

Order 55-17/18
Feb 18 9-18-17

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CITY OF PORTLAND
IN THE CITY COUNCIL

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**ORDER REFERRING AN ORDINANCE REQUIRING CITY EMPLOYERS
TO PROVIDE PAID SICK TIME TO EMPLOYEES
TO THE HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES COMMITTEE**

ORDERED, that the City Council hereby refers the proposed Paid Sick Time Ordinance, which requires city employees to provide paid sick time to employees, attached hereto, to the Health & Human Services Committee; and

BE IT FURTHER ORDERED, that the Health & Human Services Committee review the proposed ordinance and provide its final recommendation on this issue to the City Council.

Definitions

The following definitions shall apply for purposes of this Article:

Earned paid sick time shall mean paid sick time accrued and awarded pursuant to section X.

Employee shall have the same meaning as in Sec. 33.2 of this Code.

Employer shall have the same meaning as in Sec. 33.2 of this Code.

Family member shall mean: (A) Regardless of age, a biological, adopted or foster child, stepchild or legal ward, a child of a domestic partner, a child to whom the employee stands in loco parentis, or an individual to whom the employee stood in loco parentis when the individual was a minor; (B) A biological, foster, stepparent or adoptive parent or legal guardian of an employee or an employee's spouse or domestic partner or a person who stood in loco parentis when the employee or employee's spouse or domestic partner was a minor child; (C) A person to whom the employee is legally married under the laws of any state, or a domestic partner of an employee as registered under the laws of any state or political subdivision; (D) A grandparent, grandchild or sibling (whether of a biological, foster, adoptive or step relationship) of the employee or the employee's spouse or domestic partner; (E) A person for whom the employee is responsible for providing or arranging care, including but not limited to helping that individual obtain diagnostic, preventive, routine or therapeutic health treatment; or (F) Any other individual related by blood or affinity whose close association with the employee is the equivalent of a family relationship.

Health care professional shall have the same meaning as in 26 M.R.S. § 843.

Year shall mean a regular and consecutive 12-month period as determined by the employer.

Accrual of Earned Paid Sick Time

(a) All employees shall accrue a minimum of one hour of earned paid sick time for every 30 hours of work, up to a maximum accrual of 48 hours in one year.

1. Employees who are exempt from overtime requirements under the Fair Labor Standards Act will be deemed to work 40 hours in each work week for purposes of earned paid sick time accrual, unless their normal work week is less than 40 hours, in which case earned paid sick time accrues based upon that normal work week.
2. Employees shall begin to accrue earned paid sick time at the commencement of employment or on the date this law goes into effect, whichever is later.
3. Accrued paid sick time shall be awarded and available for use no more than eight days after it is accrued. Alternatively, an employer may award paid sick time in advance of accrual in an amount anticipated to be accrued over a year's time.

(b) Earned paid sick time shall not be automatically forfeited with the passage of time, unless the employer has a policy to pay the employee for any remaining sick time at set intervals of not less than one year.

However, nothing in this Article shall be construed as requiring financial or other reimbursement to an employee from an employer upon the employee's termination, resignation, retirement or other separation from employment for accrued earned paid sick time that has not

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been used.

(c) If an employee is transferred to a separate division, entity or location, but remains employed by the same employer, the employee is entitled to all earned paid sick time accrued at the prior division, entity or location and is entitled to use all earned paid sick time as provided in this section. When there is a separation from employment and the employee is rehired within two months of separation by the same employer, previously accrued earned paid sick time that had not been used shall be reinstated. Further, the employee shall be entitled to use accrued earned paid sick time and accrue additional earned paid sick time at the re-commencement of employment.

(d) When a different employer succeeds or takes the place of an existing employer, all employees of the original employer who remain employed by the successor employer are entitled to all earned paid sick time they accrued when employed by the original employer, and are entitled to use earned paid sick time previously accrued.

(e) At its discretion, an employer may loan earned paid sick time to an employee in advance of accrual by such employee.

(f) Any employer that has a paid leave policy that makes available an amount of paid leave sufficient to meet the accrual requirements of this section, and allows that paid leave to be used for the same purposes and under the same conditions as earned paid sick time under this ordinance, is not required to provide additional paid sick time.

Use of Earned Paid Sick Time

(a) Employees may use earned paid sick time for any of the following:

1. Job protected leave provided pursuant to the Maine Employment Leave for Victims of Violence statute;
2. Leave for an employee's mental or physical illness, injury, or health condition; an employee's need for medical diagnosis, care or treatment of a mental or physical illness, injury, or health condition; or an employee's need for preventative medical care;
3. Leave for care of a family member's mental or physical illness, injury, or health condition; an employee's need for medical diagnosis, care or treatment of a mental or physical illness, injury, or health condition; or an employee's need for preventative medical care; or
4. Leave to attend a school meeting or meeting at a place where a family member is receiving care necessitated by the family member's health condition or disability.

(b) Earned paid sick time may be used in the smaller of hourly increments or the smallest increment that the employer's payroll system uses to account for absences or use of other time.

(c) Employees may not use more than 48 hours of earned paid sick time in a year, unless the employer selects a higher limit.

Procedures for Taking Earned Paid Sick Time

(a) Earned paid sick time shall be provided upon the request of an employee.

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1. An employer may not require more than five days' notice for an employee to use earned paid sick time, when the need is foreseeable.
2. When the need for use of earned paid sick time is not foreseeable, an employee must provide notice to the employer as soon as practicable under the facts and circumstances of the particular case
3. An employer that requires notice of the need to use earned paid sick time shall provide a written policy that contains procedures for the employee to provide notice. An employer that has not provided to the employee a copy of its written policy for providing such notice shall not deny earned paid sick time to the employee based on non-compliance with such a policy.
4. When the use of earned paid sick time is foreseeable, the employee shall make a good faith effort to provide notice of the need for such time to the employer in advance of the use of the earned paid sick time and shall make a reasonable effort to schedule the use of earned paid sick time in a manner that does not unduly disrupt the operations of the employer.

(b) An employer may not require, as a condition of an employee's taking earned paid sick time, that the employee search for or find a replacement worker to cover the hours during which the employee is using earned paid sick time.

(c) For earned paid sick time of three or more consecutive work days, an employer may require reasonable documentation that the earned paid sick time has been used for a purpose covered by Sec. X(a)(2) through (a)(4). An employer may not require that the documentation explain the nature of the reasons for leave. However, nothing in this section shall be construed to limit an employer's rights with respect to documentation of leave allowed under state or federal law.

1. Documentation signed by a health care professional indicating that earned paid sick time is necessary shall be considered reasonable documentation for purposes of this section.
2. If an employer requires documentation of the reasons for taking earned paid sick time, the employer is responsible for paying the employee's out-of-pocket costs for obtaining such documentation.

Section 4. Exercise of Rights Protected; Retaliation Prohibited

(a) It shall be unlawful for an employer or any other person to interfere with, restrain, or deny the exercise of, or the attempt to exercise, any right protected under this Article.

(b) It shall be unlawful for an employer or any other person to retaliate against an employee for exercising his or her rights under this Article, including requesting or using earned paid sick time; filing a complaint or otherwise complaining about an employer's alleged violation of this Article; participating in an investigation or other proceeding under this Article; or informing others of their rights under this Article.

(c) It shall be unlawful for an employer's absence control policy to count earned paid sick time taken under this Act as an absence that may lead to or result in discipline, discharge, demotion, suspension, or any other adverse action. However, nothing in this Article shall be construed to prohibit an employer from taking disciplinary action against an employee who uses earned paid sick time for purposes other than those described in this Article.

(d) Protections of this section shall apply to any person who mistakenly but

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reasonably alleges a violation of this Article.

Notice of Rights

(a) Employers shall both display a poster notifying employees of their rights under this Article, and give employees written notice at the commencement of employment or the effective date of this ordinance, whichever is later. The poster and notice shall be consistent with this section.

(b) The notice and poster shall contain the following information: that employees are entitled to earned paid sick time and the amount of earned paid sick time; the terms of its use guaranteed under this Act; that retaliation is prohibited; that each employee has the right to file a complaint or bring a civil action if earned paid sick time as required by this Act is denied by the employer or the employee is subjected to retaliatory personnel action for requesting or taking earned paid sick time, and the contact information for the City of Portland where questions about rights and responsibilities under this Act can be answered.

(c) The notice and poster shall be provided in English, Spanish, Somali, Chinese, Vietnamese, Russian, Croatian, French, Arabic, Polish, Acholi, Farsi, Dinka, Khmer, Creole and any language that is the first language spoken by at least 5% of the employer's workforce, provided that such notice has been provided by the City of Portland.

(d) The City of Portland shall create and make available to employers, in all languages spoken by more than 5% of the City's workforce and any language deemed appropriate by the City of Portland, model notices and posters meeting the requirements of this section.

(e) The amount of earned paid sick time available to the employee, the amount of earned paid sick time taken by the employee to date in the year and the amount of pay the employee has received as earned paid sick time shall be recorded in, or on an attachment to, the employee's regular paycheck.

(f) An employer who willfully violates this section shall be subject to a civil fine in an amount not to exceed \$100 for each separate offense.

Recordkeeping Requirements

(a) Employers shall retain records documenting hours worked by employees and earned paid sick time earned and taken by employees for a period of six (6) years.

(b) Employers shall allow the City of Portland access to the records required by this section, with appropriate notice and at a mutually agreeable time.

(c) When an issue arises as to an employee's entitlement to earned paid sick time under this Article, if the employer has not maintained adequate records required by this section, or does not allow the City of Portland reasonable access to such records, it shall be presumed that the employer has violated this Article, absent clear and convincing evidence otherwise.

Enforcement

(a) Enforcement.

1. The City Manager or his/her designee shall enforce the provisions of this

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ordinance.

2. The City Manager shall adopt rules and regulations for the proper administration and enforcement of this ordinance.

(b) Complaint Process

1. Any Employee, including, but not limited to, a Service Employee, alleging a violation of this ordinance may file a written complaint with the City Manager's office.
2. The City Manager or his or her designee may investigate and issue a response to the complaint within fifteen (15) work days following the receipt of a complaint. The City Manager's or his or her designee's response to the complaint shall be final.
3. If the City Manager finds that a violation of this chapter has occurred, he or she may order any and all appropriate relief including, but not limited to, three times the amount of any back wages withheld and the payment of not less than \$100.00 to the employee as a penalty for each day that a violation of this chapter has occurred. If a violation occurred but did not result in wages being withheld, such as in the case of an employee who worked after being unlawfully denied permission to use earned paid sick time, appropriate relief shall include an additional amount of two times what the employee was paid.
4. A violation of this Ordinance may also be considered a civil violation subject to the general penalty provisions of section 1-15 of this Code.

(c) Private Cause of Action.

1. Any Employee, including, but not limited to, a Service Employee, the City or any person aggrieved by a violation of this ordinance may bring an action in a Court of competent jurisdiction against the Employer for any and all violations of this ordinance, including, but not limited to, wages owed under this ordinance. Such action may be brought by a person aggrieved by a violation of this section without first filing a complaint with the City Manager. Actions brought pursuant to this section may be brought as a class action pursuant to the laws of Maine.
2. Upon a judgment being rendered in favor of any employee(s), in any action brought pursuant to this ordinance, such judgment shall include, in addition to the wages adjudged to be due and any penalties assessed, any and all costs of suit including, but not limited to, reasonable attorney's fees.
3. Where applicable, remedies shall also include equitable relief, including reinstatement and back pay, and injunctive relief.
4. The City of Portland shall annually report on the City of Portland website the number and nature of the complaints received pursuant to this ordinance, the results of investigations undertaken pursuant to this ordinance, including the number of complaints not substantiated and the number of notices of violations issued, the number and nature of adjudications pursuant to this ordinance, and the average time for a complaint to be resolved pursuant to this chapter.

Confidentiality and Nondisclosure

If an employer possesses health information or information pertaining to domestic violence, sexual assault, harassment or stalking about an employee or employee's family member, such

information shall be treated as confidential and not disclosed except to the affected employee, with the permission of the affected employee, as required for the administration of the leave, or as otherwise required by law.

Encouragement of More Generous Earned Paid Sick Time Policies; No Effect on More Generous Policies or Laws

(a.i.1.a) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to discourage or prohibit an employer from the adoption or retention of an earned paid sick time policy more generous than the one required herein.

(a.i.1.b) Nothing in this Act shall be construed as diminishing the obligation of an employer to comply with any law, regulation, contract, collective bargaining agreement, employment benefit plan, or other agreement providing more generous paid sick time to an employee than required herein.

Public Education and Outreach

The City of Portland shall develop and implement a multilingual outreach program to inform employees about the availability of earned paid sick time under this ordinance. This program shall include the distribution of notices and other written materials in English, and well as Spanish, Somali, Chinese, Vietnamese, Russian, Croatian, French, Arabic, Polish, Acholi, Farsi, Dinka, Khmer, Creole to all child care and elder care providers, domestic violence shelters, schools, hospitals, community health centers and other health care providers.

Regulations

The city manager, or his or her designee, shall be authorized to coordinate implementation and enforcement of this Article and shall promulgate appropriate guidelines or regulations for such purposes.

Severability

If any provision of this Act or application thereof to any person or circumstance is judged invalid, the invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of the Act which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this Act are declared severable.

Effective Date

This Act will take effect on July 1, 2018.

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RESOURCES

Association of Paid Sick Leave Laws With Foodborne Illness Rates

2017 | American Journal of Preventive Medicine

Introduction

Previous studies suggest an association between paid sick leave (PSL) and better population health, including fewer infectious and nosocomial gastrointestinal disease outbreaks. Yet few studies examine whether laws requiring employers to offer PSL demonstrate a similar association. This mixed-methods study examined whether laws requiring employers to provide PSL are associated with decreased foodborne illness rates, particularly laws that are more supportive of employees taking leave.

Methods

The four earliest PSL laws were classified by whether they were more or less supportive of employees taking leave. Jurisdictions with PSL were matched to comparison jurisdictions by population size and density. Using difference-in-differences, monthly foodborne illness rates (2000–2014) in implementation and comparison jurisdictions before and after the laws were effective were compared, stratifying by how supportive the laws were of employees taking leave, and then by disease. The empirical analysis was conducted from 2015–2017.

Results

Foodborne illness rates declined after implementation of the PSL law in jurisdictions with laws more supportive of employees taking leave, but increased in jurisdictions with laws that are less supportive. In adjusted analyses, PSL laws that were more supportive of employees taking sick leave were associated with an adjusted 22% decrease in foodborne illness rates ($p < 0.005$). These results are driven by campylobacteriosis.

Conclusions

Although the results suggest an association between more supportive PSL laws and decreased foodborne illness rates, they should be interpreted cautiously because the trend is driven by campylobacteriosis, which has low person-to-person transmission.

Read the study.**AUTHORS:**

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PRODUCED THROUGH PHIS:

[Survey Research Group](#)

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