AMENDED IN COMMITTEE 02/03/14

FILE NO. 131192

ORDINANCE NO. 17-14

	[Police, Administrative Codes - Considering Criminal History in Employment and Housing Decisions]				
	Ordinance amending the Police Code to require Employers and Housing Providers to				
	limit the use of criminal history information and follow certain procedures and				
	restrictions when inquiring about and using conviction history information to make				
	decisions about employment and tenancy in San Francisco; and amending the				
	Administrative Code to require City contractors and subcontractors to adhere to the				
	same limits, procedures, and restrictions 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 San Francisco Police Code is hereby amended by adding Article 49,				
	Sections 4901-4920, to read as follows:				
	ARTICLE 49: PROCEDURES FOR CONSIDERING ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS AND RELATED INFORMATION IN EMPLOYMENT AND HOUSING DECISIONS				

Supervisors Kim, Cohen, Avalos, Campos, Chiu, Mar, Yee BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

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21	SEC. 4901. POLICY.		
22	It is the policy of the City and County of San Francisco to enhance public health and safety by		
23	reducing recidivism and its associated criminal justice costs and societal costs, and facilitating the		

successful reintegration into society of persons with arrest and conviction records. This Article is

enacted for the purpose of furthering this policy.

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SEC. 4902. FINDINGS.

After public hearings and consideration of testimony and documentary evidence, the Board of Supervisors finds and declares that the health, safety, and well-being of San Francisco's communities depend on increasing access to employment and housing opportunities for people with arrest or conviction records in order for them to effectively reintegrate into the community and provide for their families and themselves. Barriers to these opportunities for people with arrest or conviction records increase recidivism and thereby jeopardize the safety of the public, disrupt the financial and overall stability of affected families and of our communities, and impede the City's achieving its maximum potential of economic growth. Further, establishing procedures for the lawful use of criminal history information in employment and housing decisions can assist employers and housing providers by preventing the automatic exclusion of individuals who may be qualified, and in some cases well-qualified, employees or tenants.

In San Francisco, as across the country, individuals are often plagued by old or minor arrest or conviction records that discourage them from applying for jobs or housing because a "box" on the application requires disclosure of criminal history information that likely will automatically exclude them from consideration. Precise statistics in this area are difficult to come by, but by any measure the problem is major, affecting a large number of individuals and families. By one measure, some sixty-five million Americans have a criminal record that may show up on a routine background check report. In California, it has been estimated that almost one in four adults have arrest or conviction records. Many thousands of people in our local community are directly impacted by barriers to reintegration based on these records.

In today's digital age, there has been widespread proliferation in the use of criminal background checks, with hundreds of companies offering over the internet low-cost criminal background checks. Surveys have shown that as many as ninety percent of employers and eighty percent of private housing providers conduct background checks. And the information that such

background checks may yield can have a devastating impact on the employment and housing opportunities of persons with a criminal history, with damaging spillover effects on families and communities. One study found that two-thirds of employers surveyed in five major U.S. cities would not knowingly hire a person with a criminal record, regardless of the offense. Another study found that a criminal record reduces the likelihood of a job callback or offer by nearly fifty percent. Among those seeking assistance from the San Francisco Public Defender's Clean Slate program, a pool of individuals with a criminal record, only about one-third are employed, and the majority of those employed earn an annual income of \$3,000 or less.

The problems presented by employers and housing providers who use a person's criminal history to deny that person employment or housing opportunities are growing rather than diminishing. In response to this challenge, more than fifty cities and counties in the United States have adopted policies that to one degree or another regulate the inquiry into an individual's criminal history, at least as to individuals employed by those localities. Eleven of those localities apply their policies to those who contract with them. The cities of Philadelphia, Newark, Seattle, and Buffalo have applied their policies to all private employers within their boundaries. At the state level, ten states have adopted policies to address this challenge and four states—Hawaii, Massachusetts, Minnesota and Rhode Island--have applied their policies to private employers. The economic rationale often cited for these reforms is to maximize the pool of talented, qualified workers for employers and to fully utilize the productive capacity of people with prior arrests or convictions, for the improvement of the economy.

Regulating inquiries into an individual's criminal history is gaining traction as one facet of the nationwide effort to reduce the recidivism that leads to serial incarceration. A major rationale for this movement is the growing awareness that incarceration has devastating socioeconomic consequences.

Researchers have found that more incarceration has the perverse effect of increasing the crime rate in some communities. Children suffer academically and socially, and have decreased economic mobility, after the incarceration of a parent. Incarceration is also linked to homelessness, impacting public

health and safety. Twenty-six percent of homeless people surveyed in San Francisco had been incarcerated within the previous twelve months, and an estimated thirty to fifty percent of parolees in San Francisco are homeless.

On October 1, 2011, San Francisco and the rest of California implemented AB 109, a "Realignment" of California's criminal justice system, which seeks to produce budgetary savings by reducing recidivism and promoting rehabilitation. As stated by Governor Edmund G. Brown, Jr. in signing AB 109, cycling people through the revolving door of "state prisons wastes money, aggravates crowded conditions, thwarts rehabilitation, and impedes local law enforcement supervision." Added by AB 109, Section 3451 of the California Penal Code states that counties must focus on alternatives to incarceration that have a proven track record of reducing recidivism. Moreover, Section 17.5 of the Penal Code states that criminal justice policies that rely on building and operating more prisons to address community safety concerns are not sustainable, and will not result in improved public safety. Removing unnecessary obstacles to employment and housing that impede reintegration and rehabilitation supports the goals for "Realignment."

Lack of employment and housing are significant causes of recidivism; people who are employed and have stable housing are significantly less likely to be re-arrested. For example, one study of 1,600 individuals recently released from prison in Illinois found that only eight percent of those who were employed for a year committed another crime, compared to the state's average recidivism rate of fifty-four percent. In another study, researchers found that from 1992 to 1997, the slightly more than forty percent of the decline in the overall property crime rate could be attributed to the thirty-three percent decline in the unemployment rate during the same period. Still another study in New York reported that a person without stable housing was seven times more likely to re-offend after returning from prison. There is little doubt that a policy designed to improve the employment and housing prospects of persons with arrest or conviction history will enhance their prospects for becoming productive members of the community, and thereby benefiting all of us.

Policies that encourage reintegration and reduce recidivism can also help reduce criminal justice costs. The Legislative Analyst Office estimated that in 2005-2006, counties in California spent on average about \$28,000 per year to incarcerate an adult in jail and about \$1,250 per year to supervise an adult on probation in the community. One study estimated that in terms of court, prosecution, and law enforcement costs, the County spends an average of \$16,379 to process a person who has committed a drug offense through the criminal justice system. When a person successfully reintegrates and does not return to the criminal justice system, these costs are avoided, allowing scarce public dollars to be reinvested in programs that make our communities stronger and safer.

Not only is it a matter of public safety to ensure that workers have job and housing opportunities, but it is also critical for a stable economy. Economists at the Center for Economic and Policy Research used Bureau of Justice Statistics data to estimate that in 2008, the United States had between 12 and 14 million formerly incarcerated people and people with felonies of working age.

Citing this population's greatly reduced job prospects, the researchers estimated that the total male employment that year was reduced by 1.5 to 1.7 percentage points and that the cost to the U.S. economy was between \$57 and \$65 billion in lost output.

The expansion of the criminal justice system and all of its attendant consequences described herein, coupled with the growth of the for-profit criminal background check industry, has created a need for local regulations on the use of arrest and conviction records. On March 29, 2011, the Reentry Council of the City & County of San Francisco, chaired by the Chief Adult Probation Officer, and comprised of that official and the District Attorney, Mayor, Public Defender, and Sheriff, urged the the enactment of an ordinance to reduce unnecessary barriers to housing and employment for individuals based on arrest or conviction records. This Article is an important part of implementing that general recommendation.

But there are some senses in which this Article is of limited scope. This Article does not intend, and shall not be construed, to require an employer to give preference to anyone or to hire an

unqualified person with an arrest or conviction record. Nor does it require a housing provider to give preference to anyone or to rent to an unqualified tenant with an arrest or conviction record. Moreover, this Article shall not be construed to limit an employer or a housing provider's ability to choose the most qualified and appropriate candidate from applicants for employment or housing.

SEC. 4903. DEFINITIONS.

For the purposes of this Article, the following words and phrases shall mean and include:

"Adverse Action" in the context of employment shall mean to fail or refuse to hire, to discharge, or to not promote any individual; or to limit, segregate or classify employees in any way which would deprive or tend to deprive any individual of employment opportunities, or otherwise adversely affect his/her status as an employee. The "Adverse Action" must relate to employment in whole or substantial part in the City. "Adverse Action" in the context of housing shall mean to evict from, fail or refuse to rent or lease real property to an individual, or fail or refuse to continue to rent or lease real property to an individual, or fail or refuse to an existing lease, or to reduce any tenant subsidy. The "Adverse Action" must relate to real property in the City.

"Affordable Housing" means any residential building in the City that has received funding from the City, connected in whole or in part to restricting rents, the funding being provided either directly or through financing resulting from the City's issuance of tax exempt bonds indirectly through funding to another entity that owns, master leases, or develops the building.

Affordable Housing also includes "affordable units" in the City as that term is defined in Article 4 of the Planning Code. Projects that are financed using City-issued tax exempt bonds but that receive no other funding from the City or are not otherwise restricted by the City shall not constitute Affordable Housing.

"Arrest" shall mean a record from any jurisdiction that does not result in a conviction and includes information indicating that a person has been questioned, apprehended, taken into custody or detentiondetained, or held for investigation, by a law enforcement, police, or prosecutorial agency

and/or charged with, indicted, or tried, or and acquitted for any felony, misdemeanor or other criminal offense. "Arrest" is a term that is separate and distinct from, and that does not include, "Unresolved Arrest."

"Background Check Report" shall mean any criminal history report, including but not limited to those produced by the California Department of Justice, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, other law enforcement or police agencies, or courts, or by any consumer reporting agency or business, employment screening agency or business, or tenant screening agency or business.

"City" shall mean the City and County of San Francisco.

"Conviction" shall mean a record from any jurisdiction that includes information indicating that a person has been convicted of a felony, or misdemeanor or other offense; provided that the conviction is one for which the person has been placed on probation, fined, imprisoned, or paroled.

Those matters identified in Section 4904(a) and/or Section 49076(a) about which an Employer and/or Housing Provider may not inquire and as to which they may not base an Adverse Action, are not considered "Convictions."

"Conviction History" shall mean information regarding one or more Convictions or

Unresolved Arrests, transmitted orally or in writing or by any other means, and obtained from any
source, including but not limited to the individual to whom the information pertains and a

Background Check Report.

"Directly-Related Conviction" in the employment context shall mean that the conduct for which a person was convicted or that is the subject of an U\u00e4nresolved Arrest has a direct and specific negative bearing on that person's ability to perform the duties or responsibilities necessarily related to the employment position. In determining whether the conviction or Unresolved Arrest is directly related to the employment position, the Employer shall consider whether the employment position offers the opportunity for the same or a similar offense to occur and whether circumstances leading to the conduct for which the person was convicted or that is the subject of an Unresolved Arrest will recur

in the employment position. "Directly-Related Conviction" in the housing context shall mean that the conduct for which a person was convicted or that is the subject of an Unresolved Arrest has a direct and specific negative bearing on the safety of persons or property, given the nature of the housing. In determining whether the conviction or Unresolved Arrest is directly related to the housing, the Housing Provider shall consider whether the housing offers the opportunity for the same or a similar offense to occur and whether circumstances leading to the conduct for which the person was convicted will recur in the housing, and whether supportive services that might reduce the likelihood of a recurrence of such conduct are available on-site. Those matters identified in Sections 4904(a) and/or Sections 49076(a) about which an Employer and/or Housing Provider may not inquire and as to which they may not base an Adverse Action may not qualify as "Directly-Related Convictions."

"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 in whole, or in substantial part, within the City.

<u>"Evidence Oof Rehabilitation Oor Other Mitigating Factors" may include but is not limited to a person's satisfactory compliance with all terms and conditions of parole and/or probation (however, to be a person's satisfactory compliance with all terms and conditions of parole and/or probation (however, to be a person's satisfactory compliance with all terms and conditions of parole and/or probation (however, to be a person's satisfactory compliance with all terms and conditions of parole and/or probation (however, to be a person's satisfactory compliance with all terms and conditions of parole and/or probation (however, to be a person's satisfactory compliance with all terms and conditions of parole and/or probation (however, to be a person's satisfactory compliance with all terms and conditions of parole and/or probation (however, to be a person's satisfactory compliance with all terms and conditions of parole and/or probation (however, to be a person's satisfactory compliance with all terms and conditions of parole and/or probation (however, to be a person's satisfactory compliance with all terms and conditions of parole and/or probation (however, to be a person's satisfactory compliance with all terms and conditions of parole and to be a person (however, to be a person (however)).</u>

inability to pay fines, fees, and restitution due to indigence shall not be considered noncompliance with terms and conditions of parole and/or probation); employer recommendations, especially concerning a person's post-conviction employment; educational attainment or vocational or professional training since the conviction, including training received while incarcerated; completion of or active participation in rehabilitative treatment (e.g., alcohol or drug treatment); letters of recommendation from community organizations, counselors or case managers, teachers, community leaders, or parole/probation officers who have observed the person since his or her conviction; and age of the person at the time of the conviction. Examples of mitigating factors that are offered voluntarily by the person may include but are not limited to explanation of the precedent coercive conditions, intimate physical or emotional abuse, or untreated substance abuse or mental illness that contributed to the conviction.

"Housing Provider" shall mean an entity that owns, master leases, or develops Affordable

Housing in the City and receives funding from the City for such projects, either directly or

through financing resulting from the City's issuance of tax exempt bonds. "Housing Provider"

also includes owners and developers of below market rate housing in the City or "affordable units," as

that term is defined in Article 4 of the Planning Code, in the City. Any agent, such as a property

management company, that makes tenancy decisions on behalf of the above described entities shall also

be considered a Housing Provider.

"HRC" shall mean the Human Rights Commission or any successor department or office. The "Director" of HRC shall mean the department head of the HRC.

"Inquire" shall mean any direct or indirect conduct intended to gather information from or about an applicant, candidate, potential applicant or candidate, or employee, using any mode of communication, including but not limited to application forms, interviews, and Background Check Reports.

deadline for providing such information. For such information to be required to be considered by the Employer, the applicant or employee must give the Employer notice, orally or in writing, of such information within seven days of the date that the report is sent by the Employer to the applicant or employee.

- (f) In making an employment decision based on an applicant's or employee's Conviction

 History, an Employer shall conduct an individualized assessment, considering only Directly-Related

 Convictions, the time that has elapsed since the Conviction or Unresolved Arrest, and any evidence of inaccuracy or Evidence of Rehabilitation or Other Mitigating Factors.
- applicant or employee's Conviction History, found in the applicant or employee prior to taking any Adverse Action the Employer shall provide the applicant or employee with a copy of the Background Check Report, if any, and shall notify the applicant or employee of the prospective Adverse Action and the items forming the basis for the prospective Adverse Action.
- (h) If, within seven days of the date that the notice described in subsection (g) is provided by the Employer to the applicant or employee, the applicant or employee gives the Employer notice, orally or in writing, of evidence of the inaccuracy of the item or items of Conviction History or any Evidence of Rehabilitation or Other Mitigating Factors Background Check Report and the applicant or employee submits evidence of the items' inaccuracy or Evidence of Rehabilitation or Other Mitigating Circumstances within the required time period, the Employer shall delay any Adverse Action for a reasonable time period after receipt of the information and during that time shall reconsider the prospective Adverse Action in light of the information.

matter identified in subsections (a)(1)-($\frac{56}{2}$).

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1	(c) The Housing Provider shall not require applicants for Affordable Housing to disclose,				
2	and shall not inquire into, Conviction History until the Housing Provider has first determined:				
3	(1) that the applicant is legally eligible to rent the housing unit; and				
4	(2) that the applicant is qualified to rent the housing unit under the Housing				
5	Provider's criteria for assessing rental history and credit history; provided, however, that this				
6	subsection (c)(2) shall apply only if the Housing Provider uses rental history and credit history				
7	information in determining qualifications of applicants for housing; and provided further, that this				
8	subsection (c)(2) shall not preclude a Housing Provider from obtaining a Background Check Report at				
9	the same time as the Housing Provider obtains the rental history report and credit history report for an				
10	applicant, so long as the Housing Provider reviews the Background Check Report only after				
11	determining based on rental history and credit history that the applicant is qualified to rent the housing				
12	<u>unit.</u>				
13	(d) Prior to any Conviction History inquiry, the Housing Provider shall provide a copy of the				
14	notice described in Sections 4907(b) and (c) to the applicant.				
15	(e) Prior to obtaining a copy of a Background Check Report, the Housing Provider shall				
16	comply with all state and federal requirements including but not limited to those in the California				
17	Investigative Consumer Reporting Agencies Act (ICRAA), California Civil Code sections 1786 et seq.,				
18	and the Federal Consumer Reporting Act (FCRA), 15 United States Code sections 1681 et seq., to				
19	provide notice to the applicant that such a report is being sought.				
20	(f) In making a housing decision related to Affordable Housing based on Conviction				
21	History, a Housing Provider shall conduct an individualized assessment, considering only Directly-				
22	Related Convictions, and the time that has elapsed since the Conviction or Unresolved Arrest, and				
23	any evidence of inaccuracy or Evidence of Rehabilitation or Other Mitigating Factors.				
24	(g) If a Housing Provider intends to base an Adverse Action related to Affordable				
25	Housing on an item or items of in the applicant's Conviction History found in a Background				

Check Report or otherwise known by the Housing Provider, prior to taking any Adverse Action

the Housing Provider shall notify provide the applicant in writing with a copy of the Background

Check Report, and shall notify the applicant of the prospective Adverse Action, and the items

forming the basis for the prospective Adverse Action, and the time period for the applicant to submit further information to the Housing Provider, as provided in subsection (g).

- provided by the Housing Provider to the applicant, the applicant gives the Housing Provider notice, orally or in writing, of The applicant shall have 14 days from the Housing Provider's sending of the notice described in subsection (f) to submit to the Housing Provider, orally or in writing, evidence of the inaccuracy of the item or items of Conviction History and/or Evidence of Rehabilitation or Other Mitigating Factors. If such information is submitted within that time period, the Housing Provider shall delay any Adverse Action for a reasonable period after receipt of the information and during that time shall reconsider the prospective Adverse Action in light of the information.
- (i) Upon If the Housing Provider then takes a taking any final Adverse Action based upon the Conviction History of an against the applicant, the Housing Provider shall notify the applicant of the final Adverse Actionso advise the Applicant in writing.
- [Aj] It shall be unlawful for any Housing Provider to produce or disseminate any advertisement related to Affordable Housing that expresses, directly or indirectly, that any person with an arrest or conviction record will not be considered for the rental or lease of real property or may not apply for the rental or lease of real property, except as required by local, state, or federal law.

<u>SEC. 49087. NOTICE AND POSTING REQUIREMENTS FOR HOUSING PROVIDERS.</u>

(a) The Housing Provider shall state in all solicitations or advertisements for the rental or lease of residential real property Affordable Housing placed by the Housing Provider or on behalf

1	(4) the right to oppose any policy, practice, or act that is unlawful under this Article			
2	<u>or</u>			
3	(5) the right to inform any person of his or her rights under this Article.			
4	(d) Protections of this Section 490 <mark>98</mark> shall apply to any person who mistakenly but in good			
5	faith alleges violations of this Article.			
6	(e) Taking Adverse Action against a person within 90 days of the exercise of one or more of			
7	the rights described in this Section 490 <mark>98</mark> shall create a rebuttable presumption that such Adverse			
8	Action was taken in retaliation for the exercise of those rights.			
9	SEC. 49409. IMPLEMENTATION AND ENFORCEMENT OF EMPLOYMENT			
10	PROVISIONS.			
11	(a) Administrative Enforcement.			
12	(1) With regard to the employment provisions of this Article, the OLSE is authorized to take			
13	appropriate steps to enforce this Article and coordinate enforcement, including the investigation of any			
14	possible violations of this Article. Where the OLSE has reason to believe that a violation has occurred			
15	it may order any appropriate temporary or interim relief to mitigate the violation or maintain the statu			
16	quo pending completion of a full investigation or hearing. The OLSE's finding of a violation may			
17	not be based on the validity of the Employer's bona fide business reason for taking an			
18	Adverse Action against an applicant or employee based on his or her Conviction History.			
19	Instead, the Agency's review shall be limited to an Employer's adherence to procedural,			
20	posting and documentation requirements set forth in this Article. The OLSE shall not find a			
21	violation based on an Employer's decision that an applicant or employee's Conviction History			
22	is Directly Related, but otherwise may find a violation of this Article, including if the Employer			
23	failed to conduct the individualized assessment as required under Section 4904(f).			
24	(2) Where the OLSE determines that a violation has occurred, it may issue a determination			
25	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) An employee, applicant or other person may report to the OLSE any suspected violation of this Article 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.
- (6) The Director of the OLSE shall establish rules governing the administrative process for determining and appealing violations of this Article. The Rules shall include procedures for:
 - (A) _providing the Employer with notice that it may have violated this Article;
 - (B) <u>providing the Employer with a right to respond to the notice;</u>
 - (C) <u>providing the Employer with notice of the OLSE's determination of a violation;</u>

(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) 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.
- (8) 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 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 \$50.00 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.

- (c) <u>Interest.</u> In any administrative or civil action brought under this Article, the OLSE 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 Article are cumulative.
- (e) Limitation on Actions. Civil Actions to enforce the employment provisions of this

 Article must be filed within one year after the date of the violation. This limitations period shall not commence until the date the violation was discovered or could reasonably have been discovered.
- <u>Tracking of Complaints.</u> OLSE shall maintain a record of the number and types of complaints it receives alleging violations of this Article, and the resolution of those complaints. This information shall be compiled on an annual calendar year basis and reported to the Board of Supervisors by January 31 of each year.

SEC. 49140. EMPLOYER RECORDS.

- (a) An Employer shall retain records of employment, application forms, and other pertinent data and records required under this Article, for a period of three years, and shall allow the OLSE access to such records, with appropriate notice and at a mutually agreeable time, to monitor compliance with the requirements of this Article.
- (b) An Employer shall provide information to the OLSE, or the OLSE's designee, on an annual basis as may be required to verify the Employer's compliance with this Article.
- (c) In no event shall the OLSE require an Employer to provide any information or documents the disclosure of which would violate state or federal law.
- (d) Where an Employer does not maintain or retain adequate records documenting compliance with this Article or does not allow the OLSE reasonable access to such records, it shall be presumed that the Employer did not comply with this Article, absent clear and convincing evidence

otherwise. The Office of Treasurer and Tax Collector shall have the authority to provide any and all nonfinancial information to OLSE necessary to fulfill OLSE's responsibilities as the enforcing agency under this Article. With regard to all such information provided by the Office of Treasurer and Tax Collector, OLSE shall be subject to the confidentiality provisions of Subsection (a) of Section 6.22-1 of the San Francisco Business and Tax Regulations Code.

(e) Pursuant to its rulemaking authority under this Article, the OLSE shall adopt rules that establish procedures for Employers to maintain and retain accurate records and to provide annual reporting of compliance to OLSE in a manner that does not require disclosure of any information that would violate State or Federal privacy laws.

<u>SEC. 49121. IMPLEMENTATION AND ENFORCEMENT OF HOUSING PROVISIONS.</u> (a) Administrative Enforcement.

- 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. 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, 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. 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,

complete defense to any petition or claim brought by the Housing Provider against the City regarding the Director's determination of a violation.

- (7) 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.
- (8) If the hearing officer finds that the Housing Provider has engaged in conduct in violation of this Article, 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) The decision of the hearing officer shall be final unless the Commission vacates his or her decision on appeal.
- (10) 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.

- (11) Upon receipt of an appeal, the entire administrative record of the matter, including the appeal, shall be filed with the Commission.
- (12) 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. 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.
- (13) 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.
- (14) 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.

- (15) At the appeal hearing, the parties shall have an opportunity to present 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.
- (16) 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) HRC shall maintain a record of the number and types of complaints it receives alleging violations of this Article, and the resolution of those complaints. This information shall be compiled on an annual calendar year basis and reported to the Board of Supervisors by January 31 of each year.

<u>SEC. 491</u>3<u>2. HOUSING PROVIDER RECORDS.</u>

- (a) A Housing Provider shall maintain and retain records of tenant application forms, and other pertinent data and records required under this Article, for a period of three years, and shall allow the HRC access to such records, with appropriate notice and at a mutually agreeable time, to monitor compliance with the requirements of this Article.
- (b) A Housing Provider shall provide information to the HRC, or the HRC's designee, on an annual basis as may be required to verify the Housing Provider's compliance with this Article.
- (c) In no event shall the HRC require a Housing Provider to provide any information or documents the disclosure of which would violate state or federal law.
- (d) Where a Housing Provider does not maintain or retain adequate records documenting compliance with this Article or does not allow the HRC reasonable access to such records, it shall be presumed that the Housing Provider did not comply with this Article, absent clear and convincing

evidence otherwise. The Office of Treasurer and Tax Collector shall have the authority to provide any and all nonfinancial information to the HRC necessary to fulfill the HRC's responsibilities as the enforcing agency under this Article. With regard to all such information provided by the Office of Treasurer and Tax Collector, the HRC shall be subject to the confidentiality provisions of Subsection (a) of Section 6.22-1 of the San Francisco Business and Tax Regulations Code.

(e) Pursuant to its rulemaking authority under this Article, the HRC shall adopt rules that establish procedures for Housing Providers to maintain and retain accurate records and to provide annual reporting of compliance to the HRC in a manner that does not require disclosure of any information that would violate State or Federal privacy laws.

<u>SEC. 491</u>4<u>3. RULEMAKING.</u>

- (a) The Director of OLSE shall have authority to adopt regulations and guidelines that implement the employment provisions of this Article or that relate to provisions of this Article of general import or applicability; provided, that the Director of OLSE may adopt regulations or guidelines relating to provisions of general import or applicability only after consultation with the Director of HRC and the Mayor's Office of Housing and Community Development.
- (b) A designee of the Director of OLSE shall not have the authority under subsection (a) to adopt regulations or guidelines. But, at the discretion of the Director of OLSE, a designee shall have the authority to conduct hearings leading to the adoption of regulations or guidelines, and to consult with the Director of HRC and the Mayor's Office of Housing and Community Development regarding regulations or guidelines relating to provisions of general import or applicability.
- (c) The HRC, in consultation with the Mayor's Office of Housing and Community

 Development, shall have authority to adopt regulations and guidelines that implement the housing provisions of this Article. The HRC may delegate this function to the Director of HRC.
- (d) A designee of the Director of HRC shall not have the authority under subsection (c) to adopt regulations or guidelines. But, at the discretion of the Director of HRC, a designee shall have

the authority to conduct hearings leading to the adoption of regulations or guidelines, and to consult with the Director of OLSE and the Mayor's Office of Housing and Community Development regarding regulations or guidelines relating to provisions of general import or applicability.

SEC. 49154. OUTREACH.

- (a) The OLSE shall establish a community-based outreach program to conduct education and outreach to employees, applicants, and potential applicants for employment regarding rights and procedures under this Article. The program may be targeted at workers or potential workers in industries or communities where, in the judgment of the OLSE, the need for education and outreach is greatest.
- (b) The HRC, in consultation with the Mayor's Office of Housing and Community

 Development. shall establish a community-based outreach program to conduct education and

 outreach to applicants and potential applicants for housing regarding rights and procedures under this

 Article. The program may be targeted at individuals or communities where, in the judgment of the

 HRC, the need for education and outreach is greatest.
- (c) In establishing outreach programs as required by subsections (a) and (b), the OLSE and the HRC may partner with each other and/or with community-based organizations. Nothing in this Section 49134 shall preclude the OLSE or the HRC, by contract or grant, and consistent with other provisions of City law, from engaging the services of such organizations in establishing such community-based outreach programs, participating in such programs, or developing materials for such programs. Nothing in this Section 49134 shall preclude the OLSE or the HRC from combining the outreach programs required by subsections (a) and (b) with other related community outreach programs.

SEC. 49165. OTHER LEGAL REQUIREMENTS.

This Article provides the minimum requirements pertaining to the protection of applicants for employment, potential applicants for employees, and applicants and potential applicants

for the rental and lease of residential real property, and shall not be construed to preempt, limit, or otherwise affect the applicability of any other law, regulation, requirement, policy, or standard, or, with regard to employment, any provision of a collective bargaining agreement, that provides for greater or other rights of or protections for applicants, potential applicants, or employees. This provision shall apply both to laws, regulations, requirements, policies, standards, and collective bargaining agreements in existence at the time the Article becomes operative, and to those that come into existence thereafter.

SEC. 49176. PREEMPTION.

The City recognizes that in some circumstances state or federal law governs some of the matters addressed in this Article. Nothing in this Article shall be interpreted or applied by a court or an agency of City government so as to create any requirement, power, or duty in conflict with federal or state law or with a requirement of any government agency, including any agency of City government, implementing federal or state law. Consistent with the foregoing preemption principle, for example, the OLSE and the HRC are authorized to not enforce any provision of this Article upon determining that its application in a particular context would conflict with federal or state law or with a requirement of a government agency implementing federal or state law. As another example consistent with the foregoing preemption principle, Employers may inquire about criminal convictions outside of the time periods set forth in this Article where required by federal or state law or a government agency implementing federal or state law. These examples are illustrative and do not limit the scope of the preemption principle stated in this Section 4916.

<u>SEC. 491</u>8<u>7. CITY UNDERTAKING LIMITED TO PROMOTION OF GENERAL</u> WELFARE.

In enacting and implementing this Article, 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 Article does not create a legally enforceable right against the City.

SEC. 49198. SEVERABILITY.

If any part or provision of this Article including but not limited to a section, subsection. paragraph, sentence, phrase, or word, or the application thereof to any person or circumstance, is held invalid, the remainder of the Article, including the application of such part or provision to other persons or circumstances, shall not be affected thereby and shall continue in full force and effect. To this end, provisions of this Article are severable.

SEC. 492019. OPERATIVE DATE.

This Article shall become operative on 180 days after enactment and shall have prospective effect only, measured from the operative date forward. Enactment occurs when the Mayor signs the ordinance creating the Article, 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.

Section 2. The San Francisco Administrative Code is hereby amended by adding Chapter 12T, Sections 12T.1-12T.140 to read as follows:

Definitions.

CHAPTER 12T: CITY CONTRACTOR/SUBCONTRACTOR CONSIDERATION OF CRIMINAL HISTORY IN HIRING AND EMPLOYMENT DECISIONS

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Sec. 12T.2. Applicability of Chapter to Contractors and Subcontractors. Sec. 12T.3. All Contracts and Property Contracts to Include Provision Requiring Compliance with this Chapter.

Sec. 12T.1.

	· · · · · · · · ·				
1	Sec. 12T.4. Procedures for C	ontractor and Subcontractor Use of Criminal			
2	2 History Informati	on in Employment Decisions.			
3	Sec. 12T.5. Notice and Posti	ng Requirements for Contractors and			
4	4 Subcontractors.				
5	Sec. 12T.6. Implementation a	and Enforcement.			
6	Sec. 12T.7. Contractor and S	ubcontractor Records.			
7	7 <u>Sec. 12T.8. Nonapplicability,</u>	Exceptions, and Waivers.			
8	Sec. 12T.9. Preemption.				
9	9 <u>Sec. 12T.10.</u> <u>Severability.</u>				
10	O Sec. 12T.11. Operative Date.				
11	1				
12	SEC. 12T.1. DEFINITIONS.	SEC. 12T.1. DEFINITIONS.			
13	3 For the purposes of this Chapter, the follow	For the purposes of this Chapter, the following words and phrases shall mean and include:			
14	4 <u>"Adverse Action" shall have the same med</u>	"Adverse Action" shall have the same meaning as in Police Code Section 4903.			
15	5 <u>"Arrest" shall have the same meaning as t</u>	"Arrest" shall have the same meaning as in Police Code Section 4903.			
16	6 <u>"Background Check Report" shall have th</u>	"Background Check Report" shall have the same meaning as in Police Code Section 4903.			
17	7 <u>"Bid" shall mean a bid or proposal sub</u>	"Bid" shall mean a bid or proposal submitted to the City in response to an invitation for			
18	8 <u>bids or a request for proposals. "Bid" may inc</u>	bids or a request for proposals. "Bid" may include shall also mean a response to a request fo			
19	gualifications if no further ranking prior to Cor	qualifications if no further ranking prior to Contractor selection is contemplated by the			
20	procurement process.				
21	"City" shall mean the City and County of San Francisco.				
22	"Contract" shall mean an agreement for public works or improvements to be performed, or for				
23	goods or services to be purchased or grants to be provided, at the expense of the City or to be paid out				
24	of moneys deposited in the treasury or out of trust moneys under the control or collected by the City,				
25	5 and does not include Property <u><u>GC</u>ontracts, agreen</u>	and does not include Property eContracts, agreements entered into after June 1, 1997 pursuant to			

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franchises and easements, or (ii) for the City's use or occupancy of real property owned by others,
including leases, concessions, franchises and easements. For the purposes of this Chapter, "exclusive
use" means the right to use or occupy real property to the exclusion of others, other than the rights
reserved by the fee owner. "Property Contract" shall not include a revocable at-will use or
encroachment permit for the use of or encroachment on City property regardless of the ultimate
duration of such permit, except that " Property Contract" shall include such permits granted to a
private entity for the use of City property for the purpose of a for-profit activity. "Property &Contract"
shall also not include street excavation, street construction or street use permits, agreements for the use
of City right-of-way where a contracting utility has the power of eminent domain, or 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 which are primarily recreational in nature.

"Subcontract" shall mean an agreement to (i) provide goods and/or services, including construction labor, materials or equipment, to a Contractor, if such goods or services are procured or used in the fulfillment of the Contractor's obligations arising from a Contract with the City, or (ii) to transfer the right to occupy or use all or a portion of a real property interest subject to a Property Contract to a Subcontractor and pursuant to which the Contractor remains obligated under the Property Contract.

"Subcontractor" shall means any person or persons, firm, partnership, corporation or any combination thereof, who enters into a Subcontract with a Contractor. Such term shall include any person or entity who enters into an agreement with any Subcontractor for the performance of 10 percent or more of any subcontract.

"Unresolved Arrest" shall have the same meaning as in Police Code Section 4903.

<u>SEC. 12T.2. APPLICABILITY OF CHAPTER TO CONTRACTORS AND</u> <u>SUBCONTRACTORS.</u>

Chapter apply only to applicants and employees who would be or are performing work in SEC. 12T.3. ALL CONTRACTS AND PROPERTY CONTRACTS TO INCLUDE All contracting agencies of the City, or any department thereof, acting for or on behalf of the City, shall include in all Contracts and Property Contracts hereinafter executed or amended in any manner or as to any portion thereof, a provision requiring Contractor's compliance with this Chapter and shall require such Contractor to include a similar provision in all Subcontracts executed and amended thereunder, and failure to do so shall constitute a material breach of contract. SEC. 12T.4. PROCEDURES FOR CONTRACTOR AND SUBCONTRACTOR USE OF 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: An Arrest not leading to a Conviction, excepting under circumstances Participation in or completion of a diversion or a deferral of judgment A Conviction that has been judicially dismissed, expunged, voided. invalidated, or otherwise rendered inoperative, by way of example but not limitation, under

1	(4) A Conviction or any other determination or adjudication in the juvenile						
2	justice system, or information regarding a matter considered in or processed through the						
3	juvenile justice system; or						
4	(5) A Conviction that is more than seven years old, the date of Conviction						
5	being the date of sentencing.; or						
6	(6) Information pertaining to an offense other than a felony or misdemeanor,						
7	such as an infraction.						
8	Accordingly, the matters identified in this subsection (a) may not be considered in any						
9	manner by the Contractor or Subcontractor.						
10	(ab) In making employment decisions, a A Contractor or Subcontractor shall not require						
11	applicants or potential applicants for employment or its employees to disclose, orally or in writing,						
12	on any employment application the fact or details of any prior Conviction History, any Unresolved						
13	Arrest, or any matter identified in subsections (a)(1)-(6). Nor shall the Contractor or						
14	Subcontractor inquire including any inquiry about conviction history on any employment						
15	application about the fact or details of any Conviction History, any Unresolved Arrest, or any						
16	matter identified in subsections (a)(1)-(6). and shall not inquire into any prior Conviction						
17	History, until after the first live interview (via telephone, video conference or in person) or after						
18	a conditional offer of employment.						
19	(bc) A Contractor or Subcontractor shall not require applicants or potential applicants						
20	for employment, or employees, to disclose, and shall not inquire into, their Conviction History						
21	or an Unresolved Arrest until either after the first live interview with the person (via telephone,						
22	videoconferencing, use of other technology, or in person) or, at the discretion of the						
23	Contractor or Subcontractor, after After the first interview or a conditional offer of employment, a						
24	Contractor or Subcontractor may inquire about felony and misdemeanor convictions occurring						
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within the previous seven years. The Contractor or Subcontractor shall not inquire about, and in the event that such information is received, shall not base an Adverse Action upon:

- (1) An arrest not leading to a conviction unless required by state or federal law:
- (2) Participation in or completion of a diversion or a deferral of judgment program; or
- (3) A conviction that has been judicially dismissed, for example, pursuant to California Penal Code §§ 1203.4, 1203.4 or 1203.41.
- (c) Notwithstanding the requirements of this section, if at any time an applicant or employee spontaneously volunteers information about his or her Conviction History without prompting by the Employer, the Employer may ask follow up questions and make further inquiries about the applicant or employee's Conviction History.
- (d) Prior to any Conviction History inquiry, the Employer Contractor or Subcontractor shall provide a copy of the notice described in Section 4905(b) 12T.5(b) to the applicant or employee.
- Subcontractor shall comply with all state and federal requirements including but not limited to

 California Investigative Consumer Reporting Agencies Act (ICRAA), California Civil Code sections

 1786 et seq., and/or the Federal Consumer Reporting Act (FCRA), 15 United States Code

 sections 1681 et seq., to provide notice to the applicant or employee that such a report is being

 sought. For applicants or employees who elect to receive a copy of the report, the Employer must also notify them of their right pursuant to this section to provide the Employer with evidence of inaccuracy or Evidence of Rehabilitation or Other Mitigating Circumstances regarding any items of Conviction History found in the report, and that such information must be received within 5 days of the date that the report is sent to the applicant or employee in order to receive Employer consideration.

- (ef) In making an employment decision based on an applicant's or employee's Conviction

 History, a Contractor or Subcontractor shall conduct an individualized assessment, considering only

 Directly-Related Convictions, the time that has elapsed since the eConviction or Unresolved Arrest,

 and any evidence of inaccuracy or Evidence of Rehabilitation or Other Mitigating Circumstances

 Factors.
- of <u>in the applicant or employee's Conviction History</u> found in the applicant or employee

 Background Check Report, prior to taking any Adverse Action the Contractor or Subcontractor shall provide and the applicant or employee with a copy of the Background Check Report, and shall notify the applicant or employee of the prospective Adverse Action and the item or items forming the basis for the prospective Adverse Action.
- (h) If, within seven days of the date that the notice described in subsection (g) is provided by the Contractor or Subcontractor to the applicant or employee, the applicant or employee gives the Contractor or Subcontractor notice, orally or in writing, of evidence of the inaccuracy of the item or items of Conviction History or any Evidence of Rehabilitation or Other Mitigating Factors, the Contractor or Subcontractor submits evidence of the items' inaccuracy or Evidence of Rehabilitation or Other Mitigating Circumstances within the required time period, the Employer shall delay any Adverse Action for a reasonable time period after receipt of this evidence the information and during that time shall reconsider the proposed prospective Adverse Action in light of this evidence the information.
- <u>(gi)</u> Upon taking any final Adverse Action based upon the Conviction History of an applicant or employee, a Contractor or Subcontractor shall give notify the applicant or employee written notice of the final Adverse Action in a document that conforms to the requirements of Police Code Section 4905(d).

- (hj) A Contractor or Subcontractor shall not produce or disseminate any solicitation or advertisement that is reasonably likely to reach persons who are reasonably likely to seek employment to be performed under a Contract or Property Contract and that expresses, directly or indirectly, that any person with an aArrest or eConviction will not be considered for employment or may not apply for employment, except as required by local, state, or federal law.
- (i) Nothing in this Section 12T.4 shall be construed to prohibit a Contractor or

 Subcontractor from observing the conditions of a seniority system or an employee benefit systemplan,

 provided such systems or plans are not a subterfuge to evade the purposes or requirements of this

 Chapter.

SEC. 12T.5. NOTICE AND POSTING REQUIREMENTS FOR CONTRACTORS AND SUBCONTRACTORS.

- (a) The Contractor or Subcontractor will shall state in all solicitations or advertisements

 for employees placed by or on his or her behalf that are reasonably likely to reach persons who are reasonably likely to seek employment to be performed under a Contract or Property

 Contract, that the Contractor or Subcontractor will consider for employment qualified applicants with Conviction Histories criminal histories in a manner consistent with the requirements of this Chapter.
- (b) Notice of Rights under this Chapter. The OLSE shall, by the operative date of this Chapter, publish and make available to Contractors and Subcontractors, in English, Spanish,

 Chinese, and all languages spoken by more than 5% of the San Francisco workforce, a notice substantially similar in form and content to the notice described in Police Code Section 4905(b).

 However, the notice shall cite this Chapter rather than Police Code Article 49 as the applicable legal authority for the rights and obligations described therein.
- (c) Contractors and Subcontractors shall post the notice described in subsection (b) in a conspicuous place at every workplace, job site, or other location under the Contractor or Subcontractor's control at which work is being done or will be done in furtherance of

<u>English, Spanish, Chinese, and any language spoken by at least 5% of the employees at the workplace, job site, or other location at which it is posted be subject to the same distribution and posting requirements for this notice as described in Police Code Section 4905(c).</u>

- (c) Final Adverse Action. The OLSE shall, by the operative date of this Article, publish and make available to Contractors and Subcontractors, a questionnaire to be completed by the Employer prior to taking any final Adverse Action against an applicant or employee on the basis of his or her Conviction History. The notice shall be substantially similar in form and content to the notice described in Police Code Section 4905(d). However, the notice shall cite this Chapter rather than Police Code Article 49 as the applicable legal authority for the rights and obligations described therein.
- (d) Upon taking any final Adverse Action against an applicant or employee on the basis of his or her Conviction History, a Contractor or Subcontractor shall deliver to the applicant or employee a copy of the completed questionnaire described above.

SEC 12T.6. IMPLEMENTATION AND ENFORCEMENT.

(a) The OLSE is authorized to take appropriate steps to enforce and coordinate enforcement of this Chapter, including the investigation of possible violations of this Chapter. The OLSE's finding of a violation may not be based on the validity of the Contractor's or Subcontractor's bona fide business reason for taking an Adverse Action against an applicant or employee based on his or her Conviction History. Instead, the Agency's review shall be limited to a Contractor's or Subcontractor's adherence to procedural, posting and documentation requirements set forth in this Chapter. The OLSE shall not find a violation based on an Employer's 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 Article, including if the Employer Contractor or Subcontractor failed to conduct the individualized assessment as required under Section

12T.4(f). 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.

- (b) An employee, applicant or other person may report to the OLSE any suspected violation of this Chapter. 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 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.
- (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.
- (e) The Director of the OLSE shall establish rules governing the administrative process for determining and appealing violations of this Chapter. The Rules shall include procedures for:
- (1) 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 o	<u>r Subcontractor</u>	with notice of	of the OLSE's
					•
determination of a vio	<u>lation;</u>				

- (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.
- (f) 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.
- (g) 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 day or portion thereof and 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, payable to the City for each day or portion thereof, and 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.
- (h) In addition to any other penalties provided for the violation of this Chapter, the Contract or Subcontract Property Contract may be terminated or suspended, in whole or in part, by the awarding authority upon the basis of a finding as set forth in subsection (f) under this Section 12T.6 that the Contractor or Subcontractor has violated the provisions of this Chapter, and all moneys due or to become due hereunder may be forfeited to, and retained by, the City.
- (i) A violation of the provisions of this Chapter during the performance of a Contract, or

 Subcontract Property Contract shall be deemed by the City to be a material breach of Contract and

the basis for determination by the awarding authority that the Contractor or Subcontractor is an irresponsible bidder as to all future contracts for which such Contractor or Subcontractor may submit bids. Such Contractor or Subcontractor shall not for a period of up to two years thereafter, be allowed to act as a Contractor or Subcontractor under any Contract or Property Contract. This subsection (i) shall be governed by the procedures set forth in Chapter 28.

- (j) Nothing contained in this Chapter shall be construed in any manner so as to prevent the City from pursuing any other remedies that may be available at law, equity or under any Contract or Property Contract.
- Rulemaking Authority: The Director of OLSE shall have authority to issue adopt regulations or develop guidelines that implement the provisions of this Chapter. Regulations or guidelines shall be adopted only after consultation with the Director of OCA. Regulations or guidelines that relate to provisions of general import or applicability in Police Code Article 49 shall be adopted only after consultation with the Director of HRC and the Mayor's Office of Housing and Community Development. A designee of the Director of OLSE shall not have the authority to adopt regulations or guidelines under the foregoing first sentence of this Sectionsubsection (k): but at the discretion of the Director of OLSE a designee of the Director of OLSE shall have the authority to conduct hearings leading to the adoption of regulations or guidelines, and to consult with the Director of HRC, the Mayor's Office of Housing and Community Development, and the Director of OCA as specified in this subsection (k).
- (I) OLSE shall maintain a record of the number and types of complaints it receives alleging a violation of this Chapter, and the resolution of those complaints. This information shall be compiled on an annual calendar year basis and reported to the Board of Supervisors by January 31 of each year.

SEC. 12T.7. CONTRACTOR AND SUBCONTRACTOR RECORDS.

- (a) All Contractors and Subcontractors shall be subject to the same requirements for access to and maintenance of employment records as described in Police Code Section 4910. In no event shall OLSE require a Contractor or Subcontractor to provide any information or documents the disclosure of which would violate state or federal law.
- (b) A Contractor or Subcontractor shall provide information to the OLSE, or the OLSE's designee, such information on an annual basis as may be required to verify the Contractor or Subcontractor's compliance with this Article.
- (c) Where a Contractor or Subcontractor does not maintain or retain adequate records documenting compliance with this Chapter and does not allow OLSE reasonable access to such records, it shall be presumed that the Contractor or Subcontractor did not comply with this

 Article Chapter 12T, absent clear and convincing evidence otherwise. The Office of Treasurer and Tax Collector shall have the authority to provide any and all nonfinancial information to OLSE necessary to fulfill OLSE's responsibilities as the enforcing agency under this Chapter. With regard to all such information provided by the Office of Treasurer and Tax Collector, OLSE shall be subject to the confidentiality provisions of Subsection (a) of Section 6.22-1 of the San Francisco Business and Tax Regulations Code.
- (d) The OLSE shall promulgate rules and regulations for the implementation of this Chapter.

SEC. 12T.8. CHAPTER APPLIES ONLY TO EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES OF CONTRACTORS AND SUBCONTRACTORS.

This Chapter shall not confer upon the City and County of San Francisco or any agency, board or commission thereof any power not otherwise provided by law to determine the legality of any existing collective bargaining agreement and shall have application only to employment practices by contractors or subcontractors engaged in the performance of City and County contracts or property contracts.

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SEC. 12T.98. NONAPPLICABILITY, EXCEPTIONS, AND WAIVERS.

- The OLSE-Director of OCA shall waive the requirements of this Chapter under the following circumstances:
- Whenever the OLSE Director of OCA finds, upon the advice of the awarding (1)authority, that there is only one prospective eContractor willing to enter into a Contract with the City, or a pProperty cContract with the City for use of City property on the terms and conditions established by the City, or that the needed goods, services, construction services for a public work or improvement, or interest in or right to use real property are available only from a sole source, and the prospective Contractor is not currently disqualified from doing business with the City, or from doing business with any governmental agency based on any contract compliance requirements;
- (2) If the contracting department, board or commission certifies in writing to the OLSE OCA that pursuant to Administrative Code Sections 6.30 or 21,25 provisions the eContract or pProperty Contract is necessary to respond to an emergency which endangers the public health or safety and no entity which complies with the requirements of this Chapter capable of responding to the emergency is immediately available; provided that such certification must be made prior to the Controller's contract certification;
- Where the City Attorney certifies in writing to the OLSE OCA that the contract involves specialized litigation requirements such that it would be in the best interests of the City to waive the requirements of this Chapter.
- This Chapter shall not apply where the prospective &Contractor is a public entity and *(b)* the OLSE Director of OCA finds that goods, services, construction services for a public work or improvement or interest in or right to use real property of comparable quality or accessibility as are available under the proposed Contract or Property Contract are not available from another source, or that the proposed &Contract or Property &Contract is necessary to serve a substantial public interest.

the conveyance or transmission of same, or ancillary services such as spinning reserve, voltage control, or loading scheduling, as required for assuring reliable services in accordance with good utility practice, to or on behalf of the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission; provided that the purchase of same may not practically be accomplished through the City's standard competitive bidding procedures; and further provided that this exemption shall not apply to Geontractors or franchisees providing direct, retail services to end users within the City-and County of San Francisco.

(gi) OCA shall maintain a record of all instances in which the requirements of this

Chapter have not been applicable to a Contract or Property Contract because of an exception
or a waiver as recognized under this Section 12T.8. This information shall be compiled on an
annual calendar year basis and reported to the Board of Supervisors by January 31 of each
year.

SEC. 12T. 109. PREEMPTION.

The City recognizes that in some circumstances state or federal law governs some of the matters addressed in this Chapter. Nothing in this Chapter shall be interpreted or applied by a court or an agency of City government so as to create any requirement, power, or duty in conflict with federal or state law or with a requirement of any government agency, including any agency of City government, implementing federal or state law. Consistent with the foregoing preemption principle, for example, the OLSE is authorized to not enforce any provision of this Chapter upon determining that its application in a particular context would conflict with federal or state law or with a requirement of a government agency implementing federal or state law. As another example consistent with the foregoing preemption principle. Contractors may inquire about criminal convictions outside of the time periods set forth in this Article Chapter where required by federal or state law or a government agency implementing federal or state law. These examples are illustrative and do not limit the scope of the preemption principle stated in this Section 12T.409.

By:

SEC. 12T.+10. SEVERABILITY.

If any part or provision of this Chapter, or the application thereof to any person or circumstance, is held invalid, the remainder of the Chapter, including the application of such part or provision to other persons or circumstances, shall not be affected thereby and shall continue in full force and effect. To this end, provisions of this Chapter are severable.

SEC. 12T.121. OPERATIVE DATE.

This Chapter shall become operative on 180 days after enactment and shall have prospective effect only, measured from the operative date forward. Enactment occurs when the Mayor signs the ordinance creating the Chapter, 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.

Section 3. Effective Date and Operative Date.

- (a) 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) <u>As stated in Police Code Section 4919 and Administrative Code Section</u>

 12T.121, this ordinance shall become operative 180 days after enactment and shall have prospective effect only, measured from the operative date forward.

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

PAUL ZAREFSKY Deputy City Attorney

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City and County of San Francisco Tails

City Hall 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place San Francisco, CA 94102-4689

Ordinance

File Number:

131192

Date Passed:

February 11, 2014

Ordinance amending the Police Code to require employers and housing providers to limit the use of criminal history information, and follow certain procedures and restrictions when inquiring about and using conviction history information to make decisions about employment and tenancy in San Francisco; and amending the Administrative Code to require City contractors and subcontractors to adhere to the same limits, procedures, and restrictions when making decisions regarding employment of persons for work on City contracts and subcontracts.

January 27, 2014 Land Use and Economic Development Committee - AMENDED, AN AMENDMENT OF THE WHOLE BEARING SAME TITLE

January 27, 2014 Land Use and Economic Development Committee - CONTINUED AS AMENDED

February 03, 2014 Land Use and Economic Development Committee - AMENDED, AN AMENDMENT OF THE WHOLE BEARING SAME TITLE

February 03, 2014 Land Use and Economic Development Committee - RECOMMENDED AS AMENDED AS A COMMITTEE REPORT

February 04, 2014 Board of Supervisors - PASSED, ON FIRST READING

Ayes: 11 - Avalos, Breed, Campos, Chiu, Cohen, Farrell, Kim, Mar, Tang, Wiener and Yee

February 11, 2014 Board of Supervisors - FINALLY PASSED

Ayes: 11 - Avalos, Breed, Campos, Chiu, Cohen, Farrell, Kim, Mar, Tang, Wiener and Yee

File No. 131192

I hereby certify that the foregoing Ordinance was FINALLY PASSED on 2/11/2014 by the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco.

> Angela Calvillo Clerk of the Board

Mayor

City and County of San Francisco