


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



Jeffrey S. DeWitt
Chief Financial Officer

MEMORANDUM

TO: The Honorable Phil Mendelson
Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia

FROM: Jeffrey S. DeWitt
Chief Financial Officer 

DATE: May 18, 2020

SUBJECT: Fiscal Impact Statement – “Fiscal Year 2021 Budget Support Act of 2020”

REFERENCE: Draft bill provided to the Office of Revenue Analysis on May 18, 2020

Conclusion

Funds are sufficient in the proposed fiscal year 2021 through fiscal year 2024 budget and financial plan to implement the Fiscal Year 2021 Budget Support Act of 2020.

The District’s proposed fiscal year 2021 budget includes \$8.54 billion in Local fund spending supported by \$8.54 billion of local resources, with an operating margin of \$0.5 million. The estimated expenditures for the proposed General Fund budget, which includes dedicated taxes and special purpose fund revenue in addition to Local funds, are \$9.82 billion.

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

The bill, the “Fiscal Year 2021 Budget Support Act of 2020,” is the legislative vehicle for adopting statutory changes needed to implement the District’s proposed budget and financial plan for the fiscal years 2021 through 2024. The following pages summarize the purpose and the impact of each subtitle.

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TITLE I - GOVERNMENT DIRECTION AND SUPPORT

Subtitle (I)(A) – Facility Operations Reprogrammings Act of 2020

Background

The subtitle authorizes the Mayor to reprogram funds among activities in the Facilities Operations budget of the Department of General Services without Council authorization, provided the Chief Financial Officer certifies funds are available for the reprogramming. Currently reprogrammings from one activity to another are subject to Council approval.¹ The Facilities Operations budget consists of seven activities related to the maintenance and operations of District-owned properties. The seven activities are: postal services, facilities/occupancy, parking, RFK/Armory, janitorial services, facilities - public education, facilities - parks and recreation.

Financial Plan Impact

There is no cost to the subtitle. The Office of the Chief Financial Officer must still certify sufficient funds are available prior to any reprogramming.

Subtitle (I)(B) – Review of Option Year Contracts Act of 2020

Background

The subtitle eliminates the requirement that Council approve the exercise of individual option years (greater than \$1 million) of a Council-approved multiyear contract. Currently, Council must approve the exercise of all option years regardless of whether it has approved the base year. The subtitle requires that no material change has occurred to the terms of the contract that Council originally approved.

Financial Plan Impact

There is no cost to the subtitle. The Office of the Chief Financial Officer must certify that funds are available prior to the exercise of an option.

Subtitle (I)(C) – Balanced Budget and Financial Plan Freeze on Salary Schedules, Benefits, and Cost-of-Living Adjustments Act of 2020

Background

The subtitle prevents employees, both unionized and non-unionized, from receiving a cost-of-living salary adjustment from fiscal year 2021 through fiscal year 2024. Fiscal year 2020 salary schedules and benefits shall be maintained in fiscal years 2021 – 2024, regardless of any collective bargaining agreement or other agreement. Employees will still be eligible for within-grade salary increases (step increases). The subtitle applies to covered agencies.²

¹ D.C. Official Code § 47-363.

² as defined in section 301(17) of the District of Columbia Government Comprehensive Merit Personnel Act of 1978, effective March 3, 1979 (D.C. Law 2-139; D.C. Official Code § 1-601.01 *et seq.*)

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Financial Plan Impact

The proposed fiscal year 2021 budget includes \$3.063 billion in local fund personal services costs. The Workforce Investments agency, which funds collective bargaining agreements, has not been funded in the proposed budget and financial plan, and no increases in personal services costs (other than fringe) have been included in the financial plan. While cost-of-living adjustments and negotiated salary schedules vary from year to year, the fiscal year 2020 approved budget included \$89 million for Workforce Investments.

TITLE II - ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION

Subtitle (II)(A) – Creative and Open Space Modernization Tax Rebate Amendment Act of 2020

Background

The Deputy Mayor for Planning and Economic Development (DMPED) authorizes real property or possessory interest tax rebates for Qualified High Technology Companies (QHTC)³ that make qualified improvements to a workspace that is leased, subleased, or subject to a purchase and sale agreement. The District limits the tax rebates to \$1 million for any individual entity and an aggregate amount of \$3 million for all qualified entities.⁴

The subtitle expands DMPED’s Local Funds grant-making authority to include paying up to \$3 million in tax rebates for QHTCs that make qualified improvements.

Financial Plan Impact

DMPED paid out annual rebates ranging from approximately \$630,000 to \$1.6 million over fiscal years 2016 through 2019 from DMPED’s Economic Development Special Account.⁵ DMPED will use this new grant-making authority to pay the rebates out of Local Fund resources. The fiscal year 2021 budget contains \$1.9 million in Local Funds to support these rebates.

Subtitle (II)(B) – Economic Opportunity and Creativity Grants Authority Amendment Act of 2020

Background

The subtitle expands the Deputy Mayor for Planning and Economic Development’s (DMPED) grant-making authority to include issuing grants to support programs, projects, and initiatives that support the District’s economic development goals and activities.

Financial Plan Impact

The subtitle authorizes DMPED to issue grants to support the District’s economic development goals and activities and there are no costs associated with giving DMPED this grant-making authority. However, the fiscal year 2021 through fiscal year 2024 budget and financial plan does not include funding for these grants.

³ Companies that are ineligible to be a QHTC because they are located within the Ballpark TIF area or because they sell or produce original media content in the District are also eligible for rebates.

⁴ Creative and Open Space Modernization Amendment Act of 2015, effective October 22, 2015 (D.C. Law 21-36; D.C. Official Code § 47-4665).

⁵ National Capital Revitalization Corporation and Anacostia Waterfront Corporation Reorganization Act of 2008, effective March 26, 2008 (D.C. Law 17-138; D.C. Official Code § 2-1225.21).

Subtitle (II)(C) – Aligning Opportunity Zone Tax Benefits with DC Community Priorities Act of 2020

Background

The Federal 2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act established a deferral of capital gains for income tax purposes for taxpayers who invest in a Qualified Opportunity Fund and meet other requirements. Qualified Opportunity Funds (QOF) make investments across the country in one of over 8,000 Qualified Opportunity Zones (QOZ).

The subtitle decouples the capital gains deferral for purposes of District income taxes unless the investment meets certain criteria. These criteria include a requirement that the QOF is certified by the Mayor; that the QOF has invested at least the value of the taxpayer’s QOF investment in a QOZ located in the District; and that the QOF submits IRS forms 8996 and 8997 to the Office of Tax and Revenue. In order to be certified by the Mayor, the QOF must submit documentation showing the QOF has invested in a business or property that has received a grant, loan, or tax incentive from the District; has invested in an economic development project managed, owned, or disposed of by the District; has received support of the Advisory Neighborhood Commission where the investment is located; or that has received at least a score of 75 on the Urban Institute Opportunity Zone Community Impact Assessment Tool. The subtitle also requires that the Office of Tax and Revenue collect data related to taxpayers claiming Opportunity Zone tax benefits and provide it in anonymized format to DMPED.

Financial Plan Impact

By decoupling from the federal capital gains tax deferral for QOF investments that are not located in the District or are not expected to meet the subtitle’s criteria, fewer capital gains tax deferrals are estimated for District income tax returns. The subtitle is estimated to result in \$2 million of increased District income taxes in Fiscal Year 2021, and a total of \$19.9 million over the financial plan.

Revenue Gained from Aligning Opportunity Zone Tax Benefits with District Community Priorities Act of 2020					
(\$ thousands)					
	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Total
Increased Income Tax Revenue	\$2,000	\$6,181	\$5,925	\$5,756	\$19,862

Subtitle (II)(D) – Streetscape Business Development Relief Expansion Amendment Act of 2020

Background

The Streetscape Business Development Relief Fund (Fund)⁶ is managed by the Department of Small and Local Business Development (DSLBD). DSLBD is authorized to issue loans and grants out of the Fund to businesses whose operations are disrupted by District streetscape construction, rehabilitation projects, and other capital infrastructure projects and who are located adjacent to, or within, the project area.

⁶ Streetscape Fund Amendment Act of 2010, effective April 8, 2011 (D.C. Law 18-370; D.C. Official Code § 1-325.191).

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The subtitle expands the eligible recipients of loans and grants to include District Main Streets organizations.⁷

Financial Plan Impact

Including District Main Streets organizations as eligible recipients of grants and loans does not have a cost. Total grants and loans that can be made will be limited to resources available in the Fund. The fiscal year 2021 budget does not include any funding for grants, but the Fund will receive loan repayments that DSLBD could request budget authority to spend as those repayments are realized.

Subtitle (II)(E) – Budget of the Public Access Corporation Amendment Act of 2020

Background

The subtitle eliminates the need for the Public Access Corporation to submit its annual budget to the Mayor for inclusion in the Mayor’s budget submission to Council.

Financial Impact

The subtitle does not have a financial impact. The Public Access Corporation budget is independent from the District of Columbia Government and is not included in the fiscal year 2021 budget.

Subtitle (II)(F) – Deputy Mayor for Planning and Economic Development Limited Grant Making Authority for Entities Operating in Wards 5, 7, or 8 Amendment Act of 2020

Background

The subtitle expands the Deputy Mayor for Planning and Economic Development’s (DMPED) grant-making authority to include issuing grants to organizations that operate in the District’s Wards 5, 7, or 8 and support increasing economic or community development in underserved areas. DMPED exempts any grants issued under this subtitle’s authority from competitive award requirements.⁸

Financial Plan Impact

The bill authorizes DMPED to issue grants to economic development organizations that operate in Wards 5, 7, or 8. There are no costs associated with giving DMPED this grant-making authority, but the fiscal year 2021 through fiscal year 2024 budget and financial plan does not include funding for these grants.

Subtitle (II)(G) – Tax Abatements for Affordable Housing in High-Need Affordable Housing Areas Act of 2020

Background

The subtitle exempts from real property tax certain real property designated by the Mayor. To be eligible, property must contain or be developed with at least 350 housing units, rent at least one-third of the units at a level affordable at 80 percent of area median income,⁹ and be located in an area

⁷ <https://dslbd.dc.gov/service/DCMS>

⁸ Grant Administration Act of 2013, effective December 24, 2013 (D.C. Law 20-61; D.C. Official Code § 1-328.13).

⁹ As set forth in section 2(1) of the Housing Production Trust Fund Act of 1988, effective March 16, 1989 (D.C. Law 7-202; D.C. Official Code § 42-2801(1))

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designated through the District’s Housing Equity Report¹⁰ as having a high-need for affordable housing (Rock Creek West, Rock Creek East, Capitol Hill, and Upper Northeast). Further, the developer must enter into land covenants, agree to use Certified Business Enterprises¹¹ for 35 percent of project operations (but not construction costs), and agree to First Source hiring requirements¹² for project operations (but not construction costs). The Mayor shall use a competitive process to select eligible projects.

The exemption can begin in the tax year immediately following the year in which the project receives a certificate of occupancy and can continue for 40 years. Exemptions are not available until fiscal year 2024. Total exemptions under the program are capped at \$200,000 in 2024 and \$4 million annually thereafter.

Financial Plan Impact

During the financial plan, the subtitle results in a one-time revenue loss of \$200,000 in fiscal year 2024.

Subtitle (II)(H) – Targeted Historic Preservation Assistance Amendment Act of 2020

Background

The subtitle adds the Bloomingdale Historic District to the list of districts eligible for the Historic Homeowner Grant Program.¹³ The Program, managed by the Office of Planning, gives grants for exterior repairs, rehabilitation, and structural work on historic properties to low and moderate income households living in eligible historic districts.¹⁴ The maximum grant given is \$25,000, except in the Anacostia Historic District where the maximum is \$35,000.

Financial Plan Impact

There is no cost to the subtitle. Total grants cannot exceed available budget for the program, so adding eligible locations does not have a fiscal impact.

Subtitle (II)(I) – Property Disposition and Development Incentive Administrative Fees Act of 2020

Background

The subtitle authorizes the Mayor to impose reasonable administrative fees on a developer or other entity that is benefiting from the disposition of District-owned property to help off-set some or all of the third-party costs incurred by the District in preparing for a property disposition. The Mayor can also impose fees if the District incurs costs by taking actions at the request of a third-party, such as

¹⁰<https://planning.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/housingdc/publication/attachments/Housing%20Equity%20Report.pdf>

¹¹ Pursuant to the Small and Certified Business Enterprise Development and Assistance Act of 2005, effective October 20, 2005 (D.C. Law 16-33; D.C. Official Code § 2-218.01 et seq.).

¹² Pursuant to the First Source Employment Agreement Act of 1984, effective June 29, 1984 (D.C. Law 5-93; D.C. Official Code § 2- 219.03)

¹³ <https://planning.dc.gov/service/historic-homeowner-grant-program>

¹⁴ D.C. Official Code § 6-1110.02(b).

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granting entry or an easement. Any fees collected will be deposited in the Deputy Mayor for Planning and Economic Development's (DMPED) Economic Development Special Account.¹⁵

Financial Plan Impact

DMPED will develop a fee schedule that establishes charges to help recover costs incurred by DMPED for disposition-related activities such as property appraisals or providing an easement to a third-party. Because the fee schedule has not been developed and DMPED will not be required to charge fees, the fiscal year 2021 through fiscal year 2024 budget and financial plan does not include any new revenues for the Economic Development Special Account from the subtitle's implementation. There are no costs associated with granting DMPED this authority.

Subtitle (II)(I) - Implementation of the Sports Wagering Small Business Development Program Amendment Act of 2020

Background

In 2018, Council amended the Sports Wagering Lottery Amendment Act of 2018¹⁶ to establish small business training programs. The Act required the Department of Small and Local Business Development (DSLBD), in consultation with the Office of Lottery and Gaming (OLG), to establish a program to train small businesses to develop the capacity to become sports wagering operators and management service providers. The Act further required OLG to report annually to Council on Certified Business Enterprises (CBE) participation in sports wagering. The subtitle repeals the subject to appropriations clause applicable to these provisions.

Financial Plan Impact

The fiscal year 2021 proposed budget includes a \$250,000 enhancement at DSLBD to implement the small business training provisions of the sports wagering act. OLG can implement the requirements for CBE reporting within existing resources.

Subtitle (II)(K) - Community Restroom Incentive Pilot Program Applicability Amendment Act of 2020

Background

The Council directed the Mayor to study and pilot the installation of public restroom facilities in the District, in coordination with Business Improvement Districts (BID).¹⁷ The Mayor had to establish a working group to determine whether the District should install and maintain public restrooms, the type of restrooms, and identify two pilot locations to host public restrooms. The Council also required the Mayor to develop a Community Restroom Incentive Pilot Program (Program). The Program works with one BID, that would in turn work with businesses within its boundaries, to have businesses make their restrooms available to the public at no cost, regardless of whether an individual is a patron of the business. The Mayor provides incentive payments and signage for the businesses that participate in the Program.

¹⁵ National Capital Revitalization Corporation and Anacostia Waterfront Corporation Reorganization Act of 2008, effective March 26, 2008 (D.C. Law 17-138; D.C. Official Code § 2-1225.21).

¹⁶ Law 22-312, effective May 3, 2019

¹⁷ Public Restroom Facilities Installation and Promotion Act of 2018, effective April 11, 2019 (D.C. Law 22-280; 66 DCR 1595).

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The subtitle makes the implementation of the Program subject to its inclusion in an approved budget and financial plan.

Financial Plan Impact

The Council funded the Program's incentive payments and signage costs in the fiscal year 2020 budget. The fiscal year 2021 through fiscal year 2024 budget and financial plan reduces the Department of Small and Local Business Development budget by approximately \$62,000 annually and allows the Mayor to delay implementation of the Program until it is refunded in a future budget.

TITLE III - PUBLIC SAFETY AND JUSTICE

Subtitle (III)(A) – Criminal Code Reform Commission Term Extension Amendment Act of 2020

Background

In fiscal year 2017, the Criminal Code Reform Commission (Commission) was created as a separate commission by removing the criminal code review component from the Sentencing and Criminal Code Revision Commission.¹⁸ In 2019, the Council extended the Commission's report delivery deadline to September 30, 2020 and established a new sunset date for the Commission's activities of October 1, 2020.¹⁹

The subtitle further extends the Commission's deadline to deliver its report to March 30, 2021. The subtitle also establishes a new sunset date by which the Commission should cease its activities of April 1, 2021.

Financial Plan Impact

The Commission's activities are funded at approximately \$375,000 in the fiscal year 2021 budget. The Commission will terminate on April 1, 2021.

Subtitle (III)(B) – Information Sharing for At-Risk Youth Program Evaluation and Improvement Act of 2020

Background

The subtitle allows²⁰ the Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services (DYRS), the Child and Family Services Agency (CFSA), the Department of Behavioral Health (DBH), and the Department of Human Services (DHS) to share records, data, and information with the Office of the City Administrator for the purposes of program design, administration, and evaluation.

Financial Impact

The subtitle has no fiscal impact. DYRS, CFSA, DBH, and DHS do not need additional resources in order to share this data.

¹⁸ Fiscal Year 2017 Budget Support Act of 2016, effective October 8, 2016 (D.C. Law 21-160; D.C. Official Code 3-151 et seq.).

¹⁹ Fiscal Year 2020 Budget Support Act of 2019, effective September 11, 2019 (D.C. Law 23-16; D.C. Official Code § 3-151 et seq.).

²⁰ By amending Section 106 of the Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services Establishment Act of 2004, effective April 12, 2005 (D.C. Law 15-335; D.C. Official Code § 2-1515.06), adding a new subsection (b-1).

Subtitle (III)(C) – Emergency Medical Services Transport Contract Authority Amendment Act of 2020

Background

In 2016, the District gave the Mayor the authority to enter into a third-party contract of the provision of pre-hospital medical care and transport services in the District.²¹ This authority is set to expire on September 30, 2021.²²

The subtitle eliminates the sunset date and authorizes the Mayor to enter into a third-party contract for these services in perpetuity.

Financial Plan Impact

The subtitle eliminates a sunset date for the Mayor’s authority to enter into a contract with a third-party provider of pre-hospital medical care and transport services. The fiscal year 2021 through fiscal year 2024 budget and financial plan includes approximately \$13.1 million annually to fund the contract. The District has contracted with a third-party ambulance provider since early 2016.

Subtitle (III)(D) – Senior Police Officer Retention Amendment Act of 2020

Background

The Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) rehires retired police officers as fully sworn officers with no impact on their retirement benefits. These officers are paid on the Police Service pay schedule as officers,²³ detectives,²⁴ and sergeants.²⁵ The program to rehire officers at the detective and sergeant pay levels will sunset on October 1, 2020, but allows an officer to be rehired under the program for up to five years.

The subtitle changes the sunset date for rehiring a retired officer at the detective and sergeant pay levels from October 1, 2020 to October 1, 2023.

Financial Plan Impact

MPD rehires retired officers into positions that are included in MPD’s budget in the fiscal year 2021 through fiscal year 2024 budget and financial plan. MPD can accommodate the extended sunset provision for the detective and sergeant program within the budget and financial plan.

²¹ Emergency Medical Services Contract Authority Temporary Amendment Act of 2015, effective January 30, 2016 (D.C. Law 21-55; 62 DCR 15597).

²² As extended in the Fiscal Year 2019 Budget Support Act of 2018, effective October 30, 2018 (D.C. Law 22-168; 65 DCR 9388).

²³ The pay grade and step for an officer is class 1, step 5.

²⁴ The pay grade and step for a detective is class 3, step 4.

²⁵ The pay grade and step for a sergeant is class 4, step 3.

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Subtitle (III)(E) – Office of Administrative Hearings Jurisdiction Amendment Act of 2020

Background

The subtitle codifies²⁶ an agreement between the Office of the Attorney General and the Office of Administrative Hearing (OAH) to give OAH jurisdiction over certain cases that involve delinquent child support payments.

Financial Plan Impact

The subtitle has no fiscal impact. OAH currently adjudicates these child support payment cases.

Subtitle (III)(F) – Concealed Pistol Licensing Review Board Membership Amendment Act of 2020

Background

In 2015, the District established a Concealed Pistol Licensing Review Board (Board).²⁷ The Board hears appeals related to the denial of a new or renewal application for a license to carry a concealed pistol, the suspension or limitation of a concealed carry license, and the revocation of a concealed carry license. The Board is comprised of seven members, including three federal or local government officials, a former sworn law enforcement officer, and three members of the public.²⁸

The subtitle expands the Board to include four additional District residents with mental health, victim services or advocacy, violence prevention, law, or firearms experience.

Financial Plan Impact

The subtitle expands the size of the Board from seven members to eleven members. There are no costs associated with expanding the size of the Board.

Subtitle (III)(G) – Rehiring of Retired Police Officers by the Department of General Services and the Department of Parks and Recreation Amendment Act of 2020

Background

The subtitle permits retired Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) officers to be hired by the Department of General Services (DGS) Protective Services Division, and the Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) without impacting their retirement benefits. Under current law, if a retiree is hired by those agencies, the retiree must offset their salary by the amount of the his or her retirement benefits. The subtitle will allow a retiree in these agencies to receive full salary and full retirement benefits.

Financial Plan Impact

There is no cost to the subtitle. If DGS or DPR hire a retired MPD officer, they will do so into positions that are included in each agency’s budget in the fiscal year 2021 through fiscal year 2024 budget and

²⁶ By amending . Section 6(b-23) of the Office of Administrative Hearings Establishment Act of 2001, effective March 6, 2002 (D.C. Law 14-76; D.C. Official Code § 2-1831.03(b-23)).

²⁷ License to Carry a Pistol Amendment Act of 2014, effective June 16, 2015 (D.C. Law 20-279; D.C. Official Code § 7-2509.08).

²⁸ These members currently include one mental health professional and two District residents with experience in the operation, care, and handling of firearms.

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financial plan. A retired police officer redeployment does not count as creditable service toward retirement calculations,²⁹ so there is also no impact on District retirement obligations.

²⁹ D.C. Official Code § 5-761(a-1)(c).

TITLE IV - PUBLIC EDUCATION SYSTEMS

Subtitle (IV)(A) – Uniform Per Student Funding Formula Increase

Background

The subtitle sets³⁰ the base level funding for the Uniform Per Student Funding Formula (UPSFF) at \$11,310. This is a three percent increase over fiscal year 2020. Base level funding is multiplied by the weighting for each grade level or add-on services to determine the per student funding at that level or for those services. The subtitle also increases the weighting for the alternative program add-on from 1.44 to 1.445.

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

Weightings applied to counts of students enrolled at certain grade levels		
Grade Level	Weighting	Per Student Allocation in FY 2021
Pre-Kindergarten 3	1.34	\$15,155
Pre-Kindergarten 4	1.30	\$14,703
Kindergarten	1.30	\$14,703
Grades 1-5	1.00	\$11,310
Grades 6-8	1.08	\$12,215
Grades 9-12	1.22	\$13,798
Alternative program	1.445	\$16,343
Special education school	1.17	\$13,233
Adult	0.89	\$10,066

Special Education Add-ons			
Level/ Program	Definition	Weighting	Per Student Supplemental Funds
Level 1: Special Education	Eight hours or less per week of specialized services.	0.97	\$10,971
Level 2: Special Education	More than 8 hours and less than or equal to 16 hours per school week of specialized services.	1.20	\$13,572
Level 3: Special Education	More than 16 hours and less than or equal to 24 hours per school week of specialized services.	1.97	\$22,281
Level 4: Special Education	More than 24 hours per week which may include instruction in a self-contained (dedicated) special education school other than residential placement.	3.49	\$39,472

³⁰ By amending The Uniform Per Student Funding Formula for Public Schools and Public Charter Schools Act of 1998, effective March 26, 1999 (D.C. Law 12-207; D.C. Official Code § 38-2903 et seq.).

Special Education Add-ons			
Level/ Program	Definition	Weighting	Per Student Supplemental Funds
Special Education Compliance Funding	Weighting provided in addition to special education level add-on weightings on a per-student basis for Special Education compliance.	0.099	\$1,120
Attorney’s Fees Supplement	Weighting provided in addition to special education level add-on weightings on a per student basis for attorney’s fees.	0.089	\$1,007
Residential	DCPS or public charter school that provides students with room and board in a residential setting, in addition to their instructional program.	1.67	\$18,888

General Education Add-ons			
Level / Program	Definition	Weighting	Per Student Supplemental Funds
ELL	Additional funding for English Language Learners	0.49	\$5,542
At-Risk	Additional funding for students in foster care, who are homeless, on TANF or SNAP, or behind grade level.	0.225	\$2,545

Residential Add-ons			
Level/ Program	Definition	Weighting	Per Student Supplemental Funds
Level 1: Special Education - Residential	Additional funding to support the after-hours Level 1 special education needs of students living in a DCPS or public charter school that provides students with room and board in a residential setting.	0.37	\$4,185
Level 2: Special Education - Residential	Additional funding to support the after-hours Level 2 special education needs of students living in a DCPS or public charter school that provides students with room and board in a residential setting.	1.34	\$15,155

Residential Add-ons			
Level/ Program	Definition	Weighting	Per Student Supplemental Funds
Level 3: Special Education - Residential	Additional funding to support the after-hours Level 3 special education needs of students living in a DCPS or public charter school that provides students with room and board in a residential setting.	2.89	\$32,686
Level 4: Special Education - Residential	Additional funding to support the after-hours Level 4 special education needs of limited and non-English proficient students living in a DCPS or public charter school that provides students with room and board in a residential setting.	2.89	\$32,368
LEP/NEP - Residential	Additional funding to support the after-hours limited and non-English proficiency needs of students living in a DCPS or public charter school that provides students with room and board in a residential setting.	0.668	\$7,555

Special Education Add-ons for Students with Extended School Year (ESY) Indicated in Their Individualized Education Programs (IEPs)			
Level/ Program	Definition	Weighting	Per Student Supplemental Funds
Special Education Level 1 ESY	Additional funding to support the summer school/program needs for students who require extended school year services in their IEPs.	0.063	\$713
Special Education Level 2 ESY	Additional funding to support the summer school/program needs for students who require extended school year services in their IEPs.	0.227	\$2,567
Special Education Level 3 ESY	Additional funding to support the summer school/program needs for students who require extended school year services in their IEPs.	0.491	\$5,553
Special Education Level 4 ESY	Additional funding to support the summer school/program needs for students who require extended school year services in their IEPs	0.491	\$5,553

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Financial Plan Impact

The proposed three percent increase, combined with the effects of growth in the projected enrollments, will increase the formula-driven local fund expenditures. The proposed fiscal year 2021 budget includes approximately \$1.76 billion for instructional budgets: \$979.39 million for the District of Columbia Public Schools, and \$785.12 million for the public charter schools. Charter schools will receive \$154.93 million for facilities allowances in fiscal year 2020, bringing the collective public charter school local budget to \$940.57 million.

Subtitle (IV)(B) – Education Facility Colocation Amendment Act of 2020

Background

The subtitle allows³¹ existing public charter schools to use space and co-locate in District of Columbia Public Schools (DCPS) facilities where space is underutilized. Public charter schools must pay DCPS for the space allocation in an amount agreeable to both DCPS and a charter school. The subtitle also establishes a non-lapsing DCPS School Facility Colocation Fund to be administered by DCPS. All payments that are received from public charter schools to occupy DCPS facility space will be deposited into this fund. Money in the fund must be used to fund additional school programming, supplemental staff, and special initiatives at school where charter schools are co-located. The fund must also be used to perform maintenance or improve the school facility where the public charter school is co-located.

Financial Plan Impact

The subtitle does not have a financial impact. Currently there are no plans to co-locate a public charter school and a DCPS school in the same facility. In the event that a co-location agreement is established between a DCPS school and public charter school, funds will be deposited into the DCPS School Facility Colocation Fund for use by DCPS.

Subtitle (IV)(C) – Grantmaking Authority to Expand Access to Quality Child Care Amendment Act of 2020

Background

The subtitle authorizes³² the Office of the State Superintendent of Education (OSSE) to issue grants to non-profit and community-based organizations to increase the quality of childcare in the District.

Financial Plan Impact

The fiscal year 2021 budget includes \$3.4 million in local funds to provide grants to organizations that provide services to early childcare facilities.

³¹ By amending Section 4022. Section 3422 of the Public School and Public Charter School Facilities Sharing Act of 2002, effective October 1, 2002 (D.C. Law 14-190; DC Official Code § 38-1831.01).

³² By amending Section 3(b) of the State Education Office Establishment Act of 2000, effective October 21, 2000 (D.C. Law 13-176; D.C. Official Code § 38-2602(b)).

Subtitle (IV)(D) – Parks and Recreation Sponsorship Amendment Act of 2020

Background

The subtitle creates³³ a Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) Sponsorship Fund to collect revenue generated from advertisements and sponsorships. Money in the Sponsorship Fund must be used to support the events, programs, activities, recreation centers, fields, pools, play courts, and other assets and facilities of the Department, as provided in the sponsorship or advertising agreement. Money in the Sponsorship Fund may also be used to support any other DPR activities or facilities and to purchase food, snacks, and non-alcoholic beverages for the general public, Department program participants, and District government employees.

Financial Impact

DPR expects to collect a small amount of revenue from sponsorships and advertisements in fiscal year 2021, but the proposed budget and financial plan does not rely on deposits into the Fund.

Subtitle (IV)(E) – Parks and Recreation Grant-Making Authority Amendment Act of 2020

Background

The subtitle allows³⁴ the Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) to issue grants to qualified individuals and non-profit organizations who provide programming to DPR.

Financial Impact

This subtitle does not have a cost. The proposed fiscal year 2021 DPR budget does not include grant funds.

Subtitle (IV)(F) – Child Development Facilities and Pre-k Reports Amendment Act of 2020

Background

The subtitle eliminates³⁵ the Office of the State Superintendent of Education’s (OSSE) annual report to the Council and the Mayor on the efforts to promote WIC in child development facilities. The subtitle also changes the frequency of the following OSSE reporting requirements from annually to triennially:

- Projected benchmarks by which to measure annual achievements within the pre-k-education system;³⁶
- a capacity audit of pre-k programs for all sectors;³⁷ and,
- an annual report on the status of pre-k for all sectors.³⁸

³³ By amending The Recreation Act of 1994, effective March 23, 1995 (D.C. Law 10-246; D.C. Official Code § 10-301 et seq.).

³⁴ By amending Section 3 of the Recreation Act of 1994, effective March 23, 1995 (D.C. Law 10-246; D.C. Official Code § 10-302).

³⁵ By repealing Section 4074(c) of the Healthy Tots Act of 2014, effective February 26, 2015 (D.C. Law 20-155; D.C. Official Code § 38-283(c)).

³⁶ By amending The Pre-k Enhancement and Expansion Amendment Act of 2008, effective July 18, 2008 (D.C. Law 17-202; D.C. Official Code § 38-271.01 et seq.).

³⁷ By amending the lead-in text of Section 104 of the D.C. Official Code (D.C. Official Code § 38-271.04).

³⁸ By amending Section 105(a) of the D.C. Official Code (D.C. Official Code § 38-271.05(a)).

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Financial Impact

Eliminating OSSE's child development facility WIC promotion report and changing the frequency of three pre-k related reporting requirements does not impact OSSE's budget.

Subtitle (IV)(G) – School Meal Cost Reimbursement and Subsidies Amendment Act of 2020

Background

The subtitle reduces³⁹ the amount of reimbursement provided to public schools by the Office of State Superintendent of Education (OSSE) for each healthy breakfast served. Schools will be provided \$0.10 per breakfast served instead of the current \$0.20 per breakfast. The subtitle also eliminates⁴⁰ the \$2 per student subsidy provided by OSSE to schools that implement an alternative breakfast serving model.

The subtitle further reduces⁴¹ the annual amount of sales tax revenue dedicated to the Healthy Schools Fund from \$5.11 million to \$4.27 million.

Financial Impact

The subtitle reduces the amount of reimbursement provided to schools per breakfast served and eliminates a \$2 per student subsidy for alternative breakfast serving. The cost savings from these programmatic changes is reflected in the \$844,000 reduction of sales tax revenue dedicated to the Healthy Schools Fund.

Subtitle (IV)(H) – Early Head Start Home Visiting Grants Authority Amendment Act of 2020

Background

The subtitle makes permissive⁴² the requirement that the Office of State Superintendent provide grants to organizations to provide Early Head Start Home Visiting services to homeless and immigrant families.

Financial Plan Impact

Making the Early Head Start Home Visiting services to homeless and immigrant families permissive will result in cost savings of \$4 million in fiscal year 2021 and \$16 million over the financial plan.

Subtitle (IV)(I) – Recreational Space Use Fee Waivers Amendment Act of 2020

Background

In 2018, the Council required the Mayor to offer a fee waiver program for eligible organizations seeking to rent recreational spaces located at public school buildings.⁴³ The eligible organizations

³⁹ By amending Section 102 of the Healthy Schools Act of 2010, effective July 27, 2010 (D.C. Law 18-209; D.C. Official Code § 38-821.02).

⁴⁰ Id.

⁴¹ Id.

⁴² By amending Section 107 of the Birth to Three for All Act of 2018, effective October 30, 2018 (D.C. Law 22-179; D.C. Official Code § 4-651.07).

⁴³ Ensuring Community Access to Recreational Spaces Act of 2018, effective February 22, 2019 (D.C. Law 22-210; D.C. Official Code § 38-433).

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need to be a non-profit, ensure that at least 75 percent of the participants that benefit from the recreational uses are District residents, and demonstrate financial hardship. The fees paid by organizations to rent recreational spaces include permit, custodial, and security fees.

The subtitle makes the implementation of the fee waiver program subject to its inclusion in an approved budget and financial plan.

Financial Plan Impact

The Council funded the fee waiver program in the fiscal year 2020 budget and had begun to receive applications just prior to the Mayor’s 2020 public health emergency declaration. Since schools were closed during the emergency, no applicants were able to benefit from the use of recreational facilities at schools in fiscal year 2020. The fiscal year 2021 through fiscal year 2024 budget and financial plan reduces the Department of General Services (DGS) budget by approximately \$571,000 annually. These funds were allocated in fiscal year 2020 to pay the permit, custodial, and security costs associated with permitted uses that had their fees waived. The subtitle delays the implementation of the fee waiver program, so applicants will now pay for these costs through the DGS permit process.

Subtitle (IV)(J) – Wilkinson School Disposition Process Amendment Act

Background

The subtitle allows⁴⁴ the Mayor to give the right of first offer to purchase, lease, or use the former Wilkinson Elementary School building to a charter school facility incubator or a public charter school that occupied, all or a portion of the former Birney Elementary School as of May 12, 2020.

Financial Plan Impact

Granting a charter school incubator or public charter school with the right of first offer to purchase, lease or use the former Wilkinson Elementary School does not have a financial impact. The subtitle also requires⁴⁵ the Mayor to hold only one public hearing on the disposition of Wilkinson Elementary School. Under normal disposition procedures, the Mayor would be required to have two public hearings.

Subtitle (IV)(K) – Subtitle Fort Dupont Ice Arena Grant Amendment Act of 2020

Background

The subtitle makes permissive⁴⁶ the requirement that the Department of Parks and Recreation provide an annual \$235,000 grant to an organization to provide programming for low-income children at Fort Dupont Ice Arena.

⁴⁴ By amending Section 2209(b)(1) of the District of Columbia School Reform Act of 1995, approved April 26, 1996 (110 Stat. 1321; D.C. Official Code § 38-1802.09(b)(1)).

⁴⁵ By amending Section 1 of An Act Authorizing the sale of certain real estate in the District of Columbia no longer required for public purposes, approved August 5, 1939 (53 Stat. 1211; D.C. Official Code § D.C. Code § 10-801).

⁴⁶ By amending Section 3(e) of the Recreation Act of 1994, effective March 23, 1995 (D.C. Law 10-246; D.C. Official Code § 10-302(e)).

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Financial Plan Impact

The proposed budget includes one-time funding of \$250,000 for a Fort Dupont Ice Arena grant. Because funding is not required for each year of the financial plan, the subtitle results in cost savings of \$705,000 over the financial plan.

TITLE V - HUMAN SUPPORT SERVICES

Subtitle (V)(A) – Medicaid Hospital Supplemental and Directed Payments Amendment Act of 2020

Background

The Department of Health Care Finance (DHCF) assesses a fee on District hospitals' outpatient gross revenue and inpatient net revenue. The outpatient revenues are deposited in the Hospital Provider Fee Fund and the inpatient revenues are deposited in the Hospital Assessment Tax Fund. The Hospital Provider Fee Fund is used to make Medicaid outpatient hospital access payments (supplemental payments) to private hospitals in the District, with the District receiving reimbursement of 70 percent of the cost from federal funds. The Hospital Assessment Tax Fund must be used to support fee-for-service Medicaid rates.

In fiscal year 2021, the District will begin to transition Medicaid beneficiaries enrolled in the Fee-for-Service (FFS) program to Managed Care Organizations (MCOs). This change will result in a decline in the District's Medicaid Upper Payment Limit and lost federal Medicaid funding for the supplemental payments to hospitals. The subtitle changes the methodology for collecting the hospital outpatient fee in order to generate, on an ongoing basis, the same amount of revenue collected by DHCF in fiscal year 2020. The subtitle also allows DHCF to direct outpatient supplemental payments to MCOs in order to partially fund capitation payments. The subtitle requires MCOs to pass on these supplemental payments to hospitals by paying them an outpatient rate that is at least 130 percent of the rate paid to providers for fee-for-service patients. Hospitals will collectively receive the same amount of Medicaid supplemental payments they received in fiscal year 2020, although the funding will be paid by MCOs rather than by DHCF.

The subtitle also updates District law to specify the amount of revenue that will be collected from the fee on each hospital's inpatient net patient revenue and to update the uses of the Hospital Assessment Tax Fund.⁴⁷ The uses of the Hospital Assessment Tax Fund will be expanded to include support for managed care rates.

Financial Plan Impact

DHCF's budget includes a policy change to move FFS Medicaid beneficiaries into MCOs. Without the subtitle, the policy change would result in reduced dedicated tax revenue and federal Medicaid funding. The subtitle maintains the current level of dedicated tax revenue and federal Medicaid funding. The hospital outpatient fee is estimated to generate \$5.80 million in dedicated tax revenue and approximately \$15.99 million in federal Medicaid funding. The hospital inpatient fee is estimated to generate \$8.45 million in dedicated tax revenue and approximately \$19.7 million in federal Medicaid funding. The revenue from dedicated taxes and federal funds is included in the proposed fiscal year 2021 budget.

⁴⁷ Inpatient net patient revenue is the amount calculated in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles for hospitals as derived from each hospital's filed Hospital and Hospital Health Care Complex Cost Report.

Subtitle (V)(B) – Medical Marijuana Program Administration Amendment Act of 2020

Background

The subtitle transfers⁴⁸ all functions in the Department of Health (DOH) related to the Medical Marijuana and Integrative Therapy (MMIT) program to the Alcoholic Beverage Regulation Administration (ABRA). The subtitle establishes a non-lapsing Medical Cannabis Administration Fund to collect all funds received from medical cannabis licensing, permitting, and registration fees. The fees are currently being collected in the Other Medical Licenses and Fees Fund.

Financial Plan Impact

The fiscal year 2021 budget transfers \$360,000 of local funds, \$597,000 of special purpose revenue, and six full time employees from DOH to ABRA. DOH will no longer operate MMIT programs and will no longer collect revenue for MMIT programs.

Subtitle (V)(C) – Stevie Sellows Direct Support Professionals Quality Improvements Amendment Act of 2020

Background

The subtitle increases⁴⁹ the rate of the provider assessment paid by all intermediate-care facilities for the intellectually disabled (ICF/IDD) from 5.5 percent to 6.0 percent. All funds collected from the provider assessment are deposited into the Stevie Sellows Quality Improvement Fund which is used to fund quality of care improvements and administrative costs at the Department of Health Care Finance (DHCF).

Financial Plan Impact

The subtitle will result in an additional \$462,000 in dedicated tax revenue on an annual basis starting in fiscal year 2021. The assessment rate increase will result in an additional \$1.8 million of dedicated tax revenue over the financial plan. DHCF will be able to use this revenue to secure an additional \$1.1 million in federal Medicaid matching funds in fiscal year 2021 and \$4.4 million over the financial plan. Both the local and federal funds will be used to enhance wages for direct service provider staff that work in ICF/IDD facilities.

Subtitle (V)(D) – Senior Strategic Plan Amendment Act of 2020

Background

The subtitle delays⁵⁰ the release of the ten-year Senior Strategic Plan until the last day of the second fiscal year for which funding is allocated.

Financial Plan Impact

Delaying the release of the Senior Strategic Plan will save the Department of Aging and Community Living \$336,000 in fiscal year 2021 and \$1.4 million over the financial plan.

⁴⁸ By amending The Legalization of Marijuana for Medical Treatment Initiative of 1998, effective February 25, 2010 (D.C. Law 13-315; D.C. Official Code § 7-1671.01 et seq.).

⁴⁹ By amending § 47-1273 of the D.C. Official Code.

⁵⁰ By amending § 307(e) of the District of Columbia Act on the Aging, effective March 28, 2019 (D.C. Law 22-267; D.C. Official Code § 7-503.07(e)).

TITLE VI – OPERATIONS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Subtitle (VI)(A) – Opportunity Accounts Expansion Amendment Act of 2020

Background

The Department of Insurance, Securities, and Banking (DISB) offers income- and asset-eligible District residents⁵¹ the ability to participate in the DC Opportunity Accounts savings program,⁵² which after a period of dormancy was restarted in fiscal year 2020. Qualified residents make regular deposits into a savings account up to \$1,500 and the District and private funders will each match those deposits at two dollars for every one dollar deposited. The District’s contribution is capped at \$3,000 per account.

The subtitle allows the DISB Commissioner to waive the private funder matching contribution requirement. Under such a waiver, the District must make the additional match for a total of not more than four dollars for every one dollar saved. The use of the waiver also changes the District’s maximum contribution limit to an account from \$3,000 to \$6,000.

DISB also restricts how a participant can use the funds in the DC Opportunity Accounts under both standard withdrawal circumstances and emergency circumstances. Participants can withdraw funds in standard situations to pay educational expenses, job training costs, for the purchase or repair of a primary residence, to start up a business, and to help with retirement planning. The subtitle expands the allowable uses for standard withdrawals to include any expense authorized by DISB through program rules.

Participants can also withdraw funds in emergency situations to pay medical expenses for the account holder or their immediate family, to prevent an eviction, and to help with living expenses following the loss of employment. When a participant withdraws funds under an emergency situation, they can only withdraw their own funds, not matching funds, and must repay the withdrawn funds within twelve months. The subtitle expands the allowable uses under emergency conditions to include payments for making health insurance premium payments in the event of an unexpected loss of income. The subtitle maintains the restriction on withdrawing matching funds to prevent eviction and for living expenses, but it allows a participant to withdraw matching funds for a medical emergency or to make insurance premium payments. The subtitle eliminates the requirement to repay the funds, but it requires a participant to resume regular deposits into the account within ninety days.

Financial Plan Impact

DISB relaunched the program in fiscal year 2020 and, with a combination of public and private funding, was able to support 130 DC Opportunity Accounts. The subtitle authorizes the District’s matching contribution to increase up to four dollars with a waiver. The fiscal year 2021 budget includes \$1.2 million from the Securities and Banking Fund that will support continuation of the existing 130 accounts and can support matching on an increased match basis approximately 130

⁵¹ A resident must have earned income, a maximum household income not exceeding 85 percent of the District’s median income (\$54,250 for a one adult household and \$62,000 for a two adult household), and have net assets not exceeding \$10,000 (excluding a primary home or one vehicle).

⁵² Opportunity Accounts Act of 2000, effective April 3, 2001 (D.C. Law 13-266; D.C. Official Code § 1-307.61 et seq.).

additional DC Opportunity Accounts.⁵³ If DISB can identify private funding, then DISB could increase the number of accounts available for eligible residents. There are no resources budgeted beyond fiscal year 2021.

Subtitle (VI)(B) – Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs Special Purpose Revenue Fund Flexibility Amendment Act of 2020

Background

The subtitle expands the types of allowable expenditures from five special purpose revenue funds under the purview of the Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs (DCRA).

First, the subtitle expands the allowable use of the Nuisance Abatement Fund⁵⁴, directs certain vacant property fines⁵⁵ into the fund and makes the fund non-lapsing. Currently the fund may only be used to improve conditions at nuisance properties. The subtitle expands the allowable use to include inspections, demolition or enclosure of a property, and administrative and personnel costs associated with all DCRA operations. The subtitle also expands the definition of imminent danger in nuisance properties to include any code violation that threatens health or safety of residents as determined by the Mayor.

Second, the subtitle expands the allowable use of the Basic Business License Fund⁵⁶ to include support of all DCRA services. Currently the fund may only be used for maintaining the basic business licensing systems.

Third, the subtitle expands the use of the Green Building Fund⁵⁷ to include support of all DCRA services, costs of abatement, and making green building materials accessible to low-income residents. Currently the fund can be used for inspections and monitoring of green buildings, training, and technical assistance of green code development, research of green building practices, and seed support for green building projects.

Fourth, the subtitle expands the use of the Corporate Recordation Fund⁵⁸ to include support of all DCRA services and makes the fund non-lapsing. Currently the fund is dedicated to maintaining and upgrading the corporate filing system.

Lastly, the subtitle expands the use of the Expedited Building Permit Review Program Fund⁵⁹ to include support of all DCRA services and makes the fund non-lapsing. Currently the fund is dedicated only to meeting the operational and administrative costs of the expedited building permit review program. Any remaining balances in the fund revert to the General Fund.

⁵³ Approximately \$400,000 is to support the commitments for existing accounts and \$800,000 is to support new accounts.

⁵⁴ D.C. Official Code § 42-3131.01.

⁵⁵ The subtitle directs fines and penalties associated with vacant property enforcement into the Nuisance Abatement Fund. Currently, these are directed to the local fund. Specifically, fines under Section 10 of the Construction Codes Approval and Amendments Act of 1986, effective March 21, 1987 (D.C. Law 6- 216; D.C. Official Code § 6-1409) will now be directed to the Nuisance Abatement Fund.

⁵⁶ D.C. Official Code § 47-2851.13c.

⁵⁷ D.C. Official Code § 6-1451.07.

⁵⁸ D.C. Official Code § 47-2855.05.

⁵⁹ D.C. Official Code § 6-1405.05.

Financial Impact

The subtitle directs an estimated \$10,000 in fines levied on vacant properties per year to the Nuisance Abatement Fund, lowering local fund revenues by that amount. This will reduce local fund revenue by \$10,000 in fiscal year 2021 and \$40,000 over the four-year financial plan and increase special purpose revenues by the same amount. This estimate takes into consideration the fact that collections on fines levied on vacant properties are historically small and inconsistent.

Expanding the allowable uses of these funds does not have a fiscal impact. The subtitle does not require any additional spending and the agency must limit overall spending in the affected funds to approved budgets. Making these funds non-lapsing does not have a fiscal impact because the unspent revenue from the funds is not required to balance the current financial plan.

Subtitle (VI)(C) – Game of Skill Machines Consumer Protection Act of 2020

Background

In early 2020, the Council of the District of Columbia passed emergency legislation⁶⁰ to legalize a new category of gaming devices that were seeking to operate in on-premises alcohol retailers,⁶¹ called games of skill. These games are mechanical or electronic devices where the ability to win is not influenced by prior wins or losses, outside sources, chance, or unreasonable or unknown skill requirements. Players can win cash, gift cards, or vouchers. Under this legislation, the Office of the Attorney General (OAG) certifies that a particular device was a game of skill, and thus not gambling, and the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board (Board) would authorize a licensed establishment to host the game of skill.

The subtitle maintains many of the retailer operating parameters from the emergency law and establishes a more comprehensive games of skill regulatory structure managed by the Office of Lottery and Gaming (OLG). The subtitle authorizes OLG to issue rules to regulate games of skill that include standards for inspecting devices and retailers, payment and payout parameters, fees and taxation, accounting, posting requirements, record retention, penalties for violations, and device internal controls. OLG will license games of skill industry participants across four categories: manufacturers; distributors; suppliers; and retailers. No one may offer or allow a game of skill device in the District unless it has applied for, paid for,⁶² and obtained the required OLG license. OLG should ensure that any license applicant receives and passes a background check, is in good standing pursuant to the District's clean hands policy, and does not have any interests in other licenses issued related to games of skill. OLG reserves the right to prohibit, suspend, or revoke any license for an applicant's failure to abide by the conditions laid out in the subtitle or rules issued by OLG. Any license fees will be deposited into OLG's Lottery, Gambling, and Gaming Fund.

The subtitle requires that a game of skill manufacturer or distributor pay for and test every device at an accredited laboratory. Devices must be set to payout as winnings at least 80 percent of their earnings over the device's lifetime; should accurately portray game outcomes; record play and

⁶⁰ COVID-19 Response Emergency Amendment Act of 2020, enacted March 17, 2020 (D.C. Act 23-247; 67 DCR 3093).

⁶¹ Includes manufacturers with an on-site sales and consumption permit and Class C and D on-premises retailers (restaurants, taverns, hotels, multipurpose, and nightclubs).

⁶² Manufacturers and distributors must pay \$10,000 application and \$5,000 renewal fees. Suppliers must pay \$2,000 application and \$1,000 renewal fees. Retailers must pay \$300 application and renewal fees.

winning history for the prior ten plays; have a non-resettable meter; have accounting software that tracks cash inserted, winnings paid, and credits awarded and played; and be able to link to OLG's centralized accounting system described below. The subtitle gives a manufacturer one year from the subtitle's implementation to comply with these and other device operating requirements enumerated in the subtitle. The subtitle authorizes each retailer to register up to five game of skill devices⁶³ which must each display a registration sticker, be located within the retailer only in Alcoholic Beverage Regulation Administration's (ABRA) approved locations, and be near a properly posted warning sign.⁶⁴ Devices cannot dispense cash prizes, so the subtitle specifies the information that needs to be included on the award voucher that can be redeemed for cash at the licensed retailer. The subtitle also requires a distributor to maintain insurance on any devices it brings to the District.

The subtitle requires OLG to establish a centralized accounting system within one year to which each device must be linked to track their operations, including game revenues, to ensure compliance with the subtitle and any related rules. The centralized accounting system should not track personal or financial information about individual players. Each retailer must file a monthly return with the District and pay a 10 percent tax on the gross game revenues⁶⁵ generated by games of skill in their establishments. These tax payments will be deposited into the District's Local Fund.

The subtitle authorizes OLG to issue fines, suspend, or revoke a licensee's license for its failure to comply with any provisions in this subtitle or any rules issued by OLG. OLG should notify ABRA within 48-hours of any suspension or revocation of a license. The subtitle grants a licensee the right to appeal to OLG any actions by OLG and, upon affirmation of OLG's original action, the right to appeal to the Superior Court of the District of Columbia. The subtitle also authorizes OLG to seize any devices if the licensee's license has been suspended or revoked, the retailer ceases operations, or another government agency shuts down the retailer's operations. OLG can issue fines of up to \$50,000. OAG is also authorized to bring action against any licensee that intentionally falsifies or misleads an individual's probability of winning. OAG can seek a civil penalty up to \$50,000 for a violation.

The Board's and ABRA's responsibilities in certifying and overseeing the retail establishments that host game of skill devices will be mostly consistent with their authorized responsibilities in the emergency law. Board licensed establishments must continue to meet in-establishment location restrictions, including providing the Board with a diagram of device placement, provide the Board with proof of a manufacturer or distributor's OLG license, pay a \$200 game of skill endorsement fee, and follow all Board and ABRA signage and advertising requirements. The Board also requires establishments to restrict play by patrons who appear intoxicated or are under the age of eighteen. The Board prohibits a licensed establishment from entering into any alcohol sales revenue sharing agreements with a game of skill manufacturer or distributor unless otherwise approved by the Board. The subtitle authorizes an ABRA investigator to request and check the identification of any player and to seize fake identification.

Financial Plan Impact

There are very few jurisdictions that regulate games of skill in the manner proposed by the District in this subtitle. In early 2020, OLG commissioned a study that determined the jurisdiction whose

⁶³ Retailers must pay \$100 per device it registers with OLG, which will also be deposited into the Lottery, Gambling, and Gaming Fund.

⁶⁴ The warning sign should include the minimum age to play a game of skill (18 years of age), contact information for the District's gambling hotline, and OLG contact information for filing a complaint.

⁶⁵ Gross game revenues are the total cash or cash equivalents played into a game of skill device minus the value of any payouts.

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regulatory structure most resembled that proposed by the District was Georgia. Georgia provides a foundational understanding about what OLG will need to manage the regulatory structure, how prevalent games of skill could become in the District, and the steps that need to be taken to ensure a successful taxing regime.⁶⁶

Approximately 40 establishments have applied to the Board to install nearly 120 game of skill devices, while only one game has received OAG certification as a game of skill under the emergency law. Under OLG regulation, a review of the Georgia program, and an evaluation of current economic conditions, the Office of Revenue Analysis (ORA) expects that the number of retailers and games in the District will ramp up slowly, but will result in significantly increased numbers over the financial plan period. These estimates assume there will be nearly 500 establishments and 1,500 game of skill devices by the end of fiscal year 2024.

OLG will need to license all participants in the District's games of skill industry, establish the centralized accounting system, and ensure compliance with the subtitle's requirements and any rules issued. OLG will need to hire a new licensing coordinator to process applications and a new investigator to ensure compliance with OLG's regulations. The new personnel will cost \$225,000 in fiscal year 2021 and \$909,000 over the four-year financial plan period. As part of the licensing process, OLG will also need to perform background checks and issue registration stickers for each device. These administrative costs are approximately \$126,000 in fiscal year 2021 and \$161,000 over the four-year financial plan period. While each device also needs to be tested in an accredited laboratory, the device manufacturers and distributors will be responsible for those costs. OLG expects that it will take a full year to implement the centralized accounting system with a third-party contractor. The cost of the contract is typically a percentage of the gross gaming revenues and is estimated to cost \$832,000 in fiscal year 2022 and approximately \$2.7 million over the four-year financial plan period.

The Board and ABRA began approving eligible retailers under the emergency law and can continue to provide license endorsements to new retailers, even as games of skill become more prevalent, with their existing budgeted resources.

The new regulatory structure imposes two new fees or taxes and maintains the Board endorsement fees. Any individual or entity looking to produce, distribute, or host a game of skill in the District must pay the appropriate license fees to OLG at the time it applies or renews its application. Manufacturers, distributors, and retailers are expected to pay approximately \$135,000 in fiscal year 2021 and \$846,000 over the four-year financial plan period in licensing fees to OLG. The retailers are also required to pay \$100 per machine they install which will generate approximately \$115,000 in fiscal year 2021 and \$146,000 over the four-year financial plan period. All of these fees will be paid into the OLG Lottery, Gambling, and Gaming Fund. The ten percent tax on gross gaming revenues will generate approximately \$1.2 million in fiscal year 2021 and \$12 million over the four-year financial plan period. Despite gross gaming revenues averaging around \$35 million annually over the financial plan period, the fiscal year 2021 tax revenues are expected to be lower than subsequent years because it will take OLG the full first year to establish the accounting system that will monitor game of skill activities and ensure full compliance with the tax requirements. This is consistent with the experience in Georgia prior to its establishment of a centralized accounting system. These taxes will be deposited into the District's Local Fund. Lastly, the Board will continue to collect a \$200 endorsement fee from retailers hosting game of skill machines. This will generate approximately

⁶⁶ The OLG study was substantially completed prior to the health emergency and any economic impacts on game of skill penetration from the emergency are reflected in this estimate, but not in the study.

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\$77,000 in fiscal year 2021 and \$351,000 over the four-year financial plan period. These revenues will be deposited into ABRA's special purpose revenue fund.

The following chart summarizes the costs to establish the games of skill regulatory structure, the revenues generated by the subtitle's provisions, the breakdown of where each of the revenues will be deposited, and the net impact on OLG.

Subtitle (VI)(C), Game of Skill Machines Consumer Protection Act of 2020					
Fiscal Impact Summary					
Fiscal Year 2021 – Fiscal Year 2024					
(\$000s)^a					
	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Total
New Revenues					
Licensing and Endorsements	\$326	\$292	\$344	\$380	\$1,343
10% Tax ^b	\$1,210	\$3,329	\$3,662	\$3,845	\$12,045
Total Revenue	\$1,536	\$3,621	\$4,006	\$4,225	\$13,388
Budget Needs					
OLG Staff	(\$225)	(\$227)	(\$228)	(\$229)	(\$909)
OLG Administrative Costs ^c	(\$126)	(\$13)	(\$14)	(\$8)	(\$161)
Centralized Accounting System	\$0	(\$832)	(\$915)	(\$961)	(\$2,708)
Total Budget Needs	(\$351)	(\$1,072)	(\$1,157)	(\$1,198)	(\$3,778)
Overall Net Fiscal Impact	\$1,185	\$2,549	\$2,849	\$3,027	\$9,610
Revenue Assignments					
Local Fund Revenues	\$1,210	\$3,329	\$3,662	\$3,845	\$12,045
ABRA Special Purpose Revenues	\$77	\$84	\$93	\$97	\$351
OLG Dedicated License Fees	\$250	\$208	\$252	\$283	\$992
OLG Impact					
OLG Revenues	\$250	\$208	\$252	\$283	\$992
OLG Costs	(\$351)	(\$1,072)	(\$1,157)	(\$1,198)	(\$3,778)
Net OLG Impact	(\$101)	(\$864)	(\$905)	(\$915)	(\$2,786)

Table Notes

^a Numbers may not add due to rounding.

^b Fiscal year 2021 will experience reduced revenues until the centralized accounting system is established by fiscal year 2022.

^c Administrative costs include applicant background checks and device registration stickers.

Subtitle (VI)(D) – Pay-By-Phone Transaction Fee Fund Amendment Act of 2020

Background

In 2011, the District Department of Transportation (DDOT) launched a new pay-by-phone option for residents and visitors to pay for curbside parking. Residents and visitors pay the applicable parking rates by calling a phone number or through a mobile application. The pay-by-phone parking vendor also charges a \$0.32 transaction fee. The District established the Department of Transportation

Parking Meter Pay-by-Phone Transaction Fee Fund⁶⁷ as a special purpose revenue fund to deposit these transaction fees and remit them to the vendor.

The subtitle renames the Fund as the Parking Meter and Transit Services Pay-by-Phone Transaction Fee Fund (Fund) and expands its potential receipts to include transaction fees associated with the purchase of transit fares, Capital Bikeshare trips, and other shared mobility and transportation services paid for through a pay-by-phone system. DDOT can use the Fund’s resources to pay a vendor providing these pay-by-phone services. The subtitle also directs any resources in the original fund, which is a lapsing fund, at the end of fiscal year 2020 to be deposited into the new Fund, which is established as non-lapsing.

Financial Plan Impact

The Fund currently collects approximately \$3.3 million annually in transaction fees that are paid to the vendor managing the pay-by-phone system. DDOT has not launched an expanded pay-by-phone program to allow for the purchase of other transportation related fares or fees, so there are currently no new projected revenues for the Fund. Any transaction fees paid by users when DDOT launches an expanded program will be deposited into the Fund.

Subtitle (VI)(E) – Environmental Special Purpose Funds Reestablishment Amendment Act of 2020

Background

The subtitle reestablishes under the Department of Energy and Environment (DOEE) three, non-lapsing special purpose revenue funds: the Lead Poisoning Prevention Fund, the Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund, and the Hazardous Waste and Toxic Chemical Source Reduction Fund (Funds). The Council repealed all three Funds in fiscal year 2012.⁶⁸

DOEE will deposit into the Lead Poisoning Prevention Fund certification fees collected from lead-based paint abatement specialists and organizations that train them and any penalties from the enforcement of lead-based paint laws.⁶⁹ DOEE can expend the resources in this fund to administer lead-based paint laws and to provide lead-based paint abatement assistance to low-income residents.

DOEE will deposit into the Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund any registration fees from owners of underground storage tanks; any licensing and certification fees from businesses that install, remove or test tanks; and any penalties associated with violations of these registration, licensing, and certification requirements.⁷⁰ DOEE can expend the resources in this fund to implement underground storage tank licensing, certification, and enforcement programs and for assessment, clean up, and housing and relocation assistance.

⁶⁷ Fiscal Year 2013 Budget Support Act of 2012, effective September 20, 2012 (D.C. Law 19-168; D.C. Official Code § 50-921.14).

⁶⁸ Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Support Act of 2011, effective September 14, 2011 (D.C. Law 19-21; D.C. Official Code §§ 8-103.09a, 8-231.09, and 8-113.05).

⁶⁹ Lead Hazard Prevention and Elimination Act of 2008, effective March 9, 2009 (D.C. Law 17-381; D.C. Official Code §§ 8-231.10, 8-231.12, and 8-231.15-16).

⁷⁰ District of Columbia Underground Storage Tank Management Act of 1990, effective March 8, 1991 (D.C. Law 8-242; D.C. Official Code §§ 8-113.06 and 8-113.09).

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DOEE will deposit into the Hazardous Waste and Toxic Chemical Source Reduction Fund all fines, fees, and penalties collected from the generators and emitters of hazardous waste and toxic chemicals⁷¹ in the District and for permits issued to hazardous waste treatment, disposal, and storage facilities.⁷² DOEE can expend the resources in this fund to implement and enforce the hazardous waste and toxic chemical permitting program.

Financial Plan Impact

The Council repealed all three Funds in fiscal year 2012 and directed that any funds received from the underlying DOEE programs be deposited in the District’s Local Fund. The lead poisoning prevention program generates approximately \$108,000 annually. The underground storage tank program generates approximately \$308,000 annually. The hazardous waste and toxic chemicals program generates approximately \$303,000 annually. The subtitle’s implementation will reduce Local Fund revenues by a total of approximately \$719,000 and increase special purpose revenues by the same amount through the reestablishment and dedication of program revenue to these Funds.

Subtitle (VI)(F) –Alcoholic Beverage Sales and Delivery Amendment Act of 2020

Background

The Alcoholic Beverage Control Board (Board) currently prohibits on-premises retailers (including manufacturers with an on-site sales and consumption permit) from serving alcoholic beverages between the hours of 2 a.m. and 8 a.m. Monday through Friday and between 3 a.m. and 8 a.m. on Saturday and Sundays. The Board provides some exceptions to these rules to allow sales until 4 a.m. and 24-hour operations on and around holidays⁷³ and other special events. The Board also restricts the sale and delivery of alcohol for off-premises consumption to between the hours of 7 a.m. and midnight.

The subtitle changes the restricted hours for on-premises retailers to allow those retailers to begin alcoholic beverage sales at 6 a.m. The subtitle increases the expanded hours exceptions to allow for sales until 4 a.m. and 24-hour operations to include the Saturday and Sunday adjacent to, prior to, or following⁷⁴ Veterans Day, Christmas Day, and Emancipation Day. The subtitle also increases the expanded hours opportunity around inauguration in January 2021 from January 15th to the 21st by nine days to January 9th to the 24th.

The subtitle also expands the sales and delivery hours for off-premises consumption for wholesalers, manufacturers, and off-premises retailers. The licensees will now be able to sell and deliver for off-premises consumption between the hours of 6 a.m. and 1 a.m.

In addition to the current allowances for on- and off-premises sales, consumption, and delivery, the District established additional alcohol delivery options for licensed establishments during the 2020

⁷¹ Toxic Source Reduction Business Assistance Amendment Act of 1990, effective March 8, 1991 (D.C. Law 8-229; D.C. Official Code § 8-1315).

⁷² D.C. Official Code § 8-1303.

⁷³ Includes all federal or District holidays; Saturdays and Sundays around January 1st, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Washington’s Birthday, Memorial Day, July 4th, Labor Day, and Columbus Day; the Friday, Saturday, and Sunday following Thanksgiving; and around inauguration.

⁷⁴ If any of these holidays falls on a Monday or Tuesday, the expanded hours will take place on the preceding Saturday and Sunday. If the holiday falls on a Wednesday, Thursday, or Friday, the expanded hours will take place on the following Saturday and Sunday.

health emergency declaration. Through emergency legislation,⁷⁵ the Council authorized on-premises retailers to deliver and offer for take-out alcohol in closed containers with the purchase of food items. The emergency and temporary authorizations for alcohol take-out and delivery do not require Board approval, but do require the Alcoholic Beverage Regulation Administration (ABRA) to provide written authorization to each retailer requesting to operate under the new allowances. The emergency and temporary acts also allowed on-premises retailers located at the Walter E. Washington Convention Center (Convention Center) to register for alcohol take-out and delivery through ABRA. These locations typically receive their operating authorizations from the Washington Convention and Sports Authority (WCSA), and not the Board.

The subtitle continues these emergency and temporary authorizations on a permanent basis and establishes a timeframe of 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. for registered retailers to provide take-out and delivery alcohol, consistent with the subtitle’s allowances for off-premises retailer’s sales and delivery hours. The subtitle also requires an on-premise retailer to obtain Board approval and apply for a license endorsement for take-out and delivery of alcohol after March 31, 2021, unless it was registered with and approved by ABRA prior to April 1, 2021. Retailers registered with ABRA prior to April 1, 2021 can receive the endorsement – without application – through a request to the Board and payment of the endorsement fee, which is set at \$200, if they do so prior to March 31, 2021. The subtitle extends all of these allowances and restrictions to retailers located at the Convention Center.

Financial Plan Impact

The subtitle increases the hours for both on- and off-premises alcohol establishments to sell and deliver alcohol to customers and expands the extended hours program to include the Saturday and Sunday around additional holidays and additional days around the 2021 presidential inauguration. The District collects a ten percent tax on both on- and off-premise alcohol sales, so the enhanced opportunities for sale and delivery will increase sales tax collections. The subtitle’s provisions will generate \$787,000 in fiscal year 2021 and \$2.9 million over the four-year financial plan period. Sales tax collections from on-premises retailers offering alcohol for take-out and delivery began in fiscal year 2020 under the emergency and temporary laws and making these allowances permanent is expected to substitute for other projected sales. Therefore, the budget does not include any additional sales tax revenues from this provision.

The following chart outlines both the total increase in taxes collected from each proposed expansion and the accounting for those in the District’s Local Fund and the dedication to WCSA.

Subtitle (VI)(H), Extension of Hours for Alcoholic Beverage Sales, Service, and Consumption Amendment Act of 2020 Increased Sales Tax Revenues Fiscal Year 2021 – Fiscal Year 2024 (\$000s)					
	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Total
On-premise sales begin at 6 a.m. ^a	\$525	\$630	\$679	\$711	\$2,545
Weekends around Veteran’s Day, Christmas, and Emancipation Day ^b	\$158	\$114	\$123	\$161	\$556

⁷⁵ COVID-19 Response Supplemental Emergency Amendment Act of 2020, enacted April 10, 2020 (D.C. Act 23-286; D.C. Official Code § 25-113(a)(3)(C)).

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On-premise sales until 4 a.m. and 24-hour operations for 9 additional days around inauguration	\$184	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$184
Expand off-premise sales by two hours	\$7	\$8	\$9	\$9	\$33
Total Sales and Use Tax Revenues	\$874	\$752	\$811	\$881	\$3,318
Local Fund					
	\$787	\$678	\$731	\$794	\$2,990
WCSA Dedication^c					
	\$87	\$74	\$80	\$87	\$328

Table Notes

a Includes food sales from 6 a.m. to 8 a.m. in addition to alcohol sales.

b The holiday days themselves are already approved for extended hours and may fall on a Saturday or Sunday throughout the financial plan. Those projections are already included in the District’s baseline revenue estimate.

c The WCSA dedication is ten percent of the on-premises sales tax collections.

Subtitle (VI)(G) – Third Party Inspection Platform Amendment Act of 2020

Background

The subtitle authorizes the Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs (DCRA) to require all third party inspections to be arranged through an exclusive DCRA online platform. It also authorizes the agency to charge a fee for using the platform.

Financial Plan Impact

The subtitle will increase local fund revenue by \$1.1 million in fiscal year 2021 and \$6.9 million over the financial plan. DCRA has begun working on building the website that will host the third party inspection transactions and expects the project to be completed in calendar year 2020. The new revenue assumes that all third party inspections will occur through the website beginning in January 2021 and will be charged a ten percent fee.

Subtitle (VI)(G), Third Party Inspection Platform Amendment Act of 2020					
Increased Fee Revenues					
Fiscal Year 2021 – Fiscal Year 2024					
(\$000s)					
	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Total
Additional revenue from Fees	\$1,096	\$1,680	\$1,932	\$2,222	\$6,933

TITLE VII – FINANCE AND REVENUE

Subtitle (VII)(A) – Personal Property Tax Amendment Act of 2020

Background

The subtitle clarifies⁷⁶ the definition of tangible personal property to include the value of prewritten and canned software integrated into business equipment and not commonly available separately. The subtitle will apply as of July 1, 2021.

Financial Plan Impact

The subtitle will increase revenue by \$935,000 in fiscal year 2021 and \$3.9 million over the financial plan.

Revenue Gained from Personal Property Tax Amendment Act of 2020 (\$ thousands)					
	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Total
Increased Property Tax Revenue	\$935	\$958	\$982	\$1,007	\$3,882

Subtitle (VII)(B) – Unincorporated Business Tax Amendment Act of 2020

Background

The subtitle clarifies⁷⁷ that taxable income includes gains from a sale or other disposition of assets, even if such sale results in the termination of an unincorporated business. The subtitle applies as of January 1, 2021.

Financial Plan Impact

The subtitle will increase revenue by \$1.1 million in fiscal year 2021 and \$11 million over the financial plan.

Revenue Gained from Unincorporated Business Tax Amendment Act of 2020 (\$ thousands)					
	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Total
Increased Income Tax Revenue	\$1,100	\$3,300	\$3,300	\$3,300	\$11,000

⁷⁶ By amending D.C. Official Code § 47-1508.

⁷⁷ By amending D.C. Official Code §47-1808.02(1).

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Subtitle (VII)(C) – Ballpark Revenue Fund Excess Revenue Amendment Act of 2020

Background

The subtitle amends⁷⁸ the allowed purposes for any revenue collected in the Ballpark Revenue Fund to include transfers to the District’s General Fund in fiscal years 2020, 2021 and 2022, provided sufficient revenue is first collected for debt service due on the Ballpark Revenue Bonds per bond covenants. The revenue dedicated to the Ballpark Revenue Fund includes utility gross receipts taxes, the Ballpark Fee, and sales taxes from sales of tickets, concessions, and merchandise at the stadium. The Subtitle is applicable as of August 1, 2020.

Financial Plan Impact

Amending the allowable uses of the Ballpark Revenue Fund will result in a \$25 million transfer in fiscal year 2020, a \$40 million transfer in fiscal year 2021, and a total of \$105 million over the financial plan. These transfers increase revenue available in Local Funds. In fiscal year 2023 and fiscal year 2024, any excess Ballpark Fund revenue will be used to pay principal on Ballpark Revenue Fund bonds before it is due. Such bond defeasance is assumed in the District’s debt cap analysis.

**Fiscal Impact of Ballpark Revenue Fund Excess Revenue Amendment Act of 2020
(\$ thousands)**

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Total
Transfer to Local Funds	\$25,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$0	\$0	\$105,000

⁷⁸ By amending §102(d) of the Ballpark Omnibus Financing and Revenue Act of 2004, effective April 8, 2005 (D.C. Law 15-320; D.C. Official Code § 10-1601.02(d)).

TITLE VIII – SPECIAL PURPOSE AND DEDICATED REVENUE FUND AMENDMENTS AND TRANSFERS

Subtitle (VIII)(A) – Designated Fund Transfer Act of 2020

Background

The subtitle allows the District to use fund balance available in thirty funds as a source of funding for the proposed fiscal year 2021 through fiscal year 2024 budget and financial plan, in addition to providing funds for fiscal year 2020. The affected funds and transfer amounts are listed in the chart below:

Fund Name	Amount (\$)
Accountability Fund	60,000
Recorder of Deeds Surcharge	700,000
Historic Landmark and Historic District Filing Fees	127,039
Arts and Humanities Enterprise Fund	222,753
Commission on Arts and Humanities	1,245,000
Litigation Support Fund	1,024,373
Special Purpose Revenue	700,000
Rental Unit Fee Fund	462,101
Corporate Recordation Fund	5,895,623
FEMS Reform Fund	189,064
Child Development Facilities Fund	86,737
Site Evaluation	40,000
State Athletic Acts Programming and Office Fund	49,801
Medicaid Collections Third Party Liability	384,592
Bill of Rights (Grievances and Appeals)	1,596,337
Pesticide Product Registration	361,081
Solid Waste Diversion Fund	113,762
Solid Waste Disposal Fee Fund	37,889
Clean City Fund	205,723
Motor Vehicle Inspection Station	1,200,000
ABC Import and Class License Fees	249,202
Dedicated Taxes	568,715
Subrogation Fund	4,321,489
DMH Medicare and Third Party Reimbursement	188,400
Securities and Banking Fund	1,100,000
DC Net Services Support	3,295,975
911 and 311 Assessments	1,455,501
Workforce Investments Fund	57,202,000
Housing Production Trust Fund	161,825,000
Pay-Go Capital	161,825,000

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Financial Plan Impact

The subtitle provides approximately \$317.8 million to balance the proposed fiscal year 2021 through fiscal year 2024 budget and financial plan. In addition, the subtitle provides approximately \$89 million for use in fiscal year 2020.