ORDINANCE NUMBER O-20706 (NEW SERIES)

DATE OF FINAL PASSAGE AUG 08 2016

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 3, ARTICLE 9, DIVISION 1 OF THE SAN DIEGO MUNICIPAL CODE BY AMENDING SECTIONS 39.0104, 39.0105, 39.0107, 39.0108, 39.0109, AND 39.0111; BY RETITLING AND AMENDING SECTION 39.0112; BY ADDING NEW SECTION 39.0113; BY RENUMBERING OLD SECTION 39.0113 TO SECTION 39.0114; BY RENUMBERING OLD SECTION 39.0114 TO SECTION 39.0115; AND RENUMBERING OLD SECTION 39.0115 TO NEW SECTION 39.0116, RELATING TO THE EARNED SICK LEAVE AND MINIMUM WAGE TO BE PROVIDED TO EMPLOYEES WORKING IN THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO.

WHEREAS, on August 18, 2014, the San Diego City Council (Council) approved San Diego Ordinance O-20390 (Ordinance), which amended the San Diego Municipal Code relating to earned sick leave and minimum wage for employees working in the City of San Diego (City); and

WHEREAS, on September 16, 2014, an authorized representative of the proponent Betsy Ann Kinner submitted a referendum petition against the Ordinance to the City Clerk, and on that same day, the City Clerk accepted the referendum petition as filed, thereby suspending the Ordinance; and

WHEREAS, on October 16, 2014, the City Clerk certified that the referendum petition was sufficient and qualified for submittal to the voters; and

WHEREAS, on June 7, 2016, the City's qualified voters approved the Ordinance; and

WHEREAS, the Ordinance, at section 39.0112, contemplates that the Council will, in an implementing ordinance, designate an Enforcement Office and establish a system to receive and adjudicate complaints, and to order relief in cases of violations; and

-PAGE 1 OF 21-
WHEREAS, on June 22, 2016, the Council’s Budget and Government Efficiency Committee directed the City Attorney’s Office to prepare an enforcement ordinance with specific provisions, to be presented to the Council, on the same date that the Council acts upon the June 7, 2016 election results; and

WHEREAS, the Council wishes to adopt an ordinance to amend Chapter 3, of the San Diego Municipal Code, by amending Article 9, Division 1, the City of San Diego Earned Sick Leave and Minimum Wage Ordinance, relating to the enforcement of earned sick leave and minimum wage in the City; and

WHEREAS, the Council recognizes that this ordinance, as it applies to the City’s represented employees, must be adopted in accordance with the Meyers-Milias-Brown Act;

NOW, THEREFORE,

BE IT ORDAINED, by the Council of the City of San Diego, as follows:

Section 1. That Chapter 3, Article 9, Division 1 of the San Diego Municipal Code is amended by amending section 39.0104, to read as follows:

§39.0104 Definitions

Each word or phrase defined in this Division appears in the text of this Division in italicized letters. To the extent that a federal, state, or other law is referenced within this Division, the citation includes and incorporates the law as it may be amended or renumbered in the future. For purposes of this Division, the following definitions apply:

Benefit Year through Employer [No change in text.]
Enforcement Office means the Office of the City Treasurer, or other Office or Department under the authority of the Mayor and designated by the Mayor to enforce this Division.

Enforcement Official means any person authorized to enforce violations of this Division.

Family Member through Stalking [No change in text.]

Section 2. That Chapter 3, Article 9, Division 1 of the San Diego Municipal Code is amended by amending section 39.0105, to read as follows:

§39.0105 Accrual of Earned Sick Leave

(a) [No change in text.]

(b) Employers must provide an Employee with one hour of Earned Sick Leave for every 30 hours worked by the Employee within the geographic boundaries of the City, but Employers are not required to provide an Employee with Earned Sick Leave in less than one-hour increments for a fraction of an hour worked. Employers may cap an Employee's total accrual of Earned Sick Leave at 80 hours.

(c) An Employer may satisfy the accrual and carry-over provisions of this section if no less than 40 hours of Earned Sick Leave are awarded to an Employee at the beginning of each Benefit Year for use in accordance with this Division, regardless of the Employee's status as full-time, part-time, or temporary.
(d) *Earned Sick Leave* begins to accrue at the commencement of employment or on July 11, 2016, whichever is later, and an *Employee* is entitled to begin using accrued *Earned Sick Leave* on the 90th calendar day following commencement of his or her employment or on July 11, 2016, whichever is later. After the 90th calendar day of employment or after July 11, 2016, whichever is later, an *Employee* may use *Earned Sick Leave* as it is accrued.

(e) *Earned Sick Leave* for *Employees* not exempt from the overtime requirements of federal and California law must be compensated at the same regular rate of pay for the work week in which the *Employee* uses the *Earned Sick Leave*. *Earned Sick Leave* for *Employees* exempt from the overtime requirements of federal and California law must be compensated at the same rate or in the same manner as the *Employer* calculates compensation for paid working time.

(f) *Employees* who are not covered by the overtime requirements of federal and California law or regulations are assumed to work 40 hours in each work week for purposes of *Earned Sick Leave* accrual unless their regular work week is less than 40 hours, in which case *Earned Sick Leave* accrues based upon that regular work week.

(g) An *Employer* who provides an *Employee* with an amount of paid leave, including paid time off, paid vacation, or paid personal days sufficient to meet the requirements of this section, and who allows this paid leave to be used for the same purposes and under the same conditions as the *Earned
Sick Leave required by this Division, is not required to provide additional Earned Sick Leave to the Employee. An Employer who provides greater paid time off, either through a contract, collective bargaining agreement, employment benefit plan, or other agreement, than that required by this Division, is deemed to be in compliance even if the Employer utilizes an alternative methodology for calculation of, payment of, and use of Earned Sick Leave or other paid time off that can be used as Earned Sick Leave.

(h) Employees may determine how much Earned Sick Leave they need to use, provided that Employers may set a reasonable minimum increment for the use of Earned Sick Leave not to exceed two hours.

(i) Employers may limit an Employee's use of Earned Sick Leave to 40 hours in a Benefit Year, but unused, accrued Earned Sick Leave must be carried over to the following Benefit Year.

(j) If an Employee is transferred to a separate division, entity, or location in the City, but remains employed by the same Employer, the Employee is entitled to all Earned Sick Leave accrued at the prior division, entity, or location, and is entitled to retain and use all Earned Sick Leave, as provided by this Division. When there is a separation from employment and the Employee is rehired within six months of separation by the same Employer, previously accrued Earned Sick Leave that was not used or paid out must be reinstated and such Employee must be entitled to use such accrued Earned Sick Leave.
(k) *Employers* are not required by this Division to compensate an *Employee* for unused, accrued *Earned Sick Leave*, upon the *Employee’s* termination, resignation, retirement, or other separation from employment.

Section 3. That Chapter 3, Article 9, Division 1 of the San Diego Municipal Code is amended by amending section 39.0107, to read as follows:

**§39.0107 Minimum Wage**

(a) [No change in text.]

(b) The *Minimum Wage* is an hourly rate defined as follows:

1. Starting July 11, 2016, the *Minimum Wage* is $10.50.

2. Starting January 1, 2017, the *Minimum Wage* is $11.50.

3. Starting January 1, 2019, and each year thereafter, the *Minimum Wage* increases by an amount corresponding to the prior year’s increase, if any, in the cost of living. The prior year’s increase in the cost of living is measured by the percentage increase, if any, as of August of the immediately preceding year over the level as of August of the previous year of the Consumer Price Index (Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers, U.S. City Average for All Items) or its successor index as published by the U.S. Department of Labor or its successor agency, with the amount of the minimum wage increase rounded to the nearest multiple of five cents. The adjusted *Minimum Wage* will be announced by the *City* by October 1 of each year, and will become effective as the new
Minimum Wage on January 1 of the succeeding year. The adjusted Minimum Wage will be noticed and posted as set forth in this Division.

(4) In the event that the federal or California minimum wage is increased above the level of the Minimum Wage in force under this section, the Minimum Wage under this section will be increased to match the higher federal or California wage, effective on the same date as the increase in the federal or California minimum wage takes effect.

(c) [No change in text.]

Section 4. That Chapter 3, Article 9, Division 1 of the San Diego Municipal Code is amended by amending section 39.0108, to read as follows:

§39.0108 Notice and Posting

(a) The bulletin and notices specified in this section will be published by the City and made available to Employers in English, Spanish, and any other language for which the San Diego County Registrar of Voters provides translated ballot materials pursuant to section 203 of the federal Voting Rights Act. The materials specified in this section will be made available to Employers by September 1, 2016 with 2016 information; December 30, 2016 with 2017 information; and by October 1 of each year thereafter with information for the following year:

(1) through (3) [No change in text.]
(b) [No change in text.]

c) Every Employer must also provide each Employee at the time of hire, or by October 1, 2016, whichever is later, written notice of the Employer’s legal name and any fictitious business names, address, and telephone number and the Employer’s requirements under this Division. The notice must also include information on how the Employer satisfies the requirements of this Division, including the Employer’s method of Earned Sick Leave accrual. The notice must be provided to Employees in English and in each Employee’s primary language, if it is a language referenced in subsection (a) and spoken by at least five percent of the Employees at the Employer’s workplace. Employers may provide this notice through an accessible electronic communication in lieu of a paper notice.

Section 5: That Chapter 3, Article 9, Division 1 of the San Diego Municipal Code is amended by amending section 39.0109, to read as follows:

§39.0109 Employer Records

Employers must create contemporaneous written or electronic records documenting their Employees’ wages paid and accrual and use of Earned Sick Leave, provide these records to Employees on a regular basis, and retain these records for a period of at least three years. Employers must allow the Enforcement Official reasonable access to these records in furtherance of an investigation conducted pursuant to this Division. An Employer’s failure to create and retain contemporaneous written or electronic records documenting its Employees’ wages paid and accrual and use of Earned Sick Leave, or an Employer’s failure to allow
the Enforcement Official reasonable access to records creates a rebuttable presumption that the Employer has violated this section and the Enforcement Official may rely on an Employee’s reasonable estimate regarding hours worked, wages that should have been earned, Earned Sick Leave that should have accrued, and Earned Sick Leave used.

Section 6. That Chapter 3, Article 9, Division 1 of the San Diego Municipal Code is amended by amending section 39.0111, to read as follows:

§39.0111 Retaliation Prohibited

Employers are prohibited from engaging in Retaliation against an Employee for exercising any right provided by this Division. The protections of this Division apply to any Employee who reasonably and in good faith reports a violation of this Division to his or her Employer or a governmental agency tasked with overseeing the enforcement of any wage and hour law applicable to the Employer. Rights under this Division include, but are not limited to, the right to request payment of the Minimum Wage, request and use Earned Sick Leave, file a complaint for alleged violations of this Division with the Enforcement Office or in court, communicate with any person about any violation or alleged violation of this Division, participate in any administrative or judicial action regarding an alleged violation of this Division, or inform any person of his or her potential rights under this Division. Protections of this Division apply to any Employee who mistakenly, but in good faith, alleges noncompliance with this Division. An Employer’s adverse action against an Employee within 90 calendar days of the
Employee's exercise of rights provided by this Division creates a rebuttable presumption that the Employer acted in retaliation against the Employee for the Employee's exercise of protected rights.

Section 7. That Chapter 3, Article 9, Division 1 of the San Diego Municipal Code is amended by retitling and amending section 39.0112, to read as follows:

§39.0112 Remedies

(a) Any person claiming harm from a violation of this Division, including the City and an Employee, may bring a cause of action against an Employer in a court of competent jurisdiction to enforce the provisions of this Division, without exhausting the administrative remedies set forth in this Division. Submitting a complaint to the Enforcement Office is neither a prerequisite to nor a bar to bringing a civil action in a court of competent jurisdiction.

(b) Any person claiming harm from a violation of this Division, including an Employee and the City, is entitled to all legal and equitable relief to remedy any violation of this Division, including, but not limited to, the payment to an Employee of back wages withheld in violation of this Division; damages for an Employer's denial of the use of accrued Earned Sick Leave in violation of this Division, payable to an Employee; reinstatement of employment or other injunctive relief; reasonable attorneys’ fees and costs to any plaintiff who prevails in an action to enforce this Division; and payment of liquidated damages to an Employee equal to double back wages withheld, except as otherwise provided in this subsection. When an Employer engages in Retaliation against an
Employee, the Employer is subject to liquidated damages that are the
greater of double back wages or $1,000 for each violation not resulting in
termination of employment, and the greater of double back wages or
$3,000 when an Employee is terminated from employment for exercising
any right provided by this Division. Violations of this Division are
declared to irreparably harm the public and covered Employees generally.

Any Employer who violates any requirement of this Division is also
subject to a civil penalty, assessed and payable to the City, of no less than
$500, but no more than $1,000 per violation, except as otherwise provided
in this subsection. Each and every day that an Employer fails to pay an
Employee Minimum Wage or fails to provide an Employee with Earned
Sick Leave constitutes a separate and distinct violation. Any Employer
who fails to comply with the notice and posting requirements of this
Division is subject to a civil penalty of $500 for each Employee who was
not given appropriate notice pursuant to that section, up to a maximum of
$2,000. Any Employer who engages in Retaliation against an Employee
for exercising any right provided by this Division is subject to a civil
penalty of no less than $1,000, but no more than $3,000 per violation. The
cumulative civil penalties that may be assessed against an Employer, who
has not previously violated any provision of this Division and who
violates the Minimum Wage provisions, are limited to $10,000. The
cumulative civil penalties that may be assessed against an Employer, who
has not previously violated any provision of this Division and who
violates the *Earned Sick Leave* provisions, are limited to $10,000. An *Employer* is deemed to have violated a provision of this Division upon issuance of (1) a Notice of Satisfaction, (2) Administrative Enforcement Order, or (3) final judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction, with a finding of a violation. The minimum and maximum civil penalties under this subsection must be increased cumulatively by fifty percent for each subsequent violation of the same provision in this Division by the same *Employer* or other person within a three-year period. If civil penalties and costs are the subject of administrative appeal or judicial review, then the accrual of penalties and other costs is stayed until the determination of the appeal or review is final.

(d) Notwithstanding section 12.0201 of this Code, violations of this Division may not be prosecuted as a misdemeanor or infraction.

(e) This Division does not create any right of action or cause of action for damages against the *City* in its enforcement of this Division.

(f) This section is not intended to supersede any applicable, current or future state or local law, rule, regulation, or approved memoranda of understanding binding on the *City*, as a public agency employer, and its *Employees*.

(g) If an *Employer* ceases its business operations, sells out, exchanges, or otherwise disposes of the *Employer's* business, then any person who becomes a successor to the business will be liable for the unpaid amount of the remedies as defined in the Notice and Order if, at the time of the
conveyance of the business, the successor has actual or constructive knowledge of the fact and amount of the Notice and Order.

Section 8. That Chapter 3, Article 9, Division 1 of the San Diego Municipal Code is amended by adding new section 39.0113, to read as follows:

§39.0113 Enforcement Office

(a) The Enforcement Office has full authority to implement and enforce this Division, consistent with the authority and powers set forth at Division 1 of Article 2, Chapter 1 of this Code. The Enforcement Official may investigate any possible violations of this Division by an Employer or other person. The Enforcement Official has authority to access any Employer’s or Employee’s workplace during workplace hours to examine and audit business and other relevant records; to interview witnesses, including Employees, at or away from Employees’ workplace; and to investigate all matters necessary or appropriate to determine whether an Employer has violated any provisions of this Division. The Enforcement Official may issue subpoenas, in accordance with applicable federal and state law and this Code. The Enforcement Official, under the direction of the Mayor, may promulgate and issue administrative regulations to establish and adjudicate complaints and to order relief in cases of violations, consistent with this Division.

(b) The Enforcement Office will provide information about the complaint process that is readily accessible to the public, including non-English speakers. The information must be made available in English, Spanish,
and any other language for which the San Diego County Registrar of
Voters provides translated ballot materials pursuant to section 203 of the
federal Voting Rights Act.

(c) (1) Any person may file a complaint, in writing, with the Enforcement
Office alleging a violation of this Division. The written complaint
must include a statement of dates, places, and persons or entities
responsible for the alleged violation. Notwithstanding anything to
the contrary in this Code, complaints alleging a violation of this
Division must be filed within two years of the occurrence of the
alleged violation.

(2) To encourage reporting and cooperation with investigations, the
Enforcement Office must maintain the confidentiality of any person
reporting an alleged violation and persons assisting in any
investigation, including the name, address, and other identifying
information of the person, to the extent permitted by law. The
Enforcement Office must also protect proprietary business
information to the extent permitted by law. The Enforcement
Office may disclose information as necessary to enforce this
Division or for other lawful purposes.

(d) (1) Upon receipt of a written complaint, the Enforcement Official may
issue a Notice of Violation to the Employer, informing the
Employer of the alleged violation, including reference to the Code
 provision alleged to have been violated, and specifying the action
required to correct or remedy the alleged violation. The Notice of
Violation may request access to the Employer's workplace to
investigate the alleged violation, including inspecting records and
interviewing witnesses. The Notice of Violation may be served
personally or by registered mail, in accordance with Division 3 of
Article 1 of Chapter 1 of this Code.

(2) At the discretion of the Enforcement Official, an Employer served
with a Notice of Violation must be allowed 14 calendar days from
the date of the Notice of Violation to submit a written declaration
to the Enforcement Office, setting forth facts and evidence to
demonstrate that no violation occurred, that the Employer is not
responsible for the violation, or that the Employer has corrected or
remedied the violation. The Enforcement Official may request
documents to support an Employer's written declaration. The
Enforcement Official may assign a longer period, not to exceed an
additional seven calendar days, within which an Employer may
submit a written declaration. The Enforcement Official may
consider the cost of correction and the time needed to obtain
information and documents about the alleged violation and any
voluntary corrective action taken by the Employer in assigning a
specific period of time within which to correct or remedy each
violation, or obtain and submit evidence that no violation occurred
or an Employer is not responsible for the violation.
(e) The *Enforcement Official* may conduct an informal settlement conference with the *Employee* and *Employer*, upon receipt of a complaint from an *Employee*, and following issuance of the Notice of Violation, as an opportunity to remedy the alleged violation, without further administrative enforcement action. The *Enforcement Official* has discretion to impose civil penalties in accordance with section 12.0805 of this Code, as a condition to settle an alleged violation. A settlement is contingent upon approval by the *Employee*, *Employer*, and the *Enforcement Official*.

(f) If, following issuance of a Notice of Violation and the period of time assigned by the *Enforcement Official* to an *Employer* to respond by written declaration, the *Enforcement Official* determines that an *Employer* has violated any provision of this Division, the *Enforcement Official* may issue a Notice and Order to the *Employer* in violation. The Notice and Order may be served personally or by registered mail, in accordance with Division 3 of Article 1 of Chapter 1 of this Code. Each Notice and Order must be in writing and must describe the nature of the violation, including reference to the Code provision alleged to have been violated. The Notice and Order must include the assessment of unpaid wages and other damages, including liquidated damages, owed to the *Employee*, based on the facts presented to the *Enforcement Official*, and civil penalties payable to the *City*, in accordance with this Division and Division 8, Article 2 of Chapter 1 of this Code.
(g) If an Employer wants to contest a Notice and Order, the Employer must, within 15 calendar days after service of the Notice and Order, serve written notice to the Enforcement Office of his or her request for an administrative enforcement hearing. This written notice must be postmarked on or actually received by the Enforcement Office by the 15th calendar day following the service of the Notice and Order.

(h) As soon as practicable, the Enforcement Office must schedule the administrative enforcement hearing, which will be conducted by an Enforcement Hearing Officer, who is independent from the Enforcement Official. The administrative enforcement hearing must be conducted in accordance with the due process requirements set forth in Division 4 of Article 2 of Chapter 1 of this Code. The Enforcement Hearing Officer, at his or her discretion and in accordance with applicable law, may permit any person, who is not a party to an administrative enforcement hearing or a party’s representative, to attend the administrative enforcement hearing upon the person’s request. Any party to the administrative enforcement hearing may, at his or her own expense, require that the hearing be transcribed by a certified court reporter. At the conclusion of the administrative enforcement hearing, the Enforcement Hearing Officer must affirm, modify, or dismiss the Notice of Violation and any Notice and Order issued.
(i) The findings of the Enforcement Hearing Officer must be set forth in an Administrative Enforcement Order, which must be served on all parties by any one of the methods listed in section 11.0301 of this Code no later than 30 calendar days following the conclusion of the hearing or a later date by stipulation of the parties. The Administrative Enforcement Order becomes final on the date of service, and subject to judicial review, in accordance with section 12.0412 of this Code. Employers found in violation must pay any civil penalties assessed to the City, and damages, including liquidated damages, to the Employee, with documentation of payment to the City.

(j) The Enforcement Office may collect all civil penalties and related administrative costs in an Administrative Enforcement Order, by the use of all appropriate legal means, including referral to the City Treasurer for collections action and the recordation of a Code Enforcement Lien in accordance with the procedures set forth in Division 2, Article 3 of Chapter 1 of this Code. If unable to collect the obligation, the Enforcement Official must refer the obligation to the City Attorney, for a determination of further legal action to recover the damages, civil penalties, and costs.

(k) A judgment entered in accordance with this Division must bear the same rate of interest and have the same effect as other judgments and be given the same preference allowed by the law on other judgments.

(l) In lieu of contesting a Notice and Order, an Employer must transmit to the Enforcement Office the amount specified in the Notice and Order within 15 calendar days of service.
(m) An Employer's failure to respond to a Notice and Order or appear at an administrative enforcement hearing in accordance with the provisions of this Division will constitute a failure to exhaust administrative remedies.

(n) The Enforcement Official must issue a Notice of Satisfaction to the Employer when all outstanding damages, penalties, and costs have been paid in full.

(o) Throughout the administrative enforcement process set forth in this Division, Employees and Employers have the right to be represented by an attorney or other representative, at their own expense, and have the right to fully present all relevant evidence to the Enforcement Official or the Enforcement Hearing Officer.

(p) The Enforcement Office may collaborate, including entering into a contract with, with workers’ rights advocates and community-based organizations to assist in outreach efforts and other governmental agencies to assist in enforcement.

(q) The Enforcement Office must provide a summary report of its activities, including information requested by the City Council, each year to the City Council, as part of the annual budget process.

Section 9. That Chapter 3, Article 9, Division 1 of the San Diego Municipal Code is amended by renumbering old section 39.0113 to 39.0114, to read as follows:

§39.0114 Compliance with Legal Agreements

[No change in text.]
Section 10. That Chapter 3, Article 9, Division 1 of the San Diego Municipal Code is amended by renumbering old section 39.0114 to 39.0115, to read as follows:

§39.0115 No Effect on Higher Wages or More Earned Sick Leave

[No change in text.]

Section 11. That Chapter 3, Article 9, Division 1 of the San Diego Municipal Code is amended by renumbering old section 39.0115 to new section 39.0116, to read as follows:

§39.0116 Effect of Invalidity; Severability

[No change in text.]

Section 12. That a full reading of this ordinance is dispensed with prior to its passage, a written or printed copy having been made available to the City Council and the public prior to the day of its passage.

Section 13. That this ordinance shall take effect and be in force on the thirtieth day from and after its final passage.

Section 14. That this ordinance, as it applies to the City's represented employees, is adopted in accordance with the Meyers-Milias-Brown Act.

APPROVED: JAN I. GOLDSMITH, City Attorney

By
Gregory J. Halsey
Deputy City Attorney

GJH:JFD:ccm
July 12, 2016 REV.
July 11, 2016 COR. COPY 2
July 6, 2016 COR. COPY
July 5, 2016
Or.Dept: Council District 3
Doc. No. 1321569
I certify that this Ordinance was passed by the Council of the City of San Diego, at this meeting of JUL 26 2016.

ELIZABETH S. MALAND
City Clerk

By
Deputy City Clerk

Approved: 8/3/16
(date)

KEVIN L. FAULCONER, Mayor

Vetoed: 
(date)

KEVIN L. FAULCONER, Mayor
STRIKEOUT ORDINANCE

OLD LANGUAGE: Strickeen
NEW LANGUAGE: Underlined

ORDINANCE NUMBER O-________________ (NEW SERIES)

DATE OF FINAL PASSAGE ________________

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 3, ARTICLE 9, DIVISION 1 OF THE SAN DIEGO MUNICIPAL CODE BY AMENDING SECTIONS 39.0104, 39.0105, 39.0107, 39.0108, 39.0109, AND 39.0111; BY RETITLING AND AMENDING SECTION 39.0112; BY ADDING NEW SECTION 39.0113; BY RENUMBERING OLD SECTION 39.0113 TO SECTION 39.0114; BY RENUMBERING OLD SECTION 39.0114 TO SECTION 39.0115; AND RENUMBERING OLD SECTION 39.0115 TO NEW SECTION 39.0116, RELATING TO THE EARNED SICK LEAVE AND MINIMUM WAGE TO BE PROVIDED TO EMPLOYEES WORKING IN THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO.

§39.0104 Definitions

Each word or phrase defined in this Division appears in the text of this Division in italicized letters. To the extent that a federal, state, or other law is referenced within this Division, the citation includes and incorporates the law as it may be amended or renumbered in the future. For purposes of this Division, the following definitions apply:

Benefit Year through Employer [No change in text.]

Enforcement Office means the City Department or Office that the City Council designates of the City Treasurer, or other Office or Department under the authority of the Mayor and designated by the Mayor to enforce this Division.

Enforcement Official means any person authorized to enforce violations of this Division.
§39.0105 Accrual of Earned Sick Leave

(a) [No change in text.]

(b) Employers must provide an Employee with one hour of Earned Sick Leave for every thirty 30 hours worked by the Employee within the geographic boundaries of the City, but Employers are not required to provide an Employee with Earned Sick Leave in less than one-hour increments for a fraction of an hour worked. Earned Sick Leave must be compensated at the same hourly rate or other measure of compensation as the Employee earns from his or her employment at the time the Employee uses the Earned Sick Leave. Employers may cap an Employee's total accrual of Earned Sick Leave at 80 hours.

(c) An Employer may satisfy the accrual and carry-over provisions of this section if no less than 40 hours of Earned Sick Leave are awarded to an Employee at the beginning of each Benefit Year for use in accordance with this Division, regardless of the Employee’s status as full-time, part-time, or temporary.

(d) Earned Sick Leave begins to accrue at the commencement of employment or on April 1, 2015-July 11, 2016, whichever is later, and an Employee is entitled to begin using accrued Earned Sick Leave on the ninetieth 90th calendar day following commencement of his or her employment or on July 1, 2015 11, 2016, whichever is later. After the ninetieth 90th calendar day of employment or after July 11, 2015, whichever is later, an Employee may use Earned Sick Leave as it is accrued.
(e) *Earned Sick Leave for Employees* not exempt from the overtime requirements of federal and California law must be compensated at the same regular rate of pay for the work week in which the *Employee* uses the *Earned Sick Leave*. *Earned Sick Leave for Employees* exempt from the overtime requirements of federal and California law must be compensated at the same rate or in the same manner as the *Employer* calculates compensation for paid working time.

(ef) *Employees* who are not covered by the overtime requirements of federal and California law or regulations are assumed to work forty 40 hours in each work week for purposes of *Earned Sick Leave* accrual unless their regular work week is less than forty 40 hours, in which case *Earned Sick Leave* accrues based upon that regular work week.

(eg) An *Employer*, required to provide *Earned Sick Leave* pursuant to this Division, who provides an *Employee* with an amount of paid leave, including paid time off, paid vacation, or paid personal days sufficient to meet the requirements of this section, and who allows this paid leave to be used for the same purposes and under the same conditions as the *Earned Sick Leave* pursuant to required by this Division, is not required to provide additional *Earned Sick Leave* to such the *Employee*. An *Employer* who provides greater paid time off, either through a contract, collective bargaining agreement, employment benefit plan, or other agreement, than that required by this Division, is deemed to be in compliance even if the
Employer utilizes an alternative methodology for calculation of, payment of, and use of Earned Sick Leave or other paid time off that can be used as Earned Sick Leave.

Employees may determine how much Earned Sick Leave they need to use, provided that Employers may set a reasonable minimum increment for the use of Earned Sick Leave not to exceed two hours.

Employers may limit an Employee’s use of Earned Sick Leave to forty 40 hours in a Benefit Year, but Employers must allow Employees to continue to accrue Earned Sick Leave based on the formula set forth in this section. Unused, accrued Earned Sick Leave must be carried over to the following Benefit Year.

If an Employee is transferred to a separate division, entity, or location in the City, but remains employed by the same Employer, the Employee is entitled to all Earned Sick Leave accrued at the prior division, entity, or location, and is entitled to retain and use all Earned Sick Leave, as provided by this Division. When there is a separation from employment and the Employee is rehired within six months of separation by the same Employer, previously accrued Earned Sick Leave that was not used or paid out must be reinstated and such Employee must be entitled to use such accrued Earned Sick Leave.

Employers are not required by this Division to compensate an Employee for unused, accrued Earned Sick Leave, upon the Employee’s termination, resignation, retirement, or other separation from employment.
§39.0107 Minimum Wage

(a) [No change in text.]

(b) The Minimum Wage is an hourly rate defined as follows:

(1) Starting January 1, 2015, the Minimum Wage is $9.75.

(21) Starting January 1, 2016 July 11, 2016, the Minimum Wage is $10.50.

(32) Starting January 1, 2017, the Minimum Wage is $11.50.

(43) Starting January 1, 2019, and each year thereafter, the Minimum Wage increases by an amount corresponding to the prior year’s increase, if any, in the cost of living. The prior year’s increase in the cost of living is measured by the percentage increase, if any, as of August of the immediately preceding year over the level as of August of the previous year of the Consumer Price Index (Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers, U.S. City Average for All Items) or its successor index as published by the U.S. Department of Labor or its successor agency, with the amount of the minimum wage increase rounded to the nearest multiple of five cents. The adjusted Minimum Wage will be announced by the City by October 1 of each year, and will become effective as the new Minimum Wage on January 1 of the succeeding year. The adjusted Minimum Wage will be noticed and posted as set forth in this Division.
(54) In the event that the federal or California minimum wage is increased above the level of the *Minimum Wage* in force under this section, the *Minimum Wage* under this section will be increased to match the higher federal or California wage, effective on the same date as the increase in the federal or California minimum wage takes effect.

(c) [No change in text.]

§37.0108 **Notice and Posting**

(a) The bulletin and notices specified in this section will be published by the *City* and made available to *Employers* in English, Spanish, and any other language for which the San Diego County Registrar of Voters provides translated ballot materials pursuant to section 203 of the federal Voting Rights Act. The materials specified in this section will be made available to *Employers* by April 1 in 2015, 2016, and 2017; by October 1 in 2018; September 1, 2016 with 2016 information; December 30, 2016 with 2017 information; and by October 1 of each year thereafter with information for the following year:

(1) through (3) [No change in text.]

(b) [No change in text.]

(c) Every *Employer* must also provide each *Employee* at the time of hire, or by April-October 1, 2018, whichever is later, written notice of the *Employer*'s legal name and any fictitious business names, address, and telephone number and the *Employer*'s requirements under this Division. The notice must also include information on how the *Employer* satisfies
the requirements of this Division, including the Employer’s method of
Earned Sick Leave accrual. The notice must be provided to Employees in
English and in each Employee’s primary language, if it is a language
referenced in subsection (a) and spoken by at least five percent of the
Employees at the Employer’s job-site workplace. Employers may provide
this notice through an accessible electronic communication in lieu of a
paper notice.

§39.0109 Employer Records

Employers must create contemporaneous written or electronic records
documenting their Employees’ wages earned paid and accrual and use of Earned
Sick Leave, provide these records to Employees on a regular basis, and retain
these records for a period of at least three years. Employers must allow the
Enforcement Office-Official reasonable access to these records in furtherance of
an investigation conducted pursuant to this Division. An Employer’s failure to
create and retain contemporaneous written or electronic records documenting its
Employees’ wages earned paid and accrual and use of Earned Sick Leave, or an
Employer’s failure to allow the Enforcement Office-Official reasonable access to
records creates a rebuttable presumption that the Employer has violated this
section and the Enforcement Official may rely on an Employee’s reasonable
estimate regarding hours worked, wages paid that should have been earned,
Earned Sick Leave that should have accrued, and Earned Sick Leave taken used
may be relied upon.
§39.0111 Retaliation Prohibited

Employers are prohibited from engaging in Retaliation against an Employee for exercising any right provided pursuant to by this Division. The protections of this Division apply to any Employee who reasonably and in good faith reports a violation of this Division to his or her Employer or a governmental agency tasked with overseeing the enforcement of any wage and hour law applicable to the Employer. Rights under this Division include, but are not limited to, the right to request payment of the Minimum Wage, request and use Earned Sick Leave, file a complaint for alleged violations of this Division with the Enforcement Office Official or in court, communicate with any person about any violation or alleged violation of this Division, participate in any administrative or judicial action regarding an alleged violation of this Division, or inform any person of his or her potential rights under this Division. Protections of this Division apply to any Employee who mistakenly, but in good faith, alleges noncompliance with this Division. An Employer’s adverse action against an Employee within 90 calendar days of the Employee’s exercise of rights provided by this Division creates a rebuttable presumption that the Employer acted in retaliation against the Employee for the Employee’s exercise of protected rights.

§39.0112 Implementation, Enforcement, and Remedies

(a) — The City Council will designate the Enforcement Office.

(b) — The Enforcement Office will have full authority to implement and enforce this Division, as set forth in an implementing ordinance to be approved by the City Council. The ordinance will establish a system to receive and adjudicate complaints and to order relief in cases of violations.
Any person claiming harm from a violation of this Division, including the City and an Employee, may bring an action against the Employer in a court of competent jurisdiction to enforce the provisions of this Division, without exhausting the administrative remedies set forth in this Division. Submitting a complaint to the Enforcement Office is neither a prerequisite to nor a bar to bringing a civil action in a court of competent jurisdiction.

Any person claiming harm from a violation of this Division may bring an action against the Employer in court to enforce the provisions of this Division. Any person claiming harm from a violation of this Division, including an Employee and the City, are entitled to all legal and equitable relief to remedy any violation of this Division, including, but not limited to, the payment to an Employee of back wages withheld in violation of this Division; an additional amount equal to double back wages withheld as liquidated damages; damages for an Employer's denial of the use of accrued Earned Sick Leave in violation of this Division, payable to an Employee; reinstatement of employment or other injunctive relief; reasonable attorney's fees and costs to any plaintiff who prevails in an action to enforce this Division; and payment of liquidated damages to an Employee equal to double back wages withheld, except as otherwise provided in this subsection. When an Employer engages in Retaliation against an Employee, the Employer is subject to liquidated damages that are the greater of double back wages or
$1,000 for each violation not resulting in termination of employment, and the greater of double back wages or $3,000 when an Employee is terminated from employment for exercising any right provided by this Division. Violations of this Division are declared to irreparably harm the public and covered Employees generally.

Any Employer who violates any requirement of this Division is also subject to a civil penalty for each violation, assessed and payable to the City, of up to, no less than $500, but not to exceed, no more than $1,000 per violation, except that as otherwise provided in this subsection. Each and every day that an Employer fails to pay an Employee Minimum Wage or fails to provide an Employee with Earned Sick Leave in accordance with this Division constitutes a separate and distinct violation. Any Employer who fails to comply with the notice and posting requirements of this Division is subject to a civil penalty of one hundred dollars $500 for each Employee who was not given appropriate notice pursuant to that section, up to a maximum of $2,000. Any Employer who engages in Retaliation against an Employee for exercising any right provided by this Division is subject to a civil penalty of no less than $1,000, but no more than $3,000 per violation. The cumulative civil penalties that may be assessed against and Employer, who has not previously violated any provision of this Division and who violates the Minimum Wage provisions, are limited to $10,000. The cumulative civil penalties that may be assessed against and Employer, who has not previously violated any provision of this Division and who violates the Earned Sick Leave
provisions, are limited to $10,000. An Employer is deemed to have
violated a provision of this Division upon issuance of (1) a Notice of
Satisfaction, (2) Administrative Enforcement Order, or (3) final judgment
of a court of competent jurisdiction, with a finding of a violation. The
minimum and maximum civil penalties under this subsection must be
increased cumulatively by fifty percent for each subsequent violation of
the same provision in this Division by the same Employer or other person
within a three-year period. If civil penalties and costs are the subject of
administrative appeal or judicial review, then the accrual of penalties and
other costs is stayed until the determination of the appeal or review is
final.

(ed) Notwithstanding section 12.0201 of this Code, violations of this
Division may not be prosecuted as a misdemeanor or infraction.

(fe) This Division does not create any right of action or cause of action for
damages against the City in its enforcement of this Division.

(hf) This section is not intended to supersede any applicable, current or future
state or local law, rule, regulation, or approved memoranda of
understanding binding on the City, as a public agency employer, and its
Employees.

(g) If an Employer ceases its business operations, sells out, exchanges, or
otherwise disposes of the Employer's business, then any person who
becomes a successor to the business will be liable for the unpaid amount
of the remedies as defined in the Notice and Order if, at the time of the
conveyance of the business, the successor has actual or constructive
knowledge of the fact and amount of the Notice and Order.

§39.0113 Enforcement Office

(a) The Enforcement Office has full authority to implement and enforce this
Division, consistent with the authority and powers set forth at Division 1
of Article 2, Chapter 1 of this Code. The Enforcement Official may
investigate any possible violations of this Division by an Employer or
other person. The Enforcement Official has authority to access any
Employer's or Employee's workplace during workplace hours to examine
and audit business and other relevant records; to interview witnesses,
including Employees, at or away from Employees' workplace; and to
investigate all matters necessary or appropriate to determine whether an
Employer has violated any provisions of this Division. The Enforcement
Official may issue subpoenas, in accordance with applicable federal and
state law and this Code. The Enforcement Official, under the direction of
the Mayor, may promulgate and issue administrative regulations to
establish and adjudicate complaints and to order relief in cases of
violations, consistent with this Division.

(b) The Enforcement Office will provide information about the complaint
process that is readily accessible to the public, including non-English
speakers. The information must be made available in English, Spanish,
and any other language for which the San Diego County Registrar of
Voters provides translated ballot materials pursuant to section 203 of the
federal Voting Rights Act.
(c) (1) Any person may file a complaint, in writing, with the Enforcement Office alleging a violation of this Division. The written complaint must include a statement of dates, places, and persons or entities responsible for the alleged violation. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Code, complaints alleging a violation of this Division must be filed within two years of the occurrence of the alleged violation.

(2) To encourage reporting and cooperation with investigations, the Enforcement Office must maintain the confidentiality of any person reporting an alleged violation and persons assisting in any investigation, including the name, address, and other identifying information of the person, to the extent permitted by law. The Enforcement Office must also protect proprietary business information to the extent permitted by law. The Enforcement Office may disclose information as necessary to enforce this Division or for other lawful purposes.

(d) (1) Upon receipt of a written complaint, the Enforcement Official may issue a Notice of Violation to the Employer, informing the Employer of the alleged violation, including reference to the Code provision alleged to have been violated, and specifying the action required to correct or remedy the alleged violation. The Notice of Violation may request access to the Employer's workplace to investigate the alleged violation, including inspecting records and interviewing witnesses. The Notice of Violation may be served
personally or by registered mail, in accordance with Division 3 of Article 1 of Chapter 1 of this Code.

(2) At the discretion of the Enforcement Official, an Employer served with a Notice of Violation must be allowed 14 calendar days from the date of the Notice of Violation to submit a written declaration to the Enforcement Office, setting forth facts and evidence to demonstrate that no violation occurred, that the Employer is not responsible for the violation, or that the Employer has corrected or remedied the violation. The Enforcement Official may request documents to support an Employer's written declaration. The Enforcement Official may assign a longer period, not to exceed an additional seven calendar days, within which an Employer may submit a written declaration. The Enforcement Official may consider the cost of correction and the time needed to obtain information and documents about the alleged violation and any voluntary corrective action taken by the Employer in assigning a specific period of time within which to correct or remedy each violation, or obtain and submit evidence that no violation occurred or an Employer is not responsible for the violation.

(e) The Enforcement Official may conduct an informal settlement conference with the Employee and Employer, upon receipt of a complaint from an Employee, and following issuance of the Notice of Violation, as an opportunity to remedy the alleged violation, without further administrative enforcement action. The Enforcement Official has discretion to impose
civil penalties in accordance with section 12.0805 of this Code, as a
condition to settle an alleged violation. A settlement is contingent upon
approval by the Employee, Employer, and the Enforcement Official.

(f) If, following issuance of a Notice of Violation and the period of time
assigned by the Enforcement Official to an Employer to respond by written
declaration, the Enforcement Official determines that an Employer has
violated any provision of this Division, the Enforcement Official may
issue a Notice and Order to the Employer in violation. The Notice and
Order may be served personally or by registered mail, in accordance with
Division 3 of Article 1 of Chapter 1 of this Code. Each Notice and Order
must be in writing and must describe the nature of the violation, including
reference to the Code provision alleged to have been violated. The Notice
and Order must include the assessment of unpaid wages and other
damages, including liquidated damages, owed to the Employee, based on
the facts presented to the Enforcement Official, and civil penalties payable
to the City, in accordance with this Division and Division 8, Article 2 of
Chapter 1 of this Code.

(g) If an Employer wants to contest a Notice and Order, the Employer must,
within 15 calendar days after service of the Notice and Order, serve
written notice to the Enforcement Office of his or her request for an
administrative enforcement hearing. This written notice must be
postmarked on or actually received by the Enforcement Office by the 15th
calendar day following the service of the Notice and Order.
(h) As soon as practicable, the Enforcement Office must schedule the administrative enforcement hearing, which will be conducted by an Enforcement Hearing Officer, who is independent from the Enforcement Official. The administrative enforcement hearing must be conducted in accordance with the due process requirements set forth in Division 4 of Article 2 of Chapter 1 of this Code. The Enforcement Hearing Officer, at his or her discretion and in accordance with applicable law, may permit any person, who is not a party to an administrative enforcement hearing or a party’s representative, to attend the administrative enforcement hearing upon the person’s request. Any party to the administrative enforcement hearing may, at his or her own expense, require that the hearing be transcribed by a certified court reporter. At the conclusion of the administrative enforcement hearing, the Enforcement Hearing Officer must affirm, modify, or dismiss the Notice of Violation and any Notice and Order issued.

(i) The findings of the Enforcement Hearing Officer must be set forth in an Administrative Enforcement Order, which must be served on all parties by any one of the methods listed in section 11.0301 of this Code no later than 30 calendar days following the conclusion of the hearing or a later date by stipulation of the parties. The Administrative Enforcement Order becomes final on the date of service, and subject to judicial review, in accordance with section 12.0412 of this Code. Employers found in violation must pay any civil penalties assessed to the City, and damages, including liquidated damages, to the Employee, with documentation of payment to the City.
(j) The Enforcement Office may collect all civil penalties and related administrative costs in an Administrative Enforcement Order, by the use of all appropriate legal means, including referral to the City Treasurer for collections action and the recordation of a Code Enforcement Lien in accordance with the procedures set forth in Division 2, Article 3 of Chapter 1 of this Code. If unable to collect the obligation, the Enforcement Official must refer the obligation to the City Attorney, for a determination of further legal action to recover the damages, civil penalties, and costs.

(k) A judgment entered in accordance with this Division must bear the same rate of interest and have the same effect as other judgments and be given the same preference allowed by the law on other judgments.

(l) In lieu of contesting a Notice and Order, an Employer must transmit to the Enforcement Office the amount specified in the Notice and Order within 15 calendar days of service.

(m) An Employer's failure to respond to a Notice and Order or appear at an administrative enforcement hearing in accordance with the provisions of this Division will constitute a failure to exhaust administrative remedies.

(n) The Enforcement Official must issue a Notice of Satisfaction to the Employer when all outstanding damages, penalties, and costs have been paid in full.

(o) Throughout the administrative enforcement process set forth in this Division, Employees and Employers have the right to be represented by an attorney or other representative, at their own expense, and have the right to
fully present all relevant evidence to the Enforcement Official or the
Enforcement Hearing Officer.

(p) The Enforcement Office may collaborate, including entering into a
contract with, with workers’ rights advocates and community-based
organizations to assist in outreach efforts and other governmental agencies
to assist in enforcement.

(q) The Enforcement Office must provide a summary report of its activities,
including information requested by the City Council, each year to the City
Council, as part of the annual budget process.

§39.0114 Compliance with Legal Agreements

[No change in text.]

§39.0115 No Effect on Higher Wages or More Earned Sick Leave

[No change in text.]

§39.0116 Effect of Invalidity; Severability

[No change in text.]
Passed by the Council of The City of San Diego on JUL 26 2016, by the following vote:

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<tr>
<th>Councilmembers</th>
<th>Yeas</th>
<th>Nays</th>
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Date of final passage AUG 03 2016

AUTHENTICATED BY:

KEVIN L. FAULCONER
Mayor of The City of San Diego, California.

ELIZABETH S. MALAND
City Clerk of The City of San Diego, California.

By [Signature], Deputy

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing ordinance was not finally passed until twelve calendar days had elapsed between the day of its introduction and the day of its final passage, to wit, on JUL 11 2016, and on AUG 03 2016.

I FURTHER CERTIFY that said ordinance was read in full prior to passage or that such reading was dispensed with by a vote of five members of the Council, and that a written copy of the ordinance was made available to each member of the Council and the public prior to the day of its passage.

ELIZABETH S. MALAND
City Clerk of The City of San Diego, California.

By [Signature], Deputy

Office of the City Clerk, San Diego, California

Ordinance Number O- 20706