

## WEBVTT

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00:00:33.100 --> 00:00:41.919

Ronak Davé Okoye: Good afternoon, everybody. My name is Ronick Devet, O. Koye and i'm Spurs chief of strategic initiatives. Thank you so much for joining us for this digital discourse today.

2

00:00:42.000 --> 00:00:57.360

Ronak Davé Okoye: Many of you today are spur members. So thank you for your support. If you're not a member, I encourage you to join to support spurs, ongoing work and using education, policy, analysis, and advocacy to make our cities and region more prosperous, sustainable, and equitable places to live.

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00:00:57.550 --> 00:01:08.320

Ronak Davé Okoye: Your financial support enables us to continue our work, including the hosting of programs like today's you'll find more information about membership [online@spur.org](mailto:online@spur.org) slash, Join

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00:01:08.610 --> 00:01:26.309

Ronak Davé Okoye: our next digital discourse is scheduled for this evening at 6 Pm. It's a conversation with Senator Nancy Skinner join us in person this evening at the Fruit Sales, San Antonio, senior center for a one. On one conversation between Senator Nancy Skinner and Spur President and CEO Alicia, John Baptiste.

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00:01:26.540 --> 00:01:33.940

Ronak Davé Okoye: You'll be able to learn more about what Senator Skinner plans to accomplish this year, and her outlook for the current legislative session.

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00:01:34.300 --> 00:01:52.690

Ronak Davé Okoye: And today's digital discourse, which you are here to see is reclaiming indigenous lands and cities. Lessons from Oakland. In September the city of Oakland, announced its plans to return approximately 5 acres of city-owned land to indigenous stewardship in partnership with the Sagorit Land Trust.

7

00:01:52.770 --> 00:02:03.199

Ronak Davé Okoye: occupying the land for thousands of years. The Church and Daniel people, Aloni people were forcibly removed from their lands during the eighteenth century by Europeans and their descendants.

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00:02:03.270 --> 00:02:15.930

Ronak Davé Okoye: This returning of land through indigenous stewardship would allow the Sacramento Land Trust to immediately start tending to the land, restoring it to its natural state. A cultural practice among other uses, as determined by the Trust.

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00:02:16.510 --> 00:02:24.939

Ronak Davé Okoye: learn more about how this reclamation unfolded today in in partnership between tribal or indigenous, led groups and government.

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00:02:25.300 --> 00:02:28.159

Ronak Davé Okoye: Our speakers today are Darren

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00:02:28.420 --> 00:02:42.910

Ronak Davé Okoye: Darren. Manletti is the former policy director for housing security in the Oakland Mayor's office, where he worked to promote safe, healthy, affordable, and stable housing for Oaklanders, and contributed to special initiatives, including the return of the city, owned land to indigenous stewardship.

12

00:02:43.070 --> 00:03:02.109

Ronak Davé Okoye: Prior to that he worked in the Oakland planning and building department Most recently as the deputy director, where he oversaw all land use planning functions for the city. He left the city for Oakland, and he less sorry left the city of Oakland in December of 2,022, at the end of Mayor Shaft's term, and is currently in between professional positions.

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00:03:02.570 --> 00:03:13.060

Ronak Davé Okoye: Brendan Moriarty is the real estate manager for the city of Oakland, and oversees the city's real estate. Business, including the acquisition, disposition, leasing, and licensing of property.

14

00:03:13.080 --> 00:03:31.010

Ronak Davé Okoye: He served as the project manager for the Cultural Conservation Easement project. Since joining the city in January, 2020. Prior to this role Brendan managed the Bay Area conservation program for the Trust for Public land and negotiated the return of a mile of the Sonoma County coast to the Kashia band of Pomo Indians.

15

00:03:31.190 --> 00:03:43.010

Ronak Davé Okoye: and Karina. Gold is the tribal chair for the confederated villages of Leson Aloni. She was born and raised in Oakland, California, the territory of Hutuin.

16

00:03:43.050 --> 00:04:05.390

Ronak Davé Okoye: She is an indigenous activist and organizer, and has worked on preserving and protecting the ancient burial sites of her ancestors in the bay area for decades. She is the co-founder and a lead organizer for Indian people organizing for change. A small native run grassroots organization and co-founder of the Sogorate Land Trust in urban indigenous women's Community organization

17

00:04:05.400 --> 00:04:06.929

Ronak Davé Okoye: working to return

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00:04:07.040 --> 00:04:10.550

Ronak Davé Okoye: indigenous stewardship in San Francisco's East Bay.

19

00:04:11.080 --> 00:04:11.920

Ronak Davé Okoye: So

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00:04:12.000 --> 00:04:27.740

Ronak Davé Okoye: we have a wonderful set of panelists and very excited for our conversation today. And we really want this to be an interactive conversation. So we plan to spend as much time as possible engaging with you all. I encourage you to use the chat box to share your thoughts with each other and the speakers.

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00:04:27.750 --> 00:04:44.960

Ronak Davé Okoye: and we also encourage you to submit any questions that you might have using the Q. A. Panel, it should appear as a button at the bottom of your screen. Or if you're using a mobile app, it would be at the top of your screen, and within the next few days we'll also be sharing a copy of the Recording transcript and chat with everyone who registered.

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00:04:44.990 --> 00:04:52.709

Ronak Davé Okoye: So with that I will turn it over to Brendan Moriarty to get us started. Thank you, Brendan, and thank you to all the panelists for being here today.

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00:04:54.910 --> 00:05:09.379

Brendan Moriarty: Okay, thank you so much to spur for having us here to talk about this project and our collaboration, and thanks. Everybody for joining today. I know everybody. Everyone has a lot going on so appreciate the time you're taking to learn about this.

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00:05:09.390 --> 00:05:38.689

Brendan Moriarty: I'm gonna be very brief and just kind of getting a start, and then they hand it over to Karina. So you've You've already heard introductions. I'm. I'm the real estate manager for the city of Oakland. And so today, what we're gonna do is each of us, each of the 3 of us will speak. We'll start with Karina. She's going to give a a history of her community in the East Bay, which depends many generations, and we'll also tell us about the Cigarette Land Trust. How this partnership came together, their vision for the property.

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00:05:38.700 --> 00:05:46.340

Brendan Moriarty: and why this is so meaningful. And then I will follow Karina and talk about sort of from a technical standpoint.

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00:05:46.560 --> 00:05:57.780

Brendan Moriarty: the sort of architecture of what we did and how it works, and how it fits in the context of of other land back projects that we're starting to see happen more and more on the bay area.

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00:05:58.200 --> 00:06:17.969

Brendan Moriarty: and then Darren will follow me and and finish this off with a discussion of sort of the land use considerations here, and the work that's still ahead to enable the Land Trust to fully realize it's vision on the property and and set up the city of Oakland to enable you know, more more partnerships like this in the future. So

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00:06:17.980 --> 00:06:20.659

Brendan Moriarty: Karina wanted you and and kick us off.

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00:06:27.790 --> 00:06:33.390

Corrina Gould: Thank you so much, Brendan.

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00:06:33.680 --> 00:06:43.079

Corrina Gould: A good day, Relatives, I'm call. My name is Krina Gould. I'm the tribal chair for the confederated villages of nation, and i'm so happy to be here with all of you today.

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00:06:43.360 --> 00:07:02.519

Corrina Gould: and sometimes we forget about how we all got here, and I come amazing that we're in this place Today I wake up every day, and i'm like, Did this really happen? Did we really do this? You know it? Although the city of Oakland and the Sigourte Land Trust, and the tribe came together

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00:07:02.530 --> 00:07:08.060

Corrina Gould: to announce this in in a September 2022 we have been working on this for years.

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00:07:08.120 --> 00:07:11.280

and so this wasn't something that happened overnight.

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00:07:11.310 --> 00:07:14.780

Corrina Gould: just like what happened to my ancestors

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00:07:15.250 --> 00:07:19.369

here in California. Many people come from all over the world to live here

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00:07:19.640 --> 00:07:36.530

Corrina Gould: in Oakland. There are people from all walks of life that are here, and it's just.

They always has been this place where it gravitates people to come from other places. Similarly, I think people came here a long time ago thinking about the same thing.

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00:07:36.840 --> 00:07:47.189

Corrina Gould: But when they got here things change drastically. California. It's a very new State a very new place, and when we come, when we talk about the United States as a whole.

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00:07:47.300 --> 00:07:51.369

Corrina Gould: my ancestors were affected and

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00:07:51.500 --> 00:08:00.110

Corrina Gould: and almost destroyed by the first wave of genocide that happened in California, the Spanish Mission period, when

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00:08:00.120 --> 00:08:11.750

Corrina Gould: 21 missions were created along the coast of California. This is fourth grade history. So if you went to school in fourth grade here in the bay area, you may have, remember this way back in the in your mind.

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00:08:11.770 --> 00:08:14.149

Corrina Gould: because we're only talking about them.

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00:08:14.180 --> 00:08:28.439

Corrina Gould: And then we began to just appear again, because then we start talking about this gold rush period. But 99 years of mission period. Here in the Bay area my ancestors were directly enslaved at Mission Tolores, in San Francisco

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00:08:28.450 --> 00:08:34.930

Corrina Gould: and Mission San Jose and Fremont, California, and during that period of time our ancestors

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00:08:35.010 --> 00:08:52.899

Corrina Gould: lost a lot, the ability to pray in the way they wanted to, and the way and to sing our songs and to gather our foods in the same ways, and to and to live in the ways that our ancestors have for thousands of years this mountain behind me.

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00:08:53.220 --> 00:09:10.769

Corrina Gould: He's called to your chat. Is our our creation. Sorry a place where the tribes were created from. We are a confederation of tribes, Aloni Bay. You walk planes. We walk Delta, Yoka and Pat, when and all of our creation starts at the very top of this mountain.

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00:09:10.780 --> 00:09:29.470

Corrina Gould: This mountain today is called Mount Diablo. It went from a place of of creation to the Devil's Mountain, and the time that people came and and like laid claims to our land. And so the landscape changed in a lot of different ways. Animals were brought here

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00:09:29.480 --> 00:09:31.120

that weren't here before

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00:09:31.140 --> 00:09:45.130

Corrina Gould: that changed the waterways and the culverted waters and creeks that are now there, so we are named after the Lushan waterway. Our mountain is to Goushtek. Our La Shawn waterway is the place that we're named after

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00:09:46.210 --> 00:10:04.760

Corrina Gould: the Mission period closed down after the Mexico, when it's independence from Spain, and during that time huge swath of land were given to soldiers in the army as a way of saying, Thank you. And we hear those names in the Bay area all the time.

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00:10:04.770 --> 00:10:14.630

Corrina Gould: Peralta and Bernoull and Bye-ho are all names that we here all the time, not really putting together where those names came from.

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00:10:14.910 --> 00:10:29.160

Corrina Gould: But this place, San Antonio, or what we call is a territory of one of our ancestors places it encompasses Oakland, Alameda, Berkeley, and revealed Albany and Piedmont.

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00:10:29.200 --> 00:10:33.340

Corrina Gould: and our ancestors were let go of the from the missions.

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00:10:33.400 --> 00:10:51.499

Corrina Gould: but we're not free to go home to any lance. Those lands were then given away to other people, and our ancestors became slave on those ranch shows. My ancestors created those Peralta adobe houses that they were not allowed to live in, but became ranchers and

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00:10:51.510 --> 00:10:55.980

Corrina Gould: and laborers on the ranch on San Antonio brought the land

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00:10:56.510 --> 00:11:15.890

Corrina Gould: that that lasted for a small amount of time, and then in 1,848, there was this other war, this war between Mexico and America and Mexico, Mexico lost that war and lost the land here, and in doing so the United States created laws that made it illegal to be Indian.

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00:11:16.240 --> 00:11:19.129

Corrina Gould: So you see in 1,776. When

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00:11:19.660 --> 00:11:32.989

Corrina Gould: the United States was signing the Declaration of Independence, it was just then in 1,776 that Mission Dolores was created. So the colonization that happened in the United States was very, very different.

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00:11:33.120 --> 00:11:42.999

Corrina Gould: and what we may think in our own mind, United States wasn't always here, but when when they got here they were done with creating a treaties with native people.

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00:11:43.150 --> 00:11:46.000

Corrina Gould: Native people. I had lived here for thousands of years.

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00:11:46.170 --> 00:11:53.949

Corrina Gould: But when the United States got here they were looking for gold. Thousands of men came here looking for riches, and they couldn't find that.

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00:11:54.170 --> 00:12:09.449

Corrina Gould: but they could find native people to hunt. It was legal to hunt native people, \$5 ahead and 25 cents in here. So those people that were coming here looking for gold and riches. Didn't always find that, but they could find a way to make

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00:12:09.570 --> 00:12:11.650

a means of living here

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00:12:11.800 --> 00:12:28.219

Corrina Gould: by hunting down native people. They could also sell native children in the streets of, and they could use vagrancy laws. That made it illegal for Indians to be vacant. It also made it illegal for native people to speak against a white man in the Court of law.

64

00:12:28.230 --> 00:12:41.170

Corrina Gould: So pulling ranchers and miners looking for free labor or slave labor could pull in native people during that time, and get them for 25 to 40 years as long as they could feed and close them.

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00:12:41.320 --> 00:12:48.109

Corrina Gould: So this history, this dark history of California that we most of us don't learn about when we go to school.

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00:12:48.280 --> 00:12:52.769

Corrina Gould: It's something that my ancestors directly have been affected by.

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00:12:53.640 --> 00:12:54.750

Corrina Gould: and

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00:12:55.220 --> 00:12:56.800

Corrina Gould: we were resilient. Still



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00:12:57.280 --> 00:13:00.080

Corrina Gould: we we remembered who we were.

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00:13:00.160 --> 00:13:05.409

Corrina Gould: We have an unbroken and tie for thousands of years on our ancestral homelands.

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00:13:05.570 --> 00:13:15.359

Corrina Gould: This place that holds our ancestors under the streets and the buildings here in the bay area, a landscape that you could not think about

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00:13:15.470 --> 00:13:25.070

Corrina Gould: unless you kind of soften your eyes, and imagine that many hundreds of creeks and waterways going through the bay area, fresh water.

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00:13:25.110 --> 00:13:31.010

Corrina Gould: a place of abundance, a place where there was no concept of hunger or homelessness.

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00:13:31.070 --> 00:13:39.030

Corrina Gould: a place today where we look outside our buildings and our streets, and we drive down the street. We see thousands of people displaced

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00:13:39.050 --> 00:13:40.710

without food or water.

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00:13:40.900 --> 00:13:45.050

Corrina Gould: a place that had always been abundant, a place not just resources

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00:13:45.120 --> 00:13:57.589

Corrina Gould: of funding, but of resources of mine that was created here in the bay area movements and technologies created here in the Bay area those abundant things still exist.

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00:13:58.310 --> 00:14:08.990

Corrina Gould: Oakland covered up our traditional territories, and and it doesn't look like it always did before Alameda became an island. It wasn't before.

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00:14:09.020 --> 00:14:24.990

Corrina Gould: but our ancestors continue to be here. Our village sites were all around this lake that wasn't a lake. At one time it was a March lamp, and our ancestors had temporary village sites up in the Oakland hills that had been clear, but when other people got here

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00:14:25.330 --> 00:14:26.890

Corrina Gould: it was a

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00:14:27.360 --> 00:14:36.639

Corrina Gould: I was a time of change, continuous change. Oakland was one time it was called Oakland, because there was a forest of oak here oaks here at one time.

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00:14:36.660 --> 00:14:43.519

Corrina Gould: and imagine that we had all of these things that were here, even when other people came to settle the lands.

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00:14:43.640 --> 00:14:45.300

Corrina Gould: A few years ago

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00:14:45.610 --> 00:15:04.349

Corrina Gould: Mayor Liby Chef invited myself and Jen, all a rose of the other co-founder of the score table and trust to come for office and to talk about. What does it look like after learning this history growing up in Oakland, trying to figure out, how do we try to fix some of these things that happened

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00:15:04.380 --> 00:15:07.919

Corrina Gould: when Oakland sits on top of all of this history and doesn't learn about.

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00:15:08.310 --> 00:15:14.039

Corrina Gould: We've talked about it for a while, and she she suggested, what about if we get some land back

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00:15:14.470 --> 00:15:22.800

Corrina Gould: of the 425,000 acres of land in Alameda County alone? Baloney people had no access to any of it.

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00:15:23.510 --> 00:15:27.040

Corrina Gould: And so we began to think about this. My daughter and

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00:15:27.140 --> 00:15:36.069

Corrina Gould: Victoria Montano, who works with so Gorte Lantress, went and look for land, and found this beautiful piece of land

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00:15:36.140 --> 00:15:38.289

Corrina Gould: up in Sequoia Point.

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00:15:39.310 --> 00:15:42.970

Corrina Gould: and this flat piece of land overlooks our territory.

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00:15:43.390 --> 00:15:57.519

Corrina Gould: It is a parking lot is a place that people have gathered for many years. High school students and people that go on hiking trips have gone up to this side to overlook the bay.

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00:15:57.990 --> 00:16:04.200

Corrina Gould: we started to look at what it would look. What would it be for us to begin to take this portion of land

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00:16:04.290 --> 00:16:20.089

Corrina Gould: now called to, or used to be, called Sequoia Point, and to began to look at all of the trees. And what was what was growing there now, and how could we begin to take care of this land in such a way that it was? It was healthy again

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00:16:20.190 --> 00:16:38.310

Corrina Gould: that we begin to look at taking out the trash that accumulated there, as people have gone up there and used it as a place to dump stuff as a way for us to look at invasive species, and and California natives that are are there, and what could possibly be there Again

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00:16:38.410 --> 00:16:47.899

Corrina Gould: we began to dream about how it would be for the next 7 generations to again engage in taking care of this land above the red ochre.

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00:16:48.160 --> 00:16:57.110

Corrina Gould: We named it the Nemo Eric name. Okay, and that's what this place is, we imagine, the place where we could engage the public

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00:16:57.220 --> 00:17:16.130

Corrina Gould: a place where we could have prior ceremonies and talk about aloneings, people's history and resiliency, a place for us to gather together and do this work of taking care of the land as our ancestors at for thousands of years, but also engaging the people that now live here and call this place home.

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00:17:16.220 --> 00:17:31.969

Corrina Gould: How do we create this place that allows us to reengage this human beings have always engaged in plan to take care of it, as we've been asked to do by our ancestors, ancestors, ancestors. And so we began to work on what we could possibly do.

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00:17:32.000 --> 00:17:43.519

Corrina Gould: creating a space that actually built the healthy forest environment that brought back an indigenous plants and and food ways way for us to do this work together.

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00:17:43.600 --> 00:17:46.520

Corrina Gould: And so on December fourteenth of this year

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00:17:46.620 --> 00:17:55.150

Corrina Gould: we signed that document that allowed us to have the rights to do that work on our land, a way to re-engage in our territory again.

103

00:17:55.170 --> 00:17:57.309

Corrina Gould: like we had not been able to do

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00:17:57.340 --> 00:17:59.280

Corrina Gould: for the last few 100 years.

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00:18:06.500 --> 00:18:11.120

Krina, why don't you go ahead and and go back a slide, and we'll just have something.

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00:18:11.340 --> 00:18:14.670

Brendan Moriarty: Have an image. Look at while I kind of get started here.

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00:18:15.280 --> 00:18:39.350

Brendan Moriarty: so i'll go ahead and and move into kind of the technical side of things. Thank you, Krina, for making sure. We all have a baseline of knowledge on the history. This photo from this evening, and that this was an incredible moment. I think personally and professionally, for all 3 of us, and everyone who was involved doing this kind of work is incredibly powerful and very meaningful. It's been a highlight of my professional

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00:18:39.360 --> 00:18:42.389

Brendan Moriarty: like, for sure. So

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00:18:42.450 --> 00:19:01.090

Brendan Moriarty: for for this part of the presentation I was just gonna kind of describe what we did from sort of a legal or technical aspect, and then put it then in the next slide and kernel, let you know, and ready to move there. Put it in the context of these other land back transactions that we're starting to see more and more of.

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00:19:01.100 --> 00:19:29.090

Brendan Moriarty: But as far as what we did here in Oakland. With this project we used to a tool referred to as a cultural conservation easement in in State law and Federal law. There is a thing called a conservation easement cultural con. There's not something called a cultural conservation easement per se. I'll get into this a little bit more, but they basically at the heart of it. It was a conservation easement which is a proven tool. It's been used for decades across the country to protect land and

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00:19:29.100 --> 00:19:47.129

Brendan Moriarty: and open space, and and it does that by to basically dividing the underlying property rights between the property owner who remains the owner, and then a conservation might land trust which receives the easement and thereby receives some portion of the property rights there.

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00:19:47.190 --> 00:20:03.220

Brendan Moriarty: and and typically a kind of rudimentary way. To think about it in a lot of cases is kind of it to this tools you to exterminate or to kind of eliminate the the development rights on a piece of property, but all for the purposes of protecting its core conservation values.

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00:20:03.540 --> 00:20:13.289

I'll get into this a little bit more in a bit here, but we use a slightly different model of conservation easement that's not used very often called a reserved interest conservation easement.

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00:20:13.310 --> 00:20:30.599

Brendan Moriarty: And here is kind of where we broke some new grounds and employing this kind of structure for for a land back transaction. And basically what that does is it, You know, a typical typical conservation is in format. What's happening is the landowner is.

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00:20:30.610 --> 00:20:42.069

Brendan Moriarty: you know, retaining all the property right except for just some specific ones that it's gonna go ahead and give to the Land Trust, like the right to subdivide the property or the right to develop it, or the right to to mine it for resources

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00:20:42.420 --> 00:20:44.160

Brendan Moriarty: in in this case, what we've done

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00:20:44.430 --> 00:21:03.150

Brendan Moriarty: is, we conveyed all of the property rights to the Land Trust in the city, as the landowner is only going to retain, has only retained certain explicitly enumerated rights that it's going to retain. Whatever we didn't explicitly hold back is then sort of as is the fault is that it's the right of the Land Trust.

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00:21:03.560 --> 00:21:21.439

Brendan Moriarty: So in general, the way that we wrote this has the effect that it gives the Land trust the right to use the property in any way that is consistent with protecting and enhancing the conservation values of the property. So this is very important part of the document that spells out the conservation values.

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00:21:21.450 --> 00:21:40.410

Brendan Moriarty: and some of these are very characteristic of a traditional conservation. Eastern transaction, which are, you know, the properties, natural resource value like it's wildlife habitat. It's open space and scene and characteristics. You know it's a. It's in a beautiful vision corridor, and then it has educational values as well, that we wanted to preserve

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00:21:40.420 --> 00:21:51.720

Brendan Moriarty: what's unique here, in which kind of lens to the title of a cultural conservation is, we say that part of the conservation values part. What's important here with this property? Is it's cultural and historic value

121

00:21:51.730 --> 00:22:08.830

Brendan Moriarty: to these people into the history of the East bay, and so protecting and enhancing those cultural and historic values, while also telling, you know the public and doing that educational work, while also protecting the natural resources, the open space characteristics that those are the conservation values altogether

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00:22:08.840 --> 00:22:12.069

Brendan Moriarty: so so uses that protect and enhance those values

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00:22:12.090 --> 00:22:17.730

Brendan Moriarty: are allowed, and we don't have to specifically enumerate all all the hypotheticals

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00:22:18.100 --> 00:22:33.919

Brendan Moriarty: uses that harm those conservation values are prohibited, and that's sort of the guiding star, and the generations to come in is sort of navigating this relationship between the Land Trust and the city is using the conservation values as as as that North Star

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00:22:34.190 --> 00:22:38.549

Brendan Moriarty: Zoning still applies. Here. It is still a piece of property within the city of Oakland.

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00:22:38.560 --> 00:22:56.859

Brendan Moriarty: and given the fact that is, it turns out this property is, has the most restrictive form of open space zone that exists in in the city of Oakland. The Land Trust. Immediate uses are limited to to stewarding and maintaining the site, implementing natural resource, restoration projects.

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00:22:56.900 --> 00:23:06.670

Brendan Moriarty: practicing cultural and ceremonial traditions, educating the public, managing for public access, and that does allow for closing public access at times when there's

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00:23:06.680 --> 00:23:17.439

Brendan Moriarty: say sensitive ceremonial activities taking place or natural resource restoration where we can't have people at the let us kind of people kind of walking on on a restoration project.

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00:23:17.670 --> 00:23:23.649

Brendan Moriarty: and it gives also the land. Trust the right to plan for additional uses. That would be again consistent with those conservation values.

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00:23:23.720 --> 00:23:41.320

Brendan Moriarty: And and this is where you you know you saw Karina talking about the the vision for that ceremonial structure, so that kind of development is allowed again in ways that are in in service of those conservation values. But that's going to require some, some, some zoning work, and Darren's going to speak to that a little bit more.

131

00:23:42.370 --> 00:23:57.420

Brendan Moriarty: The city. I mentioned that you know, with this model amusement that we've used, we've retained some rights, but it's just some some specific and limited enumerated right? So that's going to mean our the cities right to collaborate with the Land Trust in developing a management plan for the site

132

00:23:57.690 --> 00:24:05.309

Brendan Moriarty: coordinating with the Land Trust around issues of public access, supplementing the Land Trust maintenance of the site if it's needed

133

00:24:05.480 --> 00:24:14.990

Brendan Moriarty: prohibiting access on red flag days. So when there's very high fire hazard, and then enforcing a pla applicable laws and regulations.

134

00:24:15.010 --> 00:24:18.799

Brendan Moriarty: Those are really that that encapsulates the city's reserve right

135

00:24:19.090 --> 00:24:34.349

Brendan Moriarty: the benefits to the city. And I think there's there. There's a number of them in very practical sort of public oriented point of view. This will enhance and activate a portion of walking. Miller Park that's not been actively managed by the city for a long time.

136

00:24:34.380 --> 00:24:52.589

Brendan Moriarty: It's gonna create new opportunities for public education, new natural resource, restoration projects, and and then opportunities for the public to learn, get educated, build, cross-cultural understanding, and then obviously, it creates direct and very powerful benefits to our indigenous neighbors.



137

00:24:53.480 --> 00:25:11.099

Brendan Moriarty: The fiscal impact of the city was really minimal. This was already public land, so we didn't have to go out and buy it there. There's been some project expenses we've had to incur. But you, giving land back has proven not to take a lot of money out of pocket. It took a lot of time staff time to figure out how to do this in a way that would really work

138

00:25:11.590 --> 00:25:28.250

Brendan Moriarty: the the community and public reception has been really great and and really affirming we've had. We had public meetings. We had a a press release that the mayor held when she announced it with with a lot of people. We had a hearing before our Parks Recreation Advisory Commission. We went to City Council twice.

139

00:25:28.260 --> 00:25:42.540

Brendan Moriarty: and just broadly embraced by the public. You know questions about it for sure, but to understand it. But I think the reception was really incredible. Just people are very enthusiastic, and really speaks to the values of Oakland.

140

00:25:43.440 --> 00:25:49.859

Brendan Moriarty: So so you can go ahead and move on to to that next slide there, Krina. So

141

00:25:49.900 --> 00:25:57.560

Brendan Moriarty: let me just put this in the context of other Land Act that's happening in the bay area like I mentioned. You know we did this

142

00:25:57.580 --> 00:26:13.359

Brendan Moriarty: conservation, using our cultural conservation easement approach. There are some other ways to do it, and I've kind of ordered this these 4 examples, this this isn't comprehensive. But these are, for example, to help. Illustrate this framework that i'm talking about, and you know at the top

143

00:26:13.400 --> 00:26:38.079

Brendan Moriarty: you can sort of imagine a spectrum of how how many property rights essentially are conveyed in a land back on the at the very top. What you're seeing here is W. What's called like a fee title acquisition. So basically, when a a tribe or a travel controlled land trust, like the like. The cigarettail and trust actually receives title to property. You know it. It holds really the full bundle of rights.

144

00:26:38.090 --> 00:26:44.150

Brendan Moriarty: and an example of that. This was mentioned my bio, and the really good fortune of being in a time and place where I could

145

00:26:44.370 --> 00:26:53.669

Brendan Moriarty: work with the trust through the trust for public land to facilitate a land back to the Kashaya band of Pomo Indians, a federally recognized tribe in Cinema County.

146

00:26:53.790 --> 00:27:12.990

Brendan Moriarty: We completed that in 2,016 where we bought a piece of private property from a family that held it since the mid nineteenth century. Essentially this was, you know, the family that had come in and and and taken over this land in those early settlement days, and really, you know.

147

00:27:13.000 --> 00:27:25.430

Brendan Moriarty: taking it from the the native people. And so we acquire the property from them that the generation we worked with was really, you know, their values were in exactly the right place. They wanted to see this happen.

148

00:27:25.440 --> 00:27:33.180

Brendan Moriarty: and then we conveyed ownership that property back to the tribe. So then they now they own it in fee. So that's kind of the one end of the scale

149

00:27:33.880 --> 00:27:48.089

Brendan Moriarty: at the other end of the scale. Let's jump to the bottom real quick an example that we that that that happened with that same tribe in that same area was a little more limited where it was like. And they said, You know there's every site, every context. Can you know there's gonna be a

150

00:27:48.160 --> 00:27:54.000

Brendan Moriarty: it's not a one size fits all in this particular case. This is at Stewart's Point.

151

00:27:54.030 --> 00:27:59.170

Brendan Moriarty: in northern Sonoma County. It was just up the coast from the the first project I just mentioned on the slide.

152

00:27:59.310 --> 00:28:15.289

Brendan Moriarty: and this was a piece of ground that, save the Redwoods League, which is a nonprofit conservation organization had bought to protect as open space, so they owned it. There

was. They placed a conservation easement on it. So now the county's open space district actually had property rights there, and you sure that it would never be developed.

153

00:28:15.320 --> 00:28:34.660

Brendan Moriarty: And then this additional piece needed to happen, which was to, you know, really make sure that the that the Kashai had the opportunity to come back. I'll come onto this land and practice their cultural traditions and have privacy at certain times to do that. And so there there was a cultural and subsistence Access he's been that was created and granted to the tribe.

154

00:28:34.810 --> 00:28:49.440

Brendan Moriarty: And so they're right here, you know. Didn't give them the right on it. Didn't give them the right to. Do, you know, to make sort of management decisions over the property Exactly. It was really just about giving them some sort of limited rights to come in for practice cultural traditions, and do some subsistence, gathering that sort of thing

155

00:28:49.450 --> 00:29:09.040

Brendan Moriarty: which was very important is what they wanted there, and then it get in the middle. There's lots of other different flavors we took our. We took some queues in developing our project from the cultural conservation use meant that the Mid Peninsula regional open space district, a public agency down on the Peninsula did with the armaments and tribal band

156

00:29:09.080 --> 00:29:23.089

Brendan Moriarty: in 2,017, and in here this is a public open space preserve, and the public was already familiar with using it, and the the district conveyed a cultural conservation easement with a, with a good deal of similarities to ours

157

00:29:23.100 --> 00:29:33.700

Brendan Moriarty: to the on the mood sense, so that the could come and protect, you know, basically have property right? They are ensure that that place was protected, helped to steward the site, have cultural access, etc.

158

00:29:34.060 --> 00:29:51.109

Brendan Moriarty: And so we actually did draw from their example the really big distinction between what we did in in this I placed our bullet. Our project as sort of the second bullet here was in using that reserved interest model where, you know, we said, basically, Look, we're going to get the full rights over the Land Trust, and we're only going to hold back a little bit

159

00:29:51.120 --> 00:30:15.450

Brendan Moriarty: at without. Not only the the open space district gave a little bit of enumerated rights, but then otherwise held back the preponderance of the rights. So these are examples of of some different flavors that we're starting to see. And there's other. There's other ways to do it, even beyond that. But I the way I think about it is sort of a continuum again of property rights with outright acquisition, return of of ownership of land

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00:30:15.460 --> 00:30:21.990

Brendan Moriarty: to a tribe or to a tribal land trust down to more of sort of like a a limited cultural easement approach.

161

00:30:22.000 --> 00:30:47.679

Brendan Moriarty: So I will stop there happy to talk about. Get this! Get into some more detail. I will. As Darren's talking, i'll go ahead and drop a link into the chat here, so that people they want to get in and actually see the documents that we wrote, and see the the actual specifics of the legal agreement. We'll be able to see that. And and you'll also be able to download and and view the staff report that we use to describe all of this to our city council.

162

00:30:50.620 --> 00:31:09.359

Darin Ranelletti: Great. So I just wanna add a few things about land use and zoning. As Brendan mentioned, the zoning still applies to the site, and the zoning is open space, resource, conservation, which is the most restrictive zoning in Oakland that really just promotes habitat conservation

163

00:31:09.470 --> 00:31:29.229

Darin Ranelletti: and a natural preservation, so would immediately, under that existing zoning, be able to do many of the things that they contemplate, including ceremonial gatherings and education and resource, restoration and enhancement. But in order to construct

164

00:31:29.270 --> 00:31:41.659

Darin Ranelletti: the ceremonial structure that's envisioned, there's only we need to change. So the next step in this process is to change the zoning for the site, and we're particularly interested in

165

00:31:41.990 --> 00:31:50.969

Darin Ranelletti: developing a new type of cultural conservation district zoning for this site that could then be applied to other places in the city.

166

00:31:50.980 --> 00:32:09.329

Darin Ranelletti: and it would streamline the approval process as much as possible. Eliminating things like conditional use permits that are normally required for special uses, so that the activities contemplated by Segorate and and other parties that could take advantage of that zoning would be allowed by right.

167

00:32:09.340 --> 00:32:25.449

Darin Ranelletti: And so this is something that we are currently developing. Hope to do this year, and it would end beyond the books, so that it could be used in other parts of the city, not necessarily in parks and open space, but in commercial areas or in manufacturing areas or

168

00:32:25.460 --> 00:32:39.759

Darin Ranelletti: other areas where there is a land being stored by indigenous groups, and it would with the principle of to the extent that we can legally of of zoning sovereignty

169

00:32:39.770 --> 00:32:58.800

Darin Ranelletti: where the operator of the property, whether it's purchased out right in fee like Brendan was was mentioning, or or they hold an easement would essentially have rights to do cultural practices. So this is something that is new and open. We're excited to

170

00:32:59.090 --> 00:33:18.070

Darin Ranelletti: develop that. And and with the intent that something that other jurisdictions can can use one of the guidance. Principles of this whole partnership with cigarettes is developing tools that other cities could use and replicate around the barrier. So when we were thinking through all the different approaches.

171

00:33:18.090 --> 00:33:46.509

Darin Ranelletti: There's always a question of what could be done quickly. What's most appropriate? Given all the goals of the partners. And what's something that other jurisdictions would be interested in doing, particularly with groups that may not be federally recognized. So for tribes that are fairly recognized, there's a whole Federal process to go through, but most of the indigenous groups around the bay area are not fairly recognized, so we need new an additional creative tools

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00:33:46.590 --> 00:33:55.229

Darin Ranelletti: for providing that kind of of of of land, restoration, and land back, and that concludes our presentation.

173

00:33:57.810 --> 00:34:11.709

Ronak Davé Okoye: Wonderful! Thank you so much, Karina Brendan and Darren, for sharing this very inspiring story from Oakland and Karina especially for sharing more of the history which is incredibly important for us to understand. So thank you for that.

174

00:34:11.770 --> 00:34:21.339

Ronak Davé Okoye: I'm actually gonna jump right into some of our audience. Q. A. We have some excellent questions coming in from the audience. Kristen Hall asks.

175

00:34:21.360 --> 00:34:34.959

Ronak Davé Okoye: What is the value or the benefits of the conservation easement versus just giving the land back to the organization to manage. So why the easement versus just transferring ownership outright?

176

00:34:35.010 --> 00:34:43.380

Ronak Davé Okoye: Does this model create more restrictions and do. Are we kind of achieving the goals of sovereignty in the model that we've outlined here?

177

00:34:47.400 --> 00:34:50.790

Brendan Moriarty: Karina, do you want to talk a little bit about

178

00:34:50.840 --> 00:34:58.110

Brendan Moriarty: how the Land Trust thought about this in those early days, and then and I can add some thoughts about about it as well.

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00:34:59.130 --> 00:35:15.169

Corrina Gould: Sure. Thank you. Thanks for that question. I think that that the one of the things that I get all the time people are saying, Well, why didn't they just give us the land out right? What? How is this land back? And I think that that's one of the questions that always gets asked. Then I think that

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00:35:15.510 --> 00:35:17.080

Corrina Gould: you know one of the thing that

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00:35:17.110 --> 00:35:33.220

Corrina Gould: we've we've been working on, and it's been like almost 5 years. I think, that we've been working on trying to put this together that there was really no mechanisms that allowed for a city to give land back or open land back, right? And so we

182

00:35:33.330 --> 00:35:48.779

Corrina Gould: have these creative people that are both at this city and willing to do that work with the Land Trust and our legal teams to figure out what those things could look like and how we could do it. But it was also important, I think, for us to really go into this as a collaboration.

183

00:35:48.790 --> 00:36:07.349

Corrina Gould: together with the city, that there is a that there is an ongoing relationship with the city that has now taken possession over all of our traditional land base to work with the tribe, to ensure that we have the the mechanisms to do the work that we wanted to, that we wanted to do.

184

00:36:07.490 --> 00:36:16.889

Corrina Gould: and the Land Trust really believed that this was the best way forward in order to make sure that that happened, that there was a continuous relationship.

185

00:36:16.920 --> 00:36:36.189

Corrina Gould: We are always trying to figure out how to do this. How do we live in reciprocity with people that now live in our territory? The city of Oakland is really trying to create this partnership with the tribe and the and the cigarettes, and by doing this in this particular way it holds us both accountable, and it gives us a chance to continue to have those open conversations and dialogue

186

00:36:36.200 --> 00:36:47.620

Corrina Gould: about what's next? How do we see our going forward? How do we work together in collaboration. Oh, we have a new idea, because this is going to outlive us right. All the people that's on this panel.

187

00:36:47.990 --> 00:37:07.769

Corrina Gould: my grandchildren, other tribal people's, grandchildren, or great grandchildren, will be at some time sitting at the table with the city of Oakland deciding what's next? How do we do this? What other things we want to see on this land. How do we better take care of it together? And so this was a real opportunity for that to happen. And, Brendan, you're going to add some to that.

188

00:37:08.650 --> 00:37:20.390

Brendan Moriarty: Yeah, that was so well put in. And you know, I think the it doesn't a screen thing it really does ensure that there's a partnership here in it, and ensures that there's a dialogue and that we're

189

00:37:20.400 --> 00:37:50.390

Brendan Moriarty: working through stuff together. And then we're building bridges. We, I think that's one of the really elegant requirements. That sort of naturally happens when you use an in a model like this, and we also, I think what's nice about this is we're able to create a model that other cities can use. It's in a lot of places I think there will. There there could well be resistance. We didn't really meet with and returning kind of beloved public parkland. And in in with this tool, you know.

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00:37:50.400 --> 00:37:54.350

Brendan Moriarty: I think we were really able to show people that there's a way

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00:37:54.400 --> 00:38:13.970

Brendan Moriarty: to kind of meet in the middle, and and you know the way that we sort of dialed it. Here is we tried to give as much sovereignty back through this tool as possible. You know we did not retain a lot of rights for the city. Darren described the work still ahead to open up the zoning, and and that's another activist returning sovereignty.

192

00:38:14.310 --> 00:38:25.469

Brendan Moriarty: The final thing I would say is, you know, Krina mentioned like the lack of mechanism, to give it back. Part of the problem is, you know, there's there's a lot of legal hurdles to

193

00:38:25.500 --> 00:38:40.570

Brendan Moriarty: disposing of public land. Essentially the the Surplus Land Act, which is State law, would have required that if we were trying to dispose of the property we'd actually have to, you know, outright, actually transfer title that we'd actually have to go through an entirely separate process and and

194

00:38:40.580 --> 00:38:49.779

Brendan Moriarty: protocol and make it available for affordable housing development operate to other government agencies first, which really would an antithetical to the purpose here.

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00:38:52.010 --> 00:39:04.279

Ronak Davé Okoye: Thank you so much, Karina and Brendan. There are a lot of questions on the kind of the technicalities of the process itself. So i'm going to stay on this topic for a couple of more questions and then transition us.

196

00:39:04.290 --> 00:39:22.419



Ronak Davé Okoye: One of the questions is for you, Karina, and I think also for Brendan, just trying to understand how much was to go it a land trust involved in actual, actually the writing of the language. Right? How are you kind of participating in the technical process? And what did that relationship look like?

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00:39:27.060 --> 00:39:35.979

Corrina Gould: Yes, we were absolutely involved in every step of the way. This wasn't something that the city came to us and say, here here it is, and

198

00:39:36.050 --> 00:39:41.920

Corrina Gould: we have our own legal legal team, and the city has their legal team, and

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00:39:41.950 --> 00:39:54.540

Corrina Gould: they both went back and forth a lot. We looked at over both city staff and my staff together, and say, Well, what about this? And let's change this? The language at the very beginning was

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00:39:55.150 --> 00:39:58.179

Corrina Gould: not language that was really friendly.

201

00:39:58.200 --> 00:40:08.479

Corrina Gould: and I think that we change that dynamic in the the way that it's written, which I really like. There was a lot of stuff in another

202

00:40:09.180 --> 00:40:11.860

Corrina Gould: cultural easement

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00:40:11.900 --> 00:40:23.990

Corrina Gould: that we had looked at before that had really negative. We can't do this. You can't do this. You won't do this kind of thing, and we were like, this is not gonna work for us. It's a very.

204

00:40:24.000 --> 00:40:38.050

Corrina Gould: The language was not okay. And so we were able to massage that out to really talk about it in a good way. We met every other week, and we continue to. It is not done, probably for 3 years at least, if not longer.

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00:40:38.060 --> 00:40:48.829

Corrina Gould: And so it's an ongoing relationship, like we said before we're continuing to have this relationship. And just because those initial papers were signed doesn't mean that we're finished. And so

206

00:40:48.900 --> 00:40:58.089

Corrina Gould: this is always been a partnership, and saw, not as a top down, but really as equal partners in this relationship.

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00:40:59.740 --> 00:41:03.180

Ronak Davé Okoye: Thank you, Karina, anything you want to add to that Brendan or Darren.

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00:41:05.880 --> 00:41:10.470

Brendan Moriarty: I don't think so. I think that was that was really well put, and in some ways it was.

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00:41:10.510 --> 00:41:20.550

Brendan Moriarty: Well, this was a really hard project. In some ways, technically, it was really easy in some ways, as far as navigating this together, because, you know.

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00:41:20.720 --> 00:41:28.169

Brendan Moriarty: I think the city was really out to try to right wrongs, and and, you know, restore.

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00:41:28.200 --> 00:41:37.249

Brendan Moriarty: you know it really execute an act of of justice, and you know, with that as our sort of a mission here it was

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00:41:37.530 --> 00:41:45.450

Brendan Moriarty: it it it made this sort of, if you want to call a negotiation made it pretty easy. Right? Our interests, you know, really align with the Land Trust very well here.

213

00:41:45.690 --> 00:42:05.339

Ronak Davé Okoye: That's great. That actually is a really good segue into another question. I'm combining some things that I'm seeing come through in the chat. And and another question that's coming to me as well. There's clearly multiple benefits to the repatriation of land. Right? So of course, there's the reparative effort, and

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00:42:05.350 --> 00:42:21.549

Ronak Davé Okoye: really the focus on on justice that you were just talking about Brendan and kind of the the moral compass. I think you know, really given the history that you described Karina in addition, we know that there's a lot of benefits to preserving open space.

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00:42:21.560 --> 00:42:29.860

Ronak Davé Okoye: We're seeing more and more, I think, an acknowledgment of the importance of indigenous people's practices in

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00:42:29.870 --> 00:42:59.579

Ronak Davé Okoye: this, the sustainability and resilience of our region right if we're thinking about wildfires and kind of re engaging practices in that we know have worked. I'm. Curious. You know how much are those multiple narratives and kind of those multiple objectives and purposes and values. And and a project like this really driving the ability to get work like this done locally. If you think about cities and their you know climate action plans, for instance, is there like a marriage there that

217

00:42:59.590 --> 00:43:14.280

Ronak Davé Okoye: you felt the city of Oakland was really seeing that helped drive this forward. Are you seeing other municipal municipalities kind of making this connection between rematriation, climate, goals, sustainability kind of the ecological side of this.

218

00:43:21.260 --> 00:43:22.879

Brendan Moriarty: Darren, do you? Wanna

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00:43:24.510 --> 00:43:30.449

Darin Ranelletti: I want to take a crack at that sure, really great question.

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00:43:31.160 --> 00:43:38.740

Darin Ranelletti: You know, I think that there is a lot that Oakland and others can learn

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00:43:39.000 --> 00:43:44.150

Darin Ranelletti: by doing these kinds of projects and these kinds of partnerships to address things

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00:43:44.180 --> 00:43:47.689

Darin Ranelletti: like resiliency and and

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00:43:47.980 --> 00:43:53.799

Darin Ranelletti: and ecological issues. One example is.

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00:43:53.850 --> 00:43:59.309

Darin Ranelletti: you know, Korea, I mentioned that we meet every 2 weeks on this project for years, and part of it is just

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00:43:59.320 --> 00:44:14.539

Darin Ranelletti: working with all the different city departments that are involved. The department of transportation, the Creeks units, the fire department, the you know, planning and building department, and we had a lot of conversations with the fire department.

226

00:44:14.550 --> 00:44:21.109

Darin Ranelletti: and there is a interest in engagement in trying to figure out, for example, how some of these

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00:44:21.120 --> 00:44:36.220

Darin Ranelletti: this indigenous knowledge around fire, stewardship and management could be incorporated into city practices. This is something that the city, you know 5 years ago, would have never probably thought of or embarked on. But now, because of this relationship and partnership.

228

00:44:36.230 --> 00:44:53.289

Darin Ranelletti: that kind of knowledge is, is is being passed around, partners being infused into city practices, and I'm. I'm hopeful to your point that we can all learn a lot to really improve how we can. All, you know properly steward this land

229

00:44:56.430 --> 00:45:15.829

Ronak Davé Okoye: great. Thank you for that there's actually a again a great segue into stewardship. So there's a a set of questions here as well, just around understanding more what the stewardship is going to look like for your organization, Karina, I would say. Maybe starting with one of the more

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00:45:15.840 --> 00:45:29.279

Ronak Davé Okoye: kind of straightforward questions, Just you know literally. How are you planning to manage the public private kind of nature of of now? This land that is yours kind of, you know. Are you planning to?

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00:45:29.540 --> 00:45:39.470

Ronak Davé Okoye: Why are you thinking about privacy? Are you thinking about fences like? What does this mean for you? How are you planning to kind of step into that that balance as you take over this property.

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00:45:40.840 --> 00:45:51.210

Corrina Gould: That's a great question. We have already started to take care of the land in different kinds of ways. We also work in partnership with friends of walking. Miller Park

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00:45:51.380 --> 00:46:06.139

Corrina Gould: have a great relationship with them. There are lots of trees there's a lot of work that needs to be done, and it's going to take a lot of hands. And so we're. We've already had a couple of groups of folks that have come up and volunteered with us

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00:46:06.150 --> 00:46:17.449

Corrina Gould: to clean. We're looking forward to other folks that are going to be able to do that in the future. We have been working with both traditional ecologists and others

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00:46:17.460 --> 00:46:34.229

Corrina Gould: to do tree surveys to see what kind of trees are up there. What stuff needs to come out? It's the long process, and so we're not like. This is not going to be an overnight kind of a thing. We'll have a conversation pretty soon with mountain bikers that are creating trails where they shouldn't be traileed.

236

00:46:34.270 --> 00:46:47.189

Corrina Gould: you know. And we've also had serve based on up there that tells us what our some of the play, the plants that are that new protection and other animals that live up there. There's a little furry.

237

00:46:47.290 --> 00:47:03.370

Corrina Gould: a dusty foot in a wood rat that that needs special care. So there! There are particular things that we can and cannot do, because it is, you know, it has that kind. So we really want to figure out, how do we engage the public? What is the pay we want to do? But really we're looking at?

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00:47:03.930 --> 00:47:06.169

Corrina Gould: This is a small piece of land

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00:47:06.230 --> 00:47:16.120

Corrina Gould: that already has been. This is along the big big band trail there. Nothing that we put in those are already up there.

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00:47:16.180 --> 00:47:34.230

Corrina Gould: But how do we ensure that that we're able to bring this land back so that we can talk about fire resilience in the in the in the park. And how do we take this as a hopefully as a model of what we can do further out in then walking in the apart, how do we continue this on? So it's a relationship we're building.

241

00:47:34.240 --> 00:47:44.290

Corrina Gould: Let's try to figure out. How do we take care of this one piece of land, and then how does it ripple out to the rest of the park. And so that's the long term version vision is that we want to.

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00:47:44.590 --> 00:47:53.489

Corrina Gould: and diaries that were written when people got here. Spanish folks and other people that came to the lands

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00:47:53.660 --> 00:48:05.169

Corrina Gould: few 100 years back. They wrote in their diaries about the land here in the bay area, and they said that the land was so well manicured and taken care of. It looked better than the parks in England.

244

00:48:05.400 --> 00:48:17.210

Corrina Gould: and so human beings have always had their hands in the land, and have been taking care of it in different kinds of ways. The way that the land is managed or left to be natural

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00:48:17.260 --> 00:48:23.079

Corrina Gould: is not natural in California, and so we need to learn how to re-engage in the land in a way that

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00:48:23.210 --> 00:48:36.710

Corrina Gould: people human beings have for thousands of years, and that's going to take some time. And so we're hoping that through the work and management of this particular piece of land that supports a land trust the city of Oakland. All of the folks that want to get involved

247

00:48:36.720 --> 00:48:48.010

Corrina Gould: will help us to reimagine. What does it look like for us to really be engaged for human beings to re-engage themselves in nature as a part of nature rather than seeing ourselves as

248

00:48:50.520 --> 00:48:52.120

Ronak Davé Okoye: great. Thank you for that

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00:48:53.710 --> 00:49:12.880

Ronak Davé Okoye: Then there's a bunch of questions coming in, Darren related to zoning sovereignty as well, and people are wondering if you're able to share what are proposed projects that might benefit from the zoning sovereignty approach just to give a little bit more texture to that. And also, how can people follow

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00:49:12.890 --> 00:49:17.080

Ronak Davé Okoye: that that process? The the zoning sovereignty

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00:49:17.240 --> 00:49:19.180

Ronak Davé Okoye: kind of coming to life in Oakland.

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00:49:20.700 --> 00:49:24.040

Darin Ranelletti: Yeah, we are

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00:49:24.160 --> 00:49:26.439

Darin Ranelletti: currently developing

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00:49:26.550 --> 00:49:44.199

Darin Ranelletti: this new concept of a zone that would actually live within the city's planning code. So it'd be a new zoning district. It's something that I was working on into the time that I left the city. So, going forward we'll we'll need to ask Arena and Brendan sort of how how they see that moving forward. But we were working really closely with cigarettes about

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00:49:44.220 --> 00:49:58.840

Darin Ranelletti: what that would look like. How could that be used, and the idea generally is that it could be used at this site, and at other sites that are either operating by cigarettes or other groups to promote indigenous culture.

256

00:49:58.920 --> 00:50:01.410

Darin Ranelletti: and

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00:50:01.620 --> 00:50:12.390

Darin Ranelletti: there aren't any specific other locations or sites proposed at this time, You know, we're focused on implementing the vision for this site.

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00:50:12.650 --> 00:50:18.429

Darin Ranelletti: but having something on the books that could be used elsewhere, and in terms of

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00:50:18.680 --> 00:50:24.430

Darin Ranelletti: timing or ways to follow that i'll ask Brendan or Korean if they have any updates they could share.

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00:50:26.070 --> 00:50:27.649

Brendan Moriarty: Yeah, we're

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00:50:27.940 --> 00:50:31.750

Brendan Moriarty: we're we're moving it forward. We're working on it.

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00:50:31.760 --> 00:50:51.630

Brendan Moriarty: The the change in the mayoral administration and they are moving on is something we're adapting to, because Darren had such depth of experience in in the planning realm here in Oakland. But we've got receptive partners in in the planning department, and with the city attorney's office helping us to figure this out. And Darren kind of got us started by

263

00:50:51.640 --> 00:51:01.649

Brendan Moriarty: kind of creating the framework that we yeah, we're starting to move on. But the intention is still like. Try to get this in front of city council and make it a real thing this year.

264

00:51:01.690 --> 00:51:17.240

Brendan Moriarty: and I do see the comment from the anonymous attendee about. You know these are. We're talking about tools that you know we're used to historically to control man and force white supremacy. I think we would all agree with that. And one of the one of the

265



00:51:17.250 --> 00:51:31.200

Brendan Moriarty: intentions behind this zone. New zoning designation is to start to dismantle that. And you know none of this is felt, you know. And once also, we've gonna resolve all of this history of oppression and genocide and and whatnot.

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00:51:31.210 --> 00:51:41.649

Brendan Moriarty: these are incremental gains. But I think this New Zoning district what's really exciting about it, and a lot of credit to Darren for coming up with it. Is it's really it's it's trying to remove

267

00:51:41.660 --> 00:52:03.939

Brendan Moriarty: the the whole layer of zoning and let it live in the conservation easement. So we're kind of taking it. There's still a set of sort of there's still an agreement there that but it's not overburden with yet another layer of zoning that creates more complications, more process. So you know it's it's incremental work, but it's it's. I think it's really moving the needle.

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00:52:05.040 --> 00:52:06.499

Ronak Davé Okoye: Great Thank you for that.

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00:52:06.860 --> 00:52:19.539

Ronak Davé Okoye: So what if a municipality is interested in exploring land back or rematriation initiatives? But they don't have a segregate, a corina to be working with right off the bat. Where do they get started?

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00:52:24.560 --> 00:52:34.060

Corrina Gould: Well, I guess it depends on which municipality you're talking about the confederated villages of Lashawn nation encompasses Alameda contra pasta.

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00:52:34.180 --> 00:52:50.739

Corrina Gould: then lock in parts of Solano and Napa, and so that's a huge swath of of my and if you're in and you those municipalities. You can work with us to do those kinds of that kind of work. There are other Land Trust that are being created around the bay area that are Native Land Trust, and

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00:52:50.750 --> 00:52:59.700

Corrina Gould: I I think that folks in San Francisco there's a few of them over there, and and areas down towards

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00:52:59.920 --> 00:53:19.300

Corrina Gould: San Jose and below. There's some down there as well. And so there are places that are now working other tribes that are now looking at that the way of really exploring this way of getting land back in different ways and working in relationship with cities and other municipalities in the Bay area.

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00:53:19.870 --> 00:53:24.750

Darin Ranelletti: Thanks, Karina. Just add something that real quick, Ronnick.

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00:53:25.660 --> 00:53:38.779

Darin Ranelletti: Some cities and counties have reached out to Oakland to you know. Learn more about this, and find out how that they could do that, and they're on jurisdiction, and and in many cases they don't have a a great partner like cigarettes, with a lot of capacity to do this kind of project. And

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00:53:38.790 --> 00:54:06.759

Darin Ranelletti: and I think what we have been saying is, it's really about working with your community building those relationships, you know, engaging with indigenous community, and seeing how that relationship fan develop and how that community can be supported, and the broader community can be supported, and Don't just come in right away with. We're gonna do. What open, did you know? Come in with

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00:54:06.770 --> 00:54:19.109

Darin Ranelletti: open minds? Come in with humility. You know it's a it's a it's a a long term process to really develop that that trust and and maybe just developing that relationship.

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00:54:19.320 --> 00:54:24.670

Darin Ranelletti: There'll be other tools. There are other actions or other policy moves that can be made

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00:54:24.720 --> 00:54:40.939

Darin Ranelletti: to support that partnership in that community. So this is one thing that worked for us in open, given the circumstances, and it, I think, can and should work elsewhere. But there are also other ways that we, as a broader community, can start.

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00:54:40.950 --> 00:54:45.589

Darin Ranelletti: you know, redressing. You know these these past injustices.

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00:54:47.980 --> 00:55:05.480

Ronak Davé Okoye: Thanks for that. So we're gonna hone in on our last few minutes Here I would say to the panelists, if there are any questions in the Q. A. Panel that you want to type in an answer, to feel free to do so and so much as you're able to do that and multitask and talk to me still just a little bit.

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00:55:05.490 --> 00:55:23.730

Ronak Davé Okoye: I'm curious just to hear more about what you're learning from other places. Right? So are there other things that you're hearing in the bay area or other initiatives that are inspiring. You are their models that are really getting you excited around. How this can happen so to your point.

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00:55:23.920 --> 00:55:32.389

Ronak Davé Okoye: You did it one way in Oakland. There's lots of ways this could happen. Anything really cool You want to share with the audience that our models to look out. For

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00:55:38.120 --> 00:55:45.280

Brendan Moriarty: one thing, I was struck by, I think, was last year. It was news of a of a land back project that happened in Southern California

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00:55:45.410 --> 00:55:52.440

Brendan Moriarty: to address in justice perpetuated on an entirely different community, the black Community. There was

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00:55:52.740 --> 00:56:20.910

Brendan Moriarty: a a beach side, you know, ocean side property. I think it was in Manhattan Beach, and it was owned by a black family, and that property had been condemned at some point in the twentieth century to essentially to create a public park. But it really was. The motivation behind it was to try to exclude the black community from this white neighborhood, and the the leadership of that city

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00:56:20.920 --> 00:56:23.530

in with the support of the people who live there.

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00:56:23.540 --> 00:56:43.499

Brendan Moriarty: chose to try to redress that, and and return the property to the descendants of that family. And so, you know, we're here to talk about. You know, indigenous rights today. What's really interesting to me is somebody who deals into a public land issues is that, you know there's injustices that

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00:56:43.520 --> 00:56:57.409

Brendan Moriarty: in a lot of with a lot of communities enforcing this country, we have a you know, a really checkered history and laying back is something that can apply to other groups. As well be interesting to see whether we see more and more models like that emerging to

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00:56:59.820 --> 00:57:03.329

Ronak Davé Okoye: thank you. Anything else coming front of mine for anyone.

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00:57:04.170 --> 00:57:11.400

Ronak Davé Okoye: Okay. So, Karina, if people are interested in getting involved with Sigorite Land Trust. What are we that they might be able to do that?

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00:57:13.470 --> 00:57:32.489

Corrina Gould: Absolutely. Thank you so much as to go over to Lancashire is always looking for partners to do work with us, and I would suggest going to the Land Trust website Laureate lanterns.org, looking at our website is actually we have a beautiful media team that actually updates it all the time.

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00:57:32.500 --> 00:57:37.100

Corrina Gould: There's a lot of resources in there for people to read about

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00:57:37.160 --> 00:57:49.189

Corrina Gould: how to come correct, how to how to engage with people. It's a wonderful place to go, but we also ask people that work, live and play in our territory if they would like to contribute to.

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00:57:49.200 --> 00:58:05.029

Corrina Gould: and show me in our language means a gift. It's a way for us as a nonprofit organization, to do the work of land back and rematiation, reconnecting tribes and and communities as all back to land, and so assume you is a way of doing that. It's an honorary tax.

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00:58:05.040 --> 00:58:22.489

Corrina Gould: But we're look for forward to ideas at times that you can come up and do some some work on the land. Not just that the land that's up in the open deals. But we have other plan sites, and so always looking for people to participate in many different ways. So thank you so much for that

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00:58:23.520 --> 00:58:27.560

Ronak Davé Okoye: great. Thank you so much for that, Brendan. Did I see you come off mute?

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00:58:28.190 --> 00:58:43.279

Ronak Davé Okoye: No, okay. So we've put the website in the chat. If there are other ways that the our attendees can follow this work to our panelists feel free to put any other information in the chat that you would like to share.

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00:58:43.290 --> 00:58:50.650

Ronak Davé Okoye: This has been a really fantastic presentation. Any final words from our panelists before we have to say goodbye.

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00:58:55.610 --> 00:58:59.159

Corrina Gould: really beautiful work, I look forward to working with many other people

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00:58:59.240 --> 00:59:02.370

Corrina Gould: and keep following the work that we're doing in Oakland.

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00:59:02.700 --> 00:59:03.310

You

303

00:59:04.670 --> 00:59:05.790

Darin Ranelletti: thanks for having us.

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00:59:06.270 --> 00:59:14.779

Brendan Moriarty: Yeah, and thanks again. Thanks. Everybody for for joining and and giving your time to this topic again. It's just, incredibly meaningful, powerful, important, and rewarding work

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00:59:15.420 --> 00:59:29.250

Ronak Davé Okoye: great. Well, thank you all so much for your efforts, and for being a model for the bay area, we look forward to continuing to follow your work and to getting involved in the ways that Karina has described. So thank you all very much for being here today to our

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00:59:29.260 --> 00:59:43.850

Ronak Davé Okoye: participants. Thank you for all of your wonderful questions. I'm sorry we couldn't get to them all. If you would like to send any of your questions to the spur team, you are welcome to do that. We can help facilitate answers as well, and thank you all again for being here.

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00:59:44.350 --> 00:59:45.430

Ronak Davé Okoye: Have a great day.