



**STATE LEGISLATION COMMITTEE**  
**Wednesday, March 18<sup>th</sup>, 2026**  
**10:00am - 11:30am**  
**City Hall, Room 288**

**OVERVIEW**

*This meeting will be held in person at the location listed above. Members of the public may attend the meeting to observe and provide public comment at the physical meeting location listed above. Members of the public may view the meeting by reviewing the details below, with the video link, phone number, and other related information provided:*

- **Meeting ID:** 2663 030 6464
- **Meeting Password:** iBr33mEMce3
- **Join by Phone at:** +1-415-655-0001 United States Toll (San Francisco) (Please dial “#” after entering the Meeting ID to view the meeting)
- **Link:**  
<https://sfpUBLIC.webex.com/sfpUBLIC/j.php?MTID=m57569ed5a57d5beb80b71a310aaebe94>
- **Public Comment:** Please review instructions on page 4.

**MEMBERS**

Mayor’s Office (Chair) – Eileen Mariano  
Supervisor Connie Chan’s Office – Frances Hsieh  
Board President Rafael Mandelman’s Office – Renil Bejoy  
Assessor’s Office – Holly Lung  
City Attorney’s Office – Luis Zamora  
Controller’s Office – Greyson Spencer  
Treasurer’s Office – Eric Manke

**AGENDA**

- I. ROLL CALL**
- II. APPROVAL OF MEETING MINUTES (Action Item).** Discussion and possible action to approve the minutes from the meeting on February 25<sup>th</sup>, 2026.
- III. STATE LOBBYIST OVERVIEW AND UPDATE (Discussion Item).** The City’s state lobbyist will present to the Committee an update on State legislative matters.

- IV. PROPOSED LEGISLATION (Discussion and Action).** Discussion and possible action item: the Committee will review and discuss state legislation affecting the City and County of San Francisco. Items are listed by Department, then by bill number.

### **New Business**

#### **San Francisco Public Utilities Commission**

Presenter: Scott Ammon

SB 1138 (Padilla): Load-serving entities: resource adequacy requirements

***Recommended Position: Support***

The bill would allow load serving entities (LSEs) to transact Resource Adequacy (RA) load obligations on an hourly basis. Specifically, the bill requires the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) to allow LSEs to demonstrate compliance with State RA requirements by transacting with other LSEs to meet up to 25 percent of their compliance obligation.

#### **San Francisco Public Utilities Commission**

Presenter: Scott Ammon

AB 1761 (Rogers): Electricity: calculation methodology: data disclosure

***Recommended Position: Support***

The bill would amend the Public Utilities Code to require the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) and the investor-owned utilities (IOUs) to disclose all data used to calculate Power Charge Indifference Adjustment (PCIA) costs. The bill would also ensure that when parties make proposals in a proceeding to change the PCIA, they provide all the underlying data informing that proposal.

#### **San Francisco Human Services Agency**

Presenter: Susie Smith

AB 1734 (Stefani): Count Hunger Act

***Recommended Position: Support***

AB 1734, also known as The Count Hunger Act, will create a two-year pilot program to restore funding to the food insecurity portion of the California Health Interview Survey and expand the food insecurity screener to include households of up to 400% of the federal poverty level (FPL). AB 1734 is a direct response to recent federal actions that eliminated critical hunger data nationwide and ensures policymakers and service providers are kept informed.

## **San Francisco Human Services Agency**

Presenter: Susie Smith

AB 1579 (Ramos): Children's Crisis Continuum Pilot Program

***Recommended Position: Support***

The Children's Crisis Continuum Pilot Program was created with the purpose of addressing the complex needs of foster youth in California. Assembly Bill 1579 would amend existing law to expand upon the allowable program types for residential crisis services within the Pilot, allowing more flexibility to meet the needs of foster youth across the state.

San Francisco was one of just 8 entities across the State to receive a State grant (\$8.5M) to participate in this pilot designed to create a highly integrated care system for foster youth under the care of child welfare or juvenile probation experiencing acute behavioral health crises.

## **Homelessness and Supportive Housing**

Presenter: Hailey Gil

AB 2081 (Stefani) Medi-Cal: Home and Community-Based Alternatives Waiver

***Recommended Position: Support***

AB 2081 (Stefani, 2026), among other provisions, would expand the availability of the Home and Community Based Alternatives (HCBA) waiver by a minimum of 10,000 slots annually. HSH and community partners leverage HCBA waivers to provide in-home care to residents of permanent supportive housing (PSH) with intensive medical needs.

## **City Attorney's Office**

Presenter: Luis Zamora

SB 1099 (Reyes) State and Local Public Benefits

***Recommended Position: Support***

SB 1099 clarifies California local government's authority to provide state or local public benefits to all residents under the statutory exemption provided in the federal Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA).

## **City Attorney's Office**

Presenter: Luis Zamora

AB 2001 (Stefani) Criminal Procedure: State Summary Criminal History Information

***Recommended Position: Support***

AB 2001 would strengthen public safety tools available to cities and counties by allowing access to important criminal history information. With this legislation, city

attorney's and county counsels would be able to access state summary criminal history information when they are pursuing public nuisance and red-light abatement actions. This will enable them to build stronger, evidence-based nuisance abatement cases, and take faster, more informed action to protect the public.

### **Environment Department**

Presenter: Joseph Piasecki

AB 2313 (Berman) Home Energy Choice Act

***Recommended Position: Support***

The Home Energy Choice Act, would require the Public Utilities Commission to require each gas corporation to offer a Gas Distribution Service Line Replacement Alternatives Program, on or before January 1, 2028. Such programs would be required to provide any gas customers served by a gas distribution service line slated for replacement with a monetary incentive to replace any gas-dependent equipment and cease gas service to avoid the gas distribution service line replacement.

### **Environment Department**

Presenter: Joseph Piasecki

AB 762 (Irwin) Household Hazardous Waste: Vape pens

***Recommended Position: Support***

AB 762 would prohibit the sale, distribution, or offer for sale of disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation devices containing nicotine by January 1, 2028. A disposable device is defined as a non-refillable, non-rechargeable vape with an integrated battery that is not intended to be removed and is not designed for reuse. The bill authorizes local jurisdictions to enforce this prohibition and issue civil penalties ranging from \$500 for a first violation to \$2,000 for subsequent violations. The bill's intent is to reduce the proliferation of single-use vapor products to minimize the environmental, health, and public safety impacts.

### **Environment Department**

Presenter: Joseph Piasecki

SB 881 (McNerney) Income taxation: credits: voluntary contributions: food bank donations

***Recommended Position: Support***

SB 881 extends two programs that aim to reduce food waste, lower greenhouse gas emissions, support farmers, and strengthen California's food banks. The bill extends the Farm to Food Bank Tax Credit and the Emergency Food for Families Voluntary Tax Contribution Fund through tax years 2032 and 2037, respectively, ensuring the programs remain available during a time of growing food insecurity and reduced federal food assistance.

## **Environment Department**

Presenter: Joseph Piasecki

SB 1048 (Becker) State Seal of Climate Literacy

***Recommended Position: Support***

SB 1048 will establish a California Seal of Climate Literacy, a voluntary high school diploma distinction to recognize students who demonstrate climate literacy through coursework and hands-on, experiential learning in their communities. In attaining the Seal, students will gain college and career relevant skills and experiences to understand and act on the challenges of a changing climate.

## **Continued Business**

### **San Francisco Environment Department**

Presenter: Joseph Piasecki

SB 222 (Wiener): Residential heat pump systems: water heaters and HVAC installations

***Recommended Position: Support***

Note: This item was continued from the February 25, 2026 meeting to allow for further research into impacts of the proposed fee structure on the Department of Building Inspection.

SB222 requires specified streamlining of local permitting for residential heat pump systems. The bill would require a city, county, or city and county, on or before July 1, 2028, to implement an online, automated permitting process that issues permits in real time to a licensed contractor for the installation of a residential heat pump water heater or residential heat pump HVAC system that meets certain criteria. For example, if the installation of a residential heat pump water heater or heat pump HVAC system would require installation of a new electrical panel or structural work, the project would not qualify for streamlining under SB222.

The bill would also require a city, county, or city and county, beginning July 1, 2027, to adopt and offer “asynchronous inspections” for installations of residential heat pump water heater or heat pump HVAC systems. This means the contractor and inspector are not required to be on-site at the same time.

This bill also makes changes to existing law concerning the Davis-Stirling Common Interest Development Act. The proposed changes would make homeowners association covenants, deed restrictions, and similar agreements among property owners that limit heat pump installations void and unenforceable.

**V. GENERAL PUBLIC COMMENT.** Members of the public may address the Committee on items of interest that are within the Committee’s subject matter jurisdiction and that do not appear on the agenda.

**VI. ADJOURNMENT**

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## **Know Your Rights Under the Sunshine Ordinance**

The government's duty is to serve the public, reaching its decisions in full view of the public. Commissions, boards, councils, and other agencies of the City and County exist to conduct the people's business. This ordinance assures that deliberations are conducted before the people and that City operations are open to the people's review. For information on your rights under the Sunshine Ordinance (Chapter 67 of the San Francisco Administrative Code) or to report a violation of the ordinance, contact the Donna Hall at Sunshine Ordinance Task Force, 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 244, San Francisco, CA 94102, by phone at 415-554-7724, by fax at 415-554-7854, or email the Sunshine Ordinance Taskforce Administrator at [softf@sfgov.org](mailto:softf@sfgov.org). Citizens may obtain a free copy of the Sunshine Ordinance by contacting the Task Force, or by printing Chapter 67 of the San Francisco Administrative Code on the Internet, at [www.sfgov.org/sunshine.htm](http://www.sfgov.org/sunshine.htm).

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**MEMBERS**

Mayor’s Office (Chair) – Joshua Cardenas  
Supervisor Connie Chan’s Office – Frances Hsieh  
Board President Rafael Mandelman’s Office – Renil Bejoy  
Assessor’s Office – Holly Lung  
City Attorney’s Office – Luis Zamora  
Controller’s Office – Greyson Spencer  
Treasurer’s Office – Eric Manke

**AGENDA**

Meeting commenced at 10:01am.

**I. ROLL CALL**

Present: Joshua Cardenas, Frances Hsieh, Renil Bejoy, Holly Lung, Greyson Spencer, Eric Manke  
The City Attorney’s Office was not present.

**II. APPROVAL OF MEETING MINUTES (Action Item).** Discussion and possible

action to approve the minutes from the meeting on January 21<sup>st</sup>, 2026.

Motion to approve: Holly Lung  
Seconded by: Eric Manke  
Approved: 6-0

- III. **STATE LOBBYIST OVERVIEW AND UPDATE (Discussion Item).** The City's state lobbyist will present to the Committee an update on State legislative matters
- IV. **PROPOSED LEGISLATION (Discussion and Action).** Discussion and possible action item: the Committee will review and discuss state legislation affecting the City and County of San Francisco. Items are listed by Department, then by bill number.

### **New Business**

#### **San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency**

Presenter: Elly Hudson

SB 922 (Laird): Vehicles: Local Agency Charges: Use of Streets or Highways  
***Recommended Position: Support***

Senate Bill 922 clarifies that local governments may recover the cost of street maintenance and repair of damages caused by public service operations -- such as waste hauling -- through service-related fees and charges. The bill responds to a recent court decision that disrupted long standing local practice and triggered litigation challenging how cities fund road repairs caused by heavy service vehicles. The measure restores clarity and ensures local governments can continue maintaining safe and reliable streets without shifting costs onto unrelated taxpayers.

Motion to approve: Renil Bejoy  
Seconded by: Greyson Spencer  
Approved: 6-0

#### **San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency**

Presenter: Elly Hudson

AB 1837 (González): Video Imaging of Parking Violations  
***Recommended Position: Support***

This bill would extend the authorization for public transit operators to use camera enforcement technology on buses to enforce parking violations in transit-only lanes and at transit stops. It also expands the use of the cameras to enforce parking violations in bike lanes and double-parking.

Motion to approve: Renil Bejoy  
Seconded by: Eric Manke  
Approved: 6-0

## **San Francisco Environment Department**

Presenter: Joseph Piasecki

SB 222 (Wiener): Residential heat pump systems: water heaters and HVAC installations

***Recommended Position: Support***

SB222 requires specified streamlining of local permitting for residential heat pump systems. The bill would require a city, county, or city and county, on or before July 1, 2028, to implement an online, automated permitting process that issues permits in real time to a licensed contractor for the installation of a residential heat pump water heater or residential heat pump HVAC system that meets certain criteria. For example, if the installation of a residential heat pump water heater or heat pump HVAC system would require installation of a new electrical panel or structural work, the project would not qualify for streamlining under SB222.

The bill would also require a city, county, or city and county, beginning July 1, 2027, to adopt and offer “asynchronous inspections” for installations of residential heat pump water heater or heat pump HVAC systems. This means the contractor and inspector are not required to be on-site at the same time.

This bill also makes changes to existing law concerning the Davis-Stirling Common Interest Development Act. The proposed changes would make homeowners association covenants, deed restrictions, and similar agreements among property owners that limit heat pump installations void and unenforceable.

Motion to continue: Frances Hsieh

Seconded by: Renil Bejoy

Approved: 6-0

## **San Francisco Police Department**

Presenter: Steven Lopez

AB 1974 (Stefani): Firearms: Voluntary firearm storage program

***Recommended Position: Support***

This bill authorizes law enforcement agencies to create a voluntary firearm storage program that allows persons to transfer custody of their firearm(s) to said law enforcement agency for temporary safekeeping to prevent firearm violence, suicide or injury.

The bill authorizes law enforcement agencies to provide clear instructions on the procedures for said program including checking a certain database to ensure firearms have not previously been reported lost, stolen, or involved in a crime. Firearms that are never retrieved by their owners within a one year period will be destroyed.

Motion to approve: Renil Bejoy

Seconded by: Greyson Spencer

Approved: 6-0

**San Francisco Police Department**

Presenter: Steven Lopez

AB 1753 (Stefani): Protective Orders: Firearms and Ammunition

***Recommended Position: Support***

This bill would clarify and expand firearm relinquishment procedures for various protective and restraining orders. Under current law, orders can require a restrained person to relinquish any firearms in their possession or control; this bill would explicitly add ammunition to this requirement.

Second, the bill would apply prehearing firearm searches and recordkeeping requirements to civil harassment restraining orders, workplace violence restraining orders, postsecondary school restraining orders and elder or dependent adult abuse restraining orders.

Lastly, the bill would expand peace officer's authority, when responding to a domestic violence incident or enforcing a domestic violence or gun violence restraining order, to temporarily seize any ammunition in plain sight, consistent with existing requirements for firearms.

Motion to approve: Renil Bejoy

Seconded by: Greyson Spencer

Approved: 6-0

**San Francisco Police Department**

Presenter: Steven Lopez

AB 1588 (Stefani): Vehicles: Sideshow Enhancements

***Recommended Position: Support***

This bill expands enforcement tools related to illegal vehicle sideshows, street takeovers, and motorbike takeovers. It authorizes warrant-based seizure and impoundment of vehicles identified through reliable video evidence, even if not seized at the time of the event, with release subject to existing 30-day impound requirements.

The bill creates a new standalone offense (Vehicle Code Section 23108) prohibiting participation in, or aiding and abetting, a sideshow or street takeover, including liability for organizers. It expressly incorporates "motorbike takeovers" into the sideshow code so that coordinated motorcycle and off highway vehicle takeovers are subject to the same criminal penalties, impound authority, and forfeiture provisions.

The measure also authorizes vehicle forfeiture upon conviction (subject to hardship provisions) and provides felony eligibility for performing drivers upon a second or subsequent conviction, or where bodily injury is proximately caused during the

event.

Motion to approve: Renil Bejoy  
Seconded by: Frances Hsieh  
Approved: 6-0

**San Francisco Police Department**  
Presenter: Steven Lopez

AB 1546 (Schultz): Vehicles: Driving Under the Influence  
***Recommended Position: Support***

This bill would increase penalties for subsequent convictions for driving under the influence. Receiving a third DUI conviction within a 1 O-year period of a first conviction would be punishable as a misdemeanor or felony, punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for 16 months to up to three years upon conviction. Individuals convicted of a fourth DUI within a 1 O-year period of their first conviction would be subject to longer license suspensions at five years and would be required to install a certified ignition interlock device for a mandatory period of 48 months.

Motion to approve: Renil Bejoy  
Seconded by: Greyson Spencer  
Approved: 6-0

**San Francisco Police Department**  
Presenter: Steven Lopez

AB 292 (Patterson): Domestic Violence  
***Recommended Position: Support***

This bill would raise the penalties for a second or subsequent felony domestic violence conviction (273.5) within a period of seven years from a first conviction, punishable by two, four or five years' imprisonment in a state prison and/or a fine of up to \$10,000.

Secondly, the bill would also mandate that individuals with one prior felony conviction under PC. 273.5 be imprisoned in a county jail for not less than 60 days as a mandatory condition of probation.

Motion to approve: Renil Bejoy  
Seconded by: Holly Lung  
Approved: 5-1  
Nos: Frances Hsieh

**V. GENERAL PUBLIC COMMENT.** Members of the public may address the Committee on items of interest that are within the Committee's subject matter jurisdiction and that do not appear on the agenda.

Public Comment: One written comment was received from Denise Dickerman proposing that the City fund a program to enforce state food waste reduction targets issued under SB 1383 (2016).

**VI. ADJOURNMENT**

Meeting adjourned at 9:25am.

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**State Legislation Committee Proposal Form**

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<b>Date Submitted</b>	March 6, 2026
<b>Submitting Department</b>	San Francisco Public Utilities Commission
<b>Contact Name</b>	Scott Ammon
<b>Contact Email and Phone Number</b>	<a href="mailto:sammon@sfgwater.org">sammon@sfgwater.org</a> ; 415-407-5208
<b>SLC Meeting Presenter</b>	Scott Ammon
<b>Reviewed and approved by Department Head?</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
<b>Reviewed and approved by Commission?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A

**SB 1138**

**Senator Padilla, District #18, Democrat**

**Load-serving entities: resource adequacy requirements.**

**Recommended Position**

SPONSOR     SUPPORT     SUPPORT if amended  
 OPPOSE     OTHER & Describe

**Summary**

The bill would allow load serving entities (LSEs) to transact Resource Adequacy (RA) load obligations on an hourly basis. Specifically, the bill requires the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) to allow LSEs to demonstrate compliance with State RA requirements by transacting with other LSEs to meet up to 25 percent of their compliance obligation.

The SFPUC recommends a Support position for SB 1138.

**Background/Analysis**

California’s RA program, which ensures there is enough electricity supply to meet customer demand, recently transitioned from a compliance framework under which LSEs were required to meet a monthly obligation. Under the State’s new “Slice-of-Day” (SOD) framework, LSE obligations are now based on the 24 hours of the peak day in each month. LSEs must show resources sufficient to meet load obligations in each hour, including excess resources to charge storage on the peak day.

**Challenge**

Under existing rules, LSEs are restricted in how they can transact with other entities to ensure compliance with State RA requirements. Adjustments to an LSE’s portfolio are limited to transacting products for the whole month, even though obligations are now unique to each hour. This mismatch means LSEs must purchase more RA than they need to meet their obligations, creating artificial market scarcity and unnecessarily driving up RA demand (and prices). This results in millions of dollars in unnecessary costs to ratepayers.

**Solution/Recommended Proposal**

The SFPUC recommends a Support position for SB 1138.

**Departments Impacted & Why**

This bill aligns LSEs’ load obligations with the State’s new SOD framework and allows LSEs to buy and sell RA at the hourly level. As a result, this bill would help avoid costly excess procurement by LSEs, such as CleanPowerSF, in meeting their RA requirements. The bill would thereby help avoid unnecessary RA procurement costs for ratepayers, including CleanPowerSF ratepayers.

### **Fiscal Impact**

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This bill would help LSEs, including CleanPowerSF, to avoid incurring unnecessary costs resulting from excess RA procurement. As a result, the bill would help prevent CleanPowerSF ratepayers from bearing the burden of such costs.

### **Support / Opposition**

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#### Support

California Community Choice Association  
(Sponsor)

#### Opposition

N/A



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<b>Submitting Department</b>	San Francisco Public Utilities Commission
<b>Contact Name</b>	Scott Ammon
<b>Contact Email and Phone Number</b>	<a href="mailto:sammon@sfgov.org">sammon@sfgov.org</a> ; 415-407-5208
<b>SLC Meeting Presenter</b>	Scott Ammon
<b>Reviewed and approved by Department Head?</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
<b>Reviewed and approved by Commission?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A

**AB 1761**

**Assemblymember Rogers, District #2, Democrat**

**Electricity: calculation methodology: data disclosure.**

**Recommended Position**

**SPONSOR**     **SUPPORT**     **SUPPORT if amended**  
 **OPPOSE**     **OTHER & Describe**

available to CCAs in the ERRA proceedings where the PCIA is set.

**Summary**

The bill would amend the Public Utilities Code to require the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) and the investor-owned utilities (IOUs) to disclose all data used to calculate Power Charge Indifference Adjustment (PCIA) costs. The bill would also ensure that when parties make proposals in a proceeding to change the PCIA, they provide all the underlying data informing that proposal.

**Challenge**

While CCAs and their customers must pay the PCIA charge, they lack access to the data, assumption, and methods used to set it. This transparency problem leads to disputes, inefficiencies, and unexpected rate impacts for customers. For example, disclosures vary by utility and by CPUC proceeding, resulting in repeated disputes between CCAs and IOUs over data access and increased administrative inefficiencies as the CPUC resolves disputes on a case-by-case basis.

The SFPUC recommends a Support position for AB 1761.

Without adequate transparency, CCAs are unable to verify the accuracy of the PCIA charge that their customers must pay and cannot confidently forecast rates. For example, in a 2019 PG&E proceeding, the California Community Choice Association (CalCCA) identified \$73 million in errors (including a \$16 million increase for CCA customers). Similarly, in October 2025, PG&E identified an accounting error that would have cost CCA customers \$217 million.

**Background/Analysis**

The PCIA is a fee designed to ensure customers who leave IOU generation service, like customers of a Community Choice Aggregator (CCA), pay their portion of legacy power costs procured to serve them. The CPUC establishes the methodology for the PCIA and each IOU sets its PCIA in an annual Energy Resource Recovery Account (ERRA) proceeding. However, since the PCIA has been implemented, there has been no consistent standard for what data must be made

**Solution/Recommended Proposal**

The SFPUC recommends a Support position for AB 1761.

### **Departments Impacted & Why**

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The bill would require transparency in the calculation of the PCIA and thereby enable CCAs such as CleanPowerSF to ensure the costs allocated to our ratepayers are just and reasonable. This would improve the ability of CCAs to forecast our rates and protect customers from unexpected rate increases.

### **Fiscal Impact**

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This bill would provide a check to prevent the unfair or inaccurate allocation of PCIA costs to CCA ratepayers, including those of CleanPowerSF. As a result, this bill would help prevent future unwarranted cost increases imposed on CleanPowerSF ratepayers.

### **Support / Opposition**

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#### Support

California Community Choice Association

(Sponsor)

League of California Cities

California State Association of Counties

#### Opposition

N/A



# State Legislation Proposal Form

Date Submitted	March 9, 2026
Submitting Department	SFHSA
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Contact Email	Susie.smith@sfgov.org
Contact Phone	
Reviewed and approved by Department Head?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
Reviewed and approved by Commission?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A

## AB 1734 (Stefani)

### Recommended Position

- SPONSOR                       **SUPPORT**  
 SUPPORT if amended         OPPOSE  
 OTHER & Describe

### Summary

AB 1734, also known as The Count Hunger Act, will create a two-year pilot program to restore funding to the food insecurity portion of the California Health Interview Survey and expand the food insecurity screener to include households of up to 400% of the federal poverty level (FPL). AB 1734 is a direct response to recent federal actions that eliminated critical hunger data nationwide and ensures policymakers and service providers are kept informed.

### Background/Analysis

In October 2025, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) announced that it will discontinue funding for the USDA Hunger Survey. For nearly three decades, this dataset has been the nation’s most comprehensive and consistent measure of food insecurity, forming the empirical foundation for major analyses such as Feeding America’s *Map the Meal Gap* and numerous state and academic studies.

The California Health Interview Survey (CHIS) is the largest continuous state-level health survey in the nation, assessing 25,000 households annually. Administered by UCLA, CHIS collects data on income, demographics, health, and adult food insecurity, informing safety net policies and ensuring the proper allocation of resources to those in need. Unfortunately, in early January 2026, the California Department of Public Health informed UCLA that funding to conduct the food insecurity screener by CHIS was cut, resulting from the loss of federal funding.

CHIS previously administered the adult food security screener only to California households below 200% FPL, approximately \$64,000 for a family of four. This cutoff excludes a substantial share of Californians living above 200% FPL yet below their county’s cost-of-living threshold, which has been identified as the majority of working households. As a result, CHIS data systematically underrepresented middle-income but still economically vulnerable families. According to the Brookings Institution, 33% of households above 200% FPL are food insecure.

The loss of both the USDA and CHIS surveys represents a major setback in understanding the scale and drivers of food insecurity in the United States and California. Without it, policymakers and researchers lack a benchmark critical to evaluating economic impacts and large-scale policy changes like those contained in HR1.

### **Solution/Recommended Proposal**

The Count Hunger Act creates a pilot program to fund the food insecurity portion of CHIS and expand survey to include all households up to 400% of FPL for two survey years (2027–2028). It also requires the publishing of statewide and localized data for the public onto the existing AskCHIS reporting tool that is publicly accessible. This approach ensures that California will be the one to step up and ensure that no one is left unaccounted for when it comes to combating food insecurity.

### **Departments Impacted & Why**

*No other departments are impacted*

### **Fiscal Impact**

\$287,570 in State General Fund over two years.

### **Support / Opposition**

- San Francisco-Marin Food Bank (Sponsor)
- End Child Poverty California powered by GRACE



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<b>Date Submitted</b>	March 9, 2026
<b>Submitting Department</b>	SFHSA
<b>Contact Name</b>	Susie Smith
<b>Contact Email</b>	Susie.smith@sfgov.org
<b>Contact Phone</b>	
<b>Reviewed and approved by Department Head?</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
<b>Reviewed and approved by Commission?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A

## AB 1579

(Assemblymember James C. Ramos, 45th Assembly District)

### Recommended Position

- SPONSOR                       **SUPPORT**
- SUPPORT if amended         OPPOSE
- OTHER & Describe

### Summary

The Children's Crisis Continuum Pilot Program was created with the purpose of addressing the complex needs of foster youth in California. Assembly Bill 1579 would amend existing law to expand upon the allowable program types for residential crisis services within the Pilot, allowing more flexibility to meet the needs of foster youth across the state.

San Francisco was one of just 8 entities across the State to receive a State grant (\$8.5M) to participate in this pilot designed to create a highly integrated care system for foster youth under the care of child welfare or juvenile probation experiencing acute behavioral health crises

### Background/Analysis

Current law uses specific language for residential crisis program types, requiring a Children's Crisis Residential Program (CCRP) and not allowing for other similar services, which limits options for providers to establish those. CCRPs have staffing requirements and funding challenges that make implementation challenging in many areas. There are other program types that could provide the same services to youth with the highest need that could be implemented successfully with approval from the California Department of Social Services (CDSS).

### Solution/Recommended Proposal

AB 1579 would expand the allowable program types for residential crisis treatment to include Psychiatric Residential Treatment Facilities (PRTFs), Crisis Stabilization Unit/Psychiatric Health Facility (CSU/PHF) combinations, Short Term Residential Therapeutic Programs (STRTPs),

or other CDSS-approved residential crisis models. The change would preserve safety and oversight standards while giving counties the flexibility needed to build sustainable, accessible crisis care options for youth statewide.

Expanding the Children’s Crisis Continuum Pilot Program to include additional CDSS-approved crisis residential models is essential to meeting the urgent behavioral health needs of California’s youth. By allowing flexibility of program type, counties and providers can implement programs that are both clinically appropriate and operationally sustainable, without compromising safety or quality of care. AB 1579 will enable a more equitable and responsive crisis care system ensuring that every child has timely access to the right level of care in the least restrictive setting possible.

**Departments Impacted & Why**

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JPD – the pilot program supports youth ages 17 and under the care of FCS and JPD.

**Fiscal Impact**

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Minimal, if any (but confirming)

**Support / Opposition**

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- Just Advocates (Co-Sponsor)
- California Alliance of Child and Family Services (Co-Sponsor)



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<b>Date Submitted</b>	3/9/2026
<b>Submitting Department</b>	Homelessness and Supportive Housing
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<b>Contact Email and Phone Number</b>	<a href="mailto:Hailey.gil@sfgov.org">Hailey.gil@sfgov.org</a> / 415-926-9264
<b>SLC Meeting Presenter</b>	Hailey Gil
<b>Reviewed and approved by Department Head?</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
<b>Reviewed and approved by Commission?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> N/A

#### AB 2081

**Assemblymember Stefani, Asm. District 19, (D)**

#### Medi-Cal: Home and Community-Based Alternatives Waiver.

#### Recommended Position

SPONSOR    SUPPORT    SUPPORT if amended    OPPOSE    OTHER & Describe

#### Summary

AB 2081 (Stefani, 2026), among other provisions, would expand the availability of the Home and Community Based Alternatives (HCBA) waiver by a minimum of 10,000 slots annually. HSH and community partners leverage HCBA waivers to provide in-home care to residents of permanent supportive housing (PSH) with intensive medical needs.

#### Background/Analysis

There are few avenues for PSH programs to provide around-the-clock services for residents with significant medical and behavioral health care needs. One successful model has been to leverage Medi-Cal waiver programs such as the HCBA waiver to provide skilled nursing care, primary and specialty care navigation, assistance with medication management, medical case management, assisted daily living (personal care and hygiene), chronic wound care, and hospice/end-of-life care.

Non-profit healthcare organization, Cardea Health, first successfully implemented this model in Oakland, then in 2024 replicated it in San Francisco at Kelly Cullen Community (KCC), a PSH site operated by Tenderloin Neighborhood Development Corporation. Cardea Health has demonstrated this model improves quality of life for PSH residents with acute and chronic health needs while also creating an overall reduction to healthcare spending.

Specifically, based on its pilot program in Oakland, Cardea Health estimates that using the HCBA waiver in PSH reduces health care spending per resident by an average of \$175,000 annually by significantly reducing emergency room, inpatient, and skilled nursing facility admissions.

In 2025, Assemblymember Mia Bonta introduced AB 315 which would have also expanded HCBA waiver capacity. However, AB 315 did not specify a number of additional slots but instead would have expanded capacity to accommodate the full waitlist. The bill would have also required DHCS to complete a rate study to assess

effectiveness of the methods used to pay for services under the HCBA Waiver, and whether the current method of rate-setting for a service provides an adequate supply of providers. AB 315 died in its house of origin after being placed on the Appropriations Committee suspense file.

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### **Challenge**

The HCBA waiver is an invaluable resource, but its enrollment is capped. Every five years, the California Department of Healthcare Services (DHCS) applies to a federal agency, the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), for an allotment of HCBA waivers to use throughout the State. The number allotted to California for the years 2023 to 2027 is insufficient to meet the demonstrated need. As of December 2025, there were 6,091 eligible applicants on the waiting list. Due to the acuity of their conditions, rationing HCBA waivers in this way will force many into homelessness or institutionalization due to lack of available care. In order for the City and County of San Francisco to scale the use of HCBA waivers to serve PSH residents with intensive medical need, the State of California would need to expand its HCBA waiver availability statewide.

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### **Solution/Recommended Proposal**

Greater access to HCBA waivers will enhance lives, honor patients' choice to remain in their community, promote health equity, and realize significant cost savings. AB 2081, as introduced, would require DHCS to increase the number of HCBA waiver slots by a minimum of 10,000 slots annually. The bill sponsors have acknowledged that this number may be reduced to be in line with a concurrent budget play by Assemblymember Mia Bonta and anticipates forthcoming amendments.

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### **Departments Impacted & Why**

- The Department of Homelessness and Supportive Housing (HSH)
- The Department of Public Health (DPH)
- San Francisco Human Services Agency
- San Francisco Health Plan

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### **Fiscal Impact**

Where this program reduces emergency room, inpatient, and skilled nursing facility admissions, the policy could be cost-neutral, if not create statewide savings in the long-term.

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### **Support / Opposition**

Formal support and opposition have not yet been registered; however, the following organizations have been active in advocating for this bill concept:

- Cardea Health
- Disability Rights California
- East Bay Innovations
- Homebridge
- Coalition for Supportive Housing
- Little Lobbyists
- Choice in Aging
- Justice in Aging
- United Way of Greater Los Angeles
- Senior Services Coalition
- Family Voices of California
- Leading Age California
- California Children's Trust

- California Community Living Network
- Disability Rights Education & Defense Fund



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<b>Date Submitted</b>	03/09/2026
<b>Submitting Department</b>	City Attorney's Office
<b>Contact Name</b>	Luis Zamora
<b>Contact Email and Phone Number</b>	<a href="mailto:Luis.A.Zamora@sfcityatty.org">Luis.A.Zamora@sfcityatty.org</a> (415) 554-4748
<b>SLC Meeting Presenter</b>	Luis Zamora
<b>Reviewed and approved by Department Head?</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
<b>Reviewed and approved by Commission?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> N/A

### SB 1099

#### **Senator Eloise Gómez Reyes (District 29, Democrat)** **State and Local Public Benefits**

#### **Recommended Position**

SPONSOR    SUPPORT    SUPPORT if amended    OPPOSE    OTHER & Describe

#### **Summary**

SB 1099 clarifies California local government's authority to provide state or local public benefits to all residents under the statutory exemption provided in the federal Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA).

#### **Background/Analysis**

Historically, California has relied on a statutory exemption under the federal Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA) that allows local governments, at their discretion, to provide state and local public benefits to all residents.

Thanks to this exemption, our local governments have been able to provide critical services such as health care and safety-net programs to all residents without worrying that they are in violation of federal law. Unfortunately, the California statute that provides this PRWORA exemption is too vague and is not directly tied to how "local and state public benefits" are defined at the federal level. This is an issue because the federal definition can be, and has been, subject to regulatory interpretation and if the federal definition of what is considered a state or local public benefit is expanded without our statute mirroring that language, then it puts our local governments at risk of being out of compliance with federal law.

Uncertainty about California's existing exemption from PRWORA may create confusion and deter local governments from continuing to provide critical services that protect community health, safety, and economic stability.

#### **Challenge**

The federal definition of state and local public benefits is complex and subject to regulatory interpretation. Furthermore, the California statutes, as they stand, do not precisely follow the federal terminology. This discrepancy in statute creates uncertainty for local governments administering state or locally-funded public benefits.

Uncertainty about California’s existing exemption from PRWORA may create confusion and deter local governments from continuing to provide critical services that protect community health, safety, and economic stability.

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**Solution/Recommended Proposal**

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SB 1099 updates California’s exemption from PRWORA for local governments by expressly tying the exemption in state law to the federal definition of “state or local public benefit.”

In doing so, this bill clarifies the existing authority of local governments to provide state or local public benefits to all residents at their discretion, without requiring any local government to change or expand current eligibility rules or practices.

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**Departments Impacted & Why**

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Department of Public Health and Human Services Agency – SB 1099 would provide the City and these departments with the clarifications discussed above related to providing state and local public benefits.

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**Fiscal Impact**

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N/A.

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**Support / Opposition**

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**Support**

Civil Prosecutors Coalition (Sponsor)  
San Francisco City Attorney’s Office



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<b>Date Submitted</b>	03/09/2026
<b>Submitting Department</b>	City Attorney's Office
<b>Contact Name</b>	Luis Zamora
<b>Contact Email and Phone Number</b>	<a href="mailto:Luis.A.Zamora@sfcityatty.org">Luis.A.Zamora@sfcityatty.org</a> (415) 554-4748
<b>SLC Meeting Presenter</b>	Luis Zamora
<b>Reviewed and approved by Department Head?</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
<b>Reviewed and approved by Commission?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> N/A

### AB 2001

**Assemblymember Catherine Stefani (District 19, Democrat)**

**Criminal Procedure: State Summary Criminal History Information**

#### Recommended Position

SPONSOR     SUPPORT     SUPPORT if amended     OPPOSE     OTHER & Describe

#### Summary

AB 2001 would strengthen public safety tools available to cities and counties by allowing access to important criminal history information. With this legislation, city attorney's and county counsels would be able to access state summary criminal history information when they are pursuing public nuisance and red-light abatement actions. This will enable them to build stronger, evidence-based nuisance abatement cases, and take faster, more informed action to protect the public.

#### Background/Analysis

Current state law allows local City Attorneys to access criminal history information when they are criminally prosecuting violations of state and local law, pursuing gang injunctions and drug abatement actions, and for both City Attorneys and County Counsels to access that information for gun violence restraining orders.

California statues also authorize City Attorneys and County Counsels to file civil enforcement actions for public nuisances to address properties used for certain illegal activity. These statutes are an important component of addressing various public safety issues and criminal activity in communities such as illegal gambling, prostitution, fencing, and the sale of illegal narcotics.

#### Challenge

City Attorneys and County Counsels currently cannot access state summary criminal history information when pursuing civil public nuisance and Red Light Abatement cases, even though they can access it for other legal actions (like criminal prosecutions or gun violence restraining orders).

This lack of access limits their ability to build strong, evidence-based cases and quickly address properties linked to ongoing illegal activity such as prostitution, trafficking, illegal gambling, and narcotics sales. It also makes it harder to identify repeat offenders, detect patterns across jurisdictions, assess safety risks, and identify potential victims of exploitation.

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**Solution/Recommended Proposal**

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This bill would expand current law to allow city attorney’s and county counsels access to state summary criminal history information when they are perusing public nuisance cases and actions brought under California’s Red Light Abatement laws.

Access to this information would provide critical context that would be beneficial in these matters and enable city attorneys and county counsels not only to build stronger, evidence-based nuisance abatement cases, but also to identify potential victims and coordinate appropriate intervention rather than perpetuate criminalization of exploited individuals. For example, in organized prostitution and trafficking operations that frequently move across jurisdictions, access to this information helps identify repeat exploiters and patterns that may not be visible from a single incident report.

Additionally, this information would enhance both community and officer safety in the civil enforcement context. Understanding whether individuals associated with a nuisance property have outstanding warrants, histories of violence, weapons restrictions, or prior exploitation-related offenses allows government attorneys to more effectively assess risk, tailor enforcement strategies, and take faster, more informed action to protect the public and support nuisance abatement efforts.

Allowing access to this information will equip civil prosecutors with the same situational awareness already available to criminal prosecutors, enabling more precise, victim-informed, and safety-focused enforcement that protects the broader community.

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**Departments Impacted & Why**

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San Francisco City Attorney’s Office

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**Fiscal Impact**

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N/A.

---

**Support / Opposition**

---

Support

Civil Prosecutors Coalition (Sponsor)

San Francisco City Attorney’s Office



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<b>Date Submitted</b>	March 9, 2026
<b>Submitting Department</b>	SF Environment Department (ENV)
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<b>Contact Email and Phone Number</b>	<a href="mailto:Joseph.piasecki@sfgov.org">Joseph.piasecki@sfgov.org</a> – 415-519-4877
<b>SLC Meeting Presenter</b>	Joseph Piasecki
<b>Reviewed and approved by Department Head?</b>	X YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
<b>Reviewed and approved by Commission?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO    X N/A

### AB2313

#### **Assemblymember Marc Berman, Assembly District 23, Democrat** **Home Energy Choice Act**

#### **Recommended Position**

SPONSOR     SUPPORT     SUPPORT if amended     OPPOSE     OTHER & Describe

#### **Summary**

The Home Energy Choice Act, would require the Public Utilities Commission to require each gas corporation to offer a Gas Distribution Service Line Replacement Alternatives Program, on or before January 1, 2028. Such programs would be required to provide any gas customers served by a gas distribution service line slated for replacement with a monetary incentive to replace any gas-dependent equipment and cease gas service to avoid the gas distribution service line replacement.

#### **Background/Analysis**

*A gas service line is a pipe serving an individual customer, extending from the main in the street to the customer’s gas meter. Gas utilities are required to routinely replace both main distribution lines and service lines to avoid hazards from gas leaks. For example, PG&E replaces an average of 15,000 service lines each year, and the vast majority connect to a single home. Today, customers are not given a choice when a gas service line to their home is replaced. The gas utility notifies the customer of upcoming work, digs up their property, and replaces their service line. PG&E reports that from 2021-2024 the utility spent an average of \$39,465 per service line replaced in San Francisco, and the average across PG&E’s territory is similar.<sup>1</sup>*

*This expense is repaid by all gas customers through natural gas rates over approximately 55 years. This means that gas service lines replaced today would not be paid off until after 2080, well after California has committed to achieve carbon neutrality. New York has already launched a program that makes the choice to electrify available to the 10% of ConEdison gas customers with the oldest and leakiest gas service lines*

#### **Challenge**

*Natural gas demand is declining as California transitions away from natural gas to zero-emission electric alternatives to achieve the state’s energy efficiency, climate, and air quality objectives. Without active planning and management, reduced demand for natural gas will result in higher gas rates, with a disproportionate burden on vulnerable customers. Alternatives that avoid new capital investment in the gas system should be*

<sup>1</sup> Service line cost data from PG&E Distribution Replacement Cost Data disclosure in CPUC R.24-09-012.

*pursued where feasible and cost-effective. California gas corporations replace thousands of gas distribution service lines each year, with the significant majority connected to a single gas meter. Gas distribution service line replacement costs are paid by all gas customers as capital costs over a period of at least 55 years. Gas customers are currently not given a choice regarding the replacement of service lines connected to their homes. A monetary incentive for a gas customer to voluntarily replace their gas appliances with electric alternatives in lieu of a planned service line replacement benefits the customer by helping enable the purchase of new zero-emission appliances, other gas ratepayers by avoiding the long-term capital costs of service line replacements, and California’s climate and air quality objectives by reducing reliance on fossil gas combustion.*

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**Solution/Recommended Proposal**

*AB 2313, the Home Energy Choice Act, gives Californians a new opportunity to upgrade their homes with modern electric appliances. When a utility needs to replace an aging gas service line, this bill gives homeowners the option to use these funds to electrify their home. By redirecting funds that utilities would otherwise spend on replacing fossil fuel infrastructure, the Home Energy Choice Act reduces barriers to electrification, improves safety, and reduces risk for all ratepayers.*

*The Home Energy Choice Act requires gas utilities to offer a Gas Distribution Service Line Replacement Alternatives Program. Key elements include:*

- Customer Choice: Customers facing a planned or forecasted gas service line replacement must be offered a voluntary incentive to electrify their home and discontinue gas service.*
- Protects All Ratepayers: Avoids gas infrastructure becoming underutilized or “stranded” assets, which increases rates for customers that continue to use gas.*
- Clear Implementation, Transparency & Equitable Outreach: The program must provide outreach to disadvantaged communities and include robust customer notice to allow customers to easily determine eligibility. AB 2313 will enable Californians to access clean electric appliances and improve health and safety, while supporting progress on climate change.*

*By redirecting gas utility funds from investing in stranded assets to electrification, the program created by this bill would significantly benefit the implementation of San Francisco’s climate goals by boosting funding available to help residents transition to zero-emission appliances.*

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**Departments Impacted & Why**

None

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**Fiscal Impact**

No direct fiscal impact.

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**Support / Opposition**

**Support**

Earthjustice (co-sponsor)

Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC)  
(cosponsor)



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<b>Submitting Department</b>	Environment
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<b>Reviewed and approved by Department Head?</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
<b>Reviewed and approved by Commission?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> N/A

**AB 762**

**Assembly Member, Jacqui Irwin, Assembly 42nd District, D-Thousand Oaks County  
Household Hazardous Waste: Vape pens**

**Recommended Position**

SPONSOR     SUPPORT     SUPPORT if amended     OPPOSE     OTHER & Describe

**Summary**

AB 762 would prohibit the sale, distribution, or offer for sale of disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation devices containing nicotine by January 1, 2028. A disposable device is defined as a non-refillable, non-rechargeable vape with an integrated battery that is not intended to be removed and is not designed for reuse. The bill authorizes local jurisdictions to enforce this prohibition and issue civil penalties ranging from \$500 for a first violation to \$2,000 for subsequent violations. The bill’s intent is to reduce the proliferation of single-use vapor products to minimize the environmental, health, and public safety impacts.

**Background/Analysis**

Disposable vapes have become one of the fastest-growing sources of electronic waste, combining lithium-ion batteries, plastics, circuitry, and residual nicotine in a form that cannot be safely recycled or disassembled. Because the batteries are embedded, these devices frequently enter municipal waste streams where they pose fire hazards, contaminate recycling loads, and contribute to toxic leachate in landfills. San Francisco and other cities have documented increasing issues with vape litter. The growth in youth vaping contributes to the frequency with which these devices are discarded in public spaces. The bill complements existing state actions addressing single-use waste streams by targeting another high-volume, high-impact consumer product with no feasible end-of-life management options.

**Challenge**

Disposable, battery-embedded vapes have become a major and fast-growing source of electronic waste. Their lithium-ion batteries cause dangerous fires at waste and recycling facilities, and the

devices contain plastics, heavy metals, and residual nicotine that pollute waterways and soils. Most consumers are unaware that these products are hazardous waste and cannot be thrown in regular trash, which worsens improper disposal. The scale of the problem is substantial with millions sold each month, wasting valuable lithium and releasing toxic metals linked to serious health risks.

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### **Solution/Recommended Proposal**

AB 762 addresses these hazards by banning the sale and distribution of disposable vapes and requiring future vapor devices to have removable batteries, be rechargeable, and be refillable. This shifts the market away from single-use designs that cannot be safely managed and toward durable products with proper end-of-life pathways. The bill also establishes clear statewide enforcement mechanisms and aligns California with other countries that have already moved to restrict or ban disposable vapes, recognizing that reducing production—not recycling—is the only effective long-term solution.

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### **Departments Impacted & Why**

The passage of AB 762 would benefit or impact several departments that interact with improperly discarded vape devices:

- San Francisco Department of the Environment (SFE) oversees HHW and battery disposal programs. This bill would support SFE in expanding legal disposal options for a growing waste stream.
- San Francisco Unified School District (SFUSD) wouldn't have to confiscate as many vaping devices while improving safety and reducing liability from a potential fire caused by vapes.
- Department of Public Health (DPH) may also benefit as proper disposal reduces the likelihood of exposure to toxic materials from damaged vape pens.
- Public Works (DPW) and Recreation and Parks would see a reduction in the number of vape devices left in public areas or littered, streamlining their cleanup operations.
- In early February 2026, San Francisco's board of supervisors passed a resolution supporting the bill.

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### **Fiscal Impact**

Implementation costs are expected to be minimal because enforcement can be incorporated into existing local authority. Over time, the City is likely to experience cost savings related to reduced hazardous waste handling, cleanup of public spaces, emergency response related to battery fires, and contamination of waste and recycling streams. Limiting the sale of disposable vapes will decrease the need for expensive long-term management strategies and allow City resources to focus on effective battery recycling outreach and safer waste infrastructure.

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### **Support / Opposition**

Support: Californians Against Waste (co-sponsor), California Product Stewardship Council (co-sponsor), California Public Interest Research Group (CALPIRG) (co-sponsor), RethinkWaste (co-sponsor), Action on Smoking and Health, Breast Cancer Prevention Partners, California Nurses for Environmental Health and Justice, Clean Water Action, Defenders of Wildlife, Ecology Center, Endangered Habitats League, Catholic Charities of Stockton Environmental Justice Program, Algalita Marine Research and Education, Active San Gabriel Valley, ACR Solar, Albatross Coalition, Azul, Community Environmental Council, Courage California, Chico Bag

Oppose: No formal opposition has been documented, though resistance is anticipated from disposable vape manufacturers and certain retailers. No organizations or written oppositions have officially filed against the bill to date.



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<b>Date Submitted</b>	March, 9, 2026
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<b>Contact Name</b>	Beth Bodner
<b>Contact Email and Phone Number</b>	<a href="mailto:Beth.Bodner@sfgov.org">Beth.Bodner@sfgov.org</a> ; 415-355-3706
<b>SLC Meeting Presenter</b>	Joseph Piasecki
<b>Reviewed and approved by Department Head?</b>	X YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
<b>Reviewed and approved by Commission?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO    X N/A

### [SB 881]

[Sen McNerney, Senate District 5, Dem]

[Income taxation: credits: voluntary contributions: food bank donations]

#### Recommended Position

SPONSOR    X SUPPORT     SUPPORT if amended     OPPOSE     OTHER & Describe

#### Summary

SB 881 extends two programs that aim to reduce food waste, lower greenhouse gas emissions, support farmers, and strengthen California’s food banks. The bill extends the Farm to Food Bank Tax Credit and the Emergency Food for Families Voluntary Tax Contribution Fund through tax years 2032 and 2037, respectively, ensuring the programs remain available during a time of growing food insecurity and reduced federal food assistance.

#### Background/Analysis

In 2011, AB 152 (Fuentes) established The Farm to Food Bank Tax Credit, an income tax credit for eligible growers donating fresh fruits and vegetables equal to 10% of the cost of donation. This credit was operable for tax years 2012 through 2016. In 2016, SB 837 (Budget) established a new credit equal to 15% of the weighted average wholesale price of donated fresh fruits and vegetables. This new credit was operable for tax years 2017 through 2021. In 2019, AB 614 expanded eligible donation items to include proteins, dairy, and processed foods and broadened eligible donors beyond growers. This credit was operable for tax years 2020 through 2021. In 2021, AB 150 further extended the credit through tax year 2026. The Farm to Food Bank Tax Credit has seen steady participation over time, with notable increases during the COVID-19 pandemic.

The Emergency Food for Families Voluntary Tax Contribution Fund was established in 1998 to support food banks through voluntary tax check-off donations. The program uses an existing statewide distribution infrastructure administered by the California Department of Social Services to efficiently allocate food and funds across all 58 counties. In 2017, SB 61 (Hertzberg) renamed and extended the fund on state income tax returns through 2025. The tax credit has translated into millions of dollars in donated California-grown and produced food over the past decade.

#### Challenge

California produces more food than any other state in the country, yet 1 in 5 Californians still face food insecurity. At the same time, surplus food often ends up in landfills, where it generates greenhouse gas

emissions. The state is also facing reduced federal food assistance and funding, even as more Californians are relying on these services due to increased cost of living. According to the San Francisco Food Security Task Force, 1 in 4 San Franciscans face food insecurity.

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#### **Solution/Recommended Proposal**

The bill seeks to continue a 15-year program that lowers greenhouse gas emissions by helping farmers offset the costs of harvesting and donating surplus food. It also aims to extend voluntary financial support for California's food banks at a time when the state is experiencing reduced federal food assistance and rising demands for food aid. For San Francisco, this would help maintain reliable state food bank funding and support the City's climate and waste reduction goals.

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#### **Departments Impacted & Why**

Both the Farm to Food Bank Tax Credit and the Emergency Food for Families Voluntary Tax Contribution Fund are established, state-level programs that have operated for many years. SB 881 extends their continuance; it does not create new mandates or administrative tasks for City departments.

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#### **Fiscal Impact**

The bill will have no direct fiscal burden to the City of San Francisco or the Environment Department. The bill text does not include any fiscal analysis or estimate of the financial impact on the State.

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#### **Support / Opposition**

No formal positions have been registered.



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<b>Date Submitted</b>	3/9/2026
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<b>SLC Meeting Presenter</b>	Joseph Piasecki
<b>Reviewed and approved by Department Head?</b>	X YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
<b>Reviewed and approved by Commission?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO    X N/A

#### SB 1048

**Senator Josh Becker, Senate District 13, Democrat**

#### SB 1048 State Seal of Climate Literacy

#### Recommended Position

SPONSOR     SUPPORT     SUPPORT if amended     OPPOSE     OTHER & Describe

#### Summary

SB 1048 will establish a California Seal of Climate Literacy, a voluntary high school diploma distinction to recognize students who demonstrate climate literacy through coursework and hands-on, experiential learning in their communities. In attaining the Seal, students will gain college and career relevant skills and experiences to understand and act on the challenges of a changing climate.

#### Background/Analysis

SB 1048 creates a voluntary climate literacy diploma endorsement program for California high school students. Participating school districts would offer students the opportunity to graduate with a Seal of Climate Literacy on their diplomas, signifying their completion of relevant science and climate literacy coursework and hands-on, experiential learning projects in their communities.

California students are feeling the impacts of climate change in their communities and at school. Just this fall semester, students lost [55,000 hours](#) of instructional time due to extreme weather, including wildfires, flooding, and heatwaves. As students feel the impacts of climate change, it is clear they want more climate education. [A recent United Nations study](#) found that 98% of young people surveyed felt climate education should be taught in primary, secondary, and higher education classrooms. The California Seal of Climate Literacy will recognize students who develop the skills to understand climate change and its impacts, to engage their communities with innovative solutions, and to prepare for careers and further study in environmental fields.

The State of Colorado has successfully deployed a Seal of Climate Literacy, and school districts across Colorado are implementing pathways to help students obtain it. The Seal is a locally adaptable framework that combines rigorous coursework with real-world impact.

To earn the distinction, students must complete two approved courses in climate literacy, including one science course. Each local education agency will determine the list of approved courses for its students earning the Seal and can leverage the existing open-source, state-developed curriculum Seeds to Solutions. Seal-approved courses across Colorado range from AP Biology to River Ecology to Journalism to U.S. History to the Culinary Arts to dual- and concurrent-enrollment courses like Chicken Husbandry and Fisheries and Wildlife Management.

Execute an experiential learning project – such as research and fieldwork, an internship with an industry partner, a capstone project supported by a community-based organization, or a student-led initiative – that supports an understanding of climate change and locally-relevant solutions. Example projects from Colorado include data collection on the health of the local watershed to contribute to a state water-quality monitoring program; an independent study on resilient agricultural practices to ensure the sustainability of a fourth-generation family ranch for decades to come; planting trees on school campuses and conducting research on soil health; and completing a solar panel installation internship through a local trade school.

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### **Challenge**

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In the face of a changing climate there is increasing student interest around being exposed to climate careers and ways to combat the climate crisis. There are very few formal educational mechanisms at the high school level to specifically prepare youth to face, understand, and respond to the climate challenges of the future.

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### **Solution/Recommended Proposal**

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The bill builds on existing state seals, such as the State Seal of Civic Engagement and the State Seal of Biliteracy, by adding a climate literacy recognition. It aims to:

- Encourage and validate student engagement with climate change education.
- Support workforce readiness for green jobs.
- Promote local action on climate change through experiential learning

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### **Departments Impacted & Why**

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SFUSD: would have to select the courses eligible for the seal program. However, this program would be completely voluntary

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### **Fiscal Impact**

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SFUSD – Potential for minor impacts depending on staff time needed to create the requirements to earn the state seal.

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### **Support / Opposition**

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#### **Support**

UndauntedK12

Ten Strands

California State PTA



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<b>Date Submitted</b>	3/9/2026
<b>Submitting Department</b>	San Francisco Environment Dept - ENV
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<b>Contact Email and Phone Number</b>	<a href="mailto:Joseph.piasecki@sfgov.org">Joseph.piasecki@sfgov.org</a> 415-519-4877
<b>SLC Meeting Presenter</b>	Joseph Piasecki
<b>Reviewed and approved by Department Head?</b>	X YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
<b>Reviewed and approved by Commission?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO    X N/A

### **SB222**

**Senator Scott Wiener, Senate District 11, Democrat**

### **SB-222 Residential heat pump systems: water heaters and HVAC installations**

#### **Recommended Position**

SPONSOR     SUPPORT     SUPPORT if amended     OPPOSE     OTHER & Describe

#### **Summary**

SB222 requires specified streamlining of local permitting for residential heat pump systems. The bill would require a city, county, or city and county, on or before July 1, 2028, to implement an online, automated permitting process that issues permits in real time to a licensed contractor for the installation of a residential heat pump water heater or residential heat pump HVAC system that meets certain criteria. For example, if the installation of a residential heat pump water heater or heat pump HVAC system would require installation of a new electrical panel or structural work, the project would not qualify for streamlining under SB222.

The bill would also require a city, county, or city and county, beginning July 1, 2027, to adopt and offer “asynchronous inspections” for installations of residential heat pump water heater or heat pump HVAC systems. This means the contractor and inspector are not required to be on-site at the same time.

This bill also makes changes to existing law concerning the Davis-Stirling Common Interest Development Act. The proposed changes would make homeowners association covenants, deed restrictions, and similar agreements among property owners that limit heat pump installations void and unenforceable.

#### **Background/Analysis**

In San Francisco, residential buildings are responsible for 25% of citywide total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and natural gas use is responsible for 95% of GHG emissions from the operation of residential buildings. (Source: [San Francisco GHG Inventory – 2022](#)) Switching residential heating and water heating from gas-fueled appliances to electric heat pumps supplied with electricity from CleanPowerSF reduces the GHG emissions of an average San Francisco single family home by 90% on average (SF Environment analysis).

Californians need relief from high energy costs and the extreme temperature changes driven by climate change, and heat pumps are an essential solution to both problems. This bill will create a standardized

permitting process across the state that is faster, simpler, and cheaper for homeowners and contractors. Making these dual-use, zero-pollution air filtration and HVAC systems more accessible will help Californians build climate resilience and speed the recovery of communities impacted from climate disasters. Updating the permitting process is also an essential step to help the state meet its goals of installing 6 million heat pumps by 2030 and achieving carbon neutrality by 2045.

Interviews with heat pump installers point to a number of barriers to installing heat pump equipment, including costs compared to gas systems, inspection wait times, local architectural requirements, wide variations in requirements across jurisdictions, and the need to obtain multiple permit types for a water heater installation. Burdensome requirements and delays can drive up the cost of installations and limit the time that qualified contractors have to work on other projects, tightening the supply of labor available to meet increasing demand for heat pump appliances. Contractors and consumers report that the requirements and cost for installing a permitted heat pump vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. San Francisco primarily permits heat pumps via instant online trade permits – one of the fastest approaches in the state. Many jurisdictions permit heat pumps with a single consolidated permit and minimal fees, as proposed by the bill. In others, however, securing a permit can take significant back-and-forth with a city, and cost several thousand dollars; adoption of SB222 would substantially improve consistency, efficiency in public resources, and the experience of the public statewide.

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### **Challenge**

Like many communities statewide, San Francisco currently requires up to three separate permits (electrical, plumbing/mechanical, and building) in order to install a heat pump water heater or space heating system – which in turn requires three separate inspections. This generally requires the installation contractor to be on-site for 2 or more hours for each inspection; the labor cost of standing for three separate inspections can be greater than the cost of equipment or installation. Specialized inspection is valuable to public safety in large projects but poses practical and cost barriers to installation of individual appliances.

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### **Solution/Recommended Proposal**

Simplifying permitting reduces the cost and time required to replacing gas appliances with heat pumps, accelerating adoption and aligning the permitting and inspection process to help achieve San Francisco's climate goals.

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### **Departments Impacted & Why**

**Building Inspection:** Significant change to procedure for inspection. May require staff training. However, sending a single appropriately trained inspector to a project installing a single heat pump water heater would require less staff labor per project.

**Bay Area Air District Rule 9-6** requires new tank-type residential water heaters (75k Btu or less) installed or sold in the Bay Area after January 1, 2027, and new residential furnaces installed or sold after January 1, 2029 to emit zero NOx. Electric heat pumps are the only technology that meets these zero NOx standards and comply with CA Title 24 Part 6 Energy Standards. Updating permitting and inspection processes will be essential to improving efficiency in City processes, supporting safe & legal work, and meeting expectations of the public as these technologies become the norm.

**SF Environment:** Legislation would help the installation of heat pump water heaters and space heaters, helping the city's residential buildings make changes that are essential to the city's climate goals. Helps improve equitable access to clean heat and clean water heating.

### **Fiscal Impact**

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This legislation caps the cost a municipality can charge for a HPWH permit at \$150. While this may lower existing permit fees in San Francisco, the simplicity of access, and promotion by SFE should lead to more installations as residents take advantage of existing appliance incentives.

DBI: May estimate fiscal impact.

SFE: No impact.

State: No known impact.

### **Support / Opposition**

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#### **SUPPORT: (Verified 1/21/26)**

A. O. Smith Corporation  
Bay Area Air Quality Management District  
Building Decarbonization Coalition  
Carrier Global Corporation  
Efficiency First California  
Green Building Initiative  
Lg Electronics USA  
Natural Resources Defense Council  
Rewiring America  
San Francisco Bay Area Planning and Urban  
Research Association  
U.S. Green Building Council, California

#### **OPPOSITION: (Verified 1/21/26)**

Community Associations Institute - California  
Legislative Action Committee League of California  
Cities