

File No. 160965

Committee Item No. 2

Board Item No. 4

COMMITTEE/BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

AGENDA PACKET CONTENTS LIST

Committee: Land Use and Transportation

Date October 17, 2016

Board of Supervisors Meeting

Date NOVEMBER 1 2016

Cmte Board

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| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Legislative Digest |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Budget and Legislative Analyst Report |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Youth Commission Report |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Introduction Form |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Department/Agency Cover Letter and/or Report |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Grant Information Form |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Grant Budget |
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OTHER (Use back side if additional space is needed)

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| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <u>Planning Commission Resolution No. 19734</u> |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <u>CERA Determination</u> |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <u>Building Inspection Commission Recommendation</u> |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <u>Commission on the Environment Resolution No. 004-16-COE</u> |
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1 [Planning, Green Building Codes - Better Roof Requirements, Including Living Roofs]

2
3 **Ordinance amending the Planning Code and Green Building Code to establish**
4 **requirements for certain new building construction facilitating development of**
5 **renewable energy facilities and living roofs; setting an operative date of January 1,**
6 **2017; providing findings as to local conditions pursuant to the California Health and**
7 **Safety Code; affirming the Planning Department's determination under the California**
8 **Environmental Quality Act; and making findings of consistency with the General Plan,**
9 **and the eight priority policies of Planning Code Section 101.1.**

10 NOTE: **Unchanged Code text and uncodified text** are in plain Arial font.
11 **Additions to Codes** are in *single-underline italics Times New Roman font*.
12 **Deletions to Codes** are in *strikethrough italics Times New Roman font*.
13 **Board amendment additions** are in double-underlined Arial font.
14 **Board amendment deletions** are in ~~strikethrough Arial font~~.
15 **Asterisks (* * * *)** indicate the omission of unchanged Code
16 subsections or parts of tables.

17 Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco:

18 Section 1. CEQA Findings and General Plan Consistency Findings.

19 (a) The Planning Department has determined that the actions contemplated in this
20 ordinance comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (California Public Resources
21 Code Sections 21000 et seq.). Said determination is on file with the Clerk of the Board of
22 Supervisors in File No. 160965 and is incorporated herein by reference. The Board affirms
23 this determination.

24 (b) On September 15, 2016, the Planning Commission, in Resolution No. 19734,
25 adopted findings that the actions contemplated in this ordinance are consistent, on balance,
with the City's General Plan and eight priority policies of Planning Code Section 101.1. The

1 Board adopts these findings as its own. A copy of said Resolution is on file with the Clerk of
2 the Board of Supervisors in File No. 160965, and is incorporated herein by reference.

3 (c) Pursuant to Planning Code Section 302, this Board finds that this Planning Code
4 Amendment will serve the public necessity, convenience, and welfare for the reasons set forth
5 in Planning Commission Resolution No. 19734 and the Board incorporates such reasons
6 herein by reference.

7

8 Section 2. General Findings.

9 (a) The California Building Standards Code is contained in Title 24 of the California
10 Code of Regulations, and consists of several parts that are based upon model codes with
11 amendments made by various State agencies. The California Green Building Standards
12 Code, also known as the CALGreen Code, is Part 11 of Title 24 of the California Code of
13 Regulations, and San Francisco has enacted the San Francisco Green Building Code as
14 amendments to the California Green Building Standards Code.

15 (b) Local jurisdictions are required to enforce the California Green Building Standards
16 Code, but they may also enact more stringent standards when reasonably necessary because
17 of local conditions caused by climate, geology, or topography.

18 (c) The Building Inspection Commission considered the applicable sections of this
19 ordinance at a duly noticed public hearing on September 21, 2016. ~~The Commission on the~~
20 ~~Environment considered the applicable sections of this ordinance at a duly noticed public~~
21 hearing on _____.

22

23 Section 3. Findings Regarding Local Conditions Required by the California Health and
24 Safety Code.

5

1 (a) California Health & Safety Code Section 17958.7 provides that before making any
2 changes or modifications to the California Green Building Standards Code and any other
3 applicable provisions published by the State Building Standards Commission, the governing
4 body must make an express finding that each such change or modification is reasonably
5 necessary because of specified local conditions, and the findings must be filed with the State
6 Building Standards Commission before the local changes or modifications go into effect.

7 (b) The Board of Supervisors expressly declares that the following amendments to the
8 San Francisco Green Building Code are reasonably necessary because of local climatic,
9 topological, and geological conditions as listed below.

10 (1) As a coastal city located on the tip of a peninsula, San Francisco is
11 vulnerable to sea level rise, and human activities releasing greenhouse gases into the
12 atmosphere cause increases in worldwide average temperature, which contribute to melting of
13 glaciers and thermal expansion of ocean water – resulting in rising sea levels.

14 (2) San Francisco is already experiencing the repercussions of excessive CO₂
15 emissions as rising sea levels threaten the City's shoreline and infrastructure, have caused
16 significant erosion, increased impacts to infrastructure during extreme tides, and have caused
17 the City to expend funds to modify the sewer system.

18 (3) Some people in San Francisco, such as the elderly, may be particularly
19 vulnerable to higher temperatures resulting from climate changes.

20 (4) Installing solar photovoltaic and thermal facilities will help San Francisco
21 meet its goals under Board of Supervisors Ordinance No. 81-08 to have a greenhouse
22 gas-free electric system by 2030 and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions Citywide to 40%
23 below 1990 levels by 2025 and 80% below 1990 levels below by 2050.

24 (5) Living roofs mitigate urban heat islands, improve building insulation, and
25 moderate temperature near ventilation intake vents, each result contributing to reductions in

1 building energy use and corresponding greenhouse gas emissions. Living roofs also reduce
2 stormwater entering the sewer system, provide habitat supporting ecological systems, and
3 enhance urban connections between humans and nature.

4 (6) Living roofs and solar energy systems are compatible uses that can be
5 combined on the same rooftop; the combination of the two systems can be complementary,
6 improving the environmental benefits of each.

7 (7) It is reasonably necessary to require building owners to take steps to reduce
8 the energy consumed by inefficient building operations and produce renewable, low-carbon
9 electricity, capture solar heat, or develop living roofs in order to reduce pollution, benefit
10 biodiversity, improve resilience to climate change by reducing localized heat islands, and
11 reduce the global warming effects of energy consumption.

12 (6) Installing solar heating or solar energy systems benefits the health, welfare,
13 and resiliency of San Francisco and its residents.

14 (c) Requiring solar water heating, solar photovoltaics, and living roofs at the time of
15 new construction is more cost-effective than installing the equipment after construction
16 because workers are already on-site, permitting and administrative costs are lower, and it is
17 more cost-effective to include such systems in existing construction financing. Based upon
18 the findings of a cost-effectiveness study performed on the more stringent local standards
19 contained in Board of Supervisors Ordinance No. 71-16, which established rooftop renewable
20 energy requirements for certain new buildings, the Board of Supervisors determined that
21 installing on-site renewable energy systems is cost-effective based on the analysis contained
22 in Board of Supervisors File No. 160154, and saves more energy than the standards
23 contained in the 2016 California Green Building Standards (CALGreen) Code (CCR Title 24,
24 Part 11) and the 2016 California Energy Standards (CCR Title 24, Part 6). The proposed
25 amendments to the 2016 San Francisco Green Building Code in this ordinance provide for

1 living roofs as an additional option for compliance, and do not constitute an additional energy
2 requirement beyond Board of Supervisors Ordinance No. 71-16.

3
4 Section 4. The San Francisco Planning Code is hereby amended by adding
5 Section 149 and revising Section 307, to read as follows:

6 **SEC. 149. BETTER ROOFS; LIVING ROOF ALTERNATIVE.**

7 (a) Purpose. State law requires that certain new residential and nonresidential buildings set
8 aside a "solar ready" portion of the roof equal to 15% of the total roof area. The solar ready area
9 must be unshaded and free of obstructions, to allow that portion of the roof to be used for future
10 installation of solar energy or heating systems. The San Francisco Green Building Code requires a
11 building owner to actually use the solar ready area of the roof for solar energy or heating systems. The
12 purpose of this Section 149 is to allow the use of "living roofs" as an additional means of meeting some
13 or all of the Better Roof requirements of the Green Building Code, and thereby further promote the use
14 of rooftops to increase renewable energy resources, stormwater management, and biodiversity.

15 (b) Definitions. As used in this Section 149, the following capitalized terms shall have the
16 following meanings:

17 Better Roof Requirements. The requirements of San Francisco Green Building Code
18 Sections 4.201.2 and 5.201.1.2, as amended.

19 Living Roof. The media for growing plants, as well as the set of related components installed
20 exterior to a facility's roofing membrane. "Living Roof" includes both "roof gardens" and
21 "landscaped roofs" as referenced in the California Building Code.

22 Living Roof Area. The area of media for growing plants installed for the purposes of
23 compliance with this Section, consistent with standards prepared and maintained by the Planning
24 Department for planning, installation, and maintenance of Living Roofs.

1 Minimum Better Roof Area. An equivalent area to the Solar Ready Zone, as calculated under
2 CCR Title 24, Part 6, Section 110.10 and San Francisco Green Building Code Sections 4.201.2 and
3 5.201.1.2, as applicable.

4 Roof. All outside coverings of a building or structure, including the structural supports,
5 decking, and top layer exposed to the outside, at all levels of building, excluding roof area designated
6 for skylights, vehicle traffic, or heliport.

7 Solar Ready Zone. A section of the roof designated and reserved for the installation of a solar
8 electric or solar thermal system as required in certain new buildings by CCR Title 24, Part 6, Section
9 110.10(b) through (e) and San Francisco Green Building Code Sections 4.201.2 and 5.201.1.2, as
10 applicable.

11 (c) Applicability. A project sponsor may use a Living Roof as an alternative means of meeting
12 some or all of the Better Roof requirements for any building that meets all four of the following
13 criteria:

14 (1) The building constitutes a Large Development Project or Small Development
15 Project under the Stormwater Management Ordinance (Public Works Code secs. 147-147.6);

16 (2) The building has a gross floor area of 2,000 square feet or more;

17 (3) The building has 10 or fewer occupied floors; and

18 (4) The project sponsor applies for a site permit or building permit on or after
19 January 1, 2017.

20 (d) Living Roof Requirements. Should a project sponsor use a Living Roof as a means of
21 meeting some or all of the Better Roof requirements, the sponsor shall submit to the Planning
22 Department for its review and approval a Living Roof design in which the sum of the areas of the
23 following features is equal to or greater than the Minimum Better Roof Area:

24 (1) Area of all solar photovoltaic collectors that meet the performance criteria of the
5 San Francisco Green Building Code (secs. 4.201.2(c)(1) and 5.201.1.2(b)(1)), as appropriate;

1 * * * *

2 (h) Exceptions from Certain Specific Code Standards through Administrative Review.

3 The Zoning Administrator may allow complete or partial relief from certain standards
4 specifically identified below, in Section 161, or elsewhere in this Code when modification of
5 the standard would result in a project fulfilling the criteria set forth below and in the applicable
6 section.

7 (1) Applicability.

8 (A) Eastern Neighborhood Mixed Use Districts. For projects not subject
9 to Section 329, relief may be provided for the following requirements: rear yard; non-
10 residential open space; off-street loading requirements; and off-street parking limits up to the
11 maximum quantities described in Section 151.1.

12 (B) Dwelling Unit Exposure for Historic Buildings. Relief may also be
13 provided for dwelling unit exposure requirements for buildings which are designated landmark
14 buildings or contributory buildings within designated historic districts per Article 10 of this
15 Code, any building designated Category I-IV per Article 11 of this Code, and/or buildings
16 recorded with the State Historic Preservation Office as eligible for the California Register,
17 when the following criteria are met: (i) literal enforcement of Section 140 would result in the
18 material impairment of the historic resource; and (ii) the project complies with the Secretary of
19 the Interior's Standards, (36 C.F.R. § 67.7 (2001)) and/or Section 1006 and any related Article
20 10 appendices of this Code. This administrative exception does not apply to new additions to
21 historic buildings.

22 (C) Residential Open Space for Historic Buildings. For a landmark
23 building designated per Article 10 of this Code, a contributing building located within a
24 designated historic district per Article 10, or any building designated Category I-IV per Article
5 11 of this Code, the provision of off-site publicly accessible open space, meeting the

1 requirements of Section 135(h), may be credited toward the residential usable open space
2 requirement.

3 (D) Conversion of Non-conforming Uses to Residential Uses. The Zoning
4 Administrator may modify or waive dwelling unit exposure requirements, rear yard
5 requirements, open space requirements for inner courts, and the substitution of off-site
6 publicly accessible open space for required residential open space, provided:

7 (i) That the residential use, whether dwelling units group housing,
8 or SRO units, are principally permitted in the district or districts in which the project is located;

9 (ii) That the nonconforming use is eliminated by such conversion,
10 provided further that the structure is not enlarged, extended or moved to another location; and

11 (iii) That the requirements of the Building Code, the Housing Code
12 and other applicable portions of the Municipal Code are met.

13 (E) Better Roofs; Living Roof Alternative. For projects subject to Section 149,
14 the Zoning Administrator may waive portions of the applicable requirements as provided in
15 Section 149(e).

16 (2) Procedures. The review of a modification requested under this Section shall
17 be conducted as part of, and incorporated into, a related building permit application or other
18 required project authorizations; no additional fee shall be required. Under no circumstances
19 shall such modification provide relief from any fee, including those related to usable open
20 space pursuant to Sections 135(j) and 135.3(d). The provisions of this Subsection (h) shall not
21 preclude such additional conditions as may be deemed necessary by the Zoning
22 Administrator to further the purposes of this Section or other Sections of this Code.

23 * * * *

1 Section 6. The Green Building Code is hereby amended by revising Sections 4.201.2
2 and 5.201.1.2, to read as follows:

3 **SEC. 4.201.2. RENEWABLE ENERGY AND BETTER ROOFS**

4 (a) Newly constructed Group R occupancy buildings which are less than or equal to
5 10 or fewer occupied floors stories above grade and which apply for a building permit on or after
6 January 1, 2017 shall install solar photovoltaic systems and/or solar thermal systems in the
7 solar zone required by California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 24, Part 6, Section 110.10.

8 (b) The minimum solar zone area for the project shall be calculated under Title 24,
9 Part 6, Section 110.10(b) through (e), as applicable, and Residential Compliance Manual
10 Chapter 7 or Nonresidential Compliance Manual Chapter 9, as applicable, except as provided
11 below.

12 (1) For single family residences, Exceptions 3 and 5 to Title 24, Part 6,
13 Section 110.10(b) 1A may be applied in the calculation of the minimum solar zone area.
14 Exceptions 1, 2, 4, 6, and 7 may not be applied in the calculation. For single family residences
15 subject to Planning Code Section 149, Exception 3 may be applied in the calculation of the minimum
16 solar zone area, and Exceptions 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 7 may not be applied in the calculation.

17 (2) For Group R Occupancy buildings other than single family residences,
18 Exceptions 3 and 5 to Title 24, Part 6, Section 110.10(b) 1B may be applied in the calculation
19 of the minimum solar zone area. Exceptions 1, 2, and 4 may not be applied in the
20 calculation. For Group R Occupancy buildings other than single family residences subject to
21 Planning Code Section 149, Exception 5 may be applied in the calculation of the minimum solar zone
22 area, and Exceptions 1, 2, 3, and 4 may not be applied in the calculation.

23 (3) Buildings with a calculated minimum solar zone area of less than 150
24 contiguous square feet due to limited solar access under Exception 5 to Title 24, Part 6,
5 Section 110.10(b)1A or Exception 3 to Title 24, Part 6, Section 110.10(b)1B are exempt from

1 the solar energy requirements in this Section 4.201.2.

2 (c) The sum of the areas occupied by solar photovoltaic collectors and/or solar
3 thermal collectors must be equal to or greater than the solar zone area. The solar zone shall
4 be located on the roof or overhang of the building, or on the roof or overhang of another
5 structure located within 250 feet of the building or on covered parking installed with the
6 building project. Solar photovoltaic systems and solar thermal systems shall be installed in
7 accord with: all applicable State code requirements, including access, pathway, smoke
8 ventilation, and spacing requirements specified in CCR Title 24, Part 9; all applicable local
9 code requirements; manufacturer's specifications; and the following performance
10 requirements:

11 (1) Solar photovoltaic systems: The total nameplate capacity of photovoltaic
12 collectors shall be at least 10 Watts DC per square foot of roof area allocated to the
13 photovoltaic collectors.

14 (2) Solar thermal systems: Single family residential solar domestic water
15 heating systems shall be OG-300 System Certified by either the Solar Rating and
16 Certification Corporation (SRCC) or the International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical
17 Officials (IAPMO). Solar thermal systems installed in all Group R occupancy buildings other
18 than single family residences shall use collectors with OG-100 Collector Certification by
19 SRCC or IAPMO, shall be designed to generate annually at least 100 kBtu per square foot of
20 roof area allocated to the solar thermal collectors. Systems with at least 500 square feet of
21 collector area shall include a Btu meter installed on either the collector loop or potable water
22 side of the solar thermal system.

23 (d) Approval by the Planning Department of compliance with the Better Roof requirements,
24 including the Living Roof alternative, as provided in Planning Code Section 149, shall be accepted for
25 compliance with San Francisco Green Building Code Section 4.201.2(a) through (c). The

1 requirements of CCR Title 24, Part 6, Section 110.10 for the solar zone shall still apply.

2
3 **SEC. 5.201.1.2. RENEWABLE ENERGY AND BETTER ROOFS.**

4 (a) Newly constructed buildings of nonresidential occupancy which are 2000 square
5 feet or greater in gross floor area, are of 10 or fewer occupied floors less than or equal to 10
6 stories above grade, and apply for a building permit on or after January 1, 2017 shall install
7 solar photovoltaic systems and/or solar thermal systems in the solar zone required by
8 California Title 24, Part 6 Section 110.10.

9 (b) The required solar zone area for the project shall be calculated under California of
10 Regulations (CCR), Title 24, Part 6, Section 110.10(b) through (e) and Nonresidential
11 Compliance Manual Chapter 9, as provided below: as applicable; provided, however that

12 (1) Buildings subject to Planning Code Section 149 may apply Exception 5 Exceptions
13 3 and 5 to Title 24, Part 6, Section 110.10(b)1B may be applied in the calculation of the
14 minimum solar zone area and may not apply and Exceptions 1, 2, 3, and 4 shall not be applied in
15 the calculation.

16 (2) Buildings not subject to Planning Code Section 149 may apply Exceptions 3 and 5
17 in the calculation of the minimum solar zone area and may not apply Exceptions 1, 2, and 4 in the
18 calculation. Such buildings Buildings with a calculated minimum solar zone area of less than
19 150 contiguous square feet due to limited solar access under Exception 3 are exempt from
20 the solar energy requirements in this Section 5.201.2.

21 (c) (b) The sum of the areas occupied by solar photovoltaic collectors and/or solar
22 thermal collectors must be equal to or greater than the solar zone area. The solar zone shall
23 be located on the roof or overhang of the building, or on the roof or overhang of another
24 structure located within 250 feet of the building or on covered parking installed with the
; building project. Solar photovoltaic systems and solar thermal systems shall be installed in

1 accord with all applicable state and local code requirements, manufacturer's specifications,
2 and the following performance requirements:

3 (1) Solar photovoltaic systems: The total nameplate capacity of photovoltaic
4 collectors shall be at least 10 Watts DC per square foot of roof area allocated to the
5 photovoltaic collectors.

6 (2) Solar thermal systems: Solar thermal systems installed to serve non-
7 residential building occupancies shall use collectors with OG-100 Collector Certification by
8 the Solar Rating and Certification Corporation (SRCC) or the International Association of
9 Plumbing and Mechanical Officials (IAPMO), shall be designed to generate annually at least
10 100 kBtu per square foot of roof area allocated to the solar thermal collectors, and, for
11 systems with at least 500 square feet of collector area, shall include a Btu meter installed on
12 either the collector loop or potable water side of the solar thermal system.

13 (d) Approval by the Planning Department of compliance with the Better Roof requirements,
14 including the Living Roof alternative, as provided in Planning Code Section 149, shall be accepted for
15 compliance with San Francisco Green Building Code Section 5.201.1.2(a) through (c). The
16 requirements of CCR Title 24, Part 6, Section 110.10 for the solar zone shall still apply.

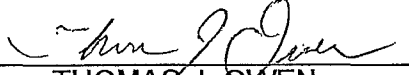
17
18 Section 7. Effective Date; Operative Date. This ordinance shall become effective 30
19 days after enactment. Enactment occurs when the Mayor signs the ordinance, the Mayor
20 returns the ordinance unsigned or does not sign the ordinance within ten days of receiving it,
21 or the Board of Supervisors overrides the Mayor's veto of the ordinance. This ordinance shall
22 become operative on January 1, 2017, or upon its effective date, whichever is later.

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Section 8. Transmittal to State Officials. The Clerk of the Board of Supervisors is hereby directed to transmit this ordinance, upon enactment, to the California Building Standards Commission for filing, pursuant to the applicable provisions of California law.

Section 9. Scope of Ordinance. In enacting this ordinance, the Board of Supervisors intends to amend only those words, phrases, paragraphs, subsections, sections, articles, numbers, punctuation marks, charts, diagrams, or any other constituent parts of the Municipal Code that are explicitly shown in this ordinance as additions, deletions, Board amendment additions, and Board amendment deletions in accordance with the "Note" that appears under the official title of the ordinance.

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
DENNIS J. HERRERA, City Attorney

By: 
THOMAS J. OWEN
Deputy City Attorney

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REVISED LEGISLATIVE DIGEST

(10/17/2016, Amended in Committee)

[Planning, Green Building Codes - Better Roof Requirements, Including Living Roofs]

Ordinance amending the Planning Code and Green Building Code to establish requirements for certain new building construction facilitating development of renewable energy facilities and living roofs; setting an operative date of January 1, 2017; providing findings as to local conditions pursuant to the California Health and Safety Code; affirming the Planning Department's determination under the California Environmental Quality Act; and making findings of consistency with the General Plan, and the eight priority policies of Planning Code, Section 101.1.

Existing Law

State law requires that certain new residential and nonresidential buildings set aside a "solar ready" portion of the roof equal to 15% of the total roof area. The solar ready area must be unshaded and free of obstructions, to allow that portion of the roof to be used for future installation of solar energy or heating systems. Recently-adopted amendments to the San Francisco Green Building Code require a building owner to actually use the solar ready area of the roof for solar energy or heating systems ("the Better Roofs requirements").

Amendments to Current Law

The proposal is an ordinance that would amend the Planning Code and the Green Building Code to allow the use of "Living Roofs" as an additional means of meeting the Better Roofs requirements. A "Living Roof" is also referred to as a "roof garden" or "landscaped roof."

The proposed ordinance would set requirements, to be implemented by City Planning, for the planning and approval of Living Roofs for this purpose, and authorize the Zoning Administrator to grant minor modifications of the requirements where strict compliance was physically infeasible.

The proposed ordinance would apply to new buildings that: were subject to the City's Stormwater Management Ordinance; had a gross floor area of 2,000 or more square feet; had 10 or fewer occupied floors; and applied for a site permit or building permit after January 1, 2017.

BOARD of SUPERVISORS



City Hall
Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 244
San Francisco 94102-4689
Tel. No. 554-5184
Fax No. 554-5163
TDD/TTY No. 554-5227

September 15, 2016

File No. 160965

Lisa Gibson
Acting Environmental Review Officer
Planning Department
1650 Mission Street, Ste. 400
San Francisco, CA 94103

Dear Ms. Gibson:

On September 6, 2016, Supervisor Wiener introduced the following proposed legislation:

File No. 160965

Ordinance amending the Planning Code and Green Building Code to establish requirements for certain new building construction facilitating development of renewable energy facilities and living roofs; setting an operative date of January 1, 2017; providing findings as to local conditions pursuant to the California Health and Safety Code; affirming the Planning Department's determination under the California Environmental Quality Act; and making findings of consistency with the General Plan, and the eight priority policies of Planning Code, Section 101.1.

This legislation is being transmitted to you for environmental review.

Angela Calvillo, Clerk of the Board

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Alisa Somera".

By: Alisa Somera, Legislative Deputy Director
Land Use and Transportation Committee

Attachment

c: Joy Navarrete, Environmental Planning
Jeanie Poling, Environmental Planning

Not defined as a project under CEQA Guidelines Sections 15378 and 15060(c)(2) because it does not result in a physical change in the environment. Individual future projects under these proposed amendments would be subject to CEQA on a case-by-case basis.

Joy
Navarrete

Digitally signed by Joy Navarrete
DN: cn=Joy Navarrete, o=Planning,
ou=Environmental Planning,
email=joy.navarrete@sfgov.org, c=US
Date: 2016.09.20 11:06:19 -0700



SAN FRANCISCO PLANNING DEPARTMENT

October 7, 2016

Ms. Angela Calvillo, Clerk
Honorable Supervisor Wiener
Board of Supervisors
City and County of San Francisco
City Hall, Room 244
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place
San Francisco, CA 94102

1650 Mission St.
Suite 400
San Francisco,
CA 94103-2479

Reception:
415.558.6378

Fax:
415.558.6409

Planning
Information:
415.558.6377

Re: Transmittal of Planning Department Case Number 2016-010605PCA:
Better Roofs Ordinance
Board File No. ~~1700122~~ 160965
Planning Commission Recommendation: *Approval*

Dear Ms. Calvillo and Supervisor Wiener,

On September 15, 2016, the Planning Commission conducted duly noticed public hearings at regularly scheduled meetings to consider the proposed Ordinance that would amend Planning Code Section 149, introduced by Supervisor Wiener. At the hearing the Planning Commission recommended approval.

The proposed amendments are not defined as a project under CEQA Guidelines Section 15060(c)(2) and 15378 because they do not result in a physical change in the environment.

Please find attached documents relating to the actions of the Commission. If you have any questions or require further information please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Aaron D. Starr
Manager of Legislative Affairs

cc:
Thomas J. Owen, Deputy City Attorney
Andres Power, Aide to Supervisor Wiener
Andrea Ausberry, Office of the Clerk of the Board

Attachments:
Planning Commission Resolution
Planning Department Executive Summary



SAN FRANCISCO PLANNING DEPARTMENT

Planning Commission Resolution No. 19734

HEARING DATE: SEPTEMBER 15, 2016

Project Name: Amendments Relating to Better Roof Requirements
Case Number: 2016-010605PCA [Board File No. 1700122]
Initiated by: Supervisor Wiener / Introduced September 6, 2015
Staff Contact: Anne Brask, Citywide Planning Division
anne.brask@sfgov.org, 415-575-9078
Reviewed by: AnMarie Rodgers, Manager Legislative Affairs
anmarie.rodgers@sfgov.org, 415-558-6395

1650 Mission St.
Suite 400
San Francisco,
CA 94103-2479

Reception:
415.558.6378

Fax:
415.558.6409

Planning
Information:
415.558.6377

RECOMMENDING THAT THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS ADOPT A PROPOSED ORDINANCE THAT WOULD AMEND PLANNING CODE SECTION 149 TO ESTABLISH REQUIREMENTS FOR CERTAIN NEW BUILDING CONSTRUCTION FACILITATING DEVELOPMENT OF RENEWABLE ENERGY FACILITIES AND LIVING ROOFS; SETTING AN OPERATIVE DATE OF JANUARY 1, 2017; PROVIDING FINDINGS AS LOCAL CONDITIONS PURSUANT TO THE CALIFORNIA HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE; AFFIRMING THE PLANNING DEPARTMENT'S DETERMINATION UNDER THE CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT; AND MAKING FINDINGS OF CONSISTENCY WITH THE GENERAL PLAN AND THE EIGHT PRIORITY POLICIES OF PLANNING CODE SECTION 101.1.

WHEREAS, on September 6, 2016, Supervisors Wiener introduced a proposed Ordinance under Board of Supervisors (hereinafter "Board") File Number 1700122, which would amend Sections 149 of the Planning Code to establish requirements for certain new building construction facilitating development of renewable energy facilities and living roofs;

WHEREAS, The Planning Commission (hereinafter "Commission") conducted a duly noticed public hearing at a regularly scheduled meeting to consider the proposed Ordinance on September 15, 2016; and,

WHEREAS, the proposed Ordinance has been determined to be categorically exempt from environmental review under the California Environmental Quality Act Section 15060(c); and

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission has heard and considered the testimony presented to it at the public hearing and has further considered written materials and oral testimony presented on behalf of Department staff and other interested parties; and

WHEREAS, all pertinent documents may be found in the files of the Department, as the custodian of records, at 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, San Francisco; and

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission has reviewed the proposed Ordinance; and

MOVED, that the Planning Commission hereby recommends that the Board of Supervisors approve the proposed ordinance.

FINDINGS

Having reviewed the materials identified in the preamble above, and having heard all testimony and arguments, this Commission finds, concludes, and determines as follows:

1. The proposed Ordinance will amend the Planning Code to include Better Roof Requirements for some new construction buildings.
2. **General Plan Compliance.** The proposed amendments to the Planning Code are not addressed in the General Plan; the Commission finds that the proposed Ordinance is not inconsistent with the Objectives and Policies of the General Plan.
3. **Planning Code Section 101 Findings.** The proposed amendments to the Planning Code are consistent with the eight Priority Policies set forth in Section 101.1(b) of the Planning Code in that:

1. That existing neighborhood-serving retail uses be preserved and enhanced and future opportunities for resident employment in and ownership of such businesses enhanced;

The proposed Ordinance would not have a negative impact on neighborhood serving retail uses and will not impact opportunities for resident employment in and ownership of neighborhood-serving retail.

2. That existing housing and neighborhood character be conserved and protected in order to preserve the cultural and economic diversity of our neighborhoods;

The proposed Ordinance would not have a negative effect on housing or neighborhood character.

3. That the City's supply of affordable housing be preserved and enhanced;

The proposed Ordinance would not have an adverse effect on the City's supply of affordable housing.

4. That commuter traffic not impede MUNI transit service or overburden our streets or neighborhood parking;

The proposed Ordinance would not result in commuter traffic impeding MUNI transit service or overburdening the streets or neighborhood parking.

5. That a diverse economic base be maintained by protecting our industrial and service sectors from displacement due to commercial office development, and that future opportunities for resident employment and ownership in these sectors be enhanced;

The proposed Ordinance would not cause displacement of the industrial or service sectors due to office development, and future opportunities for resident employment or ownership in these sectors would not be impaired.

6. That the City achieve the greatest possible preparedness to protect against injury and loss of life in an earthquake;

The proposed Ordinance would not have an impact on City's preparedness against injury and loss of life in an earthquake.

7. That the landmarks and historic buildings be preserved;

The proposed Ordinance would not have an impact on the City's Landmarks and historic buildings.


8. That our parks and open space and their access to sunlight and vistas be protected from development;

The proposed Ordinance would not have an impact on the City's parks and open space and their access to sunlight and vistas.

4. **Planning Code Section 302 Findings.** The Planning Commission finds from the facts presented that the public necessity, convenience and general welfare require the proposed amendments to the Planning Code as set forth in Section 302.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Commission hereby recommends that the Board ADOPT the proposed Ordinance as described in this Resolution.

I hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution was adopted by the Commission at its meeting on September 15, 2016.


Jonas P. Ionin
Commission Secretary

AYES: Fong, Johnson, Moore, Hillis, Koppel

NOES: None

ABSENT: Richards

ADOPTED: September 15, 2016



SAN FRANCISCO PLANNING DEPARTMENT

Executive Summary Planning Code Text Amendment HEARING DATE: SEPTEMBER 15, 2016

1650 Mission St.
Suite 400
San Francisco,
CA 94103-2479

Reception:
415.558.6378

Fax:
415.558.6409

Planning
Information:
415.558.6377

Project Name: Better Roofs Ordinance
Case Number: 2016-010605PCA [Board File No. 1700122]
Initiated by: Supervisor Wiener / Introduced September 6, 2016
Staff Contact: Anne Brask, Planner/Designer Citywide Division
anne.brask@sfgov.org, 415-575-9078
Reviewed by: Jeff Joslin, Director of Current Planning
jeff.joslin@sfgov.org, 415-575-9117
Recommendation: **Recommend Approval**

PLANNING CODE AMENDMENT

The proposed Ordinance amends the Planning Code to establish standards for new building construction facilitating development of renewable energy facilities and living roofs.

The Way It Is Now:

Under existing state law, California's Title 24 Energy Standards require 15% of roof area on new small and mid-sized buildings to be "solar ready," which means the roof is unshaded by the proposed building itself, and free of obtrusions. This state law applies to all new residential and commercial buildings of 10 floors or less. In April 2016 a unanimous vote was passed by the Board of Supervisors that builds on this state law by requiring 15% of "solar ready" roof area to have solar actually installed.

The Way It Would Be:

In addition to the regulations above, the Better Roof Ordinance will include a living roof alternative to the solar requirement. With this proposal, between 15% and 30% of roof space on most new construction will incorporate solar, living (green) roofs, or a combination of both. The living roof option will allow developers to replace required solar with living roof at a rate of 2 square feet of living roof for every 1 square foot of solar.

BACKGROUND

A Brief History of California Title 24

The ordinance builds on existing California State building code which, since July 1, 2014, has required most new buildings to be design with a minimum area of roof space designated as "Solar Ready" if solar is not installed at the time of construction. The roof area designated as the Solar Ready zone must be designed to be free of obstructions and shading that could interfere with installation or performance of a future solar energy system.

The Better Roof ordinance requires the building designer to first calculate the Solar Ready area required under California Title 24 Part 6 Building Energy Standards. This area is equal to 15 percent of total roof

area for multifamily and non-residential buildings, and 250 square feet for single family homes. The ordinance requires that the Solar Ready zone be put to productive use by installing solar energy systems at time of construction.

A Brief History of San Francisco Living Roofs

Living roofs (also known as vegetated or green roofs) have been heavily researched by the Planning Department in recent history. In 2013, San Francisco hosted the National Green Roof Conference, Cities Alive. Co-sponsored by the Planning Department and the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC), the conference offered three days of presentations on policy, design, and technology related to living roofs. In preparation for the 2013 conference, SPUR formed the Green Roof Task Force to produce the "Greener and Better Roofs Roadmap" report recognizing that – in addition to being a prime location for renewable energy resources – roofs can host 'green' or 'living roofs' with many additional benefits such as reducing stormwater entering the sewer, reducing energy consumption, augmenting roof life, improving city views, enhancing biodiversity and habitat, sequestering carbon, capturing pollution, and connecting citizens with nature. The SPUR Roadmap provided recommended next steps for green roof progress in San Francisco, including the introduction of legislation.

After the Cities Alive Conference, the Planning Department formed a Living (Green) Roof team to continue research on San Francisco specific rooftops. The team led tours of existing rooftops in the city, conducted interviews of designers, analyzed other city efforts, and researched San Francisco's environmental aspects that make living roofs unique here. Our team worked with another taskforce of interested stakeholders and city agencies to understand differing priorities, roles, and best next steps for encouraging living roofs in San Francisco. The culmination of this information was crafted into a Living Roof Manual¹, Living Roof webpage², and a Living Roof map³ of San Francisco. This ongoing work since 2013 led to the opportunity to work with San Francisco Department of the Environment on a holistic Better Roof Ordinance.

ISSUES AND CONSIDERATIONS

These Technologies Are Cost Effective.

Department of Environment has completed cost effectiveness analysis of solar photovoltaics. ARUP Engineers performed cost effectiveness analysis of living roofs on behalf of the Planning Department and Environment. Both of these cost analyzes show that solar and green roofs are indeed cost effective.

To understand the implications of solar energy as a compliance option, the cost-effectiveness of meeting the proposed Better Roof requirement entirely with photovoltaics was studied. A variety of building types and uses were modeled, from single-family homes to high-rise office. The analysis assumed the building owner paid all costs and derived all benefits from the photovoltaic system. The solar financial analysis considered costs and benefits over a 25-year period. Costs included the one-time costs to design, purchase and install the photovoltaic system, as well as the ongoing costs of financing, operation,

¹ http://default.sfplanning.org/publications_reports/Living_Roof_Manual_Web-102815.pdf

² <http://sf-planning.org/san-francisco-living-roofs>

³ http://sfgov.maps.arcgis.com/apps/OnePane/storytelling_basic/index.html?appid=1fe7486496ec45a397dea0254b96e546

maintenance and insurance. Benefits included the ongoing value of solar electricity generated (it was assumed that the solar electricity directly reduced the electricity purchased from the utility by the owner), and the net reduction to the owner's federal and state taxes owed.

The analysis shows that installing photovoltaics to comply with the proposed Better Roof ordinance is cost-effective for all building types with today's input values. The avoided emissions resulting from the clean electricity generated by photovoltaic systems is a benefit to the broader community that was not factored into the cost-effectiveness calculation. The aggregate impact of installing photovoltaics to minimally comply with the proposed Better Roof ordinance on all 200 major new construction projects in San Francisco Planning Department's project pipeline as of third quarter 2014 would be to avoid over 26,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide emissions per year.

ARUP engineers analyzed the cost-effectiveness of meeting the Better Roofs requirement entirely with a living roof instead of solar for the alternative compliance path. The analysis was conducted with a living roof that uses 6 inches of lightweight media with native and adapted plants and two building types of similar size that are good candidates for living roofs: medium commercial and small multifamily. The costs and benefits of the living roof were compared to the costs and benefits of a baseline membrane roof with cool white coating that is a requirement for prescriptive compliance with California Title 24 for these building types. Both the living roof and baseline were modeled as part of an overall building development package required to comply with San Francisco's Stormwater Management Ordinance.

Costs and benefits of the living roof over a 25-year period are presented as those net of the costs and benefits of the baseline roof. In addition to installation costs, recurring costs of maintenance, irrigation, and reroofing were evaluated. Benefits included the avoided one-time cost of installing stormwater management equipment that would be required if not for the living roof, as well as ongoing benefits of energy savings, carbon abatement, heat island mitigation, air quality improvement, noise abatement, habitat addition, productivity increase based on biophilic effect, job creating and increased real estate value. The methodology applied by ARUP was based in large part on prior work for the US General Services Administration. Living roof data from San Francisco was used in the financial analysis, and supplemented with national data when necessary. Local data were afforded greater weight in all calculations.

The analysis found that a living roof provides net financial benefit to the building owner, while providing significant additional benefit to the tenants, and the broader community. The largest cost of a living roof – the one-time installation cost – is largely offset by the avoided one-time stormwater management equipment costs that would be incurred with the baseline roof. Both of these one-time costs and benefits accrue directly to the building owner.

The largest potential benefits is added real estate value, which also accrues to the building owner. Added real estate value may be realized in the form of faster tenant recruitment and longer retention, risk reduction, higher rent, and increased net operating income (NOI) due to operating expense savings. However, even in the absence of these benefits, which are well documented, the living roof was found to be cost-neutral.

The figures from the cost benefit analysis show the net costs and net benefits of the living roof compared to the baseline roof for the range of the stakeholders in development: owner, owner & occupier, tenant, and the community. Excluding ~~benefits~~ benefits to real estate value, benefit to the owner were found to offset the costs. The net impact is greater for an owner-occupied building in which the owner benefits from energy saving and biophilic effects.

Compliance with the proposed Better Roof ordinance via either a living roof or solar photovoltaics is cost-effective. The analyses showed that for both living roofs and photovoltaics, when all costs and benefits are combined and accrue over a 25-year period, the costs to the building owner are more than offset by the benefits. Cost-effectiveness can be expected to improve over time if the industry continues to trend toward lower system costs and higher energy production per unit.

There Is Precedent For These Types Of Regulation.

Since 2013, three California cities, Lancaster, Sebastopol, and Santa Monica, have adopted requirements to install a minimum amount of solar photovoltaic's on new buildings. These cities are each considerably less dense than San Francisco. **With this Better Roof Ordinance, San Francisco would be the first major US city to require solar on new buildings.**

Similarly, major U.S. ~~cities~~ cities including Chicago, Washington D.C., and Portland require living roofs on certain new buildings. Chicago had a three-year grant program that offered a subsidy of \$5,000 per project, in an effort to cool the city during the summer for urban heat island mitigation. Portland had a similar program for municipal buildings. France has also advanced a similar regulation requiring solar and/or living roofs, however it will not take effect until later in 2017.

Roofs Are An Undervalued Opportunity.

Rooftops are 30% of San Francisco's land area, and in a dense urban city, an untapped resource. The proposed ordinance will ~~provide~~ provide flexibility for the building designer, owner, and developer to choose the best combination of solar photovoltaic, solar water heating and living roof systems to maximize benefit based on location and building program. With the myriad of benefits that these technologies provide, the legislation would encourage a higher and better utilization of valuable rooftop space.

The Better Roofs Ordinance cumulatively mandates solar, but allows living roofs to be provided in lieu of, or in addition to, solar. The solar requirement made use of a pre-existing statutory requirement to ~~preserve~~ preserve 15% of the roof for solar, requiring solar to be installed in that required area. The Better Roofs Ordinance allows 30% of the roof as a living roof to meet this requirement. A project will be able to comply by meeting one or the other, or a blend of the two.

Future research for furthering the utilization of roofs may include

- Potential of 100% utility of rooftops
- Requirements for alterations to existing building
- Better roof uses that include open space and urban agriculture

Uses Defined in the Planning Code.

In the Planning Code, Living Roof, Living Roof Area, and Minimum Better Roof Area are defined solely by their physical characteristics; aspects that are verifiable and have a clear and direct connection to the land use. The quality and detail of a living roof is outside of the Planning Department area of expertise. Our coordination with the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission is crucial in the success of living roofs. The Planning Department and SFPUC have created a strong foundation for continued teamwork to ensure quality review of Better Roof projects.

Working with the Stormwater Management Ordinance.

Review will remain the same for the Public Utilities Commission where responsibility and process will not change. The PUC will continue reviewing projects which are required to meet the Stormwater Management Ordinance (SMO). Living roofs are one of the Best Management Practices (BMPs) that is reviewed for compliance with the ordinance. SFPUC is not responsible for verifying the amount and location of Better Roof Area.

REQUIRED COMMISSION ACTION

The proposed Ordinance is before the Commission so that it may recommend adoption, rejection, or adoption with modifications to the Board of Supervisors.

RECOMMENDATION

The Department recommends that the Commission recommend *approval* of the proposed Ordinance and adopt the attached Draft Resolution to that effect.

BASIS FOR RECOMMENDATION

The Planning Department's strongly supports the Better Roofs requirements and Living Roof alternative as a way to enhance the utility of roofs in our city. San Francisco is known for its innovative stewardship and strong reputation for being a green, healthy, and sustainable city. The Planning Department has been at the forefront of living roof research specific to San Francisco for the past four years and we continue to update and track new technologies within this sector. By providing options for a Better Roof, the designer, developer, or owner is not forced into one use that may not be appropriate for their site or design.

As we know, in a dense urban environment, the roof becomes a valuable resource for land use opportunities and sustainable technology. The proposed Ordinance is a great place to start in thinking about how our rooftops can provide more for our neighborhoods. Future research may include the potential for urban agriculture, the inclusion of open space, and a combination of each of these uses to allow for a holistic better rooftop. Other options for the Ordinance could apply an iteration of the requirements to existing buildings undergoing alterations.

The Planning Department has worked very closely with our colleagues at the Department of the Environment and San Francisco Public Utilities Commission to ensure a successful implementation of the ordinance and will continue to look for areas to improve.

IMPLEMENTATION

The Department determined that this Ordinance will impact our current implementation procedures; however the proposed changes can be implemented without increasing permit costs or review time. The ordinance will impact our current implementation procedures in the following ways:

- The Better Roofs Ordinance will require planners to review the proposed plans for compliance with the rooftop area requirements. The applicant can choose to provide solar power on 15% of their rooftop space, living roof on 30% of their rooftop space, or a combination of the two to meet the Planning Code.
- Several SOP documents would have to be amended including additional language for PPAs.
- Planning would also take the lead in producing the Better Roof Project Guide and a ZA Bulletin for assistance with implementation.
 - The Better Roof Project Guide will include: Living Roof Definition & Living Roof Manual reference; Review process; SMO and Non-Potable references; Roof definition; Roof design scenarios.

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

The proposed amendments are not defined as a project under CEQA Guidelines Section 15060(c) and 15378 because they do not result in a physical change in the environment.

PUBLIC COMMENT

As of date of this report, the Department has received no public comment on the Better Roof legislation but has participated with a working group of interested stakeholders and city agencies, as well as outreach to building owners and developers on the legislation.

RECOMMENDATION:	Recommendation of Approval
------------------------	-----------------------------------

Attachments:

- Exhibit A: Draft Planning Commission Resolution
Exhibit B: Board of Supervisors File No. 1700122



BUILDING INSPECTION COMMISSION (BIC)

Department of Building Inspection Voice (415) 558-6164 - Fax (415) 558-6509
1660 Mission Street, San Francisco, California 94103-2414

September 23, 2016

Edwin M. Lee
Mayor

Ms. Angela Calvillo
Clerk of the Board
Board of Supervisors, City Hall
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 244
San Francisco, CA 94102-4694

COMMISSION

Angus McCarthy
President

Kevin Clinch
Gail Gilman
John Konstin
Frank Lee
Debra Walker
James Warshell

Dear Ms. Calvillo:

RE: File No.160965

Ordinance amending the Planning Code and Green Building Code to establish requirements for certain new building construction facilitating development of renewable energy facilities and living roofs; setting an operative date of January 1, 2017; providing findings as to local conditions pursuant to the California Health and Safety Code; affirming the Planning Department's determination under the California Environmental Quality Act; and making findings of consistency with the General Plan, and the eight priority policies of Planning Code, Section 101.1.

Sonya Harris
Secretary

Tom C. Hui
Director

The Building Inspection Commission met and held a public hearing on September 21, 2016 regarding File No. 160965 on the proposed amendment to the San Francisco Planning Code and Green Building Code referenced above. The Commissioners voted unanimously to support this proposed amendment.

The Commissioners voted as follows:

President McCarthy	Yes	Commissioner Gilman	Yes
Commissioner Konstin	Yes	Commissioner Lee	Yes
Commissioner Walker	Yes		

Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call me at 558-6164.

Sincerely,

Sonya Harris
Commission Secretary

1 [Support of Better Roof Requirements for Renewable Energy Facilities Ordinance File
2 Number: 160154]

3

4 **Resolution urging the Board of Supervisors and the Mayor to adopt File**
5 **Number 160154, an Ordinance amending the Green Building Code and the Environment**
6 **Code to establish requirements for certain new building construction facilitating**
7 **development of renewable energy facilities (Better Roofs Ordinance).**

8 WHEREAS, The City and County of San Francisco has a duty to protect the natural
9 environment, the economy and the health of its citizens; and,

10 WHEREAS, Recognizing that buildings define the urban environment of San Francisco
11 and much of the community's environmental impact, San Francisco has created a
12 comprehensive set of policy initiatives to improve the performance of new and existing
13 buildings, which initiatives are regarded as among the most forward-thinking and effective
14 policies in the world; and,

15 WHEREAS, In the United States, buildings account for 70 percent of the electricity,
16 40 percent of the raw materials, and 12 percent of the potable water and in San Francisco,
17 56 percent of greenhouse-gas emissions are attributable to buildings; and,

18 WHEREAS, The City and County of San Francisco is the second most densely
19 populated City in the United States, and its rooftop space is a valuable resource that is
20 currently underutilized; and,

21 WHEREAS, The City and County of San Francisco has established a goal under Board
22 of Supervisors Ordinance No. 81-08 to have a greenhouse gas-free electric system in place
23 by the year 2030 and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions citywide to 40 percent below 1990
24 levels by the year 2025 and 80 percent by the year 2050; and,

25

1 WHEREAS, The City and County of San Francisco has a particular interest in reducing
2 greenhouse gas emissions that contribute to global warming because the City faces imminent
3 effects of sea level rise; and,

4 WHEREAS, Installing solar electric systems to comply with the Better Roof Ordinance
5 on the 200 biggest projects in the development pipeline would avoid over 26,000 metric tons
6 of carbon dioxide emissions over 25 years of operation; and,

7 WHEREAS, The addition of solar panels to the energy portfolio in the City and County
8 of San Francisco contributes to the City's resiliency against natural disasters; and,

9 WHEREAS, Solar energy has become increasingly cost effective and economically
10 desirable since the cost to install solar electric systems has declined by 51 percent between
11 2008 and 2014 and with the installation activities having supported job creation; and,

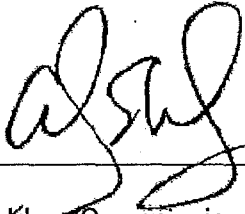
12 WHEREAS, Supervisor Scott Wiener introduced legislation that would amend the
13 Green Building Code and the Environment Code to establish requirements for certain new
14 building construction facilitating the installation of rooftop solar electric and solar water heating
15 systems; now, therefore, be it,

16 RESOLVED, That the Commission on the Environment urges the Board of Supervisors
17 and the Mayor to adopt Supervisor Wiener's legislation to establish requirements for the
18 installation of solar energy systems on certain new building construction; and, be it,

19 FUTHER RESOLVED, That the Commission on the Environment recognizes that the
20 Better Roofs Ordinance may help the City and County of San Francisco meet its goal of a
21 greenhouse gas-free electric system by the year 2030.

22 I hereby certify that this Resolution was adopted at the Commission on the
23 Environment's Meeting on March 22, 2016.

24
25



Anthony Valdez, Commission Affairs Manager

Vote: 5-0 Approved

Ayes: Commissioners Omotalade, Hoyos, Stephenson, Wald and Wan

Noes: None

Absent: Commissioner Bermejo

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cc: Tom C. Hui, S.E., Director
Mayor Edwin M. Lee
Supervisor Scott Wiener
Board of Supervisors

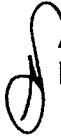
BOARD of SUPERVISORS



City Hall
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 244
San Francisco 94102-4689
Tel. No. 554-5184
Fax No. 554-5163
TDD/TTY No. 554-5227

MEMORANDUM

TO: Tom Hui, Director, Department of Building Inspection
Sonya Harris, Secretary, Building Inspection Commission

FROM:  Alisa Somera, Legislative Deputy Director
Land Use and Transportation Committee

DATE: September 15, 2016

SUBJECT: LEGISLATION INTRODUCED

The Board of Supervisors' Land Use and Transportation Committee has received the following proposed legislation, introduced by Supervisor Wiener on September 6, 2016:

File No. 160965

Ordinance amending the Planning Code and Green Building Code to establish requirements for certain new building construction facilitating development of renewable energy facilities and living roofs; setting an operative date of January 1, 2017; providing findings as to local conditions pursuant to the California Health and Safety Code; affirming the Planning Department's determination under the California Environmental Quality Act; and making findings of consistency with the General Plan, and the eight priority policies of Planning Code, Section 101.1.

The proposed ordinance is being transmitted pursuant to Charter, Section D3.750-5, for public hearing and recommendation. It is pending before the Land Use and Transportation Committee and will be scheduled for hearing upon receipt of your response.

Please forward me the Commission's recommendation and reports at the Board of Supervisors, City Hall, Room 244, 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, San Francisco, CA 94102 or by email at: alisa.somera@sfgov.org.

c: William Strawn, Department of Building Inspection
Carolyn Jayin, Department of Building Inspection

BOARD of SUPERVISORS



City Hall
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 244
San Francisco 94102-4689
Tel. No. 554-5184
Fax No. 554-5163
TDD/TTY No. 554-5227

September 14, 2016

Planning Commission
Attn: Jonas Ionin
1650 Mission Street, Ste. 400
San Francisco, CA 94103

Dear Commissioners:

On September 6, 2016, Supervisor Wiener introduced the following proposed legislation:

File No. 160965

Ordinance amending the Planning Code and Green Building Code to establish requirements for certain new building construction facilitating development of renewable energy facilities and living roofs; setting an operative date of January 1, 2017; providing findings as to local conditions pursuant to the California Health and Safety Code; affirming the Planning Department's determination under the California Environmental Quality Act; and making findings of consistency with the General Plan, and the eight priority policies of Planning Code, Section 101.1.

The proposed ordinance is being transmitted pursuant to Planning Code, Section 302(b), for public hearing and recommendation. The ordinance is pending before the Land Use and Transportation Committee and will be scheduled for hearing upon receipt of your response.

Angela Calvillo, Clerk of the Board

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Alisa Somera".

By: Alisa Somera, Legislative Deputy Director
Land Use and Transportation Committee

c: John Rahaim, Director of Planning
Aaron Starr, Acting Manager of Legislative Affairs
Scott Sanchez, Zoning Administrator
Sarah Jones, Chief, Major Environmental Analysis
AnMarie Rodgers, Legislative Affairs
Jeanie Poling, Environmental Planning
Joy Navarrete, Environmental Planning

BOARD of SUPERVISORS



City Hall
Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 244
San Francisco 94102-4689
Tel. No. 554-5184
Fax No. 554-5163
TDD/TTY No. 554-5227

September 15, 2016

File No. 160965

Lisa Gibson
Acting Environmental Review Officer
Planning Department
1650 Mission Street, Ste. 400
San Francisco, CA 94103

Dear Ms. Gibson:

On September 6, 2016, Supervisor Wiener introduced the following proposed legislation:

File No. 160965

Ordinance amending the Planning Code and Green Building Code to establish requirements for certain new building construction facilitating development of renewable energy facilities and living roofs; setting an operative date of January 1, 2017; providing findings as to local conditions pursuant to the California Health and Safety Code; affirming the Planning Department's determination under the California Environmental Quality Act; and making findings of consistency with the General Plan, and the eight priority policies of Planning Code, Section 101.1.

This legislation is being transmitted to you for environmental review.

Angela Calvillo, Clerk of the Board

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Alisa Somera".

By: Alisa Somera, Legislative Deputy Director
Land Use and Transportation Committee

Attachment

c: Joy Navarrete, Environmental Planning
Jeanie Poling, Environmental Planning


BOARD of SUPERVISORS



City Hall
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 244
San Francisco 94102-4689
Tel. No. 554-5184
Fax No. 554-5163
TDD/TTY No. 554-5227

MEMORANDUM

TO: Deborah Raphael, Director, Department of the Environment
Mohammed Nuru, Director, Public Works

FROM:  Alisa Somera, Legislative Deputy Director
Land Use and Transportation Committee

DATE: September 15, 2016

SUBJECT: LEGISLATION INTRODUCED

The Board of Supervisors' Land Use and Transportation Committee has received the following proposed legislation, introduced by Supervisor Wiener on September 6, 2016:

File No. 160965

Ordinance amending the Planning Code and Green Building Code to establish requirements for certain new building construction facilitating development of renewable energy facilities and living roofs; setting an operative date of January 1, 2017; providing findings as to local conditions pursuant to the California Health and Safety Code; affirming the Planning Department's determination under the California Environmental Quality Act; and making findings of consistency with the General Plan, and the eight priority policies of Planning Code, Section 101.1.

If you have comments or reports to be included with the file, please forward them to me at the Board of Supervisors, City Hall, Room 244, 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, San Francisco, CA 94102 or by email at: alisa.somera@sfgov.org.

c: Guillermo Rodriguez, Department of the Environment
Frank Lee, Public Works

Introduction Form

RECEIVED
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
SAN FRANCISCO

By a Member of the Board of Supervisors or the Mayor

2016 SEP -6 PM 3:53

Time stamp
or meeting date

I hereby submit the following item for introduction (select only one):

BY _____

- 1. For reference to Committee.
An ordinance, resolution, motion, or charter amendment.
- 2. Request for next printed agenda without reference to Committee.
- 3. Request for hearing on a subject matter at Committee.
- 4. Request for letter beginning "Supervisor [] inquires"
- 5. City Attorney request.
- 6. Call File No. [] from Committee.
- 7. Budget Analyst request (attach written motion).
- 8. Substitute Legislation File No. []
- 9. Request for Closed Session (attach written motion).
- 10. Board to Sit as A Committee of the Whole.
- 11. Question(s) submitted for Mayoral Appearance before the BOS on []

Please check the appropriate boxes. The proposed legislation should be forwarded to the following:

- Small Business Commission Youth Commission Ethics Commission
- Planning Commission Building Inspection Commission

Note: For the Imperative Agenda (a resolution not on the printed agenda), use a Imperative

Sponsor(s):

Supervisor Wiener

Subject:

Planning, Green Building Codes - Better Roof Requirements, Including Living Roofs

The text is listed below or attached:

Ordinance amending the Planning Code and Green Building Code to establish requirements for certain new building construction facilitating development of renewable energy facilities and living roofs; setting an operative date of January 1, 2017; providing findings as to local conditions pursuant to the California Health and Safety Code; affirming the Planning Department's determination under the California Environmental Quality Act; and making findings of consistency with the General Plan and the eight priority policies of Planning Code Section 101.1.

Signature of Sponsoring Supervisor: _____



For Clerk's Use Only:

