

Chapter 1

Washington, the Government

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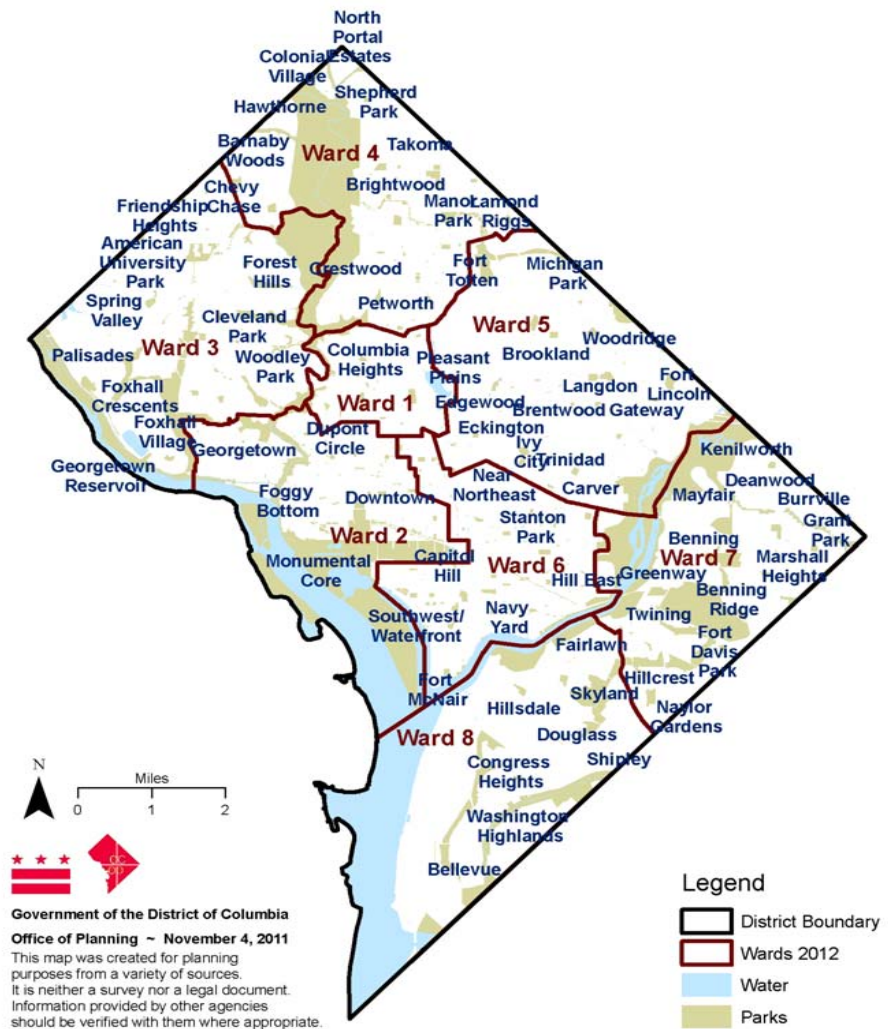
Washington, District of Columbia

Washington, District of Columbia is emerging as a globally competitive city. It is the capital of the United States, a global center of knowledge and power, and the central core of one of America's largest and most prosperous metropolitan areas. The District is also a city of unique and diverse neighborhoods, with a vibrant downtown, historic buildings, diverse retail, cultural institutions and a green city with over 7,800 acres of parks and open spaces. Washington, DC is located on the north bank of the Potomac River surrounded by the states of Virginia to the southwest and Maryland to the southeast, northeast and northwest. Washington, DC hosts 180 foreign embassies and missions, as well as the headquarters of the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Organization of American States (OAS), the Inter-American Development Bank and the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO).

The city has remained the symbolic center of our country and the center of our federal government. With a rich cultural heritage, nearly 90 performing arts organizations, libraries and galleries, Washington, DC is one of the world's most popular tourist destinations. It is a great city to visit year round. Each year more than 16 million visitors from around the world come to the District to see the city's 70 museums, cultural offerings, great streets and its eclectic international ambiance.

Home to more than 600,000 people, with 60 square miles of land area and nine square miles of water area, District residents, unlike other citizens of the United States, do not have voting representation in Congress - taxation without representation still exists in the nation's capital.

Map 1.1
District of Columbia Residential



The Government

The history of Washington, DC, as the capital of the United States makes the city a pre-eminent center of world politics and a symbol of democracy. The District of Columbia government, however, has been shaped by a compromise between the absolute jurisdiction of Congress over the District, as granted by the Constitution, and the democratic principle of self-government. When Congress chartered the present city government in 1973, it retained the power to review legislation passed by the Council of the District of Columbia and to control city policy through a line-item review of the budget. The charter also constrains the city's finances in that non-resident income is exempt from taxation. Another limitation to the local government's taxation authority is the high proportion of District land that is tax exempt.

The government of the District of Columbia holds a unique status in the country's political system. It functions as a combination of state, county, city, school district and special district. Elsewhere in the nation, public service responsibility is shared by a number of separate governmental entities, each performing distinct service delivery functions. The executive branch of District government, headed by the mayor, is responsible for all government service delivery, with some exceptions such as judicial responsibility, adult criminal prosecutions and public transportation.

While certainly affected by national and regional economic conditions, the District is faring better in the current economic downturn than many other cities and metropolitan regions. Continuing a trend begun in 2000, the District's population is increasing, reversing over half a century of population decline. This growth and the current economic resilience are directly attributed to the District's unique assets and competitive strengths. A combination of factors – including a strong institutional and federal presence along with walkability, and transit-accessible neighborhoods – keep the District as an attractive place to live, work and visit.

The following chart shows the current list of elected officials in the District of Columbia.

Elected Officials – 2011

Mayor

Vincent C. Gray, Democrat

Congressional Delegate

Eleanor Holmes Norton, Democrat
Contact: Phone Number (202) 225-8050

DC Council

DC Council has 13 elected members, one from each of the eight wards and five elected at-large.

Elected at-large

Kwame R. Brown	Democrat (Council Chair)
David A. Catania	Independent
Phil Mendelson	Democrat
Michael A. Brown	Independent
Vincent Orange	Democrat

Phone Number

(202) 724-8032
(202) 724-7772
(202) 724-8064
(202) 724-8105
(202) 724-8174

E mail Address

kbrown@dccouncil.us
dcatania@dccouncil.us
pmendelson@dccouncil.us
mbrown@dccouncil.us
vorange@dccouncil.us

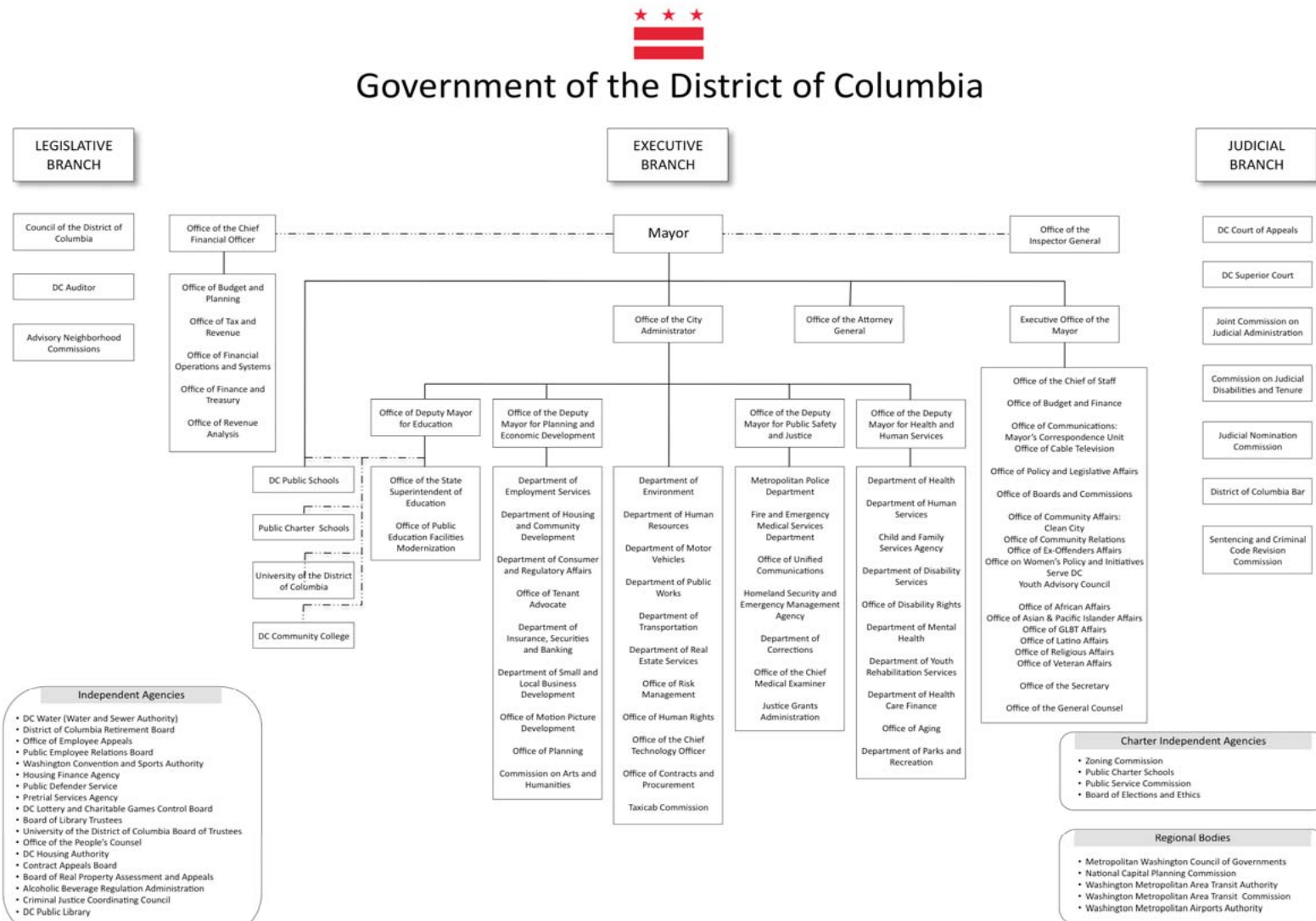
Representing Wards

Jim Graham	Democrat	Ward 1
Jack Evans	Democrat	Ward 2
Mary M. Cheh	Democrat	Ward 3
Muriel Bowser	Democrat	Ward 4
<i>Vacant</i>		Ward 5
Tommy Wells	Democrat	Ward 6
Yvette Alexander	Democrat	Ward 7
Marion Barry	Democrat	Ward 8

(202) 724-8181
(202) 724-8058
(202) 724-8062
(202) 724-8052
(202) 724-8072
(202) 724-8068
(202) 724-8045

jgraham@dccouncil.us
jevans@dccouncil.us
mcheh@dccouncil.us
mbowser@dccouncil.us
twells@dccouncil.us
yalexander@dccouncil.us
mbarry@dccouncil.us

Local Government Organization



Advisory Neighborhood Commissions (ANCs)

There are 37 Advisory Neighborhood Commission (ANC) areas, established by the Council and subdivided into 286 single-member districts. One advisory neighborhood commissioner is elected for each of the single member districts. ANCs consider a wide range of policies and programs affecting their neighborhoods and present recommendations to various District government agencies, the executive branch and the DC Council. The Office of Advisory Neighborhood Commissions (OANC), which provides technical support to the 37 ANCs, is located in Room 8 of the Wilson Building, 1350 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC, 20004. The office can be reached at (202) 727-9945.

United States Senators (Shadow)

Michael D. Brown, Democrat
Paul Strauss, Democrat

Contact: Phone Number (202) 741-5019
Contact: Phone Number (202) 727-7890

United States Representative (Shadow)

Mike Panetta, Democrat

Contact: Phone Number (202) 727-7290

District of Columbia State Board of Education Members

The DC State Board of Education was established on June 12, 2007, as part of the “District of Columbia Public Education Reform Amendment Act of 2007.” The Board consists of nine elected members. One is elected at-large and the eight others represent each of the District’s Wards.

<u>Name</u>		<u>Ward</u>	<u>Phone</u>	<u>E mail Address</u>
Ted Trabue	President	(At-Large)	(202) 374-4479	Ted.Trabue@dc.gov
Patrick Mara	Member	1	(202) 741-4689	Patrick.Mara@dc.gov
Mary Lord	Member	2	(202) 355-4783	Mary.Lord@dc.gov
Laura Slover	Vice President	3	(202) 431-5379	Laura.Slover@dc.gov
D. Kamili Anderson	Member	4	(202) 355-3695	kamili.Anderson@dc.gov
Mark Jones	Member	5	(202) 257-3358	Mark.Jones@dc.gov
Monica Warren-Jones	Member	6	(202) 431-5369	Monica.Warren-Jones@dc.gov
Dorothy Douglas	Member	7	(202) 279-1045	Dorothy.Douglas@dc.gov
Trayon White	Member	8	(202) 316-7593	Trayon.white@dc.gov

District of Columbia Board of Education Staff

Agnes Moss-Lurry Executive Secretary
Jamikka Kendrick Staff Assistant

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jamikka.kendrick@dc.gov

Chronology of Significant Events in the History of the District of Columbia

- May 15, 1751** The Maryland Assembly appoints commissioners to lay out a town on the Potomac River, above the mouth of Rock Creek, on 60 acres of land to be purchased from George Gordon and George Beall. This settlement becomes Georgetown.
- February 27, 1752** The survey and plat of Georgetown into 80 lots is completed.
- September 17, 1787** The Constitution is signed by the members of the Constitutional Convention.
- June 21, 1788** The 1788 U.S. Constitution, as adopted by the Constitutional Convention on September 15, 1787, is ratified by the states. Article 1, Section 8, Clause 17 gives Congress authority "to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten miles square) as may by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States...."
- July 16, 1790** The Residency Act of 1790 gives the president power to choose a site for the capital city on the east bank of the Potomac River between the mouths of the Eastern Branch (now the Anacostia River) and Connogocheague Creek (now Conococheague) near Hagerstown, nearly 70 miles upstream.
- January 22, 1791** George Washington appoints Thomas Johnson and Daniel Carroll of Rock Creek, representing Maryland, and Dr. David Stuart, representing Virginia, as "Commissioners for surveying the District of (sic) Territory accepted by the said Act for the permanent seat of the Government of the United States...."
- January 24, 1791** President George Washington selects a site that includes portions of Maryland and Virginia.
- December 1, 1800** The federal capital is transferred from Philadelphia to the site on the Potomac River then called the City of Washington, in the Territory of Columbia. At the time of the 1800 census, the population of the new capital included 10,066 whites, 793 free Negroes and 3,244 slaves.
- February 27, 1801** Congress divides the [District] into the counties of Washington and Alexandria.
- May 3, 1802** Congress grants the City of Washington its first municipal charter. Voters, defined as white males who pay taxes and have lived in the city for at least a year, receive the right to elect a 12-member council. The mayor is appointed by the president.
- May 4, 1812** Congress amends the charter of the City of Washington to provide for an eight-member board of aldermen and a 12-member common council. The aldermen and the common council elect the mayor.
- March 15, 1820** Under the Act of 1820, Congress amends the Charter of the City of Washington for the direct election of the mayor by resident voters.
- July 9, 1846** Congress passes a law returning the city of Alexandria and Alexandria County to the state of Virginia.
- May 17, 1848** Congress adopts a new charter for the City of Washington and expands the number of elected offices to include a board of assessors, a surveyor, a collector and a registrar.

- April 16, 1862** Congress abolishes slavery in the federal district (the City of Washington, Washington County and Georgetown). This action predates both the Emancipation Proclamation and the adoption of the 13th Amendment to the Constitution.
- January 8, 1867** Congress grants black males the right to vote in local elections.
- June 1, 1871** The elected mayor and council of Washington City and Georgetown, and the County Levy Court are abolished by Congress and replaced by a governor and council appointed by the president. An elected House of Delegates and a non-voting delegate to Congress are created. In this act, the jurisdiction and territorial government came to be called the District of Columbia, thus combining the governments of Georgetown, the City of Washington and the County of Washington. A seal and motto, "Justitia Omnibus" (Justice for All), are adopted for the District of Columbia.
- June 20, 1874** The territorial government of the District of Columbia, including the non-voting delegate to Congress, is abolished. Three temporary commissioners and a subordinate military engineer are appointed by the president.
- June 11, 1878** In The Organic Act of 1878, Congress approves the establishment of the District of Columbia government as a municipal corporation governed by three presidentially appointed commissioners: two civilian commissioners and a commissioner from the military corps of engineers. This form of government lasted until August 1967.
- July 4, 1906** The District Building, on 14th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, becomes the official City Hall.
- July 1, 1952** The Reorganization Plan of 1952 transfers to the three commissioners the functions of more than 50 boards.
- March 29, 1961** The 23rd Amendment to the Constitution gives District residents the right to vote for president.
- February 20, 1967** The Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority is created through a compact between the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia.
- April 22, 1968** District residents receive the right to elect a Board of Education.
- December 24, 1973** Congress approves the District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act, P.L. 93-198, which establishes an elected mayor and a 13-member council.
- May 7, 1974** Voters of the District of Columbia approve by referendum the District Charter and the establishment of advisory neighborhood commissions. General elections are held for mayor and council on November 5, 1974.
- January 2, 1975** The newly elected Mayor Walter Washington and first elected council take office.
- February 3, 1976** The first election for advisory neighborhood commissioners is held.
- March 29, 1978** The first segment of the Metrorail Red Line opens.
- August 22, 1978** Congress approves the District of Columbia Voting Rights Amendment, which would give District residents voting representation in the House and the Senate. The proposed constitutional amendment was not ratified by the necessary number of states (38) within the allotted

seven years.

- January 2, 1979** Mayor Marion Barry takes office.
- November 4, 1980** District electors approve the District of Columbia Statehood Constitutional Convention of 1979, which became DC Law 3-171 and which called for convening a state constitutional convention.
- November 2, 1982** After the constitutional convention, a Constitution for the State of New Columbia is ratified by District voters.
- October 1, 1984** The District enters the municipal bond market.
- October 29, 1986** Congress approves an amendment to the District of Columbia Stadium Act of 1957, which authorizes the transfer of Robert F. Kennedy Stadium from the federal government to the District of Columbia government.
- February 20, 1987** The Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority is created to acquire Washington National and Washington - Dulles International airports from the federal government, pursuant to P.L. 99-151, The Metropolitan Washington Airports Act of 1986. The authority begins operating the airports on June 7, 1987.
- October 1, 1987** Saint Elizabeth's Hospital is transferred to the District of Columbia government pursuant to P.L. 98-621, The St. Elizabeth's Hospital and the DC Mental Health Services Act of 1984.
- January 2, 1992** Mayor Sharon Pratt Dixon, the first woman mayor, takes office.
- January 2, 1995** Marion Barry takes office for an unprecedented fourth term as mayor of the District of Columbia.
- April 17, 1995** President Clinton signed the law creating a presidentially appointed District of Columbia Financial Control Board and a mayor-appointed Chief Financial Officer.
- July 13, 1995** The newly appointed financial control board holds its first public meeting. It is composed of Dr. Andrew Brimmer, chair; and members: Joyce A. Ladner, Constance B. Newman, Stephen D. Harlan and Edward A. Singletary. John Hill is the Executive Director and Daniel Rezneck is the General Counsel.
- February 14, 1996** Mayor Barry announces a transformation plan to reduce the size of government and increase its efficiency.
- October 1, 1997** The National Capitol Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997 extended powers of the Financial Authority to oversee reforms in nine major departments of District Government. The "Revitalization Act" provided for the Federal government to assume financial responsibility for the District's unfunded pension liability; funding of the District's Court system and transfer of adult felons to the Federal Bureau of Prisons. The Federal Payment was eliminated beginning with fiscal year 1998.
- January 2, 1999** Mayor Anthony A. Williams takes office.
- March 6, 1999** Congress passed P.L. 106-1, the District of Columbia Management Restoration Act of 1999, which returned control of nine major city agencies to the mayor.

- September 11, 2001** Terrorist attack destroys part of Pentagon building, National Airport closed, the White House and Capitol buildings evacuated.
- March 31, 2003** The new Walter E. Washington Convention Center opens just two blocks from the site of the city's first convention center that opened in 1874.
- May 29, 2004** The National World War II Memorial is dedicated on the National Mall in the District of Columbia.
- December 29, 2004** The Ballpark Omnibus Financing Revenue Act of 2004 was signed into law creating the financing for a ballpark that will allow Major League Baseball to return to the nation's capital after 33 years.
- January 4, 2005** Mayor Anthony A. Williams signed into law bill 15-827, the District of Columbia Emancipation Day Amendment Act establishing April 16 as a recognized legal holiday in the District.
- January 2, 2007** Mayor Adrian M. Fenty takes office.
- March 30, 2008** DC's new 41,222 seat Nationals stadium opens, as part of baseball's return to the capital and the revitalization of the Southeast/Navy Yard section of the city. Host Washington Nationals face the Atlanta Braves for their first win at the new park. Pope Benedict XVI celebrates mass there April 17, 2008.
- January 2, 2011** Mayor Vincent C. Gray takes office.
- October 16, 2011** Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial Dedication on the National Mall. This memorial was built to commemorate his life and work, and to honor his national and international contributions to world peace through non-violent social change.

Source: Office of Public Records

Council of the District of Columbia

The Council of the District of Columbia (Council) was established in 1973 by Public Law 93-198, now called the "District of Columbia Home Rule Act," following a referendum wherein citizens overwhelmingly approved the creation of a locally elected government. The Council of the District of Columbia is the legislative branch of the District of Columbia government. Its mission is to provide leadership to effectively serve community needs and position the Council to be recognized as a strong and innovative legislative body governing a leading world capital. The Council enacts laws, reviews and approves the government's annual operating and capital budgets and conducts oversight of the performance of agencies, boards and commissions to demand efficiency and accountability in service delivery and appropriate use of government resources.

The Council is composed of 13 members, including the Chairman, elected at-large, a representative from each of the eight wards and four members elected at-large. The Council conducts its work through standing committees, each usually composed of five members. Standing committees consider proposed legislation, analyze its fiscal impact, hold public hearings and vote on measures for action by the Council.

The Council plans to fulfill its mission by achieving the following strategic result goals:

- Improving and enhancing Council operations through the establishment of efficient and effective procedures, systems and technology, and by building adequate staff capacities;
- Developing a transparent, efficient budget review process to help the District maintain a balanced budget and sound fiscal performance, and conducting appropriate oversight, ensuring public confidence in the fiscal health of the District of Columbia;
- Performing a fiscal analysis of all legislation and preparing fiscal impact statements;
- Strengthening the process for review of Executive agency contracts and reprogramming and monitoring operations and capital budget spending; and
- Establishing protocols and outlining legislative priorities to develop a legislative agenda that ensures attention to critical issues.

To assist in its oversight of District Executive Branch agencies, the Council appoints the DC Auditor who conducts statutorily required audits of government accounts and operations and other audits as directed by the Council. The Council also appoints the Executive Director of the Office of Advisory Neighborhood Commissions to provide technical, administrative and financial reporting assistance to the commissioners. The Council maintains a comprehensive public outreach program that is accessible on its website and includes a daily schedule of public activities and an up-to-date legislative tracking system to inform citizens about the status of proposed legislation. Through its standing committees, the Council holds hundreds of public hearings annually to solicit public input on legislation, government operations and the budget. In addition, the Council helps residents to access services. The Council conducts public hearings on the proposed annual operating budget prior to adoption of the budget. To encourage citizen participation, the Council publishes a weekly calendar of upcoming public meetings and hearings along with a list of bills pending in the Council.

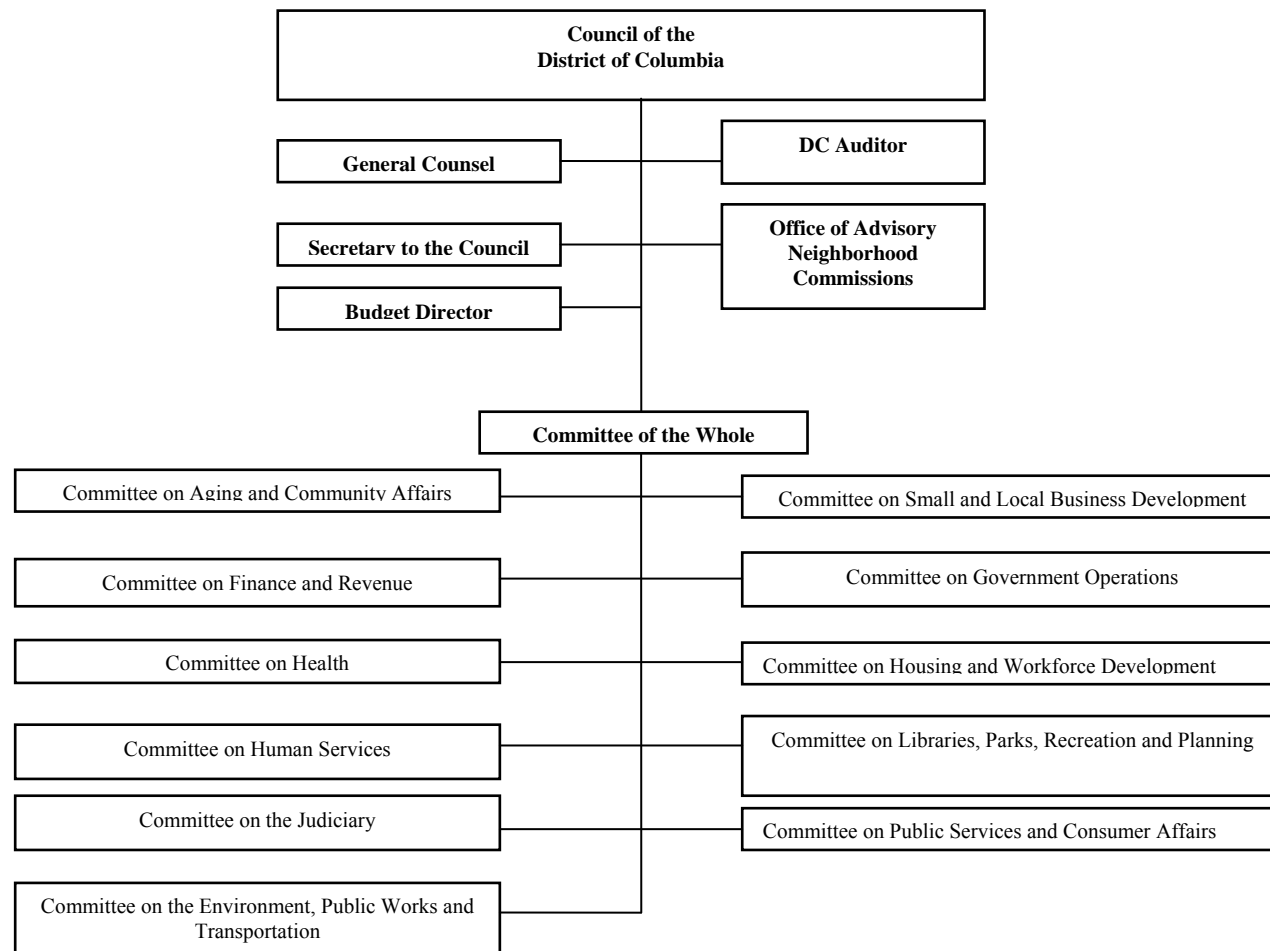
Proposed legislation is referred by subject matter to the committee having jurisdiction. Council rules require public notice of all matters under consideration. Notices of public hearings and roundtables are published in the [DC Register](#), the Council's Calendar of the Week and the Council website at www.dccouncil.us.

The committee analyzes a proposed bill, determines its fiscal impact and receives public comments through a public hearing and written submission. The committee may vote to approve the bill for Council consideration. If the legislation is cleared by the Committee of the Whole, it is scheduled for a legislative meeting. A bill approved in two votes by the Council is forwarded to the mayor for ten business days, during which time the mayor may sign the bill making it an act, veto the bill or take no action, thereby allowing the act to be approved automatically. The Council may override a mayoral veto by a two-thirds vote.

When two-thirds of the members find that immediate action is required because of special circumstances, the Council also may adopt emergency legislation effective for 90 days and temporary legislation which remains in effect for 225 days. Except for emergency acts and special legislation (e.g., bond legislation), all acts must be referred to Congress for a mandated review period. Congress has 60 legislative days in which to review proposed changes to the criminal code, and 30 legislative days to review other legislation. A legislative day is any day in which one or both houses of the Congress are in session. If Congress does not disapprove a District act by adopting a joint resolution of disapproval, which must be signed by the President of the United States, the act becomes law.

The Council is supported by the Office of the Secretary to the Council, the Office of the Budget Director, and the Office of the General Counsel. The Budget Director analyzes the proposed operational budget and certifies the fiscal impact of all legislation and contracts before Council approval. The General Counsel provides legal advice, assists in drafting legislation and supervises the publication of the DC Official Code. The Secretary to the Council is responsible for council operations and maintains all legislative records.

Council of the District of Columbia Organizational Structure



Office of the Secretary

The Office of the Secretary (OS) was first established in 1802 when President Thomas Jefferson signed an act of Congress that established the Corporation of the City of Washington, and the First Council of the City of Washington established the Office of the City Register. The City Registrar was the predecessor to the Office of the Secretary. During the history of the District of Columbia and the Office of the Secretary, there have been various amendments to the District's charter and changes in the title, duties, and responsibilities of the Secretary. The title Secretary was first used in 1871 when President Ulysses S. Grant appointed Norton P. Chipman as the first secretary. The basic functions, duties and responsibilities of the Secretary of the District of Columbia, as the custodian of the Great Seal of the District of Columbia, have generally remained the same over the history of the District of Columbia and the Office of the Secretary.

Today the Office of the Secretary operates under Mayor's Order 97-177 which defines the functions, duties and responsibilities of the Office. The Office of the Secretary is comprised of three (3) offices, Documents and Administrative Issuances, Notary Commission and Authentications, and Public Records and Archives. Within the Office of the Secretary are two (2) units: Ceremonial Services and Protocol and International Affairs.

Ceremonial Services

The Ceremonial Services Unit prepares ceremonial documents issued by the mayor. There are a variety of ceremonial documents that include proclamations, salutes, letters of congratulations, letters of condolence, birthdays, distinguished/meritorious public service awards, certificates of appreciation, and certificates of merit. The Ceremonial Services Unit works closely with the Mayor's Correspondence Unit. In FY2010 Ceremonial Services received 1,560 requests and processed 1,433 documents.

Document Type	FY 11 Total*
Certificate-Distinguished	2
Certificate Merit	20
Letter- Anniversary	10
Letter - Birthday	77
Letter - Condolence	51
Letter - Congratulation	105
Letter- Greeting	198
Letter - Refinement	42
Proclamation	181
Key to the City	1

* Note: FY11 Total as of August 2011.

Protocol and International Affairs

Protocol and International Affairs supports the District's thriving international presence that is a chief contributor to the District's economy and is home to 187 embassies and two special interest sections. This unit organizes, plans, and coordinates all of the protocol and international events for the Office of the Secretary. The District of Columbia currently has eleven (11) Sister City relationships with cities of foreign countries.

Sister Cities Relationships:

Brussels, Belgium
Beijing, People's Republic of China
Accra, Ghana
Athens, Greece
Rome, Italy
Paris, France
Seoul, Republic of Korea
Dakar, Republic of Senegal
Tshwane, Republic of South Africa
Bangkok, Thailand
Sunderland, United Kingdom

Office of Document & Administrative Issuances

The Office of Documents and Administrative Issuances' (ODAI) primary mission is to "provide for the prompt preparation, editing, printing and publication of the *District of Columbia Register*, and the *District of Columbia Municipal Regulations* in accordance with the District of Columbia Documents Act of 1978, DC Law 2-153. The Office of Documents and Administrative Issuances also has the primary responsibility for preparing, reviewing, editing, and assisting in the drafting of Mayor's Orders, Mayor's Memoranda, and Mayor's Instructions. These documents set the directives of the mayor on (i) important policies and procedures, (ii) appointments to cabinet and senior level positions in subordinate agencies to the mayor, and boards and commissions, (iii) delegations of authority to exercise authority to act on behalf of the mayor, (iv) establishment of agencies, departments, and boards and commissions, and (v) any other duties conferred to the mayor by the District of Columbia Home Rule Act of 1973.

Set forth below is a listing of the Administrative Issuances that ODAI issued on behalf of the mayor in 2009 and 2010.

Mayor's Orders:

- 2009 -- 229
- 2010 -- 186

Mayor's Memoranda:

- 2009 -- 2
- 2010 -- 2

Office of Notary and Authentications (ONCA)

The Office of Notary Commissions and Authentications (ONCA) was established by DC Law 5-14 and codified in Code of the District of Columbia, Title 1, Chapter 12 (2001ed.) and 17 DCMR 24, to address two critical functions. The first function is the investigation, training, examination, and sanctioning of applicants for commissions and reappointments as notaries public in the District of Columbia. The second, OCNA authenticates documents for domestic and foreign use.

Document Type	FY 11 Total *
Notary Commission	2,278
Apostilles	1,868
Foreign Certificates	32,762
Department Head Certificates	503
A Certificates	106
Passport	339
Total	37,856

*As of September 15, 2011

Office of Public Records and Archives

The Office of Public Records Management, Archival Administration, and Library of Government Information (Office of Public Records) was established by DC Law 6-19 to collect, store, and service the official records of the District government through the District of Columbia Archives, Records Center, and the Library of Government Information.

District of Columbia Archives

The District of Columbia Archives (Archives) is the official repository of the District government responsible for collecting, preserving, and conserving historical and permanently valuable records of the District government. Records in the holdings of the Archives include genealogical, historical, legal, land and corporation records, permits, deeds, reports and studies, minutes of meetings, and other records that document communities, neighborhoods, individuals, organizations, and institutions in the District of Columbia. The graphics below provide statistical data from 2009-2010 on the volume of records in the holdings of the Archives; the percentage of records in the Archives by agencies; records requests serviced by the Archives; and the percentage of records serviced by records series from accessions in the Archives.

Figure 1.1.

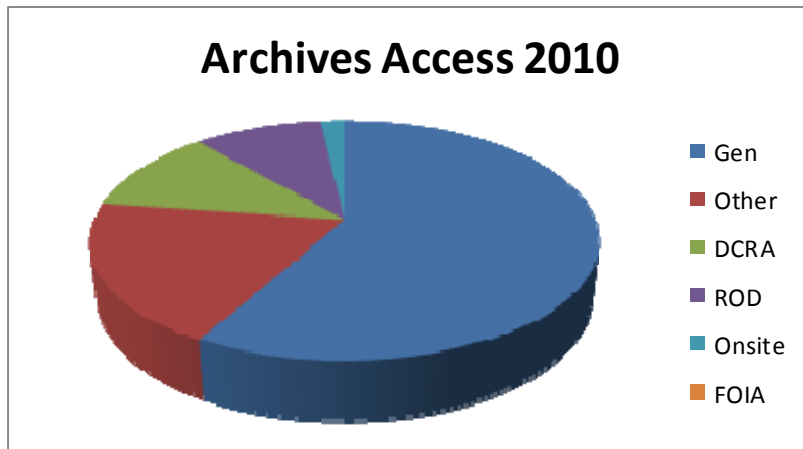


TOTAL VOLUME 18,476 CU. FT.

HOLDINGS PERCENTAGES

DC Superior Court (SCT)	35.7%
Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs (DCRA)	24.83%
Office of Tax and Revenue (OTR)	9.41%
Department of Public Works (DPW)	9.16%
Corrections (C)	6.2%
DC Financial Responsibility and Management Authority (DCFRMA)	3.26%
Other (agencies with less than 1% holdings in Archives)	3.25%
Metro. Washington Council of Governments (MWCG)	2.97%
Dept. of Health and Human Services (DHS)	2.39%
Executive Office of the Mayor (EOM)	1.55%
Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD)	1.28%

Figure 1.2.



2010 TOTAL ARCHIVES RECORDS REQUESTS 2790

RECORDS REQUESTS BY PERCENTAGE

Genealogical Records (GEN) (Births, Deaths, Wills, Marriages, Guardianships, Indentures of Apprenticeships)	58.06%
Historical Records (HR) (Board of Commissioners Files, Report, Subject Files, Departmental Files, Project Files, Minutes of Meetings, Mayor's Orders)	19.05%
Community Development and Business Records (CDBR) (Building Permits, Architectural Plans, Articles of Incorporation)	11.32%
Deeds and Land Records (DLR) (Recordings and Documentation of Deeds and Land)	9.82%
Onsite Research	1.75%*
Freedom of Information Act Requests (FOIA)	0%

*The percentage of researchers that actually visit the Archives to conduct research has drastically decreased due to an increasing number of requests being processed electronically.

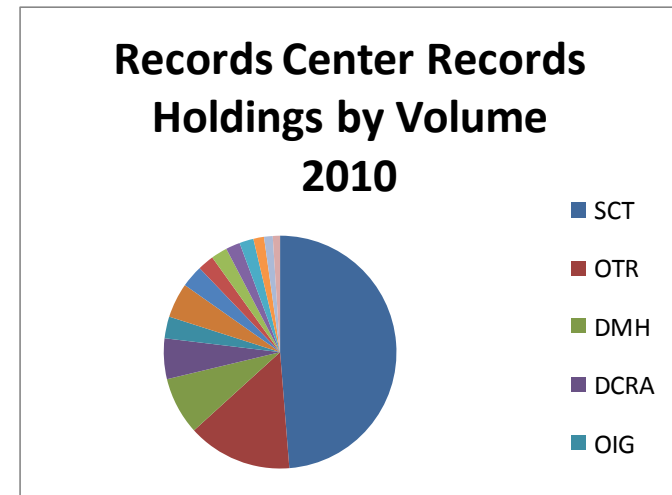
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA RECORDS CENTER

The District of Columbia Records Center (Records Center) stores inactive, temporary records and historical permanently valuable records that are in the custody of the agencies. Inactive, temporary records are maintained in the holdings of the Records Center until they reach their disposal authority as cited in the records retention schedule for destruction. Historical permanently valuable records are maintained in the Records Center until they are transferred to the Archives in accordance with the terms of the records retention schedule for final disposition. The graphics below provide statistical data for 2010 on the volume of records in the holdings of the Records Center; the percentage of records in the Records Center by agencies; records requests serviced by the Records Center; and the percentage of records serviced from accessions of agencies in the Records Center.

**Figure 1.3. Records Stored at the Washington National Records Center and the District of Columbia Records Center
(Total Volume 127,529 CU. FT.)**

HOLDINGS PERCENTAGES

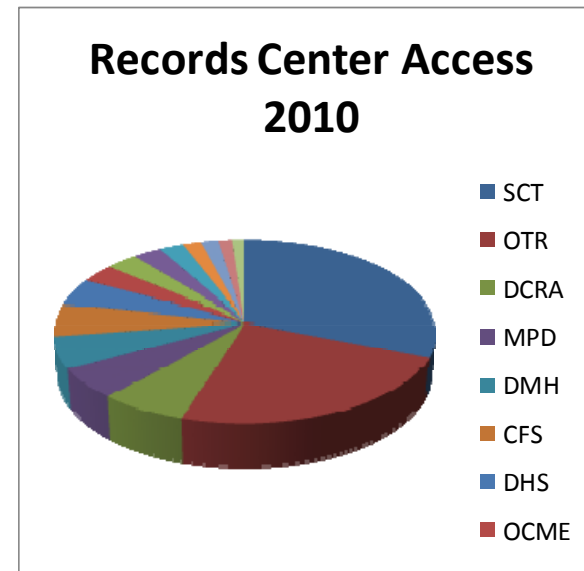
DC Superior Court (SCT)	47.89%
Office of Tax and Revenue (OTR)	14.27%
Department of Mental Health (DMH)	7.85%
Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs (DCRA)	5.55%
Office of Inspector General (OIG)	2.96%
Other (agencies with less than 1% holdings in Records Center)	4.75%
Office of the Attorney General (OAG)	3.02%
Child and Family Services (CFS)	2.23%
Metropolitan Police Department (MPD)	2.22%
Public Schools of the District of Columbia (DCPS)	1.94%
Office of Chief Medical Examiner (OCME)	1.94%
Department of Human Services (DHS)	1.45%
DC Court of Appeals (CTA)	1.18%
Corrections (C)	1%



RECORDS REQUEST BY PERCENTAGE

DC Superior Court (SCT)	30.81%
Office of Tax and Revenue (OTR)	23.93%
Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs (DCRA)	6.7%
Metropolitan Police Department (MPD)	5.75%
Department of Mental Health (DMH)	5.57%
Child and Family Services (CFS)	5.26%
Department of Human Services (DHS)	4.64%
Office of Chief Medical Examiner (OCME)	3.32%
Office of the Attorney General (OAG)	3.07%
Other (agencies with less than 1% holdings in Records Center)	2.75%
Office of Contracting and Procurement (OCP)	2.34%
Department of Public Works (DPW)	1.76%
DC Court of Appeals (CTA)	1.65%
Public Schools of the District of Columbia (DCPS)	1.32%
Executive Office of the Mayor (EOM)	1.13%

Figure 1.4.



2010 TOTAL RECORDS REQUESTS 16,005

Human Rights and Equal Opportunity

The District of Columbia Office of Human Rights (OHR) is a municipal government agency established to eradicate discrimination, increase equal opportunity and protect human rights for persons who live, work, visit or conduct business in the District. The agency's primary mission is to enforce the District of Columbia Human Rights Act of 1977 and enforce other laws and policies on nondiscrimination including the District of Columbia Family and Medical Leave Act of 1990, the District of Columbia Parental Leave Act and the District of Columbia Language Access Act of 2004. The United States Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development designated the OHR as a fair employment practice agency and a fair housing assistant program agency, respectively. Together, these designations allow the OHR to enforce complaints of discrimination filed under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Equal Employment Opportunity Act), the Americans with Disabilities Act, the Age Discrimination in Employment Act, the Equal Pay Act and Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (Fair Housing Act).

Specifically, the OHR is empowered to do the following:

- Investigate and process complaints of unlawful discrimination in employment, housing, public accommodations, and educational institutions;
- Protect the equal employment opportunity rights of District government employees;
- Review, approve, and monitor the affirmative action plans of all District government departments and agencies;
- Investigate complaints and conditions causing community tension and conflict which could lead to breaches of the peace and public order;
- Conduct hearings on major issues affecting the protection and promotion of human rights;
- Assess local and federal laws and policies with respect to discrimination;
- Provide information on human rights laws and policies to the community at large; and
- Make recommendations to the mayor and the DC Council based on reports, studies, and hearings conducted by the OHR.

The District of Columbia Human Rights Act prohibits discrimination in the following areas (actual or perceived):

Table 1.1. District of Columbia Human Rights Act Discrimination Prohibition Areas		
Employment	Housing and Public Accommodation	Education
Race	Race	Race
Color	Color	Color
Religion	Religion	Religion
National Origin	National Origin	National Origin
Sex	Sex	Sex
Age	Age	Age
Marital Status	Marital Status	Marital Status
Personal Appearance	Personal Appearance	Personal Appearance
Sexual Orientation	Sexual Orientation	Sexual Orientation
Family Responsibilities	Family Responsibilities	Family Responsibilities
Disability	Family Status	Disability
Political Affiliation	Disability	Political affiliation
Matriculation	Political Affiliation	Source of Income
Gender Identity or Expression	Source of Income	Gender Identity or Expression
Genetic Information	Place of Residence or Business	
	Status as a Victim of Intrafamily Violence	
	Gender Identity or Expression	

Processing of Complaints Before the OHR

Intake

The first step in having OHR resolve an alleged act of discrimination is to file a complaint. An intake counselor assesses the complaint to determine whether it meets all jurisdictional requirements. The intake counselor will also determine whether there is enough information to begin an investigation of an alleged act of unlawful discrimination.

Mediation

After the complaint is docketed, it will be transferred to the mediation unit. Mediation is a required alternative dispute resolution program that occurs 45 days after the filing of a complaint. The mediation attempts to resolve the alleged unlawful discriminatory practice before a full investigation begins.

Investigation

If mediation fails, the complaint is moved forward to a full investigation. It is a thorough inquiry of the allegations contained in a complaint and the respondent's position regarding the allegations. Upon completion of the investigation, the OHR issues a report that determines whether the respondent most likely engaged in an act of discrimination (a probable cause determination).

Conciliation

After there has been a determination of probable cause, the parties are invited to resolve the complaint through conciliation. This is an attempt to resolve the allegations of unlawful discrimination before the case goes to a hearing.

Adjudication

If conciliation fails, then the complaint is certified to the District of Columbia Commission on Human Rights for a public hearing. The Commission will issue a final decision and Order determining whether discrimination has occurred and order appropriate remedy, if any.

New Cases Docketed in FY10

In FY10, the OHR received and docketed 463 new cases.

Table 1.2. Cases Docketed in FY10	
Category	Cases
Employment	415
Housing	24
Educational Institutions	4
Public Accommodations	11
Language Access	9
Total	463

The newly docketed cases were filed under several bases (Table 1.3).

Table 1.3. Employment Cases Filed by Category in FY10	
Category	Cases
Race	104
Sex	101
National Origin	44
Age	80
Sexual Orientation	21
Personal Appearance	12
Family Responsibility	18
Disability	56
Religion	13
Gender Identity or Expression	1
Retaliation	149
Color	17
Matriculation	3
Marital Status	6
Political Affiliation	3
Familial Status	0
Genetic Info	0
Source of Income	0

Note: Complaints involving District government employees are handled under different rules and procedures

Programs within the Office of Human Rights

Fair Housing Program

OHR's Fair Housing Division was established in 1999 pursuant to the 1998 amendments to the Human Rights Act, which made the Act substantially equivalent to federal fair housing laws. The amendments allowed OHR to seek certification from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to process fair housing claims under Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968. In FY10, OHR docketed 24 fair housing complaints. The docketed cases involved four issues: failure to accommodate, discriminatory financing, discriminatory advertising, statements and notices and denial of service.

Language Access Program

On April 21, 2004, Mayor Anthony A. Williams signed into law the District of Columbia Language Access Act of 2004. The Act's purpose is to provide non-English proficient or limited-English proficient District residents (LEP/NEP) greater access to government services, programs and activities. The Act requires District government agencies, programs and services, with major public contact, provide the following:

- Written translation of vital documents into any non-English language spoken by an LEP/NEP population that constitutes 3 percent or 500 individuals, whichever is less, of the population served or encountered, or likely to be served or encountered
- Assess the need for and offer oral language services
- A language access plan
- Identify a language access coordinator within the agency.

Currently, six languages spoken largely by the immigrant community are covered under the Act: Spanish, Chinese, Vietnamese, Korean, French and Amharic. The Language Access Act designated the OHR as the agency that oversees the Language Access Program. The OHR provides central coordination and technical assistance to the government agencies, programs and services that must comply with the act. The OHR is also charged with tracking, monitoring and investigating public complaints of language access violations. The OHR works in consultation with the Mayor's Office of Latino Affairs (OLA), the Mayor's Office of Asian and Pacific Islander Affairs (OAPLA), and the Language Access Coalition, an alliance of pro-immigrant community-based groups. In FY10, OHR observed a 14% increase District wide in spending for Language Access. OHR has also recorded a significant increase in government employees' use of OHR's Language Access E-Learning modules, which prepare frontline agency employees for their encounters with LEP/NEP customers. By the end of FY10, 79% of Language Access "covered" agencies introduced the E-learning module to their staff and a total of 1,209 District government employees completed the modules.

Director's Inquiries

In FY10, OHR expanded its enforcement function by using the authority granted to the agency Director under the Human Rights Act, known as the Director's Inquiry, and allocated specific resources to investigate allegations or possible patterns of discrimination in the District. The Director's Inquiry provision allows the Director of OHR to be proactive in protecting the rights of people that live, work or visit the District. The use of the provision on an ongoing and strategic basis in FY10 was a first in the agency's history and resulted in positive outcomes for some of DC's most underrepresented populations, including the Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual and Transgender community and persons with disabilities. A total of 36 Director's Inquiries were docketed in FY10. Similarly, OHR used, for the first time, its authority to audit agencies of District government to bring them into compliance with District laws and regulations, including the DC Language Access Act.

Mediation Program

DC's Human Rights Act requires that all cases are mediated. Mediation is an alternative dispute resolution (ADR) program implemented by OHR. In FY10, OHR successfully mediated 140 cases with a combined settlement total of \$1,703,710.00, a 13% increase from FY09. OHR's Mediation Division is highly successful and is currently being modeled in a World Bank project training mediators for the City of Perm in the interior of Russia.

E-Learning

OHR continues to identify ways to serve the public more efficiently. In FY09, OHR launched an online, interactive, scenario based, Diversity and Equal Employment Opportunity training program, available on OHR's website 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. The goal of the training modules is to increase knowledge of diversity, inclusion and Equal Employment Opportunity. After one year of implementation, OHR's E-learning program experienced a 1,700% increase in the number of users in FY10. The online learning courses are accessible and free of cost through the agency's website. In FY10, more than 7,000 users from the District government and the private sector participated in the program. OHR's use of training technology includes courseware on diversity, Equal Employment Opportunity, and Language Access rights and compliance. The online training maximizes limited human resources, while ensuring that OHR continues to increase awareness and education efforts.

Commission on Human Rights

The District of Columbia Commission on Human Rights is an independent agency that adjudicates private sector discrimination complaints in a "trial-type" hearing certified to it by the Office of Human Rights. Upon a finding of discrimination, the commission may issue injunctive relief, affirmative action and award damages, civil penalties and attorney's fees. Hearings are generally before a hearing examiner and in some cases before a panel of commissioners. In addition to its adjudicative function, the commission may undertake public investigations or hearings concerning various patterns of discrimination and make recommendations to the mayor or to the Council. The commission is a 15-member body appointed by the mayor for a term of three years. The mayor appoints the chairperson while the commissioners elect a vice-chairperson and secretary. In 2010, OHR held a special event in honor of the Human Rights Day. The event included the presentation of the Neil Alexander Humanitarian Award.

Insurance, Securities and Banking

Financial Services

The Department of Insurance, Securities and Banking (DISB) regulates all financial services in the District. DISB was established in 2004 by reform legislation which merged the Department of Banking and Financial Institutions and the Department of Insurance and Securities Regulation. The department's mission is to provide the District with a sound financial marketplace in which well-regulated, solvent, and ethical providers offer consumers access to the fullest range of insurance, securities and banking products and services while the consumer is protected from abusive, unfair and illegal business practices. DISB uses the most current regulatory practices and state-of-the-art information technology to pursue this mission. To maintain an informed position on local, national and international regulatory issues the Department maintains an extensive network of relationships with consumers, consumer groups, with the insurance, securities and banking industries and their key industry associations; with U.S. state and U.S. federal regulatory authorities; and with foreign supervisory institutions.

The Department is committed to providing all financial service consumers and providers in the District with a solid regulatory base to access local and national business opportunities. Although one of the oldest continuously operating departments in the District government with its first predecessor office established in 1901, DISB stays abreast of the evolving, increasingly global world of 21st century financial services. Today the DISB is one of just four state-level offices in the United States that integrate the regulation of insurance, securities, and banking within a single supervisory authority – a practice that is near-universal in jurisdictions outside the U.S. By 2005 more than 20 other legislative reforms enabled DISB to offer an excellent financial services environment. Attractions include efficient regulatory procedures, sensible consumer protection provisions, experienced accessible regulatory personnel, reasonable capital and reserve requirements, progressive product rules, and willingness to consider home jurisdiction license and assets when dealing with firms from outside the District.

Since 2005, over 300 new District-based financial service institutions have been licensed. The District's positive economic and regulatory picture is complemented by the strongest, most diverse financial service resource network in the country. This includes the District's private sector financial service infrastructure of local and national law firms, accounting firms, consulting operations, research institutions, a host of national financial service trade association, and hundreds of corporate government affairs offices, plus easy local access to all the federal agencies that deal with economic policy at the national and international levels, and nearly 200 foreign embassies and international organizations which give Washington local gateways to world markets.

Insurance

Within the DISB insurance is regulated by the Insurance Bureau, (originally established in 1901 as the Office of the Superintendent of Insurance for the District of Columbia), and the Risk Finance Bureau. The Insurance Bureau's mission is to protect the consumers' interests by ensuring that traditional insurance companies, reinsurance companies, insurance producers, health maintenance organizations, and insurance producers (agents and brokers) comply with all applicable laws and regulations while conducting business in a fair, financially sound, and equitable manner. The Bureau monitors the solvency of traditional insurance companies and their conduct in the marketplace by carrying out periodic financial audits and market conduct examinations. The Bureau seeks to assure that insurers and individuals presenting insurance products are qualified, and licensed and monitors their sales and representation conduct in the District. It reviews insurance policies and rates to ensure compliance with applicable laws. The Bureau also addresses consumer complaints frequently working with the parties to an insurance contract to resolve issues associated with claims and claim payment. The Department's Risk Finance Bureau carries out similar regulatory activity relative to non-traditional, rapidly changing risk transfer mechanisms including captive insurance companies and risk retention groups. It also licenses and examines certified capital companies (CAPCOS). Both bureaus cooperate with the Department's Enforcement and Investigation Bureau in the identification, investigation and criminal prosecution of individuals engaged in the sale of illegal products and services, in insurance or securities fraud or scams, or in other illegal marketplace activity. DISB coordinates District insurance regulatory practices with the 54 other U.S. state and territorial insurance jurisdictions through active membership in the National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC).

Table 1.4. Profile of Insurance in Washington DC 2004 -- 2010 ¹

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>
<u>Insurance Premium</u> ² (\$000)	\$7,241,000	\$7,446,000	\$8,020,000	\$8,650,000	\$9,191,000	9,050,003	\$6,876,070
<u>Related DC Revenues</u> (\$000)	\$52,200	\$61,549	\$65,049	\$68,727	\$75,183	\$76,041	\$70,549
Premium Tax Income	\$47,500	\$48,521	\$51,449	\$55,016	\$58,873	\$57,407	\$54,412
Fees & Penalties	\$4,700	\$13,028	\$13,355	\$13,711	\$16,310	\$18,634	\$16,137
<u>Licensed Companies</u>	1,411	1,410	1,324	1,361	1,399	1,492	1,500
DC Domiciled: Insurance Cos.	12	12	14	17	18	18	16
Non-Traditional Cos.	9	9	20	19	19	26	27
Captive Insurers	41	61	75	82	101	120	136
Insurers Domiciled Outside DC ³	1,349	1,328	1,215	1,243	1,261	1,328	1,321
<u>Licensed Insurance Producers</u>	27,529	40,395	32,021	44,202	56,421	54,858	60,490
DC Resident Agents & Brokers	727	943	769	949	1,189	1,081	1,154
Non-Resident Agents & Brokers	26,802	39,452	31,252	43,253	55,232	53,777	59,336
<u>Consumer Complaints Addressed</u>	967	864	856	655	608	655	612
	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>
<u>Regulatory Actions</u>							
Consumer: Complaints Addressed	967	864	856	655	608	655	612
Company: Financial Examinations	8	4	6	4	12	14	15
Market Conduct Reviews	6	120 ⁴	118	117	72	0	0
Sanctions	1	6	1	5	1	5	5
Rehabilitations	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Liquidations	0	0	0	1	6	2	1
Producers: Sanctioned	2	7	6	12	6	13	0

Source: Department of Insurance, Securities and Banking

¹ Information Sources: for 2004 – 2010 NAIC, *Insurance Department Resources Reports*; for 2010: DISB preliminary data.

² Calendar Year Basis including Premiums which are exempt from DC Premium Tax

³ Includes Traditional and Non-Traditional Companies

⁴ In 2005 company reports based on survey information were introduced in addition to traditional financial examinations.

Securities

The DISB is responsible for administration of the DC Securities Act of 2000 (“the Securities Act”). Under the act, the DISB Securities Bureau is responsible for the licensing, examination and regulation of three major categories of persons engaged in the securities industry in the District: broker-dealers and their agents; investment advisers and their representatives; and agents of issuers of securities. The act also authorizes the Bureau to register, or accept notice filings of, securities offerings that are marketed and sold within the District. The following is a summary of the licensing and securities registration/notice filing activity of the Securities Bureau in the years 2004 – 2010.

Table 1.5. Profile of Securities in Washington DC 2004 – 2010 ⁵

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>
<u>Securities Filings</u>	13,637	13,097	21,876	22,995	22,127	22,689	23,611
Registered Offerings	88	94	68	45	47	40	43
Notice Filings ⁶	13,549	13,003	21,808	22,950	22,080	22,649	23,568
<u>Securities Offerings Value (\$000)</u>	\$117,565,000	\$50,824,000	\$44,182,000	\$71,177,000	\$45,505,000	\$70,803,000	\$36,553,000
Registered Offerings	\$36,162,000	\$25,962,000	\$18,019,000	\$22,114,000	\$29,969,000	\$30,219,000	\$29,750,000
Notice Filings	\$81,403,000	\$24,862,000	\$26,163,000	\$49,063,000	\$15,536,000	\$40,584,000	\$6,803,000
<u>Related DC Revenues (\$000)</u>	12,888	\$11,484	\$9,824	\$10,618	\$10,515	\$11,071	\$11,101
<u>Licensed Securities Firms</u>	2,628	2,709	2,876	2,954	2,997	2,954	2,997
DC Domiciled: Broker Dealers	23	26	26	25	26	25	25
Investment Advisers	50	59	50	59	33	31	24
Firms Domiciled Outside D.C	2,555	2,624	2,555	2,624	2,817	2,898	2,948
<u>Licensed Securities Professionals</u>	90,706	95,444	90,706	95,444	101,760	109,385	114,474
Broker Dealer Agents	87,804	92,385	87,804	92,385	98,543	105,974,	110,927
Investment Adviser Reps.	2,862	3,013	3,177	3,377	3,519	3,678	3,833
Agents of Issuers	40	46	40	34	28	31`	22
<u>Related DC Revenues (\$000)</u>	4,845	4,576	4,789	4,975	5,208	5,661	5,900

Source: Department of Insurance, Securities and Banking

⁵ Information Source: DISB Securities Bureau

⁶ Includes offerings by Investment Companies-Mutual Funds and Exempt Offerings

Banking

Within the DISB, banking is regulated by the Banking Bureau, originally established in 1986 as the DC Office of Banking and Financial Institutions. Pursuant to the Regional Interstate Banking Act of 1985, it became the regulatory authority for financial institutions operating in the District. In 2001, legislation changed the name of the agency from the Office of Banking and Financial Institutions (“OBFI”) to the Department of Banking and Financial Institutions (“DBFI”), and the title of Superintendent was changed to Commissioner. These changes, along with other initiatives, put the department on similar footing with other state banking departments and signaled the District government's commitment to following world-class financial practices. Also noteworthy are changes that modernized the District's Banking Code and provided new services for residents. In 2004, DBFI was merged with the Department of Insurance and Securities Regulation into the new DISB.

The Banking Bureau is the regulatory authority for financial institutions operating in District in all respects permitted by law. The Banking Bureau is charged with chartering and regulating banks and trust companies seeking to establish an office in the District. The Banking Bureau is also charged with regulating mortgage lenders and brokers, check cashers, money transmitters, consumer sales finance companies, money lenders, consumer credit service organizations and non-bank automatic teller machine (ATM) owners that operate in the District.

The Banking Bureau’s chartering, licensing, examination and investigation activities protect District residents from unfair and abusive practices and establish a fair and equitable business arena for all financial institutions operating in the District. At the end of 2010 DISB had licensed 864 non-depository financial institutions and chartered two commercial banks to do business in the District. In addition, there are currently 244 branches of federal and state depository institutions with a physical presence in the District collecting deposits of over \$27 billion.

Table 1.6. Profile of Banking in Washington DC 2004 – 2010⁷ (Source: Department of Insurance Securities and Banking)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<u>Deposits</u> (\$000)	\$18,600,000	\$22,600,000	\$24,273,000	\$25,646,000	\$23,438,000	\$23,057,000	\$27,360,000
<u>Banking Institutions</u>							
Commercial Banks & Thrifts	27	29	32	35	34	31	33
State and National	26	27	30	33	32	29	31
DC Chartered	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Branch Offices	199	211	220	229	228	237	244
<u>Non-depository Licenses</u>							
Mortgage Lenders and Brokers	864	1054	1,335	1,044	653	566	662
Check Cashers	132	137	159	159	130	120	122
Money Transmitters	47	50	50	50	49	48	49
Consumer Sales Finance Companies	29	20	36	26	33	29	26
Money Lenders	15	11	9	9	8	6	5
Consumer Complaints Addressed	93	99	80	121	156	180	217

⁷ Information Source: FDIC.gov – Summary of Deposits

Cable Television

OUR MISSION

The mission of the Office of Cable Television (OCT) is to: (1) Regulate the provision of “cable service” in the District of Columbia (as that term is defined by the District’s cable television laws); (2) Protect and advance the cable service-related interests of the District and its residents; and (3) Produce and cablecast live and recorded video and other programming by way of the District’s public, educational and government (PEG) cable channels.

To accomplish this mission, OCT regularly engages in the following functions (among others):

1. OCT regulates the District’s cable service providers by enforcing applicable federal and District cable television laws and regulations (including existing District Cable Franchise Agreements);
2. OCT establishes cable franchise agreements between cable service providers and the District, and it ensures compliance with those franchise agreements;
3. OCT works to facilitate harmonious relationships between District cable service providers and their customers by mediating disputes and enforcing applicable customer service regulations;
4. OCT facilitates open access to the District Government through the operation of its government cable channels (e.g., TV-13 and TV-16) and its educational cable channel, District Knowledge Network (DKN);
5. OCT works to create and maintain an economic and regulatory environment that promotes competition in the cable television industry in the District; and
6. OCT works to attract the deployment and maintenance of advanced cable services in the District.

OUR VISION

To be recognized and respected as one of the premier public, educational and governmental (“PEG”) channels.

OUR VALUES

- Dedicated to serving as a communications portal between the District Government and its residents.
- Committed to accountability, excellence and responsive and respectful customer service.
- Embrace professional and personal development, teamwork and diversity.

OCT QUICK FACTS

OCT consists of three separate divisions that handle programming, regulatory and operational functions.

- The Programming division is responsible for providing 24-hour programming on TV-13, TV-16 and DKN which includes DC Council hearings, mayoral press conferences, District of Columbia Public Schools’ programming, community events and public service announcements for many District of Columbia government agencies.
- Under the administrative structure and supervision of the DC Office of the Attorney General, the Regulatory division is primarily responsible for planning legal strategies, protecting the interests of District consumers and advising agency staff on matters having legal implication.
- The Operations division provides leadership, direction and oversight over all administrative functions in support of the agency.

District Government Channels

- TV-13 provides gavel-to-gavel coverage of the live and recorded activities of the District of Columbia Council and its various committees.
- TV-16 provides information regarding the many programs, services and opportunities made available by the District of Columbia government including Mayoral press conferences, agency policy statements and current discussions on the future of the District of Columbia.
- DKN serves as a vital tool aimed toward bridging the digital divide between the faculty, students and parents by providing high-quality educational programming that fosters and encourages student learning and achievement, as well as, promotes community wellness through utilizing online resources, video-on-demand and video conferencing.

Online Presence

- OCT's website makes the Council of the District of Columbia's hearings available over the internet for real-time and on-demand viewing. A comprehensive assemblage of Executive Office of the Mayor (EOM) programming and other productions are available via OCT's video-on-demand service.
- OCT can also be found on Facebook ([facebook.com/OCTDC](https://www.facebook.com/OCTDC)) and Twitter (twitter.com/OCTDC).

Customer Service

- The District of Columbia is at the forefront of providing its citizens with direct cable competition in its market and is one of the few markets in the country where its' citizens have a choice between three cable television providers (RCN, Comcast and Verizon FiOS).
- At present, Comcast of the District provides cable television service to approximately 80% of households with cable service, RCN Communications provides cable television service to approximately 19% of households with cable service, and Verizon Washington, DC is continuing its District-wide fiber-optic infrastructure build out (approximately 1%).
- OCT provides customer service and franchise oversight services for District cable subscribers and for the District government to ensure they receive reliable services that comply with District and federal laws and regulations.
- OCT has successfully promulgated customer service regulations that protect District cable subscribers and guarantee levels of customer service from the District's cable television providers.

Figure 1.5.

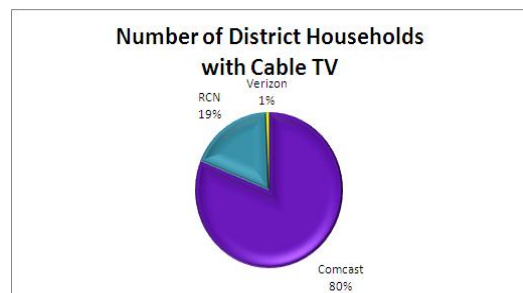


Figure 1.6.

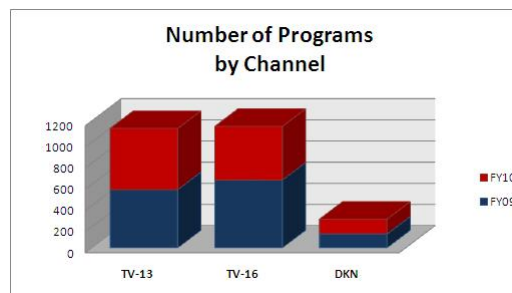
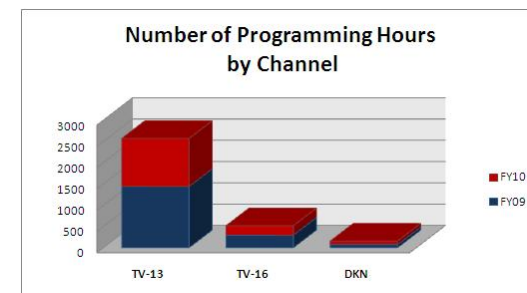


Figure 1.7.



Alcoholic Beverage Regulation Administration (ABRA)

ABRA is committed to promoting the health, safety, and welfare of citizens patronizing the approximately 1,750 ABC establishments in the District. Toward this goal, ABRA educates owners and employees of ABC establishments as to how to comply with ABC laws, policies, and procedures.

ABRA is an independent government regulatory agency created in 2001 by Title 25, DC Official Code 13-298 and the *DC Code Enactment and Related Amendments Act of 2001*. Prior to the enactment of this law, ABRA was a division of the District's Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs (DCRA). ABRA operates under the authority of a seven-member Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC) Board that sets policy parameters for the Agency. Members of the ABC Board are appointed by the mayor and confirmed by the DC Council.

ABRA Structure
 -Adjudication
 -Administrative Services
 -Enforcement
 -Licensing

ABRA issues and renews licenses that enable qualified businesses to sell and serve alcoholic beverages. ABRA monitors compliance with ABC laws and takes appropriate enforcement action when licensees violate these laws. When necessary, ABRA proposes new laws regulating the manufacture, distribution, and sale of alcoholic beverages in the District. ABRA also offers education programs that help ABC establishments prevent the sale of alcoholic beverages to underage individuals.

Table 1.7. Statistical Data for the Alcoholic Beverage Regulation Administration: 2005-2010:

CATEGORY	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
New ABC licenses and permits issued	1000	1254	1413	1523	1377	1432
ABC licenses and permits renewed	1555	221	2434	414	594	1239
Import Permits & Keg Registrations issued	16390	22644	22540	115586	28872	51652
ABC licenses transferred	108	118	133	103	73	67
Non-renewable licenses issued (Temporary)	373	285	212	236	301	485
Notices sent to the Council	463	612	272	1497	2013	755
ANC notifications issued	357	2864	2342	2659	2755	1027
Amount of revenue generated by ABC	\$ 4,076,283	\$ 3,606,271	\$ 4,993,620	\$ 3,024,524	\$ 3,752,814	\$ 5,512,979
Regulatory inspections & investigations performed	4026	2255	6786	6767	6764	11266
Establishments inspected to ensure compliance with underage drinking laws	265	502	682	1020	752	1277
Civic association, business, Neighborhood Core meetings, and ANC meetings attended by staff or Board members, including trainings in Title 25 of the DC Official Code and Title 23 DCMR	213	122	139	93	78	82
Adjudicated cases processed	283	333	524	446	370	323
ABC Board approved voluntary agreements	46	57	77	102	131	115
Hearings conducted by the Board	530	606	626	631	556	562
Fines and citations	72	95	437	394	366	503
Amount of Fines	\$ 156,719	\$ 104,085	\$ 361,573	\$ 534,969	\$ 526,843	\$ 482,985
ABC licenses suspended	18	38	138	165	96	70
ABC licenses revoked	2	1	0	3	4	0
Protest filed	63	125	113	66	52	131
Mediations	26	24	20	40	70	100

Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs

Building Permits and Inspections

Permits ensure compliance with DC codes for public safety and welfare.

The Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs (DCRA) conducts a variety of on-site inspections to ensure compliance with the applicable District of Columbia code requirements for occupancy, construction, alteration, repair and demolition of buildings, and the safety of mechanical, electrical and elevator equipment installed in or on buildings. Enforcement includes issuing citations for unlicensed construction activity, in accordance with DC Law 6-42, the Civil Infractions Act, and issuing deficiency notices for construction activity in substantive violation of District building codes.

In March 2009, Mayor's Order 2009-22 established the Construction Codes Coordinating Board (CCCB) which replaces the Building Code Advisory Committee (BCAC) and is charged with "reviewing and updating the Construction Codes for the District of Columbia to meet present-day demands for adequate and safe construction and maintenance of new and existing buildings and structures." The CCCB is an uncompensated 13-person board with members appointed by the mayor to terms of three years. The Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs provides the CCCB with administrative and staff support.

The Department received 213 variance requests in FY2009 and 173 in FY2010. Under the provisions of the DC Construction Code (DCMR 12), building variances/modifications are considered when there are practical difficulties and undue economic hardship involved in meeting applicable code requirements.

Table 1.8. Building Permits				
Fiscal Year	Number of construction permits	Supplemental permits	Elevator	Total
FY2009	12,396	14,072	417	26,885
FY2010	14,094	16,435	403	30,932
Source: DC Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs				

Table 1.9. Inspections							
	Total		Illegal Construction	Proactive	Vacant Property	Permits/Construction	Housing
FY2009	50,827		2,374	1,269	5,814	17,214	21,783
FY2010	49,759		2,567	5,584	3,905	21,909	15,752
Source: DC Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs							

Certificates of Occupancy and Residence-Based Occupations

The purpose of the Certificate of Occupancy (C of O) is to ensure that the use of building, structure or land in the District of Columbia conforms to the Zoning Regulations, DCMR Title 11, and to the provisions of the DC Building Code, DCMR Title 12A. In most cases, no person can use a building, structure or land in the District of Columbia for any purpose other than a single family dwelling until a valid C of O has been issued.

In 1989, zoning regulations (DCMR 11-203) were amended to broaden the provisions for home occupations, and further amended in 2000. A home occupation is a business, profession or other economic activity conducted full- or part-time in the principal residence of the person conducting the business. Examples of allowable home occupations are general office use, tutoring of no more than five students at one time, sewing, fine arts activities, computer programming, cosmetologists and hair care providers, physicians and other licensed health care professionals.

Table 1.10. Certificates of Occupancy		
Fiscal Year	Certificate of Occupancy	Home Occupation Permits
FY2009	2,789	672
FY2010	2,596	816
Source: DC Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs		

Civil Infractions

The Civil Infractions Act of 1985, DC Law 6-42, is implemented by the Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs (DCRA), Office of Civil Infractions. The act provides DCRA with increased authority to protect the health and safety of District citizens and visitors through routine inspections and investigations based on complaints or suspected violations of regulations. It empowers DCRA to levy fines and impose other administrative sanctions for violations of District laws. As part of the Civil Infractions Program, schedules of fines were developed, and phased implementation was begun in 1989. Investigative staff is authorized to issue citations with pre-determined fines and a set time for the correction of violations.

The Civil Infractions Act and the Office of Administrative Hearings Establishment Act of 2001 (DC Law 14-76) also provides for cases to be heard and decided by administrative law judges and hearing examiners in areas such as housing code violations, illegal construction, permit problems, and illegal business practices. Six administrations and offices are authorized to issue citations under the Civil Infractions Program.

Table 1. 11. Civil Infractions Citations		
<i>Fiscal Year</i>	2009	2010
Business and Professional Licensing	3	N/A
Illegal Construction	341	478
Inspections and Compliance Administration	591	714
Regulatory Inspections	470	291
Summary Grass	<i>n/a</i>	202
Weights and Measures	10	8
Total	1,415	1,693
Source: DC Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs		

Corporations and Businesses

New corporations in the District of Columbia are required to register articles of incorporation with the Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs (DCRA).^{*} This registration is in turn referred to the Office of Tax and Revenue for tax purposes. District laws recognize four types of corporations: business, non-profit, professional and cooperative. All corporations, with the exception of cooperatives, are required to appoint and maintain a District-based registered agent.

Active corporations organized under the 1954 Business Corporation Act, P.L. 83-389, are required to file an annual report with DCRA by April 15th of each year. This report lists the current officers and directors of the corporation and is maintained by DCRA on the public record. If a corporation fails to file two consecutive annual reports, the corporation's certificate of incorporation or authority is revoked. In FY 2009 8,597 and in FY 2010 6,294 corporations were revoked.

Table 1.12. Corporations Registered in the District of Columbia**			
Year	New Corporations		
FY09	8,706	(Domestic Entities – 5,184	Foreign Entities - 3,522)
FY10	9,137	(Domestic Entities – 5,593	Foreign Entities – 3,544)

^{*}District law defines a "business" as: "Any trade, profession, or activity which provides, or holds itself out to provide, goods or services to the general public or to any portion of the general public, for hire or compensation in the District of Columbia." Generally, businesses do not have to register with Corporations Division if they are engaging in a single or isolated transaction. In addition, certain categories of activity have been excluded by the District as constituting "business" for the purposes of determining if an entity must register with the District. These exclusions vary depending on the type of business entity.

For business corporations, see the exclusion list at DC Code Title 29-101.99.

For limited liability companies, see the exclusion list at DC Code Title 29-1060.

For limited liability partnership, see the exclusion list at DC Code Title 33-111.04.

For limited partnership, see the exclusion list at DC Code Title 33-209.08.

For non-profit corporation, see the exclusion list at DC Code Title 29-301.64.

^{**}Includes corporations, partnerships, cooperative associations and LLCs; excludes all partnerships.

Sources: DC Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs

Business Licenses

The Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs (DCRA) licenses and monitors businesses to protect the health and safety of the public. In order to operate legally in District of Columbia, most businesses must be licensed. In nearly all cases, if you are doing business in the District of Columbia you are required to obtain a Basic Business License. However, there are some exemptions. If you have a current professional license for business activities, you do not need a Basic Business License. Business entities whose principals are required to maintain licensure by a local, state or national certification board or body will not be required to obtain a General Business License. For example, if you operate a law firm and your principals are certified by the Bar, then you do not need a General Business License. Licensing of financial institutions is governed by Department of Insurance, Securities and Banking (DISB); liquor licenses by the Alcoholic Beverage Regulation Administration (ABRA) (established May 3, 2001, DC Law 13-298); and health-related organizations are licensed by the Department of Health (DOH).

DCRA's Basic Business Licenses are divided into 14 categories (established by DC Law 12-261, the Business Regulatory Reform Act of 1998 and DC Law 15-38). Those businesses not fitting into any specific category obtain a General Basic Business License. Licenses are issued for two-year periods, renewable. The majority of business licenses can be issued over the counter at DCRA's Business License Center, 1100 4th St., SW.

Table 1.13. Business Licenses/Endorsements Issued by Fiscal Year	
Year	Active Business Licenses
End of FY 2009	34,668
End of FY 2010	39,882
Source: DC Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs	

Professional Licenses

The District of Columbia requires that people who work in certain professions obtain a license to practice to ensure that the public health, safety, and welfare will be reasonably well protected. This measure certifies that all licensees have acquired a certain level of knowledge in their chosen field. The District of Columbia grants permission to an individual to engage in an occupation after testing to ensure that the individual has attained the minimal degree of competency required in his or her field.

There are nine professional boards and commissions supported by DCRA's Occupational and Professional Licensing Division (OPLD) administrative staff. These boards regulate the practices of their individual professions in the District of Columbia. The boards are responsible for reviewing applications, administering examinations, and responding to certification requests by other jurisdictions.

Table 1.14. Licensed Professionals by Licensing Board		
Board	Licensees	
	FY2009	FY2010
Athlete Agent	6	5
Accounting	2,839	3,205
Appraisers	992	849
Architects	3,133	2,726
Asbestos Worker	2,260	1,837
Barbers	765	699
Boxing and Wrestling	358	227
Cosmetology	6,258	5,699
Electricians	3,336	3,169
Funeral Directors	427	405
Interior Design	328	352
Plumbing	1,099	1,052
Professional Engineers	4,643	5,057
Real Estate	11,959	11,178
Refrigeration and Air Conditioning	1,842	1,921
Steam Engineers	4,625	4,959
Tour Guides*	NA	1,025
Total	44,870	44,365

*Rule making published in the D.C Register vol. 57 - no. 29 (July 16 2010) amended sightseeing tour guide licensing rules and administrative procedures (19 DCMR Chapter 12) shifting them from business licensing to OPLA.

Sources: DC Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs