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# CSFN NEWS

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## THE UNDER-REPORTED RISKS FROM EARTHQUAKES IN HIGH-RISE BUILDINGS

by David Osgood



Even a cursory look at San Francisco’s building quality and standards reveals that the potential for deaths and injuries from a major earthquake is much higher than most people realize. Much of the possible devastation is preventable, but the City is not taking [appropriate actions](#)—apparently for the benefit of developers and property owners.

Current building standards are intended to keep 90% of tall buildings standing after a severe earthquake, but that indicates the collapse of

While the stability problems of the Millennium building have been well [noted](#), many of the City’s high-rise buildings are subject to liquefaction, and 39 have been identified with basic welding defects.

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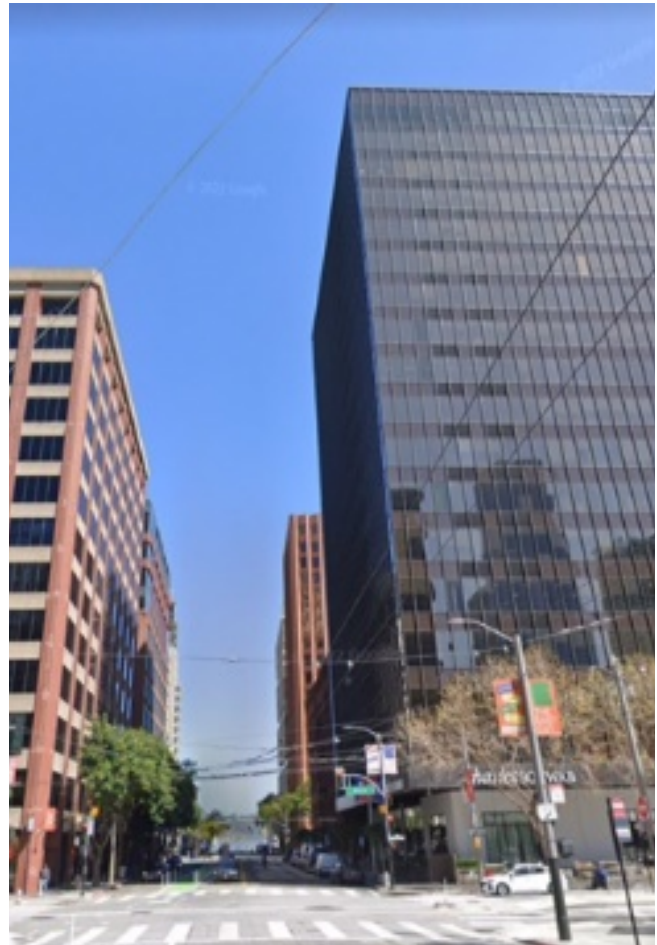
10%—approximately 16 high rises, possibly fully occupied—is acceptable to the City. Who made that life-and-death decision? That could be worse than 9/11—even if the 90% goal is achieved. One estimate predicts half of the downtown buildings could be uninhabitable. More robust building codes and retrofitting could reduce this devastation. Other countries are actively retrofitting their tall buildings, but San Francisco is hardly getting started. Many companies, especially in the high-tech community, will not remain in San Francisco waiting for buildings to be rebuilt or rehabilitated.

That 90% goal seems only to consider how new buildings are designed—and as if they will all be on rock-solid ground—it does not consider the effects of liquefaction. Nor do defects in older buildings, such as faulty welding techniques, seem to be a consideration. All of these issues can cause buildings to collapse. Some buildings are probably vulnerable to multiple problems. San Francisco leaders should consider four distinct problem areas individually *and collectively*:

1. Effects of liquefaction
2. Inferior frame welding
3. General engineering quality
4. Two inconsistent sets of building standards

Installing a sophisticated sliding foundation (“base isolation”) system won’t help much if a building’s steel welds are coming apart.

Unfortunately, studies, articles, and discussions often address only one of these categories or jump around between them. They can allow special interests to conceal problems. For example, a *New York Times* article quoted an engineer as saying San Francisco buildings are well-designed and will probably not collapse during a significant earthquake. That may sound reassuring, but it ignores categories one, two and four (listed above) and is inadequate for category three. As noted, some buildings may be vulnerable to all four problems. Whether one wishes to design, regulate, acquire, work in, or live in a high-rise, information must be available that covers all three categories.



1. **Effects of liquefaction.** It is the most serious prospective problem and the most overlooked. According to an online, [interactive database](#) maintained by the SF Office of Resilience and Capital Planning (ORCP), approximately 114 downtown high rises are on soil with a “very high” potential for liquefaction. And according to a letter from the ORCP, “most” buildings’ foundations do not reach down to bedrock.
2. **Inferior frame welding.** Both the US Geological Survey and the *New York Times* have [documented](#) this serious condition at 39 San Francisco high rises (and briefly copied in local news media). It does not need to be described again here. The potential for severe structural failure is alarming. The problem could compound categories one and three as well. This problem has been known for nearly 30 years, and some California cities have already demanded corrective actions. Unfortunately, the problem seems to be forgotten in San Francisco, and the ORCP indicates the City may “begin” to address it in a couple of years.
3. **General engineering quality.** Assuming issues #1 and #2 are not applicable, the City’s building codes are supposedly designed to keep 90% of tall buildings standing after an earthquake. But this does not mean they will remain habitable. The burden of repairing or replacing red-tagged buildings will be considerable. Furthermore, adjacent buildings must be vacated until a red-tagged structure has been removed or repaired.
4. **Two inconsistent sets of building standards.** Having a tougher set of earthquake standards for buildings over 240 feet is arbitrary and inappropriate. Some shorter buildings are very large in the horizontal direction and stretch for an entire block. The ORCP database does not include the two substantial buildings shown here, presumably built with generally weaker earthquake standards. (One is also on the list of 39 buildings with inferior steel frame welding. It [served](#) as the corporate headquarters of the Charles Schwab Corporation until recently. The other [currently houses](#) the main offices of the State Bar of California.)
5. **Tons of exterior siding falling into the streets.** Almost all high-rises are held up by interior frameworks of steel or concrete. Their exteriors are “curtain walls” hung on the sides of the buildings. Their primary function is to keep the weather out. They can be made up of glass, metal and/or stone. The former BofA building at 555 California Street (right) is covered in glass and carnelian granite. How well these heavy materials are designed to remain secure in an earthquake is anybody’s guess. Windows recently blew out of this building in high winds.
6. **Lack of retrofitting.** According to the ORCP’S database, only eight tall buildings have ever been retrofitted. Those include City Hall and the Ferry Building. One was done way back in 1938 and is certainly not up-to-date.

Again, it is important that discussions, articles and hearings thoroughly consider all potential problems. Experts should not be allowed to cherry pick some issues and ignore others. It is also important to understand why inferior building codes were allowed in the past (and currently) so mistakes are not repeated. A thorough analysis of all tall buildings needs to be conducted and published so people know the risks. Nothing should be concealed.

Bottom line: Installing a sophisticated sliding foundation ( “base isolation “) system won’t help much if a building’s steel welds are coming apart. Strengthening the welds won’t do much good if the entire building is sinking. Adding pilings down to bedrock is no big deal if the building is shaking apart. All potential problems need to be considered and addressed.

**Time for action:**

Liquefaction has been a known condition for a long time. The problem of inferior welds has been recognized for almost 30 years, and it has been four years since *the New York Times* exposé of the problem. For decades, the City has allowed weaker standards for buildings shorter than 240 feet. City leaders show no signs of seriously considering these structural deficiencies. The first step is to acknowledge the problems, then develop solutions. *Citizens should know what city officials know.* The following steps are critical:

1. **A list of high-rise structures that do not reach bedrock must be publicized.**
2. **A better understanding of high-rise buildings that do not rest on bedrock and descriptions of what is likely to happen during a severe earthquake**
3. **in high-liquefaction zones is required.**
4. **Corrective actions are required now. The City must formally notify tenants in the 39 buildings with welding deficiencies**
5. **The Board of Supervisors must call hearings of Department of Building Inspection and Planning Department officials to explain how these problems developed.**
6. **The owners of buildings with these safety risks must be required to develop and implement corrective measures.**
7. **Strong earthquake standards also need to apply to buildings shorter than 240 feet. A 22-story building is not insignificant.**
8. **Buildings must be closed every 25 years for refitting with the latest earthquake standards and precautions.**
9. **The database maintained by the ORCP needs to indicate which buildings do not reach down to bedrock.**
10. **Local news media need to give these issues more attention and should report the progress of retrofits every month.**
11. **Buildings should be rated so that their inhabitants know the risks. For example, buildings should be penalized one point for each potential problem: in a high liquefaction zone, and the foundation does not reach bedrock, one of the 39 with inferior welds, older without retrofitting, built to weaker standards (shorter than 240 feet). Owners must post these ratings (the smaller, the better) in a highly visible location.**

Questions that should be asked and answered include:

- How many of the 39 buildings known for years to have weak structural welds have been fixed?
- How many large buildings on fill with foundations that do not touch bedrock have had improvements added in recent years to address this shortcoming?
- Which large buildings are on fill and do not have foundations resting on bedrock? What is likely to happen to these during a strong earthquake?
- Why are tall buildings still being built in close proximity to other tall buildings?
- Why are buildings shorter than 240-feet still being built under weaker standards?
- How did these deficiencies come about?

Many buildings have been largely vacant for the past two years, and a lot of structural improvements could have taken place with minimal disruption. Ongoing work on the Millennium Tower is evidence that structural improvements can be made. According to recent reports, the Transamerica Pyramid will soon be undergoing major structural work – but the reasons for this work are not clear. Will its foundation still “float?” At least one other building owner claims to have strengthened their building. So it can be done. No building is meant to last forever, and building owners should have factored in the need for major structural upgrades every 25 years or so. Some of the vulnerable buildings are 60 years old now.

**It's no exaggeration to say that inaction on these problems could create the biggest news story to come out of San Francisco this century. City officials will not be able to claim they didn't know about these problems. This will be their legacy.**

**- David Osgood, Rincon Point Neighborhood Association**



### **FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK: THE CALL OF THE CHAIR**

Committees are beholden to their elected chairpersons to call meetings and set agendas, which brings me to my first point. Chairs must remember that they are *primus inter pares*, “first among equals”, in the words of Robert Walpole, the first English Prime Minister. He recognized that his cabinet members were fellow colleagues, to be led but not dictated to. He wasn't rude or overbearing toward them, and neither should CSFN committee chairs.

Secondly, our chairs should be responsive to members' interests and ideas. If any of us have suggestions for the committee, it is the chair's duty to pay attention to their merits and not to disparage the person making the suggestion. Herein I am shaped by my experiences on the Civil Grand Jury. Chairs were guided by their committee's questions, not by prejudices and preconceptions. They were respectful to all, impartial and even handed to everyone.

Lastly, CSFN chairs should have backup. Each committee should have a vice-chair/secretary to help run it, because being a chair is more than a full time job. The corollary of this is that no one should be in charge of more than one committee to avoid being spread too thin.

**Charles Head, President CSFN**



## **CSFN GENERAL ASSEMBLY MINUTES, TUESDAY MARCH 21, 2023**

1. Call to order at 6:33
  2. Spotlight: New members spoke from Corbett Heights Neighbors, La Playa Park Village Coalition, and Mid Sunset Neighborhood Association.
  3. Program: Together SF Action Executive Director Kanishka Chen spoke about the drug and homeless crises.
  4. Officers Reports: President Head spoke about Ca. Catalysts Lobby Day postponement, the Rescue SF hearing on A Place for All, and the BOS hearing on the Reparations Report. Vice President Rogers changed the date of the Ex Comm-meeting and requested a change on the Zoom invitations. Corresponding Secretary Fontes sent out resolutions Treasurer Scott sent out the financials but not the renewals. Liaison Boken attended the Coastal Commission meeting and heard Half Mood Bay officials talk about shootings and affordable housing.
  5. Committee Reports: Ex Comm reported seconds are not necessary for resolutions from Coalition member organizations and that state assembly bills may aid in the purchase of Park Merced. Government and Elections had no report; Land Use had a good Town Hall with SF Firefighters and Safe Streets and reported on the BART situation; Open Space is working on the April Program; Bylaws hasn't met yet.
  6. The Feb. 21 GA Minutes were approved.
  7. Unfinished Business: the SHARP resolution on the Police Commission will be a letter for the April NL and GA
  8. New Business: the Rincon Resolution will be voted on at the April GA.
- The Conversation Continues: President Head called attention to problems with the PO box needing solution
9. Adjournment came at 8:15. **CHARLES HEAD, PRESIDENT CSFN**



**TENTATIVE AGENDA CSFN GENERAL ASSEMBLY TUESDAY APRIL 18, 2023, AT 6:30 PM**

I. Call to Order

II. Spotlight: Past Achievements and Current Goals of our New Members

III. Program: Panel Discussion on the Earthquake Risks facing all who live and work in San Francisco highrises. Panelists will include two seismic engineers, Dr. Thomas Heaton of Caltech and Dr. Keith Porter of University of Colorado, and a city administrator from the office overseeing the city's earthquake resilience efforts.

IV. Officers' Reports

V. Committee Reports

VI. Approval of March 21 General Assembly Minutes

VII. Unfinished Business

A. SHARP letter on Police Commission

B. Changes of Bylaws for Remote Meetings

VIII. New Business

A. Resolution on Earthquake Resilience in SF

The Conversation Continues ( For the Good of the Order )

IX. Adjournment

**Charles Head, CSFN President**





**CSFN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MINUTES**

**Wednesday, March 29, 2023, 5:30 PM / By ZOOM** Glenn Rogers, Greg Scott, Mari Eliza, Al Fontes, George Wooding, Dave Osgood, Mari Eliza and Mary Harris. Absent Claire Zvanski, Charles Head and Al Fontes.

**Call to Order/Quorum.Met?** ZOOM host Glenn Rogers  
Agenda approved? Accepted as amended. Record!

**I Officers Reports**

- A. President, Excused, Happy Vacation!
- B. Vice President, called Peskin and Melgar for PmAC Resolution, sent an application for Participatory Budget Project of a mural at the Head Street Stairs, ask for invitation to CSFN GA on front page of website
- C. Recording Secretary: absent
- D. Corresponding Secretary, absent
- E. Treasurer, requests anyone interested in budget to ask for it

**II Committee Reports**

- A. Executive Committee, P..O. Box to remain at Post Office
- B. Land Use and Transportation, see report in NL
- C. Government and Elections, no report
- D. Bylaws, voting by roll call is desirable in contested votes on Motions, anonymous voting best for election of officers to minimize rancor.
- E. Open Space, sea water for fires, It Bookman as Library, glass danger in buildings, State Bill SB20 relevant to Parkmerced.

**III Unfinished Business**

**IV New Business**

- A. Next Program, Fire Safety in San Francisco.
- B. Next article, Falling windows and curtain walls in earthquake .

**V For the Good of the Order**

- A. Have Bylaws Meeting Friday, April 21, 2023 at Little Joes at 5:30 pm  
**Adjourn**

**Glenn Rogers, Vice President CSFN**



**CSFN OPEN SPACE COMMITTEE MINUTES**  
**Wednesday, March 29, 2023, 6:45 PM / By ZOOM**  
**Call to Order**

Glenn Rogers, Dave Osgood and .George Wooding.. Absent, Charles Head

A. IT Bookman may need help in refurbishing their building. A joint Public/Private Partnership is being considered to have the Oceanview Library built at the location of the IT Bookman Center jointly.

B. Mayor London Breed no longer gives her complete support to the Oceanview Library at 100 Orizaba since Supervisor Safai is considering running for Mayor.

**Glenn Rogers, Vice President CSFN**

**Executive Committee: How to Get in Touch with Us**

Charles Head, President - [charlesnhead@hotmail.com](mailto:charlesnhead@hotmail.com)  
Glenn Rogers, Vice President - [alderlandscape@comcast.net](mailto:alderlandscape@comcast.net)  
Recording Secretary - [csfninfo@gmail.com](mailto:csfninfo@gmail.com)  
Al Fontes, Corresponding Secretary - [al.fontes@gmail.com](mailto:al.fontes@gmail.com)  
Greg Scott, Treasurer - [lgscpa@icloud.com](mailto:lgscpa@icloud.com)  
Mari Eliza, at large - [zrants@gmail.com](mailto:zrants@gmail.com)  
Mary Harris, " " - [maryharris\\_sf@outlook.com](mailto:maryharris_sf@outlook.com)  
Dave Osgood, " " - [apdpo@rinconneighbors.com](mailto:apdpo@rinconneighbors.com)



Proposed CSFN resolution calling on the City and County of San Francisco to seriously address without further delay all the known risks facing thousands of people who live and work in high-rise buildings

**Whereas** 114 named tall buildings in San Francisco are on soil with a “very high“ liquefaction potential, and “most“ of these buildings do not rest on bedrock, according to city documents,<sup>1, 2</sup>

**Whereas** the city has not set a deadline for retrofitting the 39 specific tall buildings known for nearly 30 years to have weak steel framework welds nor checked to see if they were damaged in the 1989 Loma Prieta Earthquake,<sup>3</sup>

**Whereas** the city continues to arbitrarily maintain weaker earthquake standards for large buildings under 240-feet high,

**Whereas** San Francisco officials require only a 90% chance that tall buildings remain standing after a large earthquake, and therefore the collapse of 10%—or approximately 16 tall buildings, possibly fully occupied, and even without liquefaction—appears acceptable to them,<sup>4</sup>

**Whereas** many tall buildings in San Francisco are older, were designed using outdated seismic standards, and have not been retrofitted,<sup>5</sup>

**Whereas** city officials are aware of the risks facing tall buildings because of the problems with the Millennium Tower and the five New York Times articles titled “San Francisco’s Big Seismic Gamble“ but have failed to act promptly and comprehensively,<sup>6</sup>

**Whereas** the city’s lack of preparation for these known problems will likely contribute to the biggest disaster to hit San Francisco this century,<sup>7</sup>

**Therefore be it resolved,** we call on city officials to set deadlines and require retrofitting of all vulnerable buildings including office to residential conversions, and to make all relevant information readily available to the public.

Primary sources: The New York Times and SF Office of Resilience & Capital Planning

**Charles Head, CSFN President**



## Minutes of Land and Transportation Town Hall

Temporary links to the meeting videos are here:

[https://us02web.zoom.us/rec/share/bEu\\_MeLnuSKI-2jVeqfqpUk6S6NFgCX-Tc6iPhccDQr9X7DY3o74aGC0FYauSDMV.f8QNP0CSb8FPd\\_NU](https://us02web.zoom.us/rec/share/bEu_MeLnuSKI-2jVeqfqpUk6S6NFgCX-Tc6iPhccDQr9X7DY3o74aGC0FYauSDMV.f8QNP0CSb8FPd_NU)

Thanks to Adam Wood, Secretary of the Firefighters Local #798. For sharing information and listening our concerns. Thanks to Matthew Schwartz, President of the Fire Chiefs Association for joining us and speaking on behalf of his organization. I think I may speak for everyone in saying we appreciate them taking time to talk to us and answer questions. We will continue doing what we can to support the emergency responders who are dedicated to protecting us.

Video link from Southern California, produced by Christopher LeGras: [LAFD road diets meeting](#) : Videos and images from around the country demonstrate the unintended, dangerous, and potentially deadly consequences when emergency routes are "road dieted."

### Transportation Related Bills

Thanks to Thomas Rubin for his explanation of his data and analysis of how the public transportation systems are working and not. A link to Tom's information presentation from the Livable California meeting, video and downloadable slides are here. *Scroll down the page.* <https://www.livablecalifornia.org/transportatio-expert-tom-rubins-presentation-to-livable-california/>

Thanks to Rick, of [Livable California](#) for providing the information on the bills Tom Rubin discussed last night. I am going one step further and helping you to find and track the individual bills by adding the links to the bills on one of the legislative tracking sites.

Find any bill by looking it up by the bill number and the year:

Pending bills: <https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/>

Please keep these bills for easy reference so we can go to the next phase of actions. Everyone who can, should write some letters that support or oppose the bills that you are most concerned about and send them to your state representatives, local media or anyone else you can think of who may want to support your position.

We will be sending out some notices about other actions you can take soon.

Details about the state bills are here: <https://metermadness.wordpress.com/ballot-initiatives/transportation-bills-2023/>

April: We are considering a possible Town Hall on SF related state bills brought to us by Matt Haney and Scott Wiener with a focus on how they may affect 2700 Sloat and [AB1114](#), and [SB35](#) (2017-18), that Senator Wiener wants to extend with a new bill [SB 423](#). We look forward to updates by the experts on those bills. BTW: we noticed that Senator Wiener has a total of 24 bills pending this year. Here is [the list](#) of Wiener Bills, or Wiener sponsored bills. He has a local tax bill [SB-532](#), a bill supporting a SF project on Piers 30-32 - swimming pool on a barge [SB-273](#) among other things.

**Mari Eliza, Chair Land Use and Transportation**

## SHARP Letter to San Francisco Police Commission

[sfpd.commission@sfgov.org](mailto:sfpd.commission@sfgov.org)

RE: DEPARTMENT GENERAL ORDER 9.07

President Elias and Honorable Commissioners,

The Coalition for San Francisco Neighborhoods (CSFN) writes to express our concern with Department General Order (DGO) 9.07 recently approved by the Police Commission and submitted for collective bargaining negotiations, originally titled DGO 9.01 *Traffic Enforcement and Curtailing the Use of Pretext Stops*, and now shortened to *Curtailing the Use of Pretext Stops*. As you know, this DGO if implemented would prohibit SFPD direct enforcement of several traffic laws enshrined in the California Motor Vehicle Code and San Francisco law.

Our concern is that directing police officers to stop enforcing certain laws sets both a bad precedent and poor example for San Francisco residents and could harm public safety. A ban on police enforcing certain laws that four of the Police Commissioners do not like may reduce respect for the law and result in other, more serious criminal behavior.

We accordingly urge that the Police Commission accept the recommendation of the San Francisco Police Chief to revise the DGO to specify that SFPD shall **deprioritize** enforcement of these traffic violations rather than prohibit direct enforcement. At times when other, more serious violations and crimes require immediate police attention, it is appropriate to focus attention there.

Rather than focus on pretext stops, the GO primarily seeks to ban police (with limited exceptions such as when there is a substantial risk of injury or death) from stopping or detaining drivers in connection with certain violations including (a) failure to signal continuously while turning or changing lanes\*; (b) driving without functioning or illuminated tail lights or brake lights, even in the fog; (c) failure to display both license plates or valid registration tags; and (d) all infractions by pedestrians of the California Vehicle Code and San Francisco Transportation Code.

Traffic enforcement in San Francisco is already insufficient and inadequate, with an average of only 11 traffic tickets issued per day in the most recent month examined (April 2022) compared to 387 tickets per day in the same month of 2014, the year when San Francisco's Vision Zero program was adopted.

That lack of traffic enforcement and resulting disrespect for traffic laws is a key reason why there were more pedestrian deaths (37) in 2022 from traffic incidents than before enactment of the Vision Zero program. This surge in traffic deaths is occurring despite a lower daily San Francisco population (e.g., missing downtown office workers and tourists).

Vision Zero has clearly failed in its mission of reducing traffic deaths to zero because of lack of enforcement, notwithstanding SFMTA spending \$100s of millions on traffic structural improvements. Who are the victims in terms of deaths and injuries? They are disproportionately suffered by the Black community and the elderly.

CSFN believes that racial bias in traffic stops should be prohibited and that inequities (injustices) are likely a factor in some stops. However, the DGO does not meaningfully address this issue with training and supervision, instead it merely bans enforcement of certain traffic stops entirely.

The Police Commission's procedure for entertaining public comment on the Draft was flawed by design and the final draft order failed to include an explanation of reasonably foreseeably positive and negative consequences of the order, or the identification of alternatives considered, other than barring SFPD from enforcing duly enacted motor vehicle statutes, and why those alternatives were deemed insufficient to realize the order's purpose;

In its current form, CSFN opposes DGO 9.07 because implementation of the Order (a) would be harmful to public safety, because it would encourage drivers and others to break traffic safety laws in a manner that is harmful to pedestrians, vehicle occupants and others and; (b) would surely be detrimental to police department morale, retention, and recruitment at a time when SFPD is already short more than 550 officers; and (c) would prevent the arrests of criminals and suspects wanted on outstanding warrants, most for violent, serious or repeat crimes, as indicated in the SFPD Quarterly Activity and Data Report and the example of an arrest last year for rape and murder; and (d) would likely encourage the flouting of other duly enacted laws thereby increasing crime.

We accordingly urge you to revise the DGO to deprioritize direct enforcement of certain violations described above, rather than ban such enforcement altogether.

Sincerely,

Frank Noto  
SHARP REPRESENTATIVE

\*The Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) conducted a study which indicates that failing to signal for a traffic turn accounts for over two million accidents a year.

## ANALYSIS of SHARP letter by Eileen Boken

Whereas clause #1 is factually inaccurate. Draft General Order (DGO) 9.01 has been converted to a new DGO 9.07. The correct DGO 9.07 title is "Curtailling The Use of Pretext Stops" not "Traffic Enforcement and Curtailing the Use of Pretext Stops".

Whereas clause #2 is misleading when stating "failure to signal while turning or changing lanes". The correct quote in DGO 9.07.04 point 7 states "A vehicle that fails to activate a turn signal continuously for 100 feet before turning." There is also a qualifying note which states "Members **may stop** vehicles for unsafe turns and lane changes." The SHARP resolution doesn't include the information in the note section.

The SHARP resolution states "driving without functioning or illuminated tail or brake lights even in the fog." The DGO 9.07.04 point #4 includes a note "Members **may stop** vehicles for this violation if the vehicle has no functioning or illuminated rear tail lights during sundown". The SHARP resolution doesn't include the information in the note section.

The SHARP resolution states "failure to display both license plates or valid registration tags". DGO 9.07.04 section 1 has a note stating that "Members **may stop** vehicles for these violations in all other circumstances, including where a vehicle has no license plates or only has a front license plate or no rear license plate".

DGO 9.07.04 section 2 note states "Members **may stop** vehicles for either of these violations if vehicle's registration has been expired for one (1) year or more".

These notes isn't included in the SHARP resolution.

SHARP resolution states "all infractions by pedestrians". DGO 9.07.04 states "**unless** there is an immediate danger that the pedestrian will crash with a moving vehicle, scooter, bicycle or other device moving exclusively by human power". This qualifier is not stated on the SHARP resolution.

Whereas clause #4 citing the general level of traffic enforcement and a general reference to Vision Zero is off message. DGO 9.07 is not general but specifically focused on pretextual traffic stops.

Whereas clause #5 is conjecture. Reduced levels of traffic enforcement do not in and of itself themselves lead to increased pedestrian deaths. Traffic enforcement can't monitor every intersection 24/7. An example would be the pedestrian fatality at Santiago and 24th Avenue. Resolved clause #1 section ONE states "CSFN believes" is not standard resolution language. CSFN takes positions which are not the same as beliefs.

The use of "likely" is conjecture.

Stating that public comment was "flawed by design" implies that the process was illegal and/or corrupt. This is a serious allegation that does not belong in a CSFN resolution.

A DGO is a statement of policy not an analysis of that policy. The SHARP resolution states "explanation of reasonably foreseeable positive and negative consequences" and "alternatives considered" and "alternatives deemed insufficient" are not standard language in a DGO as noted in other DGOs.

Resolved clause #1 section TWO is factually inaccurate as the DGO has already been adopted.

Statements that it would be "harmful to public safety" and encourage drivers to "break traffic safety laws" are conjecture.

Use of the word "surely" is hypothetical.

"Prevent arrests" is conjecture.

"Likely encourage" is conjecture.

Resolved clause #1 section THREE states authority "normally reserved to elected officials" is conjecture. Each Commission has a Deputy City Attorney to vet all actions for that Commission.

The be it further resolved section refers to DGO 9.07. Although this is accurate, it's inconsistent with whereas clause #1 which states DGO 9.01.

This resolved section is contradictory as it begins with "reconsider and amend" and ends with "public officials to take all necessary steps to implement said policy." Said policy is inconsistent with reconsider and amend.

### CONCLUSIONS TO ANALYSIS

In DGO 9.07.01, the key word is "hunches".

In DGO 9.07.02 subsection c, the key words are "hunch or instinct".

In DGO 9.07.08 section C states "Except those specified violations listed in 9.07.02(A) **nothing** in this DGO prevents members from initiating a stop for **any** infraction or criminal offense based on reasonable suspicion or probable cause".

Statements were made at a prior CSFN GA that this applies to all traffic stops is inconsistent with the policy language. Section 9.07.04 section A subsections 1,2,3,5,7 and 8 have notes which describe the circumstances where pretextual limits do not apply. These aren't referred to in the SHARP resolution.

DGO 9.07.04 exceptions state "A member **may stop, detain or issue** a citation".

This subsection also states in point 1 for exceptions to DGO 9.07 that "the member lawfully stopped or detained the person or operator of the motor vehicle for any infraction or criminal offense **not** specifically enumerated in section 9.07.04(A)".

This exception subsection also states in point 3 that " a person or motor vehicle matching the description of a suspect or suspect vehicle involved in a felony offense where the risk of death or life threatening injuries is imminent if the suspect is not immediately apprehended, including murder, attempted murder, manslaughter, armed robbery, kidnapping, forcible sex offense, a felony committed against a child".

This exception subsection also states in point 4 "the member is investigating a traffic crash".

DGO 9.07.05 states "reasonable suspicion and probable cause" and "**Nothing** in this DGO shall prohibit a member from asking a driver for their license, registration or proof of insurance".

Subsection B states "reasonable suspicion and probable cause".

### RECOMMENDATIONS

Withdraw/rescind the resolution.

Have ExComm and GA vote on whether or not, in the future, to take positions on law enforcement issues as there is no current precedent.

**Eileen Boken, Delegate of SPEAK**





## MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL FORM

**NAME OF MEMBER ORGANIZATION** \_\_\_\_\_

Mailing Address \_\_\_\_\_ SF 941 \_\_\_\_\_ Email \_\_\_\_\_

**CURRENT OFFICERS:**

President	Address, City, ZIP	Email	Phone
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Secretary	Address, City, ZIP	Email	Phone
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Other Officer	Address, City, ZIP	Email	Phone
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**CSFN DELEGATE:**

Name	Address, City, ZIP	Email	Phone
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If your organization has alternate CSFN delegate(s):

Name	Address, City, ZIP	Email	Phone
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Name	Address (with ZIP)	Email	Phone
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**DUES & DONATIONS**

CSFN annual membership dues are \$45. Organizations wishing to include an additional donation to CSFN are encouraged to do so.

**Make check payable to "CSFN" and mail to:  
Greg Scott, CSFN Treasurer, 637 Noe Street, San Francisco, CA 94114**

CSFN Membership Certification: CSFN Bylaws (Article II, Section A-G) require each voting member organization to certify that it has a membership of 35 or more in order to maintain voting privileges. Organizations not having the required membership may retain membership as associate members without voting privileges at CSFN's sole discretion.

**I confirm that we are renewing as a:**

Member Organization with 35 or more members

Associate (non-voting) Organization - number of current members: \_\_\_\_\_

_____	_____	_____
Certifying Signature	Print name/Position	Date