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Councilmember Mary M. Cheh

Councilmember Elissa Silverman

Councilmember Brianne K. Nadeau

A BILL

IN THE COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

To require, on a temporary basis, employers to adopt and implement workplace safety policies that adhere to all applicable Mayor’s Orders related to the COVID-19 public health emergency, to prohibit retaliation against an employee for taking actions related to complying with, stopping a violation of, or complaining about an employer’s actions related to applicable COVID-19 health and safety laws and practices, testing positive or quarantining because of COVID-19, or caring for someone who has COVID-19 symptoms or is quarantining because of COVID-19, to prohibit an employer from prohibiting or discouraging an employee’s use or wearing of personal protective equipment and from requiring an employee to agree or to comply with a workplace policy not to disclose information about workplace safety related to COVID-19, to establish a rebuttable presumption that an employer who takes an adverse employment action within 60 days after an employee engages in protected activity took the action in retaliation for the employee’s protected activity, to authorize the Mayor to administer and enforce the workplace and employee protections in Title I of this act by receiving complaints, conducting investigations, and issuing civil fines, to authorize the Attorney General to enforce the workplace and employee protections in Title I of this act by receiving complaints, conducting investigations, and bringing civil actions in a court of competent jurisdiction, to authorize a private right of action to enforce title I of this act, to require employers to post notice of employees’ rights under Title I of this act upon publication of such notice by the Mayor, to permit federal laws, policies, and standards to preempt Tile I of this act; to authorize the Chief Procurement Officer to enter into an indefinite duration/indefinite quantity contract to assist eligible businesses in the purchase of personal protective equipment and other supplies related to the containment of COVID-19; to amend the Small and Certified Business Enterprise Act of 2005 to authorize the Mayor to issue grants for small businesses to purchase or receive

47 reimbursements for the purchase of personal protective equipment for their employees; to
48 amend the District of Columbia Government Comprehensive Merit Personnel Act of
49 1978 to include COVID-19 as a compensable injury if contracted in the course and scope
50 of employment; and to amend the Workers' Compensation Act of 1979 to include
51 COVID-19 as a compensable injury if contracted in the course and scope of employment.
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55 BE IT ENACTED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, That this
56 act may be cited as the "Workplace Safety During the COVID-19 Pandemic Temporary
57 Amendment Act of 2021".

58 TITLE I. WORKPLACE PROTECTIONS

59 Sec. 101. Definitions.

60 For the purposes of this title the term:

61 (1) "Adverse employment action" means an action that an employer takes against
62 an employee, including a threat, verbal warning, written warning, reduction of work hours,
63 suspension, termination, discharge, demotion, harassment, material change in the terms or
64 conditions of the employee's employment, or any other action that is reasonably likely to deter
65 the employee from attempting to secure any right or protection contained in this title or to
66 prevent or stop a violation of this title.

67 (2) "Active Covid-19 infection" means an infection confirmed by a diagnostic test
68 for COVID-19 and not an antibody test.

69 (3) "COVID-19" means the disease caused by the novel coronavirus SARS-CoV-
70 2.

71 (4) "CDC" means the U.S. Centers for Disease Control.

72 (5) "DOES" means the Department of Employment Services.

73 (6) "FDA" means the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

74 (7) “DOH” means the Department of Health.

75 (8) “Employee” includes any person suffered or permitted to work by an
76 employer.

77 (9) “Employer” includes every individual, partnership, firm, general contractor,
78 subcontractor, association, corporation, the legal representative of a deceased individual, or the
79 receiver, trustee, or successor of an individual, firm, partnership, general contractor,
80 subcontractor, association, or corporation, employing any person in the District of Columbia.
81 The term “employer” includes the District government and its agencies and does not include the
82 United States government or its agencies.

83 (10) “Mayor’s Order” means any order related to the public health emergency
84 issued by the Mayor pursuant to section 5 or 5a of the of the District of Columbia Public
85 Emergency Act of 1980, effective March 5, 1981 (D.C. Law 3-149, D.C. Official Code §§ 7-
86 2304, 7-2304a).

87 (11) “Personal protective equipment” means clothing or accessories worn as a
88 barrier to protect against COVID-19, including face masks, disposable gloves, face shields,
89 plexiglass barriers, or any other protective equipment required by federal or District law or
90 regulations, or Mayor’s Order, or as recommended by the CDC or World Health Organization, to
91 make the transmission of COVID-19 between persons less likely.

92 (12) “PPE” means personal protective equipment.

93 (13) “Public health emergency” means the COVID-19 public health emergency
94 declared on March 11, 2020, pursuant to Mayor’s Order 2020-045, and all subsequent
95 extensions.

96 (14) “COVID-19 symptoms” means symptoms identified by the CDC or DOH
97 that may appear within 14 days after exposure to COVID-19 and include fever, chills, cough,
98 shortness of breath, difficulty breathing, fatigue, muscle or body aches, headache, new loss of
99 taste or smell, sore throat, congestion, runny nose, nausea, vomiting, conjunctivitis, a rash on
100 skin or discoloration of fingers or toes, chest pain or pressure, loss of speech or movement, or
101 diarrhea.

102 (15) “WHO” means World Health Organization.

103 (16) “Workplace” means any physical structure or space, over which an employer
104 maintains control, wherein an employee performs work for an employer; “workplace” does not
105 include the home or other location where an employee teleworks that is not subject to employer’s
106 control.

107 Sec. 102. Employer policies and workplace protections.

108 (a) During the public health emergency, employers in the District shall adopt and
109 implement social distancing and workplace protection policies to prevent transmission of
110 COVID-19 in the workplace in accordance with the requirements of all applicable Mayor’s
111 Orders.

112 (b)(1) An employer may establish a workplace policy to require an employee to report to
113 the employer a positive test for an active COVID-19 infection.

114 (2) An employer may not disclose the identity of an employee whom the
115 employer learns has tested positive for COVID-19 except to DOH or another District, state, or
116 federal agency responsible for and engaged in contact tracing or the containment of community
117 spread of COVID-19, or as otherwise required by law.

118 Sec. 103. Prohibited retaliation.

119 (a) No employer may take an adverse employment action against an employee because
120 the employee:

121 (1) Complied or reasonably attempted to comply with the requirements of a
122 Mayor's Order;

123 (2) Reasonably attempted to prevent or stop a violation of the requirements of a
124 Mayor's Order;

125 (3) Submitted a complaint pursuant to section 106;

126 (4) Attempted to secure any right or protection contained in this title or to prevent
127 or stop a violation of this title; or

128 (5) Raised reasonable concerns about workplace health and safety practices
129 related to COVID-19 to:

130 (A) The employer, the employer's agent, other employees, contractors, or
131 agents of the employer;

132 (B) A government agency; or

133 (C) The public.

134 (b)(1) No employer may take an adverse employment action against an employee because
135 the employee:

136 (A) Tested positive for COVID-19; provided, that the employee did not

137 physically report to the workplace within 2 weeks after receiving a positive test result or in the

138 timeframe recommended by current DOH or CDC guidance;

139 (B) Had close contact with someone who has a confirmed case or was
140 exposed to someone experiencing COVID-19 symptoms and needs to quarantine in accordance
141 with CDC or DOH guidance;

142 (C) Is sick with COVID-19 symptoms and is waiting for a COVID-19 test
143 result; or

144 (D) Is caring for someone who is sick with COVID-19 symptoms or who
145 is quarantined in accordance with CDC or DOH guidance.

146 (2) Nothing in this title prohibits an employer from requiring an employee who
147 has tested positive for COVID-19 to refrain from entering the workplace until the period of
148 quarantine currently recommended by the DOH or CDC or WHO has elapsed and the employee
149 is not experiencing COVID-19 symptoms, or until a medical professional has cleared the
150 employee to return to the workplace.

151 (c) No employer may prohibit or cause another person to prohibit or discourage an
152 employee from wearing or using PPE.

153 (d)(1) No employer may require an employee to sign a contract or other agreement that
154 would limit or prevent the employee from disclosing information about the employer's
155 workplace health or safety practices or hazards related to COVID-19 or to otherwise comply
156 with any workplace policy that would limit or prevent such disclosure.

157 (2) A contract, other agreement or policy prohibited pursuant to paragraph (1) of
158 this subsection shall be void and unenforceable as contrary to the public health and to the public
159 policy of the District.

160 (3) An employer's enforcement of a policy prohibited by paragraph (1) of this
161 subsection or an employer's attempt to obtain an employee's consent to a contract or other

162 agreement prohibited by paragraph (1) of this subsection, regardless of whether this attempt is
163 successful, shall constitute an adverse employment action.

164 (e)(1) If an employer takes an adverse employment action against an employee within 60
165 days after the employee engages or attempts to engage in activity protected under this section,
166 the adverse employment action shall be presumed retaliatory and taken because of the
167 employee's protected activity.

168 (2) An employer may rebut a presumption of retaliation with by a preponderance
169 of the evidence that the adverse employment action was taken for legitimate purposes and not
170 because the employee engaged in or attempted to engage in protected activity.

171 Sec. 104. Enforcement by the Mayor.

172 (a)(1) The Mayor may enforce and administer this title by conducting investigations (of
173 the Mayor's own volition or after receiving a complaint), holding hearings, and assessing
174 penalties. The Mayor shall have the power to administer oaths and examine witnesses under
175 oath, issue subpoenas, compel the attendance of witnesses, compel the production of papers,
176 books, accounts, records, payrolls, documents, and testimony, and to take depositions and
177 affidavits in any proceedings before the Mayor.

178 (2) A person to whom a subpoena or notice of deposition has been issued
179 pursuant to paragraph (1) of this subsection shall have the opportunity to move to quash or
180 modify the subpoena, or object to the notice of deposition, in the Superior Court of the District of
181 Columbia. In case of failure of a person to comply with any subpoena lawfully issued under this
182 section, or on the refusal of a witness to testify to any matter regarding which he or she may be
183 lawfully interrogated, it shall be the duty of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, or
184 any judge thereof, upon application by the Mayor, to compel obedience by attachment

185 proceedings for contempt, as in the case of disobedience of the requirements of a subpoena
186 issued from the Court or a refusal to testify therein.

187 (b)(1) The Mayor may receive complaints for violations of sections 102 and 103 through
188 the District's 311 telephone service or portal, and through the District's Coronavirus website at
189 <https://coronavirus.dc.gov>. The Mayor may also receive complaints through other means.

190 (2) To file a complaint, a complainant shall provide the name and location of the
191 business or entity alleged to have committed a violation of this title, provide a description of the
192 nature of the violation, and indicate the date and time of the observed violation. A complainant
193 shall not be required to submit identifying information or a name, but if the complainant chooses
194 not to present identifying information, subsection (3) of this section shall not apply.

195 (3)(A) Within 2 business days after receipt of a complaint, the Mayor shall
196 confirm receipt, in writing, to the complainant (either via email or by depositing a written notice
197 of confirmation in the United States mail). Written confirmation may include a unique case
198 number, the date and time of receipt of the complaint, and information on how to track the
199 complaint process.

200 (B) The Mayor shall begin an investigation of the violations alleged in the
201 complaint within 5 business days after receiving the complaint.

202 (4)(A) The Mayor shall complete all investigations of complaints received
203 pursuant to this section within 60 days after receipt of the complaint and issue written findings to
204 the complainant (either via email or by depositing the written findings in the United States mail)
205 within 90 days after receiving the complaint. Findings may include information related to
206 whether:

207 (i) The violation complained of was substantiated;

208 (ii) If substantiated, if it is the employer's first violation or the
209 employer is a repeat violator; and

210 (iii) Fines or corrective action were imposed.

211 (B) Written findings may be accompanied by statements regarding an
212 employee's right to discuss and complain of workplace safety violations without retaliation
213 pursuant to this title and an employee's right to relief through a private cause of action pursuant
214 to section 106 of this title.

215 (c)(1) The Mayor may impose the following civil fines for a violation of section 102 or
216 103:

217 (A) For violations of section 102, up to \$1,000 per violation per employee
218 per day for each violation.

219 (B) For violations of section 103, up to \$2,000 per violation.

220 (2) Enforcement and adjudication of fines imposed pursuant to paragraph (1) of
221 this subsection shall be pursuant to the Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs Civil
222 Infractions Act of 1985, effective October 5, 1985 (D.C. Law 6-42; D.C. Official Code § 2-
223 1801.01 *et seq.*).

224 (3) The penalties in this section are not preclusive of any other applicable
225 statutory penalties.

226 (d) Each month, the Mayor may post on the District's Coronavirus website a summary of
227 the complaints received pursuant to this section. The summary may include:

228 (1) The total number of complaints received for the month;

229 (2) The status of the investigation into each complaint, whether resolved or
230 unresolved;

231 (3) The name of each business in which a violation was found and a citation was
232 issued.

233 (3) An analysis of complaints by industry e.g. restaurants, universities, daycares,
234 place of worship, retail, etc.; and

235 (4) The violation alleged.

236 (e) Nothing in this subsection shall be interpreted as obligating the Mayor to impose fines
237 on the District or a District agency for a violation of this title.

238 Sec. 105. Enforcement by the Attorney General.

239 (a)(1) The Attorney General has the authority to enforce this title by conducting
240 investigations (of the Attorney General's own volition or after receiving a complaint from the
241 Mayor or another person or entity), receiving complaints, and instituting actions. The Attorney
242 General shall have the power to administer oaths and examine witnesses under oath, issue
243 subpoenas, compel the attendance of witnesses, compel the production of papers, books,
244 accounts, records, payrolls, documents, and testimony, and to take depositions and affidavits in
245 any investigation or proceeding conducted to enforce this title.

246 (2) A person to whom a subpoena or notice of deposition has been issued pursuant
247 to paragraph (1) of this subsection shall have the opportunity to move to quash or modify the
248 subpoena, or object to the notice of deposition in the Superior Court of the District of Columbia.
249 In case of failure of a person to comply with any subpoena lawfully issued under this section, or
250 on the refusal of a witness to testify to any matter regarding which he or she may be lawfully
251 interrogated, it shall be the duty of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, or any judge
252 thereof, upon application by the Attorney General, to compel obedience by attachment

253 proceedings for contempt, as in the case of disobedience of the requirements of a subpoena
254 issued from the Court or a refusal to testify therein.

255 (b) The Attorney General, acting in the public interest, including the need to deter future
256 violations, may enforce this title by commencing a civil action in the name of the District of
257 Columbia in a court of competent jurisdiction on behalf of the District or one or more aggrieved
258 employees.

259 (c) Upon prevailing in court after commencing a civil action as permitted by this
260 subsection, the Attorney General shall be entitled to:

261 (1) Reasonable attorneys' fees and costs, including fees and costs for any action
262 brought by the Attorney General under section 105(a)(2);

263 (2) Statutory penalties in amount not greater than the maximum civil fine
264 provided under section 104(c);

265 (3) The payment of restitution for lost wages, for the benefit of aggrieved
266 employees; and

267 (4) Equitable relief as may be appropriate.

268 Sec. 106. Private right of action.

269 (a) An employee who has suffered an adverse employment action prohibited pursuant to
270 section 103 may bring a civil action in the Superior Court of the District of Columbia within one
271 year after the alleged violation and, upon prevailing, shall be entitled to the following relief:

272 (A) Reasonable attorneys' fees and costs;

273 (B) The payment of lost wages and benefits;

274 (C) Equitable relief as may be appropriate; and

275 (D) Punitive damages, if the employee’s injuries were caused by the
276 employer’s wanton or reckless disregard for the safety of the affected employee.

277 (b) An employee need not exhaust administrative remedies before bringing suit pursuant
278 to this section.

279 Sec. 107. Notice.

280 (a) The Mayor may publish a notice that sets forth excerpts from or summaries of the
281 pertinent provisions of this title and information about filing a complaint under section 104 or
282 105 or a lawsuit under section 106. The Mayor may translate and publish the notice into other
283 languages, including Amharic, Spanish, French, Korean, Mandarin, and Vietnamese.

284 (b) Upon publication by the Mayor, an employer shall post and maintain the notice
285 required pursuant to subsection (a) of this section in a conspicuous location in the workplace.
286 The employer shall post such notice in English and any other language spoken by at least 10% of
287 employees.

288 Sec. 108. Preemption.

289 This title shall only apply to the conduct of employers and employees in the District to
290 the extent it does not conflict with or is not preempted by a federal law or regulation or standard
291 issued by the US. Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

292 TITLE II. GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO PURCHASE PERSONAL
293 PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

294 Sec. 201. The Small and Certified Business Enterprise Development and Assistance Act
295 of 2005, effective October 20, 2005 (D.C. Law 16-33; D.C. Official Code § 2-218.01 *et seq.*), is
296 amended as follows:

297 (a) The table of contents is amended by adding a new section designation to read as
298 follows:

299 “Sec. 2317. Personal Protective Equipment emergency grant program.”.

300 (b) A new section 2317 is added to read as follows:

301 “Sec. 2317. Personal protective equipment grant program.

302 “(a)(1) Beginning October 1, 2020, during the public health emergency, and subject to
303 the availability of funds, the Mayor shall, subject to the requirements of the Grant Administration
304 Act of 2013, effective December 24, 2013 (D.C. Law 20-61; D.C. Official Code § 1-328.11 *et*
305 *seq.*), issue a grant or loan to an eligible small business; provided, that the eligible small
306 business:

307 “(A) Submits a grant application in the form and with the information
308 required by the Mayor;

309 “(B) Submits a clear statement describing the type and quantities of PPE
310 purchased or to be purchased; and

311 “(C) Demonstrates, to the satisfaction of the Mayor, financial distress
312 caused by a reduction in business revenue due to the circumstances giving rise to or resulting
313 from the public health emergency.

314 “(2) A grant issued pursuant to this section may be provided in an amount up to
315 \$1,000 per eligible small business for the purchase of or reimbursement for purchases of PPE
316 made on or after March 1, 2020.

317 “(b) The Mayor may issue one or more grants to a third-party grant-managing entity,
318 subject to the requirements of the Grant Administration Act of 2013, effective December 24,
319 2013 (D.C. Law 20-61; D.C. Official Code § 1-328.11 *et seq.*), for the purpose of administering

320 the grant program and making subgrants on behalf of the Mayor in accordance with the
321 requirements of this section.

322 “(c) The Mayor, pursuant to section 105 of the District of Columbia Administrative
323 Procedure Act, approved October 21, 1968 (82 Stat. 1206; D.C. Official Code § 2-505), may
324 issue rules to implement the provisions of this section.

325 “(d) For the purposes of this section, the term:

326 “(1) “Eligible small business” means a business enterprise eligible for
327 certification under section 2332 or a nonprofit entity.

328 “(2) “Public health emergency” means the Coronavirus (“COVID-19”) public
329 health emergency declared pursuant to Mayor’s Order 2020-045, on March 11, 2020, and all
330 subsequent extensions.

331 “(3) “PPE” means personal protective equipment, including clothing or
332 accessories worn as a barrier to protect against COVID-19, including face masks, disposable
333 gloves, face shields, plexiglass barriers, or any other protective equipment required by federal or
334 District law or regulations.”.

335 Sec. 202. Authority of Chief Procurement Officer.

336 (a)(1) The Chief Procurement Officer (“CPO”), or the CPO’s designee, shall have the
337 authority during the public health emergency and for 90 days thereafter to enter into an
338 indefinite-delivery/indefinite quantity contract (“IDIQ contract”) for PPE, sanitization and
339 cleaning products, related equipment, or other goods or supplies in furtherance of the District’s
340 COVID-19 recovery efforts that permit an entity that is, or is similar to, a local business
341 enterprise, as that term is defined in section 2302(16) of the Small and Certified Business
342 Enterprise Development and Assistance Act of 2005, effective October 20, 2005 (D.C. Law 16-

343 33; D.C. Official Code § 2-218.01 *et seq.*) (“CBE Act”), to place orders under the IDIQ contract
344 at the prices specified in the IDIQ contract.

345 (2) Priority consideration for purchasing through the IDIQ contract shall be given
346 to an eligible entity that is also:

347 (A) A small business enterprise, as that term is defined in section 2302(16)
348 of the CBE Act;

349 (B) A resident-owned business, as that term is defined in section 2302(15)
350 of the CBE Act; or

351 (C) At least 51% owned by economically disadvantaged individuals, as
352 that term is defined in section 2302(7) of the CBE Act, or owned by individuals who have been
353 subjected to racial or ethnic prejudice or cultural bias because of their identity as a member of a
354 group without regard to their individual qualities.

355 (b) The CPO, or CPO’s designee, shall monitor and review, and may establish standards,
356 procedures, or rules for an IDIQ contract entered into pursuant to subsection (a) of this section.

357 (c) For the purposes of this section, the term:

358 (1) “PPE” means personal protective equipment, including clothing or accessories
359 worn as a barrier to protect against COVID-19, including face masks, disposable gloves, face
360 shields, plexiglass barriers, or any other protective equipment required by federal or District law
361 or regulations, or Mayor’s Order.

362 (2) “Public health emergency” means the Coronavirus (“COVID-19”) public
363 health emergency declared pursuant to Mayor’s Order 2020-045, on March 11, 2020, and all
364 subsequent extensions.

365 TITLE III. UNEMPLOYMENT AND WORKER’S COMPENSATION ELIGIBILITY

366 Sec. 301. Section 10(a) of the District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act,
367 approved August 28, 1935 (49 Stat. 946; D.C. Official Code § 51-110(a)), is amended as
368 follows:

369 (1) Designate the existing text as paragraph (1).

370 (2) A new paragraph (2) is added to read as follows:

371 “(2) For the purposes of paragraph (1) of this subsection, the term “good cause”
372 includes an employer’s failure to promptly cure an unsafe working condition or environment, as
373 determined by the Director based on an assessment of the employer’s compliance with
374 applicable District and federal laws and regulations and Mayor’s Orders, where such unsafe
375 working condition or environment would cause a reasonable and prudent person in the labor
376 market to leave the work.”

377 Sec. 302. Title XXIII of the District of Columbia Government Comprehensive Merit
378 Personnel Act of 1978, effective March 3, 1979 (D.C. Law 2-139; D.C. Official Code § 1-623.01
379 *et seq.*) is amended as follows:

380 (a) Section 2301(5)(B) (D.C. Official Code § 1-623.01(5)(B) is amended as follows:

381 (1) Sub-subparagraph (i) is amended by striking the phrase “; and” and inserting a
382 semicolon in its place.

383 (2) Sub-subparagraph (ii) is amend by striking the period and inserting the phrase
384 “; and” in its place.

385 (3) A new sub-subparagraph (iii) is added to read as follows:

386 “(iii) The contracting of COVID-19 (the disease caused by the
387 novel Coronavirus Sars-CovV-2) in the course of and within the scope of employment.”

388 (b) Section 2320 (D.C. Official Code § 1-623.20) is amended by adding a new subsection
389 (c) to read as follows:

390 “(c) The employer of an employee who has contracted COVID-19 in the course of and
391 within the scope of employment or whose contact with others in the course of and within the
392 scope of employment makes the contracting of COVID-19 probable shall report the injury or
393 probable injury to the Mayor in accordance this section.”

394 Section 303. The District of Columbia Workers’ Compensation Act of 1979, effective
395 July 1, 1980 (D.C. Law 3-77; D.C. Official Code § 32-1501 *et seq.*), is amended as follows:

396 (a) Section 2(12) (D.C. Official Code § 32-1501(12) is amended as follows:

397 (1) Strike the phrase “includes an injury caused by the willful act of third
398 persons directed against an employee because of his employment.” And insert the phrase
399 “includes:” in its place.

400 (2) New subparagraphs (A) and (B) are added to read as follows:

401 “(A) An injury caused by the willful act of third persons directed against
402 an employee because of his employment; and

403 “(B) The contracting of COVID-19 (the disease caused by the novel
404 Coronavirus Sars-CoV-2) in the course of and within the scope of employment.”.

405 (b) Section 33 (D.C. Official Code § 32-1532) is amended by adding a new subsection (a-
406 1) is added to read as follows:

407 “(a-1) The employer of an employee who has contracted COVID-19 (the disease caused
408 by the novel Coronavirus Sars-CoV-2) in the course of and within the scope of employment or
409 whose contact with others in the course of and within the scope of employment makes the

410 contracting of COVID-19 probable shall report the injury or probable injury to the Mayor in
411 accordance with subsection (a) of this section.”.

412 TITLE IV. REPEALER, FISCAL IMPACT, AND EFFECTIVE DATE

413 Sec. 401. (a) The Protecting Businesses and Workers from COVID-19 Temporary
414 Amendment Act of 2020, effective December 23, 2020 (D.C. Law 23-168; 68 DCR 742), is
415 repealed.

416 (b) The Protecting Businesses and Workers from COVID-19 Congressional
417 Review Emergency Amendment Act of 2021, effective February 2, 2021 (D.C. Act 24-___; 68
418 DCR ___), is repealed.

419 Sec. 402. Fiscal impact statement.

420 The Council adopts the fiscal impact statement of the Budget Director as the fiscal impact
421 statement required by section 4a of the General Legislative Procedures Act of 1975, approved
422 October 16, 2006 (120 Stat. 2038; D.C. Official Code § 1-301.47a).

423 Sec. 403. Effective date.

424 (a) This act shall take effect following approval by the Mayor (or in the event of veto by
425 the Mayor, action by the Council to override the veto), a 30 day period of Congressional review
426 as provided in Section 602(c)(1) of the District of Columbia Home Rule Act, approved
427 December 24, 1973 (87 Stat. 813; D.C. Official Code § 1-206.02(c)(1), and publication in the
428 District register.

429 (b) This act shall expire after 225 days of its having taken effect.