SAN FRANCISCO CLIMATE ACTION PLAN

2025 Update

DRAFT

Proposed Goals, Strategies, and Actions

April 15, 2025

San Francisco Environment Department
SFEnvironment.org | (415) 355-3700

SAN FRANCISCO ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT

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2025 UPDATE – DRAFT

San Francisco's Climate Action Plan

This citywide plan is updated every 5 years. The 2025 plan lays out how San Francisco will reduce emissions through 2030, to reach net-zero emissions by 2040.

Emissions Targets

By 2030, San Francisco will reduce community-wide emissions (from 1990 levels) by 61%.

By 2040, San Francisco will reduce emissions to net-zero.

Climate Leadership

San Francisco is a global leader on climate action and sustainability. By 2020, the city reduced emissions by 48% from 1990 levels, and by 2023, the SFPUC provided 100% renewable electricity.

Update Approach & Timeline

More than 10 City departments are contributing to the update of the citywide plan. Building on the comprehensive 2021 effort, this update streamlines both the process and plan while ensuring the updated actions are measurable and time-bound, enhancing transparency and accountability.

- **Fall 2024 – Winter 2025:** Departments propose updated 2030 goals, strategies, and actions.
- **Spring – Summer 2025:** Review proposed strategies through a racial and social equity assessment. Public engagement invites feedback on the draft goals, strategies, and actions.
- **Summer 2025:** Draft plan revision based on racial and social equity review and public feedback.
- **Fall 2025:** Narrative completed and presented to City department directors, commissions, and boards for final approval.
- **By end 2025:** 2025 Climate Action Plan published.
- **2026 – 2030:** Implementation and reporting to show progress against goals.

Plan Components

The Climate Action Plan includes seven sectors; the two sectors that are the largest contributors to emissions are Transportation (45%) and Buildings (44%). The 2025 plan will include additional focus on funding and financing for climate action, as well as governance and innovation.

Sectors:

1. Energy Supply
2. Buildings
3. Transportation
4. Housing and Land Use
5. Circular Economy
6. Water Supply
7. Healthy Ecosystems

For more information, visit sfenvironment.org/CAP-2025

2025 SAN FRANCISCO CLIMATE ACTION PLAN

Energy Supply

San Francisco now has 100% renewable electricity available, from hydroelectric, wind, and solar power. To reach 100% clean energy, we must replace polluting fossil fuels with clean electricity.

Photo credit: LuminAlt

Proposed Goals

Continue to offer 100% renewable electricity and/or greenhouse-gas-free (GHG-free) electricity and achieve 100% citywide use of this electricity **by 2040.**

Transition to 100% renewable energy and GHG-free energy for all uses citywide **by 2040.**

Benefits

Jobs: Renewable energy projects create new job opportunities and boost the local economy.

Health and Equity: Electricity from renewable power sources reduces exposure to pollutants, improving health, especially for people in communities with greater exposure to pollution.

Resilience: After disasters, the electric grid can be restored much faster than gas systems, with fewer post-event risks from explosions, leaks, and fires.

Accomplishments

In 2023, SFPUC expanded the EV Charge SF program to CleanPowerSF customers to support electric car charging, and introduced the E-ELEC program, providing incentives for building upgrades. The All-Electric Multifamily Program through Hetch Hetchy Power was also launched to help with electrification for affordable housing.

Proposed Strategies

1. Supply 100% GHG-free and/or renewable electricity at affordable rates.
2. Invest in local renewable energy and/or GHG-free energy resilience projects.
3. Design and develop the flexible grid of the future.
4. Develop workforce capacity to deliver clean energy resources.
5. Plan for the equitable decommissioning of the city's natural gas system.

You can help: Sign up for SuperGreen power to ensure your electricity is 100% clean, green, and renewable. Visit CleanPowerSF.org/SuperGreen

You can participate in San Francisco's 2025 Climate Action Plan update by visiting sfenvironment.org/CAP-2025 or emailing climate@sfgov.org

DRAFT Proposed 2025 Update Strategies and Actions

San Francisco Environment Department
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SAN FRANCISCO ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT

Energy Supply

San Francisco is taking steps to be powered by 100% renewable, affordable electricity, leading the way in phasing out fossil fuels by 2040.

The following is a preliminary list of potential proposals currently under consideration. These are in the early stages of development, and we welcome any feedback or additional suggestions.

Proposed Goal

Continue to offer 100% renewable and/or GHG-free electricity and achieve 100% renewable and/or GHG-free electricity citywide **by 2040**.

Transition to 100% renewable and/or GHG-free energy for all uses citywide **by 2040**.

Proposed Strategies and Actions

Strategy 1: Supply 100% renewable and/or GHG-free electricity at affordable rates.

1-1: By 2027, increase SuperGreen electricity sales to 20% of overall CleanPowerSF electricity sold. (SFPUC)

1-2: Continue to pursue actions to make 100% renewable and/or GHG-free electricity the only option for San Francisco residents and businesses by supporting state or local regulatory requirements, and/or acquiring PG&E's grid assets serving San Francisco. (SFPUC)

1-3: In 2025 expand the requirement for large commercial buildings to utilize 100% renewable and/or GHG-free electricity services to all buildings over 250,000 sq ft, expand to buildings over 50,000 sq ft in 2030, and report annually on compliance and impact. (SFE)

1-4: Enroll at least 75% of eligible CleanPowerSF customers in either the CARE or FERA income-qualified discount program by 2026. (SFPUC)

1-5: By 2040, transition the district system steam loop serving downtown and Civic Center to renewable and/or GHG-free energy. (SFPUC)

1-6: By 2028 implement a bill credit program and update electric rates to provide further support to San Francisco homes and businesses switching from gas appliances to electric ones (SFPUC).

Strategy 2: Invest in local renewable and/or GHG-free energy and energy resilience projects.

2-1: By 2035, develop 150 MW of local solar and local battery storage (within the 9-county Bay Area). (SFPUC)

2-2: Save 1,000 megawatt hours per year and 37,500 therms per year through energy efficiency and fuel switching projects in city-owned buildings. (SFPUC)

2-3: Continue to develop portfolio of qualified solar projects on City-owned property with the objective of installing 150—250kW per fiscal year. (SFPUC)

2-4: By 2028, report on equity actions taken in the design of SFPUC customer programs that support electrification and renewable and/or GHG-free energy (SFPUC)

Strategy 3: Design and develop the flexible grid of the future.

3-1: Continue efforts to acquire the San Francisco electric grid from PG&E to enable SFPUC to modernize the grid to combat climate change more effectively. (SFPUC)

3-2: By 2027 complete Environmental Review through CEQA for separation from PG&E's system along the San Francisco-San Mateo border. (SFPUC)

3-3: Every two years, include changes in electricity demand due to climate change through completing integrated resource plans which will ensure sufficient resources are procured to meet forecasted future electricity demand and usage due to expected building and transportation electrification; ensure community engagement in these efforts. (SFPUC)

3-4: Continue to support our customers and grid reliability by participating in and developing rates and demand response programs that reduce electrical use during peak times (SFPUC)

3-5: By 2034, invest $1.1 billion on transmission and distribution projects to ensure SFPUC's ability to serve customers while acquiring the PG&E owned grid. (SFPUC)

Strategy 4: Develop workforce capacity to deliver clean energy resources.

4-1: By 2027, report on current efforts to support clean energy installers participating in City-funded incentive programs that engage in workforce development, and evaluate how to improve. (SFPUC).

4-2: Continue to utilize workforce development programs, such as First Source Hiring, Project Pull Internship and CityBuild, and education programs, such as Project Learning Grants and the Teacher Externship Program, in the development and implementation of energy programs, and expose youth to clean energy related jobs and careers and diversify the workforce. (SFPUC)

4-3: Continue including community benefits criteria for renewable and/or GHG-free energy and other contracts of $5 million or more, giving preference to contracts that demonstrate a commitment to community benefits and environmental justice. (SFPUC)

4-4: Annually publish a supplier diversity report that describes CleanPowerSF's workforce and procurement of goods and services from small, local, and diverse business enterprises. (SFPUC)

Strategy 5: Plan for equitable decommissioning of the city's natural gas system.

5-1: In 2025, Work with PG&E to gain access to confidential gas maps and usage information to begin assessing potential sites for SB1221 gas decommissioning pilots. (SFPUC)

5-2: In 2026, based on gas maps from PG&E, identify potential sites for zonal electrification pilots. (SFPUC)

5-3: In 2026 begin community outreach to potential SB1221 gas decommissioning pilot sites. (SFE)

5-4: By 2030, write a memo with recommended next steps for the City's approach to decommissioning natural gas distribution and transmission. (SFPUC)

5-5: By 2030, if possible, establish agreements between the City and PG&E, establishing a timeline for de-commissioning natural gas transmission and distribution in San Francisco by 2040. (SFPUC)

Building Operations

Buildings are San Francisco's second-largest source of climate-polluting emissions. Transitioning buildings and appliances from fossil fuels to clean electricity improves air quality and cuts emissions.

Proposed Goals

By 2035, building emissions are reduced (from 2022 levels) by 40%.

By 2040, all buildings achieve zero emissions.

Benefits

Public Health: Removing natural gas equipment improves air quality indoors and out.

Economy & Employment: The transition to all-electric buildings offers many new job opportunities in building operations, maintenance, and construction, and workforce training will help provide new skills.

Accomplishments

San Francisco adopted the All-Electric New Construction Ordinance in 2021, requiring new buildings to be all-electric. The SF Environment department created a Climate Equity Hub to provide residents with information about building electrification and install free heat pump water heaters in equity communities. A recent inventory of natural gas equipment in all municipal buildings is also helping City departments make the transition to clean electricity.

Proposed Strategies

1. Eliminate fossil fuel use in new construction
2. Eliminate the use of fossil fuels in existing buildings
3. Equitably expand the decarbonization workforce
4. Transition away from high-global-warming-potential refrigerants

Learn how to start electrifying your home at BetterElectric.org

You can participate in San Francisco's 2025 Climate Action Plan update by visiting sfenvironment.org/CAP-2025 or emailing climate@sfgov.org

Building Operations

Buildings are the second-largest source of San Francisco's climate-changing emissions. Transitioning to all-electric buildings and new construction is critical to meet net-zero goals.

The following is a preliminary list of potential proposals currently under consideration. These are in the early stages of development, and we welcome any feedback or additional suggestions.

Proposed Goal

By 2035, building emissions are reduced by 40%.

By 2040, all buildings are zero emissions.

Proposed Strategies and Actions

Strategy 1: Eliminate fossil fuel use in new construction

1-1: Continue to implement the all-electric new construction ordinance and monitor exemptions to ensure its effectiveness. SFE (DBI)

Strategy 2: Eliminate the use of fossil fuels in existing buildings

1) Policies & Permitting

2-1: By 2026, adopt a building performance policy requiring large buildings to achieve zero-operational GHG emissions by 2040 at the latest. SFE

2-2: Align local permitting and communications to reinforce BAAD and CARB zero-emissions appliance regulations. SFE (DBI)

2-3: By 2027, update the residential energy conservation ordinance (RECO) to modernize efficiency requirements, incorporate building decarbonization at time of sale, and align property transactions with the City's climate and public health goals. SFE (DBI)

2-4: By 2026, allow residential heat pump water heaters to be installed with a single, low-cost, instant permit and streamlined inspection. SFE (DBI)

2) Engagement & Support

2-5: In early 2026, launch an ongoing citywide electrification campaign to promote electrification, increase awareness of zero-NOx regulations, and share financial and technical resources, particularly among low-income residents. SFE

2-6: By 2027, expand the online Climate Equity Hub to at least one physical location where residents receive assistance and resources for decarbonizing their homes. SFE

2-7: By 2026, refer residents to tenant protection information in electrification outreach materials to foster awareness of existing policies that protect them from renovictions and cost pass-throughs. SFE (Rent Board, SFPUC)

2-8: In 2025, launch electrification bill credit program to incentivize HPWH adoption. SFPUC

2-9: By 2028, assist large building owners in meeting the requirements of the upcoming Building Performance Standard (BPS). SFE

2-10: By 2027, assist deed-restricted affordable housing sponsors in developing portfolio-level decarbonization plans with support from SFPUC's All-Electric Multifamily program. SFE (MOHCD, SFPUC)

2-11: SFPUC's All-Electric Multifamily program will expand capacity to provide 20 free building-level electrification roadmaps per year for multifamily affordable housing served by Hetch Hetchy Power or CleanPowerSF. SFPUC

3) Tracking & Reporting

2-12: By 2026, monitor and publicly report the rate of electrification of gas-fueled equipment in existing private-sector buildings to determine if this rate is sufficient to meet climate and equity goals. SFE

2-13: By 2026, notify buyers of BAAD Zero-NOx Emission Standards and begin recording and disclosing the age of gas-fired equipment for each property at time of sale. SFE

2-14: By 2027, complete municipal department decarbonization plans and monitor progress toward full 2040 decarbonization via ongoing updates to the natural gas equipment and greenhouse gas inventories. SFE (ASR)

2-15: Ensure the City's Capital Plan is continuously updated to reflect the need to replace gas-fueled equipment, in alignment with the City's 2040 net-zero goal. ORCP

4) Infrastructure

2-16: In 2026, SFO will submit for environmental review an all-electric Central Utility Plant plan that will serve the airport's terminal buildings. SFO will target design completion by 2030 and operation by 2033. SFO

2-17: By 2027, apply for San Francisco to receive assistance as a pilot zonal decarbonization project under Senate Bill 1221. SFE (SFPUC)

Strategy 3: Equitably expand the building decarbonization workforce

3-1: By 2027, incorporate green workforce pathways into pre-apprenticeship and other workforce training programs to ensure workers, particularly from disadvantaged communities, are trained, reskilled, and/or certified to participate in the green economy. OEWD

3-2: By 2026, engage contractors and training providers to develop a robust electrification training program that enables local, small, minority-owned, and women-owned businesses to participate in the green transition. SFE (OEWD, OSB)

3-3: By 2028, scale SF Environment's direct install heat pump water heater program to serve 1000 households each year while creating high-quality jobs for employed workers. SFE

Strategy 4: Transition to low-global-warming-potential refrigerants

4-1: By 2026, launch a new refrigerant replacement program that offers incentives to help small and medium businesses transition to lower global warming potential (GWP) refrigerants, repair refrigerant leaks, and optimize refrigeration systems. SFE

4-2: By 2027, complete an inventory of municipal refrigerant use to ensure all city departments comply with new federal and state requirements for low-GWP refrigerants. SFE (All)

Transportation

Transportation is San Francisco's largest source of climate-polluting emissions, largely from private cars and trucks. Increasing the use of public buses, walking, and biking is a key part of the solution.

Overview

San Francisco is working to reduce emissions while ensuring a safe, efficient, and reliable transportation system for all. To achieve this, we need to encourage a shift from car trips to more sustainable options, supported by increasing funding for public transit and building out the City's bike and roll network. More public and shared vehicle chargers will also help transition gas cars to electric cars.

Benefits

Health and Equity: Public transit promotes safety and health by reducing cars on the road, which reduces crashes. This also reduces stressful noise and harmful air pollution from both emissions and tire particles, benefiting everyone, especially residents close to high traffic areas and freeways. Electric cars save their owners money, with no oil changes, longer-lasting brakes, and best of all, no more gas.

Accomplishments

Public Transit: In the past 10 years, 100 miles of improvements to speed up transit have been completed. In 2024, MUNI had a half-million riders every weekday, and rider satisfaction reached an all-time high. Caltrain has been fully electrified and is faster, and all BART trains are new.

Zero Emission Vehicles: Since 2021, both electric car ownership and public chargers doubled.

Proposed Strategies

To make sustainable and zero emissions travel the easy choice for all city residents and businesses, we need to:

- Fund public transit and prevent more severe cuts
- Build out walking and biking networks for safer, more connected routes
- Use pricing to support equity and climate goals
- Expand access to electric vehicle chargers across the city

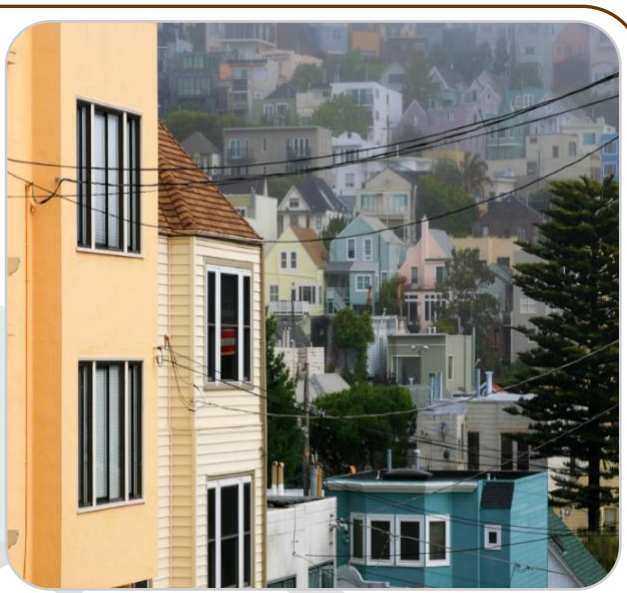
You can help: Green your trip! Instead of driving, when you can, choose to walk, bike, or take a bus or train. If you need to use a car, consider car share and electric options.

Learn more by visiting sfenvironment.org/CAP-2025 or emailing climate@sfgov.org.

Transportation

Transportation goals, strategies, and actions are still in development, coming soon.

Housing & Land Use



To create more housing choices in walkable, transit-oriented neighborhoods so that people in all phases of life can meet their daily needs with fewer auto trips.

Overview

Housing is expensive and limited in San Francisco. Restrictive land use regulations, long permit and development timelines, and high capital costs are just some of the barriers to building housing in San Francisco. Making it easier to build more of the homes people need, retaining existing housing, and creating complete neighborhoods, including downtown, are key to cutting greenhouse gas emissions.

Proposed Goal

By 2030, plan for 82,000 new homes, including not less than 36,000 in well-resourced neighborhoods.

Benefits

Quality of life: Making more homes available in San Francisco enables people to live closer to work, reducing pollution through shorter commutes, and providing people with more time to spend as they wish.

Vibrant communities: Planning for diverse housing types at all levels of affordability, a mix of land uses, and safe, active public spaces allows more people to live here, meet needs and increase social connections.

Accomplishments

In 2024, San Francisco was recognized by the State for successfully removing barriers to housing development, such as by streamlining permit review. The City has also planned for major new developments in places like Stonestown and has streamlined office to residential conversion downtown. In the last five years, 9,943 homes, with 2,782 in 100% affordable buildings, have been built.

Proposed Strategies

1. Expand housing opportunities throughout the city.
2. Improve financial feasibility of housing construction, particularly for low- and moderate-income housing.
3. Invest in preserving and rehabilitating affordable housing, as well as tenant protections and services.
4. Make complete neighborhoods where new and existing residents can safely and conveniently get to work and meet their daily needs without needing to drive.

Help support the development of new and affordable housing in San Francisco by attending public meetings and supporting the creation of new housing in your community. Participate in the 2025 Climate Action Plan update by visiting sfenvironment.org/CAP-2025 or emailing climate@sfgov.org.

Housing & Land Use

Building affordable homes in walkable neighborhoods reduces the need to drive and so reduces greenhouse gas emissions.

The following is a preliminary list of potential proposals currently under consideration. These are in the early stages of development, and we welcome any feedback or additional suggestions.

Proposed Goal

By 2030, plan for 82,000 new housing units, including not less than 36,000 in well-resourced neighborhoods.

Proposed Strategies and Actions

Strategy 1: Expand housing opportunities throughout the city for diverse households, to meet RHNA (Regional Housing Needs Assessment) Housing Element goals.

1-1: By 2026, adopt zoning changes that expand housing capacity by at least 36,200 units to meet the current RHNA cycle requirements and allow for multifamily housing growth in well-resourced neighborhoods. (CPC)

1-2: By 2030, continue to prioritize underutilized City, enterprise agency, and other public land for affordable and mixed-income housing based on timing and financial feasibility, with a target of 500-2,000 affordable units within that time. (CPC)

1-3: By 2030, advocate for regional funding for affordable housing production, as well as from federal, state, and local sources including general obligation bonds, general fund allocations (budget permitting), and bonds. (MO, Supervisors)

1-4: Over the next 2 RHNA cycles, 2022-2038, produce at least 25% of permanently affordable housing for low- and moderate-income households in well-resourced neighborhoods. (MOHCD)

Strategy 2: Improve the financial feasibility of housing construction to meet RHNA goals, particularly housing affordable to low-and moderate- income households.

2-1: By 2028, advocate for state regulation to lower insurance costs for construction and building operations. (CPC)

2-2: By 2030, implement the One City Action Plan and Affordable Housing Leadership Council recommendations to align and improve City agencies' approval, permitting, and inspection processes, cut costs and speed housing development. (Permit Center, DBI)

2-3: By 2030, use the PermitSF initiative to improve permit processes and agency coordination to support large housing development projects to move 20% of entitled units into construction. (CPC)

2-4: By 2027, in accordance with the State Fire Marshall's findings, advance efforts to reform local building code to allow for single staircases in multi-family buildings which will improve housing feasibility and encourage infill development. (CPC)

2-5: By 2030, revise codes and regulations to facilitate the use of new materials (e.g., cross-laminated timber) and new technology (e.g., modular housing) to lower costs and increase resource efficiency of construction. (CPC, DBI)

Strategy 3: Invest in housing preservation, rehabilitation, and tenant services to stabilize low- and moderate-income residents, prevent displacement from the City, and improve housing quality.

3-1: By 2030, provide funding to acquire and rehabilitate at least 200 units of existing, affordable multi-family housing, including improving energy efficiency and indoor air quality. (MOHCD)

3-2: By 2030, provide tenant services (such as right to counsel, tenant education, and the right to return) to prevent displacement for least 5,000 households. (MOHCD)

3-3: By 2026, codify and clarify existing tenant protections in local law. (CPC)

Strategy 4: Make complete neighborhoods where new and existing residents can safely and conveniently get to work and meet their daily needs without needing to drive.

4-1: By 2030, increase diversity of land uses by advancing the development of underutilized public and private land into high density housing, employment, and neighborhood-serving uses. (CPC)

4-2: By 2026, expand and allow community serving uses, such as retail, restaurants, and personal services on commercial and transit corridors within primarily residential areas. (CPC)

4-3: By 2026, update zoning and other policies citywide to promote transit-oriented development and demonstrate compliance with MTC's Transit-Oriented Communities policy. (CPC)

4-4: By 2030, bring 10,000 students, teachers, and education institution employees Downtown by attracting universities and colleges by building strategic partnerships, offering financial incentives, and streamlining the permit review of student housing. (OEWD)

4-5: By 2027, transform Downtown's public realm to serve its future as a mixed-use neighborhood, by improving outdoor spaces that serve all of its future users through projects like the Powell Street Improvement Project, recreational spaces in the East Cut, and endorsing the Civic Center Public Realm Plan. (OEWD, DPW)

4-6: By 2030, activate and improve three public spaces or existing rights-of-way through community-based programs like Groundplay, Shared Spaces, or Cities Connecting Children to Nature, focusing on Priority Equity Geographies. (CPC)

Circular Economy

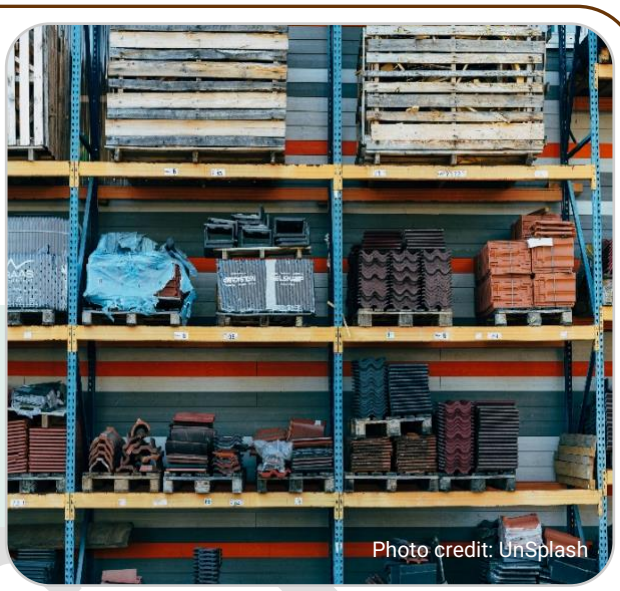


Photo credit: UnSplash

San Francisco has a vision to shift from a wasteful "linear" economy to a regenerative "circular" one to enhance resource efficiency and local resilience.

Proposed Goals

Waste Generation: By 2030, reduce solid waste generation by 15% (from 2015 levels).

Landfill Disposal: By 2030, reduce disposal to landfill by 50% (from 2015 levels).

Embodied Carbon: By 2030, reduce embodied carbon in the built environment by 40% (from 2018).

Benefits

Public Health: Reduce human and environmental exposure to toxic chemicals by creating a product cycle that is not only less wasteful, but also less toxic.

Carbon Lifecycle: Reduce the embodied carbon of buildings (the pollution created in making building materials) by promoting reuse and low-carbon alternatives.

Accomplishments

A "Kitchen Zero" SF pilot program reduced food waste and redirected food to communities in need. In collaboration with the SF Public Library, the SF Environment department also hosted 18 repair and "Fix-It" clinics throughout the city, and will host 20 more in 2025.

Proposed Strategies

1. **Construction:** Implement circular, low-carbon, safe and healthy construction processes and materials.
2. **Food system:** Reduce the carbon footprint of our food system by reducing waste, promoting climate-friendly diets, and getting excess food to communities in need.
3. **Reuse and repair:** Reduce, reuse, repair, and recover goods and materials to promote product longevity, health, and safety.
4. **Aviation:** Reduce aviation sector consumption.

Prevent food waste in your home: shop smart, shop local, cook creatively, and compost!
Learn more by visiting: sfenvironment.org/campaigns/food-waste-prevention

You can participate in San Francisco's 2025 Climate Action Plan update by visiting sfenvironment.org/CAP-2025 or emailing climate@sfgov.org.

Circular Economy

San Francisco has a vision to shift from a wasteful economy to one that is circular and regenerative, re-using materials instead of throwing them away.

The following is a preliminary list of potential proposals currently under consideration. These are in the early stages of development, and we welcome any feedback or additional suggestions.

Proposed Goals

Waste Generation: By 2030, reduce solid waste generation by 15% (from 2015).
Landfill: By 2030, reduce disposal to landfill by 50% (from 2015).
Embodied Carbon: By 2030, all new buildings, infrastructure, and renovations will have at least 40% less embodied carbon (from 2018 levels).

Proposed Strategies and Actions

Strategy 1: Implement circular, low-carbon, safe and healthy construction processes and materials.

1-1: By 2028, adopt amendments to San Francisco's building code to require embodied carbon reductions in buildings not covered by State code. (SFE)

1-2: By 2026, develop adaptive reuse specifications and design and construction guidelines, then pilot at least one municipal adaptive re-use project. (SFE, DPW)

1-3: By 2026, develop material specifications and design and construction guidelines for municipal buildings and infrastructure that standardize circular procurement standards by piloting the use of low-carbon and less-toxic materials such as concrete, steel, asphalt, and wood. (SFE, SFO, DPW, Port)

1-4: By 2026, publish a strategy for achieving net-zero embodied carbon for all new buildings, infrastructure, and renovations by 2050. (SFE)

1-5: By 2028, amend the environment code to require deconstruction of buildings and increase the source separation of specific materials. (SFE)

1-6: By 2026, co-create guidelines for tenant improvements with designers, landlords, and lessees to reduce excess material purchases and support reuse distribution channels. (SFE)

1-7: By 2028, develop policies, programs, and partnerships to expand and cultivate regional building material reuse markets that support workforce development, small business enterprises, and entrepreneurial innovation. (SFE)

1-8: By 2030, develop "Design for Disassembly" and "Buildings as Material Banks" implementation resources to maximize the value of carbon already invested in buildings. (SFE)

1-9: By 2030, increase year-over-year compliance with mandatory construction and demolition debris recovery requirements to increase resource recovery and reduce disposal, while providing local jobs and reducing illegal dumping. (SFE)

1-10: By 2030, establish a Building Resource Innovation Center that provides space for commercial building deconstruction and reuse. (SFE)

Strategy 2: Reduce the carbon footprint of our food system by reducing waste, promoting climate-friendly diets, and getting excess food to communities in need.

2-1: By 2030, reduce food waste 50% by piloting and implementing food waste reduction best practices, household education campaigns, and technology in partnership with commercial food retailers, distributors, and manufacturers. (SFE, SFO)

2-2: By 2026, achieve 90% compliance among large food generators by adopting and implementing measurable and enforceable food recovery in alignment with California's State Bill 1383. (SFE)

2-3: By 2026, launch a Sustainable Food Procurement dashboard featuring Laguna Honda, Zuckerberg SF General, and SFUSD to track progress on carbon emissions, animal welfare, nutrition and food waste compliance with SB 1383. By 2027, expand the dashboard to include all city departments, community organizations, and commercial kitchens. (SFE, DPH, SFUSD)

Strategy 3: Reduce, reuse, repair, and recover goods and materials to achieve greater product longevity, health, and safety.

3-1: By 2028, adopt a commercial and municipal safe reusable foodware and refillable cup ordinance, requiring reusables for onsite consumption with expanded reuse requirements for events. (SFE)

3-2: By 2028, implement SB 707, California's textile stewardship law, to cut San Francisco's textile waste 30% by 2035. (SFE)

3-3: By 2027, facilitate neighborhood-scale repair and tool exchange by partnering with San Francisco Public Library to host 20 events annually at library branches. (SFE, SFPL)

3-4: By 2030, havepilot scalable reuse and refill services citywide to help achieve the statewide goal of 25% source reduction of single-use plastics and 15% generation reduction by 2030. (SFE)

3-5: By 2030, increase compliance with Environment Code Chapter 19 Mandatory Recycling and Composting regulations by maintaining a 99.5% minimum refuse service subscription rate that supports proper source separation throughout the City. (SFE)

3-6: By 2030, double the rate of material reuse through the City's digital reuse platform by City departments and non-profit organizations. (SFE)

3-7: By 2030, provide technical and/or financial assistance to 500 small and medium-sized businesses to help them conserve water, use renewable energy, reduce waste, and purchase more environmentally friendly products, through participation in the Green Business Program. (SFE)

Strategy 4: Reduce aviation sector consumption.

4-4: By 2030, increase sustainable aviation fuel (SAF) use at SFO to 100 million gallons, exceeding the goals of the California Air Resources Board, Airlines for America, and Federal SAF Grand Challenge for the airport, through expanded advocacy, airport-specific incentives, and infrastructure delivery. (SFO)

4-5: By 2030, achieve 40% SAF use for SFO's intrastate flights, leveraging SFO and its airlines' major California air service corridors in advance of State and industry 2035 SAF targets. (SFE)

Strategy 5: Circular economy strategy and innovation. (in progress)

*Moving forward, we will develop a **Circular Economy Roadmap** by collaborating with city departments, analyzing key metrics, and engaging stakeholders. Additionally, we will support the growth of small-to-medium businesses and social enterprises that integrate circular economy principles.*

Healthy Ecosystems

San Francisco's unique habitats are home to diverse plants and animals. As we green the city, and keep trees and natural areas healthy, people and nature thrive together.

Proposed Goals

Biodiversity: By 2030, 30% of San Francisco is already, or is committed to becoming, biodiverse green space by 2040.

Access to nature: By 2040, every San Franciscan lives within a 10-minute walk from nature in the city.

Trees as public infrastructure: By 2040, plant 30,000 new trees to achieve a total of 155,000 street trees, completing the street tree network as part of a healthy urban forest.

Benefits

Health & Happiness: Access to biodiverse green spaces can improve mental health and well-being, and plants filter pollutants and clean the air we all breathe.

Storm Safety: Soil and plants that replace asphalt and concrete help soak up rain and prevent flooding.

Urban Cooling: Healthy tree canopies provide shade and keep homes and neighborhoods cooler.

Accomplishments

The SF Public Utilities Commission completed a study of the carbon sequestration (storage) potential of city-owned and protected natural lands. SF Public Works created a city-owned, city-managed nursery for street trees in SOMA. The Port created a "living shoreline" of 3 acres of land at Heron's Head Park to restore and enhance critical wetland and upland habitat.

Proposed Strategies

1. Restore and sustainably manage parks, natural lands, and large open spaces.
2. Maximize biodiverse greening in the built environment.
3. Fully plant and manage a safe and healthy urban forest.
4. Develop and advance key tools for greening, conservation, and restoration.

Consider creating a sidewalk garden to green your neighborhood, and choose native plants adapted to San Francisco, its climate, and its wildlife. Learn more: sfenvironment.org/biodiversity

You can participate in San Francisco's 2025 Climate Action Plan update by visiting sfenvironment.org/CAP-2025 or by emailing climate@sfgov.org

Healthy Ecosystems

San Francisco's unique natural habitats are home to many plants and animals. Greening the city, and keeping trees and natural areas healthy, benefits people and wildlife alike.

The following is a preliminary list of potential proposals currently under consideration. These are in the early stages of development, and we welcome any feedback or additional suggestions.

Proposed Goals

Biodiversity: By 2030, 30% of San Francisco is already biodiverse green space, or is committed to becoming that by 2040.

Access to Nature: By 2040, every San Franciscan lives within a 10-minute walk from nature in the city.

Trees as Public Infrastructure: By 2040, plant 30,000 new trees to achieve a total of 155,000 street trees, thereby completing the street tree network and enhancing a healthy urban forest.

Proposed Strategies and Actions

Strategy 1: Sustainably manage and restore biodiversity in parks, natural lands, and large open spaces.

1-1: Between 2025 and 2030, maintain and, if possible, increase staffing for sustainable management of all biodiverse natural lands citywide. (City)

1-2: By 2030, restore 10-20 acres of degraded or low habitat quality Recreation and Parks Department lands to biodiverse natural lands. (RPD)

1-3: By 2030, restore and protect Ocean Beach ecosystem health by planting native dune plants, installing fencing and educational signage, and completing an ecological study and restoration implementation plan. (RPD)

1-4: By 2028, complete the 7.5-acre India Basin Shoreline Park project, including shoreline enhancement, new upland and wetland habitat, and more Bay Trail. (RPD)

1-5: By 2028, complete revegetation of the Heron's Head Shoreline Resilience Project and continue monitoring and, if necessary, perform adaptive management of the shoreline through 2033. (Port)

1-6: By 2030, finalize the plan to incorporate natural features, such as living seawalls, creek enhancements, and green stormwater infrastructure, into approximately 2.8 miles of the San Francisco shoreline. (Port)

1-7: By 2030, expand active, sustainable management for biodiversity to 50 acres of Yerba Buena Island, and create 15 new acres of ecological parkland on Treasure Island. (TIDA, RPD)

1-8: By 2027, initiate restoration on 3 acres of aging non-native forests on SFPUC lands at Clarendon, Glen Canyon and Laguna Honda to native scrub, wetland and oak woodland habitats. (SFPUC)

1-9: By 2030, at West of Bayshore, restore seasonal wetlands, convert over 2 acres of seasonal wetlands to productive uplands for sensitive species, and create new ephemeral creek and associated riparian habitat. (SFO)

Strategy 2: Maximize integration of biodiverse greening into the built environment.

2-1: By 2030, complete Yosemite Creek daylighting project at McLaren Park. (SFPUC)

2-2: By 2030, implement pilot project with CalTrans and/or Peninsula Corridor Joint Powers Authority to revegetate degraded expressway, highway and/or rail corridor with native trees and shrubs. (DPW, SFE)

2-3: By 2027, create a City-owned and managed local native plant nursery for projects in the built environment. (SFE, DPW)

2-4: By 2027, create incentives for nurseries to sell local native plants. (SFE)

2-5: By 2030, create a green-infrastructure biodiversity corridor on one or more slow streets. (SFPUC, DPW, MTA)

2-6: By 2030, build one or more pilot, scalable pollinator habitat landscapes at affordable housing sites. (SFE, MOHCD)

2-7: By 2030, implement 3-5 more blocks of the Sunset Boulevard Biodiversity Master Plan by planting native grasses, trees and shrubs for habitat and climate resilience. (DPW)

2-8: By 2030, use biodiverse green infrastructure to manage 440 million gallons of stormwater per year. (SFPUC)

Strategy 3: Fully plant and manage a safe and healthy urban forest.

3-1: By 2027, City agencies will develop tree management procedures that incorporate community resilience, ecosystem services, and biodiversity, and deploy them by 2028.
(SFE, DPW, RPD, Port, SFPUC)

3-2: By 2027, update the San Francisco Urban Tree Canopy Analysis map and then regularly update every two years. (SFE)

3-3: By 2030, pending availability of resources, complete the Urban Forest Master Plan Phase 2 (Parks and Open Space) and Phase 3 (Private Lands and Backyards). (RPD, Port, SFPUC, Planning, SFE)

3-4: By 2028, secure funding to plant 5,000 trees per year to meet the City's street tree goal. (DPW)

3-5: By 2028, inventory suitable locations for planting coast live oak, other native trees, and arborescent shrubs in public spaces beyond sidewalks. (DPW, SFE)

Strategy 4: Advance key tools for implementing urban greening, biodiversity conservation, and ecosystem restoration.

4-1: By 2026, develop and maintain baseline map of citywide biodiverse greenspace to measure progress toward “30X30” 2030 and 2040 goals, to help prioritize strategic nature conservation actions, and for creating a walking score metric. (SFE)

4-2: By 2026, determine gaps in tree protection policies in the public realm. (DPW)

4-3: By 2027, strengthen policies that preserve and protect high value trees during private development or public infrastructure projects in the urban environment, and for planting of basal area equivalent of trees whose removal is unavoidable. (DPW)

4-4: By 2027, improve and create new incentives for non-commercial private property owners to preserve existing and create new green space; protect mature trees and shrubs; and plant local natives. (SFE)

4-5: By 2027, extend compliance with the San Francisco Biodiversity Guidelines to commercial and multifamily development projects. (SFE, Planning)

4-6: By 2027, produce a citywide biodiversity atlas and establish diverse species and ecosystem restoration targets. (SFE)

4-7: By 2030, develop a geographic-based tool to catalog SFO's softscape and quantify on-site, nature-based carbon sequestration potential. (SFO, SFE)

Water Supply


Photo credit: UnSplash

San Francisco leads the state with efficient residential water use, using a gravity-powered zero-emission delivery system, and will continue to conserve water and diversify sources for resilience.

Overview

San Francisco's drinking water comes from a variety of protected sources carefully managed by the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC). A diverse mix of water sources protects San Francisco from potential disruptions in emergencies, provides resiliency during periods of drought, and helps ensure a long-term, sustainable water supply.

Proposed Goals

Water Use Efficiency: Maximize efficiency to keep residential water use under the State's 2030 standard for indoor residential water use of 42 gallons per capita per day.

Diversify Water Sources: Develop new local water sources to diversify supply and enhance resilience, with 2.5 million gallons per day (mgd) from recycled water and 4.4 mgd from groundwater by 2045, while maintaining the gravity-driven water delivery system.

Accomplishments

In May the SFPUC completed a 2-year atmospheric water generation pilot project in San Francisco that tested the use of solar power to extract water from the air.

Proposed Strategies

1. Invest in and implement water demand management programs.
2. Implement innovative programs to reduce water use and develop new water supplies.
3. Implement supply augmentation programs.

Don't let good water go to waste! Turn off the tap when you brush your teeth. Also, you can use graywater—for example, with a bucket in the shower—to water plants, saving clean drinking water.

You can participate in San Francisco's 2025 Climate Action Plan update by visiting sfenvironment.org/CAP-2025 or emailing climate@sfgov.org.

Water Supply

San Francisco will continue to provide clean water with low emissions, maintaining the gravity-driven water system, increasing water conservation, and establishing new sources for resilience.

The following is a preliminary list of potential proposals currently under consideration. These are in the early stages of development, and we welcome any feedback or additional suggestions.

Proposed Goals

Maximize water use efficiency to keep residential water use under the State's 2030 standard for indoor residential water use of 42 gallons per capita per day.

Develop new local water sources to diversify supply and enhance resilience, with 2.5 million gallons per day (mgd) from recycled water and 4.4 mgd from groundwater by 2045, while maintaining the gravity-driven water delivery system.

Proposed Strategies and Actions

Strategy 1: Invest in and implement demand management programs to reduce water use.

1-1: Continue to implement measures to help retail customers maintain efficient water use through education, replacing inefficient plumbing fixtures, and other measures as noted in the SFPUC's 2025 Retail Water Conservation Plan, and at sfpuc.gov/savewater. (SFPUC)

1-2: Continue to stay ahead of the State's water efficiency standards. (SFPUC)

1-3: Achieve SFPUC's residential water use goal of keeping aggregate retail service area water use under 45 gallons per capita per day. (SFPUC)

Strategy 2: Invest in and implement innovative programs to reduce water use and develop new water supplies.

2-1: Build upon previous atmospheric water generation pilot project completed in 2023 by implementing 1 or more additional energy efficient atmospheric water generation pilot projects by 2030 to test the viability of producing water for irrigation in a community garden setting. (SFPUC)

2-2: Expand outreach to increase participation in SFPUC Onsite Water Reuse Grant Program, including opportunities for SFPUC customers to obtain funding for innovative resource recovery projects such as brewery process water reuse and wastewater heat recovery. (SFPUC)

Strategy 3: Invest in and implement supply augmentation programs.

3-1: Increase groundwater pumping to achieve up to 4 million gallons per day (mgd), monitoring water quality metrics to ensure compliance with public health standards, and report annual groundwater pumping and quality on SFPUC website. (SFPUC)

3-2: Implement San Francisco's Onsite Water Reuse Program, which requires new development projects of 100,000 gross square feet or more to install and operate an onsite water reuse system. (SFPUC)

3-3: Initiate design by 2027 to launch demonstration facilities by 2030 for purified water, with the goal of maximizing the use of zero-emission energy for facility operations. (SFPUC)

3-4: By 2040, complete analysis of technical, environmental, and economic feasibility for alternative water supply projects such as potable reuse (e.g., water recycling and desalination), incorporating metrics like cost per gallon of water produced, potential reduction in water scarcity, and energy use.

3-5: Produce recycled water and provide it to Golden Gate Park and other locations for irrigation by 2030. Maximize the use of zero-emission energy for operation of the Westside Enhanced Water Recycling Project.