1	[Urging the California Public Utilities Commission to Adopt Regulations Requiring Fingerprint- Based Criminal Background Checks of Transportation Network Company Drivers]
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3	Resolution urging the California Public Utilities Commission to adopt new regulations
4	of Transportation Network Companies that would require the same criminal
5	background checks required of traditional taxi cab companies, recognizing the
6	importance of a level regulatory playing field between Transportation Network
7	Companies and traditional taxi cab companies, and supporting the California Public
8	Utilities Commission's solicitation for comment regarding the current method of
9	criminal background checks for Transportation Network Companies.
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11	WHEREAS, On June 22, 2016, the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC)
12	opened solicitation for comments regarding whether the current method of conducting criminal
13	background checks for Transportation Network Company (TNC) drivers is as effective as
14	fingerprint-based criminal background checks; and
15	WHEREAS, The CPUC's current inquiry is in furtherance of an its Order Instituting
16	Rulemaking on Regulations Relating to Passenger Carriers, Ridesharing, and New Online-
17	Enabled Transportation Services, which was issued in December 2012; and
18	WHEREAS, The CPUC has stated that among its goals is "to assess public safety
19	risks, and to ensure that the safety of the public is not compromised" in the operation of so-
20	called "Transportation Network Companies," which include for-hire service providers Uber,
21	Lyft, and other such companies, and to ensure that the services of a regulated utility are
22	provided in a safe manner; and
23	WHEREAS, The CPUC does not have jurisdiction over and cannot regulate traditional
24	taxi cab companies, but has nevertheless asserted jurisdiction over the regulation of TNCs,
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1	thereby preempting and preventing the City and County of San Francisco from regulating
2	those TNCs; and

WHEREAS, By preempting the City and County of San Francisco from regulating TNCs, the CPUC has facilitated the development of a two-tiered and anti-competitive playing field for traditional taxi cab services and TNCs, respectively; and

WHEREAS, The City and County of San Francisco recognizes that traditional taxi companies are subject to stricter regulation than TNCs – including limits on the number of taxis on the road, regulation of the prices that taxis can charge passengers, requirements that taxi cab drivers obtain commercial licenses and complete a certified driver training course, mandatory compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, and for the provision of basic benefits like workers' compensation for all taxi drivers on the road – which regulations do not apply to TNCs; and

WHEREAS, The City and County of San Francisco further recognizes the merit in the aforementioned regulations and other non-mentioned regulations of traditional taxi cab service providers, and also recognizes the importance of creating a level regulatory playing field for traditional taxi cab companies and TNCs that incorporates existing responsible regulations of the traditional taxi cab industry; and

WHEREAS, Taxi regulators in the most populous parts of California, including San Francisco, currently require drivers to undergo fingerprint-based criminal background checks processed by the California Department of Justice (CALDOJ), utilizing fingerprint images to automatically search government criminal record databases maintained by the CALDOJ and the FBI; and

WHEREAS, Unlike the regulations governing taxi cabs, there is no current requirement for prospective TNC drivers to undergo fingerprint-based criminal background checks, even though fingerprint-based criminal background checks are widely considered by law

enforcement to be the gold standard for screenings because they can accurately identify
applicants who use aliases or lie about their criminal records; and

WHEREAS, Because of the unique identifying characteristics of fingerprints, this form of background check provides concrete assurance that the person whose criminal history has been run is, in fact, the applicant who seeks to drive a taxi cab; and

WHEREAS, Previous instances of faulty background checks by TNCs in San Francisco have resulted in those TNCs approving drivers with prior convictions for driving under the influence, felony drug distribution, multiple instances of false identities being used to obtain approval to drive a car, and, in one instance, a prior reckless driving conviction that was only revealed after the driver allegedly killed a girl in a San Francisco crosswalk; and

WHEREAS, A consumer-protection lawsuit jointly-filed in 2015 by Los Angeles and San Francisco District Attorneys against Uber identified 25 drivers with prior convictions for murder, assault, driving under the influence, identity theft, and other offenses potentially directly-related to the employment in question; and

WHEREAS, San Francisco's and Los Angeles' top prosecutors have stated, "The private background check companies employed by Uber do not have access to [California Department of Justice] and federal databases of criminal history repositories," and, "The background check companies employed by Uber search for criminal convictions in commercial databases that do not index their records by unique biometric identifiers;" and

WHEREAS, Irrespective of the relative accuracy of various criminal background check procedures, the City and County of San Francisco in 2014 recognized that individuals in San Francisco and across the country are often unnecessarily plagued by old or minor arrest or conviction records that discourage them from applying for jobs that would automatically exclude them from consideration upon disclosure of their criminal history; and

WHEREAS, In recognition of the health and safety benefits to increasing access to
employment for people with arrest or conviction records, in order for them to reintegrate into
their communities, in 2014 the City and County of San Francisco adopted the "Fair Chance
Ordinance," which limits an employer's use of any criminal history information in the hiring
process and specifically prohibits any consideration of arrests not leading to conviction,
participation in diversion or deferral of judgment programs, expunged convictions, juvenile
convictions, convictions more than 7 years old, and criminal offenses other than felonies or
misdemeanors; and

WHEREAS, The 2014 Fair Chance Ordinance also restricts consideration of prior conviction histories to those convictions that directly relate to the job in question and which have a specific negative bearing on the person's ability to perform the duties of the job in question; and

WHEREAS, The City and County of San Francisco recognizes that the requirement for fingerprint-based criminal background checks for traditional taxi cab drivers and the comparative absence of that requirement for TNC drivers also contributes to a grossly unequal regulatory framework; and

WHEREAS, Supporting the CPUC's current proposal for requiring fingerprint-based criminal background checks furthers the dual goals of ensuring thorough and accurate criminal background checks for TNC drivers, on the one hand, and eliminating the two-tiered regulatory system for traditional taxi cab services and TNCs, on the other; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the City and County of San Francisco appreciates and hereby responds to the California Public Utilities Commission's solicitation for comment regarding whether the current method of conducting criminal background checks for TNC drivers is as effective as fingerprint-based criminal background checks; and, be it

1	FURTHER RESOLVED, That the City and County of San Francisco urges the
2	California Public Utilities Commission to adopt regulations that would require TNC drivers to
3	submit to the same criminal background checks that are required of traditional taxi cab
4	drivers-; and, be it
5	FURTHER RESOLVED, The use of any information obtained through a criminal
6	background check, regardless of form, should be restricted in accordance with the 2014 Fair
7	Chance Ordinance, which, among other restrictions, prohibits consideration of arrests not
8	leading to a conviction, participation in or completion of diversion or deferral of judgment
9	programs, expunged or inoperative convictions, juvenile convictions, convictions over 7 years
10	old, criminal offenses other than felonies or misdemeanors, and convictions not directly-
11	related to the employment in question.
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