File No.	130785	Committee Item No3
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COMMITTEE/BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

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[Administrative Code - Family Friendly Workplace Ordinance]

Ordinance amending the Administrative Code to allow San Francisco-based employees to request flexible or predictable working arrangements to assist with care giving responsibilities, subject to the employer's right to deny a request based on business reasons; to prohibit adverse employment actions based on caregiver status; to prohibit interference with rights or retaliation against employees for exercising rights under the Ordinance; to require employers to post a notice informing employees of their rights under the Ordinance; to require employers to maintain records regarding compliance with the Ordinance; to authorize enforcement by the Office of Labor Standards Enforcement, including the imposition of remedies and penalties for a violation and an appeal process for an employer to an independent hearing officer; to authorize waiver of the provisions of the Ordinance in a collective bargaining agreement; and making environmental findings.

> Unchanged Code text and uncodified text are in plain Arial font. Additions to Codes are in single-underline italics Times New Roman font. Deletions to Codes are in strikethrough italics Times New Roman font. Board amendment additions are in double-underlined Arial font. Board amendment deletions are in strikethrough Arial font. Asterisks (* * * *) indicate the omission of unchanged Code subsections or parts of tables.

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

Section 1. Environmental Findings. The Planning Department has determined that the actions contemplated in this ordinance comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (California Public Resources Code Sections 21000 et seq.). Said determination is on file with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors in File No. 130785 and is incorporated herein by reference.

Section 2. The Administrative Code is hereby amended by adding Chapter 12Z, to read as follows:

CHAPTER 12Z. SAN FRANCISCO FAMILY FRIENDLY WORKPLACE ORDINANCE

Sec. 12Z.1	Title.
Sec. 12Z.2	Findings.
Sec. 12Z.3	<u>Definitions.</u>
Sec. 12Z.4	Right to Request Flexible or Predictable Working Arrangement.
Sec. 12Z.5	Response to Request for Flexible or Predictable Working
	Arrangement.
Sec. 12Z.6	Request for Reconsideration by Employee from the Denial of Request
	for Flexible or Predictable Working Arrangement.
Sec. 12Z.7	Exercise of Rights and Caregiver Status Protected; Retaliation
	<u>Prohibited.</u>
Sec. 12Z.8	Notice and Posting Requirements for Employers.
Sec. 12Z.9	Employer Records.
Sec. 12Z.10	Implementation and Enforcement.
Sec. 12Z.11	Exemption of Certain Job Classifications Pertaining to Public Health
	and Public Safety.
Sec. 12Z.12	Waiver through Collective Bargaining.
Sec. 12Z.13	Other Legal Requirements.
Sec. 12Z.14	Rulemaking Authority.
Sec. 12Z.15	Preemption.
Sec. 12Z.16	City Undertaking Limited to Promotion of General Welfare.
Sec. 12Z.17	Severability.

SEC. 12Z.1. TITLE.

This Chapter shall be known as the "San Francisco Family Friendly Workplace Ordinance."

SEC. 12Z.2. FINDINGS.

- 1. Over the last few decades, the demographics of the nation's workforce and the structures of the nation's families have undergone significant changes. As detailed below, these changes include an increased number of women in the workforce; fewer households with children that have at least one parent staying at home full-time; and more single-parent households. As a result of these and other changes, the demands placed on workers with family responsibilities are greater and more complex today than they were in an earlier era. As in every American city, San Francisco's workforce and families have experienced these changes.
- 2. A marked change in the workforce, and consequently in families, is the large increase in numbers of women who now work outside the home. In 1960, the wife was employed in approximately 26 percent of families. In April 2013, in approximately 68 percent of families, married mothers worked outside the home.
- 3. Another marked change from an earlier era is that now far fewer households have a parent who does not work outside the home. Nationally, more than seventy percent of children are raised in households that are headed by either a working single parent or two working parents. In 1975, a little more than a third of households with married parents and children had both parents in the workforce. Now, the figure is approximately two-thirds. In San Francisco in 2010, approximately eighty percent of parents living with at least one child under the age of five were in the workforce.
- 4. The number of single-parent households has increased substantially, more than doubling over the last fifty years. Today, at least 15-20 percent of households are single-parent. Approximately half of all births to women under age 30 are to single mothers.

- 5. Americans are living longer than they ever did, and many families have direct caregiving responsibilities for elderly parents or other older relatives. Family members serving this caregiving role face the same work/family pressures as parents with minor children, and when they also have caregiving responsibilities for minor children, their family burdens in effect are compounded.

 Nationally, more than half of persons who provide unpaid care to an adult or to a child with special needs are employed outside the home, with the large majority of those employees working full time.

 Approximately 32,000 San Franciscans who work outside the home live with family members 65 years and older.
- 6. Many employees who live outside city centers have lengthy commutes to their jobs. Traffic patterns during rush hour elongate those commutes. At the same time, some employees, especially those in low-wage jobs, have difficulty reaching their workplaces through public transportation during off-peak shifts that start in the evening or early morning. Commutes of long duration leave less time for employees to balance work and caregiving responsibilities. Further, to the extent rigid employment schedules and the absence of telecommute options for employees contribute to delays attendant to rush-hour traffic, they heighten the tension between work and family responsibilities that so many workers face. Moreover, to the extent flexible working hours and telecommuting options will reduce demands on streets and highways and mass transportation systems during rush hour, San Francisco and the Bay Area will likely benefit from both an environmental and economic standpoint.
- 7. An employee's actual or perceived status as a caregiver can create workplace and pay inequities, which often operate to the detriment of women and their families because of the continuing primary role of women as caregivers in the United States. These problems are most obvious when an employer refuses to hire an employee because of that person's family or other caregiving responsibilities. Legal protection of caregivers against such arbitrary acts does not currently exist.

 But pay inequity may arise even if an employer does not consciously intend to place workers at a disadvantage because of their actual or perceived status as caregivers. For example, employees with

caregiving responsibilities may be channeled into or may themselves gravitate toward lower-paying assignments or career paths that they or their employer view as more compatible with family needs.

Employees may temporarily drop out of the workforce because there is insufficient workplace flexibility, and when they return to the workforce they may be unable to catch up to the pay rates of employees performing the same or similar work who did not leave.

- 8. The current cultural climate within many businesses idealizes the employee who works full-time and long hours, is available for extra work hours on short notice, and has few if any commitments outside of work that would take precedence over work responsibilities. These values are based in large part on a traditional, gendered division of labor. Historically, men could comply with these idealized worker norms because women performed full-time childcare and domestic duties. Yet, while women's participation in the paid labor market is now widespread, women continue to take on childcare and household duties, do the lion's share of housework, provide the majority of physical and emotional care for children, and take time off to care for sick family members and to attend to other family needs.
- 9. Many employers expect that employees will outsource childcare and other caregiving responsibilities, without considering that such costs may constitute an unsustainable proportion of family income relative to other expenses. Other employers expect family members of the employee to assume childcare and other caregiving responsibilities, without considering that such family members may not exist, or may themselves have work responsibilities that foreclose their assuming these functions.

10. In response to the needs of the modern workforce, some employers have instituted flexible work arrangements that alter the time or place at which work is conducted, or the amount of work that is conducted, to allow employees to more easily meet the needs of both work and family life. But even when employers offer flexible workplace arrangements, employees may not avail themselves of such arrangements for reasons such as stigma and lack of consistent consideration of such requests.

Employees who seek flexible work arrangements may endure a "flexibility bias" or "flexibility stigma"

in which they are discredited and devalued in the workplace. Aware of this problem, some employees forego flexible work opportunities. And many employees do not have such opportunities, because many employers do not systematically offer or consider requests for flexible working arrangements but instead, leave requests from employees to the discretion of an individual manager, or do not even allow consideration of such requests. This voluntary patchwork system of accommodating employees' needs for flexible working arrangements falls far short of meeting those needs.

11. While a broad range of employees are adversely affected by rigid work and schedule arrangements, some categories of workers are hit harder than others. Workers who lack access to flexible work schedules are disproportionately low-wage workers, female workers, and workers of color. Employees with a college degree are nearly twice as likely to be able to change their schedules than those with less than a high school degree.

12. Experience with laws in other countries to increase workplace flexibility has been overwhelmingly positive. Workplace flexibility has been shown to benefit employers and employees, as well as the environment. In recent years, the United Kingdom, Australia, Northern Ireland, and New Zealand have pioneered model workplace laws that grant parent and caregiver workers the right to request flexible working arrangements. In Great Britain, in the first year after implementing the right to request, a million parents came forward, and nearly all requests were granted with little opposition on the part of employers. The experiences of these countries have been so successful that some countries are expanding their laws from parents and caregivers to all employees. Already in Belgium, France and the Netherlands, flexible workplace arrangements are open to all employees and are not targeted to employees with childcare or caregiving responsibilities.

13. Perhaps in part because of these progressive laws in other countries, and in part due to a shortage or lack of family-friendly employment policies in the United States, the percentage of workingage American women in the workforce has been on the decline relative to other developed countries. For American women, the tension between workplace demands and caregiving responsibilities cuts in

both directions. Many women who work are stretched thin on both fronts. And some women forego work, or work only intermittently, to make it possible for them to serve as family caregivers, but they and their families suffer economic harm as a result.

14. Similar "right to request" legislation at the Federal level was introduced in 2007 by thenU.S. Senators Edward M. Kennedy. Hillary Clinton and Barack Obama; the same bill has been introduced three times since 2007, most recently in June 2013. Despite a 2010 White House summit on this topic, these Congressional attempts have not been successful. Recently, the State of Vermont was the first jurisdiction in the United States to pass a "right to request" law modeled after the Congressional bill. A growing number of state and local governments have also passed laws explicitly prohibiting discrimination based on caregiver status.

15. Studies indicate that providing employees with access to flexible work arrangements reduces the conflicts many face between their work responsibilities and their family obligations, with the effect of enhancing employee satisfaction and morale and overall well-being, possibly even to the point of reducing mental health problems among employees.

16. Flexible work arrangements also benefit businesses at minimal cost. Implementing workplace flexibility helps businesses attract and retain key talent, increase employee retention and reduce turnover, reduce overtime needs, reduce absenteeism, and enhance employee productivity, effectiveness, and engagement. Further, according to the President's Council of Economic Advisors, as more businesses adopt flexibility practices, the benefits to society, in the form of reduced traffic, improved employment outcomes, and more efficient allocation of employees to employers, may even be greater than the gains to individual businesses and employees.

SEC.12Z.3. DEFINITIONS.

For purposes of this Chapter, the following definitions apply.

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	"Agency" means the Office of Labo	r Standards	Enforcement	or any	successor	departmen	it or
office.							

- <u>"Caregiver" means an Employee who is a primary contributor to the ongoing care of any of the following:</u>
- (1) A Child or Children for whom the Employee has assumed parental responsibility.

 (2) A person or persons with a Serious Health Condition in a Family Relationship with the Caregiver.
 - (3) A parent age 65 or over of the Caregiver.
- "Child" and "Children" mean a biological, adopted, or foster child, a stepchild, a legal ward, or a child of a person standing in loco parentis to that child, who is under 18 years of age.

"City" means the City and County of San Francisco.

"Director" means the Director of the Office of Labor Standards Enforcement or his or her designee.

"Employee" means any person who is employed within the geographic boundaries of the City by an Employer, including part-time employees. "Employee" includes a participant in a Welfare-to-Work Program when the participant is engaged in work activity that would be considered "employment" under the federal Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. §201 et seq., and any applicable U.S. Department of Labor Guidelines. "Welfare-to-Work Program" shall include any public assistance program administered by the Human Services Agency, including but not limited to CalWORKS, and any successor programs that are substantially similar, that require a public assistance applicant or recipient to work in exchange for their grant.

"Employer" means the City, or any person as defined in Section 18 of the California Labor

Code who regularly employs 20 or more Employees, including an agent of that Employer and

corporate officers or executives who directly or indirectly or through an agent or any other person,

including through the services of a temporary services or staffing agency or similar entity, employ or

exercise control over the wages, hours, or working conditions of an Employee. The term "Employer" shall also include any successor in interest of an Employer. The term "Employer" shall not include the state or federal government or any local government entity other than the City.

"Family Relationship" means a relationship in which a Caregiver is related by blood, legal custody, marriage, or domestic partnerships, as defined in San Francisco Administrative Code Chapter 62 or California Family Code Section 297, to another person as a spouse, domestic partner, child, parent, sibling, grandchild or grandparent.

"Flexible Working Arrangement" means a change in an Employee's terms and conditions of employment that provides flexibility to assist an Employee with caregiving responsibilities. A Flexible Working Arrangement may include but is not limited to a modified work schedule, changes in start and/or end times for work, part-time employment, job sharing arrangements, working from home, telecommuting, reduction or change in work duties, or part-year employment.

"Major Life Event" means the birth of an Employee's child, the placement with an Employee of a child through adoption or foster care, or an increase in an Employee's caregiving duties for a person with a Serious Health Condition who is in a Family Relationship with the Employee.

"Predictable Working Arrangement" means a change in an Employee's terms and conditions of employment that provides scheduling predictability to assist that Employee with caregiving responsibilities.

<u>"Serious Health Condition" means an illness, injury, impairment, or physical or mental</u> condition that involves either of the following:

- (1) Inpatient care in a hospital, hospice, or residential health care facility.
- (2) Continuing treatment or continuing supervision by a health care provider.

"Work Schedule" means those days and times within a work period that an Employee is required by an Employer to perform the duties of his or her employment for which he or she will receive compensation.

SEC. 12Z.4. RIGHT TO REQUEST FLEXIBLE OR PREDICTABLE WORKING ARRANGEMENT.

- An Employee who has been employed with an Employer for six months or more and works at least eight hours per week on a regular basis may request a Flexible or Predictable Working Arrangement to assist with caregiving responsibilities for 1) a Child or Children for whom the Employee has assumed parental responsibility, 2) a person or persons with a Serious Health Condition in a Family Relationship with the Employee, or 3) a parent age 65 or older of the Employee. That request may include, but is not limited to, a change in the Employee's terms and conditions of employment as they relate to: (1) The number of hours the Employee is required to work: (2) The times when the Employee is required to work; (3) Where the Employee is required to work: (4) Work assignments or other factors; or (5) Predictability in a Work Schedule. Any request submitted to the Employer under this Section shall be in writing and specify the arrangement applied for, the date on which the Employee requests that the arrangement becomes effective, and the duration of the arrangement, and explain how the request is related to caregiving. An Employer may require verification of caregiving responsibilities as part of the
- request.
- An Employee may make the initial request verbally, after which the Employer shall, either in writing or verbally, refer the Employee to the posting required by Section 12Z.8 and instruct the Employee to prepare a written request under subsection (b).

(d) Either an Employer or an Employee may revoke an applicable Flexible or Predictab	le
Working Arrangement with 14 days written notice to the other party; if either party so revokes, the	
Employee may submit a request for a different Flexible or Predictable Working Arrangement and the	<u>'1e</u>
Employer must respond to that request as set forth in Sections 12Z.5 and 12Z.6. Each time an	
Employer revokes a Flexible or Predictable Working Arrangement, an Employee may make an	
additional request than the allowable number per year under Section 12Z.4(e).	

(e) For an Employer who grants a Predictable Working Arrangement, if the Employer has insufficient work for the Employee during the period of the Predictable Working Arrangement, nothing in this Ordinance requires the Employer to compensate the Employee during such period of insufficient work.

SEC. 12Z.6. REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION BY EMPLOYEE FROM THE DENIAL OF REQUEST FOR FLEXIBLE OR PREDICTABLE WORKING ARRANGEMENT.

- (a) An Employee whose request for Flexible or Predictable Working Arrangement has been denied may submit a request for reconsideration to the Employer in writing within 30 days of the decision.
- (b) If an Employee submits a request for reconsideration under this Section, the Employer must arrange a meeting to discuss this request to take place within 21 days after receiving the notice of the request.
- (c) The Employer must inform the Employee of the Employer's final decision in writing within 21 days after the meeting to discuss the request for reconsideration. If the request for reconsideration is denied, this notice must explain the Employer's bona fide business reasons for the denial.

for posting by Employers in the workplace informing Employees of their rights under this Chapter. The Agency shall update this notice on December 1 of any year in which there is a change in the languages spoken by more than 5% of the San Francisco workforce. In its discretion, the Agency may combine the notice required herein with the notice required by Section 12R.5(a) and/or 12W.5(a) of the Administrative Code or any other Agency notice that Employers are required to post in the workplace.

(b) Every Employer shall post in a conspicuous place at any workplace or job site where any Employee works the notice required by subsection (a). Every Employer shall post this notice in English, Spanish, Chinese, and any language spoken by at least 5% of the Employees at the workplace or job site.

SEC. 12Z.9. EMPLOYER RECORDS.

Employers shall retain documentation required under this Chapter for a period of three years from the date of the request for a Flexible or Predictable Working Arrangement, and shall allow the Agency access to such records, with appropriate notice and at a mutually agreeable time, to monitor compliance with the requirements of this Chapter. When an issue arises as to an alleged violation of an Employee's rights under this Chapter, if the Employer has failed to maintain or retain documentation required under this Chapter, or does not allow the Agency reasonable access to such records, it shall be presumed that the Employer has violated this Chapter, absent clear and convincing evidence otherwise.

SEC. 12Z.10. IMPLEMENTATION AND ENFORCEMENT.

(a) Administrative Enforcement.

(1) The Agency is authorized to take appropriate steps to enforce this Chapter and coordinate enforcement of this Chapter. The Agency may investigate possible violations of this Chapter. Where the Agency has reason to believe that a violation has occurred, it may order any

shall constitute the City's final decision. The sole means of review of the City's final decision, rendered by the hearing officer, shall be by filing in the San Francisco Superior Court a petition for writ of mandate under Section 1094.5 of the California Code of Civil Procedure. The Agency shall notify the Employer of this right of review after issuance of the City's final decision by the hearing officer.

- (b) Civil Enforcement. The City may bring a civil action in a court of competent jurisdiction against the Employer or other person violating this Chapter and, upon prevailing, shall be entitled to such legal or equitable relief as may be appropriate to remedy the violation including, but not limited to: reinstatement; back pay; the payment of benefits or pay unlawfully withheld; the payment of an additional sum as liquidated damages in the amount of \$50.00 to each Employee or person whose rights under this Chapter were violated for each day such violation continued or was permitted to continue; appropriate injunctive relief; and, further, shall be awarded reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.
- (c) Interest. In any administrative or civil action brought under this Chapter, the Agency or court, as the case may be, shall award interest on all amounts due and unpaid at the rate of interest specified in subdivision (b) of Section 3289 of the California Civil Code.
- (d) Remedies Cumulative. The remedies, penalties, and procedures provided under this Chapter are cumulative.

SEC. 12Z.11. EXEMPTION OF CERTAIN JOB CLASSIFICATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH AND PUBLIC SAFETY.

(a) An appointing officer may request an exemption from this Chapter from the Director of Human Resources for certain classifications of City employees working in public health or public safety functions, based upon operational requirements according to criteria developed by the Director of Human Resources. Such criteria shall promote efficiency and advance public safety or public health.

(b) The Agency, in consultation with the Director of Human Resources, may exempt non-City Employees working in public safety or public health functions, upon request of those non-City Employers, based upon operational requirements according to criteria developed by the Agency and the Director of Human Resources. Such criteria shall promote efficiency and advance public safety or public health.

SEC. 12Z.12. WAIVER THROUGH COLLECTIVE BARGAINING.

All and any portions of the applicable requirements of this Chapter shall not apply to

Employees covered by a bona fide collective bargaining agreement to the extent that such requirements

are expressly waived in the collective bargaining agreement in clear and unambiguous terms.

SEC. 12Z.13. OTHER LEGAL REQUIREMENTS.

This Chapter provides minimum employment requirements pertaining to Caregivers and

Employees and shall not be construed to preempt, limit, or otherwise affect the applicability of any
other law, regulation, requirement, policy, or standard, or provision of a collective bargaining
agreement, that provides for greater or other rights of or protections for Caregivers or Employees, or
that extends other rights or protections to Employees.

SEC. 12Z.14. RULEMAKING AUTHORITY.

The Director shall have authority to issue regulations or develop guidelines that implement provisions of this Chapter. Notwithstanding the definition of "Director" in this Chapter, a designee of the Director shall not have authority under the foregoing sentence of this Section; but a designee of the Director shall have authority to conduct hearings leading to the adoption of regulations or guidelines.

SEC. 12Z.15. PREEMPTION.

Nothing in this Chapter shall be interpreted or applied so as to create any requirement, power, or duty in conflict with federal or state law.

SEC. 12Z.16. CITY UNDERTAKING LIMITED TO PROMOTION OF GENERAL WELFARE.

In enacting and implementing this Chapter, the City is assuming an undertaking only to promote the general welfare. The City is not assuming, nor is it imposing on its officers and employees, an obligation for breach of which it is liable in money damages to any person who claims that such breach proximately caused injury. This Chapter does not create a legally enforceable right against the City.

SEC. 12Z.17. SEVERABILITY.

If any of the parts or provisions of this Chapter (including sections, subsections, sentences, clauses, phrases, words, numbers) or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid or unconstitutional by a decision of a court of competent jurisdiction, the remainder of this Chapter, including the application of such part or provisions to persons or circumstances other than those to which it is held invalid, shall not be affected thereby and shall continue in full force and effect. To this end, the provisions of this Chapter are severable.

Section 3. Effective and Operative Dates.

(a) Effective Date. This ordinance shall become effective 30 days after enactment. Enactment occurs when the Mayor signs the ordinance, the Mayor returns the ordinance unsigned or does not sign the ordinance within ten days of receiving it, or the Board of Supervisors overrides the Mayor's veto of the ordinance.

(b) Operative Date. This ordinance shall become operative on January 1, 2014 and shall have prospective effect only.

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

By: JØN GIVNER
Deputy City Attorney

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LEGISLATIVE DIGEST

[Administrative Code - Family Friendly Workplace Ordinance]

Ordinance amending the Administrative Code to allow San Francisco-based employees to request flexible or predictable working arrangements to assist with care giving responsibilities, subject to the employer's right to deny a request based on business reasons; to prohibit adverse employment actions based on caregiver status; to prohibit interference with rights or retaliation against employees for exercising rights under the Ordinance; to require employers to post a notice informing employees of their rights under the Ordinance; to require employers to maintain records regarding compliance with the Ordinance; to authorize enforcement by the Office of Labor Standards Enforcement, including the imposition of remedies and penalties for a violation and an appeal process for an employer to an independent hearing officer; to authorize waiver of the provisions of the Ordinance in a collective bargaining agreement; and making environmental findings.

Existing Law

Existing ordinances address certain employee rights and protections; for example, the Minimum Wage Ordinance (Administrative Code Chapter 12R), Paid Sick Leave Ordinance (Administrative Code Chapter 12W), and Health Care Security Ordinance (Administrative Code Chapter 14). But no ordinance addresses flexible or predictable working arrangements. California and federal laws require some employers to grant leave to an employee to care for children, or for parents, spouses, or children with serious health conditions, but are limited to employers with 50 or more employees, require employment of at least a year before leave may be taken, provide a 12 week annual maximum for the leave, and do not include requirements for other flexible working arrangements. See Cal. Gov't Code Section 12945.2 (California Family Rights Act) and 29 U.S.C. Sections 2601-2619 (Family and Medical Leave Act).

Amendments to Current Law

The proposed ordinance would apply to Employees—persons who are employed in San Francisco—by an Employer that employs 20 or more Employees. An Employee may request a flexible or predictable working arrangement to assist the Employee in carrying out caregiving responsibilities pertaining to a person in a family relationship with the Employee. An Employee must be employed for at least 6 months before requesting a flexible or predictable working arrangement. A person in a family relationship with an Employee is defined as someone who is a spouse, domestic partner, child, parent, sibling, grandchild or

grandparent. Employees may request modified work schedules, changes in start and/or end times for work, part-time employment, job sharing arrangements, working from home, telecommuting, reduction or change in work duties, or part-year employment.

An Employer who receives a request for a flexible or predictable working arrangement may deny the request based on a bona fide business reason. A bona fide business reason may include, but is not limited to, identifiable cost of the arrangement, detrimental effect on the Employer's ability to meet customer or client demands, inability to organize work among other Employees, or insufficiency of work to be performed during the time the Employee proposes to work.

The ordinance would establish a process through which the Employee receives the Employer's response and may submit a request for reconsideration to the Employer. During the process, the Employer must supply written reasons for denial of the request.

The ordinance would protect Employees from interference with their rights under the ordinance, and would make it unlawful for an Employer to take adverse employment action against a person because he or she is a Caregiver, or in retaliation for an Employee exercising his or her rights under the ordinance.

Employers must post a notice at the workplace informing Employees of their rights under the ordinance. Employers must also create and maintain certain records required by the ordinance to document requests by Employees for a flexible or predictable working arrangement, and the response to those requests.

The City's Office of Labor Standards Enforcement ("OLSE") is designated as the agency to implement and enforce the ordinance. OLSE may investigate certain aspects of compliance with the ordinance, make a determination that the ordinance has been violated, and award appropriate relief. OLSE's finding of a violation may not be based on the validity of the Employer's bona fide business reason for denying an Employee's request for a flexible or predictable working arrangement. Instead, OLSE's review is limited to consideration of an Employer's adherence to procedural, posting and documentation requirements, as well as the validity of any claims regarding Caregiver status discrimination or retaliation for exercising rights provided by the ordinance. During calendar year 2014, OLSE may issue warnings and notices to Employers. Thereafter, OLSE may assess penalties for certain types of violation. The Employer or other violator may appeal OLSE's determination to a neutral hearing officer. The City may also bring a civil action to enforce the ordinance. There is no private right of action under the Ordinance.

The Director of OLSE has authority to issue regulations or develop guidelines to implement the ordinance. The Director also must establish rules governing the administrative process for determining and appealing violations of the ordinance.

All or any portion of the ordinance may be expressly waived in a collective bargaining agreement.

The Director of Human Resources may exempt from the ordinance certain classifications of City employees working in public health or public safety functions. OLSE, in consultation with the Director of Human Resources, may exempt non-City Employees in public health or public safety functions.

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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 6, 2013

File No. 130785

Sarah Jones **Environmental Review Officer** Planning Department 1650 Mission Street, 4th Floor San Francisco, CA 94103

Dear Ms. Jones:

On July 30, 2013, Supervisor Chiu introduced the following proposed legislation:

File No. 130785

Ordinance amending the Administrative Code to allow San Francisco-based employees to request flexible or predictable working arrangements to assist with care giving responsibilities, subject to the employer's right to deny a request based on business reasons; to prohibit adverse employment actions based on caregiver status; to prohibit interference with rights or retaliation against employees for exercising rights under the Ordinance; to require employers to post a notice informing employees of their rights under the Ordinance; to require employers to maintain records regarding compliance with the Ordinance; to authorize enforcement by the Office of Labor Standards Enforcement, including the imposition of remedies and penalties for a violation and an appeal process for an employer to an independent hearing officer; to authorize waiver of the provisions of the Ordinance in a collective bargaining agreement; and making environmental findings.

This legislation is being transmitted to you for environmental review.

Angela Calvillo, Clerk of the Board

By: Alisa Miller, Committee Clerk

Land Use & Economic Development Committee

Attachment

Monica Pereira, Environmental Planning Joy Navarrete, Environmental Planning

Mot a Project per CEQA

Guidelines Section 15060 (2)

Mannei RSWILL

September 6, 2013



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 6, 2013

File No. 130785

Sarah Jones Environmental Review Officer Planning Department 1650 Mission Street, 4th Floor San Francisco, CA 94103

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By: Alisa Miller, Committee Clerk

Land Use & Economic Development Committee

Attachment

c: Monica Pereira, Environmental Planning Joy Navarrete, Environmental Planning



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

MEMORANDUM

TO:

Regina Dick-Endrizzi, Director

Small Business Commission, City Hall, Room 448

FROM:

Alisa Miller, Clerk, Land Use and Economic Development Committee

Board of Supervisors

DATE:

September 6, 2013

SUBJECT:

REFERRAL FROM BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Land Use & Economic Development Committee

The Board of Supervisors' Land Use and Economic Development Committee has received the following legislation, which is being referred to the Small Business Commission for comment and recommendation. The Commission may provide any response it deems appropriate within 12 days from the date of this referral.

File No. 130785

Ordinance amending the Administrative Code to allow San Francisco-based employees to request flexible or predictable working arrangements to assist with care giving responsibilities, subject to the employer's right to deny a request based on business reasons; to prohibit adverse employment actions based on caregiver status; to prohibit interference with rights or retaliation against employees for exercising rights under the Ordinance; to require employers to post a notice informing employees of their rights under the Ordinance; to require employers to maintain records regarding compliance with the Ordinance; to authorize enforcement by the Office of Labor Standards Enforcement, including the imposition of remedies and penalties for a violation and an appeal process for an employer to an independent hearing officer; to authorize waiver of the provisions of the Ordinance in a collective bargaining agreement; and making environmental findings.

Chairperson, Small Business Commission



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

MEMORANDUM

TO:

Youth Commission

FROM:

Alisa Miller, Clerk, Land Use and Economic Development Committee

Board of Supervisors

DATE:

September 6, 2013

SUBJECT:

REFERRAL FROM BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Land Use & Economic Development Committee

The Board of Supervisors' Land Use and Economic Development Committee has received the following proposed legislation, which is being referred to the Youth Commission, per Charter Section 4.124, for comment and recommendation. The Commission may provide any response it deems appropriate within 12 days from the date of this referral.

File No. 130785

Ordinance amending the Administrative Code to allow San Francisco-based employees to request flexible or predictable working arrangements to assist with care giving responsibilities, subject to the employer's right to deny a request based on business reasons; to prohibit adverse employment actions based on caregiver status; to prohibit interference with rights or retaliation against employees for exercising rights under the Ordinance; to require employers to post a notice informing employees of their rights under the Ordinance; to require employers to maintain records regarding compliance with the Ordinance; to authorize enforcement by the Office of Labor Standards Enforcement, including the imposition of remedies and penalties for a violation and an appeal process for an employer to an independent hearing officer; to authorize waiver of the provisions of the Ordinance in a collective bargaining agreement; and making environmental findings.

Chairperson, Youth Commission



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

MEMORANDUM

TO:

Donna Levitt, Office of Labor Standards Enforcement

Maria Su, Director, Department of Children, Youth and Their Families

Trent Rhorer, Executive Director, Human Services Agency Micki Callahan, Director, Department of Human Resources

FROM:

Alisa Miller, Clerk, Land Use and Economic Development Committee

Board of Supervisors

DATE:

September 6, 2013

SUBJECT:

LEGISLATION INTRODUCED

The Board of Supervisors' Land Use and Economic Development Committee has received the following proposed legislation, introduced by Supervisor Chiu on July 30, 2013:

File No. 130785

Ordinance amending the Administrative Code to allow San Francisco-based employees to request flexible or predictable working arrangements to assist with care giving responsibilities, subject to the employer's right to deny a request based on business reasons; to prohibit adverse employment actions based on caregiver status; to prohibit interference with rights or retaliation against employees for exercising rights under the Ordinance; to require employers to post a notice informing employees of their rights under the Ordinance; to require employers to maintain records regarding compliance with the Ordinance; to authorize enforcement by the Office of Labor Standards Enforcement, including the imposition of remedies and penalties for a violation and an appeal process for an employer to an independent hearing officer; to authorize waiver of the provisions of the Ordinance in a collective bargaining agreement; and making environmental findings.

If you have any additional 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.

President, District 3 BOARD of SUPERVISORS



City Hall
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 244
San Francisco 94102-4689
Tel. No. 554-7450
Fax No. 554-7454
TDD/TTY No. 544-5227

DAVID CHIU 邱信福 市參事會主席

	PRESIDENTIAL ACTION		
Date:	September 5, 2013		
To:	Angela Calvillo, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors	·	
Madam Cle	rk,		
Pursuant to	Board Rules, I am hereby:	[man]	6
	Waiving 30-Day Rule (Board Rule No. 3.23)	<u> </u>	S R P D R
	File No.	ان	OF SUI
\boxtimes	Transferring (Board Rule No. 3.3)	3	Ser Contraction
	File No. <u>130785</u>	<u></u>	200 200 200
	From: Rules Committee		Ç?
	To: <u>Land Use & Economic Development</u> Committee		
	Assigning Temporary Committee Appointment (Board Rule No. 3.1)		
	Supervisor		
	Replacing Supervisor		
	For: (Committee)		Meeting

David Chiu, President Board of Supervisors **Print Form**

Introduction Form

By a Member of the Board of Supervisors or the Mayor

I hereby submit the following item for introduction (select only one):	Time stamp or meeting date
□ 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	ission
Note: For the Imperative Agenda (a resolution not on the printed agenda), use a Imperative	
Sponsor(s):	
Supervisors Chiu, Cohen, Mar, Campos, Yee, and Breed, Land Malas	
Subject:	
Ordinance amending the Administrative Code to add Chapter 12Z, the Family Friendly Workplac	e Ordinance
The text is listed below or attached:	
Signature of Sponsoring Supervisor:	

For Clerk's Use Only:

130185