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:

William Scott, Police Chief, Police Department

Nicole Elliott, Director, Office of Cannabis Robert Collins, Executive Director, Rent Board

Jaci Fong, Director, Office of Contract Administration

FROM:

Alisa Somera, Legislative Deputy Director

Rules Committee

DATE:

November 6, 2017

SUBJECT:

LEGISLATION INTRODUCED

The Board of Supervisors' Rules Committee has received the following proposed legislation, introduced by Supervisor Cohen on October 31, 2017:

File No. 171170

Ordinance amending the Police Code to prohibit employers and housing providers from inquiring about, requiring disclosure of, or basing housing and employment decisions on convictions for decriminalized behavior, including the non-commercial use and cultivation of cannabis; reducing from 20 to 5 the number of employees required for an employer to be covered by the Fair Chance Ordinance (Article 49); authorize the City to impose penalties for the first violation of that Ordinance, increase the penalties for subsequent violations, and authorize the payment of penalties to the victims of those violations; create a private right of action for the victims; and amend the Administrative Code to, among other things, as defined herein, require City contractors and subcontractors to adhere to the above requirements when making decisions regarding employment of persons for work on City contracts and subcontracts.

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: Rowena Carr, Police Department Kristine Demafeliz, Police Department Kofo Domingo, Office of Contract Administration Rachel Gage, Office of Contract Administration

[Police, Administrative Codes - Considering Criminal History in Employment and Housing Decisions]

Ordinance amending the Police Code to prohibit employers and housing providers from inquiring about, requiring disclosure of, or basing housing and employment decisions on convictions for decriminalized behavior, including the non-commercial use and cultivation of cannabis; reducing from 20 to 5 the number of employees required for an employer to be covered by the Fair Chance Ordinance (Article 49); authorize the City to impose penalties for the first violation of that Ordinance, increase the penalties for subsequent violations, and authorize the payment of penalties to the victims of those violations; create a private right of action for the victims; and amend the Administrative Code to, among other things, as defined herein, require City contractors and subcontractors to adhere to the above requirements when making decisions regarding employment of persons for work on City contracts and subcontracts.

NOTE: 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. The Police Code is hereby amended by revising Sections 4903, 4904, 4906, 4909, and 4911 of Article 49, to read as follows:

SEC. 4903. DEFINITIONS.

For the purposes of this Article $\underline{49}$, the following words and phrases shall mean and include:

* * * *

"Employer" shall mean any individual, firm, corporation, partnership, labor organization, group of persons, association, or other organization however organized, that is located or doing business in the City, and that employs 20 or more persons regardless of location, including the owner or owners and management and supervisorial employees. "Employer" includes job placement and referral agencies and other employment agencies. "Employer" does not include the City and County of San Francisco, any other local governmental unit, or any unit of the state government or the federal government.

"Employment" shall mean any occupation, vocation, job, or work, including but not limited to temporary or seasonal work, part-time work, contracted work, contingent work, work on commission, and work through the services of a temporary or other employment agency, or any form of vocational or educational training with or without pay. The physical location of the employment or prospective employment of an individual as to whom Section 4904 applies must be at least eight (8) hours per week within the City.

* * * *

SEC. 4904. PROCEDURES FOR USE OF CRIMINAL HISTORY INFORMATION IN EMPLOYMENT DECISIONS.

(a) Regarding applicants or potential applicants for employment, or employees, an Employer shall not, at any time or by any means, inquire about, require disclosure of or if such information is received base an Adverse Action in whole or in part on:

- An Arrest not leading to a Conviction, excepting under circumstances identified in this Section an Unresolved Arrest;
- (2) Participation in or completion of a diversion or a deferral of judgment program;
- (3) A Conviction that has been judicially dismissed, expunged, voided, invalidated, or otherwise rendered inoperative, by way of example but not limitation, under California Penal Code &Sections 1203.4, 1203.4a, or 1203.41;
- (4) A Conviction or any other determination or adjudication in the juvenile justice system, or information regarding a matter considered in or processed through the juvenile justice system;
- (5) A Conviction that is more than seven years old, the date of Conviction being the date of sentencing, except that this restriction and any limitations imposed in this Article 49 based on the limitation in this subsection (a)(5) shall not apply where the applicant or employee is or will be (A) providing services to or have supervisory or disciplinary authority over a minor, (B) providing services to or have supervisory or disciplinary authority over a "dependent adult," as that phrase is defined in California Welfare and Institutions Code Section 15610.23 or any successor state law, or (C) providing support services or care to or has supervisory authority over a person 65 years or older; ##
- (6) Information pertaining to an offense other than a felony or misdemeanor, such as an infraction, except that an Employer may inquire about, require disclosure of, base an Adverse Action on, or otherwise consider an infraction or infractions contained in an applicant or employee's driving record if driving is more than a de minimis element of the employment in question-, or
- (7) A Conviction that arises out of conduct that has been decriminalized since the date of the Conviction, the date of the Conviction being the date of sentencing. Examples of statutes that

have decriminalized particular conduct include but are not limited to California Health and Safety

Code Sections 11362.1 and 11362.2.

Accordingly, the matters identified in this subsection (a) may not be considered in any manner by the Employer.

(b) The Employer shall not require applicants or potential applicants for employment or employees to disclose on any employment application the fact or details of any Conviction History, any Unresolved Arrest, or any matter identified in subsections (a)(1)-(67). Nor shall the Employer inquire on any employment application about the fact or details of any Conviction History, any Unresolved Arrest, or any matter identified in subsections (a)(1)-(67). An Employer may ask on an employment application for an applicant, potential applicant or employee's written consent for a Background Check so long as the application includes a clear and conspicuous statement that the Employer will not itself conduct or obtain from a third party the Background Check until either after the first live interview with the person or after a conditional offer of employment in accordance with subsection (c) of this Section 4904.

* * * *

SEC. 4906. PROCEDURES FOR USE OF CRIMINAL HISTORY INFORMATION IN HOUSING DECISIONS.

- (a) Regarding applicants or potential applicants for Affordable Housing, and their household members, a Housing Provider shall not, at any time or by any means, inquire about, require disclosure of, or if such information is received base an Adverse Action in whole or in part on:
- An Arrest not leading to a Conviction, excepting under circumstances identified in this Section an Unresolved Arrest;

- (2) Participation in or completion of a diversion or a deferral of judgment program;
- (3) A Conviction that has been judicially dismissed, expunged, voided, invalidated, or otherwise rendered inoperative, by way of example but not limitation, under California Penal Code <u>&Sections</u> 1203.4, 1203.4a, or 1203.41;
- (4) A Conviction or any other determination or adjudication in the juvenile justice system, or information regarding a matter considered in or processed through the juvenile justice system;
- (5) A Conviction that is more than seven years old, the date of Conviction being the date of sentencing; θr
- (6) Information pertaining to an offense other than a felony or misdemeanor, such as an infraction-; or
- (7) A Conviction that arises out of conduct that has been decriminalized since the date of the Conviction, the date of the Conviction being the date of sentencing. Examples of statutes that have decriminalized particular conduct include but are not limited to California Health and Safety Code Sections 11362.1 and 11362.2.

Accordingly, the matters identified in this subsection (a) may not be considered in any manner by the Housing Provider.

(b) The Housing Provider shall not require applicants for Affordable Housing to disclose on any housing application the fact or details of any Conviction History, any Unresolved Arrest, or any matter identified in subsections (a)(1)-($\frac{67}{2}$). Nor shall the Housing Provider inquire on any housing application about the fact or details of any Conviction History, any Unresolved Arrest, or any matter identified in subsections (a)(1)-($\frac{67}{2}$)).

* * * *

SEC. 4909. IMPLEMENTATION AND ENFORCEMENT OF EMPLOYMENT PROVISIONS.

- (a) Administrative Enforcement.
- (1) With regard to the employment provisions of this Article <u>49</u>, the OLSE is authorized to take appropriate steps to enforce this Article and coordinate enforcement, including the investigation of any possible violations of this Article. Where the OLSE has reason to believe that a violation has occurred, it may order any appropriate temporary or interim relief to mitigate the violation or maintain the status quo pending completion of a full investigation or hearing. The OLSE shall not find a violation based on an Employer's decision that an applicant or employee's Conviction History is Directly Related, but otherwise may find a violation of this Article, including if the Employer failed to conduct the individualized assessment as required under Section 4904(f).
- (2) Where the OLSE determines that a violation has occurred, it may issue a determination and order any appropriate relief, provided however, that for a first violation, or for any violation during the first twelve months following the operative date of this Article, the OLSE must issue warnings and notices to correct, and offer the Employer technical assistance on how to comply with the requirements of this Article. For a second violation, the OLSE may impose an administrative penalty of no more than \$50.00 that the Employer must pay to the City for each employee or applicant as to whom the violation occurred or continued. Thereafter, for subsequent violations, the penalty may increase to no more than \$100, payable to the City for each employee or applicant whose rights were, or continue to be, violated. Such funds shall be allocated to the OLSE and used to offset the costs of implementing and enforcing this Article.

- (3) If multiple employees or applicants are impacted by the same procedural violation at the same time (e.g. all applicants for a certain job opening are asked for their Conviction History on the initial application), the violation shall be treated as a single violation rather than multiple violations.
- (4) Where prompt compliance is not forthcoming, the OLSE may refer the action to the City Attorney to consider initiating a civil action pursuant to Subsection (b).
- (5) Subsections (a)(2), (a)(3), and (a)(4) apply to violations occurring prior to the effective date of the ordinance in Board of Supervisors File No. _____ amending this Section 4909.

 Subsections (a)(6) and (a)(7) apply to violations occurring on or after the effective date of that ordinance.
- (6) Where the OLSE determines that a violation has occurred, it may issue a determination and order any appropriate relief. If multiple employees or applicants are impacted by the same procedural violation at the same time (e.g., all applicants for a certain job opening are asked for their Conviction History on the initial application), the violation shall be treated as one violation for each impacted employee or applicant.
- (7) For a first violation on or after the effective date of the ordinance in Board of Supervisors File No. amending this Section 4909, the OLSE may impose an administrative penalty of no more than \$500 for each employee or applicant as to whom the violation occurred or continued. For a second violation on or after the effective date of that ordinance, the OLSE may impose an administrative penalty of no more than \$1,000 for each employee or applicant as to whom the violation occurred or continued. Thereafter, for subsequent violations on or after the effective date of that ordinance, the OLSE may impose an administrative penalty of no more than \$2,000 for each employee or applicant whose rights were, or continue to be, violated. The administrative penalties for each violation on or after the effective date of that ordinance shall be paid to the employee or applicant as to whom the violation occurred or continued. Notwithstanding the previous sentences in this

subsection (a)(7), if multiple employees or applicants are impacted by the same procedural violation at the same time (e.g., all applicants for a certain job opening are asked for their Conviction History on the initial application), the Employer shall be assessed the same administrative penalty for each of the employees or applicants affected by that procedural violation.

- (58) An employee, applicant or other person may report to the OLSE any suspected violation of this Article 49 within 60 days of the date the suspected violation occurred. The OLSE shall encourage reporting pursuant to this subsection by keeping confidential, to the maximum extent permitted by applicable laws, the name and other identifying information of the employee, applicant or person reporting the violation; provided, however, that with the authorization of such person, the OLSE may disclose his or her name and identifying information as necessary to enforce this Article or for other appropriate purposes.
- (69) The Director of the OLSE shall establish rules governing the administrative process for determining and appealing violations of this Article 49. The Rules shall include procedures for:
- (A) providing the Employer with notice that it may have violated this Article:
 - (B) providing the Employer with a right to respond to the notice;
- (C) providing the Employer with notice of the OLSE's determination of a violation;
- (D) providing the Employer with an opportunity to appeal the OLSE's determination to a hearing officer, who is appointed by the City Controller or his or her designee.
- (7<u>10</u>) If there is no appeal of the OLSE's determination of a violation, that determination shall constitute a failure to exhaust administrative remedies, which shall serve

as a complete defense to any petition or claim brought by the Employer against the City regarding the OLSE's determination of a violation.

- (<u>§11</u>) If there is an appeal of the OLSE's determination of a violation, the hearing before the hearing officer shall be conducted in a manner that satisfies the requirements of due process. In any such hearing, the OLSE's determination of a violation shall be considered prima facie evidence of a violation, and the Employer shall have the burden of proving, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the OLSE's determination of a violation is incorrect. The hearing officer's decision of the appeal 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 OLSE 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 or any employee or applicant whose rights under this

 Article 49 have been violated may bring a civil action in a court of competent jurisdiction against the Employer or other person violating this Article, 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 \$500-00 to each employee, applicant or other person whose rights under this Article were violated for each day such violation continued or was permitted to continue; appropriate injunctive relief; and, further shall be awarded reasonable attorney's fees and costs. An employee or applicant may institute a civil action under this subsection (b) only if:

	(1) The employee or applicant has filed a complaint with the Director of the
OLSE;	
OLOL,	

(2) 90 days have passed since the filing of the complaint;

(3) After such 90-day period has passed, the employee or applicant provides.
day written notice to the Director of the OLSE and the City Attorney's Office of his or her intent to
initiate civil proceedings; and
(4) The City Attorney's Office has not provided notice to the employee or
applicant of the City's intent to initiate civil proceedings by the end of the 30-day period.

SEC. 4911. IMPLEMENTATION AND ENFORCEMENT OF HOUSING PROVISIONS.

- (a) Administrative Enforcement.
- (1) With regard to the housing provisions of this Article <u>49</u>, the HRC, in consultation with the Mayor's Office of Housing and Community Development, is authorized to take appropriate steps to enforce this Article and coordinate enforcement, including the investigation of any possible violations of this Article <u>49</u>. The HRC shall not find a violation based on a Housing Provider's decision that an applicant's Conviction History is Directly Related, but otherwise may find a violation of this Article, including if the Housing Provider failed to conduct the individualized assessment as required under Section 4906(f).
- (2) Where the Director of HRC determines that a violation has occurred, he or she may issue a determination and order any appropriate relief; provided, however, that for a first violation, or for any violation during the first twelve months following the operative date of this Article <u>49</u>, the Director must issue warnings and notices to correct, and offer the Housing Provider technical assistance on how to comply with the requirements of this Article <u>49</u>. For a second violation, the Director may impose an administrative penalty of no more than \$50.00 that the Housing Provider must pay for each applicant as to whom the violation occurred or continued. Thereafter, for subsequent violations, the penalty may increase to no more than \$100, payable to the City for each applicant whose rights were, or continue to be, violated.

Such funds shall be allocated to the HRC and used to offset the costs of implementing and enforcing this Article.

- (3) If multiple applicants are impacted by the same procedural violation at the same time (e.g. all applicants for a certain housing unit are asked for their Conviction History on the initial application), the violation shall be treated as a single violation rather than multiple violations.
- (4) Subsections (a)(2) and (a)(3) apply to violations occurring prior to the effective date of the ordinance in Board of Supervisors File No. amending this Section 4911. Subsections

 (a)(5) and (a)(6) apply to violations occurring on or after the effective date of that ordinance.
- issue a determination and order any appropriate relief. If multiple applicants are impacted by the same procedural violation at the same time (e.g., all applicants for a certain housing unit are asked for their Conviction History on the initial application), the violation shall be treated as one violation for each impacted applicant.
- (6) For a first violation on or after the effective date of the ordinance in Board of Supervisors File No. amending this Section 4909, the Director of HRC may impose an administrative penalty of no more than \$500 for each applicant as to whom the violation occurred or continued. For a second violation on or after the effective date of that ordinance, the Director of HRC may impose an administrative penalty of no more than \$1,000 for each applicant as to whom the violation occurred or continued. Thereafter, for subsequent violations on or after the effective date of that ordinance, the Director of HRC may impose an administrative penalty of no more than \$2,000 for each applicant whose rights were, or continue to be, violated. The administrative penalties for each violation on or after the effective date of that ordinance shall be paid to the applicant as to whom the violation occurred or continued. Notwithstanding the previous sentences in this subsection (a)(6), if multiple applicants are impacted by the same procedural violation at the same time (e.g., all applicants

for a certain housing unit are asked for their Conviction History on the initial application), the Housing

Provider shall be assessed the same administrative penalty for each of the applicants affected by that

procedural violation.

- violation of this Article <u>49</u> within 60 days of the date the suspected violation occurred. The HRC shall encourage reporting pursuant to this subsection by keeping confidential, to the maximum extent permitted by applicable laws, the name and other identifying information of the employee, applicant or person reporting the violation; provided, however, that with the authorization of such person, the HRC may disclose his or her name and identifying information as necessary to enforce this Article <u>49</u> or for other appropriate purposes.
- (58) The Director of the HRC, in consultation with the Mayor's Office of Housing and Community Development, shall establish rules governing the administrative process for determining and appealing violations of this Article 49. The Rules shall include procedures for:
- (A) providing the Housing Provider with notice that it may have violated this Article <u>49</u>;
 - (B) providing the Housing Provider with a right to respond to the notice;
- (C) providing the Housing Provider with notice of the Director's determination of a violation;
- (D) providing the Housing Provider with an opportunity to appeal the Director's determination to the HRC.
- (69) If there is no appeal of the Director's determination of a violation, that determination shall constitute a failure to exhaust administrative remedies, which shall serve as a complete defense to any petition or claim brought by the Housing Provider against the City regarding the Director's determination of a violation.

- (710) If there is an appeal of the Director's determination of a violation, the City Controller or his or her designee shall appoint a person, other than a member of the Commission, to serve as a hearing officer. The hearing before the hearing officer shall be conducted in a manner that satisfies the requirements of due process. In any such hearing, the Director's determination of a violation shall be considered prima facie evidence of a violation, and the Housing Provider shall have the burden of proving, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the Director's determination of a violation is incorrect.
- (811) If the hearing officer finds that the Housing Provider has engaged in conduct in violation of this Article 49, the hearing officer shall issue an order requiring the Housing Provider to cease and desist from the practice and to offer the housing accommodation to the applicant or applicants under the terms for which the unit was offered to the public. The Housing Provider shall not be required to offer the housing accommodation if the unit has already been rented or leased to a tenant, but the Housing Provider shall be required to offer a comparable unit, if available, to the applicant or applicants.
- $(9\underline{12})$ The decision of the hearing officer shall be final unless the Commission vacates his or her decision on appeal.
- (#013) Either party may file an appeal of the hearing officer's decision with the Commission. Such an appeal to the Commission from the determination of the hearing officer must be made within 15 days of the mailing of the decision and findings of fact. The appeal shall be in writing and must state the grounds for appellant's claim that there was either error or abuse of discretion on the part of the hearing officer. Each appeal shall be accompanied by a \$15 filing fee; provided, however, the fee shall be waived for an individual who files an affidavit under penalty of perjury stating that he or she is an indigent person who does not have and cannot obtain the money to pay the filing fee without using money needed for the

necessities of life. The filing of an appeal will not stay the effect of the hearing officer's decision.

- (#114) Upon receipt of an appeal, the entire administrative record of the matter, including the appeal, shall be filed with the Commission.
- (1215) The Commission may in its discretion determine to hear an appeal. In deciding whether to hear an appeal, the Commission shall consider, among other things, fairness to the parties, hardship to either party and promotion of the policies and purposes of this Article 49. In determining whether to hear an appeal the Commission may also review material from the administrative record of the matter as it deems necessary. A vote of the majority of the Commission shall be required for an appeal to be heard.
- (#316) In those cases where the Commission is able to determine on the basis of the documents before it that the hearing officer has erred, the Commission may without determining whether to hear the appeal remand the case for further hearing in accordance with its instructions without conducting an appeal hearing. Both parties shall be notified as to the time of the re-hearing, which shall be conducted within 30 days of the remand by the Commission. In those cases where the Commission is able to determine on the basis of the documents before it that the hearing officer's findings contain numerical or clerical inaccuracies, or require clarification, the Commission may continue the hearing for purposes of referring the case back to said hearing officer in order to correct the findings.
- (1417) Appeals accepted by the Commission shall be heard within 45 days of the filing of an appeal. Within 30 days of the filing of an appeal, both parties shall be notified in writing as to whether the appeal has been accepted. If the appeal has been accepted, the notice shall state the time of the hearing and the nature of the hearing. Such notice must be mailed at least 10 days prior to the hearing.

oral and written argument in support of their positions. The Commission may in its discretion allow the parties to present additional evidence that was not considered by the hearing officer. After such hearing and after any further investigation which the Commission may deem necessary, the Commission may, upon hearing the appeal, affirm, reverse or modify the hearing officer's decision or may remand the case for further hearing in accordance with its findings. The Commission's decision must be rendered within 45 days of the completion of the hearing and the parties must be notified of such decision.

(1619) In accordance with the above subsection, the Commission shall give the parties written notice of the decision. The notice shall state that the decision is final.

* * * *

(b) Civil Enforcement. The City or any applicant whose rights under this Article 49 have been violated may bring a civil action in a court of competent jurisdiction against the Housing Provider or other person violating this Article 49, 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 \$500-00 to each employee, applicant or other person whose rights under this Article 49 were violated for each day such violation continued or was permitted to continue; appropriate injunctive relief; and, further shall be awarded reasonable attorney's fees and costs. An applicant may institute a civil action under this subsection (b) only if:

(1)	The applicant	has	filed	a	complaint	with	the	Director	01	HRC;

^{(2) 90} days have passed since the filing of the complaint;

	(3) After such 90-day period has passed, the applicant provides 30-day written
notice to the Director of	of HRC and the City Attorney's Office of his or her intent to initiate civil
proceedings; and	
	(4) The City Attorney's Office has not provided notice to the applicant of the
City's intent to initiate	civil proceedings by the end of the 30-day period.

Section 2. The Administrative Code is hereby amended by revising Sections 12T.1, 12T.4, 12T.6, and 12T.8 of Chapter 12T, to read as follows:

SEC. 12T.1. DEFINITIONS.

For the purposes of this Chapter $\underline{12T}$, the following words and phrases shall mean and include:

* * * *

"Contract" shall mean an agreement for public works or improvements to be performed, or for goods or services to be purchased or grants to be provided, at the expense of the City or to be paid out of moneys deposited in the treasury or out of trust moneys under the control or collected by the City. "Contract" does not include (1) Property Contracts, (2) agreements entered into pursuant to settlement of legal proceedings, (3) contracts for urgent litigation expenses as determined by the City Attorney, <u>or</u> (4) contracts for a cumulative amount of \$5,000 or less per vendor in each fiscal year, <u>or</u> (5) Excluded Contracts.

"Property Contract" shall mean a written agreement, including a lease, permit, <u>or</u> licenseor easement, through which the City gives to a person or entity the right to exclusively use or occupy real property owned or controlled by the City for a period of more than 29 days

in any calendar year, but excluding the following (collectively, "Excluded <u>Property</u> Contracts"):

(1) an agreement <u>through which the City gives the right to use or occupy real property owned or controlled by the City to with a public entity or public utility; (2) a revocable at-will permit regardless of the ultimate duration of such permit, unless the permittee engages in a for-profit activity on the City property; (3) regulatory permits, including street or public right of way construction, excavation, and use permits; (4) agreements governing the use of City property which constitutes a public forum for activities that are primarily for the purpose of espousing or advocating causes or ideas and that are generally recognized as protected by the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution; or (5) agreements for activities which are primarily recreational in nature, unless the user engages in a for-profit activity on the City property.</u>

SEC. 12T.4. PROCEDURES FOR CONTRACTOR AND SUBCONTRACTOR USE OF CRIMINAL HISTORY INFORMATION IN EMPLOYMENT DECISIONS.

- (a) Regarding applicants or potential applicants for employment, or employees, a

 Contractor or Subcontractor shall not, at any time or by any means, inquire about, require

 disclosure of, or if such information is received base an Adverse Action in whole or in part on:
- (1) An Arrest not leading to a Conviction, excepting under circumstances identified in this Section an Unresolved Arrest;
- (2) Participation in or completion of a diversion or a deferral of judgment program;
- (3) A Conviction that has been judicially dismissed, expunged, voided, invalidated, or otherwise rendered inoperative, by way of example but not limitation, under California Penal Code &Sections 1203.4, 1203.4a, or 1203.41;

* * * *

- (4) A Conviction or any other determination or adjudication in the juvenile justice system, or information regarding a matter considered in or processed through the juvenile justice system;—or
- (5) A Conviction that is more than seven years old, the date of Conviction being the date of sentencing; θr
- (6) Information pertaining to an offense other than a felony or misdemeanor, such as an infraction, except that a Contractor or Subcontractor may inquire about, require disclosure of, base an Adverse Action on, or otherwise consider an infraction or infractions contained in an applicant or employee's driving record if driving is more than a de minimis element of the employment in question-: or
- (7) A Conviction that arises out of conduct that has been decriminalized since the date of the Conviction, the date of the Conviction being the date of sentencing. Examples of statutes that have decriminalized particular conduct include but are not limited to California Health and Safety Code Sections 11362.1 and 11362.2.

Accordingly, the matters identified in this subsection (a) may not be considered in any manner by the Contractor or Subcontractor.

(b) A Contractor or Subcontractor shall not require applicants or potential applicants for employment or employees to disclose on any employment application the fact or details of any Conviction History, any Unresolved Arrest, or any matter identified in subsections (a)(1)-(67). Nor shall the Contractor or Subcontractor inquire on any employment application about the fact or details of any Conviction History, any Unresolved Arrest, or any matter identified in subsections (a)(1)-(67). A Contractor or Subcontractor may ask on an employment application for an applicant, potential applicant, or employee's written consent for a Background Check so long as the application includes a clear and conspicuous statement that the Contractor or Subcontractor will not itself conduct or obtain from a third party the Background Check until

either after the first live interview with the person or after a conditional offer of employment in accordance with subsection (c) of this Section 12T.4.

* * * *

SEC. 12T.6. IMPLEMENTATION AND ENFORCEMENT.

- (a) The OLSE is authorized to take appropriate steps to enforce and coordinate enforcement of this Chapter <u>12T</u>, including the investigation of possible violations of this Chapter. The OLSE shall not find a violation based on a Contractor or Subcontractor's decision that an applicant or employee's Conviction History is Directly-Related, but otherwise may find a violation of this <u>ArticleChapter</u>, including if the Contractor or Subcontractor failed to conduct the individualized assessment as required under Section 12T.4(f). <u>If multiple</u> employees or applicants are impacted by the same procedural violation at the same time (e.g. all applicants for a certain job opening are asked for their conviction history on the initial application), the violation shall be treated as a single violation rather than multiple violations.
- (b) An employee, applicant or other person may report to the OLSE any suspected violation of this Chapter <u>12T</u>. The OLSE shall encourage reporting pursuant to this subsection <u>(b)</u> by keeping confidential, to the maximum extent permitted by applicable laws, the name and other identifying information <u>off he</u> <u>of the</u> employee or person reporting the violation; provided, however, that with the authorization of such person, the OLSE may disclose his or her name and identifying information as necessary to enforce this Chapter or for other appropriate purposes.
- (c) A Contractor or Subcontractor shall be deemed to have breached the provisions regarding the procedures for use of Conviction History in employment upon a finding by the OLSE that the Contractor or Subcontractor has willfully violated these provisions, *provided*, however, that for a first violation, or for any violation during the first twelve months following the

operative date of this Chapter, the OLSE must issue warnings and notices to correct, and offer the Contractor or Subcontractor technical assistance on how to comply with the requirements of this Chapter except as provided in the second sentence of subsection (f) of this Section 12T.6.

- (d) Upon a subsequent finding of a violation of this Chapter, the awarding authority shall notify the Contractor or Subcontractor that unless the Contractor or Subcontractor demonstrates to the satisfaction of the OLSE within such reasonable period as the OLSE shall determine, that the violation has been corrected, action will be taken as set forth in subparagraphs (g) through (j) hereof.
- (ed) The Director of the OLSE shall establish rules governing the administrative process for determining and appealing violations of this Chapter $\underline{12T}$. The \underline{Rr} ules shall include procedures for:
- providing the Contractor or Subcontractor with notice that it may have violated this Chapter;
- (2) providing the Contractor or Subcontractor with a right to respond to the notice;
- (3) providing the Contractor or Subcontractor with notice of the OLSE's determination of a violation;
- (4) providing the Contractor with an opportunity to appeal the OLSE's determination to a hearing officer, who is appointed by the City Controller or his or her designee.
- (\underline{fe}) If there is an appeal of the OLSE's determination of a violation, the hearing before the hearing officer shall be conducted in a manner that satisfies the requirements of due process. In any such hearing, the OLSE's determination of a violation shall be considered prima facie evidence of a violation, and the Contractor or Subcontractor shall have the burden of proving, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the OLSE's determination of a violation

is incorrect. The hearing officer's decision of the appeal shall constitute the City's final decision.

(gf) This subsection (f) applies to violations occurring during the term of a Contract entered into prior to the effective date of the ordinance in Board of Supervisors File No. amending this Chapter 12T. For a first violation, or for any violation during the first twelve months following the operative date of this Chapter, the OLSE must issue warnings and notices to correct, and offer the Contractor or Subcontractor technical assistance on how to comply with the requirements of this Chapter. Upon a subsequent finding of a violation of this Chapter, the awarding authority shall notify the Contractor or Subcontractor that unless the Contractor or Subcontractor demonstrates to the satisfaction of the OLSE within such reasonable period as the OLSE shall determine, that the violation has been corrected, action will be taken as set forth in this subsection (f) and subsections (h) through (j) of this Section 12T.6. For a second violation, the awarding authority may deduct from the amount payable to the Contractor or Subcontractor by the City under any Contract subject to this Chapter, or the OLSE may impose upon the Contractor or Subcontractor, a penalty of \$50 for each employee, applicant or other person as to whom the violation occurred or continued. Thereafter, for subsequent violations, the penalty may increase to no more than \$100, for each employee or applicant whose rights were, or continue to be, violated. Such funds shall be allocated to the OLSE and used to offset the costs of implementing and enforcing this Chapter. If multiple employees or applicants are impacted by the same procedural violation at the same time (e.g. all applicants for a certain job opening are asked for their conviction history on the initial application), the violation shall be treated as a single violation rather than multiple violations. (g) This subsection (g) applies to violations occurring during the term of a Contract entered

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24 25 may impose upon the Contractor or Subcontractor, a penalty of \$500 for each employee, applicant or other person as to whom the violation occurred or continued. For a second violation, the awarding authority may deduct from the amount payable to the Contractor or Subcontractor by the City under any Contract subject to this Chapter, or the OLSE may impose upon the Contractor or Subcontractor, a penalty of no more than \$1,000 for each employee, applicant or other person as to whom the violation occurred or continued. Thereafter, for subsequent violations, the awarding authority may deduct from the amount payable to the Contractor or Subcontractor by the City under any Contract subject to this Chapter, or the OLSE may impose upon the Contractor or Subcontractor, a penalty of no more than \$2,000, for each employee or applicant whose rights were, or continue to be, violated. The administrative penalties for each violation shall be paid to the employee or applicant as to whom the violation occurred or continued. If multiple employees or applicants are impacted by the same procedural violation at the same time (e.g. all applicants for a certain job opening are asked for their Conviction History on the initial application), the violation shall be treated as one violation for each impacted employee or applicant.

SEC. 12T.8. NONAPPLICABILITY, EXCEPTIONS, AND WAIVERS.

(k) Waivers granted to a Contractor pursuant to this Section 12T.8 shall relieve that Contractor of any obligations it may have under Article 49 of the Police Code, but only with respect to work performed under the Contract or Property Contract for which the waiver was granted.

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 July 1, 2018.

Section 4. 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:

JOSHUA/S. WHITE Deputy City Attorney

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LEGISLATIVE DIGEST

[Police, Administrative Codes - Considering Criminal History in Employment and Housing Decisions]

Ordinance amending the Police Code to prohibit employers and housing providers from inquiring about, requiring disclosure of, or basing housing and employment decisions on convictions for decriminalized behavior, including the non-commercial use and cultivation of cannabis; reducing from 20 to 5 the number of employees required for an employer to be covered by the Fair Chance Ordinance (Article 49); authorize the City to impose penalties for the first violation of that Ordinance, increase the penalties for subsequent violations, and authorize the payment of penalties to the victims of those violations; create a private right of action for the victims; and amend the Administrative Code to, among other things, as defined herein, require City contractors and subcontractors to adhere to the above requirements when making decisions regarding employment of persons for work on City contracts and subcontracts.

Existing Law and Amendments to Existing Law

Existing Law	Amendments to Existing Law
Employers, housing providers, contractors,	This measure would prohibit employers,
and subcontractors may inquire about,	housing providers, contractors, and
require disclosure of, and base housing and	subcontractors from inquiring about,
employment decisions on convictions for	requiring disclosure of, or basing housing
decriminalized behavior that are seven years	and employment decisions on convictions for
old or less. Examples of such	decriminalized behavior, including
decriminalized behavior include the non-	convictions for the non-commercial use and
commercial use and cultivation of cannabis.	cultivation of cannabis.
The law applies to employers that employ 20	This measure would apply to employers that
or more persons.	employ 5 or more persons.
For a first violation, no penalties may be	For a first violation, a penalty of no more
assessed.	than \$500 could be assessed.
For a second violation, a penalty of no more	For a second violation, a penalty of no more
than \$50 may be assessed.	than \$1,000 could be assessed.
For subsequent violations, a penalty of no	For subsequent violations, a penalty of no
more than \$100 may be assessed.	more than \$2,000 could be assessed.
If multiple people are impacted by the same	If multiple people are impacted by the same
procedural violation at the same time (e.g. all	procedural violation at the same time, the
applicants for a certain job opening are	violation would be treated as one violation
asked for their conviction history on the initial	for each impacted person.
application), the violation is treated as a	

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single violation rather than multiple violations.	
Penalties must be paid to the City.	Penalties would be paid to the person impacted by the violation.
Only the City Attorney can sue for violations of this law.	This measure would authorize any employee or applicant whose rights have been violated to sue.

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