeley offering the first undergraduate LGBTQIA+ studies course in the United States in 1970; Berkeley becoming one of the first cities in the nation to establish a domestic partnership registry in 1984; Berkeley being the first American city to mail AIDS information packets to every resident in 1987; and Berkeley emerging as the first city in the United States to proclaim Bisexual Pride and Bi-Visibility Day in 2012; and

WHEREAS, regressive policies that undermine the lives and rights of LGBTQIA+ Americans are increasing, including direct attacks to gender-affirming healthcare; and

WHEREAS, the City of Berkeley recognizes the longstanding historical struggles of the LGBTQIA+ community, and highlights the ongoing life-saving work serving LGBTQIA+

individuals and uplifting the community as a whole, even as federal actions roll back this hard-fought progress; and

WHEREAS, Pacific Center for Human Growth's largest ever Pride fair is a testament to LGBTQIA+ history, offering a forum for the theme of Queer Joy, education, and solidarity; and

WHEREAS, Councilmembers Tregub, Taplin and Mayor Ishii have surplus funds in their D13 discretionary office expenditure accounts and will contribute up to $500 each, and invite other Councilmembers to join in contributing; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the Council of the City of Berkeley that funds relinquished by Councilmembers from their discretionary office budgets, up to $500 per office, including $500 from Councilmembers Tregub, Taplin, and $500 from Mayor Ishii, shall be authorized for expenditure from their D13 Discretionary Accounts to Berkeley's First Pride Fair hosted by Pacific Center for Human Growth.

02a.42a

Parks, Recreation and Waterfront Commission

ACTION CALENDAR
June 17, 2025

To: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council

From: Parks, Recreation and Waterfront Commission

Submitted by: Allan Abshez, Chairperson

Subject: Cesar Chavez Park Nature and Recreation-Based Conceptual Plan

RECOMMENDATION

Request that City Council approve Parks Recreation and Waterfront Commission process and direct Councilmembers Kesarwani and Taplin to appoint members of the César Chávez Park ReVision Team.

Summary

At the City Council's November 18, 2024 Special Meeting to provide feedback and direction on how to proceed with the Waterfront Specific Plan process, the City Council directed that a nature and recreation-based conceptual vision for César Chávez Park be prepared.

The goal of the process proposed by the Commission is for the Commission to prepare, for the City Council's review and consideration, a community-driven nature and recreation-based conceptual vision ("basis of design") for César Chávez Park in its larger context (Berkeley Marina, McLaughlin Eastshore State Park State Seashore) that:

- Reflects the voices of and serves all Berkeleyans.
- Addresses climate change and the extinction crisis.
- Is worthy of its extraordinary site and achievable.
- Can be used as a "basis of design" for César Chávez Park.

Proposed Process

Over a 2-3 month period, the Berkeley Parks, Recreation and Waterfront Commission will conduct 4 community input workshops. A volunteer team, jointly appointed by Councilmembers Kesarwani and Taplin, of Berkeley-based park leaders with experience in contemporary park-making issues such as equitable access, ADA expertise, engaging youth, human health, climate change, urban biodiversity,

sustainable design, operations and maintenance would be appointed to assist to inspire and engage participants and assist the process.

The ReVisioning Team would be convened by former Berkeley Parks, Recreation and Waterfront Commissioner, Michael Boland, after consultation with the Commission. Michael Boland is a life-long Berkeley resident and recently retired as the Chief Park Officer of the Presidio Trust.

On weekends prior to each of the four workshops, Parks Department Staff, the Commission, Revisioning Team, and members of the public would tour of César Chávez Park, with opportunities for on-site public input provided.

To ensure that there is broad participation from across the Berkeley community, each workshop will be held in a different neighborhood:

- Southwest Berkeley (Francis Albrier Community Center)
- Northwest Berkeley (James Kenney Community Center)
- Southeast Berkeley (Willard Clubhouse Recreation Center)
- Northeast Berkeley (Live Oak Community Center)

Each site visit and workshop would be documented by a hired facilitator/scribe.

At the initial workshop, an overview of the process, its scope and its schedule would be provided. This would be followed by a ‘listening session’ where background and input from stakeholder groups and interested members of the public would be received to orient and educate the Commission and the ReVisioning Team. The ReVisioning Team would then make a brief presentation regarding themes in contemporary park making, such as equitable access, engaging youth, human health, climate change, urban biodiversity, sustainable design, operations and maintenance.

The “basis of design” would then be evolved by the Commission in three subsequent workshops (and a final session), which would have the following components:

- The ReVisioning Team would present to the Commission and the public ideas arising from the prior site visits and sessions as the ideas are evolved.
- Public feedback and comment regarding would be received by the ReVisioning Team and the Commission.
- The Commission would provide feedback and direction at the conclusion of each workshop to guide the next session and the evolving “basis of design.”
- All public input received at the four workshops will be compiled and posted on the internet along with a video recording of each workshop.
- Between each workshop, the ReVisioning Team would meet internally to discuss the prior session and prepare ideas for and discussion at the next site visit and

workshop.

During the process, the Commission will also invite comments and suggestions from relevant City Commissions and Boards. Input from all four workshops will be compiled into a draft “basis of design” that will be presented at a concluding public hearing held by the Commission. At the conclusion of the hearing the Commission will then provide final direction for the “basis of design” to be forwarded to the City Council for its review and final action.

FISCAL IMPACTS

The ReVision Team would serve on an unpaid, volunteer, basis. The workshop process anticipates engaging a workshop facilitator/scribe to document ideas and input at the workshops..

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

There are no negative environmental impacts were identified as a result of this recommendation.

RATIONAL FOR RECOMMENDATION

See body of report.

ALTERNATIVE ACTIONS CONSIDERED

None

CONTACT PERSON

Allan Abshez, Chairperson, Parks, Recreation and Waterfront Commission
Roger Miller, Secretary, Parks, Recreation and Waterfront Commission, 510-981-6704

ADENA ISHII
MAYOR OF BERKELEY

CONSENT CALENDAR
June 17, 2025

To: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council

From: Mayor Adena Ishii (Author), Councilmember Lunaparra (Co-Sponsor), Councilmember Taplin (Co-Sponsor), Council Humbert (Co-Sponsor)

Subject: Resolution Reaffirming Our Commitment to Vision Zero and Transportation-Related Plans and Policies

RECOMMENDATION

Adopt a Resolution reaffirming the City of Berkeley's Commitment to Vision Zero and Transportation-related plans and policies.

CURRENT SITUATION AND ITS EFFECTS

The City of Berkeley has a history of advancing transportation safety measures to benefit its residents and visitors across the city. Ongoing attention and work is needed to continue Berkeley's commitment to advance its Vision Zero initiative and broader transportation policies, focusing on enhancing safety, sustainability, and equity. Maintaining priority of existing and future transportation safety work is paramount to ensuring the City moves forward in protecting its constituents and visitors when they travel throughout Berkeley, whether it is by public transit, walking, motor vehicle, bicycle, assisted mobility devices, and other manners of transit.

In 2021, the city recorded eight traffic-related deaths – the highest since at least 1984[1] – including five pedestrians, two vehicle occupants, and one solo driver. Following a fatal death of a 66-year-old pedestrian fatally struck at Ada and California streets, councilmembers moved forward with a referral to the City Manager to consider additional safety measures at similar intersections. This referral[2] requested staff to prioritize a study of intersections that include traffic diverters but do not feature stop signs and return with recommendations for potential safety enhancements, as well as a review past Council referrals for Adoption of National Association of City Transportation Officials (NACTO) street design standards.

Background

As outlined in its 2018-2019 Strategic Plan, the City expressed a priority for building a transportation system that is safe, connected, sustainable, and equitable, aligning with the City's mission and core values. In this same period, Berkeley committed to a Vision Zero initiative[3], aiming to eliminate traffic-related fatalities and severe injuries by 2028.

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[1] See: https://www.berkeleyside.org/2022/02/25/berkeley-traffic-collisions-fatalities-up-2021-police-data
[2] See: https://berkeleyca.gov/sites/default/files/documents/2025-02-11%20Item%207%20Study%20of%20Intersections%20with%20Traffic%20Diverters%20CM%20Humbert%20.pdf
[3] See: https://berkeleyca.gov/your-government/our-work/adopted-plans/vision-zero-action-plan

This commitment was solidified with the adoption of the Vision Zero Action Plan in March 2020. The plan emphasizes creating safer transportation options for all, particularly for pedestrians, cyclists, and transit users, through equitable, accountable, and data-driven strategies. A key component of the initiative is the establishment of the Vision Zero Coordinating Committee. This ad-hoc group comprised of city staff, public agency representatives, and community members who collaborated to guide the implementation of the action plan. This initiative represents the culmination of a multi-year, cross-departmental citywide effort in collaboration with a broad array of community partners to develop and prioritize a list of actions to achieve Berkeley's Vision Zero goal.

The City's commitment to expanding smart and equitable transportation plans and policies includes Berkeley's Transit-First Policy[4]. Passed in 2023, this policy underscores the City's commitment to prioritizing public transit over single-occupant vehicles. The implementation plan focuses on enhancing transit efficiency, reliability, and accessibility, with the goal of increasing ridership and developing robust transit corridors. The plan is designed to integrate into future updates of Berkeley's Strategic Transportation (BeST) Plan[5], a comprehensive framework for transportation planning.

In 2024, the Berkeley Fire Department established an innovative Street Trauma Prevention (STP) Program, broadening the department's focus from crash response to also include crash prevention, a key component to improving traffic and transportation safety. It pioneers initiative by the City of Berkeley, aiming to reduce traffic-related injuries and fatalities through a collaborative approach that integrates emergency response insights into street design.

Through a community-wide process in response to Measure G[6], the City developed its Climate Action Plan in 2009. It focused on improving energy efficiency, expanding renewable energy, promoting sustainable transportation, reducing waste, supporting local food systems, and enhancing community resilience to climate impacts.

Through these initiatives, Berkeley demonstrates a proactive approach to creating a safer, more sustainable, and equitable transportation system for all its travelers.

FISCAL IMPACTS
None.

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY AND CLIMATE IMPACTS
N/A

CONTACT PERSON
Mayor Adena Ishii 510-981-7100
Anthony Rodriguez arodriguez@berkeleyca.gov

[4] See: https://berkeleyca.gov/your-government/our-work/adopted-plans/berkeley-transit-first-policy-implementation-plan
[5] See: https://berkeleyca.gov/your-government/our-work/adopted-plans/berkeley-strategic-transportation-best-plan
[6] A 2006 voter initiative that set a goal to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 80% below 2000 levels by 2050.

Attachments:
1: Resolution

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

RESOLUTION REAFFIRMING THE CITY OF BERKELEY'S COMMITMENT TO VISION ZERO AND TO IMPLEMENTING ADOPTED TRANSPORTATION PLANS AND POLICIES

WHEREAS, The City of Berkeley has expressed its desire to build a transportation system that is safe, sustainable, and equitable, consistent with the City's mission and core values as outlined in its 2018-2019 Strategic Plan.

WHEREAS, The City of Berkeley committed through its 2020 Vision Zero Action Plan to eliminate traffic fatalities and severe injuries on city streets by 2028, primarily through engineering strategies; and

WHEREAS, the 2020 Vision Zero Action Plan represented the culmination of a multi-year, cross-departmental citywide effort in collaboration with a broad array of community partners to develop and prioritize a list of actions to achieve Berkeley's Vision Zero goal; and

WHEREAS, despite its Vision Zero commitment, the City of Berkeley continues to suffer multiple traffic fatalities and serious injuries each year, and these collisions disproportionately affect people walking and biking, demonstrating that many Berkeley streets must still be redesigned with a safety focus; and

WHEREAS, the Berkeley City Council adopted the Berkeley Transit-First Policy Implementation Plan in 2023 to support Berkeley's goal of prioritizing public transit over single-occupant vehicles by improving transit efficiency, reliability, and accessibility, increasing ridership, and advancing the development of transit corridors; and

WHEREAS, the Berkeley Fire Department has established an innovative Street Trauma Prevention Program, broadening the Department's focus from crash response to also include crash prevention; and

WHEREAS, the Berkeley City Council adopted the Climate Action Plan in 2009 that envisions transit, walking, cycling and other sustainable mobility modes as the primary means of transportation in Berkeley, and declared a Climate Emergency in 2018, yet the transportation sector continues to emit 58% of Berkeley's greenhouse gas emissions, limiting the City's progress; and

WHEREAS, the City of Berkeley has committed to building nearly 9,000 residential units by 2031, underscoring the need to ensure residents have access to safe, convenient multimodal transportation options; and

WHEREAS, the Berkeley City Council adopted a Pedestrian Plan in 2020, committing to making Berkeley a model walkable city where traveling on foot or with an assistive

device is safe, comfortable, and convenient for people of all races, ethnicities, incomes, ages and abilities; and

WHEREAS, the Berkeley City Council adopted the Berkeley Bicycle Plan in 2017, committing to making make Berkeley a model bicycle-friendly city where bicycling is a safe, attractive, easy, and convenient form of transportation and recreation for people of all ages and bicycling abilities riding a bike in Berkeley safe for people of all ages; and

WHEREAS, Berkeley voters passed Measure FF in November 2024, authorizing a parcel tax to repair Berkeley's roads and sidewalks and requiring the City to complete safety projects recommended in adopted transportation plans when streets are resurfaced with FF funds.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Berkeley City Council reaffirms its commitment to fully implementing previously adopted transportation plans and policies, including the Vision Zero Action Plan, Pedestrian Plan, Berkeley Bicycle Plan, Berkeley Transit-First Policy Implementation Plan, Complete Streets Policy, Vision 2050 Framework, Street Maintenance and Rehabilitation Policy, Repaving Plan, and Streets and Open Space Improvement Plan.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that Berkeley City Council supports City staff efforts to streamline transportation project planning and delivery processes so as to more quickly implement the aforementioned plans and transform Berkeley's streets into safe, sustainable, accessible, and equitable public spaces.

ADENA ISHII
MAYOR OF BERKELEY

02a.44

CONSENT CALENDAR
June 17, 2025

TO: Members of the City Council

FROM: Mayor Adena Ishii (Author), Vice Mayor Kesarwani (Co-Sponsor), Councilmember Bartlett (Co-Sponsor)

SUBJECT: Parking Business Improvement District (BID) Formation Update, Lorin and Gilman Commercial Districts

RECOMMENDATION

Adopt a resolution enabling the City Manager to reallocate the dedicated funds for Parking Business Improvement District (BID) formation activities in the Lorin and Gilman commercial districts to grants that will be disbursed directly to the Lorin and Gilman commercial district merchant associations. The grants will be disbursed in annual amounts, and phased as follows: $10,000 each for years one and two, and $5,000 in year three for a total amount not to exceed $25,000 per district over three years.

This approach will continue to advance the initiative's original goal to support both the Lorin and Gilman Districts by funding supplemental commercial district improvements, such as enhanced infrastructure and expanded programing, including the production of district-wide marketing efforts and events.

BACKGROUND

On March 23, 2021, Councilmembers Bartlett (D3) and Kesarwani (D1) advanced Agenda Item Number 9: *Establish a Parking Benefits District (PBD) in the Adeline Corridor Fiscal Year 2022 Budget Referral, Supplemental 1* which was amended to include the Gilman District and updated to reflect the cost of consulting services for the formation of two parking business improvement districts. The item passed unanimously and was funded in the FY 2022 budget process. In 2024, the City of Berkeley released a proposal seeking firms specializing in the formation of Business Improvement Districts (BIDs) and Parking Benefit Districts (PBDs) for the Lorin Business District and Gilman Business District for an amount not to exceed $70,000.[1]

City staff reviewed and selected a vendor for the original proposal in June of 2024, but were unable to execute the contract due to a disagreement on boilerplate contract language and terms with the vendor. In August 2024, the RFP was recirculated with a pared back scope for an informal bid with the total contract amount lowered to just

[1] City of Berkeley, *RFP 24-11650-C: Bid Proposal – Lorin Gilman Parking Benefit Districts*, January 24, 2024.

2180 Milvia Street, Berkeley, CA 94704 ● Tel: (510) 981-7100 ● TDD: (510) 981-6903 ● Fax: (510) 981-7100 E-Mail: mayor@berkeleyca.gov

under $50,000. The City received three informal proposals for Parking BID formation services in the Gilman and Lorin Districts from qualified firms on October 31, 2024.

CURRENT SITUATION AND ITS EFFECTS

Parking Benefits Districts (PBDs) are defined geographic areas, typically in commercial areas or along commercial corridors in which a majority of the revenue generated from on and off-street City owned parking facilities within the district is returned to the district to finance neighborhood improvements, programing, and activities. In Parking Benefit Districts, a Parking District Board or Advisory Committee can utilize a percentage of parking revenues generated within the district to make neighborhood improvements that improve quality of life and neighborhood safety. The study areas proposed for Parking BID establishment in Berkeley consist of various commercial, residential and light industrial parcels and are outlined in the inset figures Lorin Business District map (Figure A) and Gilman Business District map (Figure B). Both the Lorin and Gilman Districts are led by volunteer-run merchant organizations composed of dedicated local business and property owners.

Figure A: Proposed Lorin Parking Improvement District Boundary

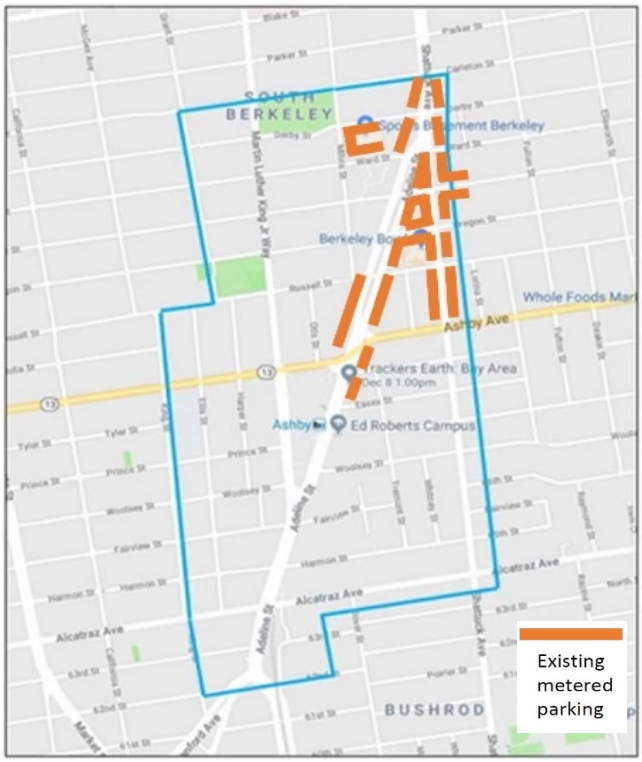

Figure B: Proposed Gilman Parking Improvement District Boundary

Existing Merchant Organizations – Lorin Business Association and the Gilman District

The Lorin Business Association (LBA) includes businesses, nonprofits, artists, and property owners located along Adeline Street from Ashby Avenue to the Oakland border. The Association seeks to promote economic vitality by promotion of positive business and commercial activity, streetscape improvements and the arts. The LBA

meets monthly and maintains a calendar of events, with a website: https://www.lorinberkeley.org/aboutus.

The Gilman District of West Berkeley is home to a wide range of businesses, services and amenities that attract visitors from across the Bay Area. Situated in the northwest section of Berkeley, the Gilman District is a dynamic mix of manufacturing, light industry, art studio space, retail, and food establishments. It is also home to recreational sports fields and an urban farm that hosts various family and community programs. District events including the annual Gilman Street Fair are supported by the volunteer members of the Gilman District Association. The Association meets routinely and maintains a website with event and business listings: https://www.gilmandistrict.org/.

Parking BID Formation Activities Undertaken to Date
On March 21, 2021 a budget referral to *Establish a Parking Benefits District (PBD) in the Adeline Corridor* was amended in *Supplemental 1* to include the Gilman District and updated to reflect the cost of consulting services for two business districts. In January of 2022, a referral to the City Manager to *Establish a Framework for Parking Benefits Districts in the Gilman and Lorin Commercial Districts* was adopted and given demand number DMND0003998 in the referral catalogue system. This demand was ranked third in the 2024 Re-weighted Range Voting or "RRV" process by Berkeley's City Council [2] and is currently indicated as 95% complete and marked for removal in the 2025 RRV process.[3]

On January 24, 2024, RFP *Specification No. 24-11650-C for Lorin & Gilman Parking Benefit District(s) Formation Services* was released and received one responsive bid. City staff reviewed and selected a vendor for the original proposal, but were unable to execute the contract due to a disagreement on boilerplate contract language and terms with the vendor.[4] Without a qualified second responsive bidder to the $70,000 proposal, in August 2024 the RFP was repositioned, with a pared back scope for informal bid with the total contract amount lowered to just under $50,000. With this new approach, the City received three informal proposals from qualified firms on October 31, 2024.

In reviewing the informal proposals, and in consultation with the other city departments, a new direction for supporting both commercial districts in the near term was developed. Based on discussions across staff sections in the late fall of 2024, new information was gleaned from parking studies undertaken by the Public Works Department on parking utilization and meter rates citywide known as 'passport data'. The data dashboard composed of the passport data details citywide parking utilization and parking rates, and points to the need to more comprehensively study the expansion of *goBerkeley,* the

[2] Berkeley City Council, *City Council Referral Prioritization Process Using Re-Weighted Range Voting (RRV)*, Item 26 (Page 5), May 14, 2024.
[3] Berkeley City Council, *2025 City Council Referral Prioritization Process Using Re-Weighted Range Voting (RRV)*, Item 1 (Page 38), March 11, 2025.
[4] City of Berkeley, Council Item 5, City Attorney, *Contract: Amira Jackmon Attorney at Law, for Lorin and Gilman Parking Benefit District Formation Services*, June 6, 2024.

citywide dynamic pricing parking program, rather than develop localized parking benefit districts. In addition, the results of this study which is ongoing, could lead to adjustments in parking rates and the proliferation (or removal) of parking meters in both the Lorin and Gilman areas indicated in the Parking BID formation exercise. A change in meter rates in both or either the Gilman or Lorin could significantly impact any projected parking revenue funds that might be dedicated to the future Parking BIDs. Additionally, the consultants working on developing the passport data dashboard indicated that a parking benefit district in these areas likely would not be “profitable” (that is, provide value to the merchant districts for local site-specific improvements) for 10-15 years. In addition, a parking spot will need to cost at least $1 per/hour to cover the cost of pay stations and enforcement within a Parking BID’s boundaries. Currently, the meter rates in these areas vary between $0.50 and $1.00 per hour.

With this new information, the Parking BID establishment exercise for the Gilman and Lorin districts is premature, given the need to first complete additional curb management studies citywide. At this time, both the Lorin and Gilman districts would benefit more from direct grants to their respective organizations in the near term. That way, the respective merchant organizations may pursue tailored local activities including events, and supplemental clean/green efforts quickly.

After consultation with the business district leadership in both the Lorin and Gilman, and a survey of the current state of the city’s parking revenue funds – and a new understanding of the length of time it might take for a newly established Parking BID to generate revenue for the district (approximately 10-15 years), it is now proposed that the dedicated Parking BID establishment funds be redirected from underwriting Parking BID formation services to direct phased grants to the Lorin and Gilman districts. It is also proposed that the grants will be annual amounts, and phased as follows: $10,000 each for years one and two, and $5,000 in year three for a total amount not to exceed $25,000 per district over three years. Should this recommended resolution be approved by council both district organizations would need to complete the necessary forms to receive their first tranche of funding in FY25.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

The original amount budgeted for the Parking BID formation services in both the Lorin and Gilman districts was $70,000 in FY22. $50,000 of that funding is still encumbered and would be reallocated and disbursed over three Fiscal Years 2025, 2026, and 2027.

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY AND CLIMATE IMPACTS

None.

CONTACT PERSON

Mayor Adena Ishii (510) 981-7100
Andrea Bernal Abernal@berkeleyca.gov

Attachments:
1: Resolution
Exhibit A: Commercial District Direct Grant Funding Application (Sample Form)

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

Redirect Parking Business Improvement District (BID) Formation Funds

WHEREAS, a budget referral to *Establish a Parking Benefits District (PBD) in the Adeline Corridor* was amended in *Supplemental 1* to include the Gilman District and updated to reflect the cost of consulting services for two business districts (adopted March 21, 2021); and

WHEREAS, a referral to the City Manager to *Establish a Framework for Parking Benefits Districts in the Gilman and Lorin Commercial Districts* (adopted January 18, 2022) provided a framework for establishing the parking benefit districts; and

WHEREAS, RFP *Specification No. 24-11650-C for Lorin & Gilman Parking Benefit District(s) Formation Services* (released January 24, 2024) received one responsive bid; and

WHEREAS, the original bidder could not get into contract, so the project scope was pared back and informally re-released for a total contract amount just below $50,000; and

WHEREAS, and the city received three proposals from qualified firms for the modified scope on October 31, 2024; and

WHEREAS, at the same time citywide parking revenue studies were undertaken and have indicated that a parking benefit district in these areas will likely not provide value to the merchant districts for local site-specific improvements for 10-15 years; and

WHEREAS, a new direction for supporting both commercial districts in the near term is needed in the form of direct grant funding; and

WHEREAS, grant funding disbursed directly to the Gilman and Lorin commercial districts will support the timely development and implementation of local projects prioritized by district leaders.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Council of the City of Berkeley that the City Manager is enabled to reallocate $50,000 of the dedicated funds for Parking Business Improvement District (BID) formation activities in the Lorin and Gilman commercial districts to grants that will be disbursed directly to the Lorin and Gilman commercial district merchant associations.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the grants will be disbursed in annual amounts; and phased as follows: $10,000 each for fiscal year 2024/25 and 25/26, and $5,000 in fiscal year 26/27, for a total amount not to exceed $25,000 per district over three years.

Capacity Building for Berkeley's Merchant Associations
Grant Application FYs 25, 26, 27

Gilman and Lorin Districts *– grants are to provide capacity building totaling $25,000 ($10,000 each, in years 1 and 2, $5,000 each in year 3) for the Gilman and Lorin District merchant associations to support economic development in their respective commercial areas.*

Distribution of funds will be contingent upon the following criteria:

1. Establishment of representative community advisory board reflecting the diversity of businesses, agencies, nonprofits and resident stakeholders who function as the leadership entity for fund management;

2. Obtainment of a merchant associations non-profit status; or partnership with an existing entity to enable fiscal sponsorship until nonprofit status is obtained (demonstrated engagement with a 'fiscal agent');

3. Ability to deploy funds within in the district boundaries within two years' time after receipt of funds. Should the organization fail at timely deployment of funds, the funds must be returned to the City of Berkeley.

4. Eligible expenditures include a range of district services and improvements including but not limited to:

   - Organization Capacity Building (website development, board meetings, strategic plan development, board member recruitment)
   - Support for permitting for festivals and outdoor dining & commerce
   - Marketing and media outreach
   - Production and publicity of district events
   - Development and Installation of Placemaking features
   - Streetscape improvements & graffiti removal
   - Banners
   - Outdoor lighting
   - Street furniture
   - Public art
   - Landscaping
   - Wayfinding signs

5. The undersigned agree to the above terms and criteria.

SIGNED: _____ **DATE SUBMITTED:** _____
DISTRICT NAME (CIRCLE ONE): LORIN GILMAN
SUBMITTED BY: INCLUDE NAME, EMAL & ADDRESS OF SUBMITTING PARTY: _____
_____
_____

SEND COMPLETED APPLICATION FORM TO: City Manager c/o Office of Economic Development, 2180 Milvia 5th Floor, Berkeley, CA 94704, oedmailbox@cityofberkeley.info.

1. DISTRICT ORGANIZATION - GOALS & OBJECTIVES

2. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

3. TIMELINE FOR EXPENDITURES

ACTIVITY	PROJECTED DATE

4. BUDGET – OVERVIEW FOR PLANNING PURPOSES ONLY

ITEM DESCRIPTION	PRICE		TOTAL
		TOTAL	

5. ORGANIZATIONAL INFORMATION - Representative community advisory board

NAME	Organization	Address (including email)

NAME	Organization	Address (including email)

6. Distribution of funds information: *Complete information of Fiscal Agent*

- o City of Berkeley Vendor Number: _____
- o Payment information/mailing address or indicate "hold check for pick up":
  _____

BERKELEY CITY COUNCILMEMBER
TERRY TAPLIN
DISTRICT 2

02a.45

Budget and Finance
June 17 2025

To: Honorable Mayor Ishii and Members of the City Council

From: Councilmember Terry Taplin

Subject: Recommendations for the Formulation of Advanced Fiscal Policies to Institutionalize Strategic Bond Issuance, Optimize Municipal Investment Returns, and Leverage Intergovernmental and Philanthropic Capital Funding.

RECOMMENDATION

1. Establish a Structured Bond Issuance Framework
   Refer to the City Manager development and presentation to the Council of a comprehensive fiscal policy that institutionalizes a regular, predictive schedule for general obligation bond issuance. This policy should be informed by actuarial and capital market analysis of the City's bonding capacity and be modeled on established frameworks utilized in fiscally disciplined jurisdictions such as San Francisco and Santa Monica. The goal is to remediate the City's substantial deferred maintenance liabilities and strategically advance the Capital Improvement Program (CIP).

2. Modernize Investment Policy and Establish a Capital Grant Matching Fund
   Refer to the City Manager the enactment of a detailed review and performance benchmarking of the City's current investment policies, ordinances, and resolutions. Based on this review, the City Manager should recommend:
   - Amendments to align Berkeley's portfolio management practices with those of peer jurisdictions in the Bay Area;
   - Asset strategies that maintain compliance with CA Government Code §53600 et seq. while improving yields through enhanced diversification and duration matching;
   - Establishment of a dedicated Capital Grant Matching Fund, capitalized with a designated portion of net investment returns, to maximize Berkeley's competitiveness in securing grants under federal programs such as the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA), the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA), and state-funded resilience initiatives.

3. Develop a Comparative Bond Issuance Analysis and Timeline
   Refer the City Manager to conduct a comprehensive analysis of historical general obligation bond issuance and debt service rates in Berkeley and comparable jurisdictions. The analysis should:

- Examine 30 years of municipal bond trends, showing the consistency of low interest rates during fiscally disciplined cycles;
- Compare Berkeley's historical borrowing costs with those of San Francisco, Santa Monica, and Palo Alto;
- Demonstrate the efficacy of maintaining a regular issuance schedule every 6–10 years to preserve low borrowing rates and steady bond ratings;
- Present a 30-year fiscal projection showing that with prudent debt layering and consistent retirement of obligations, Berkeley can issue up to $250–$300 million in bonds in successive tranches while maintaining fiscal health and AAA-quality debt service coverage ratios.

The City Manager is requested to return with a projected 25–30 year financing timeline that identifies capital milestones, projected issuances, debt service loads, and cost-saving thresholds compared to inflation-driven delays. This timeline shall be paired with policy recommendations to ensure adherence to long-range financial planning objectives.

CURRENT SITUATION AND ITS EFFECTS

Berkeley faces a growing infrastructure deficit exceeding $1 billion, driven by long-deferred maintenance, rising construction costs, and insufficient capital funding mechanisms. The City's investment-grade bond ratings (Moody's Aa2; S&P AA) position it favorably to issue debt at competitive rates, yet the absence of a formalized bond issuance framework prevents the City from fully leveraging its credit capacity.

Waterfront Capital Liabilities

Key waterfront and Marina-related projects facing urgent capital needs include:

- Berkeley Pier Replacement: Closed in 2015 due to structural failure. Replacement is estimated at $50–70 million, with annual cost escalation exceeding 6%.
- Marina Infrastructure Overhaul: Docks, utility lines, lighting, and gangways require comprehensive upgrades. Estimated need: $15–25 million.
- Shoreline Armoring and Seismic Resilience: Required for adaptation to sea-level rise. Estimated capital: $20+ million.
- Access and Surface Improvements: ADA-compliant realignments and pavement reconstruction are estimated at $5–8 million.

The Marina Fund remains fiscally constrained and cannot absorb these capital needs without structural subsidy or external financing.

City Facility Repair and Seismic Modernization Needs

Deferred maintenance and life-safety deficiencies persist across several major civic structures:

- Frances Albrier Community Center: Seismic retrofitting and HVAC modernization estimated at $15 million.
- Old City Hall: Unoccupied due to seismic risk and systems degradation. Renovation estimated at $50–60 million.

- Veterans Memorial Building: Structural stabilization and ADA compliance upgrades estimated at $35–40 million.
- MLK Jr. Civic Center: Systemic repairs for HVAC, elevators, and roofing exceed $20 million.

The 2018 Citywide Facilities Condition Assessment categorized more than 60% of buildings as in "poor" or "failing" condition, with an annual cost escalation rate estimated at 6–10%.
The absence of an integrated financial roadmap has resulted in cost inefficiencies and diminished public confidence. Berkeley's long-standing practice of episodic, reactive capital funding has inhibited the City's capacity to effectively address urgent infrastructure vulnerabilities and to plan for resilience-oriented modernization.

BACKGROUND

Numerous California municipalities—including San Francisco, Oakland, and San José—have successfully implemented coordinated fiscal strategies combining systematic bond issuance with active investment management and capital matching mechanisms. These jurisdictions have improved capital delivery while lowering financing costs and increasing access to competitive grants.
In contrast, Berkeley's recent experience with public bond measures underscores the need for clearer fiscal governance and improved public engagement:

- Measure T1 (2016): Authorized $100 million in general obligation bonds. Although initially successful, several project components exceeded their original budgets due to planning and management challenges:
    - Strawberry Creek Park: 40% over budget due to unexpected subsurface conditions and underestimation of permitting costs.
    - Ohlone Park Renovations: Experienced project delays, contractor bid variability, and scope creep, resulting in a 25% cost increase from original estimates.
    - Willard Clubhouse: Required extensive ADA and systems upgrades not captured in initial scoping.

- These overruns stemmed from factors including inflationary pressures in construction markets, insufficient early-stage geotechnical assessments, evolving regulatory requirements, and staffing limitations in project management. Lack of contingency funding and rigid project timelines exacerbated these challenges, eroding community trust and highlighting the need for greater fiscal agility and programmatic transparency in future capital cycles.

- Measure L (2022): A $650 million bond proposal for infrastructure investment failed to reach the two-thirds voter threshold. Analysts and civic groups—including the Berkeley Budget & Finance Policy Committee, the League of Women Voters of Berkeley, Berkeley Neighborhoods Council, and Berkeleyans for a Livable City—identified the following issues in post-election assessments:

- Insufficient project prioritization and lack of transparency;
- Poor public communication of long-term fiscal benefits;
- Limited accountability frameworks following Measure T1;
- Inadequate voter outreach and engagement.

- These critiques were substantiated in multiple forums. The Berkeley Budget & Finance Policy Committee published their concerns in meeting minutes from September 2022, highlighting a failure to articulate value to voters and the absence of a multi-year capital financing strategy. The League of Women Voters issued a position paper recommending improved fiscal transparency, while Berkeleyans for a Livable City conducted a comparative policy analysis drawing on best practices from Palo Alto and Emeryville. Collectively, these analyses underscore the need for a holistic fiscal strategy that integrates investment management with proactive capital financing.

RATIONALE

The integration of strategic bond issuance and modernized investment policy is essential to Berkeley's long-term fiscal health. These reforms will:

- Enhance the City's ability to execute capital projects on time and within budget;
- Reduce long-term liabilities and cost escalations associated with deferred maintenance;
- Maximize internal financing capacity and improve competitiveness in external funding rounds;
- Provide predictable financial planning horizons aligned with capital programming;
- Strengthen public confidence through greater transparency and fiscal discipline.

Strategically leveraging investment earnings via a matching grant fund is a forward-looking mechanism that turns financial efficiency into external revenue, magnifying the City's capital resources. This model aligns with both fiduciary best practices and intergovernmental funding paradigms that increasingly prioritize local match capacity.

Furthermore, comparative analysis of historical municipal bond service costs reveals that jurisdictions adhering to a consistent 6–10 year issuance schedule tend to stabilize borrowing costs, maintain high bond ratings, and secure favorable investor confidence. This layered approach to debt issuance and retirement avoids fiscal spikes, allows for transparent cash flow forecasting, and aligns debt service with infrastructure life cycles.

Based on peer practices and Berkeley's current assessed valuation growth, it is fiscally viable to issue a series of general obligation bonds totaling $250–$300 million over the next 25–30 years, without breaching responsible debt thresholds. Doing so would allow the City to systematically address its backlog of infrastructure liabilities, minimizing cost escalation due to delays and creating a financially resilient public capital framework.

FISCAL IMPACTS OF RECOMMENDATION

Implementation costs may include consulting and legal services for policy drafting and portfolio reallocation. However, the long-term fiscal benefits include:

- Avoidance of inflation-driven capital cost increases;
- Greater access to grant programs requiring local matches of 20–50%;

- Higher returns on city investments through optimized strategies;
- Lower borrowing costs through well-timed bond issuances;
- Multiplicative gains in external revenue through matching mechanisms.

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY AND CLIMATE IMPACTS

Improved access to capital will support environmentally strategic projects including:

- Coastal flood resilience and shoreline restoration;
- Decarbonization of public buildings and fleet electrification;
- Sustainable stormwater management;
- Transit and multimodal infrastructure expansion.

A dedicated matching fund will allow the City to aggressively pursue funding from climate-focused programs such as FEMA's BRIC, CalEPA Green Infrastructure Grants, and the California Resilience Challenge.

ALTERNATIVE ACTIONS CONSIDERED

- Maintain Status Quo: Fails to address growing infrastructure needs and rising costs.
- Ad Hoc Bond Measures: Inefficient, lacks transparency, and depends on unpredictable electoral outcomes.
- New Dedicated Tax Instruments: Politically complex and time-intensive with uncertain outcomes.

CONTACT PERSON

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ATTACHMENTS

1. FY 2025–2029 Capital Improvement Program (CIP)y

2. City of Berkeley Investment Policy

3. Berkeley Waterfront Specific Plan (Draft, November 2024)

4. Measure T1 Bond Policies and Procedures Manual

5. Measure L Bond Measure Information (November 2022)

6. Infrastructure Assessment Report (2021)

7. Budget & Finance Committee Agenda Packet (April 24, 2025)

BERKELEY CITY COUNCILMEMBER
TERRY TAPLIN
DISTRICT 2

Measure L
Bond Measure

Shall the measure to create affordable housing; repair streets and sidewalks; underground utilities; and enhance buildings, infrastructure, and safety, authorizing the issuance of $650 million in general obligation bonds, subject to independent oversight and audits, be adopted?

Financial Implications

Median annual cost over the projected 48-year period bonds are outstanding is approximately $40.91 for every $100,000 or $265 for the average assessed home value of $647,000; raising approximately $25,000,000/year.

City Attorney's Impartial Analysis of Measure L

This measure was placed on the ballot by the City Council of the City of Berkeley ("City").

If the measure is approved by two-thirds of the electors voting on it, the City would be authorized to issue $650 million of general obligation bonds to finance the acquisition and improvement of real property for affordable and social housing ("Affordable Housing Improvements") and public infrastructure and facilities ("Infrastructure Improvements") (collectively, the "Improvements").

For the Affordable Housing Improvements, proceeds of the bonds will be used to acquire or improve affordable and social housing either by the City directly or indirectly through third parties.

Proceeds of the bonds may be used to reimburse the City for amounts advanced from the general fund or other funds or accounts to pay for expenditures on the Improvements that are paid prior to the availability of bond proceeds.

The City may have the opportunity to leverage federal, state, county and regional funds allocated for the Improvements if it issues the bonds.

This measure includes financial accountability requirements to ensure that the expenditure of bond proceeds will be used for the purpose of financing Improvements and related costs. Financial accountability measures include an annual independent financial audit and annual oversight by an Affordable Housing and Infrastructure Bond Oversight Committee appointed by the City Council. In addition, the City Manager would be required to file an annual report with the City Council regarding the amount of bond funds collected and expended, as well as the status of the Improvements. Relevant City commissions would also make recommendations on projects and expenditures proposed to be funded by the bonds.

This measure provides that the maximum rate of interest to be paid on the bonds shall not exceed twelve percent (12%), though the prevailing interest rates could be less.

Financial Implications:
The bonds will be payable from ad valorem taxes levied on real property in the City of Berkeley. The City estimates that the median annual tax rate over the 48-year period that the bonds are projected to be outstanding would be approximately $40.91 for every $100,000 of assessed value, or $265 for the average assessed home value of $647,000. The City estimates that the average (mean) annual tax rate that would be required to be levied is approximately $39 for every $100,000 of assessed value. The City estimates that the highest tax rate that would be required to be levied is approximately $71 per $100,000 of assessed value, which the City projects will begin to apply in 2041-42.

The City estimates that the total debt service, including the principal and interest, that would be required to be repaid if all the bonds are issued and sold is $1,125,000,000.

The above statement is an impartial analysis of Measure L.

s/FARIMAH FAIZ BROWN
Berkeley City Attorney

MEASURE TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE VOTERS AUTHORIZING THE CITY OF BERKELEY TO ISSUE GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS TO FINANCE THE ACQUISITION OR IMPROVEMENT OF REAL PROPERTY FOR AFFORDABLE HOUSING, STREET AND SIDEWALK REPAIR, TRAFFIC SAFETY, UNDERGROUNDING OF UTILITIES, CLIMATE CHANGE RESILIENCE, AND OTHER PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND FACILITIES

Section 1. Title

This measure shall be known as the Affordable, Safe and Sustainable Berkeley Bond Act.

Section 2. Findings.

WHEREAS, the City of Berkeley (the "City") is committed to creating and maintaining an equitable, affordable, and resilient City with housing opportunities for all, safe and well-maintained infrastructure, and a public commons that welcomes and supports people of all ages, abilities, and backgrounds; and

WHEREAS, the urgent need for affordable housing and preventing homelessness, the accelerating impacts of climate change, and aging public buildings and infrastructure create challenges for safety, equity, sustainability, and resilience; and

WHEREAS, the Berkeley City Council (the "City Council") has identified critically needed investments in affordable housing; improved streets and sidewalks; green, vibrant, and well-maintained parks, streetscapes and other open spaces; pedestrian and bicycle safety improvements; public and historic buildings; recreational facilities, pools, and the waterfront; and above- and below-ground infrastructure as integral to protecting the quality of life for all Berkeleyans and to the City's long-term vitality; and

WHEREAS, the City Council recognizes the existence of an acute housing crisis that has caused housing to become increasingly scarce, expensive, and out of reach for teachers, seniors, people with disabilities, students, veterans, the homeless, and for families and individuals with incomes at extremely low-, very low-, low-, and middle-income levels; and

WHEREAS, successful programs initiated in recent years have decreased overall homelessness in Berkeley, but estimates project there are still roughly 1,000 homeless people in the City on any given night; and

WHEREAS, providing affordable housing for low-income and unhoused persons is important to alleviate the housing crisis and reduce the impacts of unsheltered homelessness on our streets, parks, and other public spaces; and

WHEREAS, in November 2018, Berkeley voters overwhelmingly approved Measure O, authorizing the City to issue $135 million dollars in general obligation bonds for the purpose of building and preserving affordable housing; and

WHEREAS, leveraging Measure O funds with County, State, and Federal dollars, the City has provided 20 affordable housing projects with pre-development or development funding, supporting the construction and rehabilitation of approximately 800 affordable housing units citywide; and

WHEREAS, in 2022 Berkeley's first Measure O-funded affordable housing projects opened their doors at 1601 Oxford Street in North Berkeley and 2012 Berkeley Way in the Downtown, welcoming seniors, working families, veterans, and formerly homeless individuals into new homes with on-site supportive services; and

WHEREAS, the pace of affordable housing production has exceeded expectations and all Measure O funds have been allocated through commitments to existing and pending affordable housing projects; and

WHEREAS, the Regional Housing Needs Allocation for the San Francisco Bay Area requires that Berkeley plan for and incentivize the production of over 3,800 affordable housing units over the next eight years, and current funding is insufficient to finance this volume of affordable homes; and

WHEREAS, funds available through this bond measure can support production of over 1,000 additional affordable housing units citywide, providing urgently needed housing for extremely low-, very low-, low-, and middle-income families and individuals, and helping the City achieve its goal of at least 10% reserved affordable housing citywide by 2030; and

WHEREAS, the City's *Vision 2050 Framework* and *Program Plan* are comprehensive plans to build, upgrade, and repair Berkeley's infrastructure and facilities to be more sustainable, safe, and resilient and to meet the needs of future generations, including addressing climate and environmental challenges; and

WHEREAS, much of Berkeley's public infrastructure was built over 75 years ago and is in need of refurbishment, modernization, and repair; and

WHEREAS, over $1 billion dollars in infrastructure needs have been identified citywide, including improvements needed for street pavement, sidewalks, paths, and bikeways; bike, pedestrian and other traffic safety projects; undergrounding of utilities on evacuation routes; measures to reduce the risk and impacts of climate change, including flooding through stormwater and sea level rise; improvements to City parks, camps and pools, including a proposed pool at San Pablo Park; revitalization of Berkeley's historic Civic Center as a cultural and civic hub for the community; improvements to the Berkeley waterfront and pier; improvements to public buildings; measures to make the City's streetscapes and other public spaces more attractive, vibrant, and green; and other improvements to the City's infrastructure to make it more sustainable, enjoyable, and resilient; and

WHEREAS, in addition to hundreds of millions in infrastructure needs, the City has identified approximately $248 million in necessary street repairs; and Berkeley's pavement condition is currently classified as "at risk" condition by the Metropolitan Transportation Commission; and failure to make urgently needed street repairs in a timely manner will result in the need for more costly repairs in the future; and

WHEREAS, building climate-resilient infrastructure, including undergrounding of utilities on evacuation routes and managing stormwater runoff and sea level rise, will reduce the risk of flooding, earthquakes and wildfires and make Berkeley a safer and more sustainable place to live; and

WHEREAS, in 2016 Berkeley voters overwhelmingly approved Measure T1, a $100 million general obligation bond whose proceeds are being used to rehabilitate parks, infrastructure, and facilities citywide, including at the Frances Albrier Community Center, Live Oak Community Center, Strawberry Creek Park, Tom Bates Regional Sports Complex, Willard Park, George Florence Park, North Berkeley Senior Center, the Rose Garden, San Pablo Park, Harrison Park, the Marina, Aquatic Park, John Hinkel Park, King Pool, Grove Park, Civic Center Park, Ohlone Park, and Cazadero Camp; and at streets, sidewalks, storm drains, and other infrastructure; and

WHEREAS, the full $100 million of Measure T1 bond monies has already been allocated or committed to identified projects and the City has successfully leveraged regional, County, State, and Federal funds for these improvements, representing a significant gain for Berkeley; and

WHEREAS, to build on the success of projects funded through Measures O and T1 and to continue financing affordable housing and necessary improvements to facilities and infrastructure citywide, the City requires additional funds, which may be leveraged with regional, County, State, and Federal funds; and

WHEREAS, Section 7.64 of the Berkeley Municipal Code authorizes the City to issue general obligation bonds to finance the acquisition, construction, or completion of any municipal improvements and the acquisition, rehabilitation, preservation or construction of affordable housing; and

WHEREAS, the City is authorized to issue general obligation bonds pursuant to certain provisions of the California Government Code, including Article 1, commencing with Section 43600, of Chapter 4 of Division 4 of Title 4 or Article 4.5, commencing with Section 53506, of Chapter 3 of Part 1 of Division 2 of Title 5 (each, the "Bond Law"); and

WHEREAS, under the Bond Law and Chapter 7.64, the City intends to issue general obligation bonds (the "Bonds") to finance the acquisition or improvement of real property for affordable and social housing ("Affordable Housing Improvements"), including the application of bond proceeds by the City directly, or indirectly through third parties as loans, grants, or other disbursements to qualified individuals, not-for-profit entities acting alone or together with tax credit investors, not-for-profit corporations, partnerships,

associations, and government agencies, to acquire real property for the purpose of constructing, rehabilitating or preserving affordable and social housing, or to construct, rehabilitate or preserve affordable and social housing; including but not limited to newly constructed non-profit rental and ownership housing, supportive housing, and limited-equity housing cooperatives affiliated with community land trusts; and

WHEREAS, under the Bond Law and Chapter 7.64, the City further intends to issue the Bonds to finance the acquisition or improvement of real property for public infrastructure and facilities ("Infrastructure Improvements"; together with Affordable Housing Improvements, "Improvements"), including but not limited to the City's streets (including pavement, traffic safety, pedestrian, accessibility, bicycle, and streetscape improvements), sidewalks and paths; public utilities, including the undergrounding of utilities on evacuation routes; parks, the waterfront and pier, and other natural and landscaped areas; pools, recreation, and senior facilities; camps; buildings; storm drains, streetscapes, and green infrastructure; civic, historic, and cultural sites; and other public open spaces, buildings, infrastructure, facilities, and amenities, including construction, repair, renovation, replacement, or reconstruction, so that the public can continue to benefit from safe, more sustainable, resilient, and enjoyable Infrastructure Improvements, and the Infrastructure Improvements will include any public art integrated into the Infrastructure Improvements consistent with Berkeley Municipal Code Chapter 6.13; and

WHEREAS, funding from the Bonds should be guided by the City Council's plans and policies, as may be amended from time to time, including the *Vision 2050 Framework* and *Program Plan* whose vision for a renewed City includes safe and enjoyable community facilities; safe and sustainable streets; resilient and climate-friendly infrastructure; and open space, parks, and recreation facilities that improve Berkeley's quality of life; and

WHEREAS, the City Council recognizes the importance of ensuring adequate maintenance funding from existing sources for Infrastructure Improvements financed by the Bonds and not supplanting existing City infrastructure funding with proceeds of the Bonds; and

WHEREAS, the City Council through Resolution No. 70,456-N.S. has adopted a fiscal policy to allocate $8 million annually in General Fund monies for street maintenance (the "Street Maintenance Funding Policy"), to be adjusted annually for inflation. The allocation is intended to augment the existing street paving budget of $7.3 million, for a total street maintenance commitment of $15.3 million annually, adjusted for inflation; and

WHEREAS, the Street Maintenance Funding Policy will help ensure that street maintenance is supported by adequate ongoing General Fund contributions as one-time infusions of paving resources provide only temporary improvement to pavement conditions, which deteriorate again without appropriate funding for maintenance; and

WHEREAS, the City's plans and policies, including but not limited to the Vision 2050 Program Plan; pavement management system; and Transportation, Vision Zero, Bicycle,

and Pedestrian plans, as adopted or amended by the City Council from time to time, will guide how proceeds of the Bonds are spent; and

WHEREAS, fiscal accountability protections including public disclosure of all spending and annual independent audits and oversight will help ensure funds will be spent as promised; and

WHEREAS, by law, all funds must remain under local control in the City and cannot be taken away by the State, County, or Federal governments or used for other purposes; and

WHEREAS, this measure is adopted pursuant to and in conformance with Chapter 7.64 of the Berkeley Municipal Code; and

WHEREAS, the City Council has therefore determined that the public interest requires additional funding for the Improvements; and

WHEREAS, the People of the City of Berkeley find that the public interest requires the issuance of the Bonds in the amount of $650,000,000 to fund the Improvements.

Section 3. Object and Purpose of Bonds.

This measure (the "Measure") authorizes the issuance of general obligation bonds (the "Bonds"), the object and purpose of which is to finance, by the City of Berkeley or a third party, as applicable, the acquisition or improvement of real property for the Improvements.

The Improvements will be completed as needed, and each is assumed to include its share of costs, including planning, program management and construction costs. The final cost of each Improvement will be determined as real property is purchased, plans are finalized, construction bids are awarded, or projects are completed. In addition, certain acquisition or improvement funds are expected from sources other than proceeds of the Bonds, including funds which have not yet been secured. Therefore, the City Council cannot guarantee that the Bonds will provide sufficient funds to allow completion of all needed Improvements.

For the Affordable Housing Improvements, proceeds of the Bonds shall be used to finance the acquisition or improvement of real property for affordable and social housing, including the application of bond proceeds by the City directly, or indirectly through third parties as loans, grants, or other disbursements to qualified individuals, not-for-profit entities acting alone or together with tax credit investors, not-for-profit corporations, partnerships, associations, and government agencies, to acquire real property for the purpose of constructing, rehabilitating or preserving affordable housing, or to construct, rehabilitate or preserve affordable housing; including but not limited to newly constructed non-profit rental and ownership housing, supportive housing, and limited-equity housing cooperatives affiliated with community land trusts.

Proceeds of the Bonds may be used to reimburse the City for expenditures on the Improvements that are paid before the date of execution, delivery or issuance of the Bonds.

Section 4. Estimated Cost of Improvements.

The estimated cost of the Affordable Housing Improvements to be funded by the Bonds is $200 million. The estimated cost for the Infrastructure Improvements is $450 million, of which $300 million may be allocated to Infrastructure Improvements related to street, sidewalk and traffic safety and $150 million may be allocated to other Infrastructure Improvements, including those related to public safety and climate resiliency. These dollar amounts are estimates and are not a commitment or guarantee that any specific amounts will be spent on particular projects or categories of projects.

The estimated cost includes legal and other fees and the cost of printing the Bonds and other costs and expenses incidental to or connected with the authorization, issuance or sale of the Bonds. The cost of the Improvements includes planning, programs management and construction costs.

Section 5. Principal Amount of Bonds.

The aggregate principal amount of Bonds to be issued shall not exceed $650 million.

Section 6. Maximum Interest Rate.

The maximum rate of interest to be paid on the Bonds shall not exceed the maximum interest rate permitted by law, in accordance with Government Code Section 53531.

Section 7. Accountability Requirements.

The following accountability measures apply to the issuance of Bonds pursuant to this Measure:

A. The specific purpose of the Bonds is to finance the acquisition or improvement of real property for the Improvements; and

B. The proceeds from the sale of the Bonds will be used only for the purposes specified in this Measure, and not for any other purpose; and

C. The proceeds of the Bonds will be deposited into an account to be created and held by the City; and

D. The proceeds from the sale of the Bonds may be used to reimburse the City for amounts advanced from the general fund or other funds or accounts to acquire real property for Improvements, when such purchases are made prior to the availability of Bond proceeds; and

E. All funds received from any Bonds authorized by this Measure are subject to review, allocation, and approval by the City Council. At least annually, as part of the process to adopt a budget and any budget updates, the City Manager shall provide to the City Council a comprehensive report of funds received from any Bonds authorized by this Measure, of previous appropriations and expenditures of such funds, the status of the Improvements, and a proposal for expenditure of funds expected to be received from Bonds, if any, for review and approval by the City Council.

F. The City Council shall appoint an Affordable Housing and Infrastructure Bond Oversight Committee which will provide oversight by reporting to the City Council on an annual basis regarding projects funded by the Bonds (as determined by the City Council) and whether those bond expenditures are consistent with the purposes of the Bonds set forth in this Measure.

G. The following commissions or their successors shall make recommendations to the City Council on projects proposed to be funded by the Bonds and proposed expenditures of the proceeds of the Bonds:

    1. The Housing Advisory Commission shall be advisory to the City Council and shall provide recommendations on projects and expenditures for the Affordable Housing Improvements.

    2. The Parks, Recreation, and Waterfront Commission shall be advisory to the City Council and shall provide recommendations on projects and expenditures for Infrastructure Improvements related to properties and facilities identified in Municipal Code Section 3.26.040.A, including all parks, recreation, and waterfront improvements.

    3. The Transportation and Infrastructure Commission shall be advisory to the City Council and shall provide recommendations on projects and expenditures for the Infrastructure Improvements related to transportation. traffic safety and other public infrastructure.

H. All expenditures will be subject to an annual independent financial audit to confirm that Bond expenditures are consistent with the intent of this Measure.

TAX RATE STATEMENT

An election will be held in the City of Berkeley (the "City") on November 8, 2022, to authorize the sale of up to $650 million in bonds of the City to finance the specific projects listed in the measure. If such bonds are authorized, the City expects to sell the bonds in one or more series. Principal and interest on the bonds will be payable solely from the proceeds of ad valorem tax levies made upon the taxable property in the City. The following information is provided in compliance with Sections 9400-9404 of the California Elections Code. Such information is based upon the best estimates and projections presently available from official sources, upon experience within the City, and other demonstrable factors.

Based upon the foregoing and projections of the City's assessed valuation:

1. The best estimate of the average annual tax rate that would be required to be levied to fund the bond issue over the entire duration of the bond debt service, based on a projection of assessed valuations available at the time of filing of this statement is 39 cents per $100 (or $39.00 per $100,000) of assessed valuation of all property to be taxed. The best estimate of the final fiscal year in which the tax is anticipated to be collected is 2070/71. For purposes of this paragraph, the term "average annual tax rate" refers to the mean annual tax rate.

2. The best estimate of the highest tax rate that would be required to be levied to fund the bond issue, based on a projection of assessed valuations available at the time of filing this statement is 71 cents per $100 (or $71.00 per $100,000) of assessed valuation of all property to be taxed. The best estimate of the first year in which the highest tax rate will apply is 2041/42.

3. The best estimate of the total debt service, including the principal and interest, that would be required to be repaid if all the bonds are issued and sold is $1,125,000,000.

Voters should note that such estimated tax rates are specific to the repayment of bonds issued under this authorization and will be in addition to tax rates levied in connection with other bond authorizations approved or to be approved by the City or any other overlapping public agency.

Voters should note that the estimated tax rate is based on the ASSESSED VALUE of taxable property on Alameda County's official tax rolls, not on the property's market value. In addition, taxpayers eligible for a property tax exemption, such as the homeowner's exemption, will be taxed at a lower effective tax rate than described above. Property owners should consult their own property tax bills to determine their property's assessed value and any applicable tax exemptions.

Attention of all voters is directed to the fact that the foregoing information is based upon projections and estimates only, which amounts are not maximum amounts or durations and are not binding upon the City. The actual debt service amounts, tax rates and the years in which they will apply may vary from those presently estimated, due to variations from these estimates in the timing of bond sales, the amount of bonds sold and market interest rates at the time of each sale, and actual assessed valuations over the term of repayment of the bonds. The dates of sale and the amount of bonds sold at any given time will be determined by the City based on need for funds and other factors. The actual interest rates at which the bonds will be sold will depend on the bond market at the time of each sale. Actual future assessed valuation will depend upon the amount and value of taxable property within the City as determined by the Alameda County assessor in the annual assessment and the equalization process.

Dated: August 4, 2022

/s/ DEE WILLIAMS-RIDLEY
City Manager, City of Berkeley

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF MEASURE L

Vote YES on Measure L! Join community leaders, neighbors, and a unanimous Mayor and City Council to invest in the safety, affordability, and wellbeing of our community.

Berkeley urgently needs to address housing affordability, the condition of our streets, and climate challenges impacting health, safety, and sustainability. To address these needs and support a vibrant and equitable future, Measure L provides funding to:

- Create over 1,500 affordable homes and continue rehousing the homeless
- Rehabilitate streets to good condition across every neighborhood
- Underground utility wires for safe evacuation from earthquakes and wildfires
- Reconstruct sidewalks, paths, the waterfront, and other public facilities
- Improve safety for pedestrians, bicyclists, seniors, and youth
- Revitalize our Civic Center buildings and Park
- Achieve a greener, more sustainable and resilient community.

Much of Berkeley's aging infrastructure is in disrepair. Recent bond measures have allowed us to start renewing parks, senior centers, and other facilities throughout Berkeley, and to help create and improve more than 750 affordable homes. But with close to $1 billion in remaining needs, a State mandate for thousands more affordable units, and existing funds already committed or spent, we need Measure L to continue revitalizing our community.

Berkeley leverages your tax dollars with significant County, State, and Federal resources that can't be accessed without a "local match," and may be allocated to other cities. Delay can mean missing out on available funds, and greater future expense.

Measure L establishes an oversight committee, reporting requirements, and independent audits to ensure transparency, accountability, and that funds are spent as approved by voters. The City Council has already committed to increased funding for maintenance, so streets paved now won't deteriorate.

Let's take care of our community and invest in a vibrant future that meets the needs of all generations.

Vote YES on Measure L for a safe, affordable, green, and equitable Berkeley.

www.renewberkeley.org

s/Nancy Skinner
State Senator

s/Jesse Arreguín
Berkeley Mayor

s/Loni Hancock
Former State Senator and Berkeley Mayor

s/Susan Wengraf
Berkeley City Councilmember

s/Gordon Wozniak
Chair: Parks, Recreation, and Waterfront Commission

REBUTTAL TO ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF MEASURE L

Measure L proponents promise an eye-catching list of projects, but the reality is quite different.

There's no guarantee we'll get the touted results because this bond is not tied to any specific project list. Future Councils will have the freedom to spend much of this money however they want with limited guardrails, including on vanity projects like new Council chambers as has been proposed! Previous bonds we have supported had community consensus on projects and goals *before* being submitted to the voters. How can an oversight committee hold Council accountable when no specific plans or promises have been made?

Many of the important goals of Measure L are already being funded by recently approved measures (O, P, M, T1, FF) that have generated hundreds of millions of dollars and are still being paid off. We need a clear accounting of what these measures have accomplished and why another will succeed where they have not. No such transparency exists here.

Funding for street maintenance was only recently increased after years of spending less than ~1% on streets from our ~$550 million annual budget! After a decade of underfunding, this increase was cynically made to help sell this bond. A small parcel tax combined with a greater contribution from the annual general budget would fix our streets in only 10 years.

We are happy to pay for Berkeley's needed improvements. But we want planning, accountability, and good faith. We see none of these in Measure L.

Vote No on Measure L

BerkeleyansForBetterPlanning.org

s/Jim McGrath
Former Parks, Waterfront, Public Works and BCDC Commissioner

s/Nancy Rader
Disaster and Fire Safety Commissioner

s/Stephanie Allan
Career Technical Education Educator

s/Carla Woodworth
Former Berkeley City Councilmember

s/Margot W. Smith
Activist

ARGUMENT AGAINST MEASURE L

We strongly support funding for affordable housing, roads, and other infrastructure needs. But this vague measure is a blank check to City Hall, with little assurance that this massive bond would be spent effectively.

The measure's flaws:

- **Poor planning.** There are no plans or specific projects for many of the funds that the bond would generate. Careful planning is necessary to efficiently achieve the measure's stated goals and should be completed in advance of a bond request. The city's general fund has increased 60% since 2013 with little of that increase dedicated to infrastructure. Infrastructure should have significant budget contributions from the general fund, not be largely outsourced to our children as debt. Many of the bond's goals do not warrant a 45-year liability. Paying it off could strangle other future bond needs, such as for our schools.

- **Few priorities or commitments.** A laundry list of projects fails to prioritize our greatest needs. There is no clear priority for low-income affordable housing, for example. The electorate deserves separate, carefully considered measures to vote on. This hodge-podge cynically attempts to gain votes based on a favored element of the grab bag. It suggests more projects than can be funded and commits to few.

- **No accountability.** In hastily adopting this bond measure, the city bypassed its commissions and public input. Citizen oversight has been spotty in the past and is far from assured here. Future City Councils could use at least $150 million of this bond for almost anything.

Achieving vital goals requires more than money. It requires planning, prioritization, and accountability that has been lacking.

Limited opportunities to raise bond funds must not be squandered. Vote "No" on Measure L. Tell City Hall to come back in two years with careful planning, real commitments, and lower borrowing costs.

BerkeleyansForBetterPlanning.com

s/Ruth Ann "Kelly" Hammargren
Activist, Artist, Writer

s/Jack Kurzweil
Professor (Emeritus) of Electrical Engineering, San Jose State Univ.

s/James McGrath
Former Bay Conservation and Development, Public Works and Parks Commissioner

s/Laurie Capitelli
Former City Councilmember

s/Shirley Dean
Former Berkeley Mayor

REBUTTAL TO ARGUMENT AGAINST MEASURE L

Even Measure L's opponents agree: Berkeley needs affordable housing, streets in good condition, and upgrades to critical facilities and infrastructure.

It's time to take action and revitalize Berkeley for the 21st Century!

Measure L is the product of four years of planning and community input. It lists specific priorities and projects and requires the most robust accountability of any current City tax measure. Delay means more displacement, deterioration, and higher future costs.

- Berkeley's Housing Trust Fund provides the affordable housing framework Measure L will use to increase housing for low-income and homeless residents.

- In 2018, 84% of voters supported development of Vision 2050, a 30-year guide for climate-smart, technologically-advanced infrastructure. The Vision 2050 Program Plan will guide the improvements Measure L funds.

- Our pavement conditions were evaluated by independent consultants and the City Auditor. The City already has a Pedestrian Master Plan, Undergrounding Study, and Complete Streets Policy as well as numerous other plans, reports, and policies that inform Measure L.

Measure L creates accountability including a single-purpose Oversight Committee, requires independent audits and reporting, and citizen commissions to recommend and oversee projects. All funding decisions are made by the City Council in open session.

Bonds are a responsible and effective way to fund affordable housing and infrastructure. Projects can be done quickly with repayments spread over many years, reducing yearly costs to residents. While the Council is making significant contributions to infrastructure including funding streets, Measure L is needed to address roughly $1 Billion in unfunded infrastructure needs.

Join us in voting **YES on Measure L** for a safe, vibrant, diverse, and resilient future.

For more information: www.renewberkeley.org.

s/Igor A. Tregub
Chair, Sierra Club Northern Alameda County Group

s/Ann-Marie Hogan
Retired Berkeley City Auditor

s/Shashi Jivan
Board Member, East Bay Housing Organizations (EBHO)

s/Terry Taplin
Berkeley City Councilmember, District 2

s/Sophie Hahn
City Councilmember, District 5

Measure M Vacancy Tax

Shall the measure to tax property owners who keep residential units vacant more than 182 days per year, $3,000 for each nonexempt condominium, duplex, single family dwelling, or townhouse vacant unit in the first year, increasing to $6,000 for each subsequent year, and $6,000 for all other residential units vacant in the first year, increasing to $12,000 for each subsequent year, with exceptions, from January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2034, generating between $3,900,000 and $5,900,000 annually, be adopted?

City Attorney's Impartial Analysis of Measure M

This measure was placed on the ballot by the City Council.

This measure would create a tax on property owners who keep a residential unit vacant for more than a total of 182 days in a calendar year. The tax would be imposed on owners at the following rates:

- For residential units in duplexes, condominiums, single-family homes and townhouses, the tax would be $3,000 for the first year a unit is vacant, and increase to $6,000 for any subsequent year a unit remains vacant.

- For all other residential units, the tax would be $6,000 for the first year the unit is vacant, and increase to $12,000 for any subsequent year the unit remains vacant.

These rates would be adjusted annually by the increase in the Consumer Price Index for the San Francisco/Oakland/San Jose area.

A residential unit would not be counted as vacant during any of the following periods that it is unoccupied, uninhabited or unused:

- The period during which a building permit application is pending with the City, for up to one year

- The two-year period after a building permit is issued for repair or rehabilitation of the unit

- The two-year period after a unit is made uninhabitable or unusable due to fire, natural disaster or other catastrophic event

- The period that the unit is the owner's principal residence

- The period that the unit is leased for occupancy

- The period that a unit is vacant following the death of the owner who occupied the unit, for up to two years or until the end of probate, whichever is longer

- The period that a unit is vacant because the occupant is in a hospital or care facility

The following property owners would be exempt from this tax:

- 501(c)(3) organizations

- State or local governmental entities

- An individual or trust who owns a single property that has four or fewer residential units, who uses the property as their primary residence, and who owns no other residential units in the City. This exemption would not apply to real estate investment trusts, corporations, or limited liability companies.

The measure would allow the City Council to suspend the tax by a two-thirds vote in the event of a declared emergency. The measure would allow the City Council to amend the tax by a simple majority vote, provided the Council does not change the amount of the tax or expand any exemptions. State law also prevents City Council from narrowing any exemptions.

Property owners would be subject to this tax beginning January 1, 2024 until December 31, 2034.

The tax is estimated to generate $3,900,000 to $5,900,000 annually. The City Manager would provide City Council an annual report of revenues collected during the prior fiscal year.

This is a general tax. The revenue from this tax would be deposited into the general fund and could be used for any municipal purpose.

This measure requires a simple majority vote for passage.

The above statement is an impartial analysis of Measure M.

s/FARIMAH FAIZ BROWN
Berkeley City Attorney

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

ADDING CHAPTER 7.54 TO THE BERKELEY MUNICIPAL CODE TO IMPOSE AN EXCISE TAX ON KEEPING RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY VACANT TO FUND GENERAL MUNICIPAL SERVICES

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

Section 1. That Chapter 7.54 of the Berkeley Municipal Code is added to read as follows:

Chapter 7.54

Empty Homes Tax

Sections:

7.54.010 Short Title.
7.54.020 Findings and Purpose.
7.54.030 Definitions.
7.54.040 Imposition of Tax.
7.54.050 Returns; Presumption of Vacancy.
7.54.060 Exemptions.
7.54.070 Administration; Penalties.
7.54.080 Use of Funds for General Municipal Purposes.
7.54.090 Technical Assistance to the City Manager; Annual Reports.
7.54.100 Authorization and Limitation on Issuance of Bonds.
7.54.110 Severability.
7.54.120 Savings Clause.
7.54.130 Liberal Construction.

7.54.010 Short Title.

This Chapter shall be known as the “Empty Homes Tax Ordinance,” and the tax it imposes shall be known as the “Empty Homes Tax.”

7.54.020 Findings and purpose.

The People of the City of Berkeley find and declare as follows:

A. Residential vacancies are an ongoing concern in Berkeley.

B. Of total vacancies, the Berkeley Rent Stabilization Board data from 2022 indicates that 1,128 fully or partially regulated units in buildings with more than two units have been classified by their owners as not available to rent. Returning these and other vacant units to the housing market is a key strategy for ensuring long-term affordability.

C. Prolonged vacancy restricts the supply of available housing units, is often the result of housing speculation and runs counter to the City’s housing objectives. Prolonged vacancies can also decrease economic activity in neighborhoods and lead to blight.

D. The housing affordability crisis has created an urgent need to pay for additional services and programs including, but not limited to, construction of new affordable housing for households with a household income of 80% or less of Area Median Income,

including by providing pre-development funding to non-profit affordable housing developers, and the acquisition and rehabilitation of multi-unit buildings for affordable housing, and the operation of such buildings acquired and/or rehabilitated.

E. The City is also working to ensure all public funds available to build affordable housing are being maximized, from the City, Alameda County, State and Federal governments.

F. Even with the addition of City, County, State, and Federal resources, the City is unable to house all of its residents.

G. The increased costs of meeting the challenges of the housing crisis have impacted the City's General Fund.

H. The City needs new funds to pay for municipal services. The Empty Homes Tax is intended to disincentivize prolonged vacancies and housing speculation, thereby increasing the number of housing units available for occupancy, while also raising funds for municipal services, including but not limited to constructing, acquiring, and rehabilitating affordable housing.

7.54.030 Definitions.

Unless otherwise defined in this Chapter, the terms used in this Chapter shall have the meanings given to them in Chapters 2.44 and 9.04 of the Municipal Code, as amended from time to time. For purposes of this Chapter, the following definitions shall apply:

A. "Affiliate" means an entity under common majority ownership or common control, whether that ownership or control is direct or indirect, with any other person or entity, including but not limited to a person or entity that majority owns or controls, or is majority owned or controlled by, any other person or entity.

B. "Building Permit Application Period" means the period following the date that an application for a building permit for repair, rehabilitation, or construction with respect to a Residential Unit is filed with the City through the date the Planning Department or its successor agency grants or denies that application, not to exceed one year. Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, if more than one building permit application is filed by or on behalf of one or more persons in the Owner's Group for the same Residential Unit, the Building Permit Application Period shall mean only the applicable period following the date the first application is filed with the City by or on behalf of anyone in the Owner's Group. In the case of an owner qualifying for the Disaster Period in subsection D, the Building Permit Application Period may be extended beyond one year if the owner makes a good faith effort, as determined by the building official, to obtain a building permit.

C. "Disaster Period" means the two-year period following the date that a Residential Unit was made uninhabitable or unusable due to fire, natural disaster, or other catastrophic event, except where a negligent, reckless or willful act or omission by the owner or agent of the owner contributed to or caused the Residential Unit to become uninhabitable or unusable due to fire, natural disaster or other catastrophic event.

D. "Homeowners' Exemption Period" means the period during which a Residential Unit is the principal place of residence of any owner of that Residential Unit and for which

such owner validly has claimed either the homeowners' property tax exemption under Section 218 of the California Revenue and Taxation Code or the disabled veterans' exemption under Section 205.5 of that Code, as those sections may be amended from time to time.

E. "Hotel" means any property registered under Section 7.36.060 of the Municipal Code and excludes any properties regulated under Chapter 23.314 of the Municipal Code.

F. "Lease Period" means the period during which any owner of a Residential Unit or any person in the Owner's Group of that owner leases that Residential Unit to one or more tenants under a bona fide lease intended for occupancy, but not including any lease or rental of that Residential Unit to anyone in the Owner's Group or to travelers, vacationers, or other transient occupants.

G. "Owner Death Period" means, with respect to a co-owner or decedent's estate, heirs, or beneficiaries, the period during which a Residential Unit is unoccupied, uninhabited, or unused because of the death of any owner of a Residential Unit who was the sole occupant of that Residential Unit immediately prior to such owner's death, provided that such period shall not exceed the longer of two years or the period during which the Residential Unit is subject to the authority of a probate court.

H. "Owner In Care Period" means the period during which a Residential Unit is unoccupied, uninhabited, or unused because the occupant of the Residential Unit who used that Residential Unit as their principal residence is residing in a hospital, long term or supportive care facility, medical care or treatment facility, or other similar facility.

I. "Owner's Group" means for each owner of a Residential Unit, with respect to each Residential Unit, the owner, any current or former co-owner, and any Related Person or Affiliate of the owner or any current or former co-owner.

J. "Rehabilitation Period" means the two-year period following the date that the City issues a building permit for repair, or rehabilitation, with respect to a Residential Unit, provided that if the City issues multiple building permits to or for the benefit of one or more persons in the Owner's Group for the same Residential Unit, the Rehabilitation Period shall mean only the two-year period following the issuance of the first building permit to or for the benefit of anyone in the Owner's Group.

K. "Related Person" means a spouse, domestic partner, child, parent, or sibling.

L. "Residential Unit" means a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room that is designed as separate living quarters Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have a kitchen and direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. For purposes of this Chapter, a Residential Unit shall not include a unit in a Hotel, a currently operational nursing home, residential care facility, or other similar facility, or any unit that is fully exempt from property tax under the welfare exemption under Section 214(g) of the California Revenue and Taxation Code, as may be amended from time to time.

M. "Vacancy Exclusion Period" means the Building Permit Application Period, Rehabilitation Period, Disaster Period, Homeowners' Exemption Period, Lease Period, Owner Death Period, or Owner In Care Period.

N. “Vacant” means unoccupied, uninhabited, or unused, for more than 182 days, whether consecutive or nonconsecutive, in a calendar year.

7.54.040 Imposition of Tax.

A. Except as otherwise provided in this Chapter, the City imposes an annual Empty Homes Tax on each person that owns a Residential Unit for keeping that Residential Unit Vacant for more than 182 days, whether consecutive or nonconsecutive, in a calendar year except for those periods defined as a Vacancy Exclusion Period.

B. The Empty Homes Tax on an owner keeping a Residential Unit Vacant shall be as follows:

1. For the first calendar year that the Residential Unit is Vacant, the tax shall be $3,000 per Residential Unit in a vacant condominium, duplex, single family dwelling, or townhouse unit under separate residential unit ownership and $6,000 per any other vacant Residential Unit.

2. For the second consecutive calendar year and each subsequent calendar year thereafter that the Residential Unit is Vacant, the tax shall be $6,000 per Residential Unit in a vacant condominium, duplex, single family dwelling, or townhouse unit under separate residential unit ownership and $12,000 per any other vacant Residential Unit.

C. The rates set forth in subsection B. of this Section shall be adjusted annually in accordance with the increase in the Consumer Price Index: All Urban Consumers for the San Francisco/Oakland/San Jose Area for All Items as reported by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, or any successor to that index, as of December 31st of the preceding year, beginning with the 2025 calendar year.

D. The Empty Homes Tax shall be payable by the owner or owners of the Residential Unit kept Vacant. Not more than one tax per Residential Unit shall be imposed under this Section for a calendar year by reason of multiple liable owners. If there are multiple liable owners, each owner shall be jointly and severally liable for the tax, which shall be the highest amount of tax payable by any owner for that Residential Unit for that calendar year.

E. In determining whether an owner has kept a Residential Unit Vacant during a calendar year, days within any Vacancy Exclusion Period shall be disregarded if that Vacancy Exclusion Period applies to that owner for that Residential Unit, as shall days in which the Residential Unit was not owned by the owner, but the owner shall be deemed to have kept the Residential Unit unoccupied, uninhabited, or unused on all other days that such Residential Unit is unoccupied, uninhabited, or unused during the calendar year.

F. The Empty Homes Tax shall take effect on January 1, 2024. The Empty Homes Tax shall expire on December 31, 2034, unless reauthorized by the voters prior to such date.

G. The Empty Homes Tax shall be suspended for as long as the Berkeley COVID-19 Residential Eviction Moratorium is in effect pursuant to BMC 13.110 and the tax shall resume upon expiration.

H. Upon declaring a citywide emergency, the Council may suspend the tax in whole or part by a supermajority vote of two-thirds of the entire City Council upon a finding that a declared emergency has undermined the ability of owners to fill vacancies in their Residential Units. Such a suspension shall last for no more than 60 days from its enactment by the Council, but may be extended on or before its expiration by a two-thirds supermajority vote of the Council so long as the emergency continues and the required findings can be made. The Empty Homes Tax shall resume upon the expiration of the emergency.

I. The Council may, by majority vote of the entire City Council, amend this Chapter in furtherance of its purposes or to correct ambiguities or errors in language, provided that such amendments do not alter the dollar amounts of the tax as provided in Section 7.54.040 B, or expand the applicability of the exemptions in Section 7.54.060, or amend subsection H. or this subsection I. of Section 7.54.040.

7.54.050 Returns; Presumption of Vacancy.

A. Each person that is required to pay the Empty Homes Tax shall file a return in the form and manner prescribed by the City Manager or their designee.

B. Each person that owns a Residential Unit at any time during a calendar year and that is not exempt from the Empty Homes Tax with respect to that Residential Unit under any one of subsections A. through D. of Section 7.54.060 shall file a return for that calendar year in the form and manner prescribed by the City Manager or their designee. A person that fails to file the return required by this subsection B. for a Residential Unit shall be presumed to have kept that Residential Unit Vacant for the calendar year for which such return is required. The person who fails to file the required return may rebut the presumption by producing satisfactory evidence that such person did not keep the Residential Unit Vacant during the calendar year for which the return is required.

7.54.060 Exemptions.

A. For only so long as and to the extent that the City is prohibited by the Constitution or laws of the State of California or the Constitution or laws of the United States from imposing the Empty Homes Tax on any person that person shall be exempt from the Empty Homes Tax.

B. Any organization that is exempt from income taxation under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, shall be exempt from the Empty Homes Tax.

C. The City, the State of California, and any county, municipal corporation, district, or other political subdivision of the State shall be exempt from the Empty Homes Tax, except where any constitutional or statutory immunity from taxation is waived or is not applicable.

D. A natural person or trust who is the owner of a single property of four or fewer Residential Units, inclusive of accessory dwelling units and junior accessory dwelling units, that is their principal residence shall be exempt provided that they own no other Residential Units in the City. Additionally, for the purposes of this subsection D. only, the

"owner" of such Rental Property shall not be any of the following set forth under California Civil Code Section 1947.12(d)(5)(A)(i)-(iii) ("AB 1482"): a real estate investment trust, as defined in Section 856 of the Internal Revenue Code; a corporation; or a limited liability company.

E. Any taxpayer seeking an exemption under this Section shall be required to demonstrate their entitlement thereto annually by submitting an application and supporting documentation to the City Manager or their designee in the manner and at the time established in regulations and/or guidelines hereafter promulgated by the City Manager subject to review by the City Council in its discretion. Such applications shall be on forms provided by the City Manager, or their designee.

7.54.070 Administration; Penalties

A. The City Manager or their designee shall enforce the provisions of this Chapter and may prescribe, adopt, and enforce rules and regulations relating to the administration and enforcement of this chapter.

B. The tax required by this Chapter is delinquent if not received by the tax administrator on or before February 28 of each year.

C. Any person who fails to pay the tax required by this Chapter to the City or any amount of tax required to be collected and paid to the City within the time required shall pay a penalty of ten percent of the tax or amount of the tax, in addition to the tax or amount of tax, plus interest at the rate of one percent per month from the date on which the tax or the amount of tax required to be collected became due and payable to the City until the date of payment.

D. Transactions with the principal purpose of avoiding or evading all or a portion of the Empty Homes Tax shall be disregarded for purposes of determining the amount of the Empty Homes Tax and whether the Empty Homes Tax is due. Any owner determined to have engaged in one or more transactions with the principal purpose of avoiding or evading all or a portion of the Empty Homes Tax shall be liable for the Empty Homes Tax and also liable for a penalty in an amount equal to the Empty Homes Tax.

E. Any tax required to be paid by an owner under the provisions of this chapter shall be deemed a debt owed by the owner to the City. Any person owing money to the City under the provisions of this chapter shall be liable to an action brought in the name of the City for the recovery of such amount, along with any collection costs incurred by the City as a result of the person's noncompliance with this chapter, including, but not limited to, reasonable attorneys' fees, plus interest and penalties as herein provided.

7.54.080 Use of Funds for General Municipal Purposes.

A. The Council may deposit any portion of the proceeds generated by the Empty Homes Tax into the Housing Trust Fund, subject to its operating rules, or it may use any of the proceeds to fund any general municipal services designated by the Council.

7.54.090 Annual Reports.

Commencing with a report filed no later than February 15, 2026, covering the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025, the City Manager shall file annually with the Council, by February 15 of each year, a report containing the amount of monies collected from the tax during the prior fiscal year.

7.54.100 Authorization and Limitation on Issuance of Bonds.

The City shall be authorized to pledge revenues generated by the Empty Homes Tax to the repayment of limited tax bonds or other forms of indebtedness authorized under this Section. The Council shall by ordinance or resolution, as applicable, establish the terms of any limited tax bonds or other forms of indebtedness authorized hereby, including but not limited to, the amount of the issue, date, covenants, denominations, interest rate or rates, maturity or maturities, redemption rights, tax status, manner of sale, and such other particulars as are necessary or desirable.

7.54.110 Severability.

If any word, phrase, sentence, part, section, subsection, or other portion of this ordinance, or any application thereof to any person or circumstance is declared void, unconstitutional, or invalid for any reason, then such word, phrase, sentence, part, section, subsection, or other portion, or the prescribed application thereof, shall be severable, and the remaining provisions of this chapter, and all applications thereof, not having been declared void, unconstitutional or invalid, shall remain in full force and effect. The People of the City of Berkeley hereby declare that they would have passed this ordinance, and each section, subsection, sentence, clause and phrase thereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more sections, subsections, sentences, clauses or phrases had been declared invalid or unconstitutional.

7.54.120 Savings Clause.

No section, clause, part, or provision of this Chapter shall be construed as requiring the payment of any tax that would be in violation of the Constitution or laws of the United States or of the Constitution or laws of the State of California.

7.54.130 Liberal Construction.

This Chapter shall be liberally construed to effectuate its purpose.

Section 2. Increase Appropriations Limit. Pursuant to California Constitution Article XIII B and applicable laws, for four years from November 8, 2022, the appropriations limit for the City shall be increased by the aggregate sum collected by the levy of the general tax imposed under this ordinance.

Section 3. California Environmental Quality Act Requirements. This Ordinance is exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act, Public Resources Code section 21000 et seq., under, including without limitation, Public Resources Code section 21065

and CEQA Guidelines sections 15378(b)(4) and 15061(b)(3), as it can be seen with certainty that there is no possibility that the activity authorized herein may have a significant effect on the environment and pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080, subdivision (b)(8), and CEQA Guidelines section 15273 as the approval of government revenues to fund existing services.

Section 4. General Tax; Majority Vote Requirement. This Ordinance imposes a general tax for general revenue purposes and shall be effective only if approved by a majority of the voters voting thereon.

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF MEASURE M

Vote YES on Measure M to bring needed housing back online and ensure speculators pay for the impacts of long-term vacancies.

The lack of available and affordable housing impacts the safety, diversity, and quality of life in our city. Rising rents fuel displacement of long-term residents, push people into overcrowded living conditions, and increase homelessness, impacting our streets, parks, and public spaces.

While the City is building new housing, some corporate speculators and scofflaws keep units and even entire apartment buildings empty during an extreme housing shortage. Long-term vacancies artificially restrict the supply and create blight in neighborhoods.

An important strategy to increase our housing supply now is unlocking the over 1,000 empty homes currently vacant. Measure M, the Empty Homes Tax, discourages property owners from keeping units vacant with an annual tax of $3,000 on empty condos, duplexes, and single-family homes not used as someone's primary residence and $6,000 for all other empty units. The tax increases progressively based on the length of vacancy. Estimated to generate up to $5.9 million annually, Measure M can provide general funds for building and preserving affordable housing.

Measure M targets corporate landlords and owners of large or multiple properties, and includes exemptions to avoid burdening small property owners. Homeowners can hold a unit open for a child returning from college and or a caregiver as they grow older, and vacant units on small properties can be used by the owner. This is in addition to probate, construction, and disaster recovery exemptions. The tax doesn't go into effect until January 1, 2024, giving property owners significant time to comply.

Endorsers include the Alameda County Democratic Party, Wellstone Democratic Renewal Club, the Bay Area Community Land Trust, Cal Berkeley Democrats, SEIU 1021, Berkeley Citizens Action, the Berkeley Progressive Alliance, and Telegraph for People.

We can make housing available now and improve quality of life by encouraging housing to be rented. Vote YES on the Empty Homes Tax.

s/Jesse Arreguin
Mayor of Berkeley

s/Kate Harrison
Berkeley Vice Mayor and Councilmember

s/Rigel Robinson
Berkeley City Councilmember

s/Ben Bartlett
Berkeley City Councilmember

REBUTTAL TO ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF MEASURE M

There must be a reason why nearly half of City Council did not vote to put this measure on the ballot.

- Perhaps it's because they knew that Measure M would create a tremendous burden on City Staff at a time when their focus should be on providing essential city services.

- Perhaps it's because they knew that revenue projections for this tax were grossly overestimated and that any money which MIGHT be generated is not earmarked for affordable housing.

- Perhaps it's because they knew that some of Measure M's endorsers would soon be calling for the repeal of exemptions for single-family homeowners and small property owners.

- Perhaps it's because they knew that in the rare instance the tax was paid by a corporate owner it would simply be tacked on to the sale price of the property, making housing even more unaffordable in Berkeley.

- Perhaps it's because they know that the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development has estimated the vacancy rate in our area to be an already low 3.4%, and even a quick internet search will show that driving the rate down further will result in drastically higher rents for tenants.

Berkeleyans must ask more from their elected officials. Rather than pay lip service to the affordable housing crisis, supporters should take the time to analyze whether a vacancy tax will do more harm than good. The rushed manner in which this was placed on the ballot is evidence that they have not.

Please Vote NO on Measure M.

s/Marcus Crawley
President, Alameda County Taxpayers' Association

ARGUMENT AGAINST MEASURE M

There is no doubt that we are in a housing crisis, but Measure M is a classic example of a solution looking for a problem. **That's because there is no solid data showing an actual vacancy problem in the City of Berkeley.**

Proponents used 2020 Census data to support this measure, but vacancies that year were inflated as thousands of students abandoned their apartments when the University closed its campus due to the pandemic. **Using 2020 Census data to make a case for this tax wasn't just negligent, it was downright wrong.**

In addition to lacking data, the measure was rushed to the ballot without moving through the City Council committee process. As such, City Council was forced making last minute decisions without thoroughly vetting revenue projections or unintended consequences. There is a very real possibility that this tax will cost more money to administer than it makes. **That could ultimately mean less money for essential city services and affordable housing in Berkeley.**

The measure also doesn't include an appeal process for homeowners that are taxed incorrectly. Instead, supporters say that City Staff is responsible for creating this process along with a complicated set of regulations to administer and levy the tax. **Not only does this deprive Berkeley Voters of a say in how the tax is administered, it creates a huge burden on City Staff who are already stretched thin.** City Staff should be focusing on providing essential city services and creating real affordable housing solutions rather than wasting tax dollars on bringing a handful of expensive apartments to market.

Lastly, there is already talk of **repealing exemptions for single-family homeowners** and small property owners. **Even if you're safe now, you won't be very soon.**

Vote NO on Measure M.

s/Marcus Crawley
President, Alameda County Taxpayers' Association

REBUTTAL TO ARGUMENT AGAINST MEASURE M

While it may be profitable for property owners to leave units empty, it is very expensive for the community and for those unable to find housing.

Unlike the Census' 4,725 vacant units cited by those opposing the tax, the City's robust database of 1,128 units classified as 'not available to rent" is not a snapshot in time. It is a definitive record of landlords **permanently removing their units from the market**, artificially reducing the supply of housing and exacerbating already high rents and displacement. It is this figure that the City used to estimate the number of units that could be once again available as housing and the revenues to be realized from the tax.

Measure M was carefully drafted for more than half a year and was informed by extensive data analysis, consultation with other jurisdictions, City Finance and the City Attorney and months of public input and debate. The authors listened diligently to the public, crafting thoughtful exemptions, and empowering the Council to make minor amendments that don't increase the tax or the types of units to which the tax applies.

Tax administration will be smooth and cost-effective due to the City's existing dataset and rental regulations, leaving millions of additional dollars to provide essential city services or build affordable housing. The Measure also empowers the City to create an appeals process through regulations – a routine process.

Let's restore missing housing units and reduce blight. **Join us in voting YES on the Empty Homes Tax.**

s/Igor A. Tregub
Chair, Sierra Club Northern Alameda County Group

s/Andy Kelley
Corresponding Secretary, Alameda County Democratic Party

s/Leah Simon-Weisberg
Chair of the Berkeley Rent Board

s/Chris Schildt
Chair, Berkeley Housing Authority Board

s/Cecilia Lunaparra
President, Cal Berkeley Democrats

Measure N Article 34 Low-Income Housing

Shall any federal, state or local public entity be empowered to develop, construct or acquire an additional 3,000 units of low-rent housing in the City of Berkeley for persons of low income?

Financial Implications:
Uncertain, dependent on means of financing used.

CITY ATTORNEY ANALYSIS
MEASURE FOR AUTHORIZATION OF LOW RENT HOUSING

This measure was placed on the ballot by the City Council.

Article XXXIV of the California Constitution requires that a City's voters grant prior approval before any federal, state or local public entity can develop, construct or acquire certain types of low rent (below market rate) housing projects in that City. Berkeley citizens have voted to approve the development of 200 units of housing for low income persons in 1977, 300 units in 1981, 500 units in 2000, and 500 units in 2016.

Since 2016, 242 units of housing subject to Article XXXIV has been developed in the City, and the City is anticipating the construction of a significant number of additional units in the next few years. Thus, additional voter authorization is required in order to develop additional units which are subject to Article XXXIV referendum requirements.

The proposed measure would authorize any public entity to develop, construct or acquire an additional 3,000 units of low income housing in the City of Berkeley for low income persons.

This measure grants only general authority for units to be developed, constructed or acquired and does not approve any individual project. All projects subject to this grant of authority would be required to comply with all applicable federal, state and local laws including land use, housing and building requirements.

Financial Implications
The financial implications of any specific housing project depends on the particular method of financing of that project. The financial implications are unknown at this time.

s/FARIMAH FAIZ BROWN
Berkeley City Attorney

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

AUTHORIZING PUBLIC ENTITIES TO DEVELOP, CONSTRUCT, OR ACQUIRE NO MORE THAN 3,000 UNITS OF LOW RENT HOUSING IN THE CITY OF BERKELEY

WHEREAS, Article XXXIV of the Constitution of California requires that a majority of qualified voters of the City of Berkeley determine whether or not any public entity should be empowered to develop, construct, or acquire low rent housing projects in the City of Berkeley.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the People of the City of Berkeley that any public entity shall be empowered to develop, construct or acquire up to 3,000 additional units of low-rent housing for persons of low income in the City of Berkeley.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the terms of the authorization contained in this measure shall be construed in the same manner as Article XXXIV of the Constitution of California and any laws or cases interpreting that section.

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF MEASURE N

Vote YES on Measure N. Placed on the ballot by a unanimous City Council and Mayor, Measure N enables the City of Berkeley to develop, construct or acquire up to 3,000 units of low-income housing.

Housing is a human right. Yet, our community faces a critical shortage of homes affordable to seniors, persons with disabilities, veterans, students, and working families. Rising rents and home prices continue to lock people out of the housing market and fuel displacement, and while recent efforts have decreased homelessness, more affordable homes are needed to meet the demand for affordable and supportive housing.

Article XXXIV of the California Constitution requires that voters grant prior approval before any federal, state, or local public entity develops or acquires below-market-rate housing. While the City does not build affordable units directly, we provide funding to non-profit developers who build, purchase, and preserve affordable homes.

Berkeley voters last authorized the City to develop 500 units of low-income housing in 2016. Since that time, thanks to voters' enthusiastic support for Measures U1 and O, the City has fulfilled our Article 34 authorization and must again obtain voter approval to develop the affordable and supportive housing we need.

Recent State mandates require Berkeley to plan for the addition of several thousand affordable units over the next eight years. Measure N authorizes Berkeley to support the development or acquisition of an additional 3,000 units of low-income housing, enabling the City to meet State housing requirements and continue our successful efforts to address Berkeley's critical shortage of affordable homes.

Vote YES on Measure N to authorize up to 3,000 much-needed units of affordable and supportive housing and reaffirm Berkeley's commitment to equity and diversity.

s/Jesse Arreguín
Berkeley Mayor; President, Association of Bay Area Governments

s/Sophie Hahn
Berkeley City Council District 5

s/Brad Wiblin
Executive Vice President (EVP) BRIDGE Housing

s/Libby Lee-Egan
Chair, Housing Advisory Commission

REBUTTAL TO THE ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF MEASURE N

No on N!

Measure N's marketing boasts to relieve the critical affordable housing shortage for everybody, but it offers no real solutions except the enrichment of corporations and their lavishly compensated managers.

The proponents make a specious claim to provide affordable apartments to students. Students won't qualify for this housing! So, without any assurances, UC students should be wary of these promises.

The proponents also claim that this measure is required because high home prices lock people out of the housing market, but this measure does nothing to help would-be homeowners.

No affordable homes for students, no affordable homes to purchase.

This measure will only create dedicated low-income buildings, like Berkeley's Hope Center project, adding to Berkeley's already substantial inventory of low-income projects. This Bridge Housing building has 89 units and cost $745,000 per unit of housing. At that price, this measure's 3,000 units will cost $2,235,000,000 to build. The $97,000,000 left from Measure O is woefully insufficient. Similarly, the $200,000,000 affordable housing portion of proposed Measure L will be a funding failure.

Berkeley will be short $1,938,000,000 in funds needed to build! Almost 2 billion dollars!

A better plan to create affordable housing is with Berkeley's inclusionary affordable housing ordinance. This has successfully provided hundreds of affordable units through the years at no cost to residents.

We, the undersigned opponents of Measure N disagree with the City Council's intention to prioritize housing subsidized by homeowners over housing subsidized by market rate landlords.

Vote No on N!

s/James M Tharp
District 3 Voter

s/Justin Lee
Resident, District 2

s/Dan McDunn
Dissident

s/David K. Denton
Berkeley Homeowner

s/Lilana Spindler
Founder – Berkeley for Assessment Tax Equity

ARGUMENT AGAINST MEASURE N

Measure N is the **wrong way to create much needed affordable housing** in Berkeley because it involves long-term indebtedness and higher costs for civic services.

In the past, Berkeley successfully sued U.C.'s student expansion efforts to the tune of $500 per new student. This was to account for the fiscal impact on services. Why isn't the City considering the impact on city services of 3,000 new low-income units in this measure?

Similar to UC's status, low-income landlords are exempt from the property and parcel taxes for the civic services of their tenants. Corporate landlords with 3,000 low-income units will create more cost burdens to schools, parks, libraries, Fire Dept and EMT. In so many units, 5,000 new residents means $2,500,000 extra costs per year. This fiscal impact is on current residents, especially those paying the notorious parcel tax overages.

There is a better way to create more low-income units - through the 20% inclusionary ordinance which applies to every market rate development. Who pays for those tenants' services? The landlord does. You are not asked to subsidize wealthy developers. With 1800 total units entitled this year, and permitting on the upswing, we will have 3600 new affordable units in 10 years paid for entirely by landlords.

No Measure N needed!

Indeed, 2018's $135,000,000 Measure O is being spent now to create hundreds of low-income units already. This vast wealth is being directed to local corporate landlords. Meanwhile, Berkeley struggles to provide basic services to residents and accuses you of underfunding affordable housing. On the contrary, you are supporting it every time you pay rent or your property tax bill.

Don't let this measure mislead you. It is unnecessary and makes you poorer and a few lucky corporate landlords wealthier. **Vote NO on Measure N!**

s/Chris Catlett
retiree

s/Laura Menard
Former BUSD Parent Advocate

s/Justin Lee
Voter District 2

s/Lilana Spindler
Founder, BATE, Berkeley for Assessment Tax Equity

REBUTTAL TO ARGUMENT AGAINST MEASURE N

Let's be clear: If Measure N doesn't pass, Berkeley won't be able to create affordable housing in the coming years.

In the 1950s, a State constitutional amendment passed allowing communities to veto affordable housing, and for decades has contributed to the shortage of affordable units Statewide – fueling an epidemic of homelessness and housing insecurity. The law still stands – a shameful vestige of a racist past.

Measure N gives Berkeley the authorization to go ahead with our ambitious affordable housing program; without your YES votes, affordable housing will come to a halt.

We're shocked anyone would oppose Measure N and trust the voters of Berkeley to Vote YES. Despite an unprecedented housing crisis, opponents argue against low-income housing because they imagine it will increase burdens for other residents.

Due to rising housing costs, teachers, artists, retail and restaurant staff, and other essential workers are being priced out. They're key to keeping Berkeley a creative, diverse, safe, and vibrant community. Opponents of Measure N view these community members as a price tag rather than key contributors to our City's success.

Opponents argue that private developments can meet affordability needs, but market rate projects aren't yielding significant numbers of affordable units. Instead, the City is successfully leveraging County, State, Federal and private funds to create thousands of affordable units.

Vote Yes on Measure N to allow up to 3,000 more units of low-income housing in Berkeley and help our City address the dual crises of housing affordability and homelessness.

s/Igor A. Tregub
Chair, Sierra Club Northern Alameda County Group

s/Daniel Sawislak
Executive Director, Resources for Community Development

s/Chris Schildt
Chair, Berkeley Housing Authority Board

s/Leah Simon-Weisberg
Chair of the Berkeley Rent Board

s/Jesse Arreguín
Berkeley Mayor

Internal

02a.46

Brent Blackaby
Councilmember District 6

ACTION CALENDAR
June 17, 2025

To: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council

From: Councilmember Blackaby (Author), Councilmember O'Keefe (Co-Sponsor)

Subject: EMBER Implementation Plan, Vegetation Management Working Group, and Clarifying Fire Code Language

RECOMMENDATION

1. Refer to the City Manager to develop a comprehensive roll-out and implementation plan for EMBER; then return to City Council before September 9, 2025

2. Refer to the City Manager to create a working group of Berkeley residents and stakeholders to review the vegetation management portion of the Fire Code to ensure that it is clear, reflects unique local conditions, and incorporates the best available fire science (inclusive of any more conservative code adopted by the California Board of Forestry); then return with additional amendments to the City Council before December 31, 2025 as part of the Fire Department's Triennial Fire Code Update Process

3. Refer to the City Manager to incorporate additional clarifying language listed in this report; then return amendments to the City Council before December 31, 2025 as part of the Fire Department's Triennial Fire Code Update Process

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

No additional financial implications; staff will be updating the Fire Code and is actively engaged in making EMBER more user-friendly for residents.

CURRENT SITUATION AND ITS EFFECTS

The City's EMBER (Effective Mitigation for Berkeley's Ember Resilience) proposal outlines new fire safety standards designed to reduce the risk of home ignition from wildfire embers, protecting individual homes, neighborhoods, and the entire community from a catastrophic wildfire. EMBER's scientifically validated mitigation measures advance the City's Strategic Plan Goal to create a resilient, safe, connected, and prepared city.

If City Council adopts the EMBER proposal's updated Fire Maps and Fire Code amendments on June 17th, that will establish a clear new policy for Zone Zero vegetation management in the Grizzly Peak Mitigation Area and the Panoramic

Mitigation Area, going into effect on January 1, 2026. The City and the Fire Department must next lay out a more detailed plan for rollout and implementation to gain widespread participation from residents in the Grizzly Peak Mitigation Area and the Panoramic Mitigation Area in order to achieve maximum community risk reduction in the months ahead.

Furthermore, over the past five months since Fire Chief David Sprague and his team introduced the EMBER proposal, the City has held a wide variety of outreach and information meetings. Council has received significant community input from residents to help strengthen the EMBER proposal and clarify language in the proposed Fire Code. The requested changes in this report would ease the burden of implementing EMBER while keeping the core efficacy of the EMBER Strategy in place.

The Fire Department is already required to return to Council with the City's Triennial Fire Code Update by the end of 2025. We recommend making additional EMBER-related refinements and clarifications to the Fire Code as part of this existing process.

1. Roll-out & Implementation Plan should help educate, advise, and support residents in the Grizzly Peak Mitigation Area and the Panoramic Mitigation Area to implement Zone Zero. The following should be included in the Plan, at minimum:

BFD to return with proposed Roll-out and Implementation Plan, Including Support for Residents – *by September 9, 2025*. Main components for EMBER roll-out, including but not limited to:

Timeline:

- Neighborhood site visits, homeowner implementation workshops, and landscaper/contractor training begin July 2025
- Inspections begin May 2026 (12 months from now)
- Homeowners don't get cited if work is in progress
- Regular ongoing communications via mail, email, online video, in-person visits

Financing:

- Deploying $1+ million in grant funds for Zone Zero vegetation management (age 65+ and/or below median income, medically unable)
- Transfer tax credit (up to 0.5% of home value)
- More to come

Facilitate neighborhood organizing:

- Continue the chipper program and provide other tools needed for community workdays
- Help neighborhoods coordinate to organize vegetation management work collectively, rather than individually, for better contractor pricing
- BerkeleyCorp volunteer days-of-action

Regular Report-Backs to Council:

- BFD & City Manager to inform Council if the State of California changes their Zone Zero requirements, so we can then revisit our standards
- BFD & City Manager to provide semi-annual updates to Council on wildfire mitigation efforts by regional partners (including EBRPD, PG&E, EBMUD, UC Berkeley, Berkeley Lab, and neighboring jurisdictions)

2. Create Resident & Stakeholder Working Group to Review Vegetation Management Portion of Fire Code – *to be adopted during Triennial Fire Code update in December 2025:*

As a part of the Triennial Fire Code Update, the City should engage Berkeley residents and stakeholders, under the leadership of the Fire Department, to conduct a more detailed review of the vegetation management section of the Berkeley Municipal Code to ensure that it is clear, reflects unique local conditions, and incorporates the best available fire science (inclusive of any more conservative code adopted by the California Board of Forestry); then return amendments to the City Council before December 31, 2025 as part of the Fire Department's Triennial Fire Code Update Process.

3. Make Additional Fire Code Changes – *to be adopted during Triennial Fire Code update in December 2025*:

1. Section 104.9 is an existing section that allows for property-specific modifications when there are practical difficulties to carry out the provisions of the fire code. Section 104.10 provides a process by which Alternate Means and Materials can be proposed by a resident so long as they provide for conditions that are as safe or safer than the code language. Staff should research and consider proposing language allowing modifications where necessary to address an environmental concern, including for (1) protecting endangered, rare, or threatened plant or animal species; (2) avoiding significant erosion or sedimentation of surface waters; (3) avoiding removal of healthy, mature, scenic trees; (4) avoiding impacts to an environmental resource of hazardous or critical concern where designated, precisely mapped, and officially adopted pursuant to law by federal, state, or local agencies, including historical resources. Staff should also more clearly define the process for how residents would identify these exceptions and present their findings to allow for consideration of alternative materials and

methods.

2. Under proposed language in the local modifications of Section 4906.7, the statement that “no trees are permitted in Zone 0,” even though it is followed with exceptions, seems to send a different message than what staff states is the intent. Staff should reformat that language to clearly state what is allowed, and then call out the exceptions that are not allowed. In particular, the language should make clear that Section 4906.7 does not require the removal of healthy, mature, scenic trees.

3. Similarly, later in Section 4906.7, staff should provide more clarity when it comes to the handling of trees with “Continuous Tree Canopy.” It appears to be staff’s intention that where it is infeasible or impractical to create canopy separation, that the understory can be cleaned up instead. This should be stated explicitly in the code.

4. Staff should remove the local amendments about misdemeanors in Section 104.13. This language has been carried through multiple code adoptions, is quite dated, and needs to be revisited to make clear that this authority should be removed.

BACKGROUND

Wildfire has historically hit Berkeley every 20 years since 1905, with 2024 marking the 33rd year since the last major fire; we are overdue. Climate change has exacerbated the conditions for wildfire. The state passed Zone Zero Legislation in 2020 but stalled on developing the regulations so it was not implemented. The fire tragedy suffered by the Los Angeles area spurred our Fire Department to develop the Zone Zero proposal, named EMBER (Effective Mitigation for Berkeley’s Ember Resilience) to proactively protect our community against an urban conflagration.

On February 11, 2025 the City Council held a Special Meeting on the EMBER Proposal where the Fire Chief and staff outlined the proposal and asked for feedback.
On April 15, 2025, the Berkeley Fire Chief brought the EMBER Proposal to Council for their consideration. Council approved the ordinance unanimously. Council will consider the second reading of the ordinance at this June 17, 2025 meeting. This item is in support of the second reading and seeks both clarifying language of the ordinance and a roll-out plan upon its approval.

The following public announcements, Council Meetings, Forums and Outreach about EMBER have taken place since January 2025:

- 1/11/2025: Berkeleyside / Berkeley Scanner Op-Ed
- 1/22/2025: Presentation at the City’s Disaster Fire Safety Commission
- 2/05/2025: Citywide outreach Surveys in Berkeley Considers
- 2/05/2025: Berkeley Scanner Article
- 2/05/2025: FireWise meeting
- 2/07/2027: Berkeleyside Article
- 2/10/2025: Information Session with Wildcat Canyon Neighbors

- 2/11/2025: Special Council Meeting: EMBER Proposal – for feedback & next steps
- 2/24/2025 FireWise meeting
- 2/27/2025: East Bay Wildfire Coalition Presentation
- 3/10/2025: FireWise Meeting
- 3/05/2025: Information Session with Park Hills Community
- 3/20/2025: District 6 Community EMBER webinar
- 3/24/2025: Public Safety Policy Committee
- 3/26/2025: City of Berkeley Community E-Mail & Web Message
- 4/15/2025: Berkeley Scanner and numerous national publications
- 4/15/2025: Council Meeting: approve 1st reading of Fire Code Amendments Ordinance
- 5/15/2025: EMBER Community Workshop via Zoom Webinar
- 5/27/2025: EMBER Community Workshop in-person at Northbrae Community Church

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY AND CLIMATE IMPACTS

Reducing likelihood of wildfire turning into an urban conflagration supports Berkeley's environmental sustainability goals and reduces climate impacts.

CONTACT PERSON

Councilmember Brent Blackaby Council District 6 510-981-7160

Attachments:
1: EMBER 2-page overview
2: EMBER FAQ

EMBER

Effective Mitigation for Berkeley's Ember Resilience

FIRE SAFE BERKELEY

Clarifying What's Required in the City's EMBER Proposal

Zone 0 will become effective 1/1/2026 in two areas identified in the map below, with inspections commencing in mid-2026. This provides residents and the City a year to work together before inspections begin.

What is Required?

Make these updates within <u>five feet</u> of structures, attached decks, and stairs (Zone 0):

- No in-ground vegetation
- No climbing vines
- No combustible mulch
- No wooden or combustible fences that attach to structures (replace the first 5 feet with a non-combustible alternative)

EXCEPTIONS:

- Mature trees as long as they are well maintained and limbed up 10 feet above the roof
- Plants in non-combustible planters/pots (≤ 5gal) and less than 18-inches in height

Map Shows Proposed Implementation Areas east of Grizzly Peak Blvd. and Panoramic Hill

Examples of Beautiful Bay Area Gardens that include Zone 0

BERKELEY FIRE DEPARTMENT 510-981-5620 www.berkeleyfiresafe.org

EMBER Effective Mitigation for Berkeley's Ember Resilience

EMBER Does Not Require any Home Hardening

There are no home hardening measures proposed in the proposal before the Berkeley City Council, this includes:

- **Installing ember-resistant vents.** Not Required
- **Upgrading to dual pane windows.** Not Required
- **Upgrading to a Class A roof.** Not Required
- **Screening gutters.** Not Required

While the City is not requiring these mitigations, home hardening, when coupled with defensible space that includes Zone 0, offers the best way to improve the chances a home will survive a wildfire.

EMBER is a collaboration between the City and residents rooted in an education first approach

The City and Fire Department have and will continue to take an education first approach. This is demonstrated by Defensible Space Inspection program three year performance (below). Note the extremely low number of citations issued when compared to total inspections and total violations discovered:

21,000 Inspections
Of homes in Berkeley

9,000 Violations
Identified for correction

70 citations issued
0.8% of violations, 0.3% of inspections

Fines are rarely more than $100 are only issued when a homeowner repeatedly ignores fire hazards, since one unsafe property can endanger the entire neighborhood. Like health or building codes, enforcement ensures public safety when voluntary compliance through education and coaching fails.

BERKELEY FIRE DEPARTMENT 510-981-5620 www.berkeleyfiresafe.org

Effective Mitigation for Berkeley's Ember Resilience (EMBER) FAQ's

1. **What is the science underlying Zone Zero proposed in EMBER?**

There's a robust set of evidence, based on experiments, studies, actual experience from firefighters, and post-wildfire analysis, that provides the foundation of the EMBER proposal. Key links to review the scientific consensus around Zone Zero & home hardening:

- The 2021 peer-reviewed study titled "Housing Arrangement and Vegetation Factors Associated with Single-Family Home Survival in the 2018 Camp Fire" analyzed factors influencing home survival during the 2018 Camp Fire. Key findings indicate strong associations between both distance to nearest destroyed structure and vegetation within 100 m and home survival. This indicates building and vegetation modifications substantially improve outcomes including home hardening, defensible space, and eliminating near-home combustibles, especially in areas closest to the home (0-5 feet).
- Defensible Space Analysis in California: Following an analysis of over 2000 structures in San Diego County, Syphard et al. concluded that structures were more likely to survive a fire with an effective defensible space "immediately adjacent" to them. Syphard et al. also report that reducing woody vegetation cover up to 40% immediately adjacent to structures and preventing vegetation from overhanging or touching structures were the most effective actions to reduce risk of home ignition.
- Post-wildfire investigations support both experimental and computational research in that the elimination of combustible material from Zone 0 is a necessary mitigation action to reduce the risk of home ignitions. The investigation performed after the Grass Valley Fire in 2008 (Cohen et al. 2008) concluded that home ignitions were caused by embers igniting buildings or creating spot fires in the immediate areas around the building rather than high intensity flames. The National Institute of Standards and Technology's post-Camp Fire report likewise concludes that overhanging trees, fences, and other combustible items within Zone 0 provided fuel pathways that led to home ignitions (photos below 2min apart show fire spreading from the fence and tree to the home). Additionally, this work provided examples where overhanging trees within the 0–5-foot zone could also ignite the building.

Similarly, the IBHS post-Glass Fire investigation observed vegetation that likely provided a pathway for ignition when plants—even in small amounts—touch the building

as shown in photo below. The house in the photo below was likely defended by first responders during the event.

- The IBHS white paper "Return of Conflagration to the Built Environment" examines how modern suburban communities, especially those in the wildland-urban interface (WUI), are increasingly vulnerable to wildfire-driven conflagrations due to factors such as drought, high winds, human-caused ignitions, dense combustible structures, and inadequate building codes. Historical urban fires, like the 1871 Great Chicago Fire, were mitigated through improved building practices and codes; however, similar vulnerabilities have reemerged in today's suburban areas, as evidenced by recent events like the Marshall Fire in Colorado and the Lahaina Fire in Hawaii, where over 1,000 structures were destroyed within hours. The report emphasizes the necessity of comprehensive community-level strategies—including ignition-resistant construction, elimination of combustible materials near homes, and coordinated planning—to prevent and mitigate the spread of such devastating fires.
- The NIST Technical Note 2228, titled Wind-Driven Fire Spread to a Structure from Fences and Mulch, investigates how common landscaping elements like fences and mulch contribute to the spread of wildfires in wildland-urban interface

(WUI) areas. Through 187 controlled experiments, researchers found that combustible materials, especially when combined—such as wooden fences adjacent to mulch beds—significantly accelerate fire spread, with flames reaching nearby structures in as little as four minutes. The study emphasizes the need for homeowners to avoid placing combustible materials in close proximity and advocates for the adoption of fire-resistant landscaping practices to mitigate wildfire risks.

- The NIST Technical Note 2205 introduces the Hazard Mitigation Methodology (HMM), a performance-based framework designed to reduce wildfire risk in Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) communities by addressing vulnerabilities at the structure, parcel, and community levels. The methodology emphasizes the necessity of complete ember hardening for all structures, as partial measures do not proportionally reduce risk, and highlights the importance of managing combustible materials and structural layouts to prevent fire spread via embers and direct flame contact. By integrating strategies such as fuel reduction, structure hardening, and community-wide planning, HMM aims to enhance the resilience of WUI communities against increasingly severe wildfire threats.

Click here to watch a video of the Balch Springs Fire in Texas spread from low grass and then use connective fuels to move from one structure to another.

- The IBHS report Wildland Fire Embers and Flames: Home Mitigations That Matter emphasizes that protecting homes from wildfires requires a comprehensive, two-tiered approach: first, implementing foundational defenses against embers; second, adding measures to guard against direct flame exposure. Key recommendations include installing Class A fire-rated roofing, using noncombustible gutter covers, screening vents with fine metal mesh, maintaining a five-foot noncombustible perimeter around the home (known as Zone 0), and ensuring fences and decks near the structure are made of fire-

resistant materials. The report underscores that partial mitigation efforts are insufficient; only a fully integrated strategy addressing all vulnerable components can significantly reduce the risk of home ignition during wildfires.

- The IBHS report Near-Building Noncombustible Zone emphasizes the critical role of maintaining a 0–5 foot noncombustible zone around structures to mitigate wildfire risks. Through controlled experiments simulating ember exposure and radiant heat, the study found that combustible materials within this zone significantly increase the likelihood of ignition, especially at building corners where wind patterns can intensify heat exposure. Recommendations include removing flammable items such as wooden fences, mulch, and vegetation within this area and replacing them with noncombustible alternatives like gravel or concrete to enhance the building's resilience against wildfires.
- The IBHS report on the 2023 Lahaina Fire identifies three primary factors contributing to the rapid spread of the conflagration: high structure density, the presence of combustible connective fuels (such as vegetation and vehicles), and the use of building materials that were insufficiently fire-resistant under extreme thermal conditions. The study emphasizes that effective mitigation requires a comprehensive, community-wide approach, including increasing the spacing between structures, removing combustible materials that can act as fire pathways, and constructing homes with materials resistant to both embers and direct flame exposure. The report also highlights the critical role of homes located at the edges of communities, particularly those adjacent to grasslands, noting that if these homes are built with fire-resistant materials and maintain adequate defensible space, they can serve as a crucial barrier against the spread of wildfires into more densely populated areas.
- Fort McMurray Wildfire Investigative Report (ICLR/FireSmart 2017): A post-fire investigation by the Institute for Catastrophic Loss Reduction into the 2016 Fort McMurray wildfire in Canada found that direct flames or radiant heat from the forest fire were not the main cause of home ignitions. Instead, wind-driven embers were identified as the primary cause of most early home ignitions as the fire entered neighborhoods, often igniting combustible materials immediately around homes. The study noted that homes which adhered to FireSmart guidelines – including maintaining a noncombustible 0–1.5 m (5 ft) zone around the structure – survived at significantly higher rates than those that did not, demonstrating that Zone 0 defensible space is highly effective in preventing home ignition. Home survival was not random; it depended on conditions in the home ignition zone, reinforcing that eliminating fuels right next to the house greatly improves survivability
- Ember Accumulation Near Walls – IBHS/UL Study (Quarles et al. 2023): A peer-reviewed study in International Journal of Wildland Fire examined where wind-blown embers tend to accumulate around buildings using experiments at the IBHS Research Center. It found that ember accumulation was greatest right up against exterior walls, indicating the highest ignition vulnerability is immediately adjacent to the structure. Higher wind speeds delivered more embers to the

building and, critically, rough surfaces like wood mulch captured embers at the base of walls, whereas smoother noncombustible surfaces allowed embers to blow past – demonstrating that a noncombustible Zone 0 prevents embers from piling up and igniting next to the home

- Australian Bushfire Case–Land Management Practices Associated with House Loss in Wildfires (Gibbons et al. 2012): A rigorous statistical study of the devastating 2009 “Black Saturday” bushfires in Australia evaluated how fuel management around homes affected house loss. The logistic regression results showed the cover of trees and shrubs within 40 m of houses was the top predictor of home destruction, and all fuel-reduction measures were more effective the closer they were to the house. The authors conclude that focusing on “intensive fuel treatments close to property” (e.g. eliminating combustibles in the immediate 0–5 ft and near-yard area) will most effectively reduce wildfire impacts on homes, far more than distant vegetation management
- The IBHS report on the January 2025 Los Angeles County wildfires details how extreme wind conditions, with gusts exceeding 60 mph, rapidly transformed initial ignitions into widespread urban conflagrations, notably in Pacific Palisades and Altadena. The fires, fueled by dense housing, combustible landscaping, and inadequate defensible space, overwhelmed firefighting efforts, leading to the destruction of over 5,000 structures and eight fatalities. The report emphasizes the critical need for comprehensive mitigation strategies, including the elimination of combustible materials within five feet of structures (Zone 0), adherence to modern building codes, and community-wide planning to enhance resilience against future wildfires.
- The 2021 report An Impact Analysis for the National Guide for Wildland-Urban Interface Fires, prepared by the Institute for Catastrophic Loss Reduction for the National Research Council of Canada, evaluates the potential benefits of implementing the National Guide for Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) Fires. The analysis highlights that adopting the guide's recommendations—such as using fire-resistant building materials, creating defensible space around properties, and enhancing community planning—can significantly reduce the risk of wildfire-related damages and losses in WUI areas. The report underscores the importance of proactive mitigation strategies and coordinated efforts among stakeholders to enhance community resilience against wildfires.
- The 2023 Milliman report, Town of Paradise California Resilience Challenge: Task 1 to Task 4, presents a comprehensive analysis of wildfire risk reduction strategies for the Town of Paradise, California, following the devastating 2018 Camp Fire. Conducted in collaboration with CoreLogic and supported by the Bay Area Council Foundation’s California Resilience Challenge, the study quantifies the effectiveness of various mitigation measures, including home hardening, zoning reforms, and the establishment of external buffers. The findings indicate that implementing these strategies could reduce wildfire-related losses by up to 75% and insurance premiums by up to 55%, offering a viable blueprint for enhancing resilience and affordability in wildland-urban interface communities.

- Alexandra Syphard's article about The Role of Defensible Space for Residential Structural Protection During Wildfires. Some have suggested Ms. Syphard's research does not support Zone Zero. However, when we asked her, she replied that "Zone Zero requirements are one of the most important things residents can do to protect their property from wildfire." Here is a letter that Dr Syphard and Dr Gollner wrote to the CA Board of Forestry. Her letter explaining why Zone Zero is critical and is pasted here:

"I am sorry to learn that my work is being somewhat misrepresented in a way that could make residents more at risk to wildfire. The study in which I recommend that excessive defensible space may not be needed is specifically talking about those who want to far exceed the 100' minimum, or those who want to moonscape their property and thus invite excessive colonization by un-irrigated invasive annuals (a concern most relevant to southern CA). My study found significant benefits of defensible space, particularly the closer you are to the structure. It is my thought that the Zone Zero requirements are one of the most important things residents can do to protect their property from wildfire. Studies that show a relatively larger effect of construction materials should not be taken to mean that defensible space should not be done or that it will not have benefits. This is particularly the case for Zone Zero, but it is also important to maintain 100 feet of appropriate defensible space (i.e., according to Cal Fire guidelines) for firefighter safety and maneuverability. I would put less weight on the defensible space measurements in the 2019 paper because we did not measure defensible space ourselves. Please let me know if there is anything else I can do to help. Alexandra D. Syphard, PhD"

And here's a good digestible summary:

Inconvenient truths about the fires burning in Los Angeles from two fire experts

2. What, if any, plants are permitted in Zone Zero (the first 5 feet around your home)?

The plants allowed in Zone Zero are:

- Mature trees taller than your house with branches overhanging the roof at least 10-ft above the roof. Mature trees are less likely to ignite and pose an ignition risk to structures during a wildfire/ember storm. More fire prone species like Juniper, Monterey Pine, or Blue Gum Eucalyptus can be removed by the resident if desired to increase resiliency.
- Plants in pots are allowable if they are in areas that are not directly beneath, above, or adjacent to a window or eave; are kept in an unaffixed, non-combustible pot or container that is no larger than 5-gallon capacity; and set apart by 1.5 times the height of the plant or 12 inches, whichever is greater, from the structure and each other. These plants shall be no greater than 18 inches in height. Dead or dying material on, around and under the plants must be removed.

Many of these catastrophic wildfires follow periods of drought and are accompanied with extremely low humidity and hot winds. The combination of these factors will lead any plant, even fire resistive, native species to be ignitable during a wildfire. Further, most plants produce dead woody materials that are often not maintained and can cause

ignition. Pending California Board of Forestry regulations are very likely to **not** include exceptions for fire resistive plant species.
You can have beautiful gardens that adhere to Zone 0 guidelines.
See images below for just a couple examples:

Good use of gravel mulch and hardscape walkway in Zone 0

Colorful, low growing flower pots on rock mulch is a good design for Zone 0

Firesafe vegetation setback five feet (zone 0) with gravel path

3. Can I get financial support to help pay for Zone Zero work?
The Fire Department has already secured a $1 million dollar grant, targeted toward the homes in the Grizzly Peak and Panoramic Hill Mitigation Areas, to help residents who are unable to remove vegetation within Zone 0.The city is also currently running the

Grizzly Peak Project, and can remove privacy hedges within 10 feet of the road on private property (and will extend the work further into the yard for hazardous species), and offers free plant replacement.
In addition, the City is working to secure additional sources of financing – ranging potentially from additional grants to tax credits and low-interest loans. City Council is lobbying the Legislature and Congress to enact several key bills, including AB888 (Calderon), AB389 (Willis), and the Firewall Act (Schiff), which, if enacted, would provide financial incentives and support for Zone Zero and Home Hardening.

4. Opportunities for Public Input and Engagement?

In August 2020 the State Legislature enacted AB-3074 to create an "ember-resistant-zone". However, due to political and administrative issues, the formal rulemaking process necessary to implement the requirements has not yet been completed. Had the processes been completed, new houses would have had to comply by 2023 and existing homes by 2024. On February 6, 2025 Governor Newsom signed an Executive Order "to further prepare for future urban firestorms, stepping up already nation-leading strategies." The order directs the State Board of Forestry to accelerate its work to adopt regulations known as "Zone 0."

Given the clear science on Zone Zero and the devastation of the Los Angeles Fires, Berkeley Fire Chief David Sprague and his team moved forward with a local version in January 2025, known as EMBER - Effective Mitigations for Berkeley's Ember Resilience.

The following public announcements, Council Meetings, Forums and Outreach about EMBER have taken place since that time:

- 1/11/2025: Berkeleyside / Berkeley Scanner OpEd
- 1/22/2025: Presentation at the City's Disaster Fire Safety Commission
- 2/05/2025: Citywide outreach Surveys in Berkeley Considers
- 2/05/2025: Berkeley Scanner Article
- 2/05/2025: FireWise meeting
- 2/07/2027: Berkeleyside Article
- 2/10/2025: Information Session with Wildcat Canyon Neighbors
- 2/11/2025: Special Council Meeting: EMBER Proposal – for feedback & next steps
- 2/24/2025 FireWise meeting
- 2/27/2025: East Bay Wildfire Coalition Presentation
- 3/10/2025: FireWise Meeting
- 3/05/2025: Information Session with Park Hills Community
- 3/20/2025: District 6 Community EMBER webinar
- 3/24/2025: Public Safety Policy Committee
- 3/26/2025: City of Berkeley Community E-Mail & Web Message
- 4/15/2025: Berkeley Scanner and numerous national publications
- 4/15/2025: Council Meeting: approve 1st reading of Fire Code Amendments Ordinance

We are holding two additional opportunities for community discussion on May 15 and May 27. City Council will meet on June 17th for the 2nd reading of the Ordinance. After the ordinance is approved, we will work with BFD to organize a wide variety of additional implementation workshops, neighborhood meetings, and individual homesite visits to help educate homeowners and provide additional guidance & support.

5. Broader environment impact from removing vegetation in Zone Zero (EIR?)

The environmental impact of a Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) fire is tremendous. The National Institute for Health states that WUI fire emissions have disproportionately large impacts on global air quality and human health. Removing vegetation around a small area of a home to create a safe zone of defensible space against showering embers does not compare. This is especially true given the abundance of vegetation 5ft and beyond in the Berkeley Hills. Work within 30' (and up to 100') is categorically exempt from Environmental review if conducted for the purposes of wildfire risk reduction.

6. The City should FIRST focus on Eucalyptus Removal in Tilden Regional Park

Managing and thinning Eucalyptus groves is *part* of the solution, but it is not *the* solution. Why? Look at the Los Angeles fires and Lahaina fire. Both these fires burned in grass and shrubs but quickly spread to structures. Look at the Balch Springs Fire video from Texas – this fire spread in low grass. Fuel management beyond the immediate areas around structures accounts for just 20% of the ignition risk. Said another way, 80% of the risk of structural ignition is posed by the fuels within 30 feet of homes (Brinkman et al. 2022).

As a thought experiment, imagine if all Eucalyptus were removed, and native grasses and shrubs returned. Berkeley would still be a fire prone landscape with vegetative fuels that are capable of carrying fire quickly to the edge of the community and causing structural ignition.

7. The City should FIRST focus on PGE Undergrounding Power Lines

Yes, this should be *part* of the solution but it is not *the* solution. Similarly, to the wholesale removal of Eucalyptus, Berkeley is in a fire prone landscape. Fire ran through this land frequently pre-European settlement, pre-PGE. The most effective way to reduce the risk of structural ignition, no matter the source, is to implement defensible space, inclusive of Zone 0, and harden your home.

8. Enforcement Timeline, Violations and Fines are too Aggressive

The City and Fire Department have always taken an education first approach. This is demonstrated by its performance over the next three years and the extremely small number of citations issued when compared to total inspections and total violations discovered:

- 21,000 inspections completed
- 9,000 violations identified
- Fewer than 70 citations issued (0.8% of violations, 0.3% of inspections)

When EMBER is enacted the Fire Department is going to pivot all its resources to engage and support the Grizzly Peak and Panoramic Neighborhoods and employ the same education first approach. The understands that it is much more effective to build a coalition of the willing and uses citations only as a last resort.

The new Zone Zero would be effective January of 2026, however defensible space inspections wouldn't begin until May of 2026. This gives residents about a year from adoption (anticipated June 2025) to inspections (start May 2026) to create Zone Zero. Then, after inspections begin in May of 2026, the inspection cycle would provide another ten weeks before the process would result in citations.

The department has a general policy of citing at the lowest possible level when that becomes necessary. This starts at a $100 citation for the first month (cumulative, not daily). Fines can increase sharply if required based on the severity of the violation if deemed prudent by the inspecting official, or if properties remain non-compliant. This has not yet occurred in our inspection process.

Big picture on enforcement: The Fire Department's goal is voluntary compliance, not penalization. Enforcement steps (citations, fines, abatement, etc.) are tools to ensure everyone follows the rules that keep our community safe. In public statements, fire officials have repeatedly emphasized that they intend to roll out these requirements with an emphasis on education, outreach, and phased compliance. Indeed, the City is phasing the Zone 0 requirement to start with two specific high-risk neighborhoods (the Panoramic Hill area and the Grizzly Peak/Wildcat Canyon interface) with a lead time for residents of almost a year. This shows a measured approach, not a "gotcha" approach. Homeowners will receive inspection reports identifying what needs correction, group and 1:1 coaching from the department and will have the opportunity to fix issues before any penalties. Fines or other enforcement actions only come if a homeowner persistently neglects to address the hazards. And even then, the fines are there because *an unchecked fire hazard at one property puts the whole neighborhood at risk*. It's comparable to health codes or building codes – if someone refuses to fix an imminent hazard, eventually authorities must step in for the greater good.

9. If I do all this work, will I keep my home insurance?

Thousands of policy holders in the Berkeley Hills have already been hit with substantial rate increases or notices of non-renewal. EMBER is aligned with regulations issued by the California Department of Insurance (CDI) and the Institute of Business and Home Safety (IBHS) Wildfire Prepared Home Checklist. While conducting this work on and around your home does not guarantee insurance, or premium discounts, they are much more likely to occur when a home has adopted these protective measures. In many cases, this might be a larger reduction in one year's insurance than the cost of doing the vegetation work.

Note that State Farm's website lists discounts for wildfire mitigation on the community level and property level. One Berkeley homeowner received a -29.4% adjustment after implementing Zone Zero.

10. Do I have to remove my fence?

No, you will not be required to remove or replace any fence that runs parallel to structures.

Fences that connect to a structure must have only the first five feet removed and/or replaced with a non-combustible

Why? Fences are connective fuels that act like a wick and move fire from one structure to another. See the Balch Springs video here for a perfect example or the pictures below from the Camp Fire in California.

The best practice based on volumes of scientific research, observed fire behavior over decades and after-action reports is that any fence within 5-feet of a structure should be moved to beyond that zone or replaced with a non-combustible alternative. **However, this will not be required in EMBER**.

11. Does EMBER require that I replace my roof?

EMBER does not require replacing your roof. For those residents that still have a wood shake roof, we know that these are one of the biggest contributors of additional structural ignitions during a wildfire and thus we strongly encourage replacement with a Class-A Fire Resistant Roof. However, EMBER does not require this.

12. Does EMBER require that I replace my deck?

EMBER does not require that you remove or replace your deck. Decks are considered part of your home. The area under decks must be maintained free of vegetative and non-vegetative combustible material and a Zone 0 must be maintained around decks and stairs. Once a wooden deck reaches the end of its useful life, **it should be replaced** with fire resistant materials.

13. Does EMBER require that I remove trees in Zone Zero?

Trees can remain in Zone 0 as long as they are mature: This means they are taller than the structure, are maintained free of any dead and dying branches and that branches are maintained ten feet (10') above the roof. No new trees may be planted in Zone 0.

14. Will I have a list of contractors to work with? Will I get guidance about how to do all this work?

Yes, the Berkeley Fire Safe Council (BFSC) has a list of reputable contractors who can create Zone Zero and do home hardening work and they are working towards increasing the numbers of contractors. The Fire Department will provide educational workshops to the contractors on Zone Zero and Home Hardening but cannot recommend contractors directly to residents.

15. Does EMBER include mandates for Home Hardening, or is it just about Zone Zero?

EMBER does not require residents to perform home hardening – it is focused on Zone Zero, and just in the two most vulnerable areas in the Berkeley Hills at this time, Grizzly Peak Mitigation Area and Panoramic Hill Mitigation Area.

Home Hardening is not mandated, but it is highly recommended. When Zone 0 and home hardening are done together – the risk of ignition will also substantially decrease. This may qualify homeowners for insurance and/or insurance discounts – check with your broker.

16. Will Fire Protection Plan (FPP) be Required for All Parcels?

The requirement is being misrepresented in public comments and is a long standing existing language. A Fire Protection Plan in the context of fire codes is a formal document that analyzes fire hazards and specifies mitigation measures for a given site or project. It is commonly required for new developments or construction in Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) areas under the California Fire Code and building code. For example, California Code (CBC Chapter 7A / CFC Chapter 49) allows jurisdictions to require a Fire Protection Plan for new buildings in Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones to ensure the design accounts for defensible space, ignition-resistant materials, water supply for firefighting, etc. Many Bay Area cities have adopted similar ordinance language. This is not a Berkeley invention – it's a standard tool in WUI fire safety.

What Berkeley's existing FPP language does is extend the use of FPPs to certain existing situations where they can be helpful. It does *not* mean every individual homeowner will be randomly ordered to write up a plan for their home. The Fire Department doesn't have the bandwidth or desire to demand thousands of separate Fire Protection Plan documents from each homeowner – nor is that necessary. Instead, the ordinance's FPP provision is intended for special cases. For instance, if a property is unusually large, complex, or poses particular challenges, the Fire Code Official can require a customized Fire Protection Plan to ensure compliance. This could apply to, say: a large estate in the hills with multiple structures and extensive vegetation, or a situation where an owner is proposing an alternative method of compliance and needs to document it in a plan. Essentially, it's a way to require a site-specific wildfire safety plan when the basic one-size-fits-all rules might not suffice.

17. Scientists Don't Support Zone 0

There is an incredible amount of cherry-picking and miss-information that is being used by opponents of EMBER to elevate positions that are convenient to them – but not scientifically validated. It's often difficult to determine what is science, and what is an opinion of a scientist; especially one with little to no experience in this field. Below is an email from one of the leading researchers on the issue, Dr. Michael J. Gollner, Ph.D., University of California, Berkeley Fire Lab:

Thanks for sharing this. A lot of information below, hopefully you can use this in discussion with neighbors and other residents.

I haven't seen this letter, but I've been working in this field for 15 years and involved with what IBHS has been promoting to the committee, including organizing several letters of support, and know some committee members and the long history in this

process. It's a little disturbing reading this letter as it reminds me of expert witness work - they'll selectively pick anything they can to promote their stance out of papers, ignoring those points that don't support their views. They also completely tried to tear apart our new manuscript without actually understanding the issues. I ran into the same issues when testifying to Congress, this appears to be a very political interpretation of the literature.

First, it's important to understand the scientific role of defensible space and home hardening. Homes can be exposed to large radiant heating from the wildfire itself or neighboring structures burning, direct flame contact from small flames adjacent to the structure, and flying embers that land and ignite new fires. The concept of protecting structures is to create a defensible space around the home that reduces exposure from the FIRE (both radiant and direct flame contact) to the home, and to make the outside "shell" of the home itself resistant to EMBERS and small flames. Defensible space therefore must accomplish moving flammable materials that can result in flames away from the structure. Hardening incorporates finer mesh over vents to prevent ember intrusion as well as fire resistant materials (and construction methods) to prevent embers from igniting outside materials. The issue is that even small flames, 1 foot tall can penetrate building materials that otherwise are fire resistant if left long enough. Heat fluxes from small sustained flames can far exceed ignition properties of most otherwise fire-resistant materials, therefore there is a need to support hardening on a home by moving any possible flames back some distance, preventing another "pathway" to ignition. The 5-foot zone "0" helps accomplish this.

Defensible space guidelines aren't to create completely barren landscapes. Within 30 feet there is room for "islands" of vegetation and other materials, however the 5 feet within the home has been highlighted to be clear of any flammable materials to prevent the intrusion of sustained flames to structures. I know it's a broad stroke, saying to remove everything flammable, but to take an alternative path would be incredibly complicated and have a lot to do with what materials a structure is made with, what wind and direction it might come from, the location of neighbors, and more details than we can possibly specify and understand. Keeping this small area as a "safe zone" around the structure will help give any hardening applied a real chance to actually survive the onslaught and help prevent more destruction. Because many houses are located so close to one another your neighbor's house is also a potential source so protecting entire communities is critical.

It's hard to make a better visual than IBHS' full scale demonstrations: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AYvwogREEk4

We've been burning houses (7 now) on structure to structure experiments and we're learning a lot. I do believe the 5-foot zone is an integral part of the solution.

Regarding the criticism of our study (under revision in Nature Comm), what we did is really incorporate the interplay between variables using a machine learning method. Most previous studies did not do this. It becomes apparent when we look at the end that you need BOTH defensible space and hardening to make a substantial difference in losses, but there is SOME reduction from either independently. Of course, home spacing is one of the most important, but we know this can't be changed. I think

whoever wrote this letter has no idea what fire modeling is or what the different techniques used were doing, or purposefully avoided stating the facts. The moisture conditions were set to match weather conditions input from NOAA weather data, which is standard fire modeling practice, and we don't use the fire modeling to influence the structure loss information, we use the fire modeling as an input of EXPOSURE (fire and embers), missing from all previous studies. Most previous studies also looked at 30-foot defensible space, not 5 feet. We had access to high resolution imagery and Lidar that allowed us to look closer at 5 feet. It's not perfect, you'd need pre-fire on the ground studies, but there is a strong and clear relationship between zone 0 and reduced destruction, especially combined with home hardening. That also makes physical sense, we expect zone 0 to be most influential in reducing those local exposures and making hardening more effective.
I know Alexandra Syphard and her stance on the trees blocking embers. There is no field or test evidence for that anywhere. There is compelling evidence from investigations that local fuels that are connected leading to a structure help drive the fire to the structure and lead to ignition. I think all scientists agree you need flammable materials out of the 5-foot zone, they are debating on what is "flammable" and that sort of depends on whether you are talking about ignition from embers, a small fire creeping up, or a massive flame from a neighbor's house that lights your bush on fire that then lights your house on fire.
Sorry there is a lot of information here, but you are welcome to share this with neighbors. I don't like how clear cut it has to be, but I understand how difficult any regulation in practice will be. A bush honestly is a bad idea - flammability, it's a lot of fuel if it dries out, litters, how is it maintained, etc. Mulch - we tested it, it is all pretty bad that close to a house. A little potted petunia, probably fine, but how to distinguish how large is not, or if the flower pot is flammable. Do we create a flower pot certification process? It's really hard. So, I support a straightforward plan that's going to lower risk in high risk areas.
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ACTION CALENDAR
June 17, 2025

To: Honorable Mayor and City Councilmembers

From: Councilmember Mark Humbert (Author) and Councilmember Shoshana O'Keefe (Co-sponsor)

Subject: Rescission of the Police Equipment and Community Safety Ordinance

RECOMMENDATION

Adopt a resolution to rescind the Police Equipment and Community Safety Ordinance (Ord. 7760-NS, enacted May 11, 2021) because the State-level reporting requirements mandated by California AB 481 already provide a comprehensive and sufficient framework for police equipment oversight.

CURRENT SITUATION AND ITS EFFECTS

The City currently operates under a local ordinance that imposes specific reporting and oversight requirements on police equipment. Five months after the enactment of this ordinance, state law under California AB 481 established a uniform reporting framework that fully meets the oversight objectives originally intended by the local ordinance. This overlap has led to duplicative reporting that unnecessarily burdens City staff, reduces officer availability, and complicates administration.

BACKGROUND

The Police Equipment and Community Safety Ordinance, adopted on May 11, 2021, aimed to strengthen local oversight, transparency, and accountability in the use of police equipment. However, soon after its adoption, the state enacted AB 481, which established a standardized statewide reporting framework for police equipment across the state. Under AB 481, BPD must annually report:

1. A summary of how military equipment was used and for what purpose;
2. Any complaints or concerns received about such equipment;
3. Results of internal audits, any violations of the equipment use policy, and corrective actions taken;

4. Total annual costs for each equipment type, including acquisition, maintenance, and funding sources for the following year;
5. The quantity of each type of military equipment currently held; and
6. Any planned acquisitions and their quantities for the upcoming year.

While AB 481 excludes certain items such as batons and Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) spray, their use is already documented under BPD's Use of Force Policy and made public via the City's Transparency Hub, maintaining public accountability. As a result, the local ordinance has become redundant—duplicating state requirements, consuming staff resources, and complicating administrative processes without adding meaningful oversight.

PROPOSED CHANGES AND REASONING

It is proposed that the Police Equipment and Community Safety Ordinance be rescinded in favor of adhering solely to the State-mandated reporting requirements established by AB 481. Eliminating the local ordinance will streamline reporting and remove redundant administrative requirements. This change will allow City staff to focus on higher-priority operational matters while maintaining robust oversight and transparency. The State law already incorporates the necessary reporting elements and even extends its scope to include additional equipment categories not specifically covered under the local ordinance, making the local requirements duplicative and unnecessary. In essence, the proposed rescission reflects a practical alignment with State law, ensuring that local practices do not impose additional burdens where a comprehensive framework already exists.

RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION

The recommendation to rescind the Police Equipment and Community Safety Ordinance is based on the recognition that California AB 481 provides an adequate, statewide reporting framework that meets the intended goals of transparency and accountability. Maintaining both the local ordinance and the state law creates redundancy that diverts valuable City resources from more pressing priorities. Aligning with the State-mandated reporting not only simplifies administrative procedures but also ensures consistency across jurisdictions. This approach supports effective governance by reducing unnecessary duplication, enhancing operational efficiency, and reinforcing the City's commitment to progressive policy that is both practical and fiscally responsible. Relying on the State-mandated reporting ensures that BPD collects and publishes data that will allow them to compare their work with other agencies, support transparency and balance oversight with fiscal responsibility, administrative burden and best allocation of limited personnel resources. The City will continue to make information about police equipment and use of force publicly available, ensuring that rescinding the ordinance does not reduce public transparency or oversight.

FISCAL IMPACTS

No significant additional expenditures are anticipated as a result of these revisions. The changes are expected to generate significant administrative efficiencies and may yield cost savings that can be redirected to other operational public safety needs.

CONTACT INFORMATION

Councilmember Mark Humbert
mhumbert@berkeleyca.gov

ATTACHMENTS

1. Resolution

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

Resolution Rescinding the Police Equipment and Community Safety Ordinance

WHEREAS, on May 11, 2021, the City Council adopted the Police Equipment and Community Safety Ordinance (Ord. 7760-NS) to enhance local oversight, transparency, and accountability in the management of police equipment; and

WHEREAS, on October 1, 2021, California AB 481 was enacted, establishing a comprehensive statewide reporting framework for police equipment that fully satisfies the oversight objectives originally intended by the local ordinance; and

WHEREAS, maintaining both the local ordinance and the State-mandated reporting requirements results in duplicative reporting efforts that unnecessarily burden City staff and complicate administrative processes; and

WHEREAS, rescinding the Police Equipment and Community Safety Ordinance will streamline reporting processes, eliminate redundant administrative tasks, and allow City staff to focus on higher-priority operational matters while maintaining robust oversight and transparency; and

WHEREAS, the reporting framework mandated by AB 481 incorporates all necessary oversight elements and extends coverage to additional equipment categories not specifically addressed in the local ordinance, thereby rendering the local requirements superfluous; and

WHEREAS, rescinding the local ordinance in favor of the State-mandated reporting framework supports effective governance, enhances operational efficiency, and reinforces the City's commitment to progressive and fiscally responsible policy;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Berkeley that:

1. The Police Equipment and Community Safety Ordinance (Ord. 7760-NS, enacted May 11, 2021) is hereby rescinded in its entirety.
2. The City shall adhere solely to the reporting requirements mandated by California AB 481 for police equipment oversight.

Upcoming Worksessions and Special Meetings	
Scheduled Dates	
June 26 (Thu-6pm)	Zoning Ordinance and General Plan Amendments Relating to Middle Housing
July 8 (4pm)	Comprehensive Summary of Homeless Response
Nov 4 (4pm)	San Pablo Avenue Specific Plan

Unscheduled Presentations and Special Meetings

1. Council Referral: Social Housing (June or July)
2. Evacuation Study and Response Times
3. ODPA/PAB Annual Report (July 22 or July 29)
4. Presentation on City's Unfunded Liabilities

Future Information Reports

1. Reimagining Public Safety Update
2. Affordable Housing Fee Feasibility Study
3. Berkeley Fire Department Annual Report

	City Council Referrals to the Agenda & Rules Committee and Unfinished Business for Scheduling
	None

CITY CLERK DEPARTMENT
WORKING CALENDAR FOR SCHEDULING LAND USE MATTERS BEFORE THE CITY COUNCIL

Address	Board/ Commission	Appeal Period Ends	Public Hearing
NOD – Notices of Decision			
1902 University Avenue (Stop and Save Market - sale of beer and wine)	ZAB	6/4/2025	
Public Hearings Scheduled			
1950-1998 Shattuck Avenue (University Corners)	ZAB		6/3/2024
2138 Kittredge Street (Landmark designation for The Fitzpatrick House and Pepper Tree Tea Room)	LPC		TBD
2655 Shattuck Street (mixed-use residential building)	ZAB		7/22/2025
2425 Durant Avenue - Laura Tull Property (landmark designation)	LPC		7/29/2025
Remanded to ZAB or LPC			
Notes			

5/27/2025

There is no material for this item.

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