



COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS & OPERATIONS

BRIANNE K. NADEAU, CHAIRPERSON
FISCAL YEAR 2026 COMMITTEE BUDGET REPORT

TO: Members of the Council of the District of Columbia

FROM: Councilmember Brianne K. Nadeau
Chairperson, Committee on Public Works & Operations

DATE: Tuesday, June 24, 2025

SUBJECT: Report and Recommendations of the Committee on Public Works & Operations
on the Fiscal Year 2026 Budget for Agencies Under Its Purview

The Committee on Public Works & Operations (the Committee) having conducted hearings and received testimony on the Mayor’s proposed operating and capital budgets for Fiscal Year 2026 (FY2026) for the agencies under its purview, reports its recommendations for review and consideration by the Committee of the Whole. The Committee also comments on several sections in the Fiscal Year 2026 Budget Support Act of 2025, as proposed by the Mayor.

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Executive Summary

This report of the Committee on Public Works & Operations on the Fiscal Year 2026 Proposed Budget is the result of months of hearings, testimony, meetings, performance and data analysis, as well as other forms of public engagement.

The Committee's decisions on the Fiscal Year 2026 budget are rooted in the responsible stewardship of agencies and public resources under its purview – working to find areas of waste, inefficiency, and redundancy, and reassign resources in ways that will provide better and needed services to residents.

The Committee sometimes refers to itself as the “nitty gritty city committee,” a playful recognition of our attention to some of the most mundane and daily necessities of city life. The Committee, in this budget process, dove into the weeds, found inefficiencies and waste, and was able to apply those found savings to areas of need.

That work isn't only about finding money that can be spent elsewhere – it's often about collaborating with agencies to improve their work. For example, the Committee has in the past worked with the Department of Public Works to address the high cost of overtime, asking questions and prodding the agency to adjust their systems to save money and work more efficiently.

These are examples of how agency leadership and Council leadership can work together to improve government services.

The Committee has been able to apply found savings within agencies the Committee oversees, and sometimes transfer funds to other committees, to restore unacceptable cuts in the budget that was presented to the Council.

Within the Committee, funds were applied to keeping our city clean and enhancing cleanliness with additional waste collection, improved trash collection at parks, preserving and expanding the availability of public restrooms across the District (increasing from six to 10), street cleaning, and graffiti removal; maintaining and expanding public restrooms throughout the District; expanding curbside composting and neighborhood food waste collection bins. The Committee report makes significant improvements to public safety, including road safety, by funding legislation to give DPW the authority to immediately boot and tow vehicles with fake or missing tags, and to implement a new vehicle points system to prioritize booting and towing resources towards the most dangerous offenses.

The Committee also transferred funds to other committees, especially to support the rights, health and wellbeing of residents: we transferred more than \$1 million to the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families program, expanded access to healthcare and social services for home visiting for expectant parents – which was cut by the Mayor, expanding access to healthy foods at farmers markets, supported the Office of the Ombudsman for Children, and provided additional support to Vida Senior Center in Ward 1.

Below is a summary of what the Committee’s proposed Fiscal Year 2026 budget achieves:

Keeping Our City Clean and Livable

- ***Improves community cleanliness by funding more than 250 new public litter and recycling cans.***
- ***Significantly expands composting services in the city*** by approving expansion of curbside composting services from 9,000 to 12,000 households and using funds identified by the Committee to add 10 additional “smart bins” for 24-hour food waste drop-off.
- ***Enhances graffiti removal, nuisance abatement, litter vac cleaning, and dead animal collections*** by adding \$1.4 million over the four-year financial plan.
- ***Consolidates collection of park litter and recycling cans at DPW,*** rather than the current inefficient system in which DPW and the Department of General Services share responsibility. This is made possible through a \$2.6 million transfer from the Committee on Facilities over the four-year financial plan and is an example of how committee oversight can improve the way government functions.
- ***Improves the cleanliness and appearance of commercial corridors and other public spaces throughout the city*** by funding 20 new permanent positions at DPW.
- ***Provides supplemental support to existing Clean Teams*** with an infusion of an additional \$350,000.
- ***Strengthens enforcement of solid waste violations to improve the consistency and quality of household trash and recycling collections.*** The Committee accepts a transfer of \$247,000 in recurring operating funds from the Committee on Facilities to hire two SWEEP inspectors, in addition to two funded by the Committee.
- ***Enhances litter, trash and recycling collection*** by approving one “swing shift” and funding a second one, to improve the consistency and quality of household trash and recycling collections.

- ***Maintains and expands the Department of Public Works' standalone public restroom pilot*** with an investment of \$1,000,000 in one-time funds to support six existing and four new standalone "Throne" restrooms, through a combination of funds identified by the Committee and accepting transfers in from the Committee on Youth Affairs, the Committee on Transportation and the Environment, and the Committee on Judiciary and Public Safety. The new units will be located at Ellington Plaza (near 7th & T St NW), Watkins Recreation Center, Starburst Plaza at Bladensburg and Benning, and Marvin Gaye Park. The Committee also funds a new program manager at DPW to oversee and grow a permanent public restrooms program, and transfers \$100,000 to the Committee on Facilities to support the Walter Pierce Park restroom in Adams Morgan.
- ***Enhances management of sidewalk vending zones*** by providing \$127,171 to support 1 FTE in DLCP to serve as the Vending Zone Manager of the Columbia Heights Mount Pleasant Zone.

Improving Public Safety, Including Road Safety

- ***Provides support to people living with substance use disorders and creates safe and vibrant public spaces*** in Columbia Heights, Mount Pleasant, U Street, and Lower Georgia Avenue by maintaining and enhancing the Ward 1 community navigators program. The Committee transfers \$750,000 in recurring funds to the Committee on Health to support the continuation and expansion of these critical services.
- ***Supports public safety*** by approving \$3.7 million for CCTV and security cameras replacement and maintenance across the District.
- ***Improves road safety by prioritizing the most dangerous behaviors for enforcement by DPW's booting and towing teams***, via a transfer of \$598,000 in recurring funds to the Committee on Transportation and the Environment to support the Vehicle Infraction Points system.
- ***Further improves road safety*** by funding additional components of the Fraudulent Vehicle Tag and Parking Enforcement Modernization Amendment Act of 2024, which allows DPW parking enforcement to identify and immediately tow and impound vehicles with counterfeit license plates and temporary tags. The owners of these vehicles have long escaped accountability. Allocations within DPW and transfers to the Committee on Transportation and the Environment will support the creation of a vehicle tag database and coordination of license plate reader systems across D.C. Government.
- ***Strengthens parking enforcement*** by supporting an additional towing crew, in addition to approving one added by the Mayor.

Using Public Funds Efficiently and Effectively

- ***Addresses operational and cost concerns with the DC School Connect program*** by eliminating vacant positions not planned to be filled, for a reduction of \$936,000. This funding remains unallocated to be used for Council-wide priorities that support student safety and truancy reduction.
- ***Promotes government efficiency*** by approving \$6.7 million to support the PASS modernization project to streamline the District's online procurement system.
- ***Supports timely resolution of contract disputes*** with \$47,000 for staffing and technology needs at the Contract Appeals Board.

Supporting the Rights, Health, and Wellbeing of Residents

- ***Undoes significant rollback of reforms and threats to the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families program*** by transferring \$1.3 million to the Committee on Health and Human Services. The rollbacks in the budget presented to the Council by the Mayor would have turned the program back to the draconian policies of the 1990s that were proven to be ineffective and condemned by a DHS-convened working group.
- ***Expands access to healthcare and social services*** by providing funds to home visiting for expectant parents. The Committee makes a recurring transfer of \$300,000 to the Committee on Health to restore funds cut by the Mayor.
- ***Restores funding to the Office of the Ombudsperson for Children*** in collaboration with the Committee on Youth Affairs; this Committee transfers \$500,000, recurring, restoring funding to an office that is critical to safeguarding children and families.
- ***Supports the wellbeing of District seniors*** through a one-time transfer of \$200,000 for VIDA Senior Center operations.
- ***Enhances human rights services*** by approving \$296,000 and 2 FTEs in the Office of Human Rights to adjudicate complaints and provide penalties as authorized by the Second Chance Amendment Act.
- ***Supports healthy food access through*** transfers of \$225,000 in FY26 and \$250,000 in FY27 from the Committee on Health to fund the Farmers Market Support Amendment Act of 2025.
- ***Provides a new route to justice for individuals who experience discrimination***, and creates a more equitable adjudication process at OHR

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by fully funding the Fairness in Human Rights Administration Amendment Act with \$1,753,603 identified by the Committee.

Committee Adjustments Summary Tables

The following tables summarize the Committee’s recommendations made to the Committee of the Whole pursuant to Rule 703 of the Council Period 26 Rules of Organization and Procedure for the Council of the District of Columbia.

Line-Item Budget and Revenue Adjustments

See Attachment A for a table of all budget attributes and comments for each recommended change to agency operating budgets and revenues, as well as full budget attributes for Committee transfers.

Fiscal Year 2026 Sources and Uses Summary

This table provides a summary of the changes the Committee recommends to the Fiscal Year 2026 Budget and Financial Plan. **Detailed information about each change, including budget attributes, can be found in Attachment A.**

HOW TO READ THIS TABLE

This table structures the Committee’s recommendations into the funds available to be spent by the Committee, or “Sources,” and how those funds were spent, or “Uses.” Sources are listed as positive numbers, and the Uses of those funds are listed as negative numbers. The “Overall Balance” of the table is the sum of the Sources and the Uses entries, and if all available Sources have been allocated to various Uses, the Overall Balance is \$0. Per Council Rule 703, a Committee cannot have a negative Overall Balance.

The Sources portion of this table includes recommended policy changes generating revenue, as well as a transfer of funds into the committee from another committee. The Sources portion of the table also includes a line that combines all of the Committee’s recommended budget reductions, as reductions in an agency’s budget are a Source of additional funds that can be used by the committee elsewhere, thus, **a recommendation that agencies *reduce their budgets* by \$500,000 will appear as a *positive* entry on this table as that reduction is a new Source of funds that are now available to the Committee to be allocate to a various Uses.** Please note that a disaggregated list of all reductions will be in Attachment A.

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The Uses portion of the table details how the funds from the Sources portion of the table are allocated. As the Uses are spending available Sources, the entries are negative, thus, **a recommendation that an agency receive an *additional* \$500,000 will appear as a *negative* entry on this table because the enhancement is a Use that is reducing the Sources of funds available to the Committee.**

SOURCES AND USES SUMMARY TABLE

Fiscal Year 2026 SOURCES AND USES - Committee on Public Works and Operations

| SOURCES | FY 25 | FY 26 | FY 27 | FY 28 | FY 29 |
|--|--------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Budget Reductions | | \$13,772,730 | \$8,419,783 | \$8,551,656 | \$8,686,195 |
| Fund Balance Conversion | | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Fund Balance Use | | | | | |
| Special Fund Sweeps | | | | | |
| Transfers In (See Note 1 - Transfers In) | | \$1,706,065 | \$1,353,109 | \$1,125,379 | \$1,148,100 |
| TOTAL SOURCES | \$ - | \$15,478,795 | \$9,772,892 | \$9,677,035 | \$9,834,296 |

| USES - REVENUE EXPENDITURES | FY 25 | FY 26 | FY 27 | FY 28 | FY 29 |
|--|--------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Transfers Out (See Note 2 - Transfers Out) | | (\$4,519,000) | (\$3,893,559) | (\$4,354,917) | (\$4,567,391) |
| TOTAL USES - REVENUE EXPENDITURES | \$ - | (\$4,519,000) | (\$3,893,559) | (\$4,354,917) | (\$4,567,391) |

| USES - BUDGET EXPENDITURES | FY 25 | FY 26 | FY 27 | FY 28 | FY 29 |
|---|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Legislation: B26-109, Farmers Market Support Amendment Act of 2025 (DLCP Portion) | | (\$225,000) | (\$250,000) | \$0 | \$0 |
| Legislation: BSA: Public Restrooms Program Amendment Act of 2025 | | (\$1,115,408) | (\$321,913) | (\$328,448) | (\$335,117) |
| Legislation: BSA: Sidewalk Vending Zone Implementation Act of 2025 | | (\$120,201) | (\$122,796) | (\$125,337) | (\$127,930) |

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|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Legislation: L25-0300, Fairness in Human Rights Administration Amendment Act of 2023 | (\$424,632) | (\$433,868) | (\$442,927) | (\$452,175) |
| Legislation: L25-0325, Fraudulent Vehicle Tag and Parking Enforcement Modernization Amendment Act of 2024 | (\$698,000) | (\$71,000) | (\$71,000) | (\$71,000) |
| Legislation: L25-297, Containing Litter and Ensuring Adequate Neighborhood (CLEAN) Collections Amendment Act of 2023 | (\$196,000) | (\$39,000) | (\$39,780) | (\$40,576) |
| Legislation: L25-301, Carrier-for-Hire Oversight and Enforcement Act of 2024 | (\$200,000) | (\$36,000) | (\$36,720) | (\$37,454) |
| Contract Appeals Board | | | | |
| OCTO IT Charge Support | (\$24,225) | (\$24,710) | (\$25,204) | (\$25,708) |
| Bolster agency PS resources, including salary and/or step increases as the agency deems necessary | (\$10,276) | (\$10,496) | (\$10,711) | (\$10,931) |
| Telephone Technology Migration Support | (\$7,282) | | | |
| Adobe Pro Licenses to ensure efficiency in agency/case records processing | (\$5,389) | (\$5,497) | (\$5,607) | (\$5,719) |
| Department of Public Works | | | | |
| New Litter and Trash Collection Cans (Starting in FY 2027) | | (\$14,000) | (\$14,280) | (\$14,566) |
| Enhancement to Corridor Cleaning Program. 20 Sanitation Worker FTEs (Grade 4/2) | (\$1,236,945) | (\$1,263,792) | (\$1,290,109) | (\$1,316,977) |
| Resources to consolidate park litter/recycling can collection from DGS to DPW. 6 FTEs - Sanitation Worker (Grade 4/4) | (\$395,877) | (\$404,469) | (\$412,892) | (\$421,491) |

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|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Supplemental Grants to Existing Clean Teams (DSLBD) to compliment Corridor Cleaning Program at DPW | (\$350,000) | | | |
| 20 New Smart Bins | (\$244,000) | (\$146,880) | (\$149,818) | (\$152,814) |
| Resources to consolidate park litter/recycling can collection from DGS to DPW. 3 FTEs - Motor Vehicle Operator (Grade 7/2) | (\$223,629) | (\$228,483) | (\$233,240) | (\$238,098) |
| Additional SWMA "Swing Shift". 3 Sanitation Worker FTEs (Grade 5/2) | (\$198,261) | (\$202,565) | (\$206,783) | (\$211,089) |
| Additional SWEEP Inspectors. 2 Solid Waste Inspector FTEs. (Grade 10/2) | (\$183,963) | (\$187,956) | (\$191,870) | (\$195,866) |
| Towing Operations - 2 FTEs - Motor Vehicle Operator (Grade 8/3) | (\$162,679) | (\$166,210) | (\$169,671) | (\$173,204) |
| 1 FTE SWEEP Supervisory Inspector - Supv Solid Waste Inspector Officer (Grade 12/0) | (\$135,719) | (\$138,665) | (\$141,552) | (\$144,500) |
| 1FTE for Program Analysis and Re-Design of Signed Sweeping - GIS Specialist (Grade 12/6) | (\$121,957) | (\$124,605) | (\$127,199) | (\$129,848) |
| 1 FTE SWEEP Inspector - Solid Waste Inspector (Grade 10/9) | (\$111,990) | (\$114,421) | (\$116,804) | (\$119,236) |
| Citywide Mailer Campaigns | (\$100,000) | | | |
| Nuisance Abatement - 1 FTE - Engineering Equipment Operator (Grade 10/4) | (\$95,612) | (\$97,687) | (\$99,721) | (\$101,798) |
| Dead Animal Collections - 1 FTE - Motor Vehicle Operator DAC (Grade 8/5) | (\$86,559) | (\$88,438) | (\$90,279) | (\$92,159) |
| Litter Vac Operations - 1 FTE - Motor Vehicle Operator (Grade 6/6) | (\$79,300) | (\$81,022) | (\$82,709) | (\$84,431) |

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|--|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Additional FTE for Graffiti Removal -- Sanitation Worker (Grade 4/10) | | (\$78,376) | (\$80,077) | (\$81,745) | (\$83,447) |
| Office of Administrative Hearings | | | | | |
| 2.0 FTE - Administrative Law Judge | | (\$402,259) | (\$410,827) | (\$419,187) | (\$427,718) |
| 1.0 FTE - Legal Assistant | | (\$75,895) | (\$77,530) | (\$79,130) | (\$80,763) |
| OAH One-Time Enhancement to upgrade hybrid hearing tech and e-filing portal. | | (\$50,000) | | | |
| Office of Human Rights | | | | | |
| Overall PS Enhancements at Commission on Human Rights | | (\$160,080) | (\$163,562) | (\$166,977) | (\$170,463) |
| TOTAL USES - BUDGET EXPENDITURES | \$ - | (\$7,519,514) | (\$5,306,466) | (\$5,159,699) | (\$5,265,080) |

| | | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| OVERALL BALANCE | \$ - | \$3,440,281 | \$572,867 | \$162,419 | \$1,825 |
|------------------------|-------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|

| NOTE 1 - TRANSFERS IN | FY 25 | FY 26 | FY 27 | FY 28 | FY 29 |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| FAC > PWO: Consolidation of Park Collections at DPW | | \$633,356 | \$646,023 | \$658,944 | \$672,122 |
| FAC > PWO: 2.0 SWEEP Inspectors (1 Supervisor) | | \$247,709 | \$253,086 | \$258,356 | \$263,736 |
| HLT > PWO: Funding Farmers Market Support Amendment Act of 2025, DLCP Component | | \$225,000 | \$250,000 | | |
| JUD > PWO: 2 public restroom facilities (Dupont Circle, MLK) | | \$200,000 | \$204,000 | \$208,080 | \$212,242 |

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T&E > PWO: Continuing the contract to provide a public restroom at Eastern Market Metro Park and provide an additional location at Watkins Rec, an outdoor field and facility with no bathroom access

\$200,000

YA > PWO: Continuing funding for existing public restroom at Tanner Park and a new facility at Starburst Plaza (Benning and Bladensburg Road NE).

\$200,000

| | \$ | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| TOTAL TRANSFERS IN | - | \$1,706,065 | \$1,353,109 | \$1,125,379 | \$1,148,100 |

| NOTE 2 - TRANSFERS OUT | FY 25 | FY 26 | FY 27 | FY 28 | FY 29 |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| PWO > BED: B26-19, Avanti Real Estate, Inc. Real Property Tax Exemption Amendment Act of 2025 | | (\$377,000) | | | |
| PWO > BED: B26-18, 1000 U Street NW Property Tax Clarification and Limited Grantmaking Amendment Act of 2025 | | | (\$332,699) | (\$337,879) | (\$346,542) |
| PWO > EAL: Support for Vida Senior Center operations. | | (\$200,000) | | | |
| PWO > FAC: Walter Pierce Restrooms | | (\$100,000) | | | |
| PWO > HLT: To support Home Visiting program (Mary's Center) | | (\$300,000) | (\$306,000) | (\$312,120) | (\$318,362) |
| PWO > HLT: To support the continuation of Community Navigator and SUD Outreach grants in Ward 1. | | (\$750,000) | (\$765,000) | (\$780,300) | (\$795,906) |

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PWO > HS: Cash Assistance (TANF); supports the District of Columbia Public Assistance Amendment Act of 2025 which reverses changes to the TANF sanctions structure in FY26; and the Cash Assistance Cost of Living Adjustments Amendment Act of 2025 which restores inflationary adjustments for public benefits programs in FY26.

(\$1,300,000) (\$1,377,000) (\$1,788,111) (\$1,944,203)

PWO > TE: Vehicle Points System (L25-325)

(\$598,000) (\$336,000) (\$343,000) (\$352,000)

PWO > TE: Fraudulent Tags FIS (DMV Staff and eTims system upgrade) (L25-325)

(\$394,000) (\$266,000) (\$272,000) (\$278,000)

PWO > YA: Support for restoration of the Office of the Ombudsperson for Children.

(\$500,000) (\$510,860) (\$521,507) (\$532,378)

| | | | | | |
|----------------------------|----------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | \$ | | | | |
| TOTAL TRANSFERS OUT | - | (\$4,519,000) | (\$3,893,559) | (\$4,354,917) | (\$4,567,391) |

Fiscal Year 2026 Agency Operating Budget by Program Parent Level 1

| Agency Operating Budget by DIFS Program (Parent Level 1) | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------|------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| DIFS Program (Parent Level 1) | FY 2024 Actuals | FY 2025 Approved | Mayor's FY 2026 Proposed | Committee Variance | Committee's FY 2026 Recommendation | Committee Percent Change from FY25 Approved |
| Contract Appeals Board | | | | | | |
| AFO011 - P-CARD CLEARING | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | n/a |
| AMP016 - PERFORMANCE AND STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT | \$241,178 | \$239,501 | \$239,092 | \$0 | \$239,092 | (0.17%) |

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|--------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------|
| O00901 - ADJUDICATION SERVICES | \$1,649,164 | \$1,733,869 | \$1,728,869 | \$47,172 | \$1,776,041 | 2.43% |
| PRG001 - NO PROGRAM | \$18,058 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | n/a |
| TOTAL GROSS FUNDS | \$1,908,400 | \$1,973,371 | \$1,967,961 | \$47,172 | \$2,015,133 | 2.12% |

Department of For-Hire Vehicles

| | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| AFO003 - AGENCY BUDGETING AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SERVICES | \$175,752 | \$170,276 | \$172,755 | \$0 | \$172,755 | 1.46% |
| AMP005 - CONTRACTING AND PROCUREMENT | \$197,015 | \$375,865 | \$119,770 | \$0 | \$119,770 | (68.13%) |
| AMP010 - GRANTS ADMINISTRATION | \$10,002,302 | \$10,701,219 | \$10,683,808 | (\$936,782) | \$9,747,027 | (8.92%) |
| AMP011 - HUMAN RESOURCE SERVICES | \$315,458 | \$302,414 | \$1,529,753 | \$0 | \$1,529,753 | 405.85% |
| AMP012 - INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SERVICES | \$1,473,837 | \$2,256,507 | \$835,794 | \$200,000 | \$1,035,794 | (54.10%) |
| AMP014 - LEGAL SERVICES | \$486,960 | \$665,263 | \$616,196 | \$0 | \$616,196 | (7.38%) |
| AMP016 - PERFORMANCE AND STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT | \$2,142,627 | \$3,778,336 | \$2,888,872 | (\$184,065) | \$2,704,807 | (28.41%) |
| AMP017 - POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS | \$196,807 | \$192,068 | \$190,544 | \$0 | \$190,544 | (0.79%) |
| AMP028 - PUBLIC AFFAIRS | \$127,179 | \$197,899 | \$220,754 | \$0 | \$220,754 | 11.55% |
| R05001 - CLIENT SERVICE-COMPANIES | \$13,647 | \$5,500 | \$5,000 | \$0 | \$5,000 | (9.09%) |
| R05002 - CLIENT SERVICE-DRIVERS | \$700,746 | \$838,421 | \$822,753 | (\$90,110) | \$732,643 | (12.62%) |
| R05003 - COMPLAINTS HANDLING | \$404,166 | \$445,778 | \$448,543 | (\$98,024) | \$350,519 | (21.37%) |
| R05101 - HEARING SERVICES | \$210,068 | \$221,105 | \$223,881 | \$0 | \$223,881 | 1.26% |
| R05102 - VEHICLES COMPLIANCE | \$25,182 | \$144,076 | \$101,979 | \$0 | \$101,979 | (29.22%) |
| R05103 - VEHICLES ENFORCEMENT | \$2,335,677 | \$2,560,464 | \$2,571,191 | \$0 | \$2,571,191 | 0.42% |
| TOTAL GROSS FUNDS | \$18,807,426 | \$22,855,192 | \$21,431,592 | (\$1,108,980) | \$20,322,611 | (11.08%) |

Department of Licensing and Consumer Protection - PWO

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| | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| AFO002 - AGENCY ACCOUNTING SERVICES | \$497,627 | \$881,701 | \$112,598 | \$0 | \$112,598 | (87.23%) |
| AFO003 - AGENCY BUDGETING AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SERVICES | \$1,661,855 | \$1,402,373 | \$484,912 | \$0 | \$484,912 | (65.42%) |
| AFO016 - AGENCY/CLUSTER SHARED SERVICES | \$575,636 | \$616,932 | \$1,859,481 | \$0 | \$1,859,481 | 201.41% |
| AMP003 - COMMUNICATIONS | \$490,118 | \$926,222 | \$740,875 | \$0 | \$740,875 | (20.01%) |
| AMP005 - CONTRACTING AND PROCUREMENT | \$218,203 | \$267,120 | \$250,518 | \$0 | \$250,518 | (6.21%) |
| AMP006 - CUSTOMER SERVICE | \$1,014,679 | \$1,011,337 | \$1,041,682 | \$0 | \$1,041,682 | 3.00% |
| AMP009 - FLEET MANAGEMENT | \$36,874 | \$40,509 | \$42,818 | \$0 | \$42,818 | 5.70% |
| AMP011 - HUMAN RESOURCE SERVICES | \$325,893 | \$465,190 | \$479,838 | (\$189,781) | \$290,057 | (37.65%) |
| AMP012 - INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SERVICES | \$6,599,809 | \$7,291,025 | \$5,194,503 | (\$88,445) | \$5,106,058 | (29.97%) |
| AMP014 - LEGAL SERVICES | \$1,418,212 | \$1,801,859 | \$1,818,277 | (\$192,484) | \$1,625,793 | (9.77%) |
| AMP016 - PERFORMANCE AND STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT | \$1,522,522 | \$1,602,785 | \$1,458,257 | \$0 | \$1,458,257 | (9.02%) |
| AMP018 - PROGRAM AUDITS | \$115,663 | \$141,640 | \$115,871 | (\$115,871) | \$0 | (100.00%) |
| AMP019 - PROPERTY, ASSET, AND LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT | \$711,795 | \$692,768 | \$648,809 | \$0 | \$648,809 | (6.35%) |
| AMP024 - RISK MANAGEMENT | \$143,050 | \$141,640 | \$141,868 | \$0 | \$141,868 | 0.16% |
| AMP026 - TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT | \$194,242 | \$124,449 | \$112,304 | \$0 | \$112,304 | (9.76%) |
| R01301 - CIVIL INFRACTIONS ENFORCEMENT | \$922,615 | \$1,003,943 | \$971,670 | \$0 | \$971,670 | (3.21%) |
| R01403 - CONSUMER PROTECTION | \$2,858,250 | \$3,227,045 | \$3,345,327 | \$0 | \$3,345,327 | 3.67% |
| R01407 - STREET VENDING COMPLIANCE | \$759,421 | \$770,157 | \$791,456 | \$0 | \$791,456 | 2.77% |
| R01410 - WEIGHTS AND MEASURES COMPLIANCE | \$1,078,075 | \$1,151,557 | \$1,066,358 | \$0 | \$1,066,358 | (7.40%) |
| R01501 - BUSINESS LICENSING | \$1,791,169 | \$3,696,819 | \$1,958,638 | (\$420,484) | \$1,538,154 | (58.39%) |

Committee on Public Works & Operations
Fiscal Year 2026 Budget Recommendations

| | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| R01502 - CORPORATION SERVICES | \$3,661,931 | \$4,434,822 | \$3,959,819 | \$0 | \$3,959,819 | (10.71%) |
| R01503 - OCCUPATIONAL AND PROFESSIONAL LICENSING | \$5,292,101 | \$5,918,741 | \$4,171,544 | (\$280,936) | \$3,890,608 | (34.27%) |
| R01504 - SMALL BUSINESS RESOURCE SERVICES | \$1,048,901 | \$1,136,369 | \$1,035,738 | \$0 | \$1,035,738 | (8.86%) |
| TOTAL GROSS FUNDS | \$32,938,642 | \$38,747,000 | \$31,803,163 | (\$1,288,001) | \$30,515,162 | (21.25%) |

Department of Public Works

| | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| AFO002 - AGENCY ACCOUNTING SERVICES | \$546,741 | \$526,025 | \$592,887 | \$0 | \$592,887 | 12.71% |
| AFO003 - AGENCY BUDGETING AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SERVICES | \$980,045 | \$976,231 | \$1,095,278 | \$0 | \$1,095,278 | 12.19% |
| AFO005 - AGENCY /CLUSTER FINANCIAL EXECUTIVE ADMINISTRATION SERVICES | \$1,299,484 | \$1,301,725 | \$1,428,254 | \$0 | \$1,428,254 | 9.72% |
| AFO010 - PAYROLL DEFAULT | \$215 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | n/a |
| AFO011 - P-CARD CLEARING | \$5,716 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | n/a |
| AMP003 - COMMUNICATIONS | \$1,002,835 | \$1,103,527 | \$1,147,073 | \$0 | \$1,147,073 | 3.95% |
| AMP005 - CONTRACTING AND PROCUREMENT | (\$27,506) | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | n/a |
| AMP006 - CUSTOMER SERVICE | \$7,025,416 | \$2,000 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | (100.00%) |
| AMP009 - FLEET MANAGEMENT | \$0 | \$2,146,041 | \$1,886,351 | \$0 | \$1,886,351 | (12.10%) |
| AMP011 - HUMAN RESOURCE SERVICES | \$1,514,109 | \$1,702,789 | \$1,985,338 | \$0 | \$1,985,338 | 16.59% |
| AMP012 - INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SERVICES | \$2,720,925 | \$2,661,524 | \$3,146,451 | \$698,000 | \$3,844,451 | 44.45% |
| AMP014 - LEGAL SERVICES | \$949,003 | \$1,259,700 | \$1,373,712 | \$0 | \$1,373,712 | 9.05% |
| AMP019 - PROPERTY, ASSET, AND LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT | \$5,006,222 | \$4,726,870 | \$3,337,447 | \$0 | \$3,337,447 | (29.39%) |
| AMP024 - RISK MANAGEMENT | \$494,139 | \$578,345 | \$643,708 | \$0 | \$643,708 | 11.30% |
| AMP026 - TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT | \$987,669 | \$1,003,950 | \$1,194,859 | \$0 | \$1,194,859 | 19.02% |

Committee on Public Works & Operations
Fiscal Year 2026 Budget Recommendations

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|--|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| AMP030 - EXECUTIVE | | | | | | |
| ADMINISTRATION | \$7,316,098 | \$7,930,707 | \$10,957,439 | (\$4,092,526) | \$6,864,913 | (13.44%) |
| G01101 - ADMINISTRATIVE | | | | | | |
| OPERATIONS | \$2,423,925 | \$4,710,627 | \$4,562,977 | \$0 | \$4,562,977 | (3.13%) |
| G01102 - FUEL | \$8,230,168 | \$12,288,895 | \$11,581,666 | \$0 | \$11,581,666 | (5.76%) |
| G01103 - MAINTENANCE | \$6,667,863 | \$7,327,939 | \$7,719,001 | \$0 | \$7,719,001 | 5.34% |
| G01105 - VEHICLE AND PARTS | | | | | | |
| ACQUISITIONS / DISPOSALS | \$1,497,303 | \$1,711,310 | \$1,586,340 | \$0 | \$1,586,340 | (7.30%) |
| G01201 - ABANDONED AND JUNK | | | | | | |
| VEHICLES | \$2,362,516 | \$2,060,432 | \$2,821,439 | \$0 | \$2,821,439 | 36.93% |
| G01202 - PARKING REGULATIONS | | | | | | |
| ENFORCEMENT | \$24,439,872 | \$27,341,878 | \$25,088,238 | \$0 | \$25,088,238 | (8.24%) |
| G01203 - VEHICLE | | | | | | |
| IMMOBILIZATION / RELOCATION | \$6,870,875 | \$6,431,328 | \$7,712,443 | \$162,679 | \$7,875,122 | 22.45% |
| G01301 - EQUIPMENT RENTAL | \$1,327,512 | \$1,500,000 | \$900,000 | \$0 | \$900,000 | (40.00%) |
| G01302 - ROAD TREATMENT | \$1,973,582 | \$1,835,671 | \$1,150,000 | \$0 | \$1,150,000 | (37.35%) |
| G01303 - SNOW PLOWS | \$3,194,617 | \$3,100,000 | \$4,410,671 | \$0 | \$4,410,671 | 42.28% |
| G01304 - SNOW REMOVAL | \$702,560 | \$901,329 | \$876,329 | \$0 | \$876,329 | (2.77%) |
| G01401 - ENFORCEMENT OF | | | | | | |
| SANITATION REGULATIONS | \$7,251,165 | \$8,663,927 | \$8,871,456 | \$903,630 | \$9,775,086 | 12.83% |
| G01402 - PUBLIC SPACE | | | | | | |
| CLEANING | \$38,741,897 | \$36,185,668 | \$48,975,450 | (\$1,278,044) | \$47,697,406 | 31.81% |
| G01403 - SANITATION | | | | | | |
| COLLECTIONS AND REMOVALS | \$29,149,489 | \$24,250,950 | \$24,311,230 | \$284,820 | \$24,596,050 | 1.42% |
| G01404 - SANITATION DISPOSAL / | | | | | | |
| HAULING | \$21,147,305 | \$21,913,463 | \$19,343,936 | \$0 | \$19,343,936 | (11.73%) |
| PRG001 - NO PROGRAM | (\$5,716) | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | n/a |
| TOTAL GROSS FUNDS | \$185,796,044 | \$186,142,851 | \$198,699,971 | (\$3,321,442) | \$195,378,529 | 4.96% |
| Executive Office of the Mayor - PWO | | | | | | |
| O00108 - RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS | \$105,781 | \$103,464 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | (100.00%) |
| TOTAL GROSS FUNDS | \$105,781 | \$103,464 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | (100.00%) |
| Office of Administrative Hearings | | | | | | |

Committee on Public Works & Operations
Fiscal Year 2026 Budget Recommendations

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|---|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| AFO003 - AGENCY BUDGETING AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SERVICES | \$126,145 | \$163,107 | \$168,471 | \$0 | \$168,471 | 3.29% |
| AMP011 - HUMAN RESOURCE SERVICES | \$117,711 | \$126,414 | \$127,996 | \$0 | \$127,996 | 1.25% |
| AMP012 - INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SERVICES | \$348,682 | \$429,936 | \$418,352 | \$0 | \$418,352 | (2.69%) |
| AMP019 - PROPERTY, ASSET, AND LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT | \$0 | \$250,000 | \$0 | \$50,000 | \$50,000 | (80.00%) |
| AMP030 - EXECUTIVE ADMINISTRATION | \$753,570 | \$768,487 | \$784,720 | \$0 | \$784,720 | 2.11% |
| P02601 - CASE MANAGEMENT | \$1,947,706 | \$1,606,411 | \$1,876,209 | \$75,895 | \$1,952,104 | 21.52% |
| P02701 - JUDICIAL ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL COUNSEL | \$1,480,559 | \$1,726,842 | \$1,956,515 | \$0 | \$1,956,515 | 13.30% |
| P02702 - TRIALS, APPEALS AND JUSTICE MANAGEMENT | \$6,316,817 | \$6,987,830 | \$6,892,327 | \$402,259 | \$7,294,586 | 4.39% |
| TOTAL GROSS FUNDS | \$11,091,190 | \$12,059,026 | \$12,224,590 | \$528,154 | \$12,752,744 | 5.75% |

Office of Contracting and Procurement

| | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----|-----------|----------|
| AFO002 - AGENCY ACCOUNTING SERVICES | \$131 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | n/a |
| AFO011 - P-CARD CLEARING | (\$220,530) | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | n/a |
| AMP005 - CONTRACTING AND PROCUREMENT | \$487,776 | \$641,316 | \$464,982 | \$0 | \$464,982 | (27.50%) |
| AMP006 - CUSTOMER SERVICE | \$656,121 | \$655,678 | \$566,047 | \$0 | \$566,047 | (13.67%) |
| AMP010 - GRANTS ADMINISTRATION | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | n/a |
| AMP011 - HUMAN RESOURCE SERVICES | \$307,693 | \$360,229 | \$356,982 | \$0 | \$356,982 | (0.90%) |
| AMP012 - INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SERVICES | \$48,614 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | n/a |
| AMP014 - LEGAL SERVICES | \$953,723 | \$956,452 | \$762,568 | \$0 | \$762,568 | (20.27%) |
| AMP016 - PERFORMANCE AND STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT | \$368,487 | \$323,845 | \$326,339 | \$0 | \$326,339 | 0.77% |

Committee on Public Works & Operations
Fiscal Year 2026 Budget Recommendations

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|---|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------|---------------------|----------------|
| AMP026 - TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT | \$1,240,388 | \$1,002,488 | \$884,395 | \$0 | \$884,395 | (11.78%) |
| AMP029 - OPERATIONS MANAGEMENT | \$1,030,813 | \$929,493 | \$909,225 | \$0 | \$909,225 | (2.18%) |
| O06001 - PURCHASE CARD | \$252,886 | \$239,543 | \$269,366 | \$0 | \$269,366 | 12.45% |
| O06004 - SURPLUS PROPERTY | \$2,360,740 | \$3,054,048 | \$3,065,883 | \$0 | \$3,065,883 | 0.39% |
| O06101 - ACQUISITION MANAGEMENT | \$393,824 | \$363,747 | \$387,547 | \$0 | \$387,547 | 6.54% |
| O06102 - PROCUREMENT INTEGRITY AND COMPLIANCE | \$828,747 | \$736,157 | \$741,912 | \$0 | \$741,912 | 0.78% |
| O06201 - PROCUREMENT MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT | \$20,626,817 | \$19,215,683 | \$19,227,852 | \$0 | \$19,227,852 | 0.06% |
| O06202 - SYSTEMS, DATA & PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT | \$1,710,588 | \$1,725,568 | \$1,486,864 | \$0 | \$1,486,864 | (13.83%) |
| TOTAL GROSS FUNDS | \$31,046,819 | \$30,204,246 | \$29,449,962 | \$0 | \$29,449,962 | (2.50%) |

Office of Human Rights

| | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| AMP016 - PERFORMANCE AND STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT | \$1,214,282 | \$1,448,269 | \$1,475,619 | \$0 | \$1,475,619 | 1.89% |
| H02101 - FAIR HOUSING PROGRAM | \$87,237 | \$221,238 | \$21,776 | \$0 | \$21,776 | (90.16%) |
| H02102 - HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION | \$393,931 | \$466,552 | \$427,201 | \$160,080 | \$587,281 | 25.88% |
| H02103 - INTAKE | \$557,524 | \$747,715 | \$765,066 | \$0 | \$765,066 | 2.32% |
| H02104 - INVESTIGATIONS | \$3,638,152 | \$4,778,027 | \$4,195,538 | \$306,840 | \$4,502,378 | (5.77%) |
| H02105 - MEDIATION | \$678,909 | \$730,523 | \$738,684 | \$0 | \$738,684 | 1.12% |
| H02106 - PUBLIC EDUCATION | \$1,114,121 | \$1,304,008 | \$1,181,334 | \$117,792 | \$1,299,126 | (0.37%) |
| H02107 - RESEARCH AND COMPLIANCE | \$2,372 | \$3,750 | \$3,750 | \$0 | \$3,750 | 0.00% |
| H02201 - BULLYING PREVENTION OVERSIGHT | \$170,021 | \$174,293 | \$187,032 | (\$20,138) | \$166,894 | (4.25%) |
| H02203 - LANGUAGE ACCESS OVERSIGHT | \$74,839 | \$81,644 | \$81,644 | \$0 | \$81,644 | 0.00% |
| TOTAL GROSS FUNDS | \$7,931,388 | \$9,956,018 | \$9,077,645 | \$564,574 | \$9,642,219 | (3.15%) |

Committee on Public Works & Operations
Fiscal Year 2026 Budget Recommendations

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|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Office of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Questioning Affairs | | | | | | |
| O00106 - LGBTQ AFFAIRS | \$0 | \$2,294,221 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | (100.00%) |
| TOTAL GROSS FUNDS | \$0 | \$2,294,221 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | (100.00%) |
| Office of Risk Management | | | | | | |
| AMP011 - HUMAN RESOURCE SERVICES | \$526,342 | \$517,182 | \$513,791 | \$0 | \$513,791 | (0.66%) |
| AMP016 - PERFORMANCE AND STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT | \$1,376,024 | \$1,533,214 | \$1,535,275 | \$0 | \$1,535,275 | 0.13% |
| AMP030 - EXECUTIVE ADMINISTRATION | \$540,617 | \$638,604 | \$605,627 | (\$99,128) | \$506,499 | (20.69%) |
| O06501 - CAPTIVE INSURANCE SERVICES | \$121,324 | \$424,843 | \$197,905 | \$0 | \$197,905 | (53.42%) |
| O06601 - RISK INSPECTIONS AND COORDIN. OF ARMRS | \$274,620 | \$265,571 | \$289,405 | \$0 | \$289,405 | 8.97% |
| O06602 - RISK PREVENTION AND ANALYSIS | \$346,383 | \$307,435 | \$307,058 | \$0 | \$307,058 | (0.12%) |
| O06701 - CLAIMS MANAGEMENT | \$1,021,708 | \$990,391 | \$1,016,067 | \$0 | \$1,016,067 | 2.59% |
| PRG001 - NO PROGRAM | \$7,439 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | n/a |
| TOTAL GROSS FUNDS | \$4,214,457 | \$4,677,239 | \$4,465,127 | (\$99,128) | \$4,365,999 | (6.65%) |
| Office of the Chief Technology Officer | | | | | | |
| AFO002 - AGENCY ACCOUNTING SERVICES | \$618,332 | \$579,262 | \$585,779 | \$0 | \$585,779 | 1.12% |
| AFO003 - AGENCY BUDGETING AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SERVICES | \$983,581 | \$952,334 | \$964,139 | \$0 | \$964,139 | 1.24% |
| AMP003 - COMMUNICATIONS | \$439,388 | \$507,554 | \$676,882 | (\$161,110) | \$515,773 | 1.62% |
| AMP011 - HUMAN RESOURCE SERVICES | \$553,239 | \$677,180 | \$713,928 | \$0 | \$713,928 | 5.43% |
| AMP014 - LEGAL SERVICES | \$521,117 | \$561,051 | \$577,542 | \$0 | \$577,542 | 2.94% |
| AMP019 - PROPERTY, ASSET, AND LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT | \$800,777 | \$758,025 | \$809,121 | \$0 | \$809,121 | 6.74% |
| AMP023 - RESOURCE MANAGEMENT | \$1,309,809 | \$1,555,088 | \$1,286,353 | (\$132,485) | \$1,153,868 | (25.80%) |

Committee on Public Works & Operations
Fiscal Year 2026 Budget Recommendations

| | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|----------|
| O04702 - PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT | \$1,253,403 | \$1,352,811 | \$1,059,556 | \$0 | \$1,059,556 | (21.68%) |
| O06801 - APPLICATION QUALITY ASSURANCE | \$1,626,583 | \$1,651,546 | \$1,864,783 | \$0 | \$1,864,783 | 12.91% |
| O06802 - DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATIONS | \$5,090,617 | \$6,295,945 | \$8,009,273 | \$0 | \$8,009,273 | 27.21% |
| O06804 - ELECTRONIC DOCUMENT MANAGEMENT | \$1,115,412 | \$1,420,995 | \$1,115,000 | \$0 | \$1,115,000 | (21.53%) |
| O06805 - HUMAN CAPITAL APPLICATION SUPPORT | \$4,438,509 | \$4,667,788 | \$4,219,762 | \$0 | \$4,219,762 | (9.60%) |
| O06806 - PROCUREMENT APPLICATION SUPPORT | \$2,732,640 | \$2,942,355 | \$2,955,881 | \$0 | \$2,955,881 | 0.46% |
| O06807 - DATA STRATEGY | \$733,141 | \$440,706 | \$1,162,933 | (\$165,401) | \$997,531 | 126.35% |
| O06808 - ENABLEMENT | \$668,772 | \$569,280 | \$550,925 | (\$122,808) | \$428,117 | (24.80%) |
| O06901 - DIGITAL INCLUSION INITIATIVE (DII) | \$463,126 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | n/a |
| O06903 - OCTOHELPS | \$2,729,962 | \$2,610,726 | \$2,575,285 | (\$116,779) | \$2,458,505 | (5.83%) |
| O06904 - TELECOMMUNICATIONS GOVERNANCE | \$1,090,367 | \$1,409,606 | \$1,294,225 | \$0 | \$1,294,225 | (8.19%) |
| O06905 - WEB SERVICES | \$2,804,940 | \$3,221,432 | \$3,140,945 | (\$338,570) | \$2,802,375 | (13.01%) |
| O07001 - DATA ANALYTICS & TRANSPARENCY | \$1,683,312 | \$1,641,310 | \$1,536,669 | \$0 | \$1,536,669 | (6.38%) |
| O07002 - DATA INTEGRATION SERVICES | \$1,071,356 | \$1,496,410 | \$1,443,134 | (\$306,643) | \$1,136,491 | (24.05%) |
| O07003 - DC-GEOGRAPHIC INFO SYSTEMS (GIS) SERVICES | \$2,389,230 | \$2,567,978 | \$2,801,494 | (\$132,485) | \$2,669,009 | 3.93% |
| O07101 - DATA CENTER FACILITIES SERVICES | \$389,332 | \$386,370 | \$599,364 | (\$99,284) | \$500,081 | 29.43% |
| O07102 - DC-NET OPERATIONS | \$12,401,204 | \$13,574,595 | \$76,261,987 | \$0 | \$76,261,987 | 461.80% |
| O07201 - CITYWIDE EMAIL & COLLABORATION | \$15,079,959 | \$15,345,080 | \$20,599,603 | \$0 | \$20,599,603 | 34.24% |
| O07202 - CITYWIDE IT OPERATIONS MONITORING | \$3,687,126 | \$3,828,922 | \$3,518,010 | \$0 | \$3,518,010 | (8.12%) |
| O07203 - CLOUD INFORMATION SERVICES | \$5,878,554 | \$6,528,305 | \$6,339,056 | \$0 | \$6,339,056 | (2.90%) |

**Committee on Public Works & Operations
Fiscal Year 2026 Budget Recommendations**

| | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| O07204 - MAINFRAME SUPPORT SERVICES | \$3,285,561 | \$7,613,807 | \$5,831,189 | \$0 | \$5,831,189 | (23.41%) |
| O07301 - DC ONE CARD SERVICES | \$515,343 | \$495,400 | \$330,714 | \$0 | \$330,714 | (33.24%) |
| O07302 - IT GOVERNANCE, RISK, & COMPLIANCE (GRC) | \$387,079 | \$400,942 | \$403,773 | \$0 | \$403,773 | 0.71% |
| O07303 - SECURITY OPERATIONS | \$11,437,553 | \$18,122,063 | \$11,217,822 | \$0 | \$11,217,822 | (38.10%) |
| O07304 - ENDPOINT ENGINEERING AND PATCHING | \$1,031,799 | \$1,287,957 | \$1,283,693 | \$0 | \$1,283,693 | (0.33%) |
| TOTAL GROSS FUNDS | \$89,211,123 | \$105,462,823 | \$165,728,818 | (\$1,575,565) | \$164,153,254 | 55.65% |
| Office of Veterans' Affairs | | | | | | |
| AMP011 - HUMAN RESOURCE SERVICES | \$129,576 | \$155,701 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | (100.00%) |
| O07602 - OUTREACH | \$295,618 | \$561,906 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | (100.00%) |
| O07603 - RECOGNITION | \$572,070 | \$528,919 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | (100.00%) |
| TOTAL GROSS FUNDS | \$997,264 | \$1,246,526 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | (100.00%) |
| GRAND TOTAL | \$384,048,534 | \$415,721,978 | \$474,848,829 | (\$6,253,216) | \$468,595,613 | 12.72% |

Fiscal Year 2026 Agency Capital Budget Changes

The table below shows only those capital projects with changes recommended by the Committee. Capital projects approved as submitted by the Mayor are not shown.

| Agency and Project | FY 2025 Supplemental Adjustments | FY 2026 Planned Allotment | FY 2027 Planned Allotment | FY 2028 Planned Allotment | FY 2029 Planned Allotment | FY 2030 Planned Allotment | FY 2031 Planned Allotment | Sum of 6- Yr Total |
|--|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| KT0-DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS | | | | | | | | |
| 100945-KT0.FLW06C.HEAVY DUTY /OFF ROAD | | | | | | | | |
| Approved FY26-FY30 | 0 | 6,009,436 | 6,189,719 | 6,375,411 | 6,566,673 | 6,763,673 | 0 | 31,904,912 |

Committee on Public Works & Operations
Fiscal Year 2026 Budget Recommendations

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|--|
| Mayor's Proposed FY26-FY31 | | | | | | | | | |
| Change | 0 | 7,908,064 | (3,094,860) | (3,187,706) | (3,283,337) | (3,381,837) | 3,381,837 | (1,657,838) | |
| Committee Recommendation | 0 | 400,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 400,000 | |
| 100945-KT0.FLW06C.HEAVY DUTY | | | | | | | | | |
| /OFF ROAD Total | 0 | 14,317,500 | 3,094,860 | 3,187,706 | 3,283,337 | 3,381,837 | 3,381,837 | 30,647,075 | |
| KT0-DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC | | | | | | | | | |
| WORKS Total | 0 | 14,317,500 | 3,094,860 | 3,187,706 | 3,283,337 | 3,381,837 | 3,381,837 | 30,647,075 | |
| PO0-OFFICE OF CONTRACTING | | | | | | | | | |
| AND PROCUREMENT | | | | | | | | | |
| IBA_100089-CBE Online | | | | | | | | | |
| Marketplace | | | | | | | | | |
| Mayor's Proposed FY26-FY31 | | | | | | | | | |
| Change | 0 | 1,200,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,200,000 | |
| Committee Recommendation | 0 | (1,200,000) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1,200,000) | |
| IBA_100089-CBE Online | | | | | | | | | |
| Marketplace Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| IBA_100122-PASS On-Premise | | | | | | | | | |
| Maintenance | | | | | | | | | |
| Mayor's Proposed FY26-FY31 | | | | | | | | | |
| Change | 0 | 3,569,383 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,569,383 | |
| Committee Recommendation | 0 | (3,569,383) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (3,569,383) | |
| IBA_100122-PASS On-Premise | | | | | | | | | |
| Maintenance Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| PO0-OFFICE OF CONTRACTING AND | | | | | | | | | |
| PROCUREMENT Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| TC0-DEPARTMENT OF FOR-HIRE | | | | | | | | | |
| VEHICLES | | | | | | | | | |
| 101271-Enforcement Fleet Vehicle | | | | | | | | | |
| Replacement | | | | | | | | | |
| Approved FY26-FY30 | 0 | 42,739 | 44,021 | 45,342 | 46,702 | 48,103 | 0 | 226,907 | |
| Mayor's Proposed FY26-FY31 | | | | | | | | | |
| Change | 0 | (42,739) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (42,739) | |

**Committee on Public Works & Operations
Fiscal Year 2026 Budget Recommendations**

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|----------------|
| Committee Recommendation | 0 | 45,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 45,000 |
| 101271-Enforcement Fleet Vehicle Replacement Total | 0 | 45,000 | 44,021 | 45,342 | 46,702 | 48,103 | 0 | 229,168 |
| TC0-DEPARTMENT OF FOR-HIRE VEHICLES Total | 0 | 45,000 | 44,021 | 45,342 | 46,702 | 48,103 | 0 | 229,168 |
| Grand Total | 0 | 14,362,500 | 3,138,881 | 3,233,048 | 3,330,039 | 3,429,940 | 3,381,837 | 30,876,243 |

The Committee made the following transfers of capital funds:

PWO > Facilities

| Project Number | Project | Additional Comments | FY 2025 | FY 2026 | FY 2027 | FY 2028 | FY 2029 | FY 2030 | FY 2031 | Fund Code |
|----------------|---|--|---------|--------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
| 100162 | AM0.QE834C.SMALL PARK IMPROVEMENTS | To support improvements to Ellington Plaza lot (625 T Street NW); property being transferred from DMPED to DPR portfolio | 0.00 | 800,000.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3030300 |
| 101258 | 101258-Community Parks and Plazas - Columbia Heights/Mount Pleasant Cluster Total | Enhancement to existing project | 0.00 | 500,000.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3030300 |
| 101172 | 101172-AM0.QE8APC.AMIGOS PARK | Amigos Park | 0.00 | 1,200,000.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3030304 |

Committee on Public Works & Operations
Fiscal Year 2026 Budget Recommendations

PWO > BED

| Project Number | Project | Additional Comments | FY 2025 | FY 2026 | FY 2027 | FY 2028 | FY 2029 | FY 2030 | FY 2031 | Fund Code |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|--|---------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
| 100113 | IBA_100113-DC USA Condo 3 Carpark | To support additional improvements to the DC USA garage, including updates to payment systems and electric vehicle charging infrastructure capabilities. | 0.00 | 50,000.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3030300 |

PWO > T&E

| Project Number | Project | Additional Comments | FY 2025 | FY 2026 | FY 2027 | FY 2028 | FY 2029 | FY 2030 | FY 2031 | Fund Code |
|-----------------|--|--|---------|--------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
| 100641 / 100640 | KA0-100640 -- VISION ZERO IMPROVEMENT HARDENING (Subproject of 100641- KA0.LMSAFC.SAFETY & MOBILITY) | | 0.00 | 1,000,000.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3030300 |
| 100651 / 101222 | KA0 - 101222-GREEN SLOW STREETS (Subproject of 100651- KA0.LMWWMC.STORMWATER AND FLOOD MITIGATION) | | 0.00 | 424,383.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3030300 |
| 100497 | KA0-100497- KA0.BIDCRC.BUSINESSIMPROVEMENT DISTRICT | To support improvements to closed section of Champlain Street NW, adjacent to Unity Park | 0.00 | 100,000.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3030330 |

Committee on Public Works & Operations
Fiscal Year 2026 Budget Recommendations

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|-------------------------------------|--|------|--------------|------|------|------|------|------|---------|
| 100582 | KA0-100582- KA0.LMEQUC.EQUIPMENT | | 0.00 | 1,000,000.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3030304 |
|--------|-------------------------------------|--|------|--------------|------|------|------|------|------|---------|

Committee Budget Process and Purview

The Committee on Public Works and Operations is responsible for matters relating to the general operation and service of government, including procurement; human rights; partnerships and grants management; matters relating to lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and questioning affairs; veterans affairs; matters affecting administrative law and procedure; consumer and regulatory affairs; recycling; waste management; and regulation of for-hire vehicles.

The District agencies, boards, and commissions that come under the Committee's purview are as follows:

- Advisory Committee on Street Harassment
- Board of Industrial Trades
- Commission on Fashion Arts and Events
- Contract Appeals Board
- Department of For-Hire Vehicles
- Department of Licensing and Consumer Protection
- Department of Public Works
- Interfaith Council
- Office of Administrative Hearings
- Office of Contracting and Procurement
- Office of and Commission on Human Rights
- Office of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Questioning Affairs
- Office of Risk Management
- Office of the Chief Technology Officer
- Office of Veterans Affairs, including the Advisory Board
- Office on Religious Affairs

The Committee is chaired by Councilmember Brianne K. Nadeau. The other members of the Committee are Councilmembers Janeese Lewis George, Wendell Felder, and Robert C. White, Jr..

The Committee held performance and budget oversight hearings on the following dates:

| Performance Oversight Hearings | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Date | Title |
| January 23, 2025 | Performance Oversight Hearing for the Department of Licensing and Consumer Protection |
| January 30, 2025 | Performance Oversight Hearing for the Mayor's Office of Veterans Affairs, Mayor's Office of Religious Affairs and Mayor's Office of LGBTQ Affairs. |
| February 6, 2025 | Performance Oversight Hearing for the Office of Administrative Hearings. |

Committee on Public Works & Operations
Fiscal Year 2026 Budget Recommendations

| Performance Oversight Hearings | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Date | Title |
| February 11, 2025 | Performance Oversight Hearing for the Department of Public Works (<i>Public Witnesses</i>) |
| February 12, 2025 | Performance Oversight Hearing for the Office of Human Rights and Contract Appeals Board |
| February 13, 2025 | Performance Oversight Hearing for the Office of the Chief Technology Officer (<i>Public Witnesses</i>) and the Office of Risk Management |
| February 19, 2025 | Performance Oversight Hearing for the Office of the Chief Technology Officer (<i>Government Witnesses</i>) |
| February 25, 2025 | Performance Oversight Hearing for the Department of Public Works (<i>Government Witnesses</i>) |
| February 26, 2025 | Performance Oversight Hearing for the Office of Contracting and Procurement |

| Budget Oversight Hearings | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Date | Title |
| June 2, 2025 | FY2026 Budget Oversight Hearing for the Office of Contracting and Procurement |
| June 6, 2025 | FY2026 Budget Oversight Hearing for the Office of Administrative Hearings |
| June 9, 2025 | FY2026 Budget Oversight Hearing for the Department of Licensing and Consumer Protection |
| June 10, 2025 | FY2026 Budget Oversight Hearing for the Mayor's Office of Veterans' Affairs, Mayor's Office of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender & Questioning Affairs (<i>Public Witnesses</i>), and the Office of Human Rights |
| June 12, 2025 | FY2026 Budget Oversight Hearing for the Office of the Chief Technology Officer and the Office of Risk Management |
| June 13, 2025 | FY2026 Budget Oversight Hearing for the Mayor's Office of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender & Questioning Affairs (<i>Government Witnesses</i>) and the Department of For-Hire Vehicles |
| June 17, 2025 | FY2026 Budget Oversight Hearing For the Department Of Public Works |

The Committee received comments from members of the public during these hearings. Copies of witness testimony are **filed with the hearing record available <<link>>**]. A video recording of the hearings can be obtained through the Office of Cable Television, Film, Music and Entertainment or at entertainment.dc.gov.

Fiscal Year 2026 Agency Recommendations

Summary information about the agency’s recommended budget and related adjustments can be found in the earlier summary tables. A full list of all budget adjustments can be found in Attachment A.

Office of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Questioning Affairs

COMMITTEE ANALYSIS AND COMMENTS

LGBTQ Affairs Budget Transparency Amendment Act of 2024

The Committee on Public Works and Operations’ (the Committee) FY2025 budget created a new set of agency attributes to establish the Mayor’s Office of LGBTQ Affairs (MOLGBTQA) with its own budget chapter via a net-neutral transfer of funds that retained the Mayor’s organizational structure for the Mayor’s Office of Community Affairs (MOCA) and its constituent offices. To effectuate this change, the Committee recommended the inclusion of a new subtitle in the FY2025 budget, the “LGBTQ Affairs Budget Transparency Amendment Act of 2024”.

The Office was previously budgeted as a single activity within MOCA, under the Executive Office of the Mayor (EOM).¹ MOLGBTQA had the largest budget of the Community Affairs offices without its own dedicated budget chapter, making it difficult for the Council and public to accurately account for spending and the impact of the Office.

A core function of the Office is to administer grants to community-based organizations serving DC’s LGBTQ+ population. In FY2024, the Office awarded over \$1 million to 29 organizations to support a range of initiatives focused on housing, mental and physical health, safety, workforce development, and cultural preservation.² These grants fund a range of initiatives such as trauma-informed care, harm-reduction services to legal support for LGBTQ+ survivors of violence, and leadership development for transgender and nonbinary residents.

The Office is a key component in ensuring that District agencies and service providers receive cultural competency training. Through the Violence Prevention and Response Team (VPART), the Office coordinates cross-agency efforts to address hate crimes, improve community trust in public safety institutions, and support survivors of anti-LGBTQ+ violence.³ The Office has also provided LGBTQ+ youth and seniors access to safe, stable housing through housing choice vouchers, and supported the growth of the District’s LGBTQ+ Community Center.

The Office was at the forefront of welcoming millions of visitors to the District for WorldPride DC 2025, which generated hundreds of millions in economic impact and put DC’s leadership in LGBTQ+ civil rights and cultural history on a national and global stage. Although the Mayor’s Office of LGBTQ Affairs

¹ *Budget Oversight Hearing: Mayor’s Office on Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Questioning Affairs*. April 24, 2024. Testimony of Commissioner Vincent Slatt. Available at <https://lims.dccouncil.gov/Hearings/hearings/394>.

² *Performance Oversight Hearing: Mayor’s Office on Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Questioning Affairs*. January 20, 2024. Testimony of Director Japer Bowles. Available at .

³ Mayor’s Office on LGBTQ Affairs’ Violence Response and Prevention Team, BEGA DC. Available at <https://bega.dc.gov/event/mayors-office-lgbtq-affairs-violence-response-and-prevention-team-0>.

has now been moved under the Mayor's Office of Cultural Affairs (see section below), the Committee maintains that the Office of LGBTQ Affairs should have its own dedicated budget chapter. Housing it within a larger cluster has obscured the impact of its programs and weakened the accountability and visibility necessary to ensure that investments continue reaching LGBTQ+ residents.

Community Affairs Amendment Act of 2025:

This Committee has jurisdiction over the following offices under the Mayor's Office of Community Affairs:

- The Mayor's Office of LGBTQ Affairs
- The Mayor's Office of Veteran's Affairs
- The Mayor's Office of Religious Affairs

The Committee was pleased with the organizational changes made in the Council Period 26 Council Rules of Organization and Procedure, which removed from the Committee's purview: Mayor's Office of Community Affairs, the Office of Partnerships and Grants Services, and the Office of the Clean City.⁴

The Mayor's proposed budget includes the "Community Affairs Amendment Act of 2025." The subtitle would change the structure of MOCA and its subordinate offices. Related funding and programs previously under MOCA have been transferred to three different clusters within the Executive Office of the Mayor: Community Partnerships, Community Relations, and Cultural Affairs. The Mayor's Office of LGBTQ Affairs, which previously operated with its own standalone budget chapter, has now been moved under the Mayor's Office of Cultural Affairs. This shift transfers one position to ServeDC, reducing the Office's staffing from six to five full-time equivalents (FTEs), and moves oversight of the Office from this Committee to the Committee on Executive Administration and Labor.

The Mayor's proposed "Community Affairs Amendment Act of 2025" subtitle, which enables the changes described above, would centralize the grantmaking functions of the following offices under EOM oversight: the Mayor's Office and Commission on African Affairs; the Mayor's Office on African American Affairs; the Mayor's Office on Asian and Pacific Islander Affairs; the Mayor's Office on Caribbean Community Affairs; the Mayor's Office on Latino Affairs; the Mayor's Office of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Questioning Affairs; the Mayor's Office on Returning Citizen Affairs; and the Mayor's Office of Veterans Affairs. The subtitle would also make permanent the Access to Jobs Grant Pilot Program, which subsidizes the wages of returning citizens for employers who hire between one and 10 to work up to 32.5 hours per week.⁵

While the Committee has previously urged the Executive to provide greater clarity on the structure of MOCA, we remain concerned about the accuracy of the proposed subtitle. However, given the shift in oversight proposed under these structural changes, the Committee does not believe it can effectively amend the subtitle at this time. As such, the Committee recommends approval of the subtitle, with the intention of working with the Committee of the Whole to amend and improve the subtitle to ensure that the Office of LGBTQ Affairs can continue to operate with the autonomy, dedicated resources, and visibility necessary to effectively serve the District's LGBTQ+ community and remain accountable within the District government.

⁴ Council Period 26 Rules of Organization and Procedure. Available at [CP-26-Council-Rules-FINAL.pdf](#).

⁵ FY26 Budget Support Act: Fiscal Impact Statement. May 27, 2025. Available at [FY26 BSA Fiscal Impact Statement 0.pdf](#).

Office of Veterans Affairs

COMMITTEE ANALYSIS AND COMMENTS

This Committee on Public Works and Operations (the Committee) has jurisdiction over several offices under the Mayor's Office of Community Affairs, which includes The Mayor's Office of Veteran's Affairs

As reported in the previous section under the Mayor's proposed "Community Affairs Amendment Act of 2025" subtitle, the Mayor's Office of Veterans Affairs (MOVA) has been moved under the Mayor's Office of Community Partnerships, and oversight has been moved from this Committee to the Committee on Executive Administration and Labor (CEAL). While the Committee has previously urged the Executive to provide greater clarity on the structure of MOCA, we remain concerned about the accuracy of the proposed subtitle.

However, given the proposed changes, the Committee does not believe it can effectively amend the subtitle at this time. As such, the Committee plans to work with the Committee of the Whole to improve the subtitle and ensure that the Office of Veterans Affairs can continue to effectively serve the District's veteran community and remain accountable within the District government.

Office of Religious Affairs

COMMITTEE ANALYSIS AND COMMENTS

The Committee on Public Works and Operations (the Committee) has jurisdiction over several offices under the Mayor's Office of Community Affairs, which includes the Mayor's Office of Religious Affairs (MORA).

The Mayor's proposed "Community Affairs Amendment Act of 2025" subtitle also has an effect on MORA, which moves it under the Mayor's Office of Community Relations, transfers one FTE from the Mayor's Office of African American Affairs (MOAAA), and moves oversight of MORA from this Committee to the Committee on Executive Administration and Labor. The Committee does not believe it can effectively amend the subtitle at this time. As such, the Committee plans to work with the Committee of the Whole to improve the subtitle and ensure that MORA can continue effectively engaging and supporting the District's diverse faith communities

Office of Contracting and Procurement

COMMITTEE BUDGET RECOMMENDATIONS

Fiscal Year 2026 Operating Budget Recommendations

The Committee on Public Works and Operations (the Committee) recommends **approval** of the Mayor's FY2026 proposed operating budget for the Office of Contracting and Procurement.

Fiscal Year 2026 – 2031 Capital Budget Recommendations

The Committee recommends **approval** of the Mayor's Fiscal Year 2026 – 2031 capital budget for the Office of Contracting and Procurement with **the following modifications:**

- Reduce the FY2026 planned allotment for the CBE Online Marketplace project (IBA_100089) by \$1,200,000.
- Reduce the FY2026 planned allotment for the PASS On-Premise Maintenance project (IBA_100122) by \$3,569,383.

COMMITTEE ANALYSIS AND COMMENTS

Legislative Liaison

For at least the last six years, the Office of Contracting and Procurement (OCP) has functioned without an intergovernmental affairs contact, which resulted in communication errors between Council and agency staff. To ensure the agency responds to Council inquiries in a timely and accurate manner, OCP should be adequately staffed. To remedy this issue, the Committee enhanced the agency's FY2025 budget for 1.0 FTE and \$113,637 in recurring funds for a grade 13 Government and Legislative Affairs position. The position was filled in April 2025. The Committee commends OCP for their efficiency in hiring for the position and looks forward to working closely with the new staff member moving forward.

Agency Training Requirements

On March 28, 2024, the Contract Appeals Board (CAB) upheld a complaint filed against OCP regarding the Farmers Market Food Waste Dropoff Program Contract. The CAB Opinion ordered OCP to "(1) rescind the notice of intent to award the contract to DL (District Logistics) and terminate the contract awarded to DL; and (2) proceed with an evaluation of the remaining bid and award a contract that is consistent with the IFB and procurement law."⁶ During the FY2025 budget oversight hearing, OCP testified that they were proceeding with the steps required by the CAB ruling and admitted on the record that neither bid should have been accepted due to issues with both applications. OCP admitted that the error occurred as a result of understaffing and indicated that they planned to expand the training requirements for the contractor in question. Due to frequent understaffing at OCP, the Committee is concerned that this may not be the only instance of contractor error.

During FY2024 performance oversight, the Committee received complaints from DC agencies and stakeholders expressing frustration with inconsistency and confusion throughout the contracting process, which according to them, takes so long that there is not sufficient time to secure services successfully or comprehensively. Last year, the Committee recommended that OCP assess its training needs to better understand gaps and identify frequent contracting mistakes. The Committee also asked for a list of problem areas, an explanation of the process points that often cause delays, and OCP's plan to address them and update training.

⁶ Attachment I

The Committee is pleased with the responses provided by OCP during their FY2025 performance oversight hearing, which identified the following areas of focus for improvement: (1) Development of Quality Specifications, (2) Adherence to Procurement Laws, Regulations, and Procedures, (3) Post-Award Contract Administration, and (4) Business Guidance.⁷⁸ to six new courses per focus area. At OCP's FY26 budget oversight hearing, the Committee inquired about how the agency is evaluating the effectiveness of the trainings to ensure that they are achieving their intended outcomes. The Director explained that they are implementing a quality management tool that evaluates each course based on instructional design standards, learner feedback, knowledge and retention, and real-world applicability. This is in addition to post-training assessments with supervisors and feedback from staff.⁷⁹ The Committee looks forward to receiving updates on the results of these evaluations at OCP's FY26 performance oversight hearing.

Environmentally Preferable Products and Services & Green Food Purchasing Program

In 2010, the D.C. Council passed the Procurement Practices Reform Act, which directed the District to purchase environmentally preferable products and services (EPPS),¹⁰ defined as any goods or services that are less harmful to human health and the environment when compared with competing goods or services that serve the same purpose.¹¹

Although OCP issued policies to implement the requirements, agency procurement staff were not trained on EPPS requirements and were not required to seek sustainable procurement options. Subsequently, the Council passed the Green Food Purchasing Amendment Act of 2021 which requires contracts over \$100,000 to include an environmental certification from the Department of Energy and Environment (DOEE) and requires OCP to incorporate EPPS training for procurement personnel. According to the most recent Sustainable Purchasing Report, the District's spending on EPPS for FY2022 was \$19.3 million, 4.0 percent of the total spend.¹² This is an increase from FY2021, when the total spend was 0.34 percent.¹³ Although posted late, the FY2023 report showed that the District's EPPS spend was only 0.14 percent, a significant decline from the 4.0 percent spend the previous year. One of the reasons cited in the report to explain the significant decrease was missed opportunities by District agencies to receive credit for green spending. The report estimates that an additional \$40 million could have potentially qualified if it had been properly identified.¹⁴ According to OCP, the spend levels from previous years were low because contracting staff did not have proper training on how to navigate the specific commodity codes needed for

⁷ Attachment II

⁹ *Budget Oversight Hearing: Office of Contracting and Procurement*. June 2, 2025. Testimony of Director Nancy Hapeman. Available at <https://lims.dccouncil.gov/Hearings/hearings/880>.

¹⁰ Procurement Practices Reform Act of 2010, § 1101 (Apr. 8, 2011, D.C. Law 18-371, D.C. Official Code § 2-361.01).

¹¹ Some examples of EPPS would be Energy Star appliances or paper products containing post-consumer recycled content.

¹² Office of Contracting and Procurement, FY2022 Sustainable Purchasing Report. Available at [OCP's FY2022 Sustainable Purchasing Report.pdf \(dc.gov\)](#).

¹³ Office of Contracting and Procurement, FY2021 Sustainable Purchasing Report.

¹⁴ Office of Contracting and Procurement, FY2023 Sustainable Purchasing Report. Available at [Fiscal Year 2023 Sustainable Purchasing Report.pdf](#).

EPPS. They indicated that they are currently offering internal and external training on this and will continue to do so.¹⁵

The Committee remains concerned with the findings, which estimate that only 0.23 percent of the District's total spend was EPPS and that the false negative spend by agencies increased from the previous year to \$86 million. The report also shows instances of products being recorded as EPPS incorrectly.¹⁶ The Committee also makes note of continuing errors despite the trainings being offered. If the agency—as the Director testified during the FY2025 performance oversight hearing—is investing between \$5,000 and \$8,000 dollars to incorporate EPPS training into their learning management system,^[REDACTED] this Committee expects to see a change in the Sustainable Purchasing Reports moving forward. **The Committee will closely monitor the implementation of these changes and looks forward to receiving updates at OCP's FY2026 performance oversight hearing.**

During the FY2024 performance oversight hearing, OCP testified that they had one-third of an FTE working on EPPS and Green Food Purchasing but planned to hire an additional dedicated FTE. Conversely, during last year's FY2025 budget oversight hearing, OCP testified that they did not plan on hiring any additional dedicated staff. Instead, they stated that in addition to the one-third of an FTE, the Chief Operating Officer and Chief Performance Officer were also focused on EPPS and Green Food Purchasing and actively working with DOEE.¹⁷ It is this Committee's belief that expecting one FTE to cover the duties of several FTEs and programs will undoubtedly lead to inefficiencies and decreased programmatic outcomes, regardless of the capabilities of the FTE. In previous fiscal years, the Committee urged OCP to prioritize spending on an additional FTE who could focus all their attention on continuing and improving the program. As such, the Committee was pleased to learn during OCP's FY2026 budget oversight hearing that they had hired a dedicated FTE to fill this role.¹⁸ The Committee looks forward to hearing more about the responsibilities, progress, and accomplishments of the new FTE at OCP's next performance oversight hearing.

OCP included in their FY2025 performance oversight responses that they planned to “update existing solicitation and contract templates to reflect the requirements of the program”.¹⁹ During their FY2026 budget oversight hearing, OCP stated that the language had been drafted but that they were still working with DOEE on the specifics of the certification process. They anticipated that the project would be completed by the first quarter of FY2026. The Committee looks forward to receiving updates during OCP's subsequent FY2026 performance oversight hearing. The Committee plans to closely monitor OCP's progress on EPPS and Green Food Purchasing to ascertain whether the agency is fulfilling its mandate, as well as consider options to improve District performance in these areas; for example, by potentially

¹⁵ *Budget Oversight Hearing: Office of Contracting and Procurement*. April 22, 2024. Available at <https://lims.dccouncil.gov/Hearings/hearings/393>.

¹⁶ Office of Contracting and Procurement, FY2024 Sustainable Purchasing Report. Available at <https://lims.dccouncil.gov/Hearings/hearings/393>.

¹⁷ *Budget Oversight Hearing: Office of Contracting and Procurement*. April 22, 2024. Available at <https://lims.dccouncil.gov/Hearings/hearings/393>.

¹⁸ *Budget Oversight Hearing: Office of Contracting and Procurement*. June 2, 2025. Testimony of Director Nancy Hapeman. Available at <https://lims.dccouncil.gov/Hearings/hearings/880>.

¹⁹ *Performance Oversight Hearing: Office of Contracting and Procurement*. February 15, 2024. Testimony of Director Nancy Hapeman. Available at <https://lims.dccouncil.gov/Hearings/hearings/277>.

establishing a dedicated office within OCP, as was recommended by a public witness during the FY2025 budget oversight hearing.²⁰

PASS Modernization Project

The Systems, Data, and Performance division at OCP provides technical and consultative support to agencies, vendors and OCP contracting staff. The division is responsible for managing OCP's systems, such as the Procurement Automated Support System (PASS), collecting and managing the agency's data, generating reports, and facilitating the agency's performance management process.

The PASS system has been utilized for 18 years as the District Government's e-Procurement system to support the full range of procurement of goods and services. It is also the source of all procurement records. The supplier, Ariba, announced in 2019 that it would no longer support the version the District uses. A transition project, referred to as PASS "modernization," was initiated soon after Ariba made its announcement.²¹ The purpose of the modernization is to replace the current PASS system with a cloud-based solution. The cloud solution will have several benefits, including required security and technical support; aligning operations and procedures across stakeholders; integrating PASS across District agencies; improving system integrations with other agency platforms; and providing new management tools and reporting functionality.

The modernization of PASS is critical. On June 1, 2022, the Office of the Inspector General's FY2022 Information Technology Capital Projects Procurement Risk Assessment reported that the PASS system is so outdated that the agency's continued use of it puts the District at significant risk for fraud, waste, and abuse.²²

In 2019, the total cost of the Capital Investment Plan (CIP) project was estimated to be \$3.8 million. However, the project was put on hold in FY2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic, which led to the elimination of the project's funding. But in FY2022, when the CIP funding was restored, the estimated cost skyrocketed to \$23 million. It is unknown to this Committee why the same services for the modernization project more than quadrupled in price only three years after the initial estimation.

In the Mayor's proposed Fiscal Year 2024-2029 CIP, the estimated cost of the project was \$22.134 million. The FY2023-FY2028 CIP stated that \$9.412 million had been spent on the project. It also allocated \$5.694 million in FY2023 and \$4.216 million in FY2024. However, the Fiscal Year 2024-2029 CIP said that \$10.879 million had been spent and maintains the \$4.216 million investment in FY2024. During the Committee's FY2024 budget oversight hearing, the Committee asked how much funding has been used thus far and when the remaining funds for the project would be made available. The OCP director could not provide a definitive answer to either question. The Committee followed up with post-hearing questions to inquire about the total amount of funds spent to date and the agency responded that, "to date, approximately \$5.2 million of the available capital budget has been obligated."²³

²⁰ *Office of Contracting and Procurement, FY2025 Budget Oversight Hearing: Testimony of Sydney Pryor*. April 22, 2024. Available at <https://lims.dccouncil.gov/Hearings/hearings/393>.

²¹ The PASS Modernization project is the same as the "Ariba Refresh" project from FY2023. The Office clarified during budget oversight that the name was changed to more accurately reflect the fact that PASS is being modernized to a new procurement system, as opposed to simply being updated in its current form as part of a general system refresh.

²² *Id.* at FN **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

²³ 2024 Budget Oversight Post-Hearing Responses, Office of Contracting and Procurement, Q11. April 24, 2024. Available at <https://lims.dccouncil.gov/Hearings/hearings/393>.

At its FY2025 budget oversight hearing, OCP indicated that the PASS project was put on an indefinite pause due to a lack of funding. Director Hapeman stated that the project was 80-85 percent complete and would require an additional \$6 million dollars to finalize.²⁴ As such, the Committee requested that OCP provide a detailed itemization and timeline of how much funding has been allocated and what progress has been made in each fiscal year since the beginning of the new PASS project implementation, including obligated funds, funding available through FY2024, and the funding required to complete the project in the subsequent fiscal year, as well as a justification for the funding amount. The Committee also requested an explanation of OCP's funding plan for the money allocated through the remainder of FY2024.

In response, OCP stated that they were implementing a strategic adjustment to their project approach due to the pause of the PASS cloud migration in May 2024. They also said that resources have been redirected to enhance their existing on-premises system, and that current allocated funds are being used to ensure system stability and functionality. Below is a financial overview of the project:

| | FY 22 | FY 23 | FY 24 |
|--|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Budget | 3,569,397.00 | 5,694,000.00 | 4,216,000.00 |
| Expenditures | | | |
| <i>Configuration Services</i> | | \$1,881,650.96 | \$1,748,532.09 |
| <i>Licenses</i> | \$1,203,519.77 | \$1,649,283.98 | |
| <i>Project Management Support</i> | \$795,233.38 | \$773,916.00 | \$1,030,060.90 |
| <i>Technical Support (MOU with OCTO)</i> | | \$900,000.79 | \$764,292.00 |
| Implementation Timeline | Project Planning | System Development | System Development |

While the Committee supports the PASS Modernization Project, due to budgetary constraints and lack of clarity surrounding the use of funds, the Committee was unable to further enhance OCP's capital budget in FY2025.

As such, the Committee is pleased that \$6.7 million was allocated in OCP's FY2026 capital budget for the completion of the PASS Modernization Project. Additionally, the Committee supports OCP's decision to engage a leading technology solutions research consultant to aid them in evaluating solutions that would best meet the District's needs. The Director testified that they expect to receive the consultant's recommendations by the end of June and to have selected the optimal system or combination of system modules by the end of FY2025. In FY2026, they will launch the first phase, focused on implementing sourcing functions. According to the Director, the estimated completion date for the project is FY2027 or

²⁴ *Budget Oversight Hearing: Office of Contracting and Procurement*. April 22, 2024. Testimony of Nancy Hapeman, Acting Director, Office of Contracting and Procurement. Available at <https://lims.dccouncil.gov/Hearings/hearings/393>.

FY2028.²⁵ **The Committee will closely monitor the agency’s implementation and use of funds over the next fiscal years to ensure the project stays on track.**

PASS On-Premise Maintenance Project

OCP’s capital budget also includes the “PASS On-Premise Maintenance Project”. While the Committee recognizes the need to keep the current PASS system updated while the new system is completed, the Committee is concerned that the budget for the PASS Maintenance Project is over \$3.5 million dollars. As stated above, OCP previously testified that the remaining PASS modernization funds would be used to maintain the existing system. At OCP’s FY2026 budget oversight hearing, the Director testified that the remaining balance was approximately \$1 million.²⁶

The Committee requested a breakdown of how funds would be allocated; the Director stated it was as follows:

- \$1.2 million to OCTO for coding, security upgrades, and possible version update;
- \$1.269 million to integrate the District Integrated Financial System (DIFS) with PASS, and unify disparate systems into a single portal, in partnership with the OCFO and OCTO;
- \$800,000 for project management; and,
- \$300,000 for data infrastructure and support.

While the Committee is open to exploring the integration of the District Integrated Financial System (DIFS) and the Procurement Automated Support System (PASS), it remains unconvinced that the proposed \$3.5 million in capital funding must be allocated in FY2026 rather than FY2027. The Committee notes that the associated modernization project is still in its early stages, and additional time is needed to assess the progress of PASS before committing further resources—particularly given the significant funding previously allocated for PASS modernization and maintenance over multiple fiscal years, some of which hasn’t been fully accounted for or was redirected for other purposes. The Committee also disagrees with the characterization of these expenditures under “PASS Maintenance,” as the proposed use of funds aligns more closely with modernization efforts.

However, the Committee remains open to allocating additional maintenance funding, if necessary, in the next fiscal year when clearer implementation timelines are in place. The Committee believes that OCP, in partnership with OCTO, can continue PASS maintenance with the remaining \$1 million that they previously stated would be used for maintenance. **As such, the Committee reduces the proposed FY2026 PASS On-Premise Maintenance project by \$3.5 million.**

CBE Online Marketplace Project

Similarly, the Committee requested additional data to support the \$1.2 million dollar investment made in OCP’s capital budget for the Certified Business Enterprise (CBE) Online Marketplace Project. OCP explained that the project would transform the DC Supply Schedule into a CBE Marketplace that will automate transactions, reduce turnaround times, elevate user satisfaction, and optimize OCP’s workforce by reducing the need for manual support. During the FY2026 budget oversight hearing, OCP testified that

²⁵ *Budget Oversight Hearing: Office of Contracting and Procurement*. June 2, 2025. Testimony of Director Nancy Hapeman. Available at <https://lims.dccouncil.gov/Hearings/hearings/880>.

²⁶ *Budget Oversight Hearing: Office of Contracting and Procurement*. June 2, 2025. Testimony of Director Nancy Hapeman. Available at <https://lims.dccouncil.gov/Hearings/hearings/880>.

the Marketplace Project could not be developed with the current PASS system, nor could it be a standalone project, but that its development was contingent upon the progress of the PASS Modernization project.²⁷

In the Committee's post-hearing questions for the Office of the Chief Technology Officer (OCTO), the Committee requested the agency's expert opinion on when development of the CBE Online Marketplace would need to begin to stay on track. OCTO responded that the FY2026 funding is intended for system requirements development and market research — not for implementation.²⁸ They also acknowledged that actual development depends on how the PASS Modernization system turns out, such as whether the system selected for PASS includes the required functionality. Although they stated that additional funding would likely be required in future fiscal years once more is known, they explained that no funding was requested for FY2027 because development costs are still uncertain.

This response affirms the Committee's concern that allocating FY2026 funding would be premature. Given that the foundational system is still in flux, and that the Marketplace project is contingent on its functionality, allocating funds now is not a responsible or timely use of limited resources, especially in light of the previous delays and pauses of the PASS Modernization project. The Committee recommends that OCP return in a future budget cycle — once requirements are finalized and PASS is further along — with a clear proposal and cost estimates for implementation. **As such, the Committee reduces the proposed FY2026 CBE Online Marketplace project by \$1.2 million.**

Nonprofit Fair Compensation

B23-0107, the "Nonprofit Fair Compensation Act of 2020" was introduced on January 30, 2019, by Councilmember Nadeau, with Councilmembers Silverman, Todd, Gray, Cheh, Allen, Bonds, Grosso, and Robert C. White, Jr. as co-introducers.²⁹ The legislation requires the District to reimburse indirect costs at the same rate a non-profit organization has negotiated to receive for a current federal contract or grant. It also creates a mechanism to determine an indirect cost rate for a nonprofit organization that does not have a negotiated federal rate. However, the law has yet to see any consistent or complete implementation three years later. Consequently, organizations are forced to seek alternative revenue streams, often relying on short-term private philanthropic grants. This precarious situation leaves nonprofit service providers in a difficult position, contemplating reductions in services, staff cuts, and other measures to continue partnering with the District. Such challenges not only impact the nonprofit sector but also endanger critical services for District residents, posing tangible risks to the community.

Since 2021, there have been multiple failed attempts by District agencies to comply with the law, including listening sessions with nonprofit organizations, funded and unfulfilled RFPs, inadequate studies, and a lack of clarity or accountability to our nonprofit community on progress or implementation.

To address this issue, the Committee introduced the "Nonprofit Services Preservation Amendment Act of 2025". This bill clarifies and updates the "Nonprofit Fair Compensation Act of 2020" to ensure that nonprofit organizations partnering with the District government are fairly and consistently reimbursed for the full cost of delivering vital services in our communities. This amendment clarifies that funding for indirect costs is a supplement to direct funding for services, as was intended in the original legislation. This

²⁷ *Budget Oversight Hearing: Office of Contracting and Procurement*. June 2, 2025. Testimony of Director Nancy Hapeman. Available at <https://lims.dccouncil.gov/Hearings/hearings/880>.

²⁸ **Attachment III**

²⁹ Non-Profit Reimbursement Fairness Act of 2019, B23-0107, Council Period 23 (2021). Available at <https://lims.dccouncil.gov/Legislation/B23-0107>.

bill also increases the current minimum indirect cost rate for nonprofits from 10 percent to 15 percent to match federal regulations that went into effect in October 2024. The legislation also establishes a grant program to help eligible nonprofits cover funding gaps. The bill includes provisions to improve transparency and implementation, such as requiring clearer, standardized contract language, regulations and guidance for agencies and grantees, and staff training on compliance.³⁰ The Committee looks forward to working with OCP and related agencies on successfully funding and implementing the legislation in the coming fiscal year.

Surplus Property Fund

The Committee was referred two subtitles relating to OCP in the Mayor’s FY2026 Budget Support Act (“BSA”). The first is Subtitle C, the “Surplus Property Sales Fund Amendment Act of 2025”. The Surplus Property Fund (the Fund) is managed by OCP under their Surplus Property Division (SPD). SPD facilitates the reuse, sale, and proper disposal of DC government property, generating significant revenue for the District. They manage the sale of surplus assets through online auction sales on dcgovt.govdeals.com.³¹

Online auction items include items such as:

- Passenger cars and trucks;
- Police, Fire and EMS vehicles;
- Computers and electronic equipment;
- Communication and production equipment;
- Office furniture and supplies; and
- Evidentiary items including jewelry, cars and other personal property.

The cash flow from the sale of the District's surplus assets is deposited directly back into the treasury and re-allocated to departments and programs within the government.

The Chief Procurement Officer is authorized to dispose of any District surplus property through transfers within and among agencies, auctions, scrap sales, destruction, or donations to tax-exempt organizations or other jurisdictions. The Office of Contracting and Procurement deposits surplus property sales proceeds and administrative fees collected through disposition agreements into the Surplus Property Sales Fund. OCP uses resources in the Fund to pay the administrative costs of maintaining and disposing of surplus property.³²

The proposed subtitle would expand the Fund’s allowable uses to include OCP operational costs. The Fund is expected to generate approximately \$5.8 million in revenue in fiscal year 2026. The subtitle does not change the Fund’s projected revenues, but it expands the activities for which OCP can expend the Fund’s resources. The Fund is a lapsing fund. At the end of fiscal year 2024, nearly \$3.4 million lapsed from the Fund to the Local Fund.³³

The Committee requested that OCP provide a breakdown of revenue made through the program in FY2023, FY2024, and FY2025 to date. That breakdown is provided below:

| Fiscal Year | Revenue | Expenditures | Balance |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
| FY2023 Actual | 7,489,351.00 | 1,271,737.97 | 6,217,613.03 |

³⁰ Nonprofit Services Preservation Amendment Act of 2025, B26-0249, Council Period 26 (2025). Available at [https://ocp.dc.gov/page/dc-surplus-property-auction](#).

³¹ DC Surplus Property Auction, Office of Contracting and Procurement. Available at <https://ocp.dc.gov/page/dc-surplus-property-auction>.

³² FY26 Budget Support Act: Fiscal Impact Statement. Available at [FY26 BSA Fiscal Impact Statement 0.pdf](#).

³³ FY26 Budget Support Act: Fiscal Impact Statement. Available at [FY26 BSA Fiscal Impact Statement 0.pdf](#).

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| | | | |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| FY2024 Actual | 7,831,851.27 | 2,097,426.23 | 5,734,425.04 |
| FY2025 YTD | 5,423,270.40 | TBD | |

* Note: Some surplus property funds are excluded for use, such as impounded vehicle revenue. OCP will provide a detailed breakdown of exactly what funds are eligible for use by OCP during FY2026 performance oversight.

The Committee believes that this subtitle will improve transparency and provide OCP with a mechanism to address unforeseen expenses. For FY2026 and future fiscal years, OCP has indicated its intent to use these revenue funds to manage unexpected budgetary pressures, including those that arise during emergency operations. **The Committee recommends approval of the subtitle and looks forward to following up with OCP during performance and budget oversight hearings to receive updates on the use of these funds within the agency’s budget.**

Project Labor Agreements

A project labor agreement (PLA) is an agreement with one or more labor organizations that establishes the terms and conditions of employment for a specific construction project. As a condition of being awarded a contract, the contractor must sign the negotiated PLA with any relevant union organizations. In return, labor strikes and similar disruptions are prohibited. This, in turn, ensures labor peace on high-cost government projects.

PLAs are accepted policy in the District, and the District has had a positive history with them since their implementation. In 2016, the council unanimously adopted the Procurement Integrity, Transparency, and Accountability Amendment Act of 2015, which included a provision that construction projects with an anticipated value of \$75 million or more include a PLA. The committee report for the 2015 act cited that “PLAs are an effective tool for protecting the interests of the District, working conditions for labor, and management protections for prime contractors to set forth procedures to resolve labor disputes arising under the contract.” This Committee agrees.

PLAs are also accepted policy at the federal level. On February 4, 2022, President Joe Biden issued an Executive Order requiring PLAs on federal construction projects. The project cost threshold set by this Executive Order was \$35 million. In announcing the Order, the White House noted that the Order has the potential to affect \$262 billion in federal government construction contracting and enhance job prospects for close to 200,000 workers. The new federal PLA requirement is also thought to alleviate coordination challenges on large, complex projects; raise quality standards for contractors bidding on federal projects; and reduce uncertainty in the contracting process by standardizing the work rules, compensation costs, and dispute settlement processes on construction projects. This bill brings the District into closer alignment with federal policy.

In the District, a recent example of the efficacy of PLAs is the new Frederick Douglass Memorial Bridge. The Douglass Bridge was the largest infrastructure project in the District’s history and was completed one month ahead of schedule. Other examples of projects with beneficial PLAs include Nationals Park, Audi Field, and the new Benjamin Banneker Academic High School. The Council last considered the issue of project labor agreement cost thresholds in the Procurement Integrity, Transparency, and Accountability Amendment Act of 2016. While the fiscal impact statement for that legislation made an assumption that the District would receive bids on contracts with PLAs that are 10 percent higher than bids received without the PLA requirement, that has not borne out in practice: The capital budgets for the projects listed

above were not increased due to PLAs, and in some cases (such as Audi Field and the Douglass Bridge) costs decreased after the PLA was negotiated.³⁴

As addressed above, the claim that PLAs can increase construction costs is incorrect; evidence shows that PLAs do not increase construction costs or limit competition. For example, New York City embarked on a \$5.3 billion project in 2009, and the use of four PLAs was estimated to lead to 1,800 new jobs while saving the city approximately \$300 million. A study from the Berkeley Labor Center also found that projects with PLAs attracted a “similar number of bidders” and “came in at a slightly lower price” when compared to projects without PLAs in place. Another 2015 paper from University of Utah economists compared nine PLA affordable housing projects with 121 affordable housing projects built without PLAs and found that the PLA projects were not more expensive to build.³⁵ As these examples demonstrate, the potential for improved efficiency, labor stability, and a skilled workforce can contribute to long-term cost savings and successful project outcomes.

Given this, in 2024, the Council passed B25-0469, the “Revised Project Labor Agreement Cost Threshold Amendment Act of 2024”. The Committee believes that this law expands the opportunity for the use of a mechanism that has already paid dividends for District residents and has the potential to provide even more value. As a result, the District now requires any capital construction project with a cost of \$75 million or greater to use a project labor agreement. For any projects first included in the FY2026 through FY2032 capital improvements plan, the requirement for a project labor agreement begins at \$50 million.

Project Labor Agreements Amendment Act of 2025

The Mayor’s proposed “Project Labor Agreements” subtitle would raise the recently revised cost threshold for the required use of project labor agreements from \$50 million to \$100 million. It would also delay the project labor agreement requirement for all projects greater than \$50 million until the FY2032 capital improvements plan.³⁶ The rationale provided in the FIS is that there are approximately two dozen projects in the FY2026 capital improvements plan that are greater than \$75 million and were also in the FY2025 capital improvements plan. Eleven of those projects are not budgeted to include a project labor agreement.

Although the Committee supports the law as currently written and recommends striking the subtitle from the BSA, it is unable to do so due to the assumed cost of removing it. Below is the estimated cost of striking the subtitle and the names of the associated projects:

| | <u>FY2026</u> | <u>FY2027</u> | <u>FY2028</u> | <u>FY2029</u> | <u>FY2030</u> | <u>FY2031</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| H Street Bridge | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Streetcar-Benning | \$3,283 | \$6,075 | \$6,075 | \$388 | \$0 | \$0 | \$15,819 |
| Beers | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$3,357 | \$2,984 | \$6,341 |
| Excel Academy | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$4,281 | \$3,806 | \$8,087 |
| Bruce Monroe | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$3,749 | \$2,886 | \$6,635 |

³⁴ *Committee Report: Revised Project Labor Agreement Threshold Amendment Act*. Available at https://lms.dccouncil.gov/downloads/LIMS/53792/Committee_Report/B25-0469-Committee_Report1.pdf?Id=187212.

³⁵ *Report on B25-0469*. Committee on Public Works and Operations. March 18, 2024. Available at [B25-0469-Committee_Report1.pdf](#).

³⁶ *FY26 Budget Support Act: Fiscal Impact Statement*. Available at [FY26 BSA Fiscal Impact Statement 0.pdf](#).

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|-------------|---------|----------|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|
| Burrville | \$0 | \$3,209 | \$2,692 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$5,901 |
| Center City | \$0 | \$3,578 | \$3,305 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$6,883 |
| Hart | \$0 | \$0 | \$3,342 | \$3,563 | \$891 | \$0 | \$7,796 |
| Langley | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$1,973 | \$4,887 | \$0 | \$6,860 |
| Chisholm | \$0 | \$3,413 | \$2,881 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$6,294 |
| Whittier | \$0 | \$3,151 | \$2,471 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$5,623 |
| | \$3,283 | \$19,426 | \$20,766 | \$5,924 | \$17,165 | \$9,675 | \$76,239 |

NOTE: Dollars in thousands

Critics of PLAs routinely claim that PLAs increase construction costs. But these claims are not backed by consensus or impartial data. In fact, for every industry-backed report that says PLAs increase costs, there's an academic, government, or third-party analysis that finds no statistically significant cost difference—or even suggests improved performance under PLAs. The body of evidence is genuinely mixed. If PLAs truly increased construction costs in any consistent, measurable way, we would see a clear pattern across neutral evaluations. The existence of such divergent findings suggests that PLAs do not reliably raise costs. If they did, the data would show it clearly.

Moreover, anti-PLA studies often rely on flawed comparisons—matching projects of different size, complexity, location, or timing, and then attributing any cost differences solely to the presence of a PLA. They also tend to assume that higher wages equal higher costs, without factoring in productivity, safety, workforce stability, or schedule performance—core areas where PLAs actually save money. Construction projects can go over budget with or without a PLA. What matters is how the project is managed, how well labor is coordinated, and whether the workforce is skilled and reliable. PLAs reduce risk in all these areas. That's why public agencies often choose them, especially on complex, large-scale projects, because they know a PLA gives them tools to keep costs down, not up. When the evidence is mixed, the takeaway shouldn't be uncertainty, it should be confidence that PLAs are at worst cost-neutral, and at best a stabilizing force that helps projects finish on time, on budget, and with broader workforce benefits.

Given this, the Committee strongly opposes the findings of the FIS and accompanying rationale and maintains that PLA's do not inherently increased costs. However, the Committee recognizes that without the funds to pay for the cost of striking the subtitle, the Committee must include the subtitle in the budget. As such, the Committee recommends approval of the subtitle.

Contract Appeals Board

COMMITTEE BUDGET RECOMMENDATIONS

Fiscal Year 2026 Operating Budget Recommendations

The Committee on Public Works and Operations (the Committee) recommends **approval** of the Mayor's FY2026 proposed operating budget for the Contract Appeals Board with **the following modifications:**

- Enhance adjudication services by \$8790, recurring, to bolster agency PS resources, including salary.
- Enhance adjudication services by \$1485, recurring, to bolster agency PS resources, including step increases.

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- Enhance adjudication services by \$7282 in one-time funding for telephone technology migration support
- Enhance adjudication services by \$24,225, recurring, for circuit bandwidth from OCTO
- Enhance adjudication services by \$5,389, recurring, for Adobe Pro Licenses to ensure efficiency in agency and case records processing

Fiscal Year 2026 – 2031 Capital Budget Recommendations

The Mayor has no proposed FY2026 – 2031 capital budget for the Contract Appeals Board.

COMMITTEE ANALYSIS AND COMMENTS

Development of Five-Year IT Strategic Plan

In its FY2023 Budget Report, the Committee on Government Operations and Facilities recommended that the IT Director at CAB complete a fully fleshed out long-term IT action plan for the agency and recommended that the IT Director submit the plan by the end of FY2024.³⁷

In its 2024 performance oversight prehearing responses, the Board stated the IT Director completed the CAB Five-Year IT Strategic Plan, which remains under review by the Board. Preliminarily, the IT Plan sets forth three primary goals: Future Readiness and Security, User Friendly Systems, and Technology Automation and Integration. The Plan schedules out device refresh cycles for personal computers/peripherals, identifies critical Board software and infrastructure needs (Adobe, Westlaw, Microsoft Office Suite, Bomgar, File & ServeXpress, iManage, host servers/security), and assesses opportunities for systems integration/automation (e.g., recommends researching the integration of File & ServeXpress with iManage).³⁸

During the FY2025 performance oversight hearing, CAB testified that they have begun the implementation of the Five-Year Strategic IT plan. Although the plan itself requires some tweaking, CAB has begun to address several milestones, such as migration to the cloud.. The Committee commends CAB for their efficiency in implementing the plan and recommends that the IT director continue providing updates of the plan as it progresses.

FY26 Budget Enhancement Requests

The Committee received a request from CAB identifying a funding gap in the proposed FY2026 budget. CAB is seeking this increase to cover shortfalls in both personnel and non-personnel services that impact the Board's ability to operate effectively. The request includes the following items:

- Fund Receptionist Salary

The Committee recommends funding CAB's request to restore the receptionist position to its actual salary level of \$53,969. The position was filled after budget formulation at a higher step, and the current budget reflects a lower, outdated salary. For a small agency like CAB, with near-zero turnover and limited flexibility to reallocate personnel services funding, this correction is necessary to ensure staffing continuity. The receptionist is the agency's only public-facing employee and plays a critical role in maintaining public

³⁷ *Id.* at FN **Error! Bookmark not defined.**, p. 58

³⁸ *Performance Oversight Hearing: Contract Appeals Board*. Pre-Hearing Response of Marc D. Loud, Sr., Chief Administrative Judge, Contract Appeals Board. January 11, 2024. Available at <https://lims.dccouncil.gov/Hearings/hearings/277>.

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access to filings and case intake. The total funding need is 8,790 annually, including associated fringe. The Committee enhances CAB's budget by \$8,790, recurring.

- **Fund Step Increase**

The Committee also recognizes the importance of CAB's request to fund a scheduled FY2026 step increase of \$1,485, recurring, for one of its Attorney Advisors. While step increases were disallowed across many agencies in the FY2026 budget, CAB operates with a lean staff and limited tools to support retention. Given the agency's consistent record of timely decision-making and judicial affirmations, the Committee views this request as a legitimate retention measure and a reasonable investment in maintaining high-quality legal work.

- **Funds for Telephone Service**

The Committee supports CAB's request for \$7,282 to migrate its phone service from OCTO's legacy Avaya platform to OCTO's preferred District-standard Cisco system. While CAB's phones will remain functional through FY2026, 72.8 percent of other agencies have already budgeted for or completed this transition in FY2025 or FY2026, and continued reliance on a legacy platform may pose future operational risks. Funding this item in FY2026 ensures CAB is not left behind in this citywide IT modernization effort.

- **Fund Circuit Bandwidth from OCTO**

The Committee recognizes the need for CAB to align its IT Assessment with actual service usage. OCTO recently discovered that CAB has been underbilled for its DC-NET data circuit bandwidth and will begin charging the correct amount in FY2026. To address this discrepancy, the Committee supports CAB's request for an additional \$24,225 in recurring funds. With 11 users and increasingly digital workloads, the agency requires 100 Mbps bandwidth to avoid delays in decision drafting, case processing, and research.

- **Funds for Adobe Pro**

Finally, the Committee supports CAB's request of \$5,389, recurring, to procure Adobe Acrobat Pro licenses for all 11 staff members. While enterprise-wide licensing is not always warranted, CAB's entire staff routinely handles PDFs for legal filings, case documentation, and court records. The inability to edit, combine, or sign PDFs would disrupt case processing and delay service delivery.

Office of Risk Management

COMMITTEE BUDGET RECOMMENDATIONS

Fiscal Year 2026 Operating Budget Recommendations

The Committee on Public Works and Operations (the Committee) recommends approval of the Mayor's FY2026 proposed operating budget for the Office of Risk Management with the following modifications:

- Cuts \$99,127.977 for 2 vacant FTEs

Fiscal Year 2026 – 2031 Capital Budget Recommendations

The Mayor has no proposed Fiscal Year 2026 – 2031 capital budget for the Office of Risk Management.

COMMITTEE ANALYSIS AND COMMENTS

Settlements and Judgements

Settlements take place when parties to a claim or lawsuit settle the case without going forward to a final judgment of a court or administrative body. They can be financial or non-financial. A judgment is the final decision when a court rules on a case. These types of cases can represent harm, or alleged harm, to people or property, such as a slip and fall on a District sidewalk, damage to a car by a District government vehicle, or harm to individuals in the custody of the District, such as inmates. The Settlements and Judgments Fund provides fiscal resources to settle these claims and lawsuits.

The FY26 Budget Support Act of 2025 includes subtitle (I)(A): Limitations on Liability Against the District of Columbia Act of 2025, which sets caps on settlement and judgement payments for people or property damaged by the District. During ORM's FY26 Budget Oversight Hearing, Chief Risk Officer (CRO) Jed Ross discussed these proposed caps, including that 34 states have some type of cap and that DC is one of the only jurisdictions in the region without one. He also noted that the proposed caps are higher than nearby places. As noted in the table below, this is correct. Many of the neighboring jurisdictions have had these limits for decades and gradually increased the limits over the years.

| State | Limit |
|----------------------------|--|
| Maryland ³⁹ | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Limit of \$400,000 per incident• Limit of \$890,000 for an intentional tort, a violation of a constitutional right committed by a law enforcement officer, or injury resulting from sexual abuse. |
| Virginia ⁴⁰ | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Limit of \$100,000 per incident, including for death caused by negligent or wrongful act of a Commonwealth employee |
| Pennsylvania ⁴¹ | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Limit of \$500,000 per incident |
| Delaware ⁴² | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Limit \$300,000 per incident |

According to Director Ross, this change has been proposed due to significant increases in costs of liability claim payments in FY2024 and FY2025. The Settlements and Judgements Fund, which is used to pay these claims, exceeded the FY2024 budget by nearly \$10 million, and has already exceeded the FY2025 budget by \$10 million.⁴³ CRO Ross said that this increase may be due to a few factors, including the deferral of cases delayed due to the closure of the Superior Court during the COVID-19 pandemic. CRO Ross also noted that there has been a recent trend in cases around the country where juries have awarded increasingly larger awards to claimants, and that he anticipates this to continue.

CRO Ross said that these limits are important for protecting the taxpayer and balancing financial considerations, while still providing compensation to individuals. He said that the limits would also decrease legal fees, both for the District award amount. This time in court does place more pressure on the Office of the Attorney General (OAG), who is responsible for litigating these cases in court. CRO Ross also said that many times, claimants receive payments that are far higher than the amount of actual economic loss.⁴⁴

³⁹ *Suing the State of Maryland, the Maryland Transit Administration, or a Local Government in Maryland: the Tort Claims Acts*. Available at <https://www.peoples-law.org/suing-state-maryland-maryland-transit-administration-or-local-government-maryland-tort-claims-acts#definition>.

⁴⁰ Va. Code Ann § 8.01-195 (1981)

⁴¹ 42 Pa. Code § 8553

⁴² 10 Del. C. § 4013

⁴³ *Fiscal Year 2026 Local Budget Act of 2025*. Available at <https://lms.dccouncil.gov/downloads/LIMS/57782/Introduction/B26-0260-Introduction.pdf?Id=212300>.

⁴⁴ *FY26 Budget Oversight Hearing: Office of Risk Management*. June 12, 2025. Available at https://dc.granicus.com/MediaPlayer.php?view_id=58&clip_id=9682.

The FY26 proposed budget includes an additional \$2.9 million for the Settlements and Judgements fund to support the additional costs of claims, which brings the total budget for the fund to \$24 million. The Committee has reviewed the data regarding projected and actual payouts from FY15 through FY2025. There are only two years, FY16 and FY2025, in which payouts reached \$24 million, and the remaining nine years fell far short of that amount. In FY15 and FY2025, costs surpassed \$24 million due to outlier cases involving individuals who were horrifically injured due to District actions. The Committee believes that it is inappropriate to include outlier cases in a budget projection, especially when historic data shows how unlikely it is for such outlier cases to occur. Based on past data, it is unreasonable to project that payments would surpass \$24 million each year for the four years even without a cap in place, so the Committee does not believe that the projected \$4 million in annual savings over the financial plan is accurate.⁴⁵

Additionally, the Committee is severely concerned about setting a limit that will specifically impact cases that have resulted in significant injury or death. The District needs to be accountable to the people for whom it causes life-changing tragedies. The Committee understands that other jurisdictions impose caps, but the members of this Committee were elected to represent the citizens of the District of Columbia. Moreover, different states have varying laws, so there is no clear example of what is correct. All substantive damages laws would have to be carefully scrutinized, which is precisely why any such proposed change in substantive law should be handled outside of the BSA and through the full legislative process.

The Committee also has concerns about the enactment of the policy. The limit will apply to cases that have been filed in a court on or after October 1, 2025, regardless of when the incident took place. This may lead to an increase in claims that proactively file in court to avoid being impacted by the limit, which could create a surge in workload for the OAG.

The Committee recognizes ORM's interest in reducing financial implications for the District, but believes that efforts to address this should be focused elsewhere. The proposed subtitle does not include any provisions to reduce risk of accidents that may result in injury and death. A 2020 Report from the Office of the District of Columbia Auditor found that "ORM had not fulfilled its statutory mandate to analyze agency risks so they can be mitigated to reduce the future monetary and human costs of settlements and judgments." The report also included several recommendations, which are not included in the proposed subtitle.⁴⁶

While the Committee cares about then financial health of the District and burden on taxpayers, it is important that individuals who are injured and family members of individuals who are killed as a result of actions of the District of Columbia can receive adequate payments for the damages. For this reason, the Committee recommends striking the subtitle, although the Committee does not have the funds to replace the cost savings.

Risk Management in the DC Fleet

For the past few years, the Committee has been working with ORM to improve its administration of the How Am I Driving? program, which is a bumper-sticker based program that ORM uses to track performance of the DC fleet. The Committee is pleased with the progress that ORM has made on follow through with complaints and their efforts to improve compliance within agencies. This progress has been

⁴⁵ *Fiscal Year 2026 Local Budget Act of 2025*. Available at <https://lims.dccouncil.gov/downloads/LIMS/57782/Introduction/B26-0260-Introduction.pdf?Id=212300>.

⁴⁶ *D.C. Lacked Unified System to Track, Reduce Settlements & Judgments*. December 7, 2020. Available at: <https://dcauditor.org/report/d-c-lacked-unified-system-to-track-reduce-settlements-judgments/>.

made despite ORM being unable to hire a program analyst to oversee the program due to the FY2025 hiring freeze. The Committee was also pleased to hear during ORM's FY26 Budget Oversight Hearing that ORM has started a pilot program for intelligent speed assistance devices in District fleet vehicles, starting with the Department of For Hire Vehicles and Children and Family Services.⁴⁷

Office of Administrative Hearings

COMMITTEE BUDGET RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee on Public Works and Operations (the Committee) recommends **approval** of the Mayor's FY2026 proposed operating budget for the Office of Administrative Hearings (OAH) with **the following modifications:**

- The Committee enhances the budget of the OAH by \$50,000 in one-time funds for IT upgrades.
- FTE enhancement of \$362,543 to fund three new personnel positions.
- One-time enhancement of \$187,000 for contractual services for temporary staffing to address the backlog of cases.
- Striking the Mayor's proposed subtitle, the "Vending Compliance and Modernization Amendment Act of 2025" as it relates to OAH.

COMMITTEE ANALYSIS AND COMMENTS

IT ENHANCEMENT: In the case of technology, OAH's needs are well documented and mission critical. Technology infrastructure plays an important role in advancing access to justice at OAH, yet efforts to improve in this area have been constrained by budget limitations. With respect to remote access, and as part of lesson learned from the pandemic, in FY2024, OAH sought input from stakeholders, reviewed national expert reports and analyses, and analyzed internal data to determine how best to utilize the three methods of hearings (in-person, video, and telephone) in order to provide the widest possible access to all communities the agency serves.⁴⁸ Common to all recommendations was the preference that OAH continue to offer primarily remote telephone hearings with the flexibility for parties to request in-person or video hearings. For example, outdated hearing room technology particularly affects individuals with hearing impairments, making it challenging for them to fully engage in remote proceedings.

With regard to digital case management, on September 30, 2024, OAH published to the web a search portal which provides public access to OAH's Final Orders.⁴⁹ It provides attorneys, litigants, and the general public with an efficient way to access final orders online. By providing online access to OAH's Final Orders, the public gains a deeper understanding of how OAH Administrative Law Judges (ALJs) adjudicate cases, including what law is applied, how that law is interpreted, and what evidence an ALJ considers in making their decisions. Additionally, OAH continues to create electronic file records to allow the agency to create and retain all hearing records in a digital format only. The Committee is pleased to

⁴⁷ FY26 Budget Oversight Hearing: Office of Risk Management. June 12, 2025. Available at https://dc.granicus.com/MediaPlayer.php?view_id=58&clip_id=9682.

⁴⁸ 2025 Performance Oversight Responses, Office of Administrative Hearings FY24-25, Q54

⁴⁹ 2025 Performance Oversight Responses, Office of Administrative Hearings FY24-25, Q37

see the availability of OAH's Final Orders Portal. But more is needed. OAH must work continue its work on this to enable full text, natural language, or Boolean search capabilities that are currently unavailable.⁵⁰

In FY2025, the Committee provided \$250,000 for IT enhancements, intended for purchasing laptops, ADA hearing room improvements, and an API to connect the Department of Buildings (DOB) and OAH. However, the funding was redirected toward the agency's personnel services budget due to the backlog of cases. The Committee understands the repurposing of funds for a different but necessary objective; however, we advise the agency to put future funding they receive toward this Committee's intended purpose.

For FY2026, the agency requested a \$50,000 IT enhancement to upgrade the hybrid hearing technology and improve the e-filing portal. This enhancement is crucial so that agency is able to meet the increasing demands of remote access and digital case management. **The Committee recognizes the importance of IT upgrades to ensure accessibility and efficiency in legal proceedings and enhances the budget of the OAH by \$50,000 in one-time funds.**

STAFFING: OAH's proposed gross budget for Fiscal Year 2026 stands at approximately \$12,224,590, supporting 92 full-time equivalent (FTE) positions. These positions are crucial for managing the recent and sustained increase in the OAH caseload and ensuring timely and effective resolution of cases. At the agency's budget oversight hearing, the Chief Administrative Law Judge testified, "To put it bluntly, OAH is simply beyond capacity."⁵¹ At the end of Fiscal Year 2023, OAH engaged B. McNamee Consulting (BMC) to conduct a staffing study. As part of its final report, BMC provided OAH with a tool for projecting the number of staff required to process and adjudicate cases in a timely manner, based on the caseload for any given year. A very rough calculation using the projection tool in BMC's weighted caseload study suggests that OAH needs at least 50 ALJs and 85 Clerk's Office staff actively working on cases to manage its caseload effectively and efficiently. Through both local and programmatic funding, OAH currently has 36 ALJs and 39 Clerk's Office staff members who work directly on cases – not nearly enough to address current caseloads, let alone address backlogs.⁵² Given current caseload trends at the agency, OAH expects to be in the same position at the end of Fiscal Year 2025 and in Fiscal Year 2026. This not only affects OAH, but also the District as a whole. **OAH is requesting an enhancement of \$362,543 to fund three new personnel positions: one Administrative Law Judge (ALJ), one Legal Assistant, and one Legal Specialist. Because these positions are crucial for managing the recent and sustained increase in the agency's caseload, ensuring timely and effective resolution of cases, the Committee recommends enhancing OAH's budget by \$362,543 to fund three new personnel positions.**

CASE BACKLOG: Over the years, OAH's jurisdiction and caseload have grown. In the Chief ALJ's statement during performance oversight, she testified that Fiscal Year 2024 and the first quarter of Fiscal Year 2025 presented some challenges to OAH's operations, the greatest being the continued increase in

⁵⁰ *Final Order Search, Office of Administrative Hearings*. Available at <https://ecourt.oah.dc.gov/public-portal/?q=node/417>

⁵¹ *Budget Oversight Hearing: Office of Administrative Hearings, FY 26.- CALJ Testimony*. Available at <https://lims.dccouncil.gov/Hearings/hearings/881>

⁵² BMC report (see PWO25 OAH folder)

their overall caseload.⁵³ In Fiscal Year 2024, OAH saw the largest number of filings in its 20-year history: 33,745 cases were filed, a 28 percent increase from Fiscal Year 2023 and a 119 percent increase from Fiscal Year 2021. And, in the first quarter of Fiscal Year 2025, OAH saw 12,652 new cases filed, a 46 percent increase from the first quarter of Fiscal Year 2024. If the rate of new filings continues throughout Fiscal Year 2025, over 50,000 cases will be filed this year, outpacing any previous year.⁵⁴ Even more, the Mayor continues to aggravate the agency's caseload without providing additional resources. For example, in her FY26 proposed budget, the mayor included a subtitle that would have required the agency to expediate hearings for DLCP vending cases and resolve them within 10 days. Essentially, OAH would be forced to delay justice for some in order to prioritize those hearings, and without any additional funding.

Contractual services allow OAH to hire temporary staff to address gaps in adjudication services in the backlog of cases. This may include covering the duties of staff who find themselves on temporary leave to avoid lapses in productivity. Contractual services also help OAH address a significant backlog that is especially acute in enforcement cases. This is a particularly good use of contractual services, as many of these cases do not present an actual dispute, but rather just need to be processed via data entry tasks.

The Committee understands the importance of temporary staff which can fill gaps during periods where full-time hires have been frozen – a real-world scenario currently confronted by OAH. At a time when “OAH does not have sufficient staff to process and adjudicate its caseload in a timely manner,”⁵⁵ this support is particularly important. **The Committee recommends a one-time enhancement of \$187,000 for the budget of the OAH for contractual services for temporary staffing to address the backlog of cases.**

FY2025 Committee Enhancements & Updates

First, in FY2025, the Committee provided a one-time enhancement of \$250,000 to upgrade hearing room recording and audio equipment. However, the funds were redirected towards the agency's personnel deficit to address the case backlog. Second, the Committee enhanced the agency's contractual services by \$187,000 in one-time FY2025 funding, to allow for additional temporary assistance related to case backlogs. The agency used those funds to hire temporary staff to address the backlog of cases. Finally, the Committee increased the agency's personnel services budget by \$24,000, recurring, to meet market demands for an IT Specialist position. Due to unforeseen events, the candidate backed out, so the funds weren't used to fill that position.

FISCAL YEAR 2026 - 2031 CAPITAL BUDGET

⁵³ Office of Administrative Hearings, FY 24-25. Oversight CALJ Testimony.

⁵⁴ *Id.* (“The largest number of filings were seen in enforcement cases from the Department of Public Works (DPW), the Department of Buildings (DOB), and the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (WMATA), and in appeals from decisions made by the Department of Human Services (DHS). In particular, DPW filed 11,459 cases, which constituted 34% of all filings and a 29% increase from Fiscal Year 2023; DOB filed 9,557 cases, which constituted 28% of all filings and an 11% increase from Fiscal Year 2023; WMATA filed 3,478 cases, which constituted 10% of all filings and a 1,116% increase from Fiscal Year 2023; and public benefits claimants filed 3,791 appeals arising from DHS decisions, constituting 11% of all filings and a 51% increase from Fiscal Year 2023.”).

⁵⁵ *Testimony of Chief Administrative Law Judge Colleen M. Currie, D.C. Office of Administrative Hearings (June 5, 2025) at 3, Available at <https://lims.dccouncil.gov/Hearings/hearings/881>*

The Mayor has no proposed Fiscal Year 2026 – 2031 capital budget for the Office of Administrative Hearings.

Office of Human Rights

COMMITTEE BUDGET RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee on Public Works and Operations (the Committee) recommends **approval** of the Mayor’s FY2026 proposed operating budget for the Office of Human Rights (OHR) with **the following modifications:**

- The Committee recognizes the importance of Language Access as a crucial link between residents and government services and provides \$102,018 for a Language Access Compliance Specialist at OHR.
- Reduces OHR’s operating budget by \$20,138 in recurring funds to eliminate redundancy programming.
- The Committee enhances the Commission on Human Rights personnel services budget by \$661,000.00 in recurring funds over financial plan.
- The Committee fully funds the Fairness in Human Rights Administration Amendment Act of 2025 by identifying \$1,753,603.00 over the financial plan to implement the OHR component of the law.

COMMITTEE ANALYSIS AND COMMENTS

STAFFING: Over the past fiscal year, Office of Human Rights (OHR) statutory mandates have substantially grown without sufficient funding for full implementation. As noted in OHR’s performance oversight hearing response, the Language Access Act of 2014 remains an unfunded statute.⁵⁶ The law obligates the D.C. government to provide equal access and participation in public services, programs, and activities for residents of the District of Columbia who cannot (or have limited capacity to) speak, read, or write English. If a District resident requests a service within D.C. government and they cannot speak English, they have the right to request and receive interpreter services at no cost, request and receive vital documents in their primary language at no cost and file a complaint if denied any service at an agency. OHR enforces language access violations by implementing regulations⁵⁷ and statutorily required to submit an annual report.

Year after year, this Committee hears testimony from the public about the need to strengthen the Language Access Act. One advocacy group testified that denial of government services for homeless residents with limited English proficiency happens on a daily basis, at agencies including, “the Shelter Hotline, at city-funded shelters, outreach programs, drop-in centers, housing programs, D.C. Department for Motor Vehicles, and at Human Services sites.”⁵⁸ Another medical group testified that their clinic constantly receives feedback from patients who say that when they call or visit the Economic Security Administration sites to apply for or renew their DC Alliance insurance, they are unable to obtain support

⁵⁶ Q15, OHR FY2024-25 PWO Hearing Responses.

⁵⁷ Language Access Act of 2004, 4 DCMR 1214.3

⁵⁸ Performance Oversight Hearing, Testimony of SMYAL, FY24-25.

in a language they understand.⁵⁹ This often leads to a lapse in healthcare coverage and medication access, which is detrimental to people’s health outcomes. The DC Language Access Coalition testified that “OHR requires additional staff and resources to process complaints efficiently, ensure compliance with the law, and implement necessary corrective actions.”⁶⁰

The most recent submission of the Language Access Annual Report was January 12, 2022. OHR said it anticipates submitting the FY2024 Language Access Report by the end of FY2025.⁶¹ The lateness of the report is due to insufficient staffing. While the Committee appreciates the OHR’s hard work in producing the report, the long lag time means that agency deficits will have gone unaddressed for far longer than is prudent or necessary. **The Committee expects timely annual language access reports from OHR going forward.**

Additionally, the agency requested an additional FTE for language access work. A Language Access Support Specialist is needed to assist the Language Access Director in monitoring and ensuring compliance with the Language Access Act. The role will provide technical assistance to improve language access services across District agencies. Without this support, OHR’s capacity to enforce compliance and respond to community needs is significantly limited. Establishing this role strengthens accountability and advances the Executive’s and Council’s commitment to language equity. **The Committee recognizes the importance of Language Access as a crucial link between residents and government services and provides \$102,018.00 for a Language Access Compliance Specialist at OHR.**

Considering the Act’s current lack of robust enforcement mechanisms, the Committee is exploring an amendment to provide OHR with the power to impose monetary penalties on Executive agencies that are out of compliance or violating the Language Access Act. Currently, OHR can only issue a non-enforceable notice of noncompliance.⁶² The law provides no consequences for agencies who violate the Act multiple times or fail to implement corrective actions as ordered. Given the Act’s current lackluster enforcement, D.C. agencies repeatedly fail to provide proper language services to limited or non-English speaking residents. **The Committee will explore whether other steps are needed to ensure broad compliance with the Language Access Act.**

PROGRAMMING REDUNDANCY: The Office of Human Rights created a Youth Bullying Prevention program in June 2013 as part of Mayor Vincent C. Gray’s policy goal to reduce city-wide bullying incidents. The program works with youth-serving government agencies, District schools, and youth-

⁵⁹ Performance Oversight Hearing, Testimony of Lilian Meza, Medical Interpreter Manager, La Clínica del Pueblo, FY24-25, (“Last year, La Clinica conducted an assessment with 77 of our patients who identified language barriers as one of the primary obstacles preventing them from improving their mental health and managing chronic conditions. When we follow up with these patients, we frequently find that entities covered by the Language Access Act are unable to provide interpreters and instead will cancel our patients’ appointments. In some cases, providers will proceed with an appointment and use the limited Spanish they know, which can lead to a patient’s misunderstanding of their diagnosis, prescription, or prognosis.”).

⁶⁰ Performance Oversight Hearing: DC Language Access Coalition, Testimony of Nancy Leon, FY24-25.

⁶¹ , Office of Human Rights, FY2024-25, The Committee of Public Works and Operations Hearing Responses, Q17.

⁶² D.C. Code § 2-1935(b)(1)-(2).

serving government grantees to ensure bullying prevention policies are adopted and implemented in ways consistent with the best practices adopted by the Youth Bullying Prevention Task Force.⁶³

OHR contracts with a research organization called Child Trends which provides resources on bullying prevention. The Committee believes this contract provides duplicative work that is already being implemented by the federal government (as provided in OHR's quarterly newsletter),⁶⁴ District of Columbia Public Schools, and the Office of the Student Advocate.⁶⁵ **Therefore, the Committee reduces OHR's operating budget by \$20,138.00 in recurring funds.**

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION: The Mayor's proposed FY2026 budget reduced the Commission on Human Rights ("Commission" or "HRC") funding by \$39,000. The Commission requests an enhancement of \$250,000 for personnel services. The Commission is the adjudicatory body that decides cases after OHR has found "probable cause" of discrimination. The Commission consists of 15 District residents appointed by the Mayor for their background or interest in anti-discrimination law. They are empowered to order specific administrative remedies, including compensatory damages and, for certain willful or repeat offenders, civil monetary penalties.

The Human Rights Commission explained to the Committee some recent issues of particular concern. First, the Commission is severely understaffed.⁶⁶ In July 2024, the Commission's Chief Administrative Law Judge, Erika L. Pierson, passed away after a long illness. As a result, the Commission was left with only one Administrative Law Judge (ALJ), who had to attend to cases as well as liaise with the Commissioners. OHR and the Commission responded to the situation by creating a new contract ALJ position and successfully recruited one of the Commissioners to take up the position. Since then, the two ALJs have been busy hearing and closing cases, aided by a singular temporary Law Clerk. Historically, there has been one Chief ALJ and two Associate ALJs due to the complexity of the work (for example, the last final order issued by the previous Chief ALJ was 114 pages long). Adding to this challenge of retention, the current Chief ALJ is not competitively paid compared to her peers in D.C. government.⁶⁷ The Commission's current pending docket consists of 38 cases, the largest caseload since October 2020.⁶⁸ There continues to be a high turnover at the Commission due to low pay and talent retention, amongst other issues.⁶⁹

⁶³ *Youth Bullying Prevention Task Force, Office of Human Rights. Available at <https://ohr.dc.gov/bullyingprevention/taskforce>*

⁶⁴ *Quarterly Newsletter (September 2024), Office of Human Rights. Available at <https://ohr.dc.gov/page/bullyingprevention>*

⁶⁵ *Bullying Prevention in DCPS, District of Columbia Public Schools. Available at <https://dcps.dc.gov/bullying>; Bullying & Harrasment Resource, Office of the Student Advocate. Available at <https://studentadvocate.dc.gov/bullyingresource>;*

⁶⁶ *Testimony of Commissioner Motoko Aizawa, Chair of the Commission on Human Rights, FY24-25 Performance Oversight Hearing, (Feb 12 2025)*

⁶⁷ D.C. Code § 1-608.58. Pay parity for attorneys; District of Columbia Human Resources ES-0935-09, Administrative Law Judge, District of Columbia Office of Administrative Hearings (OAH), <https://dchr.dc.gov/page/administrative-law-judge-district-columbia-office-administrative-hearings-oah#gsc.tab=0>; Supplemental Materials to Summary of March 19, 2025 Meeting (COHR).

⁶⁸ *Id.* Attachment ("ATT") A—Summary of ALJ Caseload from FY 21-25

⁶⁹ Supplemental Materials to Summary of March 19, 2025 Meeting (COHR)

Second, the Commission's Legal Assistant (i.e. Law Clerk) is paid at a CS-9 rate of \$58,677.00. Comparatively, Judicial Law Clerks in D.C. courts earn, on average, \$89,008 per year⁷⁰ and lower-paid Maryland Judicial Law Clerks are paid a salary of \$63,119 if not barred and \$70,120 if barred.⁷¹

Third, the Commission for some time has been operating with only six Commissioners. The current nine vacancies resulted from two non-renewals (in December 2024), four resignations, (two in FY2024 and two in FY2025), and one reassignment (in FY2024 one Commissioner moved to the Hearing Unit as a contractor ALJ). Their vacancies persist due to delays in getting the four new Commissioners confirmed and sworn in. These candidates were identified last spring even though the Commission has been working with the Mayor's Office of Talent and Appointments (MOTA) diligently to ensure that they join the Commission as quickly as possible. In effect, the Commission is now in the process of identifying additional candidates so that they reach a full roster of 15 Commissioners within the current fiscal year. Given this state of the Commission, the existing six Commissioners are having to rotate on the tribunal rotation schedule faster, and if someone is unavailable due to business travel or other reasons, their turn on the next tribunal comes even faster. Sometimes, the chair of the Commission steps in to fill the tribunal position.

The Committee has contacted MOTA repeatedly after this issue was brought to our attention, yet the Executive still hasn't given us a response on when the slate of nominees will be sent to the Council for confirmation. **The Committee sees a responsibility to ensure the Commission is fully staffed and funded so they can execute their mandate. To ensure the Commission provides an incentive for ALJ talent retention and future law clerk recruitment, the Committee enhances the Commission's personnel services budget by \$160,000.00 in recurring funding. Additionally, the Committee will work with the Council Chairman and the Committee of the Whole to provide an additional budget enhancement for personnel services.**

FAIRNESS IN HUMAN RIGHTS ADMINISTRATION AMENDMENT ACT OF 2023: The Committee fully funds the Fairness in Human Rights Administration Amendment Act of 2023 by identifying \$1,753,603 over the financial plan to implement the OHR component of the law.⁷² The law expands the definition of sexual harassment in employment to include harassment based on sex, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender expression. OHR requires additional staff to change regulations and procedures, train internal staff, work with the Commission, develop and process the new notice of private right of action, process more complaints under an expanded definition of sexual harassment, train District employees external to OHR, and perform public outreach on the bill's changes. OHR requests an enhancement for an one senior attorney, one investigator, and one outreach specialist to perform these duties. **The Committee fully enhances OHR's budget to fund the FTEs which will cost \$339,000 in fiscal year 2025 and \$1.4 million over the four-year financial plan period.**

SECOND CHANCE AMENDMENT ACT: The Second Chance Amendment Act of 2022, as relevant to OHR, prohibits businesses that provide access to background checks and criminal history from

⁷⁰ *Clerking or Interning on the DC Court of Appeals, District of Columbia Courts.* Available at <https://www.dccourts.gov/court-of-appeals/judges/clerkships>

⁷¹ *Law Clerk Information, Maryland Judiciary.* Available at <https://www.mdcourts.gov/sites/default/files/import/hr/lawclerks/pdfs/information-sheet.pdf>

⁷² FN

reporting criminal history information related to records that have been sealed, expunged, or set aside. As it relates to OHR, the law allows individuals who may be aggrieved by a violation of the bill's restrictions on criminal history reports to file a complaint with OHR and provides for civil penalties if OHR determines that a violation has occurred. OHR will need to hire additional employees to conduct investigations into these complaints. **The Committee approves \$297,000.00 to begin the implementation of the Second Chance Amendment Act of 2022.**

FY2025 Committee Enhancements & Updates

In Fiscal Year 2025, the Committee enhanced OHR's budget with two Equal Opportunity Specialist FTEs and \$187,000 to assist with reducing the backlog of cases and other enforcement efforts. OHR reported that they did not use the enhancement because the positions were frozen as vacancy savings. The positions were frozen on October 30, 2024, just one month after FY2025 began.

Additionally, the Committee restored \$200,000 to the Fair Housing Program at OHR to ensure the continued protection of vulnerable populations and the promotion of fair housing practices throughout the District. The agency reported it spent a partial amount of that funding for testing and plans to spend the rest to compile the report for public viewing.

FISCAL YEAR 2026 - 2030 CAPITAL BUDGET

- The Mayor has no proposed Fiscal Year 2026 – 2030 capital budget for the Office of Human Rights.

Department of For-Hire Vehicles

COMMITTEE BUDGET RECOMMENDATIONS

Refer to Committee Adjustments Summary table.

COMMITTEE ANALYSIS AND COMMENTS

DC School Connect

The Mayor's proposed FY2026 budget includes [\$6 million] in funding for the School Connect program at DFHV – once again funded only for the upcoming fiscal year, and once again funded at an agency that should not have school transportation as part of its core mission, even if said agency has the ability to do so.

The Committee's budget reduces the overall budget for School Connect by \$936,000 – a reduction achieved entirely through eliminating agency positions that were vacant in FY2025 and, at least according to the agency's submitted Schedule A, were planned to remain vacant for FY2026 as well.

The Committee will continue to assert its role as an oversight body for agencies under its jurisdiction. In that role, more than [\$4 million] in overspending or outright budgetary errors for School Connect have been identified in the past three fiscal years – as well as numerous concerns raised about overall program design and efficacy.

All \$936,000 of funding reduced from School Connect remains unallocated in the Committee’s proposed budget – meaning their use becomes a matter for the Committee of the Whole and full Council.

Carrier-for-Hire Regulation and Enforcement

The Committee’s budget includes full funding for B25-416, the “Carrier-for-Hire Regulation and Enforcement Amendment Act of 2025”.

Full implementation of this new law will consolidate agency oversight of the ride-hailing with app-based on demand delivery services – making the District a national leader in this effort.

The Committee’s proposed new BSA subtitle, [NAME], amends the underlying law to ensure that DFHV enforcement is authorized impound any type of for-hire vehicle, including carriers-for-hire.

In its approved FY2025 budget, the Committee provided an enhancement to DFHV’s capital budget to support the acquisition enforcement vehicles – both to replace an aging fleet and in anticipation of new Vehicle Inspection Officers funded to support the expansion of jurisdiction over all carriers-for-hire. The Mayor’s proposed FY2026 budget eliminated one year of this capital funding. The Committee’s FY2026 budget restores \$45,000 for enforcement vehicles in the agency’s Capital Improvements Plan.

Office of the Chief Technology Officer

COMMITTEE BUDGET RECOMMENDATIONS

Fiscal Year 2026 Operating Budget Recommendations

The Committee on Public Works and Operations (the Committee) recommends **approval** of the Mayor’s proposed FY2026 operating budget of the Office of the Chief Technology Officer (OCTO) **with the following modifications:**

- Reduce \$1,452,757 and 22 FTEs due to vacancies.
- Reduce Enablement – contractual services (TOO / 500283) by \$122,808, recurring.

Fiscal Year 2026 – 2031 Capital Budget Recommendations

The Committee recommends **approval** of the Mayor’s proposed FY2026 – FY2031 capital budget for the Office of the Chief Technology Officer.

COMMITTEE ANALYSIS AND COMMENTS

Cybersecurity

In March 2022, the District’s Health Benefits Exchange suffered a severe data breach. While the Health Benefits Exchange is a non-subordinate agency and therefore is not under the direct oversight of OCTO, the breach resulted in the divulgence of personally identifiable information for over 50,000 customers of DC Health Link, which was then sold on the dark web. The breach demonstrates the importance of proactive investment by OCTO and the rest of the District government in cybersecurity.

During the FY2024 budget oversight hearing, former Chief Technology Officer Parker explained that some non-subordinate agencies not subject to OCTO authority do not have large security teams and might even use their own firewalls rather than OCTO’s.⁷³ This level of cybersecurity is insufficient in the modern era of near-constant attempts by bad actors to infiltrate government systems. Former CTO Parker also explained that there are issues with subordinate agencies as well, including agencies rushing to procure or produce new computer-driven tools and, for various reasons, seeking to push them into operation before they can be fully evaluated for cybersecurity risks.⁷⁴ In addition, OCTO’s stipulations around future best practice implementation and vulnerability testing are not always heeded.⁷⁵ Thus, investments in OCTO’s cybersecurity efforts are incredibly important.

The Committee was therefore pleased to see that the proposed FY2026 budget includes a \$3.7 million enhancement to modernize the district’s public safety camera infrastructure, starting in FY2026 with roughly 2,000 cloud-based security cameras for the Department of General Services (DGS). The new maintenance agreement is in place over the next five years, and the replacements will occur over the next two to three years, covering DGS, District of Columbia Public Schools (DCPS), and other city-wide locations. The \$3.7 million includes \$2.4M to replace CCTV and Security Cameras, and \$1.3M for CCTV and Security Camera maintenance. This is in addition to a \$791,652 dollar increase for cybersecurity infrastructure that will update and maintain cybersecurity investments from FY2025. OCTO has made progress in strengthening the District’s cybersecurity practices in recent years, and this budget continues those investments.

In Q1 FY2024, OCTO launched the DC Cybersecurity Planning Committee using the State and Local Cybersecurity Grant Program grant from the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency and the DC Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency (HSEMA). The Cybersecurity Committee is developing plans to implement a technology cybersecurity risk management framework to help the District be better prepared to detect and respond to cyber incidents and allow us to be more proactive in implementing new technologies more efficiently and securely.⁷⁶

⁷³ *Budget Oversight Hearing: Office of the Chief Technology Officer*. April 03, 2023. Testimony of Lindsey Parker, Then-chief technology officer. Available at <https://lims.dccouncil.gov/Hearings/hearings/102>

⁷⁴ *Id.* at FN Error! Bookmark not defined., 116-117.

⁷⁵ *Ibid.*

⁷⁶ *Performance Oversight Hearing: Office of the Chief Technology Officer*. February 13, 2024. Testimony of Stephen Miller, Interim Chief Technology Officer, OCTO. Available at <https://lims.dccouncil.gov/Hearings/hearings/276>.

The Committee requested an update on OCTO's information technology risk management and compliance program in post-hearing questions, including related projects and funding sources. In response, OCTO reported that its Risk Management Framework (RMF) will be fully ready and in effect by October 1, 2025 for citywide implementation. The Committee supports this timeline and views it as an important step toward improving government-wide cybersecurity. OCTO indicated that it maintains a centralized cybersecurity budget and coordinates closely with both HSEMA and the Office of Risk Management (ORM) on incident response and after-action reporting. OCTO also noted that its authority in this space is derived through a combination of a City Administrator's order on cybersecurity and a Mayor's Order covering security and artificial intelligence. These authorities help OCTO establish vendor relationships and set standards across District agencies.

However, OCTO noted challenges in ensuring consistent coordination and compliance across all District agencies. While the Committee was provided illustrative examples of security incidents and gaps in transparency, it will not expand on the specific agencies or causes due to the sensitive nature of the information. That said, the Committee remains concerned that decentralized operations continue to create preventable vulnerabilities. The Committee urges stronger alignment across agencies and supports the continued expansion of OCTO's risk management and compliance infrastructure. It will monitor the rollout of the RMF closely in FY2026 and beyond to ensure that cybersecurity risks are being addressed comprehensively across the District government.

Office of the Chief Technology Officer Amendment Act of 2025

The Committee was referred subtitle D, the "Office of the Chief Technology Officer Amendment Act of 2025". This subtitle expands the definition of "Information Technology" to include Artificial Intelligence. The subtitle also expands OCTO's statutory day-to-day responsibilities to include protecting the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the District government's information technology systems, assets, and related information. OCTO is authorized to protect these resources from cyberattacks, theft, damage, disruption, misdirection, and breaches and detect, mitigate, defend, remediate, and respond to these attacks. The subtitle also establishes a fourth primary organizational function of security services within OCTO. Under this function, OCTO will lead the District's cybersecurity efforts and establish a risk management and compliance program in the District government. The subtitle clarifies that OCTO's authorities extend to all District government agencies, including independent agencies, except for the existing exceptions for the Council and District of Columbia Auditor. The subtitle maintains an allowance for these entities to enter into agreements with OCTO as needed. The subtitle repeals exceptions for the Office of the Attorney General and the Office of the Ombudsperson for Children. The FIS for the subtitle claims that there are no costs to making these efforts part of OCTO's statutory functions.⁷⁷

While the Committee understands that OCTO already carries out some of the functions outlined in the proposed subtitle, it believes that both the Council and the public should have the opportunity to review such changes through the full legislative process. A substantially similar subtitle, "Technology Grants, Programs, and Security", was included in the FY2024 BSA and ultimately struck for the same reasons. **The Committee remains open to working with OCTO on introducing related legislation through the proper channels and recommends striking the subtitle from the BSA.**

DC.gov Redesign

OCTO is currently in the process of modernizing the DC.gov website to make it simple to use and streamline more than 80 agency domains that live independently under the DC.gov portal. The initiative is

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FY26 Budget Support Act: Fiscal Impact Statement. Available at https://mayor.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/mayoromb/page_content/attachments/FY26_BSA_Fiscal_Impact_Statement_0.pdf

intended to enhance user experience, improve site functionality, and align with the District's digital branding strategy.

While the agency initially stated during the FY2023 performance oversight hearing that the new site would be fully live and off beta by Q3 of FY2024, the timeline has since shifted. At the FY2024 performance oversight hearing, OCTO indicated that the beta site would instead be available in Q4 of FY2024, which then was pushed back again to Q1 of FY2025, with full migration occurring in phases beginning in FY2025.

⁷⁸ As of the FY2026 budget oversight hearing, OCTO reported that approximately 25 percent of the project has been completed, with 40 out of 160 content and site map assignments finalized. In FY2025, OCTO, in collaboration with the Department of Small and Local Business Development (DSLBD), finalized the single portal design and identified a Certified Business Enterprise (CBE) to support development and implementation.⁷⁹

In FY2026, OCTO plans to continue the redesign with a focus on feedback, evaluation, and refinement of the platform. OCTO stated that migration of services and agency content will begin in the next fiscal year. OCTO's FY2026 budget includes \$1.2 million to support these ongoing efforts.⁸⁰ **The Committee will closely monitor the progress of the Dc.gov project and looks forward to receiving updates at OCTO's FY2026 performance oversight hearing.**

Digital Equity

OCTO has worked to deploy and support new connectivity resources, but gaps in access to high-speed internet persist. According to recent data, 29.62 percent of DC households that make under \$50,000 per year do not have a broadband internet subscription, and a significant percentage of these households are in Wards 5, 7, and 8.⁸¹

OCTO's recently launched Office of State Broadband and Digital Equity is focused on meeting the federal requirements to receive \$100 million+ under the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act. As of May 1, 2024, OCTO has completed 90 percent of the requirements to receive these grants.⁸² OCTO has also secured a \$5 million planning grant under the federal Broadband, Equity, Access, and Deployment program, and \$460,000 under the State Digital Equity Planning Grant program to address access and equity in Wards 5, 7, and 8.

In FY2023, OCTO released DC's Five-Year Action Plan and State Digital Equity Draft Plans⁸³, the latter being required to begin to receive federal Broadband Equity Access and Deployment (BEAD) and State

⁷⁸ *Performance Oversight Hearing: Office of the Chief Technology Officer*. February 13, 2024. Testimony of Stephen Miller, Interim Chief Technology Officer, OCTO. [Available at https://lims.dccouncil.gov/Hearings/hearings/276](https://lims.dccouncil.gov/Hearings/hearings/276).

⁷⁹ *Performance Oversight Hearing: Office of the Chief Technology Officer*. February 19, 2025. Testimony of Stephen Miller, Chief Technology Officer, OCTO. [Available at https://lims.dccouncil.gov/Hearings/hearings/728](https://lims.dccouncil.gov/Hearings/hearings/728)

⁸⁰ *Budget Oversight Hearing: Office of the Chief Technology Officer*. June 12, 2025. Testimony of Stephen Miller, Chief Technology Officer, OCTO. [Available at https://lims.dccouncil.gov/Hearings/hearings/884](https://lims.dccouncil.gov/Hearings/hearings/884)

⁸¹ *Local and federal efforts aim to address the digital divide in the Washington region*, Greater Washington. January 18, 2022. [Available at https://ggwash.org/view/83538/local-and-federal-efforts-aim-to-address-the-digital-divide-in-the-washington-region#:~:text=In%20Washington%20DC%2C%20the%20digital,elsewhere%20in%20the%20Washington%20region](https://ggwash.org/view/83538/local-and-federal-efforts-aim-to-address-the-digital-divide-in-the-washington-region#:~:text=In%20Washington%20DC%2C%20the%20digital,elsewhere%20in%20the%20Washington%20region)

⁸² *Budget Oversight Hearing: Office of the Chief Technology Officer*. May 2, 2024. Testimony of Stephen Miller, Interim Chief Technology Officer, Office of the Chief Technology Officer. [Available at https://lims.dccouncil.gov/Hearings/hearings/406](https://lims.dccouncil.gov/Hearings/hearings/406)

⁸³ *Volume 1 & Volume 2 Initial Proposals: DC BEAD Program*. Tech Together, Office of the Chief Technology Officer. [Available at Home | techtogether.dc.gov \(techtogetherdc.com\)](https://techtogether.dc.gov/techtogetherdc.com)

Digital Equity Planning grant funds. In FY2026, OCTO secured an additional \$44.2 million in grant funding through the program, which is included in their FY2026 budget. However, on April 22, 2025, the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA), the bureau at the Department of Commerce responsible for BEAD, released a policy notice regarding the program.⁸⁴ Due to this notice, OCTO was unable to provide further updates on the BEAD program. However, the Committee plans to follow-up with OCTO for updates on the program and related funding during their FY2026 performance oversight hearing.

During the FY2024 performance oversight hearing, OCTO highlighted that DC achieved a 56 percent adoption rate of the Federal Communications Commission's Affordable Connectivity Program (ACP), one of the highest rates in the country. The ACP provides free internet access to low-income households. OCTO also indicated that their first Community Internet Program (CIP) partner, WeLink, had tripled their serviceable area to include more than 10,000 households since March 2022⁸⁵. During OCTO's FY2025 performance oversight hearing, they confirmed that roughly 77 households are utilizing the WeLink program through CIP. The Director testified that there is a capacity to serve more people, and they are working on expanding the program.⁸⁶

The Committee applauds OCTO's work in this area and hopes that they will continue on their current trajectory. The Committee looks forward to receiving updates on the program in the coming performance oversight hearing to ensure that they are focused on expanding the program to serve the community.

Enablement

The OCTO Enablement team's mission is to assist District agencies in learning, adopting, and utilizing enterprise technologies efficiently. Since its inception in FY2022, the team has trained 10,209 staff members across 248 sessions on Microsoft products, OCTO Enterprise applications, and AI. Continuing this training is essential for effective tool usage, process improvement, and promoting self-service to enhance tool adoption with minimal OCTO involvement. This function is critical for the advocacy of digital tools. The Committee recognizes the importance of this function and the related FTEs. **As such, the Committee retains all FTEs and programmatic funding, but reduces the Contractual Services budget by \$122,808 in recurring funds.**

Department of Public Works

COMMITTEE BUDGET RECOMMENDATIONS

Refer to Committee Adjustments Summary table.

COMMITTEE ANALYSIS AND COMMENTS

Summary of DPW Enhancements

The Committee makes the following enhancements at DPW:

⁸⁴ *BEAD Restructuring Policy Notice, National Telecommunications and Information Administration.* Available at

⁸⁵ *Performance Oversight Hearing: Office of the Chief Technology Officer.* February 13, 2024. Testimony of Stephen Miller, Interim Chief Technology Officer, Office of the Chief Technology Officer. Available at <https://lims.dccouncil.gov/Hearings/hearings/276>

⁸⁶ *Budget Oversight Hearing: Office of the Chief Technology Officer.* June 12, 2025. Testimony of Stephen Miller, Chief Technology Officer, OCTO. Available at <https://lims.dccouncil.gov/Hearings/hearings/884>

- **20 FTEs for a new “Corridor Cleaning” initiative;**
- **\$1.4 million over the 4-year financial plan in enhancements to Graffiti Removal, Nuisance Abatement, Litter Vacs, and Dead Animal Collections;**
- **A second “Swing Shift”, adding to the one in the Mayor’s proposed budget, to improve the consistency and quality of household trash and recycling collections;**
- **4 new SWEEP Inspectors for solid waste enforcement and education, including two positions funded through a transfer-in from the Committee on Facilities;**
- **\$350,000 in grant funding to provide supplemental support to existing Clean Teams;**
- **Funding for two additional citywide mailer campaigns to inform and educate DPW-serviced households;**
- **More than 250 new public litter/recycling cans;**
- **10 additional “smart bins” for 24-hour compost drop-off; and**
- **2 FTEs in the Parking Enforcement Management Administration, to support an additional towing crew.**

Through a generous transfer from the Committee on Facilities, this Committee’s budget for DPW includes \$2.6 million over the financial plan to consolidate collection of park litter and recycling cans at DPW, rather than being split between DPW and DGS.

The Committee’s budget eliminates the Mayor’s proposed enhancement of \$4.6 million in temporary positions at the Department of Public Works, opting to instead make more stable and recurring investments.

Clean [_____] Initiatives

In 2024, the Mayor announced a “Great Streets Corridor Clean Up” of “19 major corridors”.⁸⁷ Despite requesting a list of those corridors cleaned in 2024, as of the writing of this report the Committee has yet to receive it.

In April, 2025, the Mayor announced “Spring Cleaning Initiatives” “targeted ‘community cleans’ in neighborhoods needing extra attention.”

It is very unclear, then, what the public should expect from the Mayor’s proposed [\$\$\$\$\$] enhancement in FY2026 – identified in the submitted budget chapter as the “Consistently Clean City” Initiative.

⁸⁷ <https://mayor.dc.gov/release/mayor-bowser-launches-spring-neighborhood-beautification-initiatives-during-back-basics>

The extent of what is known to the Committee about the proposed “Consistently Clean City” initiative is that is:

1. Comprised of 80.0 term FTEs, which according to agency testimony are an extension of temporary/seasonal hires that were made in 2025;
2. Intended to target the District’s highways and highest-traffic major arterials; and
3. A combined blitz of cleaning that includes graffiti removal, mechanical street sweeping, vegetation clearing, and more.

As of the writing of this report, the Executive has not published or provided the Committee with a map or list of major corridors planned to be included in this initiative.

Furthermore, it is *thus far not known to the Committee where the funding for the 80 term positions hired in 2024/2025 came from, as the budget data provided to the Committee does not include any relevant FY2025 reprogramming.*

Signed Sweeping

[ADDITIONAL ANALYSIS FORTHCOMING]

Enhancing Solid Waste Collections

The Committee worked with the Committee on Facilities to realign the budget between DGS and DPW to clarify and assign the collection of outdoor litter cans and recycling cans at DPR facilities. Over the course of last year’s performance and budget oversight hearings, the root issue with servicing litter and recycling cans in parks became clear. Technically, no agency has formal jurisdiction over the litter cans, and within DPW it is not an activity that has its own budget allocation. DPW has historically collected park litter cans, but only as capacity allowed, while DGS collected recycling. Due to a lack of coordination between DPW, DGS, and DPR, DPW did not have a proper inventory of all litter cans, meaning that in addition to park litter cans not being collected on a clear schedule, some are not collected on any schedule at all, forcing residents to submit 311 requests for the simple act of getting a litter can emptied – a process that has become fraught since there is not much public knowledge that litter and recycling cans are serviced by different agencies, even if they are sitting right next to each other.

As the Committee on Facilities learned, DPW owns both sets of cans, even if they’re not servicing them. The Committee is grateful to the Committee on Facilities for partnering in this oversight work, and ultimately for the transfer of \$633,356.00 recurring to PWO to support the consolidation of collections. This funding will support nine new positions split between vehicle operators and sanitation staff, effectively constituting three new collections crews. The

remainder of the funds Facilities transferred go toward a recurring enhancement to new or replacement litter cans. The Committee also added a further a \$400,000 enhancement to DPW's capital budget to support a corresponding acquisition of new refuse trucks.

To the Committee's knowledge, this marks the first time DPW will collect recycling from public cans and represents a foundation to build on. DPW's previous recycling collection efforts were limited to household collections. Currently, any public recycling cans are collected through agreements with a Clean Team or BID. This creates the same kind of confusion and inconsistency in service with park collections – identical looking bins right next to each other are collected by completely different entities.

Rodent Abatement Enhancements

There are four tools to prevent rodents that are within DPW's immediate purview. Composting is the frontline of rodent abatement. Committee enhancements in this area are outlined in the sections below.

Innovating in Containerization

Smart Bins are an excellent and popular innovation. DPW installed 31 food waste Smart Bins across the District this winter to provide residents with convenient, 24/7 drop-off locations for food scraps. The Committee funds 20 new Smart Bins. However, these bins do not all have to be used for composting. Smart Bin has most of the advantages of compactors at a much lower cost – approximately \$5,000 per container and \$7,200 per year for maintenance under the current contract. Given this potential cost savings, the Committee encourages DPW to leverage the success of the Smart Bin program beyond composting.

As for traditional litter cans, between CLEAN Collections funding and additional enhancements from Facilities' transfer, this budget includes an enhancement to acquire over 250 new or replacement cans over the financial plan.

The District's stock litter can presents several key problems. The open design does not discourage illegal dumping of household waste. The space between the frame and liner collects and traps pet waste bags. Even for a fairly simplistic design, they are prone to breakage. Malfunctioning latches are common, and many are not affixed to the ground and may fall over but are slightly too heavy to be easily righted. And, perhaps most importantly, it is clearly not rodent-resistant.

The Committee therefore recommends using enhancements in litter can funds as an opportunity to update public litter can design, even if it's with the same vendor. For example, even adding a dome/lid on the current cans could help with illegal dumping.

Targeted enforcement and education – Vector SWEEPs

During the budget oversight hearings, the Committee discovered that DPW has not, as directed by law designated “Vector SWEEPS” – in other words, inspectors that focus on rodent infestations.

Facilities generously transferred funding to support the addition of two new SWEEP positions, including one supervisor position. The Committee supplements this with two additional SWEEP positions.

The Committee encourages DPW to fill these positions as soon as possible and utilize this additional staff capacity to build out a Vector SWEEP initiative, in coordination with DOH.

Many infestations result from building code issues and manifest right on property lines (e.g. fences, trees, concrete pads, etc.). Food services businesses are also a central source of food for rodents (especially due to improper cooking oil disposal).

Dead Animal Collections

At all times, but especially when the budget is tight, it is important that the most thankless jobs get the most recognition. The Dead Animal Collections program at DPW has two staff members, who have 40 years of service in D.C. government between them.⁸⁸ In 2024, they completed 4,609 Dead Animal Collection service requests.⁸⁹ Their program has effectively been level-funded for many years. This Committee budget enhances it by \$357,435 over the financial plan and provides hiring authority for an additional FTE.

By investing in each of these four areas, DPW has the potential to be the main proactive force for rodent abatement rather than needing to be exclusively reactive.

Parking Enforcement Modernization

In collaboration with the Committee on Transportation and the Environment, this budget funds significant legislative advancements in road safety by leveraging parking enforcement and booting and towing as a core component of accountability for dangerous driving.

The budget funds the first-in-the-nation vehicle points system. D.C. is unique in the extent and maturity of its automated traffic enforcement system, and the multi-jurisdictional region also poses challenges. This presents policy and administrative problems that nobody else has had to address at this scale. The vehicle points system, once established, fills a critical gap in a system based in automated enforcement. It will enable DPW’s Parking Enforcement Management Administration (PEMA) to more accurately prioritize the most dangerous drivers.

⁸⁸ According to the Agency’s FY2025 Schedule A.

⁸⁹

<https://dpwcards.dc.gov/dpw/specific%20request%20type::top%2010%7Cdead%20animal%20collection/closed/dated::01012024:12312024/citywide>

Committee budget funds the Automated License Plate Recognition Coordination and tag database, within the PWO budget and through transfers to Transportation and Environment. The necessary support staff and system updates at the Department of Motor Vehicles however remain not fully funded.

This will build off the success of the scofflaw pilot in implementing the new legislative mandate, and the Director of DPW committed to quickly utilizing new impound authority for unidentifiable vehicles.

The Mayor's proposed budget includes an additional 2.0 FTEs for towing. In response to questions from Councilmember Henderson at the agency's budget oversight hearing, this increase in FTEs will go towards enhancing existing crews, rather than an addition of a new tow crew/shift.⁹⁰

Agency Overtime Reduction Strategies

The Committee approves the proposed budget for acquisition of new timekeeping software, which Director Crispino indicated would improve the agency's ability to manage overtime spending pressures. According to the Director's response to Committee Chair Nadeau's questions, DPW timesheets are still managed with what is effectively a pen-and-paper system.⁹¹

The Committee agrees with agency assessment that a modernized timekeeping system will allow DPW to more effectively and efficiently target staff resources, especially when used in tandem with the Rubicon system⁹² that tracks the real-time location of SWMA collections vehicles – also approved in the Committee's FY2026 budget.

Department of Licensing and Consumer Protection

COMMITTEE BUDGET RECOMMENDATIONS

Fiscal Year 2026 Operating Budget Recommendations

The Committee on Public Works and Operations (the Committee) recommends **approval** of the Mayor's FY2026 proposed operating budget for the Department of Licensing and Consumer Protection with the **following modifications:**

- Reallocate \$120,201.02 to DLCP to support 1 FTE to serve as the Columbia Heights Mount Pleasant Vending Zone Manager.
- Reduce \$1,633,201.60 and 13 FTEs due to vacancies.

⁹⁰ [DPW FY26 BOH]

⁹¹ [DPW FY26 BOH]

⁹² <https://www.rubicon.com/>

- The Committee accepts a transfer from the Committee on Health of \$225K in FY26 and \$250K in FY2027 to fund the Farmers Market Support Amendment Act of 2025.

Fiscal Year 2026 – 2031 Capital Budget Recommendations

The Committee recommends **approval** of the Mayor’s FY2026 proposed capital budget for the Department of Licensing and Consumer Protection.

COMMITTEE ANALYSIS AND COMMENTS

Sidewalk Vending

In 2023, the Council passed B24-068, the “Street Vendor Advancement Amendment Act of 2023,” transforming how the District enforces sidewalk vending and creating a path for regulated, thriving vending zones across the city. In the FY2025 budget report, the Committee on Public Works and Operations (the Committee) detailed significant delays in the implementation of the law but was still optimistic about DLCP’s efforts moving forward⁹³. However, in fall 2024, DLCP made several deliberate choices that undermined the intent of the law, specifically regarding the Columbia Heights Mount Pleasant Vending Zone (CHMP Zone).

After entering into a contract with the vending zone manager (VZM) almost five months after it was legally required to do so, DLCP abruptly parted ways with the VZM after just 6 months, in October 2024. As of the writing of this report, the vendors in the CHMP Zone have operated without the legally required VZM for 18 months of the 22 months since the legislation has been enacted. Lack of progress in managing, organizing and licensing vendors in the CHMP Zone is directly attributable to DLCP failure to contract with a VZM. Since parting ways with the VZM in October 2024, DLCP has:

- Issued fines of more than \$2,000 to vendors operating in the CHMP Zone, including those who were in the process of trying to obtain their license;
- Called MPD to address disputes between vendors and DLCP enforcement staff;
- Repeatedly sent enforcement teams into the CHMP Zone without a Spanish interpreter;
- Put up “no vending zone” signs in locations that are explicitly named as vending spots in the legislation and then later had to remove some signs that were put up in error; and
- Installed jersey barriers in the Zone in December 2024 to deter vending from certain areas, but instead were used by vendors as part of their stands or pushed vendors to set up directly in front of nearby businesses. The barriers also created further congestion and blocked bike racks and benches. DLCP removed the barriers in May 2025 after numerous complaints, including from the local ANC.

The Committee also wrote last year about the significant delays in issuance of the microenterprise home kitchen businesses rulemaking last year. More than 18 months after it was legally required, the final rulemaking has still not been published. Because of this, vendors who sell food have only recently been able to obtain a license. In the absence of an attainable license, food vendors have continued to unlicensed operate throughout the city.

⁹³ *Report and Recommendations of the Committee on Public Works & Operations on the Fiscal Year 2025 Budget for Agencies Under Its Purview*. May 9, 2024. Available at https://lims.dccouncil.gov/downloads/LIMS/55149/Committee_Report/B25-0785-Committee_Report2.pdf?Id=191228.

DLCP continues to struggle with providing translation and interpretation services. The agency received a score of 6/14 on the FY2023 OHR Language Access Compliance Report.⁹⁴ During its 2025 Performance Oversight and Budget Oversight Hearings, the Committee heard testimony that DLCP does not have interpreters available at either its offices for licensing services or when enforcing the CHZMP Zone.⁹⁵ The Committee witnessed this in January 2025, when it accompanied a group of vendors to DLCP's offices for a planned visit to obtain licenses. Despite knowing that a group of vendors from CHMP Zone were coming, DLCP did not provide an interpreter. CHMP Zone vendors and their patrons are known to be immigrants and/or Spanish-speakers, but DLCP does not have dedicated funding or staff for interpretation or translation.

The role of the VZM as outlined in the legislation goes far beyond simple organization of the zone and getting vendors licensed. The VZM is also responsible for developing and maintaining procedures to mediate disputes between vendors in a zone.⁹⁶ The RFPs that DLCP posted for the role also noted key competencies for the VZM, including that they “shall possess the resources necessary to provide translation and interpretation services to sidewalk vendors” and “shall have demonstrated experience in the community, preferably working with sidewalk vendors. This shall include cultural competencies of the neighborhood and familiarity with the local community of residents and businesses”. DLCP has not demonstrated these competencies in their previous interactions with vendors.

During its FY26 Budget Hearing, DLCP detailed its efforts to find a new VZM. DLCP connected with several organizations about the role and held a pre-bid conference ahead of issuing the Request for Proposals (RFP). However, the RFP received no bids. According to DLCP, the grant was set at \$125,000 by the original legislation⁹⁷ and was likely not high enough.⁹⁸ The Committee recognizes DLCP's recent efforts to reinstall a VZM, but it may have been more prudent to keep the original VZM on until a new one could be found.

The FY26 Budget Support Act of 2025 includes subtitle (II)(E): Vending Compliance and Modernization Amendment Act of 2025, which is more than 25-pages and makes considerable changes to current vending license law. Notably, it expands the District's vending enforcement powers, such as recriminalizing vending offenses. DLCP has been discussing legislative changes to the vending law since at least January 2025, including at the 2025 Performance Oversight

⁹⁴ *2023 Language Access Program Annual Compliance Review, Office of Human Rights*. Available at https://ohr.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/ohr/OHR_LanguageAccess_FY23_Report_Nov2024-Final2.pdf.

⁹⁵ *2025 Performance Oversight Hearing: Department of Licensing and Consumer Protection*. January 23, 2025. Available at https://dc.granicus.com/MediaPlayer.php?view_id=58&clip_id=9224.
FY26 Budget Oversight Hearing: Department of Licensing and Consumer Protection. June 9, 2025. Available at https://dc.granicus.com/MediaPlayer.php?view_id=58&clip_id=9642.

⁹⁶ *Committee of the Whole Report on the Street Vendor Advancement Amendment Act of 2023*. March 7, 2023. Available at https://lims.dccouncil.gov/downloads/LIMS/52155/Committee_Report/B25-0068-Committee_Report1.pdf?Id=159357.

⁹⁷ *Committee of the Whole Report on the Street Vendor Advancement Amendment Act of 2023*. Marh 7, 2023. Available at https://lims.dccouncil.gov/downloads/LIMS/52155/Committee_Report/B25-0068-Committee_Report1.pdf?Id=159357.

⁹⁸ *FY26 Budget Oversight Hearing: Department of Licensing and Consumer Protection*. June 9, 2025. Available at https://dc.granicus.com/MediaPlayer.php?view_id=58&clip_id=9642.

Hearing and even at Advisory Neighborhood Community meetings but, but the Committee did not receive a copy, draft, or outline despite repeated asks. **The Committee recommends striking most of the language in this subtitle because it lacks a budget nexus and is of a significant scope of legislative changes that should go through the full legislative process. The Committee intends to introduce some of the remaining provisions in separate legislation. The Committee retains a few provisions and adds additional features to support implementation, such as:**

- **Granting DLCP the authority to serve as the VZM instead of contracting with a nonprofit along with a CHMP Zone Oversight Committee;**
- **Requiring outreach to vendors eligible for the Vendor Amnesty Program; and**
- **Allowing DLCP to issue grants for vending materials, such as tables and tents.**

The Committee retains allowing DLCP the ability to serve as the VZM instead of contracting it out to a nonprofit as included in the Executive's proposed subtitle. Currently, DLCP is not allowed to serve as the VZM and is required to find a grantee to fill the role. The Street Vendor Advancement Amendment Act created the role of a VZM and this requirement as a way to "foster greater compliance with vending regulations given the limited enforcement capacity of the Department of Licensing and Consumer Protection (DLCP)."⁹⁹ However, given the challenges with finding a new grantee as discussed, the Committee recognizes the benefit of allowing DLCP to do this work.

Geoff Gilbert, Legal & Technical Assistance Director of Beloved Community Incubator (BCI), discussed allowing DLCP to serve as the VZM at the FY26 Budget Oversight Hearing. BCI assists vendors in the CHMP Zone to help them navigate the licensure process and advocates for policies that will support vendors. Mr. Gilbert said that it would be helpful to have a specific staff person at DLCP that vendors could go to for information on the CHMP zone and someone who could serve as a liaison to the vendor community. The Committee agrees with this but does have concerns around how DLCP may manage the zone based on their previous conduct, including calling MPD to resolve disputes and the lack of Spanish language interpretation.

The role of the VZM as outlined in the legislation goes far beyond simple organization of the zone and getting vendors licensed. The VZM is also responsible for developing and maintaining procedures to mediate disputes between vendors in a zone.¹⁰⁰ The RFPs that DLCP posted for the role also noted key competencies for the VZM, including that they "shall possess the resources necessary to provide translation and interpretation services to sidewalk vendors" and "shall have demonstrated experience in the community, preferably working with sidewalk vendors. This shall include cultural competencies of the neighborhood and familiarity with the local community of residents and businesses". DLCP has not demonstrated these competencies in their previous interactions with vendors, which is why the Committee does have some concerns with them taking on this new role.

⁹⁹ *Committee of the Whole Report on the Street Vendor Advancement Amendment Act of 2023*. Marh 7, 2023. Available at https://lims.dccouncil.gov/downloads/LIMS/52155/Committee_Report/B25-0068-Committee_Report1.pdf?Id=159357.

¹⁰⁰ *Committee of the Whole Report on the Street Vendor Advancement Amendment Act of 2023*. March 7, 2023. Available at https://lims.dccouncil.gov/downloads/LIMS/52155/Committee_Report/B25-0068-Committee_Report1.pdf?Id=159357.

For this reason, the Committee adds additional provisions to support DLCP in their role of VZM. First, the Committee requires that a CHMP Zone Oversight Committee is created in the event that DLCP serves as the VZM. This advisory board will be made up of one ANC1A Commissioner and two members appointed by the Council. This will ensure community input to DLCP's actions as the VZM and ensure that they are acting responsibly. The Committee also adds a new requirement that a DLCP employee serving as the VZM cannot issue notices of infraction or other citations for vending. This will ensure that DLCP does not use this role as an additional avenue to penalize vendors, and instead the VZM's role will be more focused on relationship building as the original legislation intended.

The Committee also retains language from the proposed subtitle on the Vending Amnesty Program. This provision requires the Office of Tax and Revenue to notify all registered vendors about the program. The Committee has been working with DLCP on how to increase awareness of the program and is pleased to see this provision. The Committee also retains language from the Mayor's subtitle on grantmaking. This allows DLCP to issue grants for tables, tents and other supplies for vendors. The Committee agrees that this can be a helpful incentive for vendors to get licensed, however, the FY26 budget proposal did not include any funding for these grants.¹⁰¹

The Committee also notes that the subtitle did not include a provision to address the minimum sales tax (MST) quarterly payments for vendors that have discouraged many from getting licensed. Director Crowe said that they had proposed allowing vendors to pay MST on an annual instead of quarterly basis, but it was not approved given the difficult budget¹⁰². The Committee looks forward to continuing to work with DLCP on a solution to this.

The proposed FY26 budget also included 4 FTEs for enforcement of vending downtown and during special events, particularly those that happen outside of typical business hours and events. The Committee recommends reallocating \$120,201.02 in funding to support an FTE serve at the Columba Heights Mount Pleasant Vending Zone Manger as outlined in Subtitle (II)(E).

Beneficial Owner Disclosures

In 2018, Council passed Bill 22-317, the "Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs Omnibus Act of 2018", effective as of April 11, 2019. The legislation mandated that corporations operating in the District of Columbia provide information on each person who has a 10 percent or larger share or controls the financial decisions or operations of the entity.¹⁰³

This law emerged from significant and recurring issues over an inability to track down property owners violating housing codes due to the ease in which property owners can use LLCs to hide from accountability. While DLCP is collecting ownership information as required by law, the Committee believes the law is not living up to its intent. Without clear guidelines in the law about

¹⁰¹ *Fiscal Year 2026, Local Budget Act of 2025*. Available at <https://lms.dccouncil.gov/downloads/LIMS/57782/Introduction/B26-0260-Introduction.pdf?Id=212300>.

¹⁰² *FY26 Budget Oversight Hearing: Department of Licensing and Consumer Protection*. June 9, 2025. Available at https://dc.granicus.com/MediaPlayer.php?view_id=58&clip_id=9642.

¹⁰³ *Committee of the Whole Report on the Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs Omnibus Amendment Act of 2018*. December 4, 2018. Available at https://lms.dccouncil.gov/downloads/LIMS/38265/Committee_Report/B22-0317-CommitteeReport1.pdf?Id=62306.

what DLCP should do with this information, DLCP is not currently using or sharing it in a way that would stop these bad actors.¹⁰⁴

In its 2024 performance oversight pre-hearing responses, DLCP stated that 99.68 percent of businesses have their beneficial ownership listed. However, advocates pointed out that although DLCP is tracking completion of the form sit does not ensure accuracy, aggregate LLCs by owner, or make that data easily and publicly available.¹⁰⁵ As a result, the data DLCP collects is not usable to hold negligent property owners accountable.¹⁰⁶ This is concerning given the significant number of housing violations that persist, despite Council's efforts to crack down on repeat violators. DLCP's Director Crowe testified that DC is significantly ahead on addressing this issue compared to most other jurisdictions. But that should not be our benchmark for success, particularly given that housing code violations continue to plague the District.¹⁰⁷ The Committee expected the new CorpOnline portal to be done in January 2026¹⁰⁸ but learned that the IT maintenance for the current site was cut out of the FY26 proposal.¹⁰⁹ The Committee is concerned how this cut will affect operations of the current site until the launch of the new one.

In FY2024, the Committee enhanced DLCP's budget with 3 FTEs in the corporations' unit for compliance monitoring, and 2.0 investigator FTEs in the enforcement unit at the recommendation. This was in response to comments from then-Acting Director Kwan-Hui who testified that DLCP did not have sufficient staff to fully comply with the law, but DLCP later admitted to the Committee that the FTE enhancement would still not be sufficient to ensure compliance.

In the Mayor's FY2025 budget proposal, one of these investigator FTEs was cut because it was vacant, and Director Crowe was worried to continue without it.¹¹⁰ For this reason, the Committee restored funding for the investigator FTE, but DLCP has continued to struggle to fill the position. Hiring for this position was then put on hold in April 2025 due to the hiring freeze.¹¹¹

Short Term and Vacation Rental Law Enforcement

¹⁰⁴ *Committee of the Whole Report on the Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs Omnibus Amendment Act of 2018*. December 4, 2018. Available at https://lims.dccouncil.gov/downloads/LIMS/38265/Committee_Report/B22-0317-CommitteeReport1.pdf?Id=62306.

¹⁰⁵ *2024 Performance Oversight Hearing: Department of Licensing and Consumer Protection*. January, 24, 2024. Available at https://dc.granicus.com/MediaPlayer.php?view_id=58&clip_id=8631.

¹⁰⁶ *2025 Performance Oversight Hearing: Department of Licensing and Consumer Protection*. January 23, 2025. Available at https://dc.granicus.com/MediaPlayer.php?view_id=58&clip_id=9224.

¹⁰⁷ *FY25 Budget Oversight Hearing: Department of Licensing and Consumer Protection*. April, 26, 2024. Available at https://dc.granicus.com/MediaPlayer.php?view_id=58&clip_id=8846.

¹⁰⁸ *2025 Performance Oversight Hearing: Department of Licensing and Consumer Protection*. January 23, 2025. Available at https://dc.granicus.com/MediaPlayer.php?view_id=58&clip_id=9224.

¹⁰⁹ *FY26 Budget Oversight Hearing: Department of Licensing and Consumer Protection*. June 9, 2025. Available at https://dc.granicus.com/MediaPlayer.php?view_id=58&clip_id=9642.

¹¹⁰ *FY25 Budget Oversight Hearing: Department of Licensing and Consumer Protection*. April, 26, 2024. Available at https://dc.granicus.com/MediaPlayer.php?view_id=58&clip_id=8846.

¹¹¹ *FY26 Budget Oversight Hearing: Department of Licensing and Consumer Protection*. June 9, 2025. Available at https://dc.granicus.com/MediaPlayer.php?view_id=58&clip_id=9642.

The Short-Term Rental Regulation Act of 2018 was passed in 2021 to address the impacts of short-term and vacation rentals on the District's housing supply, but enforcement did not begin until April 2022.¹¹²

This legislation created two license categories, a short-term rental (STR) and a vacation rental (VR). A STR is defined as a portion or room of a rental property where the host is present. STRs are not limited on the number of nights they are rented in a calendar year, but no individual rental can exceed 30 continuous nights. For VR's those are defined as a temporary rental that includes the entire property where a host is not present. VRs can only be booked for 90 nights per calendar year and an individual rental cannot exceed 30 continuous nights. Both STRs and VRs are only permitted at an individual's primary residence. Hosts can apply for an exemption for the 90-night limit if they have certain extenuating circumstances.¹¹³

At the FY26 Budget Oversight Hearing, the Committee received testimony on the lack of enforcement of these regulations, such as hosts posting for multiple listings. Inside Airbnb, an advocacy group that informs legislators on Airbnb's impact in residential communities, provided the Committee with data showing 63.8 percent of all listings in DC have multiple listings in the District. This means close to all 4,000 hosts are all in clear violation of the law. Even more, the data showed that there are more than 1,500 listings without a license number, a requirement of the law. Of the more than 3,000 listings that do include a listing, many of them list that have a license for a "hosted" property, meaning the host is on the premises and they are an STR, despite clearly being an "unhosted" property, or a vacation rental. These properties are also in violation of the law.¹¹⁴ [OBJ] The Committee asked how DLCP was monitoring the 90 night per year caps for VRs. DLCP said that they were currently not monitoring or enforcing this part of the law at all.¹¹⁵ [OBJ]

Requesting illegal listings to be taken down from STR and VR platforms is DLCP's strongest mechanism, and DLCP has said that generally platforms do comply with these requests. However, based on the number of blatantly illegal listings, it does not appear that DLCP is using this enforcement mechanism. The Committee is still waiting on data on the number of annual DLCP removal requests that it requested as part of the FY2025 DLCP Budget Oversight Hearing.

It is clear that illegal listings on STR and VR rental platforms have proliferated in the absence of DLCP's effective enforcement of the law. DLCP should develop a process for proactive review of STR and VR platforms. The Committee will work with them on this and on developing a process for regularly reporting on STR and VR listing removal requests. DLCP also should enter into an agreement with STR and VR platforms to obtain data on the total number of

¹¹² *Committee of the Whole Report on the Short Term Rental Regulation Act of 2018*. October 2, 2018. Available at https://lms.dccouncil.gov/downloads/LIMS/37319/Committee_Report/B22-0092-CommitteeReport1.pdf?Id=62108.

¹¹³ D.C. Code § 30–201.06

¹¹⁴ *Inside Airbnb: Washington, D.C.* Available at <https://insideairbnb.com/washington-dc/>.

¹¹⁵ *FY26 Budget Oversight Hearing: Department of Licensing and Consumer Protection*. June 9, 2025. Available at https://dc.granicus.com/MediaPlayer.php?view_id=58&clip_id=9642.

nights booked per year so that DLCP can enforce the 90-day cap included in the law. The Committee will explore legislative options if enforcement does not improve.

Budget Support Act Recommendations

Recommendations on Mayor's Proposed Subtitles

The Committee provides comments on the following subtitles of the “Fiscal Year 2026 Budget Support Act of 2025”:

- Title I. Subtitle A. Limitations on Liability Against the District of Columbia Act of 2025
- Title I. Subtitle B. Community Affairs Amendment Act of 2025
- Title I. Subtitle C. Surplus Property Sales Fund Amendment Act of 2025
- Title I. Subtitle D. Office of the Chief Technology Officer Amendment Act of 2025
- Title II. Subtitle D. Technology Ecosystem Support Amendment Act of 2025
- Title II. Subtitle E. Vending Compliance and Modernization Amendment Act of 2025
- Title II. Subtitle Q. Business License Fee and Penalty Waivers Amendment Act of 2025
- Title VI. Subtitle A. Sport Utility Vehicle Purchases Amendment Act of 2025
- Title VI. Subtitle I. Project Labor Agreements Amendment Act of 2025

The legislative language is included in Attachment B.

TITLE I. SUBTITLE A. LIMITATIONS ON LIABILITY AGAINST THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ACT OF 2025

Purpose, Effect, and Impact on Existing Law

The subtitle sets limits on the District’s unliquidated damages liability to persons or property resulting from actions by the District government and requires any defendant to expend more than \$10,000 in medical expenses to be eligible for an award for noneconomic damages. It also limits the application of the collateral source rule when damages are imposed on the District or its instrumentalities for any medical, dental, custodial, or rehabilitation costs related to personal injury, survivorship, or wrongful death. Finally, the subtitle, establishes a definition of “gross negligence” and requires that failure to yield to an emergency vehicle is considered to be contributory negligence.

Committee Recommendation and Reasoning

The Committee recommends approval of the subtitle. Although the Committee would otherwise recommend striking the subtitle from the BSA, it is unable to do so due to the assumed cost of removing it.

While the Committee cares about the financial health of the District and burden on taxpayers, it is important that individuals who are injured and family members of individuals who are killed as a result of actions of the District of Columbia can receive adequate payments for the damages.

Section-by-Section Analysis

Sec. 1001. Short title.

Sec. 1002. Sets limits on the District’s unliquidated damages liability to persons or property resulting from actions by the District government. The subtitle limits damages to \$500,000 for all claimants related to a single incident or occurrence. The limit is \$1 million if the damages were awarded due to intentional wrongful acts or omissions by the District. Claimants are required to expend more than \$10,000 in medical expenses to be eligible for an award for noneconomic damages, except in cases of permanent disfigurement or death emanating from an intentional wrongful act. These limits apply to any case filed in court or another relevant tribunal on or after October 1, 2025.

Sec. 1003. Limits the application of the collateral source rule when damages are imposed on the District or its instrumentalities for any medical, dental, custodial, or rehabilitation costs related to personal injury, survivorship, or wrongful death. In related court cases, a plaintiff can only present evidence for the court’s consideration of actual amounts paid or required to be paid by or on behalf of the plaintiff.

Sec. 1004. Amends the District of Columbia Employee Non-Liability Act to define “gross negligence” and to require that a party’s failure to yield to an emergency vehicle is considered to be contributory negligence.

Fiscal Impact

The subtitle is estimated to save \$4 million annually, for a total of \$16 million in savings through Fiscal Year 2029.

TITLE I. SUBTITLE B. COMMUNITY AFFAIRS AMENDMENT ACT OF 2025

Purpose, Effect, and Impact on Existing Law

The subtitle centralizes the grantmaking responsibilities of the Mayor’s Office of Community Affairs (MOCA) under the Executive Office of the Mayor (EOM). This includes grants previously administered by the Mayor’s Office and Commission on African Affairs, the Mayor’s Offices on African American Affairs; Asian and Pacific Islander Affairs; Caribbean Community Affairs; Latino Affairs; Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Questioning Affairs; Returning Citizen Affairs; and Veterans Affairs. Additionally, the subtitle makes permanent the Access to Jobs Grant Pilot Program, which helps support the employment of returning citizens by subsidizing wages for up to ten individuals per employer. Each employee may work up to 32.5 hours per week, and employers can apply to hire between one and ten participants.

Committee Recommendation and Reasoning

The Committee recommends approval of this subtitle, with the intention of working with the Committee of the Whole to make amendments and improvements during the next phase of the budget process. While the Committee has previously urged the Executive to provide greater clarity on the budgetary and organizational structure of MOCA, it remains concerned that the subtitle, as written, does not accurately reflect the structural changes made to the offices and includes other problematic provisions. Given the proposed shifts in oversight, the Committee does not believe it can effectively amend the subtitle at this time. The Committee will work to ensure that any revisions preserve the autonomy, dedicated resources, and visibility necessary for the Office of LGBTQ Affairs to continue effectively serving the District's LGBTQ+ community and maintaining accountability within District government.

Section-by-Section Analysis

Sec. 1011. Short title.

Sec. 1012. Allows the Mayor to issue grants to individuals and organizations that provide services to District residents to support cultural affairs, community relations, and community partnerships; centralizes grantmaking responsibilities of the community affairs offices under the Executive Office of the Mayor, including the Office and Commission on African Affairs, the Office on African American Affairs, the Office on Asian and Pacific Islander Affairs, the Office on Caribbean Community Affairs, the Office of Latino Affairs, the Office of Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual, and Transgender Affairs, the Office of Returning Citizen Affairs, and the Office of Veterans Affairs.

Sec. 1013. Repeals the Commission on Fathers, Men, and Boys Establishment Act of 2014.

Sec. 1014. Amends the Office on Ex-Offender Affairs and the Commission on Re-Entry and Ex-Offender Affairs Establishment Act to make the Access to Jobs pilot program a permanent program.

Fiscal Impact

The Fiscal Year 2026 budget includes multiple grants that will be issued by EOM as it centralizes the grantmaking process for community affairs offices. This includes \$274,000 in recurring funding for the Access to Jobs Grant program.

TITLE I. SUBTITLE C. SURPLUS PROPERTY SALES FUND AMENDMENT ACT OF 2025

Purpose, Effect, and Impact on Existing Law

The Chief Procurement Officer is authorized to dispose of District surplus property through interagency transfers, auctions, scrap sales, destruction, or donations to tax-exempt organizations or other jurisdictions. Proceeds from surplus property sales and any administrative fees collected through disposition agreements are deposited into the Surplus Property Sales Fund ("Fund"), managed by the Office of Contracting and Procurement (OCP). These resources currently support the administrative costs of maintaining and disposing of surplus property. The subtitle expands the allowable uses of the Fund to also cover OCP's operational costs.

Committee Recommendation and Reasoning

The Committee recommends approval of this subtitle as introduced. The Committee believes that this subtitle will improve transparency and provide OCP with a mechanism to address unforeseen expenses. For FY26 and future fiscal years, OCP has indicated its intent to use these revenue funds to manage unexpected budgetary pressures, including those that arise during emergency operations.

Section-by-Section Analysis

Sec. 1021. Short title.

Sec. 1022. Amends the Procurement Practices Reform Act of 2010 to expand the allowable uses of the money in the surplus property fund to include operational costs of OCP.

Fiscal Impact

The Fund is expected to generate approximately \$5.8 million in revenue in Fiscal Year 2026. While the subtitle does not affect the Fund's projected revenues, it does expand the types of activities for which OCP may use the Fund's resources. The Fund is a lapsing fund, and at the end of Fiscal Year 2024, nearly \$3.4 million lapsed from the Fund to the Local Fund.

TITLE I. SUBTITLE D. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF TECHNOLOGY OFFICER AMENDMENT ACT OF 2025

Purpose, Effect, and Impact on Existing Law

The Office of the Chief Technology Officer (OCTO) directs the District government's information technology strategies and oversees the implementation of technology services across District agencies. OCTO also leads initiatives to expand access to high-speed internet throughout the District.

The subtitle expands OCTO's statutory day-to-day responsibilities to include protecting the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the District's IT systems, assets, and related information. OCTO is authorized to safeguard these resources from cyberattacks, theft, damage, disruption, misdirection, and breaches, and to detect, mitigate, defend against, remediate, and respond to such threats. The subtitle also establishes a fourth primary organizational function within OCTO: security services. Under this new function, OCTO will lead the District's cybersecurity efforts and develop a government-wide risk management and compliance program.

Additionally, the subtitle clarifies that OCTO's authorities apply to all District government agencies, including independent agencies, with the exception of the Council and the District of Columbia Auditor—who may still enter into agreements with OCTO as needed. The subtitle repeals existing exemptions for the Office of the Attorney General and the Office of the Ombudsperson for Children.

Committee Recommendation and Reasoning

The Committee recommends striking this subtitle. While the Committee understands that OCTO already performs some of the functions included in the subtitle, the Committee believes that the Committee and the public deserve the chance to review the bill thoroughly through the legislative process. It is worth noting that there was a substantially similar subtitle also included in the FY2024 BSA, titled “Technology Grants, Programs, and Security”, which was struck from the BSA for the same reasons.

Section-by-Section Analysis

Sec. 1031. Short title.

Sec. 1032. Amends the Office of the Chief Technology Officer Establishment Act of 1998 to expand the definition of information technology to include artificial intelligence; defines Office to mean the Office of the Chief Technology Officer; expands and updates the statutory responsibilities of OCTO; establishes security services as a fourth primary function of OCTO; clarifies that OCTO’s jurisdiction and authorities apply to all District government agencies, including independent agencies, with the exception of the Council and the District of Columbia Auditor; and repeals existing exemptions for the Office of the Attorney General and the Office of the Ombudsperson for Children.

Fiscal Impact

OCTO implements security measures for the District’s information technology systems, assets, and related information. There are no costs to making these efforts part of OCTO’s statutory functions.

TITLE II. SUBTITLE D. TECHNOLOGY ECOSYSTEM SUPPORT AMENDMENT ACT OF 2025

Purpose, Effect, and Impact on Existing Law

Per the Fiscal Impact Statement for the Fiscal Year 2026 Budget Support Act of 2025:

“The subtitle authorizes the Deputy Mayor for Planning and Economic Development to award eligible grants within its grant making authority to entities that support entrepreneurs and early-stage technology companies in the District.”

Committee Recommendation and Reasoning

The Committee recommends inclusion of this proposed subtitle.

Section-by-Section Analysis

Sec. XXX1. Amends Section 2032 of the Deputy Mayor for Planning and Economic Development Limited Grant-Making Authority Act of 2012, effective September 20, 2012 (D.C. Law 19-168; D.C. Official Code 1-328.04).

Fiscal Impact

The subtitle does not have an impact on the budget and financial plan. While it expands the type of entities that can be funded, grant disbursements must remain within available budget.

TITLE II. SUBTITLE E. VENDING COMPLIANCE AND MODERNIZATION AMENDMENT ACT OF 2025

Purpose, Effect, and Impact on Existing Law

The subtitle makes several substantive changes to vending laws in the District, including the establishment of distinct mobile vending and sidewalk vending basic business licenses. The subtitle deems any property left in public space after designated operating hours to be abandoned and authorizes the Mayor to issue notices of infraction and seizure and notices of infraction and impoundment. The Department of Licensing and Consumer Protection (DLCP) has the enforcement staff to issue these violations. The subtitle requires any vendor to clearly display their vending license and have a readily available government issued identification document that they must present to a law or civil enforcement officer upon request.

The subtitle also affirms that the Mayor can create sidewalk vending locations and establishes that any licensed sidewalk vendor can vend at any approved location unless the location is otherwise occupied. The subtitle authorizes the Mayor to supervise a vending zone and requires a vending zone manager to enforce the site plan and obtain a public market manager's license. The subtitle also establishes a \$3,500 civil penalty, ninety days imprisonment, or both for an initial vending offense. If the violation is for vending from a food truck without a license or permit, then an enforcement officer can issue a civil fine of \$10,000. Any subsequent violation is twice the penalty if it occurs within a year of the first violation. Vendors can request an expedited hearing at OAH in response to a DLCP notice of violation.

The subtitle also gives DLCP grant-making authority to support vendors obtaining a general vending license and requires the Chief Financial Officer to send an electronic notice to all registered vendors to let them know about the Mayor's existing amnesty program that runs through Fiscal Year 2028.

Committee Recommendation and Reasoning

The subtitle makes significant changes to current law and does not have a clear budget nexus. For this reason, the Committee recommends striking most of the language in this subtitle. The Committee retains allowing DLCP the ability to serve as the Vending Zone Manager (VZM) instead of contracting it out to a nonprofit, but adds additional provisions to support DLCP, including creating a Columbia Heights Mount Pleasant Oversight Committee and prohibiting DLCP staff acting as the VZM from issuing notices of infractions for vending violations. The Committee also recommends keeping language from the proposed subtitle on outreach for the Vending Amnesty Program and allowing DLCP to issue grants for tables, tents, and other supplies for vendors.

Section-by-Section Analysis

Sec. 2041. Short title.

Sec. 2042. Establishes two new categories of basic business licenses for vendors who want to operate on sidewalks and those who want to operate in the parking section of a roadway. No one may vend from any of these public space locations without one of these licenses and a vending location permit from which they are vending. Any vending related items left in public space after authorized hours are subject to seizure, disposal, towing, or impoundment. All vendors must clearly display their vending license and have a readily available government issued identification document that they must present to a law or civil enforcement officer upon request.

Affirms that the Mayor can create sidewalk vending locations and establishes that any licensed sidewalk vendor can vend at any approved location unless the location is otherwise occupied. Authorizes the Mayor to supervise a vending zone and requires a vending zone manager to enforce the site plan and obtain a public market manager's license.

Authorizes the Mayor to dispose of a vehicle that is not reclaimed in a timely manner. Establishes maximum fees for the towing and storage of a vending truck. Allows the Mayor to contract or engage with private entities to immobilize, tow, impound, store, and release vending trucks.

Establishes a \$3,500 civil penalty, ninety days imprisonment, or both for the first misdemeanor offense of vending without a required license or permit, vending from an unauthorized location, failing to produce documentation for an enforcement officer, or altering, falsifying, or misrepresenting a license or permit. If the violation is for vending from a food truck without a license or permit, then an enforcement officer can issue a civil fine of \$10,000. Any subsequent violation is twice the penalty if it occurs within a year of the first violation. Allows a vendor to request an expedited hearing at OAH in response to a DLCP notice of violation.

Repeals a sixty-day Council review period for rules issued related to vending in the District, a 2009 Citywide Vending Task Force, and vending development zones. Gives DLCP grant-making authority to support vendors obtaining a general vending license. Requires the Chief Financial Officer to send an electronic notice to all registered vendors to let them know about the Mayor's existing amnesty program that runs through Fiscal Year 2028.

Sec. 2043. Transfers statutory responsibility for providing a home occupancy permit for a microenterprise home kitchen business from the Department of Licensing and Consumer Protection to the Department of Buildings (DOB).

Fiscal Impact

This subtitle has implications not only for DLCP, but also the Department of Public Works (DPW), the Office of Administrative Hearings (OAH), the Office of Tax and Revenue (OTR), and the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD). Despite the large scope of the bill and the number of implicated agencies, it was estimated to have no cost. The Committee is skeptical that this estimate is correct.

During the FY2026 Budget Hearing, DLCP said that they had the capacity to do this work without additional staff or funding.¹¹⁶ The Committee is dubious of this considering that DLCP had such significant difficulty trying to find a contractor to do this for over \$100,000 and has repeatedly discussed the amount of work required for the role.

The impacts on OAH could be particularly significant. The Fiscal Impact Statement (FIS) does note that this subtitle could lead to a delay in other hearings at OAH, but it does not capture how disruptive this could be for an agency that is already understaffed and has a significant case backlog. The Office of Risk Management estimated that the agency would need an additional \$640,840.80 for two Legal Assistants, two Administrative Law Judges, and one Legal Administrative Specialist to carry out expedited hearings. However, this cost was not included in the fiscal impact estimate.¹¹⁷

The Committee's changes to the subtitle have no impact on the FIS.

TITLE II. SUBTITLE Q. BUSINESS LICENSE FEE AND PENALTY WAIVERS AMENDMENT ACT OF 2025

Purpose, Effect, and Impact on Existing Law

The Department of Licensing and Consumer Protection (DLCP) is authorized to implement a fee waiver program to encourage business entities to comply with required business entity filings. The subtitle expands any forgiveness program to include any penalties assessed for the failure of a business to file timely. The subtitle also authorizes DLCP to waive late fees and penalties associated with lapsed or expired business licenses.

The subtitle also makes a conforming change to the Business and Entrepreneurship Support to the Thrive Amendment Act of 2022, which becomes applicable on October 1, 2025.¹¹⁸ The change ensures that an applicant for a basic business license is subject to the higher Clean Hands threshold of \$1,000.

Committee Recommendation and Reasoning

A similar subtitle was included in the FY2025 budget proposal, and the Committee recommended striking this subtitle due to the lack of clarity in how this would be used and the lack of expected financial impact and relation the budget. The subtitle also includes a provision to increase the Clean Hands threshold for basic business licenses to \$1,000 from \$100. The Committee again recommends striking this subtitle.

¹¹⁶ FY26 Budget Oversight Hearing: Department of Licensing and Consumer Protection. June 9, 2025. Available at https://dc.granicus.com/MediaPlayer.php?view_id=58&clip_id=9642.

¹¹⁷ FY26 Budget Support Act: Fiscal Impact Statement. Available at https://mayor.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/mayormb/page_content/attachments/FY26_BSA_Fiscal_Impact_Statement_0.pdf.

¹¹⁸ Thrive Amendment Act of 2022, D.C. Law 24-333. Business and Entrepreneurship Support to Thrive Amendment Act of 2022. Available at <https://code.dccouncil.gov/us/dc/council/laws/24-333>

Section-by-Section Analysis

Sec. 2161. Short title.

Sec. 2162. Amends D.C. Code § 29-102.12(e) to allow the Mayor to implement a fee and penalty waiver program.

Sec. 2163. Amends D.C. Code § 47-2851.07 to increase the Clean Hands Threshold to \$1,000 for a basic business license. Amends D.C. Code § 47-2851.10 to give the DLCP Director the authority to waive late fees and penalties for lapsed or expired licenses.

Sec. 2161. Short title.

Fiscal Impact

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

TITLE VI. SUBTITLE A. SPORT UTILITY VEHICLE PURCHASES AMENDMENT ACT OF 2025

Purpose, Effect, and Impact on Existing Law

Per the Fiscal Impact Statement for the Fiscal Year 2026 Budget Support Act of 2025:

“District law prohibits the government from leasing or purchasing sport utility vehicles (SUVs) for government uses, unless needed for security, emergency rescue, snow removal, or armored vehicles. All other vehicle leases or purchases must be for vehicles that average at least 22 miles per gallon. The subtitle authorizes the District to purchase SUVs for government operations if the SUVs are electric or zero-emissions vehicles.”

Committee Recommendation and Reasoning

The Committee recommends striking this subtitle.

As the Committee on Transportation and the Environment wrote in its FY2023 committee report, the proliferation of SUVs has a clear negative impact on road safety:

“[T]he larger and heavier a vehicle, the more dangerous it is to pedestrians and cyclists. Heavier vehicles cause more serious pedestrian injuries or deaths in the event of a crash compared to lighter-weight cars; they are also more likely to be involved in a pedestrian-related crash in the first place. A September 2021 study found that replacing SUVs with standard vehicles and replacing light trucks (including SUVs, pickup trucks, and minivans) with lighter vehicles would save thousands of lives in U.S. cities; the study also found little evidence that the general shift towards adoption of bulkier vehicles improved the safety of drivers. And, a cross-study analysis has found that pedestrians are two to three times more likely to suffer a fatality if struck by an SUV or pick-up truck, as

*compared to a passenger vehicle. Heavier vehicles are significantly more dangerous than lighter vehicles.”*¹¹⁹

This impact is even more pronounced with electric vehicles, which tend to be much heavier than comparable internal combustion vehicles. There does not seem to be a compelling reason for the District government to add more of these vehicles to our roadways.

The submission of this subtitle does provide an opportunity to highlight some agency oversight concerns.

DPW has not yet submitted the FY2024 vehicle inventory report to Council – as required by law – which was due December 15, 2024. D.C. Official Code § 50-204(c) further requires DPW to “make available on [the agency’s] website an inventory of vehicles owned, leased, or otherwise controlled by the District government”.¹²⁰ To the Committee’s knowledge, this information is not currently published on DPW’s website.

According to the most recent vehicle inventory report submitted (FY2023), there are SUVs within certain agencies fleets that were acquired after the prohibition took effect in 2003. While this is not proof positive that those vehicles were acquired in violation of the law, there does not appear to be a clear accounting of whether exemptions – for “security, emergency rescue, snow removal or armored vehicles”¹²¹ – were applied for and granted.

| Agency/Division | No. of SUVs | Vehicle Acquisition Date |
|----------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| DDOT - Office of Director | 1 | 2023 |
| DDOT - IPMA | 1 | 2012 |
| OIG | 2 | 2020 |
| DGS | 1 | 2010 |
| DFS | 6 | 2016 |
| Chief Medical Examiner | 4 | 2017 |
| SBOE Security | 5 | 2018 |
| DFHV | 2 | 2023 |
| OUC | 1 | 2018 |

¹¹⁹ https://lms.dccouncil.gov/downloads/LIMS/49081/Committee_Report/B24-0716-Committee_Report9.pdf p.155

¹²⁰ <https://code.dccouncil.gov/us/dc/council/code/sections/50-204>

¹²¹ [https://code.dccouncil.gov/us/dc/council/code/sections/50-203\(b\)](https://code.dccouncil.gov/us/dc/council/code/sections/50-203(b))

Inadequate controls on fleet acquisitions have historically dogged the District of Columbia.¹²² As DPW continues to move the District towards an electric vehicle fleet, it must ensure that its acquisitions have adequate public transparency and accountability.

Section-by-Section Analysis

Sec. XXX1. Section 3402 of the EPA Miles Per Gallon Requirement for Passenger Automobiles Purchased by the District Act of 2000, effective October 19, 2000 (D.C. Law 13- 172; D.C. Official Code § 50-203).

Fiscal Impact

The subtitle does not require the District to purchase SUVs, but authorizes their purchase if they meet certain criteria. The fiscal year 2025 budget does not include additional funds to purchase SUVs, so any purchases will replace other vehicle purchases. If an SUV purchase is more expensive than another vehicle, the District will purchase fewer vehicles overall within the approved budget.

TITLE VI. SUBTITLE I. PROJECT LABOR AGREEMENTS AMENDMENT ACT OF 2025

Purpose, Effect, and Impact on Existing Law

District law currently requires the use of a project labor agreement (PLA) for any capital construction project with a cost of \$75 million or greater. For projects first included in the capital improvements plan for Fiscal Year 2026 through 2032, the requirement for a PLA begins at \$50 million.

The subtitle resets this requirement by increasing the PLA threshold to \$100 million for all projects. It also delays the applicability of the PLA requirement for all projects to those first included in the capital improvements plan for Fiscal Year 2032 or later.

Committee Recommendation and Reasoning

The Committee recommends approval of the subtitle. Although the Committee would otherwise recommend striking the subtitle from the BSA, it is unable to do so due to the assumed cost of removing it. The Committee strongly opposes the findings of the FIS and accompanying rationale and maintains that PLA's do not inherently create increased costs.

Critics of PLAs routinely claim that PLAs increase construction costs. But these claims are not backed by consensus or impartial data. In fact, for every industry-backed report that says PLAs increase costs, there's an academic, government, or third-party analysis that finds no statistically significant cost difference or even suggests improved performance under PLAs. If PLAs truly increased construction costs in any consistent, measurable way, we would see a clear pattern

¹²² <https://washingtoncitypaper.com/article/349998/city-law-dont-buy-or-lease-suvs/>

across neutral evaluations. Instead, what we see is a political debate driven by ideology and interest groups, not an economic one grounded in fact. The existence of such divergent findings suggests that PLAs do not reliably raise costs. If they did, the data would show it clearly.

Moreover, anti-PLA studies often rely on flawed comparisons, matching projects of different size, complexity, location, or timing, and then attributing any cost differences solely to the presence of a PLA. They also tend to assume that higher wages equal higher costs, without factoring in productivity, safety, workforce stability, or schedule performance—core areas where PLAs save money. Construction projects can go over budget with or without a PLA. What matters is how the project is managed, how well labor is coordinated, and whether the workforce is skilled and reliable. PLAs reduce risk in all those areas. That’s why public agencies often choose them, especially on complex, large-scale projects, because they know a PLA gives them tools to keep costs down. When the evidence is mixed, the takeaway shouldn’t be uncertainty, it should be confidence that PLAs are at worst cost-neutral, and at best a stabilizing force that helps projects finish on time, on budget, and with broader workforce benefits.

In the District, a recent example of the efficacy of PLAs is the new Frederick Douglass Memorial Bridge. The Douglass Bridge was the largest infrastructure project in the District’s history and was completed one month ahead of schedule. There are other examples of PLAs being beneficial and producing positive effects including Nationals Park, Audi Field, and the new Benjamin Banneker Academic High School. The Council considered the issue of project labor agreement cost thresholds in the Procurement Integrity, Transparency, and Accountability Amendment Act of 2016. While the fiscal impact statement (FIS) for that legislation made an assumption that the District would receive bids on contracts with PLAs that are 10 percent higher than bids received without the PLA requirement, that has not borne out in practice: the capital budgets for the projects listed above were not increased due to PLAs, and in some cases (such as Audi Field and the Douglass Bridge) costs decreased after the PLA was negotiated.¹²³

As addressed above, the claim that PLAs can increase construction costs is incorrect. Evidence shows that PLAs do not increase construction costs or limit competition. For example, New York City embarked on a \$5.3 billion project in 2009, and the use of four PLAs was estimated to lead to 1,800 new jobs while saving the city approximately \$300 million. A study from the Berkeley Labor Center also found that projects with PLAs attracted a “similar number of bidders” and “came in at a slightly lower price” when compared to projects without PLAs in place. Another 2015 paper from University of Utah economists compared nine PLA affordable housing projects with 121 affordable housing projects built without PLAs and found that the PLA projects were not more expensive to build. As these examples demonstrate, the potential for improved efficiency, labor stability, and a skilled workforce can contribute to long-term cost savings and successful project outcomes.¹²⁴

¹²³ *Committee Report: Revised Project Labor Agreement Threshold Amendment Act*. Available at <https://code.dccouncil.gov/us/dc/council/laws/24-333>

¹²⁴ *Committee Report: Revised Project Labor Agreement Threshold Amendment Act*. Available at

Section-by-Section Analysis

Sec. 6081. Short title.

Sec. 6082. Amends the Procurement Practices Reform Act of 2010 to increase the required project labor agreement threshold to \$100 million or more.

Fiscal Impact

The subtitle delays the project labor agreement requirement for all projects greater than \$50 million until the Fiscal Year 2032 capital improvements plan and raises the threshold for all projects to \$100 million. Only one project in the Fiscal Year 2026 through Fiscal Year 2031 capital improvements plan would have required a project labor agreement for being greater than \$50 million and first appearing in the Fiscal Year 2026 capital improvements plan. There are approximately two dozen projects in the Fiscal Year 2026 capital improvements plan that are greater than \$75 million and were also in the Fiscal Year 2025 capital improvements plan. Eleven of those projects are not budgeted to include a project labor agreement.

Recommendations for New Subtitles

The Committee provides comments on the following subtitles of the “Fiscal Year 2026 Budget Support Act of 2025”:

- Subject-to-Appropriations Amendments
- Public Restrooms Program Amendment Act of 2025
- Carrier and Vehicle for-Hire Enforcement Amendment Act of 2025
- Parking Enforcement Management Amendment Act of 2025
- **The legislative language is included in Attachment C.**

SUBJECT-TO-APPROPRIATIONS AMENDMENTS

Purpose, Effect, and Impact on Existing Law

The subtitle repeals or modifies a number of subject to appropriations clauses for legislation passed by the Council in Council Period 25. The relevant laws or provisions are summarized below:

- The Containing Litter and Ensuring Adequate Neighborhood (CLEAN) Collections Amendment Act of 2024 – Section 2(c), authorizing the installation of public litter cans on certain residential blocks, is funded. Section 2(d) remains subject to appropriations.

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- The Fairness In Human Rights Administration Amendment Act of 2024 is fully funded.
- The Carrier-for-Hire Oversight and Enforcement Amendment Act of 2024 is fully funded.
- A technical correction is made to the Open Movie Captioning Requirement Amendment Act of 2024, clarifying that section 8 remains subject to appropriations.

Committee Recommendation and Reasoning

The Committee is pleased to fund these new laws and looks forward to overseeing their implementation.

Section-by-Section Analysis

Sec. XXXI.

(a) Amends Section 10 of Open Movie Captioning Requirement Amendment Act of 2024, effective July 19, 2024 (D.C. Law 25-190; 71 DCR 9563), to add a technical correction.

(b) Amends section 4(a) of the Containing Litter and Ensuring Adequate Neighborhood (CLEAN) Collections Amendment Act of 2024, effective March 21, 2025 (D.C. Law 25-297; 72 DCR 720)

(c) Repeals section 3 of the Fairness In Human Rights Administration Amendment Act of 2024, effective March 21, 2025 (D.C. Law 25-300; 72 DCR 3662).

(d) Repeals section 4 of the Carrier-for-Hire Oversight and Enforcement Act of 2024, effective March 21, 2025 (D.C. Law 25-301; 72 DCR 3663).

Fiscal Impact

The Committee has allocated funds to pay for all or part of the estimated financial impact of each of these laws, as provided by the Office of Revenue Analysis.

| Purpose | Agency | Cost Center/ Program/ Account (Parent Level 1) | FY 2026 | FY 2027 | FY 2028 | FY 2029 | FTEs |
|--|--------|---|--------------|----------|----------|-------------|------|
| Funds the installation of public litter cans on certain residential blocks (L25-297, Containing Litter and | DPW | 60123 / 600142 / 711100C | \$196,000.00 | \$39,000 | \$39,780 | \$40,575.60 | 0.0 |

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|---|------|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----|
| Ensuring Adequate Neighborhood (CLEAN) Collections Amendment Act of 2024, Section 2(c)) | | | | | | | |
| Carrier-for-Hire Oversight and Enforcement Act of 2024 | DFHV | 30206 / 100071 / 713100C | \$200,000.00 | \$36,000 .00 | \$36,000.0 0 | \$36,000.00 | 0.0 |
| L25-0300, Fairness in Human Rights – Senior Attorney Advisor – Salary | OHR | 70144 / 700071 / 701100C | \$141,715.00 | \$144,69 1.02 | \$147,584. 84 | \$150,536.5 3 | 1.0 |
| L25-0300, Fairness in Human Rights – Senior Attorney Advisor – Fringe | OHR | 70144 / 700071 / 701400C | \$47,332.81 | \$48,468 .80 | \$49,607.8 1 | \$50,773.60 | 0.0 |
| L25-0300, Fairness in Human Rights – Investigator - Salary | OHR | 70144 / 700071 / 701100C | \$88,300.00 | \$90,154 .30 | \$91,957.3 9 | \$93,796.53 | 1.0 |
| L25-0300, Fairness in Human Rights – Investigator - Fringe | OHR | 70144 / 700071 / 701400C | \$29,492,20 | \$30,200 .01 | \$30,909.7 1 | \$31,636.09 | 0.0 |
| L25-0300, Fairness in Human Rights – Outreach Specialist – Salary | OHR | 70144 / 700073 / 701100C | \$88,300.00 | \$90,154 .30 | \$91,957.3 9 | \$93,796.53 | 1.0 |
| L25-0300, Fairness in Human Rights – Outreach Specialist – Fringe | OHR | 70144 / 700073 / 701400C | \$29,492,20 | \$30,200 .01 | \$30,909.7 1 | \$31,636.09 | 0.0 |

Public Restrooms Program Amendment Act of 2025

Purpose, Effect, and Impact on Existing Law

This subtitle establishes the public restroom facility program at the Department of Public Works (DPW), including authorizing DPW to enter into a contract to provide accessible public restroom facilities in specific locations across the District.

Committee Recommendation and Reasoning

In many parts of the District, finding a restroom that one can access readily without the need to patronize a business remains a significant challenge. This can have profound negative effects for our unhoused neighbors, people with various medical conditions, and other District residents and visitors. The Council ordered and funded a pilot program to set up public restrooms in areas of highest need, with the Department of General Services (DGS) playing a major role in shepherding the project to completion. In recent budget cycles the Council has sunk operating and capital dollars into the DGS budget to support the construction and maintenance of these facilities. Just three years ago, the Committee on Government Operations and Facilities made an

additional investment of capital dollars to ensure that DGS would be ready to begin construction on these public restrooms as soon as the District Working Group on Public Restrooms released their report. Thanks to hard work and coordination, the working group released their report on May 4, 2022.¹²⁵ However, when it became clear that DGS was not moving forward with constructing public restrooms in the identified locations, this Committee determined that a new plan was necessary.

As such, in the Fiscal Year 2024 budget, the Council ordered and funded a new pilot program at DPW. As an alternative to building permanent standalone restrooms, which are capital intensive and may require greater lead time, the Committee recommended enhancing the budget of DPW by \$346,666 one-time in FY2024 to seek out a contract or partnership with a private company to place and manage four standalone public restrooms in areas of highest need.¹²⁶ DPW subsequently contracted with Throne to run the pilot, and implementation of the pilot began with the placement of the first Throne standalone public restroom in Oxon Run Park in Ward 8.¹²⁷

Many of the six restrooms DPW initially contracted for have now been in place for over a year, and it is safe to say that this program is a resounding success. The contractor worked with DPW to create a survey that is accessible from every pilot Throne, and the responses make clear the overwhelming support for the program. As of February 2025, 543 people had completed the survey. 92 percent of respondents thought Throne was a good or great bathroom option, and many provided additional words of gratitude or support for the program. This Committee has also received requests for Throne restrooms in additional locations. In order to ensure the continued access to public restroom facilities across the District, the Committee seeks to make this program permanent.

The Committee therefore recommends approval of this subtitle.

Section-by-Section Analysis

Sec. xxx1. Short title.

Sec. xxx2. Amends the Public Restroom Facilities Installation and Promotion Act of 2018 (D.C. Law 22-280; D.C. Official Code § 10-1051 *et seq.*) to establish the public restroom facility program at the Department of Public Works; authorizes Department of Public Works to enter into a contract to provide public restroom facilities that meet certain specifications; outlines the responsibilities of the contractor; designates the initial placement of the restrooms; provides the Mayor with rulemaking authority; authorizes the DPW Director to enter into an MOU, partnership, or cost-sharing agreement with one or more third-party entities to support additional public restroom facilities under DPW's contract; and repeals section 5 of the Act.

¹²⁵ *Public Restrooms Facilities Installation and Promotion Working Group Recommendations Report*, May 4, 2022. Available at <https://lims.dccouncil.gov/downloads/LIMS/49516/Introduction/RC24-0171-Introduction.pdf>.

¹²⁶ *Fiscal Year 2024 Local Budget Act of 2023*. Available at <https://lims.dccouncil.gov/Legislation/B25-0203>.

¹²⁷ *See Media*, Throne. Available at <https://www.thronelabs.co/media>.

Fiscal Impact

This subtitle has a fiscal impact of \$977,776.67 in one-time funds in Fiscal Year 2026 and 0.0 FTEs in local funds across the financial plan (FY2026-2029) as follows:

| Purpose | Agency | Cost Center/ Program/ Account (Parent Level 1) | FY 2026 | FY 2027 | FY 2028 | FY 2029 | FTEs |
|----------------------------|--------|---|--------------|------------|---------|---------|------|
| Public Restroom Funding | DPW | 60123 / 600140 / 7132001 | \$977,776.67 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | 0.0 |

Carrier and Vehicle for-Hire Enforcement Amendment Act of 2025

Purpose, Effect, and Impact on Existing Law

The subtitle amends the Taxicab and Passenger Vehicle for Hire Impoundment Act of 1992 to clarify that the Department of For-Hire Vehicles has authority to impound all vehicles for-hire, not just taxicabs and passenger vehicles for hire. The amendment revises outdated language in the statute to more accurately reflect the full range of for-hire vehicle types currently operating in the District, including carrier-for-hire vehicles.

Further, this subtitle repeals the requirement for DFHV to submit a report of revenues to the Public For-Hire Consumer Service Fund on the 15th of each month.

Committee Recommendation and Reasoning

The Committee recommends inclusion of this new subtitle in the Fiscal Year 2026 Budget Support Act; these amendments compliment the funding and full implementation of the Carrier-for-Hire Regulation and Enforcement Amendment Act of 2024.

Both the Committee and agency agree that the monthly revenue reporting requirement is no longer needed – it is a waste of agency staff capacity, and is information that Council can easily look up on its own without the need to have reports filed with the Council Secretary.

Section-by-Section Analysis

Sec. XXXI.

- (a) Amends the Taxicab and Passenger Vehicle for Hire Impoundment Act of 1992, effective March 16, 1993 (D.C. Law 9-199; D.C. Official Code § 50–331 *et seq.*)

(b) Repeals section 20a(k) of the Taxicab and Passenger Vehicle for Hire Impoundment Act of 1992, effective March 16, 1993 (D.C. Law 9-199; D.C. Official Code § 50-331 *et seq.*)

Sec. XXX2. Repeals section 12(c) of the District of Columbia Taxicab Commission Establishment Act of 1985, effective March 25, 1986 (D.C. Law 6-97; D.C. Official Code § 50-301.11(c)).

Fiscal Impact

This subtitle has no fiscal impact, but compliments the Committee’s funding of the Carrier-for-Hire Oversight and Enforcement Act of 2024, which has its subject-to-appropriations clause repealed in another of the Committee’s recommended subtitles.

Parking Enforcement Management Amendment Act of 2025

Purpose, Effect, and Impact on Existing Law

The subtitle amends the Fraudulent Vehicle Tag and Parking Enforcement Management Amendment Act of 2024 – clarifying language to ensure that DPW is authorized to immobilize and impound vehicles from private property controlled by the District (such as a parking lot).

Additionally, the subtitle amends the Act’s Subject to Appropriations clause to reflect funding of some, but not all, provisions. The Fiscal Impact and funded items are broken down in more detail below.

Committee Recommendation and Reasoning

The Committee recommends inclusion of this new subtitle in the Fiscal Year 2026 Budget Support Act, which effectuates and compliments the funding and implementation of the Fraudulent Vehicle Tag and Parking Enforcement Management Amendment Act of 2024.

Section-by-Section Analysis

Sec. XXXI.

Amends sections 122(a)(2) and 401 of the Fraudulent Vehicle Tag and Parking Enforcement Modernization Amendment Act of 2024, effective May 2, 2025 (D.C. Law 25-325, D.C. Official Code § 50-2431).

Fiscal Impact

The Fiscal Impact for the Fraudulent Vehicle Tag and Parking Enforcement Management Amendment Act of 2024 (“PEMA”) is somewhat complex; in part this is due to the length of the

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law and number of provisions, but it also has much to do with the fact that the PEMA Act built upon the as-yet-unfunded vehicle infraction points system originally established in the STEER Act. The Office of Revenue Analysis was able to distinguish the fiscal impact for the vehicle points system into the FIS generated by each bill:

| Immobilization/Points | <u>FY26</u> | <u>FY27</u> | <u>FY28</u> | <u>FY29</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| System Updates | \$1,100,000 | \$103,000 | \$105,000 | \$105,000 | \$1,413,000 |
| Staff (x10) | \$1,047,000 | \$1,074,000 | \$1,100,000 | \$1,127,000 | \$4,348,000 |
| STEER Act Subtotal | \$2,147,000 | \$1,177,000 | \$1,205,000 | \$1,232,000 | \$5,761,000 |
| PWO Staff (x4) | \$298,000 | \$306,000 | \$312,000 | \$320,000 | \$1,236,000 |
| PWO System Updates | \$300,000 | \$30,000 | \$31,000 | \$32,000 | \$393,000 |
| PEMA Act Subtotal | \$598,000 | \$336,000 | \$343,000 | \$352,000 | \$1,629,000 |
| TOTAL COST | \$2,745,000 | \$1,513,000 | \$1,548,000 | \$1,584,000 | \$7,390,000 |

The other provisions in the PEMA Act were scored as having the following fiscal impact:

| | Agency | FY26 | FY27 | FY28 | FY29 | TOTAL |
|-----------------------|---------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Database | DPW/DMV | \$465,000 | \$47,000 | \$47,000 | \$47,000 | \$606,000 |
| ALPR | DPW | \$233,000 | \$24,000 | \$24,000 | \$24,000 | \$305,000 |
| Staff Total | DMV | \$244,000 | \$251,000 | \$257,000 | \$263,000 | \$1,015,000 |
| Destiny System | DMV | \$700,000 | \$91,000 | \$91,000 | \$91,000 | \$973,000 |
| eTims System | DMV | \$150,000 | \$15,000 | \$15,000 | \$15,000 | \$195,000 |
| TOTAL | | \$1,792,000 | \$428,000 | \$434,000 | \$440,000 | \$3,094,000 |

In the Committee has allocated or transferred funds to pay for the following components of the estimated financial impact of the PEMA Act, as provided by the Office of Revenue Analysis:

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| Purpose | Agency | Cost Center/ Program/ Account (Parent Level 1) | FY 2026 | FY 2027 | FY 2028 | FY 2029 | FTEs |
|--|--------|--|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------|
| Parking Enforcement Modernization Amendment Act of 2024: Automated License Plate Reader Coordination; Vehicle Tag Database | DPW | 60088/ 100071/ 717009 | \$698,000.00 | \$71,000.00 | \$71,000.00 | \$71,000.00 | 0.0 |
| PWO > TE: Vehicle Points System (L25-325) | DMV | TRANSFER | \$598,000 | \$336,000 | \$343,000 | \$352,000 | - |
| PWO > TE: Fraudulent Tags FIS (DMV Staff and eTims system upgrade) (L25-325) | DMV | TRANSFER | \$394,000 | \$266,000 | \$272,000 | \$278,000 | - |

Based on funding allocated in the budgets for this Committee and the Committee on Transportation and the Environment, this subtitle amends the PEMA Act's subject-to-appropriations clause according to the summary table below:

| Section | Description | S2A Repealed |
|--------------|---|--------------|
| 113 | License plate recognition systems; usage and privacy. | <u>No</u> |
| 114(a) | Directory of vehicle identification tags: Creation of directory | Yes |
| 114(b) | Directory of vehicle identification tags: Training in use of directory | <u>No</u> |
| 121 | Vehicle infraction points | Yes |
| 122(a)(2)(B) | Specific boot/tow authority related to vehicle points | Yes |

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| | | |
|-----------------|---|------------------|
| 302(c)(2) | Fine/fee forgiveness for taking safety course | <u>No</u> |
| 302(d)(1)(B)(i) | Repeal of original boot/tow authority language in old law – fully replaced once Sec. 121 is funded. | Yes |

Committee Action and Vote

Attachments

- Attachment A: Consolidated Entry Report of Recommended Changes to Agency Budgets and Revenues for Agencies under the Committee’s Purview
- Attachment B: Recommended Legislative Language for the Mayor’s Proposed Budget Support Act Subtitles under the Committee’s Purview
- Attachment C: Recommended Legislative Language for the Committee Proposed Budget Support Act Subtitles under the Committee’s Purview