

## LEGISLATIVE DIGEST

[Emergency Ordinance - Grocery Store, Drug Store, Restaurant, and On-Demand Delivery Service Employee Protections]

**Reenactment of emergency ordinance (Ordinance No. 74-20) to temporarily require grocery store, drug store, restaurant, and on-demand delivery service employers to provide health and scheduling protections to employees during the public health emergency related to COVID-19.**

### Existing Law

An emergency ordinance (Ordinance No. 74-20, reenacted by Ordinance No. 110-20 and Ordinance No. 156-20) temporarily requires certain health and scheduling protections for grocery store, drug store, restaurant, and on-demand delivery service employees during the public health emergency related to COVID-19.

The legislative digest for emergency Ordinance No. 74-20 is found in Board File No. 200360. Slightly edited, it summarizes the emergency ordinance as follows:

The emergency ordinance provides certain protections for employees of “covered employers,” which are grocery stores, drug stores, restaurants, and on-demand delivery services. Consistent with the presumption in California Labor Code Section 2750.3, which has not been demonstrated to be inapplicable, on-demand delivery service workers are defined as employees for the purposes of the emergency ordinance regardless of how the employer classifies them.

The emergency ordinance supplements and clarifies how Order No. C19-07i’s social distancing and sanitation requirements apply in the on-demand delivery service context. The emergency ordinance requires on-demand delivery services to provide to or reimburse employees for the reasonable cost of purchasing necessary hand sanitizer, disinfecting cleaning supplies, and any needed personal protective equipment such as gloves and face masks, and to provide employees a social distancing protocol. Additionally, on-demand delivery services must offer delivery employees the option of a no-contact delivery method where feasible to facilitate social distancing and must provide employees detailed guidance on how to safely make both in-person and no-contact deliveries. On-demand delivery services also must require delivery drivers to regularly disinfect high-touch surfaces in their vehicles and compensate them for doing so.

The emergency order provides scheduling protections that give grocery, drug store, restaurant, and on-demand delivery service employees an additional tool to keep themselves safe. Covered employers must, where reasonably feasible, allow

employees to cancel work for any reason for which sick leave or emergency paid sick leave under the federal Families First Coronavirus Response Act may be taken. Employees may use any available accrued paid sick leave or emergency paid sick leave, or reschedule the work.

The emergency ordinance includes anti-retaliation protections that, among other provisions, prohibit interfering with any right protected under the emergency ordinance and taking any adverse action against an employee for exercising rights protected under the emergency ordinance.

The Office of Labor Standards Enforcement (OLSE) has implemented and is enforcing the emergency ordinance. Complaints of potential violations can be reported by calling 311 or contacting OLSE.

The original emergency ordinance, Ordinance No. 74-20, became effective on May 1, 2020; the reenactment Ordinance No. 110-20 became effective on July 10, 2020; and the reenactment Ordinance No. 156-20 became effective upon expiration of Ordinance No. 110-20, and will expire on November 8, 2020, unless reenacted.

#### Amendments to Existing Law

The proposed emergency ordinance reenacts Ordinance No. 74-20, with the result that it does not terminate on November 8, 2020, but rather is extended for an additional 60 days.

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