Government of the District of Columbia
Office of the Chief Financial Officer

Glen Lee
Chief Financial Officer

MEMORANDUM

TO:	**The Honorable Phil Mendelson** **Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia**
FROM:	**Glen Lee** **Chief Financial Officer**
DATE:	**June 26, 2024**
SUBJECT:	**REVISED Fiscal Impact Statement – "Fiscal Year 2025 Budget Support Act of 2024"**
REFERENCE:	**B25-784, Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute (circulated June 24, 2024) and amended by CM McDuffie Amendment #1 to subtitle 7-R, Sports Wagering Amendment Act of 2024**

Conclusion

Funds are sufficient in the proposed fiscal year 2025 through fiscal year 2028 budget and financial plan to implement the Fiscal Year 2025 Budget Support Act of 2024.

The District's proposed fiscal year 2025 budget includes $11.633 billion in Local fund spending supported by $11.633 billion of Local resources, with an operating margin of $0.5 million. The estimated expenditures for the proposed General Fund budget, which includes dedicated taxes and special purpose fund revenue in addition to Local funds, are $13.225 billion.

The proposed budget and financial plan accounts for the expenditure and revenue implications of the bill.

The bill, the "Fiscal Year 2025 Budget Support Act of 2024," is the legislative vehicle for adopting statutory changes needed to implement the District's proposed budget and financial plan for the fiscal years 2025 through 2028. The following pages summarize the purpose and the impact of each subtitle.

Table of Contents

TITLE I – GOVERNMENT DIRECTION AND SUPPORT

Subtitle (I)(A) – Office of the Inspector General Law Enforcement Authority Amendment Act of 2024

Background

The subtitle includes employees of the Office of the Inspector General (OIG) who investigate alleged felonies in the definition of "law enforcement officers"[1]. OIG personnel working on felony investigations will have the rights and responsibilities of District law enforcement officers.

Financial Plan Impact

The subtitle does not have an impact on the budget and financial plan. Relevant OIG personnel will require training, and OIG plans to provide the training within its existing training budget.

Subtitle (I)(B) – Public Sector Workers' Compensation Across-the-Board Increase Clarification Amendment Act of 2024

Background

Whenever an across-the-board salary increase is awarded to District employees, the Mayor must also increase public sector workers' compensation payments (for disability or death) by the same percentage amount. Current law[2] defines "across-the-board" as pay applicable to a "claimant's service of specific pay schedule". The subtitle clarifies that "across-the-board" is applicable to the Career Service salary schedule only.

Financial Plan Impact

The subtitle does not have an impact on the budget and financial plan, as it conforms the code to current practice.

Subtitle (I)(C) – Captive Insurance Agency Amendment Act of 2024

Background

The Medical Captive Agency provides medical malpractice insurance to not-for-profit health centers, real and personal property insurance for District assets, and liability insurance to minimize the risk of loss to the District.[3] The medical malpractice gap insurance provided to health centers is limited by the amount in the Captive Trust Fund. The subtitle would change that liability limit to the amount available in the Medical Captive Insurance Claims Reserve Fund (instead of the Captive Trust Fund).

---

[1] D.C. Official Code § 23-501(2).
[2] D.C. Official Code § 1-623.41(b).
[3] D.C. Official Code § 1–307.91a.

Financial Plan Impact
The subtitle does not have an impact on the financial plan. This is a technical change so that liabilities and assets are both recorded to the Medical Captive Insurance Reserve Fund.

Subtitle (I)(D) – Open Meetings Enforcement Amendment Act of 2024

Background
The subtitle increases the maximum civil fine for participating in a closed meeting violation from $250 to $500.[4]

Financial Plan Impact
The subtitle does not have an impact on the budget and financial plan. There is insufficient experience with the raised fines to incorporate additional revenues into the budget and financial plan.

Subtitle (I)(E) – Lobbying Fees and Penalties Reform Amendment Act of 2024

Background
The subtitle increases lobbyist registration fees[5] for for-profit entities from $250 to $350 annually, and for non-profit entities from $50 to $100 annually. The subtitle also increases the penalty for late filing of lobbyist registrations or reports from $10 per day up to 30 days to $100 per day up to 60 days.

Financial Plan Impact
In fiscal year 2023, the Board of Ethics and Government Accountability (BEGA) processed 94 non-profit registrations and 528 for-profit registrations. The increased registration fees will increase revenue in the Lobbyist Administration and Enforcement Fund[6], a non-lapsing fund managed by the BEGA, by $57,500 per year.

Subtitle (I)(E) – Lobbying Fees and Penalties Reform Amendment Act of 2024 ($ thousands)					
	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	Total
Increase in Special Purpose Fund Revenue	$57.5	$57.5	$57.5	$57.5	$230

Subtitle (I)(F) – Procedure for the Termination of Grant Agreements Amendment Act of 2024

Background
The subtitle establishes the conditions by which a grant agreement with the District government may be terminated. An agreement may be terminated only if a grantee fails to comply with the terms and

[4] D.C. Official Code § 2–579(e).
[5] D.C. Official Code § 1-1162.27(b).
[6] D.C. Official Code § 1-1162.27(c)(2).

conditions of the grant agreement or if both parties agree to terminate the grant agreement. If the District chooses to terminate a grant agreement for cause, it must deliver written notice by hand, certified mail, courier, delivery service, or electronic mail. The notice should state the reasons for termination, state the effective date of termination, and provide the grantee an opportunity to refute the alleged non-compliance[7] by raising a substantial factual error. Alternatively, either party may initiate a full or partial termination with written consent of the other party.

Financial Plan Impact
The subtitle establishes for-cause or mutual termination options for grant agreements between the District and a grantor. There are no costs associated with establishing these grant agreement parameters.

Subtitle (I)(G) – Office for the Deaf, Deafblind, and Hard of Hearing Amendment Act of 2024

Background
The subtitle adds to the responsibilities of the Mayor's Office of Deaf, Deafblind, and Hard of Hearing (MODDHH), providing assistance to the Council of the District of Columbia ("the Council") in developing policies and practices that consider the needs of the deaf, deafblind and hard of hearing communities. Additionally, MODDHH will assist with fulfilling requests for interpreter services made to the Council by a member of the public, provided a memorandum of understanding is entered into between the Council and MODDHH.

Financial Plan Impact
The Office of Deaf, Deafblind, and Hard of Hearing will require an additional FTE to help provide the required support to the Council. The FTE has been included in the fiscal year 2025 budget and financial plan. Costs for interpretation will be paid from the Council's budget via the memorandum of understanding with the agency.

Subtitle (I)(G) – Office for the Deaf, Deafblind, and Hard of Hearing Amendment Act of 2024 ($ thousands)					
	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	Total
1 Grade 12 FTE to support the requirements of the subtitle[a]	$97	$99	$101	$103	$399

Table Note

a. Grade 12, Step 1, Career Service schedule plus 20 percent fringe costs for MODDFHH.

---

[7] A grantee must be given ten business days to refute the claims and the grantor must respond to the appeal within fifteen business days.

Subtitle (I)(H) – Department of General Services Process Improvements Amendment Act of 2024

Background

The subtitle requires the Department of General Services (DGS) to publish additional information on its public dashboard.[8] First, it requires all open maintenance work orders for client agencies to be posted; currently, only work orders for the Department of Parks and Recreation and the District of Columbia Public Schools (DCPS) are posted.[9] Second, the subtitle requires DGS to publish five performance metrics for the most recently completed and current fiscal years beginning December 31, 2025. The required measures are (1) the number of approved work orders per client agency, (2) the percentage of work orders at each priority level completed on time, (3) the average number of days to complete work orders for each client agency, (4) the number of preventative maintenance tasks completed for each client agency, and (5) the number of DCPS facilities on each tier of DGS's HVAC watch list. The HVAC watch list is the DGS tracking of DCPS facilities with disruptions in heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning systems. The HVAC watch list measure must be updated weekly. Third, the subtitle requires DGS to publish its annual school readiness checklist, including responses from schools on summer readiness efforts. Lastly, the subtitle requires DGS to publish an annual maintenance plan by March 31, 2025 and the subtitle lists what is to be presented in the plan, including the goals and key performance indicators of the plan for reactive maintenance, routine maintenance, and preventative maintenance of each client agency's buildings and grounds.

Additionally, the subtitle requires DGS to provide the Council Committee on Facilities and Family Services with read-only access to its maintenance management system and ensure that at least one client agency employee at each facility has access to the system to enter and manage that facility's work orders.

Lastly, the subtitle requires DGS to assign work order requests to repair certain interior doors in DCPS facilities as high-priority work orders in its maintenance management system. High-priority work orders are expected to be completed within 10 days of being requested. Currently, these work orders are routine requests.

Financial Plan Impact

DGS will require four FTEs to support the implementation of the subtitle. These positions have been included in the budget and financial plan.

Subtitle (I)(H) – Department of General Services Process Improvement Act of 2024 ($ thousands)					
	FY2025	**FY2026**	**FY2027**	**FY2028**	**Total**
4 FTEs to support the requirements of the subtitle[a]	$532	$542	$553	$564	$1,723
Supplies and Technology	$12	$0	$0	$0	$12
TOTAL COST	$544	$542	$553	$564	$2,203

Table Note (follows on next page):

[8] https://dgs.dc.gov/service/dgs-public-work-order-dashboard
[9] D.C. Official Code § 10-551.07e(a).

a. One Grade 14 Manager, 3 Grade 14/3 Analyst Career Service, plus 27.2 percent fringe costs for Department of General Services

<u>Subtitle (I)(I) – Litigation Support Fund Amendment Act of 2024</u>

Background

The Litigation Support Fund (LSF)[10] is a non-lapsing special fund that may receive deposits, subject to a fund balance limit, from recoveries from claims or litigation brought by the Office of the Attorney General (OAG) on behalf of the District. The fund may be used by OAG for its costs of litigation, crime reduction and violence prevention efforts, staff positions, personnel costs, and employee retirement and separation incentives.

The subtitle makes permanent a provision in legislation in effect on an emergency and temporary basis[11] that increases the amount that may be used for crime reduction, violence interruption, and other public safety initiatives to $9.7 million each year.

The subtitle directs the disposition of the amounts received by the District in settlement of *District of Columbia v. JUUL Labs, Inc.* in fiscal year 2025 and later, transferring half to the Department of Health's Tobacco Use Cessation Fund (and used in accordance with its requirements) and half to remain in the LSF for its authorized purposes.[12]

(The Fiscal Year 2024 Revised Local Budget Emergency Adjustment Act of 2024 also sweeps $2,561,356 of JUUL settlement amounts received for Local uses over the plan.)

The subtitle also directs the disposition of the amounts to be received by the District in settlement of *District of Columbia v. Michael J Saylor and MicroStrategy, Inc.*[13] Twenty-five million dollars of the amounts received in fiscal year 2024 as a result of this settlement will be recorded as Local funds revenue. The Office of the Attorney General may retain any settlement amounts in excess of $25 million once they have paid whistleblowers under the False Claims Act, under which authorities the Saylor lawsuit was filed.

Financial Plan Impact

The budget and financial plan includes $3.415 million in new revenue over the financial plan period from amounts the subtitle specifies will be transferred from the LSF for the Tobacco Use Cessation Fund. Of the amounts the subtitle transfers to Local funds from the Saylor settlement, the budget and financial plan recognizes $2 million in fiscal year 2024 as additional Local funds revenue. The fiscal year 2025 budget of the LSF has also been increased by $3.5 million due to the Saylor settlement proceeds.

[10] D.C. Official Code § 1–301.86b.
[11] Litigation Support Fund Emergency Amendment Act of 2024, expires June 27, 2024 (D.C. Act 25-436; 71 DCR 4116).
[12] Superior Court of the District of Columbia Case No. 2019 CA 007795 B.
[13] Superior Court of the District of Columbia Case No. 2021 CA 001319 B.

Subtitle (I)(H) – Litigation Support Fund Amendment Act of 2024 ($ thousands)						
	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	Total
JUUL Settlement						
New Local revenue (funding DOH Tobacco Use Cessation Fund)		$854	$854	$854	$854	$3,415
Saylor settlement						
New Local revenue	$2,000					$2,000
One-time budget enhancement for LSF		$3,500				$3,500

Subtitle (I)(J) – LGBTQ Affairs Budget Transparency Amendment Act of 2024

Background

The subtitle establishes, as an independent office, the Office of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Questioning Affairs (Office). The Office currently exists within the Executive Office of the Mayor and its budget is recorded as part of the Mayor's Office of Community Affairs. The Mayor should appoint a Director of the Office who should be compensated according the Executive Service pay schedule.[14] The subtitle authorizes the appointed Director to hire staff as needed to fulfill the Office's duties and to delegate the Director's duties to any staff. The subtitle ensures that the Office can still receive centralized administrative support from the Executive Office of the Mayor, including office space, human resources, procurement, and fiscal operations. The subtitle also authorizes the Office to coordinate grantmaking activities to support WorldPride 2025.[15]

Financial Plan Impact

The Office has a budget of approximately $2.3 million in fiscal year 2025 that will be reflected in a standalone budget chapter in the budget book. The fiscal year 2025 budget includes one-time funding of $350,000 for grant programs and $250,000 to produce a report on Black LGBTQ+ history[16] in the District.

Subtitle (I)(K) – Advisory Neighborhood Commissions Funding Flexibility Amendment Act of 2024

Background

The subtitle deauthorizes the Advisory Neighborhood Commission Security Fund ("Security Fund") and requires that new applications to the Security Fund be halted before the end of calendar year 2024. Any remaining balance must be transferred to the District before January 15, 2025. The Fund

[14] The compensation requirements do not apply to the Office's Director who was appointed to the lead the Office prior to subtitle's effective date.
[15] See Subtitle II(J).
[16] Black LGBTQ History Preservation Establishment Act of 2024, effective June 12, 2024 (D.C. Law 25-176; 71 DCR 5021).

was established to help insure Advisory Neighborhood Commissions funds against unauthorized spending, but it has had limited usage.

Current law[17] requires ANCs to use paper checks and debit cards, and provide notation of purpose with the signatures of two officers. The subtitle authorizes ANCs to use Electronic Funds Transfer, including Automatic Clearing House payments to expend funds, and permits the OANC to waive some of the requirements for spending where an expenditure was budgeted and approved. Notification of any waivers by OANC must be provided to the relevant ANC and the Auditor.

Since the pandemic, ANC's have been able to meet virtually under temporary law[18]. The subtitle permanently authorizes ANCs to decide whether to meet virtually or in a hybrid format.

Lastly, the subtitle also clarifies some language around grant-making requirements for ANC grants to community organizations.[19]

Financial Plan Impact

The subtitle does not have an impact on the budget and financial plan. The Office of the Advisory Neighborhood Commissions requested the changes to provide flexibility in its operations and can make the changes within its budget. If the Security Fund has any remaining balances before it is sunset, that balance will be deposited in the District's General Fund.

Subtitle (I)(L) – False Claims Clarification Amendment Act of 2024

Background

The subtitle clarifies the District's False Claims Act[20]. Specifically, the subtitle defines the circumstances under which the District may bring false claims actions against taxpayers to explicitly include cases in which the concealment and avoidance of a liability to the District was not necessarily accompanied by an affirmative false record or statement.

Financial Plan Impact

The subtitle does not have an impact on the budget and financial plan.

Subtitle (I)(M) – VPART Grant Act of 2024

Background

This subtitle requires the Office of Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual, and Transgender Affairs to issue a grant to a community organization to support the Violence Prevention and Response Team (VPART).

Financial Plan Impact

The fiscal year 2025 budget includes $250,000 in one-time funding for this grant.

[17] D.C. Official Code § 1–309.13(f).
[18] D.C. Official Code § 1–309.09(b)(1C).
[19] D.C. Official Code § 1–309.13(m).
[20] D.C. Official Code § 2-381.02.

Subtitle (I)(N) – Chief Financial Officer Authority to Budget New Agencies Act of 2024

Background

The subtitle allows the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) to create and re-designate agencies in the financial system and to reallocate budgeted funds to implement the Reparations Foundation Fund and Reparations Task Force (included in Bill 25-152, currently under Council review).

Financial Plan Impact

The fiscal year 2025 budget includes funding in the Department of Securities, Insurance, and Banking (DISB) to implement the Reparations Foundation Fund and Reparations Task Force. When, and if necessary, the subtitle allows the CFO to create a new agency in the financial system and reallocate that designated funding.

Subtitle (I)(O) – Reception and Representation Authorization Amendment Act of 2024

Background

The subtitle increases[21] the amount the Mayor and Council can spend on expenses for the reception and entertainment (including ceremonial gifts) of officials of foreign, state, local, or federal governments and other dignitaries visiting the District of Columbia from $100,000 to $150,000.

Financial Plan Impact

The Mayor and Council may spend up to $150,000 in fiscal year 2025 to provide reception and entertainment of officials of foreign, state, local, or federal governments.

Subtitle (I)(P) – Residency Waivers for District IT Workers Amendment Act of 2024

Background

Current law[22] allows for temporary waivers, of up to one year, of residency requirements if an employee subject to such requirements suffers a hardship and receives a waiver. Residency requirements exist for employees who received a point preference for District residency at the time of job application and for positions which are agency or instrumentality heads, executive and excepted services, senior executive service attorneys, legal service of the Council, and highly compensated employees.

The subtitle allows residency waivers provided to employees working in information technology positions to be permanent, as long as the employee continues to work in an information technology position at the District government entity that granted the waiver.

Financial Plan Impact

The subtitle has no impact on the budget or financial plan.

[21] By amending Section 1 of An Act To authorize funds for ceremonies in the District of Columbia, approved July 11, 1947 (61 Stat. 314; D.C. Official Code § 1-333.09).
[22] D.C. Official Code § 1-515.05.

TITLE II – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION

Subtitle (II)(A) – Direct Cash Assistance Program Amendment Act of 2024

Background

The Direct Cash Assistance program provides cash payments to new and expectant mothers in certain areas of the District to support economic mobility and maternal health. The District launched the program with the Strong Families, Strong Futures DC pilot in 2022.[23] The subtitle expands the Office of the Deputy Mayor for Planning and Economic Development's (DMPED's) grantmaking authority for this program and modifies the reporting dates for the organization receiving the grant (from September 30, 2024, to 30 days after the end of the fiscal year) and DMPED's final report (from November 1, 2024, to 90 days after the end of the fiscal year).

Financial Plan Impact

The fiscal year 2025 budget includes one-time funding of $1 million for Strong Families, Strong Futures DC.

Subtitle (II)(B) – Vitality Fund Amendment Act of 2024

Background

The Office of the Deputy Mayor for Planning and Economic Development (DMPED) has grant-making authority[24] under the Vitality Fund to attract and retain businesses in the District. The subtitle modifies the criteria for the Vitality Fund to prioritize retaining or attracting businesses that will have a significant positive economic impact on the District as measured by new or retained jobs, employment, average wages, tax revenue, or other measures of economic activity. The subtitle also creates a nonlapsing special fund for the Vitality Fund.

Financial Plan Impact

The fiscal year 2025 budget includes a one-time enhancement of $5 million for the Vitality Fund.

Subtitle (II)(C) – Local Rent Supplement Program Accounts Act of 2024

Background

The subtitle eliminates two funds established within the District of Columbia Housing Authority (DCHA): the Housing Authority Rent Supplement Fund[25] and the Rent Supplement Program Project Based Allocation Fund[26].

---

[23] Mayor Bowser Announces $1.5 Million Direct Cash Assistance Program to Support New and Expectant Moms | mayormb (dc.gov)
[24] D.C. Official Code § 1-328.04(n).
[25] D.C. Official Code § 6-202(c-1).
[26] D.C. Official Code § 6-227.

Financial Plan Impact
The subtitle has no impact on the budget and financial plan. Eliminating these special non-lapsing funds does not affect the subsidy provided to the District of Columbia Housing Authority by the District.

Subtitle (II)(D) - Events DC Expenditures Amendment Act of 2024

Background
This subtitle requires Events DC[27] to provide one or more grants totaling $1 million to fund youth extracurricular activities. The subtitle also continues the prohibition on Events DC using funds to purchase the RFK Memorial Stadium site or to induce an NFL team to locate in the District.

Financial Plan Impact
The fiscal year 2025 budget includes $1 million in recurring funding for the grants.

Subtitle (II)(E) - Emergency Rental Assistance Program Reports

Background
The Department of Human Services (DHS) is required to transmit a report to the Council monthly, beginning October 2023, on the status of the Emergency Rental Assistance Program[28] ("ERAP"). The subtitle decreases the required frequency of the report to quarterly. Additionally, the subtitle requires DHS to provide recommendations for reforms to ERAP within 30 days.

Financial Plan Impact
The subtitle has no impact on the budget and financial plan.

Subtitle (II)(F) - Central Washington Activation Conversion Program Amendment Act of 2024

Background
The subtitle establishes a program to provide a real property tax abatement for buildings that are converting from primarily commercial office space to other commercial or non-residential use (including hotels, restaurants, or retail). The abatement may also be granted to properties improving their office space to Class A.[29]

Eligible properties are those in Central Washington[30] that are planning to undergo a repositioning. Repositioning, as defined in the subtitle, is the construction, reconstruction, alteration, or renovation

[27] D.C. Official Code § 10-1202.01.
[28] D.C. Official Code § 4-753.08(c-1).
[29] The Housing in Downtown program (D.C. Official Code § 47–860.01 et seq.) provides a tax incentive for buildings converting from primarily commercial use to primarily residential use.
[30] The Central Washington area is defined as the area established in Volume 2 of the District of Columbia

of a property with at least 50,000 square feet that results in the conversion of the property from primarily office use to primarily non-office use.

The Mayor may establish a process for selecting the properties eligible for the tax abatement and issue a property an abatement reservation letter. The Mayor may not select additional properties after September 30, 2030. After a property's repositioning is complete and upon the Mayor's certification of any other conditions, the properties' real property tax due will be frozen, with the taxes owed on the property held at the amount due in the base year[31] for 15 years starting the year after the certification (or, at the applicant's election, in the year the repositioning is complete).

The abatement will have the effect that improvements used to reposition the property, or any subsequent improvements that would have otherwise increased the assessed value (such as a new building) will not be incorporated into the taxable assessed value for the period the abatement runs. At year 16, the tax incentive would expire, and the taxable assessed value would reset to the actual assessed value.

Financial Plan Impact

The Office of the Deputy Mayor for Planning and Economic Development (DMPED) will need to issue requirements for the program and conduct a selection process, and properties will need to undergo construction or renovation necessary for repositioning, so the first year that properties are expected to receive the abatement is fiscal year 2027. The value of the total tax abatements that may be claimed across all properties awarded by the Mayor is subject to a cap each year that includes amounts claimed in all prior years. That cap is $5 million for 2027, $6 million in 2028, $8 million in 2029, and grows by 4 percent each year thereafter. If the actual value of abatements exceeds the cap in any year, there shall be a pro-rata allocation among all certified properties.

Subtitle (II)(F) - Downtown Activation Conversion Program Amendment Act of 2024 Reduction in Real Property Taxes ($ in thousands)					
	FY2025	**FY2026**	**FY2027**	**FY2028**	**Total**
Reduction in Real Property Tax Revenue	$0	$0	$5,000	$6,000	$11,000

Office of Planning's 2021 Comprehensive Plan as amended by the Comprehensive Plan Amendment Act of 2021, effective August 21, 2021 (D.C. Law 24-20; 68 DCR 6918), plus 1,750 feet linear feet in any direction beyond the planning area boundaries.

[31] The subtitle establishes the base year as either 2025, or (if real property taxes on the property increased between 2025 and the year of certification), the year that property taxes were the highest between 2025 and the year before the property is certified.

Subtitle (II)(G) - Retail Recovery Grantmaking Authority Amendment Act of 2024

Background

The Retail Recovery Grant Program[32] provides support to qualifying businesses that open in vacant retail locations. Funds can be used for a range of investments and operating costs. The subtitle modifies the criteria for Retail Recovery Grants to include any businesses that submit a grant application to open in a vacant storefront (versus only locations that had been vacant for six months or more) and to include additional areas as designated by the Deputy Mayor for Planning and Economic Development.

Financial Plan Impact

The fiscal year 2025 budget includes $2 million for Retail Recovery grants.

Subtitle (II)(H) - Housing Subsidy Contract Extensions

Background

A recently enacted law[33] exempted the renewal of project-based, long-term subsidy contracts with housing providers from the competitive bidding process and extended the maximum length allowed for an initial subsidy contract from 15 to 20 years.[34]

The subtitle makes technical changes to the law, removing references to the Procurement Practices Reform Act of 2010[35] ("PPRA"), as these long-term contracts are grants and not subject to the PPRA.

Financial Plan Impact

The subtitle has no impact on the budget and financial plan.

Subtitle (II)(I) - Creative and Open Space Modernization Tax Rebate Program Amendment Act of 2024

Background

Since 2017, companies operating in the District in certain industries may apply for and be awarded tax rebates for Creative and Open Space Modernization[36] investments, such as property improvements, purchase of heavy equipment to be used on-site, or other enhancements. The Office of the Deputy Mayor for Planning and Economic Development administers this program through a competitive award process. Qualifying investments must provide a tangible public benefit to the District, meet the criteria of a Qualified High Technology Company, and be in certain eligible

---

[32] Downtown | dmped (dc.gov)
[33] Housing Subsidy Contract Stabilization Amendment Act of 2023, effective April 20, 2024 (D.C. Law 25-159; 71 DCR 2305).
[34] For more information see the law's fiscal impact statement dated December 15, 2023 (http://app.cfo.dc.gov/services/fiscal_impact/pdf/spring09/FIS%20Bill%2025-282%20Housing%20Subsidy%20Contract%20Stabilization.pdf).
[35] Effective April 8, 2011 (D.C. Law 18-371; 58 DCR 1185).
[36] Creative And Open Space Modernization | dmped (dc.gov)

sectors. The subtitle modifies the eligibility criteria to clarify that the language establishing qualifications for companies does not confer an entitlement to the tax rebate.

Financial Plan Impact
The budget and financial plan does not include funding for Creative and Open Space Modernization tax rebates. The subtitle results in the following savings:

Subtitle (II)(I) - Creative and Open Space Modernization Tax Rebate Program Amendment Act of 2024 Total Savings ($ thousands)					
	FY2025	**FY2026**	**FY2027**	**FY2028**	**Total**
Reduction in Local funds	$124	$126	$128	$130	$509
Reduction in SPR funding	$475	$475	$475	$475	$1,900
Total savings	**$599**	**$601**	**$603**	**$605**	**$2,409**

Subtitle (II)(J) - WorldPride Grants Administration Act of 2024

Washington, DC will host WorldPride 2025 from May 23 through June 8, 2025. The subtitle gives the Mayor the authority to provide a grant to support the WorldPride event. The subtitle also requires the Mayor to report to the Council on the intended disposition of the grant funds.

Financial Plan Impact
The fiscal year 2025 budget includes one-time grant funding in the nondepartmental budget agency of $5,000,000 for WorldPride.

Subtitle (II)(K) - Walter Reed Development Assistance Amendment Act of 2024

Background
A Land Disposition Agreement[37] governs the property that has been redeveloped into the Parks at Walter Reed (and previously housed the former Walter Reed Army Medical Center). The Land Disposition Agreement requires the developer to remit to the District initial consideration payments in installments over seven years, which are then deposited into the Walter Reed Reinvestment Fund ("Fund") to be used for specific purposes. This subtitle establishes that starting October 1, 2023, the developer's installation payments will be deposited in the Fund and issued as a grant to the developer for the allowed purposes under the Fund. The subtitle is in effect as of the date of enactment of the fiscal year 2024 supplemental local budget act.

Financial Plan Impact
The subtitle has no fiscal impact. Directing the initial consideration payments from the developer for a specific use does not impact the budgeted certified revenue, and there are no otherwise budgeted payments to be disbursed from the Walter Reed Reinvestment Fund in the fiscal year 2025 proposed budget or across the financial plan.

[37] Walter Reed Land Disposition Agreement: DMPED Technical Documents | Powered by Box

Subtitle (II)(L) - Events DC Grants Act of 2024

Background

The subtitle directs Events DC to issue three grants: 1) A grant of up to $1.5 million to support the Cherry Blossom Festival, matched at a rate of $2 for every dollar raised in corporate donations; 2) A $300,000 grant to a nonprofit organization occupying space in the Carnegie Library building that is engaged in collecting, interpreting, and sharing the history of the District; and 3) a $500,000 grant to a nonprofit organization located in the District that provides education about how the District has been the home for the fight for freedom and democracy.

Financial Plan Impact

The fiscal year 2025 budget includes $2.3 million for these grants[38].

Subtitle (II)(M) - Housing Preservation Fund Amendment Act of 2024

Background

The subtitle directs $2.5 million in the Housing Preservation Fund[39] ("Fund") to support existing projects with outstanding loans. The Fund is managed by the Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD) to support affordable housing preservation.

Financial Plan Impact

The subtitle does not have an impact on the budget and financial plan. The subtitle directs how $2.5 million of the fiscal year 2025 Fund budget must be used, which can be managed by DHCD within existing resources.

Subtitle (II)(N) - Relief for River East at Grandview Condominium Owners Act of 2024

Background

The subtitle makes permanent legislation that was approved on an emergency[40] and temporary[41] basis to provide financial relief to property owners at the River East at Grandview Condominiums, after they were forced to evacuate their new homes due to faulty construction. Under the subtitle, and the emergency and temporary laws, the property owners are eligible for tax relief related to the property dating back to October 1, 2020, forgiveness of Housing Production Trust Fund and the Home Purchase Assistance Program loans, assistance with HPAP loans and eligibility requirements for a new home, as well as rental assistance and assistance with moving costs.

Financial Plan Impact

The subtitle makes permanent the already funded emergency and temporary laws. Funding for financial assistance provisions is available within the Department of Housing and Community Development's budgeted programs. Funds are sufficient in the budget and financial plan for the property tax exemptions and refunds.

---

[38] $1,800,000 is budgeted in the "non-departmental" agency and $500,000 is budgeted in the Convention Center Transfer agency.
[39] D.C. Official Code § 1-325.351.
[40] Expires July 14, j2024 (D.C. Act 25-447; 71 DCR 004637).
[41] Projected Law Date August 1, 2024 (D.C. Act 25-486; 71 DCR 006762).

Subtitle (II)(O) - Federal City Shelter and CCNV Redevelopment Planning Amendment Act of 2024

Background

The subtitle requires the Mayor to submit a plan by February 1, 2025, for how the District will support residents of the CCNV shelter while it is being redeveloped.

Financial Plan Impact

The subtitle does not have an impact on the budget and financial plan. The fiscal year 2025 through fiscal year 2030 Capital Improvements Plan has $64 million allocated[42] to redevelop the shelter, including $11.5 million beginning in fiscal year 2025.

Subtitle (II)(P) - Home Purchase Assistance Amendment Act of 2024

Background

The subtitle establishes several requirements related to the management of the Home Purchase Assistance Program[43] (HPAP) within the Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD) and makes adjustments to program eligibility.

First, the subtitle requires the Mayor to submit a plan to Council to create a centralized portal for HPAP program documents. Second, it requires DHCD to publish on the dashboard how much HPAP funding is remaining. Third, it extends the validity of notices of eligibility if HPAP in cases where a person was deemed eligible for the program but funding has run out. Fourth, the subtitle prohibits the use of loan to value ratios in determining eligibility for HPAP. Fifth, the subtitle requires DHCD to share information about a grant program for home repairs with HPAP participants.

Lastly, the bill gives an additional grant of $10,000 to 911 and 311 employees in the Office of Unified Communications who receive funding through the Employer-Assisted housing Program[44] , provided they commit to five years of service in the District.

Financial Plan Impact

The subtitle does not have an impact on the budget and financial plan. DHCD can implement the requirements of the subtitle within its current resources. Increasing the allowable grant funding for 911 and 311 employees does not impact the budget and financial plan because the program can only issue grants based on available funding.

[42] Capital Project # AM0-IBA 100075 Federal City Shelter Redevelopment.
[43] D.C. Official Code § 42-2601, *et al*. (https://dhcd.dc.gov/service/home-purchase-assistance-program)
[44] D.C. Official Code § 42-2501, *et al*. (https://dhcd.dc.gov/eahp)

Subtitle (II)(Q) - District of Columbia Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Amendment Act of 2024

Background

The District of Columbia Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (DC LIHTC) Clarification Amendment Act of 2020[45] permanently established a DC LIHTC to support the development and preservation of affordable housing. The DC LIHTC is set equal to 25 percent of the federal LIHTC and the credit can be applied against either District franchise taxes or insurance taxes.

The DC LIHTC can be claimed against taxes as soon as a development property is placed in service (and meets certain other criteria), and the credit can be claimed for 10 years. The federal LIHTC, established in the Tax Reform Act of 1986, is provided to state and District housing agencies (DCHD and the District of Columbia Housing Finance Agency) which allot it to developers of eligible properties. The total amount of federal LIHTC credits that DC receives is based on the Federal statutory minimum for LIHTC (9 percent LIHTC), plus an additional amount (4 percent LIHTC) that varies based on eligible developments covered by the private activity bond cap. The subtitle decouples the DC LIHTC from the federal LIHTC and creates separate criteria for the DC LIHTC.

The subtitle sets the amount of DC LIHTC that DHCD may award in each year equal to the amount projected to be made available under existing law. That amount is $8.575 million in fiscal year 2025, $8.75 million in fiscal year 2026, $8.925 million in fiscal year 2027, and $9.1 million in fiscal year 2028. Amounts grow by 5 percent each year in fiscal year 2029 and later.

Financial Plan Impact

Because the subtitle sets the DC LIHTC award amounts equal to the projected amount available to developers under current law, there is no cost.

Subtitle (II)(R) - Local Rent Supplement Voucher Prioritization Act of 2024

Background

The subtitle requires the District of Columbia Housing Authority to allocate 126 tenant-based rent supplement program vouchers in fiscal year 2025, to families who have been exited from the Rapid Re-housing ("RRH") Program in fiscal year 2024. Priority is to be given to families who have been participating in the RRH Program the longest.

Financial Plan Impact

The subtitle costs $3.75 million in fiscal year 2025, and $15.43 million over the four-year budget and financial plan in additional subsidy to the District of Columbia Housing Authority. The funds are included in the budget and financial plan.

---

[45] Effective December 3, 2020 (D.C. Law 23-149; 67 DCR 14601).

Subtitle (II)(R) – Local Rent Supplement Voucher Prioritization Act of 2024 Total Cost ($ thousands)					
	FY2025	**FY2026**	**FY2027**	**FY2028**	**Total**
Additional DCHA subsidy required for 126 vouchers	**$3,751**	**$3,822**	**$3,895**	**$3,969**	**$15,437**

Table Notes:

a) Fiscal year 2025 average annual cost per unit is estimated at $29,769.

Subtitle (II)(S) - Chinatown Long Term Lease Incentives Act of 2024

Background

The subtitle sets up a new program in the Office of the Deputy Mayor for Planning and Economic Development (DMPED) for long-term leases in the Chinatown neighborhood. The program will make available grants to eligible businesses in the Chinatown neighborhood that intend to sign long-term leases with eligible commercial property owners. Eligible businesses must have fewer than 30 FTEs, and offer retail, educational programs, entertainment, food, or other services. Grants may be awarded and paid for up to five years, provided the business retains a long-term lease.

Financial Plan Impact

The fiscal year 2025 budget includes $125,000 in recurring funding for this grant program. DMPED can carry out the subtitle within its existing administrative resources.

Subtitle (II)(T) - National Theatre Acquisition Act of 2024

Background

The National Theatre is a privately-owned theatre located at 1321 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, at Lot 7007 in Square 254. The subtitle gives the District the authority to acquire the National Theatre for up to $5.3 million and enter into a 99-year lease to the National Theatre Foundation. The subtitle also authorizes the Mayor to enter into a development and finance agreement with the National Theatre Foundation to provide payments for rehabilitation.

Financial Plan Impact

The fiscal year 2025 – fiscal year 2030 Capital Improvements Plan includes the following amounts available to carry out this subtitle.

Subtitle (II)(T) – National Theatre Acquisition Act of 2024 ($ thousands)					
	FY2025	**FY2026**	**FY2027**	**FY2028**	**Total**
Funding for the National Theatre	$7,300	$2,000	$2,000	0	$11,300

Subtitle (II)(U) - Deputy Mayor for Planning and Economic Development Grants Act of 2024

Background
This subtitle directs the Office of the Deputy Mayor for Planning and Economic Development to issue two grants--a $100,000 grant to the VIVA School to support its operating costs and a $300,000 grant to the Festival Center.

Financial Plan Impact
The Fiscal Year 2025 budget includes $400,000 in one-time funding for these grants.

TITLE III – PUBLIC SAFETY

Subtitle (III)(A) - Clarification and Expansion of Shelter and Transitional Housing for Victims of Domestic Violence Fund Amendment Act of 2024

Background

The Shelter and Transitional Housing for Victims of Domestic Violence Fund is established to provide grants to organizations that give emergency services to victims of domestic violence in temporary and short-term transitional housing. The subtitle adds[46] that funds may be used for mortgage payments and debt relief as well as other forms of housing assistance and expands the scope of the individuals residing in all types of temporary or permanent housing.

Financial Plan Impact

The subtitle has no impact on the budget and financial plan. The Shelter and Transitional Housing for Victims of Domestic Violence Fund has no resources available in the budget and financial plan and is not used for grants.

Subtitle (III)(B) – The Criminal Code Reform Commission Amendment Act of 2024

Background

The Criminal Code Reform Commission (CCRC) was established as a temporary advisory agency in 2016 to provide the Council and Mayor with a comprehensive assessment of the District's criminal code, including recommendations, if necessary. The CCRC developed recommendations for the District's criminal statutes and transmitted them to the Council and Mayor in 2021.

This subtitle establishes the CCRC as the office responsible to the Council, repeals a term for the service of its Director, and requires that the CCRC provide a yearly report on its activities.

Financial Plan Impact

The fiscal year 2024 supplemental includes $190,000 for fiscal year 2024; and the fiscal year 2025 budget includes $3.667 million over the fiscal year 2025 through fiscal year 2028 financial plan period to permanently reestablish the CCRC.

[46] By amending Section 3013 of the Crime Victims Assistance Fund and Shelter and Transitional Housing for Victims of Domestic Violence Fund Amendment Act of 2007, effective September 18, 2007 (D.C. Law 17-20; D.C. Official Code § 4-521).

Subtitle (III) (B) The Criminal Code Reform Commission Amendment Act of 2024 ($ thousands)						
	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY2025-FY2028
Personnel and support costs	$190	$890	$908	$925	$944	$3,667

Subtitle (III)(C) – Nonprofit Security Grants Amendment Act of 2024

Background

The subtitle gives[47] the Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice authority to award competitive grants to nonprofit entities that can demonstrate that they are at high risk from extremist attacks. The grants can cover salaries for security personnel, security systems or devices, or equipment and training for staff.

Financial Plan Impact

The fiscal year 2025 budget includes $100,000 in one-time funding for grants.

Subtitle (III)(D) – Flexible Workplace Training Amendment Act of 2024

Background

The Tipped Wage Workers Fairness Amendment Act of 2018[48] required the Office of Human Rights (OHR) to provide or make available training on how to intervene in and prevent sexual harassment. The Act specified the frequency and timeframe that training is required for employees of businesses that employ tipped workers, including that managers attend in-person training every two years. The subtitle removes the requirement that manager training be in-person, to allow for online training.[49]

Financial Plan Impact

The fiscal year 2025 budget contains $111,500 of one-time funding for OHR to purchase the required virtual training materials.

Subtitle (III)(E) –Coordinated Intake and Referral Client Privilege Amendment Act of 2024

Background

The Office of Victim Services and Justice Grants administers the Access to Justice Initiative.[50] The Initiative provides funding to entities and eligible attorneys providing pro-bono or reduced-fee civil legal services to low-income individuals in the District. The subtitle makes a technical change to

[47] By amending Section 3023 of the Office of the Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice Establishment Act of 2011, effective September 6, 2023 (D.C. Law 25-50; D.C. Official Code § 1-301.191).
48 Effective December 13, 2018 (D.C. Law 22-196; 65 DCR 13721).
[49] By amending D.C. Official Code § 2-1411.05a(b)(3).
[50] By amending the Access to Justice Initiative Establishment Act of 2010, effective September 24, 2010 (D.C. Law 18-223; D.C. Official Code § 4-1701.01 et seq.)

clarify attorney-client privilege and rights of action when the Bar Foundation—the Access to Justice program operator—conducts intake and referral of an individual seeking legal assistance services.

Financial Plan Impact
The subtitle has no impact on the budget and financial plan.

TITLE IV – PUBLIC EDUCATION SYSTEMS

Subtitle (IV)(A) – Funding for Public Schools and Public Charter Schools Increase Amendment Act of 2024

Background

The subtitle sets[51] the base level funding for the Uniform Per Student Funding Formula (UPSFF) at $14,668, a 12.4 percent increase over fiscal year 2024. The base level funding is multiplied by the weighting for each grade level or add-on service to determine the per-student funding at that level or for those services.

The subtitle also delays until fiscal year 2029 the requirement that services provided by District of Columbia government agencies to public schools be provided on an equitable basis to the District of Columbia Public Schools (DCPS) and public charter schools ("DC PCS").

The subtitle delays[52] until fiscal year 2029 the requirement that the cost of IMPACT Bonus payments must be paid from operating budget appropriations as calculated in the UPSFF.

The following tables show the base-level funding at each grade level and the various add-ons:

Weightings applied to counts of students enrolled at specific grade levels		
Grade Level	**Weighting**	**Per Student Allocation in FY 2025**
Pre-Kindergarten 3	1.34	$19,655
Pre-Kindergarten 4	1.30	$19,068
Kindergarten	1.30	$19,068
Grades 1-5	1.00	$14,668
Grades 6-8	1.08	$15,841
Grades 9-12	1.22	$17,895
Alternative program	1.58	$23,175
Special education school	1.17	$17,162
Adult	1.00	$14,668

Special Education Add-ons			
Level/ Program	**Definition**	**Weighting**	**Per Student Supplemental Funds**
Level 1: Special Education	Eight hours or less per week of specialized services.	0.97	$14,228

[51] By amending The Uniform Per Student Funding Formula for Public Schools and Public Charter Schools Act of 1998, effective March 26, 1999 (D.C. Law 12-207; D.C. Official Code § 38-2901 et seq.).
[52] Section 103(b-1) of the Uniform Per Student Funding Formula for Public Schools and Public Charter Schools Act of 1998, effective March 26, 1999 (D.C. Law 12-207; D.C. Official Code § 38-2902(b-1)).

Special Education Add-ons			
Level/ Program	**Definition**	**Weighting**	**Per Student Supplemental Funds**
Level 2: Special Education	More than 8 hours and less than or equal to 16 hours per school week of specialized services.	1.20	$17,602
Level 3: Special Education	More than 16 hours and less than or equal to 24 hours per school week of specialized services.	1.97	$28,896
Level 4: Special Education	More than 24 hours per week, which may include instruction in a self-contained (dedicated) special education school other than residential placement.	3.49	$51,191
Special Education Compliance Funding	Weighting provided in addition to special education level add-on weightings on a per-student basis for Special Education compliance.	0.099	$1,452
Attorney's Fees Supplement	Weighting provided in addition to special education level add-on weightings on a per-student basis for attorney's fees.	0.089	$1,305
Residential	DCPS or DC PCS that provides students with room and board in a residential setting, in addition to their instructional program.	1.67	$24,496

General Education Add-ons including English Language Learners (ELL)			
Level / Program	**Definition**	**Weighting**	**Per Student Supplemental Funds**
Elementary ELL	Additional funding for English Language Learners in grades PK3-5.	0.50	$7,334
Secondary ELL	Additional funding for English Language Learners in grades 6-12, alternative students, adult students, and students in special education schools.	0.75	$11,001
At-Risk	Additional funding for students in foster care, who are homeless, on Temporary Assistance for Needy Families or Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, or behind grade level.	0.24	$4,400

General Education Add-ons including English Language Learners (ELL)			
Level / Program	**Definition**	**Weighting**	**Per Student Supplemental Funds**
At-risk High School Over-age Supplement	Additional funding beyond the existing at-risk weight for students who are behind grade level in high school.	0.06	$880
At-risk > 40 percent Concentration Supplement	Weighting provided in addition to at-risk weight for the percentage of at-risk students above 40 percent enrolled in a school where at least 40 percent of the student population is at-risk.	0.07	$1,027
At-risk > 70 percent Concentration Supplement	Weighting provided in addition to at-risk weight for the percentage of at-risk students above 70 percent where at least 70 percent of the student population is at-risk.	0.07	$1,027

Residential Add-ons			
Level/ Program	**Definition**	**Weighting**	**Per Student Supplemental Funds**
Level 1: Special Education - Residential	Additional funding to support the after-hours Level 1 special education needs of students living in a DCPS or DC PCS facility that provides students with room and board in a residential setting.	0.37	$5,427
Level 2: Special Education - Residential	Additional funding to support the after-hours Level 2 special education needs of students living in a DCPS or DC PCS facility that provides students with room and board in a residential setting.	1.34	$19,655
Level 3: Special Education - Residential	Additional funding to support the after-hours Level 3 special education needs of students living in a DCPS or DC PCS facility that provides students with room and board in a residential setting.	2.89	$42,391
Level 4: Special Education – Residential	Additional funding to support the after-hours Level 4 special education needs of limited and non-English proficient students living in a DCPS or DC PCS facility that provides students with room and board in a residential setting.	2.89	$42,391

Residential Add-ons			
Level/ Program	**Definition**	**Weighting**	**Per Student Supplemental Funds**
LEP/NEP - Residential	Additional funding to support the after-hours limited and non-English proficiency needs of students living in a DCPS or DC PCS facility that provides students with room and board in a residential setting.	0.668	$9,798

Special Education Add-ons for Students with Extended School Year (ESY) Indicated in Their Individualized Education Programs (IEPs)			
Level/ Program	**Definition**	**Weighting**	**Per Student Supplemental Funds**
Special Education Level 1 ESY	Additional funding supports the summer school/program needs for students requiring extended school year services in their IEPs.	0.063	$924
Special Education Level 2 ESY	Additional funding to support the summer school/program needs for students who require extended school year services in their IEPs.	0.227	$3,330
Special Education Level 3 ESY	Additional funding to support the summer school/program needs for students who require extended school year services in their IEPs.	0.491	$7,202
Special Education Level 4 ESY	Additional funding to support the summer school/program needs for students who require extended school year services in their IEPs.	0.491	$7,202

Financial Plan Impact

The 12.4 percent UPSFF base level increase will result in additional formula-driven Local fund expenditures. The proposed fiscal year 2025 budget includes approximately $2.49 billion for instructional budgets as a result of the UPSFF: $1.32 billion for DCPS and $1.17 billion for DC PCS.

DCPS will also receive Local funding outside of the UPSFF, including stabilization funding, early stages funding, and IMPACT Bonuses. These additions bring the collective DCPS funding to $1.36 billion in fiscal year 2025. DC PCS will also receive $182.64 million for facility allowances in fiscal year 2025, bringing the collective DC PCS formula-driven Local fund budget to $1.35 billion.

The subtitle also increases the formula weight for Alternative programming, from 1.52 to 1.58, and for Adult students, from 0.91 to 1.00. These weight increases result in an additional $1.49 million for DCPS[53] and $7.24 million for DC PCS.[54]

Subtitle (IV)(B) – Healthy Schools Fund Amendment Act of 2024

Background

The Healthy Schools Fund (Fund) is a non-lapsing fund that receives a sales tax dedication of $5.69 million each fiscal year. The Fund is used to support various programs that promote health, wellness, and nutrition in schools. The subtitle eliminates[55] the Fund and the dedication of sales tax and instead uses one-time Local funds to support Healthy Schools programs.

Financial Plan Impact

The fiscal year 2025 budget includes $5.69 million in one-time Local funding that will be used to support programs that the Healthy Schools Fund currently supports. Dedicated sales tax is no longer a funding source for these programs. Local funds revenue is increased by $5.69 million annually and a total of $22.76 million over the four-year financial plan.

Subtitle (IV)(C) - DCPS School Reprogramming Amendment Act of 2024

Background

Current law allows schools in the District of Columbia Public Schools (DCPS) to reallocate up to $25,000 in funds between object classes within the school's non-personal services object category in the aggregate not-to-exceed amount of $25,000 within each fiscal year. The subtitle adjusts[56] this amount to from $25,000 to $100,000.

Financial Plan Impact

The subtitle does not have a cost. DCPS will transmit fewer reprogrammings to the Council with a reallocation threshold of $100,000.

Subtitle (IV)(D) - DC Public Library Leasing Authority Amendment Act of 2024

Background

The subtitle modifies[57] the DC Public Library's (DCPL) authority to lease space for its use and to enter into lease agreements for the use of the Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial Library by removing

[53] DCPS is projected to enroll 997 Alternative Students and 462 Adult Students in fiscal year 2025.
[54] DC PCS is projected to enroll 1,041 Alternative Students and 4,793 Adult Students in fiscal year 2025.
[55] By amending Section 102 of the Healthy Schools Act of 2010, effective July 27, 2010 (D.C. Law 18-209; D.C. Official Code § 38-821.02).
[56] By amending Section 4012(a) of the DCPS Contracting and Spending Flexibility Amendment Act of 2016, effective October 8, 2016 (D.C. Law 21-160; D.C. Official Code § 38-2955(a)).
[57] By amending Section 5(a)(16) of An Act To establish and provide for the maintenance of a free public library and reading room in the District of Columbia, approved June 3, 1896 (29 Stat. 244; D.C. Official Code § 39-105(a)(16)).

restrictions on the term of such agreements. Additionally, the subtitle allows DCPL to enter into lease agreements for the use of space in its neighborhood libraries.

Financial Plan Impact
The subtitle has no effect on the budget and financial plan.

Subtitle (IV)(E) - Library Location Authority Amendment Act of 2024

Background
The subtitle repeals[58] a requirement that the District of Columbia Public Library (DCPL) keep the Juanita E. Thornton-Shepard Park Library branch open. It also repeals the authority of the Mayor or a subordinate agency to acquire land for a new Ward 4 library and use funds provided for a Ward 4 library for that purpose.

Financial Plan Impact
The Fiscal Year 2024 Revised Local Budget Emergency Act of 2024 reflects a recission of $5 million in capital budget funding that could have been spent to acquire land for a new library. The subtitle has no other impact on the budget and financial plan.

Subtitle (IV)(F) - Grow Your Own Program Amendment Act of 2024

Background
The subtitle makes permissive[59] the requirement that the Office of the State Superintendent of Education (OSSE) establish and administer a competitive grant program to provide Grow Your Own teacher preparation support grants to eligible universities or colleges located in the District for the purposes of educating, training, and providing financial support to District residents pursuing a pathway to teacher licensure or certification. The subtitle also makes permissive the requirement that OSSE provide two grants totaling not less than $550,000 per year towards the Grow Your Own Program.

Financial Plan Impact
The subtitle results in $550,000 of Local savings in fiscal year 2025 by making the Grow Your Own Program a permissive grant.

[58] By repealing the Ward 4 Libraries Act of 2023, effective September 6, 2023 (D.C. Law 25-50; 70 DCR 012679).
[59] By amending Section 4195 of the Teacher Preparation Act of 2021, effective November 13, 2021 (D.C. Law 24-45; D.C. Official Code § 38-2254).

Subtitle (IV)(G) - Flexible Schedule Pilot Program Amendment Act of 2024

Background

The subtitle limits[60] a Flexible Schedule Pilot Program at the Office of the State Superintendent of Education (OSSE) to one year instead of two. The pilot program will conclude at the end of school year 2023-2024. The Flexible Scheduling Pilot Program issues competitive grants to local education agencies (LEAs) to implement flexible schedules, such as varying the instructional calendar and format. OSSE is required to issue a report that analyzes the pilot program's impact.

Financial Plan Impact

Limiting the pilot program to one year results in $1.05 million savings of Local funds in fiscal year 2025 and $312,000 in savings in fiscal year 2026. OSSE will still issue a report on the results of the Flexible Schedule Pilot Program using current staff members.

Subtitle (IV)(H) - Universal Paid Leave Implementation Fund Amendment Act of 2024

Background

Under current law, no more than 15 percent of money estimated to be deposited in the Universal Paid Leave Fund[61] ("Fund") may be transferred to the Universal Paid Leave Administration Fund[62] for administration of the Universal Paid Leave Program by the Department of Employment Services (DOES).

The subtitle sets the maximum that may be transferred for this purpose to the greater of 15 percent of money estimated to be deposited in the Fund in a given fiscal year or a set dollar amount that the subtitle lists for fiscal years 2024 through fiscal year 2028. The subtitle sets maximum dollar amounts at $24.05 million in fiscal year 2024, $26.96 million in fiscal year 2025, $27.47 million in fiscal year 2026, $27.98 million in fiscal year 2027, and $28.53 million in fiscal year 2028. Beginning in fiscal year 2029, the maximum that may be transferred reverts to 15 percent of the money estimated to be deposited in the Fund.

The subtitle does not change the maximum that may be transferred to the Office of Human Rights (OHR) and the Office of Administrative Hearings (OAH) for their roles in administering the program. Those maximums remain at 0.75 percent of money estimated to be deposited in the Fund for OHR and 0.5 percent for OAH.

The subtitle will apply as of July 1, 2024.

Financial Plan Impact

The subtitle increases the maximum amount of funds that may be transferred from the Universal Paid Leave Fund to the Department of Employment Services by approximately $19 million over the four-year financial plan. The fiscal year 2025 budget and financial plan also includes a transfer of $328.1 million from the Fund for other purposes. After accounting for expected benefits to be paid

[60] By amending Section 7k(a) of the State Education Office Establishment Act of 2000, effective September 6, 2023 (D.C. Law 25-50; D.C. Official Code § 38-2617(a)).
[61] D.C. Official Code § 32–551.01.
[62] D.C. Official Code § 32–551.02.

out of the fund and transfers from the Fund included in the proposed budget and financial plan for General Fund purposes, the Universal Paid Leave Fund has sufficient funds to accommodate the subtitle's increased amounts for DOES's use for administration of the Program.

Subtitle (IV)(I) - Early Childhood Educator Pay Equity Fund Amendment Act of 2024

Background

The Early Childhood Educator Pay Equity Fund (ECE PEF) is used by the Office of the State Superintendent of Education (OSSE) to provide payments to child development facilities (CDF) that pay eligible early childhood educators fixed salaries or wages that meet or exceed the minimum salaries established in law.[63] Funds are distributed from the ECE PEF using a CDF payroll funding formula that takes into consideration educator roles and credentials at each child development facility that participates in the program. The ECE PEF is also used to cover educator health insurance premiums and OSSE administrative expenses.

The subtitle adjusts[64] the amount of money deposited into the ECE PEF from $70.5 million to $70 million. The subtitle removes the requirement that the amount deposited into the ECE PEF increase annually in an amount equal to the base amount increased each year by the Consumer Price Index. The subtitle also eliminates CDF funding formula payments to centers for teacher's assistants who have less than a Child Development Associate credential.

The subtitle reduces the minimum salaries for teachers with bachelor's degrees to make them equal to the minimum salaries for teachers with associate degrees. All minimum salary requirements in statute will sunset on December 1, 2024.

The subtitle makes subject to appropriation funding for the DC Health Benefit Exchange to reduce health insurance premiums paid by child development facilities or employees of child development facilities.

The subtitle reconstitutes the Early Childhood Educator Compensation Task Force (Task Force) and requires[65] the Task Force to submit a report to the Mayor and the Council (by September 3, 2024) that recommends changes to the pay equity program, proposes a new compensation scale, and provides recommendations for the allocation of monies available in the ECE PEF. The Task Force must also include recommendations for limiting fiscal pressures on the ECE PEF through fiscal year 2028.

The subtitle also makes several technical edits to repeal outdated references in the D.C. Code.

Financial Plan Impact

The fiscal year 2025 budget appropriates $70 million in fiscal year 2025 and $280 million over the financial plan towards the ECE PEF. The ECE PEF is projected to have a funding surplus of $7.075

---

[63] D.C. Official Code § 4–410.02.

[64] By amending Section 5102 of the Early Childhood Educator Pay Equity Fund Establishment Act of 2021, effective November 13, 2021 (D.C. Law 24-45; D.C. Official Code § 1-325.431).

[65] By amending Section 1103 of the Early Childhood Educator Compensation Taskforce Act of 2021, effective November 13, 2021 (D.C. Law 24-45; D.C. Official Code § 38-2242).

million in fiscal year 2024 that will carry over into fiscal year 2025. The total funding available in the ECE PEF for fiscal year 2025 is $77.075 million.

Under the requirements in the subtitle and without yet knowing the Task Force's recommendations, the Office of Revenue Analysis projects that the ECE PEF will pay child development facilities $55.7 million in fiscal year 2025 to support the fixed salaries and wages of 2,784 educators. ECE PEF will also pay the Health Benefit Exchange $12 million in fiscal year 2025 to cover the health insurance premium costs of educators. Additionally, administrative costs for the pay equity program are expected to equal $1.66 million in fiscal year 2025. The total projected expenditures for the ECE PEF in fiscal year 2025 are $68.69 million.

The ECE PEF fund balance is expected to be sufficient over the financial plan to cover the cost of CDF payroll formula payments, health care premium subsidies, and OSSE administrative expenses. The following table shows the projected ECE PEF fund balance for each year in the financial plan.

Projected ECE PEF Fund Balance by Fiscal Year ($ in thousands)

	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028
Annual Appropriation	$70,000	$70,000	$70,000	$70,000
Carryover Funds	$7,075	$8,390	$9,446	$10,237
ECE PEF Payments[(a)(b)(c)]	$68,685	$68,944	$69,209	$69,478
ECE PEF Fund Balance	$8,390	$9,446	$10,237	$10,758

Table Notes:
(a) Assumes 1.9 cost growth for health care premiums and administrative expenses.
(b) Assumes no growth in the number of educators and no growth in CDF funding formula payments for salaries.
(c) Teacher and Assistant Teacher salaries are assumed to equal the minimum amount required in the D.C. Code even after sunset on December 1, 2024, since Task Force recommended salaries are unknown at this time.

There are several measures[66] that OSSE can use to alleviate spending pressure to ensure that the fund remains solvent in fiscal year 2025 and beyond if formula payments are outpacing available ECE PEF balance, including:

- Reducing CDF payroll formula payments to CDFs to align with the availability of funds and issue guidance to facilities for adjusting implementation of the Early Childhood Educator salary scale for the fiscal year; or
- Reduce the number of CDFs receiving CDF payroll formula payments, in which case OSSE must prioritize funding to CDFs receiving subsidy payments.

[66] D.C. Official Code § 4-410.02(d).

Subtitle (IV)(J) - Commission on Poverty Amendment Act of 2024

Background

Under current law[67], the Commission on Poverty (the Commission) must have at least three paid staff persons, including an Executive Director.

The subtitle reduces this requirement to just an Executive Director, and authorizes the Department of Employment Services and other agencies, as may be designated by the Mayor, to provide administrative and technical support to the Commission.

Financial Plan Impact

By removing some staffing requirements, the subtitle permits the Commission's budget to be redirected to other purposes.

Subtitle (IV)(J) - Commission on Poverty Amendment Act of 2024 Total Savings ($ thousands)					
	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	Total
Budget savings, Department of Employment Services	$347	$353	$359	$365	$1,423

Subtitle (IV)(K) – Rosemount Center Support Act of 2024

Background

The subtitle requires the Office of the State Superintendent of Education (OSSE) to award a grant of $385,000 in fiscal year 2024 to the Rosemount Center to continue childcare operations.

Financial Plan Impact

The fiscal year 2025 OSSE budget includes $385,000 in one-time Local funding to provide a grant to the Rosemount Center.

Subtitle (IV)(L) – Universal Paid Leave Program Amendment Act of 2024

Background

The subtitle requires covered employers to pay a contribution rate of 0.75 percent of the wages of covered employees to the Universal Paid Leave Fund[68] (UPL Fund). Funds not required for use by the Universal Paid Leave program, as determined annually[69] by the annual certification of the Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO), will be deposited in the General Fund.

Currently, the contribution rate is set annually by the certification of the OCFO , based on the projected expenses of the UPL Fund.

Financial Plan Impact

[67] D.C. Official Code § 3–641.05.
[68] D.C. Official Code § 32-551.01.
[69] D.C. Official Code § 32-541.04a(b)(1).

The subtitle increases revenue in the General Fund by the amounts in the table below. The increase in the contribution rate to 0.75 percent is projected to decrease income tax revenue from businesses by approximately $5.9 million in fiscal year 2025, as businesses will be able to claim the contributed amount as an tax deduction. So, additional General Fund revenue from the payroll tax increase is calculated as the expected total revenue at a 0.75 percent contribution rate, minus an expected $5.9 million reduction in income taxes, and minus the revenue required by the OCFO's certification dated March 1, 2024, to maintain the solvency of the UPL Fund.

Subtitle (V)(L) – Universal Paid Leave Program Amendment Act of 2024 Additional General Fund Revenue ($ thousands)					
	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	Total
Additional General Fund Revenue	**$322,191**	**$334,545**	**$347,285**	**$355,864**	**$1,359,885**

Subtitle (IV)(M) - Career Ready Early Scholars Program Amendment Act of 2024

Background

The subtitle permanently authorizes and requires operation of the Career Ready Early Scholars Program[70], which is a summer program administered by the District Department of Employment Services (DOES) for youth between nine and 13 years old to provide a variety of skills and enrichment training to engage middle school students in career exploration. The program is authorized to spend up to $150 per week per participant as an incentive to participate in the program, as well as provide meals and public transportation. The subtitle requires DOES to administer and publish a survey of program participants by September 15 each year. It also requires DOES to submit a report on the program by December 1 each year. The subtitle also permanently authorizes the after-school version of the program, but does not require its operation.

The programs had been authorized on a temporary basis.[71]

Financial Plan Impact

The subtitle has no impact on the budget and financial plan. The subtitle codifies a program DOES had been operating and that was previously included in its budget.

Subtitle (IV)(N) - SchoolConnect Pilot Program Transition Act of 2024

Background

The Department of For-Hire Vehicles (DFHV) manages the DC SchoolConnect Program (Program) that provides a safe transportation solution for public school students in Wards 7 and 8. The Program has prioritized twenty-six public and public charter elementary, middle, and high schools for the 2024-2025 school year. The 2024-2025 school year is planned to be the Program's final year.

[70] https://summerjobs.dc.gov/page/career-ready-early-scholars-program
[71] The Middle School Career Exploration Pilot Temporary Amendment Act of 2023, effective November 23, 2023 (D.C. Law 25-84; 70 DCR 13816).

The subtitle requires the Deputy Mayor for Education (DME) to convene a working group to plan for the transition of the Program from DFHV to an executive agency within the education or public safety clusters. The working group should include DFHV, DME, the Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice, the Deputy Mayor for Operations and Infrastructure, and any agencies under the purview of the participating deputy mayors that they deem appropriate. The working group should evaluate the Program's current performance, including participation, costs, employee satisfaction, and family satisfaction. The working group should provide recommendations that align with the recommendations of the School Safety Enhancement Committee[72] and determine if the Program's assets can enhance any other school transportation programs. The working group must evaluate if the Program will continue beyond the 2024-2025 school year, which is slated to be DFHV's final year managing the Program, and which agency should manage the Program beyond the upcoming school year. The working group should provide an update with recommendations to the Council thirty days prior to the Mayor's fiscal year 2026 budget submission.

Financial Plan Impact
The Program is only funded through fiscal year 2025. The fiscal year 2025 DFHV budget includes $15,000 in one-time funds to support the working group's transition planning efforts.

Subtitle (IV)(O) - University of the District of Columbia Funding Act of 2024

Background
This subtitle directs up to $1 million in non-departmental funds to the University of the District of Columbia (UDC), contingent upon UDC raising matching funds by April 1, 2025. Of the funds transferred to UDC, no less than one-third must be deposited into the endowment fund

Financial Plan Impact
The fiscal year 2025 budget includes one-time funding of $1 million in non-departmental funds to match fundraising efforts by UDC

Subtitle (IV)(P) - Special Needs Public Charter School Funding Authorization Act of 2024

Background
This subtitle directs $1.2 million in funding to the Public Charter School Board (PCSB) to transmit to St. Coletta Special Education Public Charter School to fund costs exceeding the school's funding under the Uniform Per Student Funding Formula. St. Coletta provides intensive special education to 250 Level-IV special education students with behavioral needs, multiple disabilities, and medical needs. The special education add-on amount paid to St. Coletta per student is not sufficient to meet the school's expenses.

Financial Plan Impact
The fiscal year 2025 budget includes $1.2 million in one-time Local funding in the PCSB budget to transmit to St. Coletta Special Education Public Charter School.

---

[72] School Safety Coordination Act of 2023, effective September 6, 2023 (D.C. Law 25-50; 70 DCR 10366).

Subtitle (IV)(Q) - Career and Technical Education and Dual Enrollment Reporting and Career Pathways Study Amendment Act of 2024

Background

The subtitle requires[73] the Office of State Superintendent of Education (OSSE) to publish online certain information concerning career and technical education (CTE) programs from the previous school year beginning with School Year 2024-2025. The subtitle also requires OSSE to publish online certain information concerning dual enrollment programs for the previous school year by December 1, 2024.

The subtitle also requires[74] the Deputy Mayor for Education (DME) to conduct and publish a study in fiscal year 2025 that provides a historical overview of the evolution of youth-focused career preparation programming, identifies gaps in programming, examines best practices, and recommends proposals for improving the District's CTE and career preparation programs.

Financial Plan Impact

The fiscal year 2025 DME budget includes $150,000 in one-time Local funding to conduct a study on CTE programming in the District. OSSE can collect and publish the required data online at no additional cost to the agency.

Subtitle (IV)(R) - Implementation of the Early Literacy Education Task Force Recommendations Amendment Act of 2024

Background

The subtitle requires[75] kindergarten teachers at local education agencies (LEAs) to successfully complete a structured literacy training approved by the Office of the State Superintendent of Education (OSSE) or demonstrate competency in structured literacy instruction by the start of the 2026-2027 school year or within a year of a kindergarten teacher's hiring date. Teachers may fulfill the requirement to complete an approved structured literacy training or demonstrate competency in structured literacy instruction by providing proof of successful completion of an OSSE-approved structured literacy training for the appropriate instructional cohort or providing proof of receiving a passing score on a structured literacy competency assessment or evaluation that OSSE selects or develops.

During the school year 2025-2026, LEAs must dedicate at least ten hours of professional development time during regularly contracted work hours for kindergarten teachers to complete structured literacy training. LEAs must compensate kindergarten teachers for time spent outside of regularly contracted work hours to complete OSSE-approved structured literacy training. Beginning October 31, 2026, and by October 31 of each year thereafter, District of Columbia Public Schools (DCPS) and public charter LEAs must send a letter to OSSE reporting whether each school under the

---

[73] By amending The State Education Office Establishment Act of 2000, effective October 21, 2000 (D.C. Law 13-176; D.C. Official Code § 38-2601 et seq.).

[74] By amending Title II of the Public Education Reform Amendment Act of 2007, effective June 12, 2007 (D.C. Law 17-9; D.C. Official Code 38-191 et seq.).

[75] By amending The Structured Literacy Action Plan Act of 2022, effective September 21, 2022 (D.C. Law 24-167; D.C. Official Code § 38-2261 et seq.).

LEA's authority has complied with the training and competency requirements. OSSE must establish and administer a grant program to reimburse LEAs for costs including payments to teachers and assessment fees by April 1, 2026.

The subtitle requires OSSE to develop a list of approved structured literacy training, develop or identify one or more structured literacy competency evaluations, and administer a pilot program in school years 2025-2026 and 2026-2027 that uses four literacy coaches to support the use of new structured literacy instructional skills at 20 schools. OSSE must collect data to determine the effectiveness of this pilot, which may include data on student growth and proficiency in literacy, pre- and post-tests of educator structured literacy knowledge and skills, classroom observations, and LEA administrator feedback.

The subtitle requires OSSE to make technical and conforming amendments and establish a competitive grant for Early Literacy Intervention.

Financial Plan Impact

The budget includes $566,291 in Fiscal Year 2025 and $3.52 million over the financial plan to implement this subtitle.

Subtitle (IV)(R)- Implementation of the Early Literacy Education Task Force Recommendations Amendment Act of 2024 Total Cost ($ thousands)					
	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	Total
OSSE Costs	$566	$1,280	$888	$166	$2,900
DCPS Costs	$0	$319	$152	$152	$623
Total	**$566**	**$1,599**	**$1,039**	**$318**	**$3,523**

OSSE must hire two grant administrators in fiscal year 2025 to issue reimbursement to public charter LEAs for assessment-related costs in fiscal year 2026. OSSE's budget includes $158,000 in fiscal year 2026 for assessment-related cost reimbursement grants and $211,000 over the financial plan. When demand for training decreases in fiscal year 2027, the grant administrators are no longer needed. The total salary and fringe costs of the two grant administrators are $113,000 in the fiscal year 2025 and $343,000 in over the financial plan.

The OSSE budget includes $454,000 in fiscal year 2025 and $2.35 million over the financial plan to implement the literacy coach pilot program for school years 2025-2026 and 2026-2027. This includes funding to pay the salaries and fringe benefits of four literacy coaches, one literacy coach supervisor, and one program evaluation analyst. The budget also includes funding for an IT system update and literacy coach travel stipends. The pilot program concludes at the end of fiscal year 2027, but the salary and fringe costs for the program evaluation analyst will continue through fiscal year 2028 until the completion of the pilot evaluation.

OSSE's total costs to implement the subtitle are $566,000 in fiscal year 2025 and $2.90 million over the financial plan.

Subtitle (IV)(R)- Implementation of the Early Literacy Education Task Force Recommendations Amendment Act of 2024 Total OSSE Cost ($ thousands)					
	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	Total
Assessment Related Cost Reimbursement Grant[a]	$0	$158	$27	$27	$211
Grant Administrator Salary and Fringe[b]	$113	$231	$0	$0	$343
Literacy Coach Salary and Fringe[c]	$451	$691	$707	$0	$1,849
Travel Stipend for Literary Coaches[d]	$3	$18	$18	$0	$39
Program Evaluation FTE[e]	$0	$133	$136	$139	$408
IT Systems Update[f]	$0	$50	$0	$0	$50
Total	**$566**	**$1,280**	**$888**	**$166**	**$2,900**

Table Notes:

(a) Assumes 15 hours of training, $60 per teacher per hour, and 175 PCS Kindergarten Teachers. Assumes 17 percent teacher turnover starting in fiscal year 2027.
(b) Salary for two Grade 12, Step 5, Grant Administrators and fringe rate of 24.2 percent. Assumes cost growth of 1.9 percent and fringe growth of 2.35 percent. Assumes start date of April 1, 2025.
(c) Salary for four Grade 13, Step 5 Literacy Coaches and one Grade 14, Step 5 Supervisor. Assumes cost growth of 1.9 percent and fringe growth of 2.35 percent. Assumes an employment term of February 1, 2025 through September 30, 2027.
(d) Assumes travel stipend of $300 per month per employee. Two months of travel in the school year 2025-2026 fall within the fiscal year 2025, and the pilot ends on September 30, 2027.
(e) Salary for one Grade 13, Step 5 Program Evaluation Analyst. Assumes cost growth of 1.9 percent and fringe growth of 2.35 percent. Assumes employment term of October 1, 2026, through September 30, 2028.
(f) One-time cost in fiscal year 2026.

The DCPS fiscal year 2025 budget and the financial plan include $319,000 in fiscal year 2026 and $623,000 over the financial plan to implement the subtitle. DCPS requires funding to pay administrative premiums to kindergarten teachers who must complete an additional fifteen hours of training outside of mandated professional development training. DCPS also needs to hire one administrative employee to track and monitor compliance with training requirements.

Subtitle (IV)(R)- Implementation of the Early Literacy Education Task Force Recommendations Amendment Act of 2024 Total DCPS Cost ($ thousands)					
DCPS Costs	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	Total
DCPS Administrative Premium [a]	$0	$203	$35	$35	$272
DCPS Administrative Staff [b]	$0	$117	$117	$117	$351
Total	**$0**	**$319**	**$152**	**$152**	**$623**

Table Notes:

(a) Assumes 15 hours of training, $60 per teacher per hour, and 225 DCPS Kindergarten Teachers. Assumes 17 percent teacher turnover starting in fiscal year 2027.

(b) Salary for one Grade 14, Step 5, Administrative Assistant and fringe rate of 16.3 percent. Assumes cost growth of 0.32 percent and fringe growth of 2.35 percent. Assumes start date of October 1, 2025.

Subtitle (IV)(S) - PR Harris Building and Site Amendment Act of 2024

Background

The subtitle authorizes[76] the University of the District of Columbia (UDC) to maintain a Ward 8 food hub at the Patricia R. Harris Educational Center school building and site.

Financial Plan Impact

The subtitle is required for UDC to continue to exercise control over the Patricia R. Harris property. There are no costs associated with implementing the subtitle.

Subtitle (IV)(T) - Experiential Learning Grant Act of 2024

Background

The subtitle requires the Office of the State Superintendent of Education (OSSE) to issue a $300,000 grant to Live It Learn It for the purpose of creating a new microgrant and support program to enhance experiential learning at high-need schools. OSSE must issue the grant by November 1, 2024.

Financial Plan Impact

The fiscal year 2025 budget includes $300,000 in one-time Local funds to support a grant to Live It Learn It.

Subtitle (IV)(U) – Senior Workforce Development Grant Act of 2024

Background

The subtitle allows the Department of Employment Services (DOES) to issues a grant of $250,000 to the Institute of Gerontology at the University of the District of Columbia (UDC) to support the employment of additional senior citizens, enhanced social engagement, and increased skills training through courses and programs offered by UDC.

Financial Plan Impact

The subtitle allows, but does not require, DOES to issue a grant to UDC in the amount of $250,000. While no funding is included for the grant, DOES could request a reprogramming from another program area in order to make the grant.

[76] By amending Section 422(a) of the University of the District of Columbia Expansion Act of 2010, effective April 8, 2011 (D.C. Law 18-370; D.C. Official Code § 10-507.01(a)).

Subtitle (IV)(V) - Permanent Position for Student and Teacher Wellness Act of 2024

Background

The subtitle requires that beginning in school year 2024-2025, each District of Columbia Public School (DCPS) elementary school in Ward 7 and Ward 8 use additional funding to hire a permanent building substitute teacher, a wellness coordinator, a full-time equivalent to implement flexible scheduling at the school, or an educator. Each principal must consult with the school's local school advisory team to determine which position would most effectively improve educator retention and student wellness.

Financial Plan Impact

The DCPS fiscal year 2025 budget and the financial plan include $3.66 million in the fiscal year 2025 and $14.36 million over the financial plan to hire one additional permanent position at 28 elementary schools located in Ward 7 and Ward 8. This cost includes $3.5 million in fiscal year 2025 for salary and fringe benefits as well as $112,000 in fiscal year 2025 at the DCPS Central Office to support administrative onboarding costs for new employees.

Subtitle (IV)(V) - Permanent Position for Student and Teacher Wellness Act of 2024 Total Cost ($ thousands)					
	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	Total
Salary and Fringe[(a)]	$3,544	$3,555	$3,567	$3,578	$14,244
Administrative Onboarding Costs[(b)]	$112	$0	$0	$0	$112
Total	$3,656	$3,555	$3,567	$3,578	$14,356

Table Notes

(a) Assumes 28 employees at a salary of $107,995 and fringe benefits of 17.2 percent. Assumes cost growth of 0.32 percent.
(b) Assumes $8,000 per employee for onboarding costs at 14 schools, including Bers ES, C.W. Harris ES, Drew ES, Houston ES, Miner ES, Nalle ES, Plummer ES, Randle Highlands ES, Smothers ES, Thomas ES, Leckie EC, Malcolm X ES, Moten ES, and Van Ness ES. Onboarding costs for the remaining 14 schools will be funded with enhancements allotted through the Schools First Funding Formula.

Subtitle (IV)(W) - Truancy Grants Authority Amendment Act of 2024

Background

The subtitle authorizes[77] the Office of the State Superintendent of Education (OSSE) to issue grants to non-profit and community-based organizations and other entities to reduce truancy and chronic absenteeism among students in the District, including by issuing non-competitive grants and extending grants previously issued by the Office of Victim Services and Justice Grants.

[77] By amending Section 3(b) of the State Education Office Establishment Act of 2000, effective October 21, 2000 (D.C. Law 13-176; D.C. Official Code § 38-2602(b)).

Financial Plan Impact

The fiscal year 2025 budget includes $2.2 million of one-time Local funding at OSSE to provide truancy grants to non-profit and community-based organizations.

TITLE V – HUMAN SUPPORT SERVICES

Subtitle (V)(A) - Direct Support Professional Payment Rate Amendment Act of 2024

Background

Starting in fiscal year 2025, the Department of Disability Services and the Department of Health Care Finance (DHCF) must provide base payments to direct care service providers[78] to account for a provider wage equal to 117.6 percent of the minimum wage or 117.6 percent of the living wage, whichever is greater. The subtitle delays[79] incorporating the cost of these pay increases into Medicaid fee-for-service base payment rates until fiscal year 2026. Instead, the DHCF fiscal year 2025 budget uses unspent Medicaid Home and Community-Based Services (HCBS) Enhancement Fund balance to provide supplemental payments to direct service providers for wage increases. The supplemental payment will be equal to the amount needed to fund direct service provider wage increases for the entire 2025 calendar year. The HCBS Enhancement Fund was also used in fiscal year 2024 to provide supplemental payments to direct service providers to pay for the cost of increasing wages for the entire 2024 calendar year.

The HCBS Enhancement Fund was established to collect unspent Local funds from fiscal years 2021 and 2022 equivalent to the amount of federal funds attributable to the increase in the Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) authorized by section 9817 of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (ARPA). Section 9817 of the ARPA provided states with a temporary ten percentage point increase to the FMAP for certain Medicaid HCBS from April 1, 2021 through March 31, 2022. The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) requires that the District use the savings that resulted from this temporary FMAP increase to implement activities that enhance, expand, or strengthen Medicaid HCBS. DHCF must spend all HCBS Enhancement Funds by March 31, 2025.

Financial Plan Impact

The fiscal year 2025 budget includes $20.19 million of Local HCBS Enhancement Fund money and $47.10 million of federal Medicaid funding[80] to pay for wage increases for HCBS professionals. DHCF will make a one-time supplemental payment to fund the wage increase for all of calendar year 2025. Delaying the inclusion of HCBS provider pay increases into fee-for-service base reimbursement rate and instead using a one-time supplemental payment using HCBS Enhancement Funds will result in Local savings of $15.14 million in fiscal year 2025 and $5.14 million in fiscal year 2026. Savings in fiscal year 2026 occur because three months of calendar year 2025 fall within fiscal year 2026. All HCBS Enhancement Fund money must be spent prior to March 31, 2025.

---

[78] Direct care services are home and community-based, rehabilitative, and Intermediate Care Facilities for individuals with intellectual disabilities, services authorized under the District of Columbia Medicaid State Plan, including the District's Medicaid Home and Community-Based Services Waiver for Persons with Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities program, the District's Medicaid Home and Community-Based Services Waiver for Individual and Family Supports, and the District's Medicaid Home- and Community-Based Services Waiver for the Elderly and Persons with Physical Disabilities.

[79] By amending Section 3(a) of the Direct Support Professional Payment Rate Act of 2020, effective April 16, 2020 (D.C. Law 23-77; D.C. Official Code § 4-2002(a)).

[80] The Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) for the fee-for-service population is 70 percent.

Subtitle (V)(A) - Direct Support Professional Payment Rate Amendment Act of 2024 Total Local Savings ($ thousands)					
	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	Total
Local Savings	$15,139	$5,142	$0	$0	$20,281

Subtitle (V)(B) - Juvenile Justice Facilities Oversight Act of 2024

Background
This subtitle moves the Office of Independent Juvenile Justice Facilities Oversight (the Office) from the Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services (DYRS) to the District of Columbia Auditor. The subtitle also requires the Office to submit a report to the Council on its activities by March 1, 2025.

Financial Plan Impact
The fiscal year 2025 budget includes a reduction of $710,769 in funding in DYRS and an increase of the same amount in the DC Auditor, reflecting the transfer of the Office of Independent Juvenile Justice Facilities Oversight.

Subtitle (V)(C) - Medicaid Inpatient Hospital Directed Payment Act of 2024

Background
The subtitle allows the District to charge each hospital a fee based on inpatient net patient revenue[81] beginning October 1, 2024 or the effective date established by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) in its approval of the Medicaid State Direct Payment preprint. The fee must be charged at a uniform rate among all hospitals. The rate of the fee must equal the rate necessary to generate an amount equal to:

- The non-federal share of the quarterly inpatient hospital directed payment consistent with the applicable State Directed Payment preprint approved by CMS; and
- The District retention.[82]

The Department of Health Care Finance (DHCF) must retroactively adjust fees for all hospitals to account for a new hospital once the new hospital files its first Hospital and Hospital Health Care Complex Cost Report.[83] The subtitle exempts St. Elizabeths Hospital and Howard University Hospital from paying the inpatient net patient revenue fee. Any hospital that fails to pay the total amount of the inpatient net patient revenue fee on a quarterly basis will be charged a 1.5 percent interest rate per month on its unpaid balance. If a hospital system owns, operates, or maintains more than one hospital licensed by the Department of Health, the hospital system must pay the fee for each separate

---

[81] Inpatient net patient revenue is equal to the quotient of the number appearing in Column 1 of Line 28 on Worksheet G-2 of the hospital's most recently available filed Hospital and Hospital Health Care Complex Cost Report (Form CMS-2552-10) divided by the number appearing in Column 3 of Line 28 on Worksheet G-2 of that report; multiplied by the number appearing in Column 1 of Line 3 of Worksheet G-3 of that report.
[82] An amount equal to 13.125 percent of the fees collected pursuant to Section 5034(a), plus the salary and fringe benefits for one full-time equivalent staff position at the Department of Health Care Finance.
[83] See: https://www.cms.gov/data-research/statistics-trends-and-reports/cost-reports/hospital-2552-2010-form

hospital. The Mayor may issue rules to implement the subtitle. The subtitle is set to expire on September 30, 2029.

All inpatient net patient revenue fees, interest, and penalties owed will be deposited into a newly established, non-lapsing Inpatient Hospital Directed Payment Provider Fee Fund to be administered by DHCF. The revenue collected from fees must be used to:

- Make separate payments to Medicaid Managed Care Organizations (MCOs);
- Provide refunds to hospitals; and
- Through the District retention:
    - Pay the salary and fringe benefits of one full-time staff position;
    - Fund the local match for Medicaid fee-for-service (FFS) hospital reimbursements'
    - Funding Title I of the Prior Authorization Reform Amendment Act of 2023[84] using 1.125 percent of the fees collected by the subtitle; and
    - Make a transfer to Local funds in an amount not to exceed 13.175 percent of the fees collected.

The subtitle requires all Medicaid MCOs to make inpatient directed payments to hospitals beginning October 1, 2024, that are consistent with the applicable State Directed Payment preprint approved by CMS.

Financial Plan Impact

The subtitle will generate an additional $81.98 million in dedicated tax revenue in fiscal year 2025 and $337.38 million in dedicated tax revenue over the financial plan. After using a portion of this revenue to fund the local match portion of the salary and fringe cost of one full-time employee at a cost of $70,000, reserving $8.69 million to fund the local match for Medicaid fee-for-service hospital reimbursements, and transferring $815,000 to Local funds to fund the Prior Authorization Reform Amendment Act of 2023, $72.41 million is available in fiscal year 2025 to make separate payments to Medicaid MCOs.

Subtitle (V)(C) - Medicaid Inpatient Hospital Directed Payment Act of 2024 Total Dedicated Tax Revenue and Uses ($ thousands)						
		FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	Total
Total Dedicated Tax Revenue[(a)]		**$81,978**	**$83,536**	**$85,123**	**$86,740**	**$337,378**
Uses	MCO Separate Payment	$72,406	$73,781	$75,183	$76,612	$297,981
	Salary and Fringe[(b)]	$70	$71	$72	$74	$286
	Medicaid FFS Local Match Funding[(c)]	$8,689	$8,854	$9,022	$9,193	$35,758
	Prior Authorization Reform[(d)]	$815	$830	$846	$862	$3,352

Table Notes:

(a) Assumes revenue growth of 1.9 percent.
(b) Assumes salary one Grade 13, Step 1, Reimbursement Specialist, and a fringe rate of 21.9 percent. DHCF pays 55 percent of salary and fringe costs with Local funding, and the remaining portion is paid for through the District's FMAP.
(c) Assumes 12 percent of the fees collected. Budgeted in the Inpatient Hospital Directed Payment Provider Fee Fund. *(notes continued on next page)*

[84] Effective May 25, 2024, D.C. Law 25-100; D.C. Official Code § 31-3875.01 et seq.

(d) Assumes 1.125 percent of the fees collected. Revenue is transferred to Local funds. Costs are budgeted in Local funds.

The separate payments are eligible to receive federal matching funds at a rate equal to the District's weighted average Federal Management Assistance Percentage (FMAP).[85] This will result in additional federal Medicaid funding in the amount of $238 million in fiscal year 2025 and $981 million over the financial plan. In total, MCOs will receive an additional $310.75 million in fiscal year 2025 and $1.28 billion over the financial plan to provide directed payments to hospitals for inpatient services.

Subtitle (V)(C) - Medicaid Inpatient Hospital Directed Payment Act of 2024 Total MCO Separate Payments ($ thousands)					
	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	Total
MCO Separate Payment	$72,406	$73,781	$75,183	$76,612	$297,981
Federal FMAP[(a)]	$238,348	$242,876	$247,491	$252,193	$980,909
Total Separate Payments	**$310,753**	**$316,658**	**$322,674**	**$328,805**	**$1,278,890**

Table Notes:

(a) Assumes 76.7 percent weighted average Federal Medical Assistance Percentage and growth of 1.9 percent.

<u>**Subtitle (V)(D) - Medicaid Outpatient Hospital Directed Payment Act of 2024**</u>

Background

The subtitle allows the District to charge each hospital a fee based on outpatient gross patient revenue[86] beginning October 1, 2024. The fee must be charged at a uniform rate among all hospitals. The rate of the fee must equal the rate necessary to generate an amount equal to:

- The non-federal share of the quarterly outpatient hospital directed payment consistent with the applicable State Directed Payment preprint approved by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS); and
- The District retention.[87]

The Department of Health Care Finance (DHCF) must retroactively adjust fees for all hospitals to account for a new hospital once the new hospital files its first Hospital and Hospital Health Care

[85] The weighted average FMAP for the MCO inpatient services 76.7 percent.

[86] Outpatient gross patient revenue is the amount that is reported in column 2 of line 28 of Worksheet G-2 of the hospital's most recently available Hospital and Hospital Health Care Complex Cost Report (Form CMS 2552-10). For a hospital that has not yet filed its first Hospital and Hospital Health Care Complex Cost Report (Form CMS-2552-10), outpatient net patient revenue is the dollar value determined by the Department of Health Care Finance based on projected utilization volume and projected utilization migration from other area hospitals.

[87] An amount equal to 13.175 percent of the fees collected pursuant to Section 5034(a), plus the salary and fringe benefits for one full-time equivalent staff position at the Department of Health Care Finance.

Complex Cost Report.[88] The subtitle exempts St. Elizabeths Hospital and Howard University Hospital from paying outpatient gross patient revenue fee. Any hospital that fails to pay the total amount of the outpatient gross patient revenue fee on a quarterly basis will be charged a 1.5 percent interest rate per month on its unpaid balance. If a hospital system owns, operates, or maintains more than one hospital licensed by the Department of Health, the hospital system must pay the fee for each separate hospital. The Mayor may issue rules to implement the subtitle. The subtitle is set to expire on September 30, 2029.

All outpatient gross patient revenue fees, interest, and penalties owed will be deposited into a newly established, non-lapsing Outpatient Hospital Directed Payment Provider Fee Fund to be administered by DHCF. The revenue collected from fees must be used to:

- Make separate payments to Medicaid Managed Care Organizations (MCOs);
- Provide refunds to hospitals; and
- Through the District retention:
    - Pay the salary and fringe benefits of one full-time staff position;
    - Fund the local match for Medicaid fee-for-service (FFS) hospital reimbursements,
    - Funding Title I of the Prior Authorization Reform Amendment Act of 2023[89] using 1.125 percent of the fees collected by the subtitle; and
    - Make a transfer to Local Funds in an amount not to exceed 13.175 percent of the fees collected.

The subtitle requires all Medicaid MCOs to make outpatient directed payments to hospitals beginning October 1, 2024, that are consistent with the applicable State Directed Payment preprint approved by CMS.

Financial Plan Impact

The subtitle will generate an additional $46.86 million in dedicated tax revenue in fiscal year 2025 and $192.87 million in dedicated tax revenue over the financial plan. After reserving $4.97 million to fund the local match for Medicaid fee-for-service hospital reimbursements and transferring $466,000 to the Local funds to fund the Prior Authorization Reform Amendment Act of 2023, $41.43 million is available in fiscal year 2025 to make local separate payments to Medicaid MCOs.

Subtitle (V)(D) - Medicaid Outpatient Hospital Directed Payment Act of 2024 Total Dedicated Tax Revenue and Uses ($ thousands)						
		FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	Total
Total Dedicated Tax Revenue[(a)]		**$46,864**	**$47,754**	**$48,662**	**$49,586**	**$192,866**
Uses	MCO Separate Payment	$41,427	$42,214	$43,016	$43,833	$170,489
	Medicaid FFS Local Match Funding[(b)]	$4,971	$5,066	$5,162	$5,260	$20,459
	Prior Authorization Reform [(c)]	$466	$475	$484	$493	$1,918

Table Notes:

(a) Assumes 1.9 percent revenue growth. *(notes continued on next page)*

---

[88] See: https://www.cms.gov/data-research/statistics-trends-and-reports/cost-reports/hospital-2552-2010-form

[89] Effective May 25, 2023, D.C. Law 25-100; D.C. Official Code § 31-3875.01 et seq.

(b) Assumes 12 percent of the fees collected.
(c) Assumes 1.125 percent of the fees collected. Revenue is transferred to Local funds. Costs are budgeted in Local funds.

The separate payments are eligible to receive federal matching funds at a rate equal to the District's weighted average Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP).[90] This will result in additional federal Medicaid funding in the amount of $130.80 million in fiscal year 2025 and $536.94 million over the financial plan. In total, MCOs will receive an additional $172.22 million in fiscal year 2025 and $707.42 million over the financial plan to provide directed payments to hospitals for outpatient services.

Subtitle (V)(D) - Medicaid Outpatient Hospital Directed Payment Act of 2024 Total MCO Separate Payments ($ thousands)					
	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	Total
MCO Local Separate Payment	$41,427	$42,214	$43,016	$43,833	$170,489
Federal FMAP[(a)]	$130,468	$132,947	$135,473	$138,047	$536,935
Total Separate Payments	**$171,895**	**$175,161**	**$178,489**	**$181,880**	**$707,424**

Table Notes:
(a) Assumes 75.9 percent weighted average FMAP and growth of 1.9 percent.

Subtitle (V)(E) - Medicaid Hospital Outpatient Supplemental Payment and Hospital Inpatient Rate Supplement Adjustments Amendment Act of 2024

Background
The subtitle updates the definition of outpatient gross patient revenue[91] and inpatient net patient revenue[92] to conform with the definitions used in subtitle V(C) and subtitle V(D). The subtitle also exempts Howard University Hospital from certain fees.

Financial Plan Impact
The subtitle does not have a cost since it makes conforming changes to make definitions and exemptions consistent in the D.C. Code.

---

[90] The weighted average FMAP for the MCO outpatient services 75.9 percent.
[91] By amending The Medicaid Hospital Outpatient Supplemental Payment Act of 2017, effective December 13, 2017 (D.C. Law 22-33; D.C. Official Code § 44-664.01 et seq.).
[92] By amending The Medicaid Hospital Inpatient Rate Supplement Act of 2017, effective December 13, 2017 (D.C. Law 22-33; D.C. Official Code § 44-664.11 et seq.).

Subtitle (V)(F) - Grandparent and Close Relative Caregiver Subsidy Eligibility Amendment Act of 2024

Background

The subtitle expands the eligibility requirements for the Grandparent Caregiver Program[93] and Close Relative Caregiver Program[94] in the Child and Family Services Administration. Specifically, the subtitle raises the eligibility thresholds for the programs from 200 percent of the federal poverty level to 300 percent, excluding Social Security Income and some federal benefits programs from the income eligibility calculation.

Financial Plan Impact

The subtitle does not have an impact on the budget and financial plan. To the extent that the change in eligibility increases the number of participants, the programs are still required to only spend the budget they have been appropriated. The new calculation method may increase the amount of subsidy provided to some current participants whose income levels have changed, but the effect is expected to be small and able to be absorbed within the budget.

Subtitle (V)(G) - Rapid Re-Housing Program Amendment Act of 2024

Background

The Rapid Re-Housing program is a short-term subsidy program in the Department of Human Services (DHS) that subsidizes housing for families and individuals experiencing homelessness.[95] The subtitle establishes a statutory reference to regulatory time limits on the duration of services provided by the program, requiring participants to exit from the program. The subtitle exempts exits due to time limits from fair hearing review, and instead allows participants an administrative review of a notice of a program exit due to reaching the statutory time limit within 15 days of receipt of the notice. Participants may remain in the housing program while the administrative review decision is pending.

Financial Plan Impact

The allowance of administrative review will cost $250,000 in fiscal year 2025 to allow for some participants to remain in the program pending processing of a backlog of expected exits. It is estimated that there will be approximately 740 administrative appeals to be processed through October 2024. This could result in approximately 15 percent of the appealing participants to remain in the program for an extra month in fiscal year 2025, which was not included in the proposed budget.

Subtitle (V)(G) – Rapid Rehousing Program Amendment Act of 2024 Total Cost ($ thousands)					
	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	Total
Cost of RRH	$250	$0	$0	$0	$250

[93] D.C. Official Code § 4-251.01.
[94] D.C. Official Code § 4-251.21.
[95] https://dhs.dc.gov/page/rapid-rehousing-individuals

Subtitle (V)(H) - Healthy DC Fund Amendment Act of 2024

Background

The subtitle requires[96] a transfer of $5.567 million from the Healthy DC Fund to Local funds in fiscal years 2025, 2026, 2027, and 2028.

Financial Plan Impact

The fiscal year 2025 budget includes a transfer of $5.567 million in dedicated taxes from the Healthy DC Fund to Local funds, reducing the revenue available to be budgeted in the Healthy DC dedicated tax fund and increasing Local funds. This transfer is also included in each fiscal year throughout the financial plan.

Subtitle (V)(I) – Not-For-Profit Hospital Corporation Subsidy Amendment Act of 2024

Background

The subtitle allows[97] for the payment of a subsidy to the Not-For-Profit Hospital Corporation (NFPHC) of up to a maximum of $26 million in fiscal year 2025. Current law caps this subsidy at $22 million. The NFPHC, commonly known as United Medical Center (UMC), is an independent District instrumentality created by legislation adopted by the Council of the District of Columbia. It provides inpatient, outpatient, psychiatric, and emergency care services.

Financial Plan Impact

The fiscal year 2025 budget includes $25.2 million in subsidy payments to support the operation of inpatient, outpatient, psychiatric, and emergency care services at UMC.

Subtitle (V)(J) – Career Mobility Action Plan Program Amendment Act of 2024

Background

Under current law, the Department of Human Services is required to administer the Career Mobility Action Plan program[98]. The program provides a range of services to help families that are at risk of losing food, health care, child care, housing, and other benefits more quickly than their income can cover the lost resources, which are also known as "benefits cliffs"[99]. The subtitle makes the statutorily required program optional.

Financial Plan Impact

The subtitle does not have an impact on the proposed budget and financial plan. The proposed budget and financial plan contains funding for the program to continue.

---

[96] By amending Section 15b of the Hospital and Medical Services Corporation Regulatory Act of 1996, effective March 2, 2007 (D.C. Law 16-192; D.C. Official Code § 31-3514.02).
[97] By amending The Not-for-Profit Hospital Corporation Establishment Amendment Act of 2011, effective September 14, 2011 (D.C. Law 19-21; D.C. Official Code § 44-951.01 et seq.).
[98] D.C. Official Code § 4-281.02.
[99] https://dhs.dc.gov/page/career-map

Subtitle (V)(K) – Problem Gambling Amendment Act of 2024

Background

The subtitle requires[100] the Department of Behavioral Health (DBH) to issue a contract of $300,000 by October 31, 2024 to a non-governmental organization to conduct a needs assessment to better understand how problem gambling is impacting District residents and to develop strategies for evidence-based problem-gambling prevention, harm reduction, and treatment programs. The non-governmental organization must submit a report to DBH with its findings by November 1, 2025, and DBH must submit the report to the Council by December 31, 2025.

Financial Plan Impact

The fiscal year 2025 DBH budget includes $300,000 of one-time Local funding to issue a grant to a non-governmental organization to study the gambling assessment and prevention report.

Subtitle (V)(L) – Animal Control Amendment Act of 2024

Background

This subtitle requires[101] the Mayor to deem an impounded animal wearing identification abandoned if the animal is not claimed by its owner within five days of impoundment rather than seven days. The subtitle also requires the Mayor to deem an impounded animal not wearing identification abandoned if the animal is not claimed by its owner within three days of impoundment rather than five days.

Financial Plan Impact

Reducing the time in which an animal is considered abandoned will result in annual savings of $340,000. The savings will be repurposed within the contract to alleviate spending pressures.

Subtitle (V)(M) – Childcare for Pregnant and Birthing Parents Grants Amendment Act of 2024

Background

The subtitle allows[102] the Department of Health (DC Health) to issue grants to address emergency childcare needs of pregnant and birthing parents obtaining necessary treatment at the District's birthing hospitals.

Financial Plan Impact

The DC Health fiscal year 2025 budget includes one-time Local funding of $300,000 to implement an emergency childcare grant program for birthing parents receiving treatment at the District's birthing hospitals.

---

[100] By amending the Department of Behavioral Health Establishment Act of 2013, effective December 24, 2013 (D.C. Law 20-61, D.C. Official Code § 7-1141.01 et seq.).
[101] By amending Section 6(f) of the Animal Control Act of 1979, effective October 18, 1979 (D.C. Law 3-30; D.C. Official Code § 8-1805(f)).
[102] By amending Section 4907a of the Department of Health Functions Clarification Act of 2001, effective March 3, 2010 (D.C. Law 18-111; D.C. Official Code § 7-736.01).

Subtitle (V)(N) – Department of Aging and Community Living Grant Act of 2024

Background
This subtitle requires the Department of Aging and Community Living (DACL) to issue a one-time grant of $60,000 to Vida Senior Centers to support staffing and program operation costs.

Financial Plan Impact
The fiscal year 2025 DACL budget includes $60,000 in one-time Local funds to support the grant specified in the subtitle.

Subtitle (V)(O) – Grocery Access Pilot Program Establishment Amendment Act of 2024

Background
The subtitle establishes[103] a grocery access pilot grant program to provide up to 1,000 eligible District residents with membership to a grocery delivery service at no cost for one year, with preference given to applicants who live in low-food access areas.

Financial Plan Impact
The fiscal year 2025 budget includes $120,000 in one-time Local funds in the Department of Health to implement the grocery access pilot program.

Subtitle (V)(P) – Mental Health Court Urgent Care Clinic Amendment Act of 2024

Background
This subtitle requires[104] the Department of Behavioral Health (DBH) to contract with a non-governmental organization to establish and manage a mental health urgent care clinic in the Superior Court building.

Financial Plan Impact
The fiscal year 2025 budget includes $1.2 million in one-time funding in the DBH budget to contract with an organization to manage a mental health urgent care clinic in the Superior Court building.

[103] By amending The Department of Health Functions Clarification Act of 2001, effective October 3, 2001 (D.C. Law 14-28; D.C. Official Code § 7-731 et seq.).
[104] By amending The Department of Behavioral Health Establishment Act of 2013, effective December 24, 2013 (D.C. Law 20-61, D.C. Official Code § 7-1141.01 et seq.).

Subtitle (V)(Q) – Opioid Abatement Directed Funding Amendment Act of 2024

Background

The subtitle directs[105] the spending of $1.125 million in the Opioid Abatement Fund to be used for certain purposes. Specifically, the subtitle directs spending of:

- $400,000 for behavioral health and substance abuse targeted outreach services at locations in Wards 5 and 6;
- $325,000 to implement the School-Based Behavioral Health Student Peer Educator Pilot Amendment Act of 2024 (Subtitle V-S); and
- $400,000 to the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner for the purpose of enabling the testing of illicit drug misuse and the development of novel testing methods for opioids.

Financial Plan Impact

The Opioid Abatement Fund, administered by the Department of Behavioral Health, is projected to have a balance of $14.66 million in fiscal year 2025. There is sufficient funding in the Fund to support $1.125 million of directed spending.

Subtitle (V)(R) – Prior Authorization Reform Amendment Act of 2024

Background

Health insurance utilization review entities are organizations that make prior authorization determinations on behalf of health insurance providers. Prior authorization determinations state whether the cost of a medical treatment or medication will be covered by the insurer. The Prior Authorization Reform Amendment Act of 2023 requires utilization review entities to publish five years of determination history and public-facing determination statistics. This subtitle amends that act to exclude[106] health benefits plans provided through Medicaid and the DC Health Care Alliance (Alliance) from these reporting requirements.

Financial Plan Impact

Exempting Medicaid and Alliance from prior authorization determination reporting requirements reduces the total overall cost of implementing the Prior Authorization Reform Amendment Act of 2023 by $5.27 million ($1.49 million local, $3.78 million federal) in fiscal year 2025 and $7.36 million ($2.08 million local, $5.28 million federal) over the financial plan. The fiscal year 2025 Department of Health Care Finance (DHCF) budget includes $4.38 million ($1.20 million local, $3.18 million federal) and $18.04 million ($4.97 million local, $13.07 million federal) over the financial plan to fund the remaining costs of the Prior Authorization Reform Amendment Act of 2023. This funding will be

[105] By amending Section 5012 of the Opioid Abatement Fund Establishment Act of 2022, effective September 21, 2022 (D.C. Law 24-167; D.C. Official Code § 7-3221).
[106] By amending Section 109(c) of the Prior Authorization Reform Amendment Act of 2023, effective January 17, 2024 (D.C. Law 25-100; D.C. Official Code § 31-3875.09(c)).

used to implement the accelerated prior authorization reviews and adverse determination and appeals credentialing requirements.[107]

Subtitle (V)(R) – Prior Authorization Reform Amendment Act of 2024 Total Cost ($ in thousands)					
	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	Total
Local	$1,208	$1,231	$1,254	$1,278	$4,971
Federal	$3,175	$3,235	$3,297	$3,359	$13,066
Total	**$4,383**	**$4,466**	**$4,551**	**$4,637**	**$18,037**

Table Notes:

(a) Based on staffing costs provided to DHCF by three of the current Medicaid Managed Care Organizations vendors.
(b) Assumes 1.9 percent growth rate.
(c) Assumes 70 percent federal match for HSCSN enrollees and a 71.6 percent blended federal match for AmeriHealth Caritas, Amerigroup, and MedStar.
(d) Assumes 75 percent federal match for fee-for-service enrollees due to an enhanced Medicaid match for operation of an approved Medicaid management information system for claims and information processing.[108]

Subtitle (V)(S) – School-Based Behavioral Health Student Peer Educator Pilot Amendment Act of 2024

Background

The subtitle establishes a second year of the School-Based Behavioral Health Student Peer Educator Pilot Program (Program) for at least 100 District public and public charter high school students. The Program engages, trains, and supervises youth to become leaders, peer educators, and advocates for behavioral health services in the District.

Financial Plan Impact

The fiscal year 2025 budget designates $325,000 of one-time Opioid Abatement Fund funding towards the continuation of the School-Based Behavioral Health Student Peer Educator Pilot program.

Subtitle (V)(T) – Substance Abuse and Behavioral Health Services Targeted Outreach Grants Act of 2024

Background

The subtitle requires the Department of Behavioral Health (DBH) to provide a $1.2 million grant to a non-governmental organization by October 31, 2024 to provide direct support, relationship

[107] See: Fiscal Impact Statement – Prior Authorization Reform Amendment Act of 2023
[108] 42 U.S.C. § 1396b.

development, and resource brokering to individuals in need of substance abuse and behavioral health services at six sites with high drug activity and substance abuse. The sites are:

- The vicinity of the 600 block of T Street, NW;
- The vicinity of the 1100-1300 blocks of Mount Olivet Road, NE;
- The vicinity of the 3800-4000 blocks of Minnesota Avenue, NE;
- The vicinity of the 1300-1800 blocks of Marion Barry Avenue, SE;
- The vicinity of King Greenleaf Recreation Center located at 201 N Street, SW; and
- The vicinity of the of the 1300-1700 blocks of North Capitol Street, NW and 1600-1700 blocks of Lincoln, Road, NE.

DBH must also award a grant in the amount of $750,000 to an organization responsible for maintaining a Main Street corridor in Ward 1 to hire eight full-time positions to provide direct support, relationship development, and resource brokering to individuals at the following locations:

- Columbia Heights Civic Plaza;
- The intersection of Mount Pleasant Street, NW, and Kenyon Street, NW;
- Georgia Avenue, NW, between New Hampshire Avenue, NW, and Harvard Street, NW; and
- U Street, NW, between 14th Street, NW, and Georgia Avenue, NW.

The not-for-profit organizations awarded these grants must report to DBH by November 20, 2025 on the impact of the programs, including but not limited to the number of individuals served , harm reduction supplies distributed, and number of education sessions delivered to target populations.

Financial Plan Impact
The fiscal year 2025 DBH budget includes $1.95 million (including $400,000 from the Opioid Abatement Fund) in one-time grant funding for not-for-profit organizations to complete targeted substance abuse and behavioral health outreach in specific locations.

<u>Subtitle (V)(U) – Sexual Health Peer Educators Grant Amendment Act of 2024</u>

Background
The subtitle creates a Sexual Health Peer Educators Grant program to provide $150,000 to non-governmental entities to train, compensate, and supervise at least 50 high school students to work as sexual health educators in public and public charter high schools.

Financial Plan Impact
The fiscal year 2025 budget includes $150,000 in recurring Local funds in fiscal year 2025 and $617,000 over the financial plan to implement the subtitle.

Subtitle (V)(V) – Tobacco Use Cessation Initiatives Amendment Act of 2024

Background

The subtitle creates[109] a new non-lapsing fund, the Tobacco Use Cessation Fund, administered by the Department of Health (DC Health), to receive funds as appropriated and 50 percent of the amounts received by the District in the JUUL settlement.[110] The subtitle requires DC Health to spend the funds on tobacco use prevention, education, and cessation programs. DC Health must publish a bi-annual report detailing how settlement funds are allocated.

Financial Plan Impact

The fiscal year 2025 includes $1.624 million ($771,000 of which is one-time funding) and $4.186 million over the financial plan in the Tobacco Use Cessation Fund to implement the subtitle.

Subtitle (V)(W) – Home Visiting Medicaid Reimbursement Eligibility Amendment Act of 2024

Background

The subtitle amends the Home Visiting Services Reimbursement Amendment Act of 2024 to require[111] health insurance coverage provided through Medicaid or the DC Health Care Alliance (Alliance) and the Immigrant Children's Program (ICP) to cover and reimburse eligible home visiting services provided by registered nurses by July 1, 2025. The subtitle also requires the Department of Health Care Finance to submit an amendment to the Medicaid state plan to authorize Medicaid payments for home visiting services provided by nurses to the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services by March 31, 2025. The subtitle also lifts the subject to appropriations language in D.C. Code and fully enacts the Home Visiting Services Reimbursement Amendment Act of 2024.

Financial Plan Impact

The fiscal year 2025 budget and financial plan includes $231,000 ($69,000 local; $161,000 federal) in the fiscal year 2025 and $4.5 million ($1.37 million local; $3.18 million federal) over the financial plan to implement the subtitle. The required funding is less than the fiscal impact of the original Home Visiting Services Reimbursement Amendment Act of 2024 because it limits providers eligible to be reimbursed to registered nurses. The Office of Revenue Analysis estimates that providers using registered nurses can serve 100 families in fiscal year 2025 and can expand by 25 families annually.

---

[109] By amending The Department of Health Functions Clarification Act of 2001, effective October 3, 2001 (D.C. Law 14-28, D.C. Official Code § 7-731 et seq.).
[110] District of Columbia v. JUUL Labs Inc., Superior Court of the District of Columbia Case No. 2019 CA 007795-B
[111] By amending Section 111 of the Birth-to-Three for All DC Amendment Act of 2018, effective March 23, 2024 (D.C. Law 25-142; D.C. Official Code § 4-651.11).

Subtitle (V)(W) – Home Visiting Medicaid Reimbursement Eligibility Amendment Act of 2024 Total Cost ($ thousands)					
Dollars in Thousands	FY 2025[a]	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	Total
Medicaid (Local)	$69	$352	$431	$512	$1,365
Medicaid (Federal)[b]	$161	$822	$1,006	$1,196	$3,185
Total[c]	**$231**	**$1,175**	**$1,437**	**$1,708**	**$4,550**

Table Notes:
(a) Assumes July 1, 2025 start date.
(b) Assumes 70 percent Federal Medical Assistance Percentage.
(c) Assumes capacity of 100 families in fiscal year 2025 and an additional 25 slots each fiscal year. Assumes cost reimbursement of $9,224 per family per year and cost growth of 1.9 percent.

Subtitle (V)(X) – DHS Grant Act of 2024

Background
This subtitle directs the Department of Human Services (DHS) to issue two grants:

- A recurring grant of $200,000 to an organization located in the District near 8th Street, SE, that administers an independent living program for homeless young mothers ages 18-21 and their children; and
- A grant of $150,000 to A Wider Circle to support its work providing furniture and home goods to low-income individuals and families.

Financial Plan Impact
The fiscal year 2025 DHS budget includes $200,000 in recurring Local funds and $150,000 in one-time Local funds to support the grants specified in the subtitle.

Subtitle (V)(Y) – Ronald McDonald House Support Grant Act of 2024

Background
This subtitle requires the Department of Health (DC Health) to issue a one-time grant of $80,000 to the Ronald McDonald House for the Build for Love Impact Fund, which supports a range of services, including accommodation for hundreds of families being treated at District of Columbia hospitals.

Financial Plan Impact
The fiscal year 2025 DC Health budget includes $80,000 in one-time Local funds to support the grant specified in the subtitle.

TITLE VI – OPERATIONS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Subtitle (VI)(A) – Unclaimed Deposits for Excavation Work Amendment Act of 2024

Background

The District Department of Transportation (DDOT) requires anyone seeking a construction permit that involves excavation work in public space to make a refundable excavation deposit. The fees vary depending on the type and size of the excavation work. DDOT holds these deposits to ensure the permittee properly restores public space. DDOT can draw on the deposit, with notice to the permittee, if the public space restoration is unsatisfactory upon inspection and DDOT needs to undertake actions to restore it. After the permittee restores public space, they must wait two years before they can request the return of their deposit. If the permittee does not request the deposit within thirty days after the two-year waiting period, DDOT must notify the permittee at their last known address. Currently, DDOT regulations allow DDOT to deposit, into the repealed Department of Transportation Unified Fund,[112] any unclaimed deposits if the permittee has not responded to DDOT's notice after one year.[113]

The subtitle deems the excavation deposits to be forfeited by the permittee if the permittee does not respond to the DDOT notice within the one-year period and directs the deposits to the District's General Fund. The subtitle requires DDOT to maintain a publicly accessible website that is searchable electronically and maintains a list of all deposits held by DDOT and the name of each permittee.

The subtitle also exempts excavation deposits from the District's unclaimed property laws[114] in favor of the DDOT regulations.

Financial Plan Impact

DDOT holds approximately $60 million in excavation deposits for permittees. Approximately two-thirds of these deposits have been deposited since 2018 and the Office of the Chief Financial Officer's Office of Revenue Analysis (ORA) assumes that the related projects are still under construction, public space has not been fully restored, or the two-year holding period after public space restoration to ensure proper restoration has not been completed.

The remaining $22 million was deposited between 1998 and 2017 and encompasses nearly 3,900 deposits that DDOT must notice and wait the required one-year period before DDOT can deem the deposits forfeited. DDOT must also provide a searchable, public website for permittees to search for any unclaimed deposits. ORA expects that 45 percent of these deposits will be claimed and that in

---

[112] District Department of Transportation Unified Fund Amendment Act of 2007, effective September 18, 2007 (D.C. Law 17-20; D.C. Official Code § 50-921.11). [Repealed]
[113] Miscellaneous Provisions, effective February 14, 2020 (24 DCMR 3405.5, 3405.9).
[114] Revised Uniform Unclaimed Property Act of 2021, effective November 13, 2021 (D.C. Law 24-45; D.C. Official Code § 41-151.01 et seq.).

fiscal year 2026, DDOT can deem $9.97 million forfeited and deposit it into the District's General Fund.

Subtitle (VI)(B) – Renewable Energy Portfolio Standard Amendment Act of 2024

Background

The District has a renewable energy portfolio standard (RPS) that establishes the share of electricity supplied in the District that needs to come from renewable sources, through the purchase of renewable energy credits (REC). For example, in 2025, 52 percent of electricity must come from Tier One[115] renewable sources and 4.3 percent from solar energy sources. Electricity suppliers that do not meet RPS must pay a compliance fee. In 2025, an electricity supplier must pay five cents for each kilowatt-hour shortfall from Tier One renewable sources and forty-six cents for each kilowatt-hour shortfall from solar sources. Compliance fees, if they are the least-cost measure to ratepayers or there are insufficient Tier One sources available, can be recovered from ratepayers through their electricity bills. These compliance fees are paid to the District and deposited into the Renewable Energy Development Fund[116] (REDF), managed by the Department of Energy and Environment.

The subtitle exempts electricity sold to the District of Columbia government[117] from RPS from January 1, 2024 through September 30, 2028. The subtitle also prohibits the District from purchasing RECs for purposes other than meeting RPS unless District electricity purchases are first in compliance with RPS.

The subtitle requires the Public Services Commission (Commission) to decertify any solar energy system that was certified by the Commission prior to February 1, 2011 to produce RPS eligible solar credits, if the system is not located in the District or is not served by a distribution feeder that serves the District. The Commission must decertify these systems effective January 1, 2025.

Financial Plan Impact

The subtitle exempts electricity supplied to the District government from the renewable energy portfolio standard over the fiscal year 2025 through fiscal year 2028 budget and financial plan period. Therefore, the District government's energy suppliers will no longer purchase renewable energy credits nor be subject to a compliance fee over this period. The District planned to pay compliance fees, through increased electricity supply rates, of $17.8 million in fiscal year 2025 and $86 million over the four-year financial plan period. The subtitle's exemption allows the District to reduce its energy bills by this same amount over the financial plan period.

The Department of General Services (DGS) currently purchases voluntary RECs which do not meet the District's RPS to support the District's overall green energy efforts. DGS spends over $200,000 on

[115] Tier one sources include solar; wind; geothermal; ocean; and certain biomass, methane, fuel cells, and wastewater sources.
[116] Renewable Energy Portfolio Standard Act of 2004, effective April 12, 2005 (D.C. Law 15-340; D.C. Official Code § 34-1436).
[117] This exemption does not include independent agencies, authorities, or instrumentalities.

these RECs. While the intent of the subtitle is to prevent DGS from purchasing voluntary RECs, because the subtitle also exempts the District from RPS, DGS does not need to purchase RPS RECs before purchasing voluntary RECs. The budget maintains this funding to support other DGS' energy needs.

The subtitle's provision to decertify solar systems not located in the District or on a feeder serving the District will have no impact on the District's budget or financial plan. The decertification reduces the number of eligible RECs for energy suppliers to purchase to meet RPS. This will help maintain REC prices that may have otherwise been affected by the subtitle's provisions for exempting the District's electricity supplier from the requirement to purchase RECs to meet RPS for the District's electricity usage.

Renewable Energy Portfolio Standard Amendment Act of 2024 Energy Cost Savings ($ thousands)					
	FY 2025	**FY 2026**	**FY 2027**	**FY 2028**	**Total**
Compliance Fee Cost Savings	($17,783)	($20,313)	($22,813)	($25,097)	($86,006)

Subtitle (VI)(C) – Vision Zero Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety Fund Establishment Amendment Act of 2024

Background

The Vision Zero Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety Fund (Fund) is used by the District Department of Transportation (DDOT) to enhance pedestrian and bicycle transportation in the District.[118] This includes education, physical infrastructure changes, and enforcement efforts. The Fund receives $500,000 annually from Automated Traffic Enforcement Revenues.

The subtitle transfers control of the Fund from DDOT to the Deputy Mayor for Operations and Infrastructure (DMOI).

Financial Plan Impact

The fiscal year 2025 transfers control of the Fund from DDOT to DMOI. The fiscal year 2025 budget also transfers $203,307 from the Fund's certified fund balance to the District's Local fund.[119]

[118] Vision Zero Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety Fund Establishment Act of 2015, effective October 22, 2015 (D.C. Law 21-36; D.C. Official Code § 50-921.20).
[119] See Subtitle VII(O), Non-Lapsing Fund Transfers.

Subtitle (VI)(D) – Water Pollution Control Third-Party Review Amendment Act of 2024

Background

The Department of Energy and Environment (DOEE) reviews construction permits submitted to the Department of Buildings (DOB) through its Inspection and Enforcement Division. In reviewing these permit applications and building plans, DOEE assesses the plans' environmental impacts, including water pollution control law and regulation compliance and erosion and sediment control (ESC).

The subtitle authorizes the Mayor to certify third-party permit reviewers to make these assessments. The subtitle also authorizes the Mayor to certify third-party inspectors for compliance with water pollution control laws and regulations.

The subtitle imposes several prohibitions on third-party reviewers and inspectors. A third-party reviewer or any affiliates may not also act as a third-party inspector for any component of the project. The subtitle prohibits any entity or its affiliates performing work on the project from acting as either a third-party reviewer or inspector. A third-party reviewer or inspector cannot be controlled by the owner or any entity with an ownership interest in a project. A third-party reviewer or inspector cannot have a contractual relationship with any party to the project, including an owner, contractor, permittee, subcontractor, or other related entity. DOEE should resolve any conflict matters and can revoke a third-party's certification for any violation of the rules.

DOEE may also establish an online platform for permittees to hire a third-party permit reviewer or inspector. DOEE may charge a fee of not more than five percent of the cost of the third-party reviewer or inspector. The subtitle directs these fees be deposited into the Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Fund (Fund).[120]

Financial Plan Impact

DOEE worked with the DOB to update its online platform to accommodate third-party permit review and inspection requests for DOEE activities. DOEE intends to pilot its use of third-party entities for ESC matters, of which DOEE conducts approximately 1,200 permit reviews and 5,000 inspections annually. DOEE will charge a five percent fee to an entity that chooses to hire a third-party reviewer or inspector and that fee will be deposited into the Fund. At this time, DOEE is unsure how many entities may hire third-party reviewers or inspectors for ESC matters, so the fiscal year 2025 budget does not recognize any new Fund revenues. The fiscal year 2025 budget includes resources for DOEE to support the ongoing maintenance of the online system hosted by DOB.

[120] Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Fund Amendment Act of 2017, effective December 13, 2017 (D.C. Law 22-33; D.C. Official Code § 8-103.09c).

Subtitle (VI)(E) – Greener Government Buildings Amendment Act of 2024

Background

Under current law, nonresidential construction projects of District-owned buildings must "maintain a net zero energy compliance" (the "net-zero requirement").[121] The subtitle exempts the installation of temporary structures from the requirement.

Financial Plan Impact

The change the subtitle makes does not have an impact on the budget and financial plan. Exempting temporary structures from meeting public green building requirements does not have an impact on the budget.

The version of the Budget Support Act introduced by the Mayor included certain additional exemptions from the net-zero requirement for District-owned buildings and made the implementation of the net-zero requirement subject to future appropriation. These provisions were not included in the version of the Budget Support Act approved by the Council. The Department of General Services (DGS) indicates that the Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) as proposed may not have sufficient budget for all planned projects to build to net-zero standards under current law. As the projects progress toward final scope and specifications, and the exemption process plays out[122], final contracting bids may require DGS to make a change in planned scope to meet the net-zero standards while remaining on budget. Alternatively, DGS may require reprogramming from other projects in the CIP to ensure sufficient funds are available to meet the standards.

Subtitle (VI)(F) – District Department of Transportation Projects Amendment Act of 2024

Background

Current law authorizes the District Department of Transportation (DDOT) Director to issue grants not exceeding $1 million per grant to support the District's transportation goals.[123] The subtitle expands the authorization to include grants for streateries and the streatery program.

In fiscal year 2020, the Council required DDOT to undertake a congestion pricing study,[124] but DDOT only produced a draft report and did not publish a final report. In fiscal year 2024, the Council required DDOT to contract to update the study and for the contractor to directly transmit the study to Council. If DDOT did not enter into a contract by October 1, 2023, then DDOT was prohibited from any capital reprogramming unless Council approved of the reprogramming by resolution.[125]

---

[121] D.C. Official Code § 6–1451.02(2)(D).
[122] D.C. Official Code § 6–1451.10.
[123] Department of Transportation Establishment Amendment Act of 2008, effective October 22, 2008 (D.C. Law 17-248; D.C. Official Code § 50-921.02(c)(1)).
[124] Congestion Pricing Study Amendment Act of 2019, effective September 11, 2019 (D.C. Law 23-16; D.C. Official Code § 50-921.21(b)).
[125] Congestion Pricing Study Update Amendment Act of 2023, effective September 6, 2023 (D.C. Law 25-50; D.C. Official Code §§ 50-921.21(c) and 47-362(i)).

The subtitle repeals the requirement to update and publish the congestion pricing study and the prohibition on a capital project reprogramming without a Council resolution.

In fiscal year 2022, the Council designated that any revenues generated from the Automated Traffic Enforcement (ATE) Program, beyond what was officially certified by the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) to support the District's general budget, be deposited into the Vision Zero Enhancement Omnibus Amendment Act Implementation Fund (Fund).[126] The District is required to use the Fund's resources to implement certain sections of the Vision Zero Enhancement Omnibus Amendment Act of 2020,[127] the Safer Streets Amendment Act of 2022,[128] the Safe Passage Program provisions of the Safe Streets for Students Amendment Act of 2022,[129] and to enhance the safety and quality of the pedestrian and bicyclist transportation networks. At the end of fiscal year 2023, the Fund received $4,346,555 in ATE revenues that exceeded what was needed for the budget. The February 2024 revenue estimates project an additional $2.94 million of ATE revenues will be deposited in the Fund at the end of fiscal year 2024.

The subtitle repeals the dedication of revenues through fiscal year 2028 and requires the Mayor to deposit any certified revenues over $277,341,000 into the Fund beginning in fiscal year 2029. The subtitle also authorizes the Mayor to transfer all of the Fund's resources to the District's Local fund.

The subtitle also repeals a reporting requirement imposed on the CFO.[130] This required the CFO to report monthly on revenues deposited into the Fund, the CFO's projection of ATE revenues exceeding what was certified for the annual budget, and the CFO's methodology for calculating ATE revenues.

In fiscal year 2024, the District launched the Electric Bicycle Rebate Program (E-bike Program)[131] to incentivize the purchase of electric bicycles and related accessories and to support the District's bicycle businesses. The subtitle expands the E-bike Program to include bicycle helmets as a covered item[132] that is eligible for a rebate.

The Council also prohibited the Mayor from expending any resources, including local or federal funds, to acquire the Foundry Branch Trolley Trestle (Trolley Trestle) utilizing the fiscal year 2024 budget until the Mayor submitted a plan to the Council. The plan was to include future uses of the Trolley Trestle and an evaluation of the potential liability to the District following acquisition of the Trolley

[126] ATE System Revenue Designation Amendment Act of 2021, effective November 13, 2021 (D.C. Law 24-45; D.C. Official Code § 50-921.25).
[127] Effective December 23, 2020 (D.C. Law 23-158; 67 DCR 13057).
[128] Effective December 21, 2022 (D.C. Law 24-214; 70 DCR 10).
[129] Effective March 10, 2023 (D.C. Law 24-285, § 2(b); 70 DCR 998).
[130] Dedicated Revenue Adjustments Amendment Act of 2023, effective September 6, 2023 (D.C. Law 25-50; D.C. Official Code § 50-2209.05(b)).
[131] Electric Bicycle Rebate Program Amendment Act of 2023, effective November 28, 2023 (D.C. Law 25-66; D.C. Official Code § 50-921.27).
[132] Existing covered items include e-bikes, e-cargo bikes, replacement batteries, annual maintenance, locks, and any e-bike components to support an applicant's disability.

Trestle until the Trolley Trestle is restored, repurposed, or demolished. The Mayor may only acquire the Trolley Trestle after an act authorizing its acquisition is approved by the Council.[133]

The subtitle extends this prohibition to fiscal year 2025.

The subtitle requires DDOT to submit a monthly report to the Council related to the termination of DDOT's Circulator bus program. The report must include a timeline for Circulator termination and a potential transition plan to the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (WMATA); the status of discussions between the Mayor and WMATA, the Circulator contractor, and related labor organizations; the status of DDOT and Circulator personnel; and service gaps created by Circulator termination and the costs for WMATA to fill any gaps. The report should also indicate any costs related to the termination of the Circulator contract, DDOT's plans for the Circulator's infrastructure, communications plans, and details on the Circulator's ridership and performance for the given month.

The subtitle makes all of these provisions effective as of the effective date of the Fiscal Year 2024 Revised Local Budget Emergency Act of 2024.[134]

Financial Plan Impact

The fiscal year 2025 budget includes one-time funding of $750,000 for DDOT to issue grants supporting streatery beautification and accessibility.

DDOT did not receive additional funding to update the congestion pricing study, so there are no cost savings associated with repealing the requirement to update the study. The repeal of the capital budget reprogramming notice to Council will allow DDOT to more efficiently reprogram funds within its capital budget to meet project needs.

The subtitle's repeal of the Fund and dedication of Fund revenues to the Local fund means that the District will recognize the fiscal year 2024 $2.94 million of ATE revenues that would have been designated for the Fund as Local fund revenue. The $4.3 million in fund balance from fiscal year 2023 will also be transferred to the Local fund in fiscal year 2024.[135] These resources will support the fiscal year 2025 through fiscal year 2028 budget and financial plan. There are no costs or savings associated with repealing the Fund or the CFO's reporting requirement.

DDOT's fiscal year 2025 budget allocates $500,000 in one-time funds for the E-bike Program. These funds support the entire E-bike Program and, while they can support rebates for helmet purchases, they are not exclusively for helmet rebates.

---

[133] Foundry Branch Trolley Trestle Plan Act of 2023, effective September 6, 2023 (D.C. Law 25-50; 70 DCR 10366).
[134] Introduced April 3, 2024 (D.C. Bill 25-787).
[135] Fiscal Year 2024 Revised Local Budget Adjustment Emergency Act of 2024, introduced April 3, 2024 (D.C. Bill 25-787).

DDOT allocated $250,000 within its Trails Master Capital Project for planning for the District to assume control of the Trolley Trestle. DDOT has determined that the Trolley Trestle requires additional capital resources that are not budgeted for and that pursuing any planning for the Trolley Trestle is not currently needed. DDOT will use the $250,000 to advance other trail projects and will comply with the subtitle's prohibition.

The Mayor will terminate the Circulator bus program in fiscal year 2025. The fiscal year 2025 budget includes resources for DDOT to compile monthly reports detailing DDOT's plans for the end of the Circulator bus program.

Subtitle (VI)(G) – Clean Curbs Pilot Program Amendment Act of 2024

Background

The Department of Public Works (DPW) collects trash and recycling from residential buildings in the District that contain 3 or fewer residential units. In fiscal year 2023, DPW also launched a food waste (composting) pilot program for District residents. DPW provides trash and recycling cans to residential addresses it serves and collects once or twice per week, depending on the location. DPW collects solid waste and recycling from the front of a residence or an alley location.

In fiscal year 2024, DPW was required to implement a one-year, shared container collection pilot program in the District. The pilot program, to be operated by a private waste hauler, would have allowed residents to separate solid waste into trash, glass recyclables, and non-glass recyclables. DPW contracted with a private waste hauler to operate the pilot program, who collected from the shared containers three times per week. Residents who live on the participating blocks were able to opt-in to the pilot program and the subtitle requires at least 70 percent of a block to opt-in to participate. DPW was able to select participating blocks based on funding availability and the ability to meaningfully assess the pilot program. DPW would continue to service households on a pilot block who do not participate in the pilot program.

The fiscal year 2024 budget also required DPW to publish a database, within the first six months of the fiscal year, of its serviced residential addresses indicating where those residences are serviced: the front of the home or an alley location.

The subtitle repeals this program and any related activities. The repeal is effective as of the effective date of the Fiscal Year 2024 Revised Local Budget Emergency Act of 2024.[136]

Financial Plan Impact

The fiscal year 2024 budget included one-time funding of approximately $1.14 million for DPW to contract with a private waste hauler to operate the pilot program. DPW also received $215,000 in fiscal year 2024 and $219,000 in fiscal year 2025 for program staff.

---

[136] Introduced on April 3, 2024 (D.C. Bill 25-787).

DPW was unable to implement the pilot program, however DPW retained $511,000 of these funds in fiscal year 2024 to install public compactor bins and smart composting collection bins. The remaining funds will be reallocated within the Mayor's fiscal year 2024 revised Local budget. There are no fiscal year 2025 costs associated with repealing this program.

Subtitle (VI)(H) – Motor Vehicle Excise Tax Amendment Act of 2024

Background

When the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) issues an original certificate of title for a vehicle or a subsequent certificate of title for a vehicle sold, resold, or gifted, it requires the vehicle owner to pay an excise tax to the District.[137] The excise tax is calculated as a percentage of the vehicle's value. Under the CleanEnergy DC Omnibus Amendment Act,[138] DMV was required to recalculate the excise tax rates based on a fuel efficiency standard established in conjunction with the Department of Energy and Environment (DOEE). The new rates, which were set in 2021, established higher rates for vehicles with fuel efficiency performance below the standard set by DMV and DOEE, and lower rates for vehicles with performance higher than the standard.

The subtitle repeals an excise tax exemption for electric vehicles; imposes an excise tax on electric vehicles; and increases the excise tax for vehicles that perform at 20 miles per gallon (mpg) or less, 21-25 mpg, and 40 mpg or greater. The following chart identifies the new rate for electric vehicles and reflects the other proposed rate changes:

Vehicle Weight	20 mpg or less Rate	21-25 mpg Rate	40 mpg or Greater Rate	New Electric Vehicle Rate
3,499 pounds or less	8.1% → 9.0%	4.4% → 5.0%	1.0% → 1.5%	1.0%
3,500 – 4,999 pounds	9.1% → 10.0%	5.4% → 6.0%	2.0% → 2.5%	2.0%
5,000 pounds or greater	10.1% → 11.0%	6.4% → 7.0%	3.0% → 3.5%	3.0%

The subtitle also requires DMV to publish information for residents to help them better understand vehicle excise tax rates.

Financial Plan Impact

Imposing an excise tax on electric vehicles and increasing the excise tax for vehicles that perform at 20 mpg or less, 21-25 mpg, or 40 mpg or greater will generate additional excise taxes for the District. The subtitle will generate $7.1 million in fiscal year 2025 and $29.2 million over the four-year financial plan period. The fiscal year 2025 budget includes the necessary resources for DMV to update

[137] Exceptions include a bona fide gift of a District-titled vehicle between spouses, parent and a child, or domestic partners.
[138] Effective March 22, 2019 (D.C. Law 22-257; D.C. Official Code § 50-2201.03(j)(1A)).

the excise tax rates in its systems and to publish information for the public to better understand excise tax rates.

Motor Vehicle Excise Tax Amendment Act of 2024 New Excise Tax Revenues ($ thousands)					
	FY 2025	**FY 2026**	**FY 2027**	**FY 2028**	**Total**
Excise Tax Revenue	$7,141	$7,261	$7,347	$7,490	$29,239

<u>Subtitle (VI)(I) – Strengthening Traffic Enforcement, Education, and Responsibility Clarification Amendment Act of 2024</u>

Background

In January 2024, Council approved the Strengthening Traffic Enforcement, Education, and Responsibility ("STEER") Amendment Act of 2024.[139] The legislation, which was subject to the availability of funding, made several changes to how the District deals with drivers who violate traffic laws, including speeding drivers, alcohol-related infractions, and stolen vehicles, The subtitle amends several of legislation's provisions.

The STEER Act allows a driver to reduce traffic fines by taking a safe driving course. The subtitle expands the benefit of taking a safe driving course to reduce points at a rate of one point per hour and no more than five points over a twelve-month period.

The subtitle maintains the current suspended license reinstatement fee of $98 and eliminates the STEER Act's proposed fee of $100.

The STEER Act created a point system for vehicles to allow for points to be assessed for automated traffic enforcement violations that could not identify a specific driver. The subtitle clarifies that points for ATE infractions are assessed against the vehicle and not the license holder.

The subtitle expands the Mayor's rulemaking authority to include rules related to the immobilization and impoundment of vehicles and their release.

The subtitle amends the STEER Act's changes to the Ignition Interlock Program (IIP) and the Intelligent Speed Assistance Program (ISA). The subtitle allows the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) to accept an administrative finding of liability from another state in lieu of conducting its own administrative hearing. The subtitle extends from ten days to fifteen days the amount of time a person suspected of committing a covered offense has to request a hearing to contest the revocation of their license or the requirement to enroll in IIP. The subtitle expands the information that Metropolitan Police Department must provide to DMV to include the make, model, and tag number of the vehicle operated during the violation. The subtitle removes the need to provide the notice of

[139] Effective April 20, 2024 (D.C. Law 25-161; 71 DCR 5020).

potential revocation or IIP participation by certified mail. The notice can be made in-person or by regular mail. The subtitle also extends the amount of time DMV has to schedule a hearing from ten days to fifteen days. The subtitle no longer requires DMV to make a determination as to whether participation in IIP will adequately ensure the safety of the public. The subtitle clarifies that a third or subsequent offense requires enrollment in IIP for three years, eliminating any indefinite periods of enrollment. The subtitle provides flexibility for DMV to determine how it wants to respond to a person who violates the conditions of the IIP rather than prohibiting them from reenrolling in IIP. The subtitle clarifies that DMV can suspend or revoke a driver's license based on three or more convictions for an out-of-state offense.

The subtitle also eliminates the certified mail requirement for notice related to the ISA program, clarifies that a third or subsequent offense requires ISA enrollment for three years (eliminating any indefinite periods of enrollment), and provides DMV flexibility to determine how it wants to respond to a person who violates conditions of the ISA program.

The subtitle makes explicit DMV's existing authority to issue points against drivers with convictions for notices of infractions received due to the improper operation of a motor vehicle.

The subtitle amends the legislation's applicability clause so that only Sections 2, 3, 4(a), 4(b), 4(d), 4(f), 5, and 6 are subject to funding in an approved budget.

Financial Plan Impact

The fiscal year 2025 budget funds two new attorneys for the Office of the Attorney General (OAG) to pursue cases against the vehicles of reckless drivers who reside in non-District jurisdictions. The OAG resources are $292,000 in fiscal year 2025 and $1.2 million over the four-year financial plan period. The budget funds the ISA program at a cost of $1.2 million in fiscal year 2025 and $2.3 million over the four-year financial plan period. The budget also funds the stolen vehicle provisions of the STEER Act at one-time costs of $250,000 at the Department of Motor Vehicles and $250,000 at the Department of Public Works and $25,000 annually thereafter for each agency.

Strengthening Traffic Enforcement, Education, and Responsibility Clarification Amendment Act of 2024 Provisions Funded in the Fiscal Year 2025 Budget ($ thousands)					
	FY 2025	**FY 2026**	**FY 2027**	**FY 2028**	**Total**
Attorney General Resources	$292	$297	$302	$307	$1,198
ISA Program	$1,230	$365	$369	$372	$2,336
Stolen Vehicle Updates	$500	$50	$50	$50	$650
Total Costs	**$2,022**	**$712**	**$721**	**$729**	**$4,184**

Subtitle (VI)(J) – Boot Removal Penalty Cost Parity Amendment Act of 2024

Background

The Department of Public Works immobilizes a vehicle with at least two unpaid traffic violations that are over sixty days old. If a vehicle owner wants to remove the boot, they must pay any outstanding tickets that led to the vehicle's immobilization. If a vehicle owner illegally removes a boot, they are penalized $750.

The subtitle increases the illegal boot removal penalty to no less than $900. The subtitle also increases the vehicle immobilization fee from $75[140] to $100.

Financial Plan Impact

The fiscal year 2025 through fiscal year 2028 budget and financial plan does not include any new revenue from increasing the boot removal penalty from $750 to $900. The subtitle's increase of the immobilization fee from $75 to $100 will increase immobilization revenues by $11,000 annually for a total of $44,000 over the four-year financial plan period.

Subtitle (VI)(K) – Taxicab Rate Structure Amendment Act of 2024

Background

The Department of For-Hire Vehicles (DFHV) requires taxicab operators to charge customers a passenger surcharge of twenty-five cents[141] per trip. DFHV deposits these surcharges into the Public Vehicles-for-Hire Consumer Service Fund[142] (Fund) and uses the Fund's resources to support DFHV operating needs; grants, loans, and incentives for operators to operate wheel-chair accessible or alternative-fuel vehicles; reduced fares for low-income seniors; and support taxicab service in underserved areas.

The subtitle redefines the passenger surcharge to set a floor surcharge of fifty cents rather than the current maximum of fifty cents. The subtitle directs 50 percent of all passenger surcharge revenues to the District's Local fund annually from fiscal year 2025 to fiscal year 2028.

The subtitle also renames a passenger surcharge collected by public and private for-hire vehicles, other than taxicabs,[143] as a low-emission incentive fee. The fee is currently called a congestion management fee and varies based on whether the vehicle is standard, hybrid, or zero emissions.

---

[140] District of Columbia Traffic Act, 1925, approved March 3, 1925 (43 Stat. 1121; D.C. Official Code § 50-2201.03(k)(4)).
[141] Passenger Rates and Charges, effective July 27, 2018 (31 DCMR 801.7(c)(2)(B)).
[142] Taxicab Service Improvement Amendment Act of 2012, effective October 22, 2012 (D.C. Law 19-184; 60 DCR 7590).
[143] For-Hire Vehicle Digital Dispatch Amendment Act of 2023, effective September 6, 2023 (D.C. Law 25-50; D.C. Official Code § 50-301.31(b)(11A)(A)).

Financial Plan Impact

The subtitle establishes a minimum taxicab passenger surcharge of fifty cents per trip. This doubles the current fee of twenty-five cents and will generate $538,000 in fiscal year 2025 and $2.2 million over the four-year financial plan period. The subtitle directs these new revenues, which account for 50 percent of all passenger surcharges, to the District's Local fund from fiscal year 2025 to fiscal year 2028. DFHV also proposed doubling the passenger surcharge to fifty cents, but those new rules have not been finalized.[144]

Taxicab Rate Structure Amendment Act of 2024 New Passenger Surcharge Revenues Dedicated to the Local Fund ($ thousands)					
	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	Total
New Passenger Surcharge Revenue	$538	$543	$549	$554	$2,184

Subtitle (VI)(L) – Securities and Banking Regulatory Trust Fund Amendment Act of 2024

Background

The Department of Insurance, Securities and Banking (DISB) regulates and licenses securities and the banking industry in the District of Columbia. Licensing fees and fines collected from regulated firms are deposited in the Securities and Banking Regulatory Trust Fund.[145] These funds are used by DISB's Securities and Banking Bureau to carry out its administrative and regulatory operations. Under current law, $11.63 million each year is also transferred from the Securities and Banking Regulatory Trust Fund to Local funds revenue. The subtitle increases that transfer to $12.63 million.

Financial Plan Impact

The subtitle increases the amount of Local funds revenue by $1 million each year starting in fiscal year 2025 and decreases the trust fund revenue by the same amount.

Subtitle (VI)(M) – Department of Energy and the Environment Grants Amendment Act of 2024

Background

The subtitle requires the Department of Energy and the Environment (DOEE) to issue a $200,000 grant to City Wildlife[146] to support rescue and rehabilitation work in fiscal year 2025.

Financial Plan Impact

DOEE's fiscal year 2025 budget includes one-time funding of $200,000 for the agency to issue the grant to City Wildlife.

[144] Taxicabs and Public Vehicles for Hire, proposed rulemaking October 13, 2023 (70 DCR 41).
[145] D.C. Official Code § 31–107.
[146] https://citywildlife.org/.

Subtitle (VI)(N) – Reversing the Defunding of Our Climate Equity Commitments Amendment Act of 2024

Background

The Department of Energy and Environment (DOEE) manages the Sustainable Energy Trust Fund[147] (SETF) which collects surcharges on electric, natural gas, and home heating oil providers in the District to fund energy efficiency and renewable energy projects. The SETF pays for the District's Sustainable Energy Utility which works to reduce energy consumption, increase renewable energy generating capacity, improve energy efficiency in buildings that support low-income residents, and support green collar jobs in the District. The SETF also provides funding for the District's Green Finance Authority, energy storage, residential electrification, and other District laws.[148] The District also recently increased the gas and electricity assessments, generating additional revenue for the SETF.[149]

The subtitle increases the gas and electricity assessments beginning in fiscal year 2025. The current annual per-therm natural gas assessment of $0.07515 is increased according to the following chart:

Fiscal Year	Per-therm Assessment
2025	$0.1061
2026	$0.1098
2027 and annually thereafter	$0.1172

The per kilowatt hour electricity assessments are increased according to the following chart:

Fiscal Year	Old Assessment	New Assessment
2025	$0.0049001	$0.00651
2026	$0.0054001	$0.00691
2027	$0.0059001	$0.00721
2028	$0.0059001	$0.00721

The subtitle amends or newly establishes several uses of SETF resources. The subtitle changes the share of SETF resources that DOEE can use for administration of the Sustainable Energy Utility contract from 10 percent of the contract value to 10 percent of the contract or an amount not to exceed 10 percent of the SETF revenues in a given fiscal year, whichever is greater.

DOEE is currently authorized to use SETF resources to support the District's efforts to comply with the Building Energy Performance Standard Program (BEPS). The subtitle prohibits the transfer of

---

[147] Clean and Affordable Energy Act of 2008, effective October 22, 2008 (D.C. Law 17-250; D.C. Official Code § 8-1774.10).

[148] The SETF provides funding for the Climate Commitment Act of 2021, effective September 21, 2022 (D.C. Law 24-176; 69 DCR 11946) and the Clean Energy DC Building Code Amendment Act of 2022, effective September 21, 2022 (D.C. Law 24-177; 69 DCR 11947).

[149] Sustainable Energy Trust Fund Rightsizing Amendment Act of 2023, effective September 6, 2023 (D.C. Law 25-50; D.C. Official Code 8-1774.10(b)).

any funds to the Department of General Services (DGS) to support compliance with BEPS from fiscal year 2024 through fiscal year 2028.

The subtitle also amends the DOEE's SETF contribution to the Green Finance Authority. Currently, DOEE must send between $10 million and $15 million through fiscal year 2025. The subtitle eliminates an SETF transfer in fiscal year 2024 and establishes a minimum annual transfer in fiscal years 2025 through 2028 of at least $7 million. The subtitle caps DOEE's total SETF contribution to the Green Finance Authority from fiscal year 2025 to fiscal year 2028 at $60 million.

The subtitle authorizes DOEE to use SETF resources to purchase renewable energy, such as wind or solar, through purchase power agreements and other District government energy costs. The subtitle establishes the following limits for using SETF resources for District government energy costs:

Fiscal Year	Maximum Allowable SETF Contribution
2024	$17,300,000
2025	$30,916,329
2026	$28,891,770
2027	$28,842,651
2028	$28,609,863

The subtitle's changes are effective as of the effective date of the Fiscal Year 2024 Revised Local Budget Emergency Act of 2024.[150]

Financial Plan Impact
The fiscal year 2024 supplemental budget makes $17.3 million in SETF resources available for the payment of District government energy purchases or to support renewable energy purchase power agreements.

The subtitle's increased natural gas and electricity assessments will generate additional revenue for SETF. The SETF will receive $24.5 million in fiscal year 2025 and $98 million over the four-year financial plan period. The increased SETF assessments will also increase government costs by $1 million in fiscal year 2025 and $3.8 million over the four-year financial plan period.

Reversing the Defunding of Our Climate Equity Commitments Amendment Act of 2024 Impact of Increased SETF Natural Gas and Electricity Assessments ($ thousands)					
	FY 2025	**FY 2026**	**FY 2027**	**FY 2028**	**Total**
New Revenue	$24,506	$24,501	$24,492	$24,492	$97,990
Increased Government Costs	($1,031)	($1,013)	($976)	($776)	($3,795)

The subtitle amends the DOEE's allowable uses of SETF resources. It establishes a new cap on DOEE's administrative expenses of no more than 10 percent of SETF revenues or 10 percent of the SETF contract, whichever is greater. With SETF's current certified revenues, this would cap administrative

[150] Introduced April 3, 2024 (D.C. Bill 25-787).

expenses at $9.2 million in fiscal year 2025 and $39.5 million over the four-year financial plan period. The subtitle also sets a minimum dedication of $7 million to the Green Bank with a maximum four-year contribution of $60 million. The fiscal year 2025 through fiscal year 2028 budget and financial plan allocates SETF resources in the subtitle's enumerated amounts for District government energy purchases and reallocates Local fund resources from the DGS' electricity budget to other budget needs. The subtitle's prohibition on supporting BEPS for the District Government has no impact on the District's budget.

Reversing the Defunding of Our Climate Equity Commitments Amendment Act of 2024 Adjustments to SETF Allowable Uses ($ thousands)					
	FY 2025	**FY 2026**	**FY 2027**	**FY 2028**	**Total**
DOEE Administrative Costs[a]	$9,203	$9,761	$10,248	$10,248	$39,460
Green Bank Dedication[b]	$7,000	$7,000	$7,000	$7,000	$28,000
District Energy Costs[c]	$30,916	$28,892	$28,843	$28,610	$117,261

Table Notes

[a] This represents 10 percent of SETF certified revenues and is the maximum that DOEE could spend on administrative costs.

[b] $7,000,000 is the subtitle's minimum contribution to the Green Bank.

[c] There is also a cap of $17.3 million in fiscal year 2024.

TITLE VII – FINANCE AND REVENUE

Subtitle (VII)(A) – Combined Reporting Amendment Act of 2024

Background

The District requires combined reporting[151] for corporate tax filers with activity inside and outside of the District of Columbia. Combined reporting means businesses with a presence in multiple states report their nationwide profits, and the District taxes profits proportionally to the sales made in DC.

"Joyce" and "Finnigan" are two approaches to apportioning combined group income among states for tax purposes.[152] The "Joyce" method requires DC to establish taxing jurisdiction separately over every member of a corporate group selling into DC. DC adopted the "Joyce" method of income apportionment when it adopted combined reporting in 2011.[153] The "Finnigan" method of combined reporting treats the entire corporate group as a single taxpayer.

The subtitle would require combined filers to switch to using the "Finnigan" method starting in tax year 2026. Only C-corporations are subject to combined reporting and, therefore, affected by the switch to the "Finnigan" method.

Financial Plan Impact

The subtitle adds $23.1 million of income tax revenue in fiscal year 2027 and $15.8 million in fiscal year 2028. Although corporate taxpayers are required to make quarterly estimated tax payments throughout the year, given the proposal's complexity, it is assumed that corporate taxpayers would not know which adjustments to make until after the end of the first tax year to which the new filing method applies. Thus, it is assumed that the revenue impact pertaining to tax year 2026 will be reflected starting in fiscal year 2027. By tax year 2027 it is expected that corporate tax filers affected by the change also adjust their estimated payments to reflect the higher tax estimates owed for the current year.

Subtitle (VII)(A) Combined Reporting Amendment Act of 2024 ($ thousands)					
	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	Total
Increase in corporate income tax revenue	$0	$0	$23,100	$15,800	$38,900

[151] D.C. Official Code § 47–1805.02a.
[152] "Joyce" and "Finnigan" refer to two court cases in California that ruled on apportionment methods for combined reporting.
[153] Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Support Act of 2011, effective September 14, 2012 (D.C. Law 19-24; 58 DCR 6226).

Subtitle (VII)(B) – Excess Central Collection Unit Revenue Amendment Act of 2024

Background

The District's Delinquent Debt Fund[154] funds the expenses of the Central Collection Unit (CCU) and receives revenue from its collection activities. Under current law, if CCU collections exceed the District's Local funds revenue estimate for such collections after all administrative expenses of operating the CCU have been paid, up to $2.5 million may be transferred to the Arts and Humanities Fund. The subtitle repeals this dedication.

Financial Plan Impact

Out of the prior three fiscal years, CCU revenues have been sufficient to make a $2.5 million transfer to the Arts and Humanities fund in two years. CCU collections available for Local funds purposes are therefore projected to increase an average of $1.7 million annually under the subtitle's removal of the dedication.

Subtitle (VII)(B) Excess Central Collection Unit Revenue Amendment Act of 2024 ($ thousands)					
	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	Total
Increased Nontax Revenue	$1,667	$1,667	$1,667	$1,667	$6,668

Subtitle (VII)(C) – Deposit of Deed Recordation and Transfer Taxes Act of 2024

Background

As part of the Fiscal Year 2024 Budget Support Act of 2023, the Public Housing Stability Amendment Act of 2023 provided for a new dedication of 15 percent of the revenue from the District's deed transfer and recordation taxes to development and rehabilitation capital projects for the District of Columbia Housing Authority (DCHA). The dedication was set to begin in fiscal year 2028. The DCHA dedication was in addition to an existing 15 percent dedication for the District's Housing Production Trust Fund.

The subtitle repeals[155] the 15 percent dedication for DCHA capital projects which was set to begin in fiscal year 2028.

Financial Plan Impact

The subtitle increases deed transfer and recordation revenue available for the Local fund in 2028, in the amount of $78.3 million, and reduces amounts available for DCHA capital projects by the same amount.

[154] D.C. Official Code § 1–350.04.
[155] By amending the District of Columbia Real Estate Deed Recordation Tax Act, approved March 2, 1962, and by amending § 47-919 of the D.C. Official Code

Subtitle (VII)(D) – Earned Income Tax Credit Amendment Act of 2024

Background

The District of Columbia has its own Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) for working adults with and without dependent children. The amount of the DC Earned Income Tax Credit (DC EITC) for filers with qualifying children[156] is a percentage of the federal EITC that currently stands at 70 percent of the federal credit and is scheduled to increase in tax year 2025 and again the following year. [157] The subtitle maintains the 85% percentage in 2025 but delays a 100% match until 2029

DC EITC for filers with qualifying children - share of federal EITC						
Tax year	***2024***	***2025***	***2026***	***2027***	***2028***	***2029 and later***
Current law	70%	85%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Subtitle	70%	85%	85%	85%	85%	100%

The subtitle also modifies how filers may elect to receive their EITC. Under current law, starting with tax year 2023, if the filer's DC EITC is more than $1,200, filers receive their EITC in 12 monthly payments after filing their return.[158] The subtitle establishes a process for the Office of Tax and Revenue to offer the option for filers receiving more than $1,200 to elect to receive their payment either in a lump-sum or in 12 monthly payments. Filers receiving less than $1,200 in EITC will receive a lump-sum payment.

Financial Plan Impact

Eliminating the tax credit increases scheduled to go into effect as of tax year 2026 reduces the cost of the program and increases overall District income tax revenue. Since tax year 2026 credits are paid out in fiscal year 2027 and fiscal year 2028, the subtitle first increases revenue in fiscal year 2027. In total, the subtitle reduces the cost of the DC EITC by $27.7 million over the four-year financial plan. The change to the payment options for EITC filers has no revenue impact.

Subtitle (VII)(D) - Earned Income Tax Credit Amendment Act of 2024 ($ thousands)					
	FY 2025	**FY 2026**	**FY 2027**	**FY 2028**	**Total**
Revenue increase (individual income tax)	$0	$0	$13,699	$14,002	$27,701

[156] The amount of the DC EITC for filers with no qualifying children is calculated using a different formula.
[157] The DC EITC is also available to filers who are not eligible for the federal EITC because they file tax forms with an individual taxpayer information number (ITIN) instead of a Social Security number. This policy proposal would also apply to these ITIN filers.
[158] In tax year 2022, depending on the EITC amount and whether a filer has a qualifying child, filers may receive both a lump sum and monthly payments.

Subtitle (VII)(E) – Baby Bonds Amendment Act of 2024

Background

The Child Wealth Building Act of 2021[159] established a Child Trust Fund, a District-funded omnibus account for children born in the District who are covered by Medicaid. The Act provided for an initial contribution for all eligible children in their birth year and additional annual deposits for each year that the child lives in the District and meets eligibility requirements until the age of 18. Under existing law, children in families with income up to 300 percent of the federal poverty threshold may be eligible. The benefit contribution amount is $500 in the first year of enrollment (the year that the child is born into the program). In subsequent years, the contribution varies by income tier (with higher contributions for lower-income families) and grows with inflation.

The subtitle retains the existing benefit contribution amount for children enrolled in the first three years of the program—FY2022, FY2023, and FY2024. For FY2022, FY2023, and FY2024 only, children enrolled in the program will receive $500 in their first year and a variable, indexed contribution amount in subsequent years (through FY2024) as under current law.

Starting in FY2025, the contribution amount for each child enrolled in the program will be determined as follows: Total sports wagering revenues[160] for each fiscal year will be transferred to the Child Trust Fund on March 1 of the subsequent year as directed under Subtitle (VII) (R). That total amount will be divided by the number of children enrolled in the program as of September 30th of the prior year. This contribution amount is capped at $1,000 per child each year.

Financial Plan Impact

The Child Trust Fund presently holds deposits for 2022, 2023, and 2024 Child Wealth Building Act enrollees. As the subtitle does not change the contribution amounts for these cohorts for FY2022, FY2023, and FY2024, the subtitle does not have a fiscal impact before FY2025.

In 2025 and later, the contribution amounts per child will be determined by the dedicated revenue from sports wagering.

Subtitle (VII)(E) - Baby Bonds Amendment Act of 2024 ($ thousands)					
	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	Total
Sports wagering revenue dedicated to the Child Trust Fund	$ 6,517	$ 6,587	$6,667	$6,737	$26,508
Child Trust Fund contributions	(6,517)	($6,587)	($6,667)	($6,737)	($26,508)
Net Local fund impact	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0

[159] Effective February 18, 2022 (D.C. Law 24-53; D.C. Official Code § 4-681.01 et seq.).
[160] In excess of amounts reserved for Local funds, as provided in Subtitle (VII)(R).

Subtitle (VII)(F) - Sales and Use Tax Amendment Act of 2024

Background

The District imposes a 6 percent tax on the sale and use of tangible personal property and selected services.[161] The subtitle would raise this "general rate" sales tax to 6.5 percent for fiscal year 2026 and again to 7.0 percent for fiscal year 2027.

Certain portions of District sales taxes are dedicated for specific purposes. Five percent of the revenue the District receives from charging the general 6 percent rate on tangible personal property sales and use and selected services sales and use is currently dedicated to the Arts and Humanities Fund for use by the Commission on Arts and Humanities (CAH).[162] Growth in this tax dedication is limited to two percent annually through fiscal year 2027.[163] A flat $1.07 million of all District sales tax revenue is dedicated[164] each year to the Reimbursable Detail Subsidy Program in the Alcohol Beverage and Cannabis Administration (ABCA).

The subtitle revises the percentage of general rate sales and use tax revenue dedicated to CAH in fiscal year 2026 to the lesser of 4.615 percent or 102 percent of revenues dedicated in fiscal year 2025, and beginning in fiscal year 2027 to the lesser of 4.286 percent or 102 percent of the revenues dedicated in the prior fiscal year. The subtitle further repeals the dedication to the Reimbursable Detail Subsidy Program in ABCA.

Financial Plan Impact

The subtitle adds approximately $338 million to Local funds over the four-year financial plan. The increased general sales tax rate is projected to cause some residents to accelerate their planned purchases in order to pay fiscal year 2025's 6 percentage applicable rate instead of the increased 6.5 percentage rate applicable to fiscal year 2026. Therefore, fiscal year 2025 sales tax revenues are projected to increase by $15.7 million. When the increased 6.5 percentage rate is in effect during fiscal year 2026, $66.7 million of new Local fund revenue is projected. An average of $128 million of new annual Local fund revenue is projected during fiscal years 2027 and 2028, when the rate increases to 7.0 percent.. These projections factor in some reduced demand for total taxable sales in the District due to the tax increase.

The subtitle also decreases dedicated tax revenue in the Arts and Humanities Fund by $2.3 million over the financial plan. The fiscal year 2027 impact in the Arts and Humanities Fund is due to the decreased demand for taxable sales, while the fiscal year 2028 impact is due to extending the annual two percent growth limitation that under current law sunsets in fiscal year 2027. Finally, the subtitle decreases dedicated tax revenue to ABCA by $4.3 million by repealing its dedication.

---

[161] D.C. Official Code § 47–2002(a) and § 47–2202(a).
[162] D.C. Official Code §§ 47–2002(d)(2)(A); 47-2002 (d)(3); 47–2202(b)(2)(A); and 47-2202(b)(3).
[163] D.C. Official Code §§ 47–2002(d)(2)(B) and 47–2202(b)(2)(B)
[164] D.C. Official Code § 47–2002(b).

Subtitle (VII)(F) - Sales and Use Tax Amendment Act of 2024 ($ thousands)					
	FY 2025	**FY 2026**	**FY 2027**	**FY 2028**	**Total**
Additional Local - Funds Revenue (net of dedication changes)	$15,728	$66,682	$115,569	$140,450	$338,429
Change in CAH Dedication	$0	$0	($66)	($2,221)	($2,287)
Change in ABCA Dedication	($1,070)	($1,070)	($1,070)	($1,070)	($4,280)

Subtitle (VII)(G) – Excess Debt Service Appropriations Amendment Act of 2024

Background

At the end of the fiscal year, any unspent funds appropriated for District debt service[165] are transferred to the District Department of Transportation (DDOT) PAVEDC-Local Street Paving Project.[166] The subtitle removes this dedication, so any unspent funding in the debt service budget will be processed as standard lapsing General Fund dollars at the end of the fiscal year.

Financial Plan Impact

The subtitle has no impact on the budget and financial plan. It is not known until the end of the fiscal year how much debt service funding will be unspent, if any. DDOT's local street budget is not dependent on this funding transfer.

Subtitle (VII)(H) – Capital Arts Budgeting Amendment Act of 2024

Background

The Commission on Arts and Humanities (CAH) issues grants, provides capital support, and operates programs to support art organizations, artists, and community groups in the District of Columbia. The subtitle eliminates a formulaic set aside within the District's capital budget for CAH spending on arts infrastructure and adjusts the percentages of CAH's capital budget directed to grants and other services.

Financial Plan Impact

The subtitle has no impact on the budget and financial plan. The CAH budgets any arts infrastructure projects against dedicated District tax revenues it receives, as well as private sources.

---

[165] D.C. Official Code § 47-334(1).
[166] D.C. Official Code § 47-362(f).

Subtitle (VII)(I) – Howard University Hospital Tax Abatement Clarification Amendment Act of 2024

Background

The Fiscal Year 2024 Budget Support Act of 2023 provided $5 million in funding each year from fiscal year 2028 through fiscal year 2032 (for a total of $25 million) to Howard University to operate a new teaching and research hospital. The subtitle repeals this funding.

The subtitle also modifies an existing real property tax abatement for the new Howard University hospital and redevelopment.[167] Up to $11.25 million each year in real property taxes (or $225 million over the life of the abatement) may be abated on several parcels owned by Howard University and slated for development. The subtitle adds a series of real property parcels to the tax abatement and modifies the title and description to incorporate these additional parcels (referred to as the Duke District).

Financial Plan Impact

During the financial plan, the subtitle results in savings of $5 million in fiscal year 2028. The addition of the Duke District parcels does not have a fiscal impact, as the abatement is still capped at $11.25 million per year.

Subtitle (VII)(J) – Operating Funds in the Capital Improvements Plan Amendment Act of 2024

Background

Current law[168] requires a minimum amount of funding from Local revenue sources to be allocated annually to the Capital Improvements Program. This "Paygo" funding requirement for fiscal year 2025 is $206 million. For years other than fiscal year 2025, the minimum Paygo funding is the amount of $58.95 million plus 25 percent of the amount that Local revenues for that fiscal year exceed the Local funds revenue in the baseline fiscal year of 2020. If the minimum transfer amount is equal to or exceeds the amount reported for additions to the accumulated depreciation of capital assets as reported in the most recent Annual Consolidated Financial Report (ACFR), then the minimum funding requirement equals the amount reported for additions to the accumulated depreciation of capital assets.

The subtitle gives the District two options to meet the minimum required Paygo funding. The first option requires that every year the Capital Improvements Plan have Paygo funding equal to or greater than the amount reported for additions to total accumulated depreciation of capital assets (not including additions due to right-to-use assets) in the most recent ACFR ("reported accumulated depreciation"). The second option requires cumulative Paygo funding across the six year Capital Improvement Plan to be at least six times reported accumulated depreciation. For fiscal year 2025

[167] D.C. Official Code § 47–4673. New Howard University hospital and redevelopment real property tax abatement.
[168] D.C. Official Code § 47-392.02.

only, the subtitle sets the minimum required Paygo funding at five times the reported accumulated depreciation, plus $206 million.

Lastly, the subtitle adds Special Purpose Revenue (other) funds to the operating funds in the Capital Improvements Plan that can be used to calculate whether the minimum transfer has been met. Currently, only Local funds, dedicated funds, or federal funds received from the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act[169] are part of that calculation.

Financial Plan Impact
The subtitle requires a minimum of $2.96 billion in Paygo funding across the fiscal year 2025 through fiscal year 2030 Capital Improvements Plan. This minimum is calculated per the subtitle by multiplying the amount of reported accumulated depreciation in the fiscal year 2023 ACFR, which was $552.2 million, by five, and adding $206 million. The proposed fiscal year 2025 through fiscal year 2030 Capital Improvements Plan contains $3.35 billion in planned Paygo funding, exceeding the minimum requirement by $388.2 million.

Subtitle (VII)(K) – Excess Ballpark Fee Revenue Amendment Act of 2024

Background
The Ballpark Revenue Fund ("Ballpark Fund") collects dedicated revenue including utility gross receipts taxes, the Ballpark Fee, and sales taxes from sales of tickets, concessions, and merchandise at the stadium. Current law provides that as long as the amounts are not needed to pay debt service on Ballpark Revenue bonds, the first $22 million of any revenue collected in the Ballpark Fund in fiscal year 2024 and the first $20 million of revenue collected in fiscal years 2025 through 2027 may be transferred to the District's General Fund. The subtitle, applicable as of the effective date of the Revised Fiscal Year 2024 Local Budget Emergency Act of 2024, increases the authorized General Fund transfer amounts to $32.37 million in fiscal year 2024, $31.47 million in fiscal year 2025, $32.92 million in fiscal year 2026, $34.06 million in fiscal year 2027, and $35.19 million in fiscal year 2028.

Financial Plan Impact
The Ballpark Fund is projected to receive excess revenue each year, beyond required debt service, and some of these amounts are used for General Fund purposes in the budget and financial plan. The subtitle's increased authorization of amounts is based on additional ballpark revenues certified in the February 2024 revenue estimates, and it provides for an additional $84 million of General Fund use over the financial plan. The balance of the projected excess revenue will be used to defease bonds, and the bonds are expected to be fully repaid during fiscal year 2028.

Subtitle (VII)(K) Excess Ballpark Fee Revenue Amendment Act of 2024 ($ thousands)						
	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	Total, FY2024-FY2028
Additional transfers to the General Fund	$10,370	$11,475	$12,920	$14,067	$35,199	$84,031

[169] Approved November 15, 2021 (Pub. L. No. 117-58; 135 Stat. 429).

Subtitle (VII)(L) - Right-of-Way Fee, Gas Tax, and Gas Surcharge Amendment Act of 2024

Background

The District collects a tax and a local transportation surcharge ("surcharge") on motor vehicle fuels imported to the District. The motor fuel tax is currently deposited in the District of Columbia Highway Trust Fund[170] (HTF), which funds the District Department of Transportation's (DDOT) local match requirement for federal capital projects, and the motor fuel surcharge is deposited in the Local Transportation Fund,[171] which funds DDOT's local capital projects. The subtitle redirects the motor fuel surcharge to the HTF to support the local match requirement.

The District collects rights-of-way (ROW) occupancy fees from entities using the surface, air space, or areas below public space for purposes such as stand-alone conduit or pipe, aerial lines, or transmission facilities. These fees are currently designated to supplement motor fuel tax revenues in the HTF to the extent necessary to satisfy the local match requirements. The remainder of the ROW revenue is designated to the Local Transportation Fund to support the renovation, repair, and maintenance of local transportation infrastructure. The subtitle makes ROW fees available as a source of Local funds revenue.

Financial Plan Impact

The subtitle does not affect total revenues for the HTF,[172] but replaces some of the ROW fees designated for the HTF with the motor fuel surcharge. The motor fuel surcharge will generate $10.4 million in fiscal year 2025 and $42.1 million over the four-year financial plan period. The subtitle does not impact the revenues or allocation of motor fuel taxes. The District will collect $19.8 million in fiscal year 2025 and $77.4 million over the four-year financial plan period in motor fuel taxes.

The District will collect $45.1 million of ROW fees annually and a total of $180 million over the four-year financial plan period. After accounting for the motor fuel tax and motor fuel surcharge revenues, $10.8 million in fiscal year 2025 and $61.6 million over the four-year financial plan period of ROW fees will be designated for the HTF. The financial plan includes $56.3 million of local transportation projects funded from the Local Transportation Fund, all of which will be sourced under the subtitle by ROW fees.

The subtitle allows remaining ROW fee revenue to be deposited in Local funds. The District will deposit $20.3 million in fiscal year 2025 and $62.4 million over the four-year financial plan period into the District's Local fund.

---

[170] Highway Trust Fund Establishment Act and the Water and Sewer Authority Amendment Act of 1996, effective April 9, 1997 (D.C. Law 11-184; D.C. Official Code § 9-111.01).
[171] PA0 6630 – Local Transportation Revenue – Paygo.
[172] The HTF requires $41 million in fiscal year 2025 and $181.1 million over the four-year financial plan period.

Subtitle (VII)(L) Right-of-Way Fee, Gas Tax, and Gas Surcharge Amendment Act of 2024 Allocation of Right-of-Way Fees ($ thousands)					
	FY 2025	**FY 2026**	**FY 2027**	**FY 2028**	**Total**
Total ROW Fees	$45,100	$45,100	$45,100	$45,100	$180,400
Less: Used for HTF	($10,781)	($16,041)	($17,296)	($17,535)	($61,627)
Less: Used for local transportation projects	($13,990)	($14,052)	($14,114)	($14,176)	($56,331)
Local Funds Increase/Local Transportation Fund decrease	**$20,321**	**$15,026**	**$13,682**	**$13,380**	**$62,409**

Subtitle (VII)(M) – Non-Lapsing Account Repeals Amendment Act of 2024

Background
The subtitle repeals the following non-lapsing accounts:
- The Common Lottery Board Fund[173,174]
- The School Safety and Positive Climate Fund[175]
- The Clean Rivers Impervious Area Charge Assistance Fund[176]
- The Lead Service Line Priority Replacement Assistance Fund[177]
- The H Street Retail Priority Area Grant Fund[178]

Financial Plan Impact
The budget and financial plan does not include any budget authority for any of the subtitle's repealed funds.

---

[173] By amending Section 206 of the Department of Education Establish Act of 2007, effective February 26, 2015 (D.C. Law 20-155; D.C. Official Code 38-195).
[174] By amending Section 4122(g) of the My School DC EdFest Sponsorship and Advertising Act of 2015, effective October 22, 2015 (D.C. Law 21-36; D.C. Official Code 38-196.01(g).
[175] By amending Section 207 of the Attendance Accountability Amendment Act of 2013, effective August 29, 2018 (D.C. Law 22-157; D.C. Official Code 38-236.07).
[176] Clean Rivers Impervious Area Charge Assistance Fund Amendment Act of 2019, effective September 11, 2019 (D.C. Law 23-16; D.C. Official Code § 8-151.13a).
[177] By amending The Lead Service Line Priority Replacement Assistance Act of 2004, effective December 7, 2004 (D.C. Law 15-205; D.C. Official Code § 34-2151 et seq.).
[178] By amending Sections 2, 3, and 4 of the H Street, N.E., Retail Priority Area Incentive Act of 2010, effective April 8, 2011 (D.C. Law 18-354; D.C. Official Code §§ 1-325.171, 1-325.172, and 1-325.173).

Subtitle (VII)(N) – Non-Lapsing Fund Conversions Act of 2024

Background

The subtitle authorizes the Chief Financial Officer to record as Local funds revenue certain amounts of revenue that would otherwise have been designated as special purpose revenue. The affected funds and amounts are listed in the chart below:

Fund	Amount for Local Funds
Inspector General Support Fund	$1,000,000
Dishonored Check Fees	$46
Health Benefit Fees	$39,784
Distribution Fees	$100,000
Litigation Support Fund	$106,971
Universal Paid Leave Administration Fund	$1,312,127
Workers' Compensation Admin.	$37,602
Economic Development Special Account	$475,183
Enterprise Fund Account	$946,135
DDOT Enterprise Fund-Non Tax Revenues	$6,000
DC Municipal Aggregation Program	$15,000
Benchmarking Enforcement Fund	$33,284
ABC Import and Class License Fees	$94,222
DC Surplus Personal Property Sales Oper.	$282,375
Total	**$4,448,729**

Financial Plan Impact

The subtitle provides approximately $4.4 million to balance the proposed fiscal year 2025 through fiscal year 2028 budget and financial plan.

Subtitle (VII)(0) – Qualified High-Technology Company Tax Amendment Act of 2024

Background

Certain tax incentives are available to for-profit District companies that meet the criteria of a Qualified High Technology Company (QHTC).[179] Between December 31, 2018, and January 1, 2020 a separate, preferential capital gains tax rate of 3 percent applied to the sale or exchange of qualifying capital gains from QHTC investments. The 2021 Budget Support Act of 2020 suspended this preferred capital gains rate until December 31, 2024.

The subtitle permanently repeals the preferential capital gains taxes for QHTC investments.

Financial Plan Impact

The subtitle is estimated to increase revenue by $4.19 million over the financial plan period.

Subtitle (VII)(0) Qualified High-Technology Company Tax Amendment Act of 2024 ($ thousands)					
	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	Total
Revenue impact (individual and corporate income taxes)	$796	$1,093	$1,133	$1,170	$4,192

Subtitle (VII)(P) – Corporate Short-Term Stay Housing in Downtown Reversion and Rate Freeze Amendment Act of 2024

Background

The subtitle establishes a 15-year tax abatement for a property at 1735 K St NW (square 163 in lot 849). Starting in 2029, the taxes owed on the property will be equal to the taxes paid in 2025 (the base year) and will remain at that 2025 amount each year until 2044 (the last year of the abatement).

To be eligible for the tax abatement, the property must convert to short-term corporate housing and receive a certificate of occupancy within 36 months, meet small business contracting minimums, and use a First Source agreement.

Financial Plan Impact

Because the abatement does not start until 2029, there is no impact on the budget and financial plan.

[179] Businesses must be in internet-related services and sales; information and communications technology; advanced materials and processing technologies; engineering and related fields; and manufacturing of electronic and photonic devices.

Subtitle (VII)(Q) – Rule 736 Repeals Amendment Act of 2024

Background
Council Rule 736 requires laws approved subject to appropriation to be funded within two fiscal years or they will be subject to repeal. Due to this rule, the Senior Nutrition, Health, and Well-Being Equity Amendment Act of 2022 will be repealed.

Financial Plan Impact
The subtitle has no impact on the budget and financial plan.

Subtitle (VII)(R) – Sports Wagering Amendment Act of 2024

Background
In 2018, DC legalized sports gambling in the District, establishing regulatory authority over private sports wagering facilities and online and computer betting. Presently, individuals in DC may engage in sports wagering through on-site vendors at three arena locations[180]; five retail locations; and the District's own mobile app through a contract with the DC Lottery vendor[181]. There is only one District-wide mobile vendor. Arena sportsbooks hold Class A licenses (and pay 10% tax on gross gaming revenue[182]); and commercial retail locations hold Class B licenses (and pay 20% tax on gross gaming revenue).

The subtitle revises the District's sports wagering operations and defines sporting events for the purposes of sports wagering activities. The subtitle modifies current Class A licenses to permit mobile gaming District-wide and increases the tax rate for Class A gross gaming revenue (GGR) from 10% to 20%.

The subtitle creates a new Class C license for District-wide mobile sports wagering. Class C licenses can be held by an eligible sports team applicant (a national league basketball, baseball, soccer, or hockey team that plays their home games in the District). The Class C license can then be assigned to a commercial vendor that provides sports wagering services. The bill also establishes a tax rate of 30% on Class C gross gaming revenue.

Sports wagering tax rates				
	Description	**Status**	**Existing tax**	**Proposed tax**
Class A	Arena-based sportsbook	In law	10% for all bets (on-site and mobile within 2 blocks)	20% for both on-site and mobile bets

180 Cesars at Capital One Arena, BetMGM at Nationals Park, and FanDuel at AudiField. Arena sportsbooks may also offer mobile applications within the stadium and the surrounding two blocks.
181 Intralot, with a subcontract to FanDuel that runs through July 15, 2024.
182 Gross gaming revenue, which is handle (all revenue from placed bets) minus payouts to players.

Sports wagering tax rates				
	Description	**Status**	**Existing tax**	**Proposed tax**
Class B	Commercial establishments offering on-site sports betting	In law	10%	10%
Class C	Commercial mobile vendors of sports betting	*Proposed in subtitle*	N/A	30%

The subtitle increases fees for all sports wagering operators. The subtitle also establishes processes for temporary license fees for new Class C licensees and is applicable as of July 15.

Licensing fee						
	Description	**Status**	Current law		Proposed law	
			Initial license	**Renewal**	**Initial license**	**Renewal**
Class A	Arena-based sportsbook	In law	$500,000	$250,000	$1,000,000	$500,000
Class B	Commercial establishments offering on-site sports betting	In law	$100,000	$50,000	*No change*	*No change*
Class C	Commercial mobile vendors of sports betting	*Proposed in legislation*	N/A	N/A	$2,000,000	$1,000,000

Notes: All initial licenses are for 5 years and renewals are for 5 years.

The subtitle provides for the provision of sports wagering kiosks to sports wagering retailers either through OLG's current lottery and sports wagering contract (and any extensions thereof) or by requiring licensees offering District-wide mobile sports wagering to provide kiosks. Upon notification that a retail kiosk is malfunctioning, licensees would need to replace the kiosk within 15 days.

Financial Plan Impact

The subtitle results in additional tax revenue relative to the February estimates from the new suppliers of mobile sports wagering (both Class A and Class C licensees) and the changes to tax rates. The subtitle directs all new tax revenue (above the current sports wagering tax revenue projected in the February revenue estimates) to the Child Trust Fund for the Child Wealth Building Act program.

The revenue estimates for license fees assume that one additional Class C vendor participates during the financial plan period and that all three arena sportsbooks renew when their five-year licenses expire, with the subtitle's increased licensing fees.

Subtitle (VII)(R) – Sports Wagering Amendment Act of 2024 ($ thousands)					
	FY2025	**FY2026**	**FY2027**	**FY2028**	**Total**
Sports Wagering Revenue (geographic expansion of Class A, higher tax rate for Class A, new Class C)[a] dedicated to the Child Trust Fund	$6,517	$6,587	$6,667	$6,737	$26,508
Licensing and renewal revenue	$2,250	$0	$500	$0	$2,750
OLG operating costs	$(515)	$ (19)	$ (19)	$(19)	$(572)
Net Local revenue	**$1,736**	**$(19)**		**$(19)**	**$2,179**

a) Dedicated sports wagering revenue is the incremental amount over the revenue included in the February revenue estimates of $2.583 million from FY2025 through FY2028.

Subtitle (VII)(S) – Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, Inc. Real Property Tax Exemption Amendment Act of 2024

Background

The subtitle establishes a ten-year abatement of real property taxes for the property located at 1708 S St NW (known for tax purposes as lot 813 in square 154) owned by Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity. The abatement begins on January 1, 2024.

Financial Plan Impact

The subtitle will reduce real property tax revenue by $195,000 over the financial plan period.[183]

Subtitle (VII)(S) – Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, Inc. Real Property Tax Exemption Amendment Act of 2024 ($ thousands)					
	FY2025	**FY2026**	**FY2027**	**FY2028**	**Total**
Real property taxes	($46)	($47)	($50)	($52)	($195)

Subtitle (VII)(T) – Mypheduh Films Property Tax Exemption Extension Amendment Act of 2024

Background

The subtitle extends[184] the tax abatement for the property located at 2714 Georgia Avenue, NW (known for tax purposes as lot 884 in square 2885) for an additional five years, through September 30, 2034. The tax abatement is currently authorized through September 30, 2029.

[183] Microsoft Word - TAFA - Kappa Alpha Psi_FINAL (dc.gov)
[184] By amending DC Code § 47–4671.

Financial Plan Impact
The subtitle has no revenue impact during the budget and financial plan period.

Subtitle (VII)(U) – Clean Hands Certification Economic Expansion and Revitalization Amendment Act of 2024

Background
Current law[185] requires a clean hands certification[186] for individuals and businesses to receive licenses (other than drivers' licenses or identification cards), permits, grants and contracts. If an individual or business owes more than $100 to the District, or if there is a failure to file required District tax returns, then a clean hands certification cannot be granted (unless the individual or business has an approved payment plan for the debt and is current on payments). The Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) currently requires applicants for a new or renewed vehicle registration card to pay outstanding traffic and parking enforcement fines before issuing such registration.

The subtitle increases the threshold, from $100 to $1,000, at which amounts owed to the District will prevent an individual or business from receiving a license, permit, grant or contract. Drivers' licenses will continue to be exempt from the clean hands certification requirement. DMV will continue its current practice of requiring the collection of outstanding traffic and parking fines and vehicle conveyance fees in order to obtain a vehicle registration.

Financial Plan Impact
The subtitle reduces revenue by $3.7 million in fiscal year 2025 and a total of $15.6 million over the four year financial plan. The loss is incorporated in the budget and financial plan.

To estimate the fiscal impact, the Office of Revenue Analysis (ORA) reviewed data from denials of clean hands certifications to estimate the level of current collections that would go uncollected under the subtitle. Over a one-year period, more than 1200 unique taxpayers were denied a certification due to outstanding Office of Tax and Revenue (OTR) debt totaling between $100 and $1,000, with average debt of $420. Approximately 1100 taxpayers were also denied a certification due to outstanding debt with the Department of Employment Services (DOES), with an average debt of $350. ORA estimates that current law at the $100 threshold also deters taxpayers from nonpayment of outstanding taxes. Once the threshold is increased, ORA estimates that tax receivables to the District will increase to an average of $840 for approximately 2500 taxpayers, and tax receivables to DOES will increase to an average of $700 for approximately 2100 taxpayers. Collections of fines assessed by the Department of Licensing and Consumer Protection (DLCP) and the Department of Buildings (DOB) are also projected to decline by $53,000 annually.

[185] D.C. Official Code § 47-2862
[186] Office of Tax and Revenue Certificate of Clean Hands Resource.

Subtitle (VII)(U) Clean Hands Certification Economic Expansion and Revitalization Amendment Act ($ thousands)					
	FY 2025	**FY 2026**	**FY 2027**	**FY 2028**	**Total**
Revenue loss from outstanding OTR taxes	$2,164	$2,222	$2,278	$2,335	$8,999
Revenue loss from outstanding DOES taxes	$1,502	$1,559	$1,618	$1,680	$6,359
Revenue loss from outstanding DLCP and DOB fines	$53	$53	$53	$53	$212
Total Cost	**$3,719**	**$3,834**	**$3,949**	**$4,068**	**$15,570**

Subtitle (VII)(V) – Income Tax Secured Bond and Out-of-State Municipal Bond Tax Amendment Act of 2024

Background

Under current law, interest on all state and local municipal bonds is exempt from District individual income taxation. This subtitle would amend tax law so that District taxpayers could exempt interest only from District bonds. Interest on bonds from other states and localities would be includable as income and thus subject to tax. The subtitle exempts interest earned from obligations of the District as well as bonds issued by DC Water, the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (WMATA), and the District of Columbia Housing Finance Agency (DCHFA).[187]

In addition, the subtitle increases the bond cap for income-tax secured bonds.

Financial Plan Impact

The change would apply as of tax year 2025 and would apply to all interest earned in tax year 2025 and subsequent tax years for any investments held during the tax year. The revenue estimate assumes that half of all tax filers affected by the change are required to make estimated tax payments.[188] Thus, the revenue impact from the tax year 2025 change will start accruing in fiscal year 2025.

The change to the bond cap has no impact on the budget and financial plan.

[187] Financial Transparency: Access DCHFA's Audited Financial Statements for Investors; Downloads | WMATA Bonds | BondLink; Downloads | DC Water Investor Relations | BondLink (dcwaterbonds.com); DMPED 2024-04-05.pdf (dc.gov)

[188] Taxpayers with substantial nonwitheld payments (such as interest, dividends, or non-wage earnings) must make payments of estimated taxes periodically during the tax year.

Subtitle (VII)(V) Income Tax Secured Bond and Out-of-State Municipal Bond Tax Amendment Act of 2024 ($ thousands)					
	FY 2025	**FY 2026**	**FY 2027**	**FY 2028**	**Total**
Revenue increase, individual income taxes	$7,728	$15,730	$16,247	$16,733	$56,438

Subtitle (VII)(W) – Small Retailer Property Tax Relief Amendment Act of 2024

Background

The Small Retailer Property Tax Relief Credit (SR Credit) is a refundable franchise tax credit that was enacted in the Fiscal Year 2019 Budget Support Act.[189] The SR Credit is available to qualified businesses and is worth up to $5,000, but no more than the real property taxes paid by the qualified business or 10% of the rent or paid by the qualified business. The qualified business must be engaged in making sales at retail, must have a sales tax account with the Office of Tax and Revenue (OTR) and must file District sales tax returns. The federal gross receipts of the qualified business cannot exceed $2.5 million per year.

Effective tax year 2024, the subtitle increases the maximum value of the SR Credit to $10,000 and indexes the credit amount annually to inflation. The subtitle also increases the allowable federal gross receipts of qualifying business to $3 million and indexes the limit annually to inflation.

Financial Plan Impact

Doubling the maximum allowable credit and increasing the federal gross receipts threshold for qualifying businesses is projected to cost $2.5 million in fiscal year 2025, and a total of $10.2 million over the financial plan. This revenue loss is accounted for in the budget and financial plan.

Subtitle (VII)(W) Small Retailer Property Tax Relief Amendment Act ($ thousands)					
	FY 2025	**FY 2026**	**FY 2027**	**FY 2028**	**Total**
Revenue loss from refundable business tax credit	$2,520	$2,544	$2,574	$2,611	$10,249

[189] effective October 30, 2018 (DC Law 22-0168); DC Official Code §47-1807.14 and §47-1808.14

Subtitle (VII)(X) – Revised Revenue and Local Reserves Amendment Act of 2024

Background

The District maintains various reserve funds that may be accessed for legally authorized needs, including an Emergency Reserve Fund[190], a Contingency Reserve Fund[191], a Fiscal Stabilization Reserve Account[192], and a Cash Flow Reserve Account[193]. The subtitle requires the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) to report to Council quarterly, beginning December 31, 2024, on the balance and activities of each of these funds. Additionally, the subtitle requires the CFO to submit a report to Council that evaluates the District's cash flow management policies, summarizes cash flow management policies in comparable jurisdictions, and provides recommendations for optimizing the District's cash flow management. The subtitle allows the CFO to temporarily utilize cash in three funds outside the General Fund— the Housing Production Trust Fund, the Universal Paid Leave Fund, and the Lottery, Gambling and Gaming Fund— so long as the use does not affect authorized uses of each fund and the funds are replenished before the end of the fiscal year in which they were used.

The subtitle requires that any fiscal year 2024 revenues that are estimated or collected in fiscal year 2024 that exceed the fiscal year 2024 revenues certified in the February 2024 revenue estimates be set aside and reserved for the District's Fiscal Stabilization Reserve Account ("Account"). Subject to the fiscal year-end close requirements, such excess revenues shall be deposited in the Account upon completion of the fiscal year 2024 year-end financial close, so long as such deposit does not cause the Account balance to exceed its full-funding requirement of 2.34% of General Fund operating expenditures.

The subtitle further increases the full funding level of the Cash Flow Reserve Account from 8.33% to 10% of the General Fund operating budget.

Financial Plan Impact

When the District has sufficient reserves, the reserves can be used to meet temporary cash flow needs arising from timing differences between revenues and expenditures over the course of a fiscal year. The subtitle allows the CFO to temporarily access additional funds to meet cash flow needs. The subtitle also provides for additional reserve deposits that will take place if there is undesignated fund balance at the end of a fiscal year.

The budget does not authorize any contingent appropriations which depend on the realization of additional revenues in the June or September revenue estimates. Instead, the subtitle specifies that any such newly identified revenues must be set aside for the Fiscal Stabilization Reserve Account. The Fiscal Stabilization Reserve Account had a balance of $33.49 million as of September 30, 2023.[194] To the extent year-end closing requirements are met and revenue at the end of fiscal year 2024 exceeds the estimated revenue included in the revised fiscal year 2024 budget, or spending is below

[190] Established by section 450A(a) of the District of Columbia Home Rule Act, approved November 22, 2000 (114 Stat. 2440; D.C. Official Code § 1-204.50a(a)

[191] Established by section 450A(b) of the District of Columbia Home Rule Act, approved November 22, 2000 (114 Stat. 2440; D.C. Official Code § 1-204.50a(b)

[192] D.C. Official Code §47-392.02(j-1)

[193] D.C. Official Code §47-392.02(j-2)

[194] District Annual Comprehensive Financial Report, page 152 [FY23 Notes to the Basic Financial Statements.pdf (dc.gov)]

budgeted levels, the surplus will be deposited into the Fiscal Stabilization Reserve Account subject to the full funding level limit. To the extent that the account is not at its full funding level by the time the fiscal year 2025 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report is issued, the subtitle requires the fiscal year 2027 budget to include sufficient funding to restore it.

The CFO can prepare the subtitle's required reports using current resources.

Subtitle (VII)(Y) – Real Property Tax Amendment Act of 2024

Background

The subtitle revises residential real property tax rates by changing Class 1 into two new classes: Class 1A and Class 1B. Class 1A will be comprised of any residential property with more than two units, while Class 1B will be comprised of single family and individual condominium unit residential properties that contain up to two living units and have a taxable assessed value of at least $2.5 million during tax year 2025. For subsequent tax years, the $2.5 million level will be adjusted by the annual increase in the local Consumer Price Index. Class 1B property will be taxed at a split rate, with a tax rate of $0.85 per $100 of assessed value up to $2.5 million and $1.00 per $100 of assessed value above that,with the $2.5 million split to be adjusted after tax year 2025 annually by inflation. Class 1A will also include unimproved property zoned for residential use, tax lots used for parking for a Class 1A property and unimproved, abutting lots under common ownership.

Financial Plan Impact

The subtitle increases revenue by $5.6 million in fiscal year 2025, and a total of $23.6 million over the four year budget and financial plan. The budget also includes funding for the Office of Tax and Revenue to make programming changes needed to implement the new Class 1A and Class 1B tax structure into the District's real property tax billing system.

Subtitle (VII)(Y) Real Property Tax Amendment Act ($ thousands)					
	FY 2025	**FY 2026**	**FY 2027**	**FY 2028**	**Total**
Costs for Office of Tax and Revenue	($470)	$0	$0	$0	($470)
Revenue increase (Local funds)	$5,583	$5,737	$5,907	$6,082	$23,309
Revenue increase (Dedicated Funds – PILOT debt)	$88	$91	$93	$96	$368
Total	**$5,201**	**$5,828**	**$6,000**	**$6,178**	**$23,207**

Subtitle (VII)(Z) - GALA Hispanic Theatre Tax Rebate Amendment Act of 2024

Background

The subtitle permits the District to make a rebate payment to GALA Theatre in the amount of real property taxes GALA is liable for under its lease with the property owner of its theatre space, provided (among other conditions) that the property owner has made its real property tax payment to the District and GALA applies to the District for its rebate. Taxes may be rebated for tax years 2024 and going forward.

Financial Plan Impact
GALA leases space in a commercial building occupying Lot 0079 in Square 2837 and is liable under its lease for 8.36% of the building's real property taxes, less $6,817[195]. The fiscal year 2025 budget includes $119,539 of budget authority for the Office of Tax and Revenue to rebate property tax for both GALA's 2024 and 2025 real property tax payments. From fiscal year 2026, the cost of the rebate will be approximately $62,500 annually. In total, the budget and financial plan includes $307,000 to fund the subtitle.

Subtitle (VII)(AA) – Child Tax Credit Amendment Act of 2024

Background
The subtitle establishes a fully refundable child tax credit for District families with dependent children under the age of 6 during the tax year. Starting with tax year 2025, the credit amount is $420 per child for up to three children. In tax year 2026 and later, the credit amount will be increased by the cost-of-living adjustment for that year. The credit will phase out at higher income levels[196]. In 2025, those phase-outs are as follows:

Tax filing status	Credit amount per child	Phase-out begins (threshold)	Phase-out ends (credit is zero)
Single, head of household, or qualifying widow/widower	$420	$160,000	$181,000
Married filing jointly	$420	$240,000	$261,000
Married filing separately	$420	$120,000	$141,000

The threshold where the credit starts to phase-out is indexed to the cost-of-living adjustment each year.

Financial Plan Impact
The subtitle would take effect for tax year 2025. The cost of the credit is $14.68 million in fiscal year 2026 and $45.09 million over the financial plan period.

Subtitle (VII)(AA) Child Tax Credit Amendment Act of 2024 ($ thousands)					
	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	Total
Revenue loss, individual income taxes	$0	$14,679	$15,021	$15,394	$45,094

[195] See GALA Tax Abatement Financial Analysis
[196] The credit amount is reduced by $20 for each $1,000 (or fraction thereof) by which the taxpayer's adjusted gross income exceeds the threshold amount.

Subtitle (VII)(BB) – Studio Theatre Housing Property Tax Exemption Amendment Act of 2024

Background

The subtitle modifies[197] a tax exemption for housing owned by Studio Theatre. It removes a reference to a property at 1630 Corcoran Street NW[198] sold by Studio Theatre in 2021 and adds a property at 1437 Clifton Street NW[199] to the tax exemption.

Financial Plan Impact

The subtitle will lower real property tax collections by $6,000 in 2024 and $53,000 over the 2025 through 2028 financial plan period.

Subtitle (VII)(BB) Studio Theatre Housing Property Tax Exemption Amendment Act of 2024 ($ thousands)						
	FY2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	Total (financial plan period)
Real property tax loss	$6	$11	$12	$12	$12	$53

Subtitle (VII)(CC) – Subject to Appropriations Repeals

Background

The subtitle authorizes expenditures for laws, and portions of laws (see table below) which were passed subject to appropriations.

The subtitle modifies the subject to appropriations clause for the Secure DC Omnibus Amendment Act of 2024[200] to reflect the inclusion of four provisions funded in the budget and financial plan. Section 2(b) creates a permanent Safe Commercial Corridor program, which is designed to serve businesses, residents, and visitors in a commercial neighborhood in order to maintain public and commercial space in that area and to improve public safety. Section 16 expands the existing private security camera incentive program to include two additional items—internal cameras, and rollbreak sensors—that can be rebated for small commercial properties. Section 28(c) establishes a pre-arrest diversion task force chaired by the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council. And Subsections 30(f), (g), (h), and (k) make changes to the standards considered for pretrial detention and release of adults, and expand the violent crimes for which there is a rebuttable presumption of detention. These changes to pretrial detention will sunset after 225 days.

The subtitle also modifies the effective date of the subject to appropriations repeal of the Second Chance Amendment Act of 2022 from October 1, 2024 (as initially amended in the 2024 Budget

[197] DC Official Code § 47-1082(a)(2)
[198] Known for tax purposes as lot 94 in square 179.
[199] Known for tax purposes as lot 58 in square 2664.
[200] Projected Law Date May 18, 2024 (D.C. Act 25-411; 71 DCR 2732).

Support Act of 2023 and subsequently amended in the Secure DC Omnibus Amendment Act of 2024) to March 1, 2025.

The subtitle modifies the subject to appropriations clause for the Business and Entrepreneurship Support to Thrive Amendment Act of 2022[201] to make the act effective as of October 1, 2025. The budget and financial plan include $2.5 million in administrative costs for the Department of Licensing and Consumer Protection in fiscal year 2025, and a backfilling of lost special purpose revenue with Local funding of $6.9 million annually beginning in fiscal year 2026, when reduced fees are expected to be effective.

The subtitle modifies the subject to appropriations clause for the Medical Cannabis Amendment Act of 2022 to remove two provisions. The budget and financial plan includes $531,000 over the plan period for the Department of Small and Local Businesses (DSLBD) to carry out Section 3(m). The Medical Cannabis Program Enforcement Emergency Amendment Act of 2024 gave The Alcoholic Beverage and Cannabis Administration (ABCA) the authority to enforce against unlicensed establishments that did not apply to be a part of the Medical Cannabis Program. ABCA can assume that authority on a permanent basis at no cost, so Section 8 of the Act will also no longer be subject to appropriations.

Financial Plan Impact

The costs that have been funded in the budget and financial plan are listed on the following page for each law or act that will become effective under the subtitle:

Subtitle (VII)(CC) - Subject to Appropriations Repeals ($ in thousands)					
	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	Total
Section 2(b), Safe Commercial Corridors	$2,323	$2,329	$2,335	$2,342	$9,330
Section 16, Private Security Incentive Program	$322	$328	$334	$340	$1,323
Section 28 (c), CJCC Diversion Task Force	$ 160	$163	$166	$170	$659
Section 30 (f), (g), (h), (k), Pretrial Detention for Adults	$1,817	$0	$0	$0	$1,817
Total, Secure DC Omnibus Amendment Act of 2024	**$4,622**	**$2,820**	**$2,835**	**$2,852**	**$13,129**
Access to Emergency Medications Amendment Act of 2023	$757	$704	$718	$733	$2,912
Business and Entrepreneurship Support to Thrive Amendment Act of 2022	$2,500	$6,998	$6,998	$6,998	$6,998
Limited Equity Cooperative Advisory Council Act of 2022	$114	$117	$119	$121	$471

[201] Effective March 22, 2023 (D.C. Law 24-333; 70 DCR 1524).

Subtitle (VII)(CC) - Subject to Appropriations Repeals ($ in thousands)					
	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	Total
Howard University Property Tax Exemption Clarification Amendment Act of 2022[202]	$2,660	$227	$227	$226	$3,340
Medical Cannabis Amendment Act of 2022	$129	$132	$134	$137	$531
Black LGBTQIA+ History Preservation Establishment Act of 2024	$250	$0	$0	$0	$250
Open Movie Captioning Requirement Amendment Act of 2024	$225	$230	$235	$243	$930
Expanding Access to Fertility Treatment Amendment Act of 2023	$0	$175	$245	$0	$420
Migratory Local Wildlife Protection Act of 2022	$325	$0	$0	$0	$325
Vision Zero Enhancement Omnibus Amendment Act of 2020	$250	$0	$0	$0	$250

[202] Includes $2,430,924 budget authority at Office of Tax and Revenue for refunds and $909,000 of revenue loss

Title VIII

(VIII) - Technical Amendments Act of 2024

The title makes technical corrections and amendments to various statutory provisions. The changes do not have an impact on the budget and financial plan.