

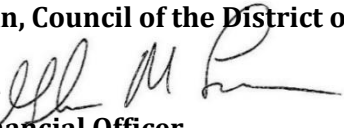
Government of the District of Columbia
Office of the Chief Financial Officer



Glen Lee
Chief Financial Officer

MEMORANDUM

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

FROM: Glen Lee 
Chief Financial Officer

DATE: June 18, 2026

SUBJECT: Fiscal Impact Statement – Glazier Licensing Standards and Certification Act of 2025

REFERENCE: Bill 26-0422, Draft Committee Print as provided to the Office of Revenue Analysis on June 8, 2026

Conclusion

Funds are not sufficient in the proposed revised fiscal year 2026 and proposed fiscal year 2027 through fiscal year 2030 budget and financial plan to implement the bill. The bill costs \$300,000 in fiscal year 2027 and a total of \$534,000 through fiscal year 2030.

Background

District law¹ requires certain non-health related occupations and professions to be regulated through the Department of Licensing and Consumer Protection (DLCP) to protect public health, safety or welfare, or to assure the public that people engaged in these occupations or professions have the specialized skills or training required to perform the services offered. The bill adds Glazier² to the list of professions required to be regulated by DLCP through the Board of Industrial Traders (Board).

The Board³ is responsible for regulating the practices of plumbers, gasfitters, electricians, refrigeration and air-conditioning mechanics, steam and operating engineers, asbestos workers,

¹ D.C. Official Code § 47-2853.04.

² Defined as any person who erects, constructs, installs, alters, services, or repairs aluminum windows, curtain walls, interior glass partitions, glass handrails, aluminum entrances, skylights, storefronts, and general architectural glass and metal installation.

³ D.C. Official Code § 47-2853.06.

The Honorable Phil Mendelson

FIS: "Glazier Licensing Standards and Certification Act of 2025", Bill 26-0422, Draft Committee Print as provided to the Office of Revenue Analysis on June 8, 2026

elevator mechanics, elevator inspectors⁴, and elevator contractors. The Board has the authority to set bonding and insurance requirements, licensure subcategories, and establish education and experience standards, along with other requisites. The bill expands Board membership⁵ to 17 and amends the composition of the Board to require the inclusion of a Glazier and a Glazing Contractor⁶, both licensed in the District.

The bill requires the Board to ensure that licensed glaziers and glazier contractors conform to applicable national safety and performance standards. To be licensed as a glazier contractor, an applicant must: employ at least three licensed or temporarily licensed glaziers who perform the work described in the application; meet all bonding and insurance requirements set by rule; and satisfy any additional Board-established requirements. The bill allows the Board to grant a temporary 2-year contractor license, until full rules are issued, if the applicant: employs at least three licensed or temporarily licensed glaziers; and meets the existing bonding and insurance requirements.

An applicant for an individual glazier license must show that they: have passed an approved glazing exam, completed a registered glazier apprenticeship program⁷, or have equivalent experience or a combination of education and experience accepted by the Board; and any additional requirements set by rule. The bill allows the Board to grant a temporary 2-year glazier license, until full rules are issued, if the applicant completed a qualified apprenticeship program⁷ or passed an acceptable glazing exam.

The bill restricts usage of the term "licensed glazier," or any wording that implies licensure, to individuals licensed under the bill, and permits Board issuance of temporary licenses valid for up to 30 days under emergency circumstances. The bill requires the Mayor to issue rules to implement the law within 365 days of its effective date if both a glazier representative and a glazier contractor representative have been appointed to the Board. If these two representatives are not appointed within 180 days, the Mayor must still begin the rulemaking process at that time and complete it no later than 365 days after the effective date.

Financial Plan Impact

Funds are not sufficient in the proposed revised fiscal year 2026 and proposed fiscal year 2027 through fiscal year 2030 budget and financial plan to implement the bill. The bill costs \$300,000 in fiscal year 2027 and \$534,120 through fiscal year 2030.

According to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, there are 51,630 glaziers employed across the nation, with one of the highest concentrations in the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria

⁴ Except those employed by the District or the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (WMATA).

⁵ Current membership consists of three plumbers, two electricians, two refrigeration and air-conditioning mechanics, two steam/operating engineers, two asbestos workers, one elevator mechanic, one elevator inspector, one elevator contractor, and one consumer member.

⁶ Defined as a sole proprietor, firm, or corporation who, for compensation, engages in erecting, constructing, installing, altering, servicing, and repairing aluminum windows, curtain walls, interior glass partitions, glass handrails, aluminum entrances, skylights, storefronts, and general architectural glass and metal installation.

⁷ Bureau of Apprenticeship Training, U.S. Department of Labor, the District of Columbia Apprenticeship Council, or an equivalent state's apprenticeship council.

The Honorable Phil Mendelson

FIS: "Glazier Licensing Standards and Certification Act of 2025", Bill 26-0422, Draft Committee Print as provided to the Office of Revenue Analysis on June 8, 2026

metropolitan area at 1,240.⁸ The bill requires DLCP to regulate and license glaziers and glazier contractors through the Board of Industrial Traders (Board) and expands membership of the Board. The Board is DLCP's largest and is staffed by three personnel, including one Attorney Advisor. DLCP needs \$50,000 in fiscal year 2027 and \$206,080 through fiscal year 2030 to update DLCP's internal and external communication materials and annual training on the new licensing workflows, use of the updated IT systems, enforcement procedures for title misuse, and interpretation of Board rules once adopted. The DLCP website will need to be updated to add information on the new licenses and subsequent requirements, including guidance documents on qualifying exams, apprenticeships, bonding and insurance; to revise the FAQs; to publish the new advisories, public notices, and press releases; and to provide targeted outreach to industry associations.

The new licensing types—Glazier, Glazier Contractor, Temporary 2-Year and Emergency 30-Day—that the bill requires would necessitate new and ongoing enhancements to associated devices and the development of policy and procedure documents. DLCP needs \$250,000 in fiscal year 2027 and \$328,040 through fiscal year 2030 for licensing system configuration and system development, information technology upgrades, and ongoing maintenance. Software enhancements are required to add the new license types; integrate apprenticeship verification and exam result acceptance; support Board case review workflows; and update public search tools to include the new profession and enforcement of a restricted title⁹.

Glazier Licensing Standards and Certification Act of 2026					
Fiscal Year 2027 – Fiscal Year 2030					
(thousands \$)					
	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029	FY 2030	Total
Internal and External Communications and Training ^(a)	\$50	\$51	\$52	\$53	\$206
IT Systems Initial Configuration and Maintenance ^(b)	\$250	\$26	\$26	\$27	\$328
TOTAL	\$300	\$77	\$78	\$80	\$534

Table Notes:

(a) Assumes 2.0 percent growth.

(b) Includes one-time costs for system procurement and/or configuration. Assumes 2.0 percent growth.

⁸ Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics, Occupational Employment and Wages, May 2022, 47-2121 Glaziers. (2026, June 16). Retrieved from U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics:

<https://www.bls.gov/oes/2022/may/oes472121.htm>

⁹ The bill restricts usage of the term "licensed glazier," or any wording that implies licensure, to individuals licensed under the bill.