

PRESUMPTIVE DISABILITY DUE TO CANCER

In 2013, the City Council enacted the Fire and Emergency Medical Services Employee Presumptive Disability Act of 2012 (the “Act”). The Act creates a presumption that certain diseases or conditions are associated with the occupational duties of certain Department personnel and that certain Department personnel diagnosed with such diseases or conditions are entitled to the same rights and benefits that accompany a performance-of-duty injury or occupational disease. Although enacted, the law was not funded until the Budget Support Act of 2017, which partially funded the Act effective October 1, 2016. The funded section established a presumption of disability or death from cancer. The Act is codified in the District of Columbia Official Code at §5-651 through §5-656. A copy of the Act is attached to this Bulletin.

What follows is information in a Q&A format that the Department believes is pertinent to the uniformed members and EMS members to explain how the Act shall be implemented.

Who is covered by the presumption created by the Act?

The presumption applies to Department employees who deliver fire suppression and rescue services and/or emergency medical assistance and transport services in connection with fire suppression and rescue services. Specifically, the Act defines two groups of individuals who may receive the benefit of the presumption – “members” and “EMS employees.”

Under the Act, “member” means a sworn member of the Department. For the purposes of this Bulletin, the term “member” shall be referred to as “uniformed members.”

Under the Act, “EMS employee” means a person (i) performing the duties of providing medical assistance, medical treatment, first aid, or lifesaving interventions, on the scene of an emergency or in transit from the scene of an emergency to a health care facility or other treatment facility, to a person who is ill, injured, wounded, or otherwise incapacitated, and includes persons otherwise classified as “certified first responders,” “emergency medical technicians,” “basic, intermediate, or advanced emergency medical technicians,” and “paramedics;” (ii) employed by the Department, **and** (iii) who is not a sworn member of the Department. For the purposes of this Bulletin, the term “EMS employee” shall be referred to as “EMS member.”

What cancers are covered by the presumption?

The presumption covers a diagnosis of leukemia and breast, ovarian, pancreatic, prostate, rectal, testicular, and respiratory cancers. For convenience, the term “covered cancers” will refer to all of the cancers addressed by the Act.

When does the presumption take effect?

The presumption applies if you are diagnosed with a covered cancer on or after October 1, 2016.

I was diagnosed with a covered cancer before October 1, 2016. Do I receive the benefit of the presumption?

Unfortunately, no. The presumption would not apply to a diagnosis prior to October 1, 2016.

What does the presumption get me?

If you meet the basic qualifications described in the Act for the presumption and if the presumption is not overcome by a preponderance of the evidence, the presumption entitles:

- A uniformed member to coverage for the diagnosis under Chapters 6A, *Police and Firefighters Limited Duty*, and Chapter 7, *Police and Firefighters Retirement and Disability*, of Title 5 of the District of Columbia Official Code; or
- An EMS member to coverage for the diagnosis under Subchapter 23, *Public Sector Workers' Compensation*, of Chapter 6 of Title 1 of the District of Columbia Official Code.

Which means?

If you are a uniformed member with a diagnosis of a covered cancer, you are entitled to access the same rights and benefits that are available for any other on-the-job related injury. This includes the ability to work in a limited duty status, if one is available and deemed appropriate by the Department, and access to the same treatment and compensation benefits as for other performance-of-duty injuries. It also means, in the event of death from the covered cancer, your family is entitled to receive the same benefits available for a line of duty death.

If you are an EMS member, you are entitled to the same rights and benefits applicable to occupational diseases, disorders, or injuries under the Public Sector Workers' Compensation system. It also means, in the event of death from the covered cancer, your family is entitled to receive the same benefits available for other occupational deaths.

What are the "basic qualifications" referred to above?

There are nine criteria a uniformed or EMS member must meet to satisfy the basic qualifications, all of which are derived from the Act. Those qualifications are as follows:

- (1) You must be employed by the Department at the time you submit Department Form 44 (if you are a uniformed member) or the workers' compensation claim forms (if you are an EMS member) to initiate the process for receiving benefits under the presumption.
- (2) You must have been employed by the Department for the previous 10 years.
- (3) You must have complied with any employment physical examination requirement, such as the annual physical exams, during the period subsequent to October 1, 2016.
- (4) You must have had contact while in the line of duty with a toxic substance that is a known carcinogen or is associated with an increased risk of developing a covered cancer.
- (5) You must have been diagnosed with a covered cancer.

- (6) The covered cancer must result in your being unable to perform your job function either temporarily or permanently.
- (7) The covered cancer must not have been determined to be present at the time you underwent a pre-employment physical examination.
- (8) You must submit to a physical examination and any related tests or procedures at the request of the Department.
- (9) If you are a uniformed member, you must coordinate your treatment through the PFC. EMS members should contact the Office of Risk Management to discuss the coordination of your treatment through the Public Sector Workers' Compensation Program.

Do I have to do anything to show that I came in “contact while in the line of duty with a toxic substance that is a known carcinogen or is associated with an increased risk of developing a covered cancer”?

No. This eligibility requirement is intended to ensure that there is some evidentiary link between the covered cancer and the occupational exposure. The presumption places the burden on the Department, or for EMS members, the Office of Risk Management, to show that there was no qualifying exposure; there is no burden placed on the employee to show a causal connection between an exposure and the covered cancer. Requiring the uniformed member or EMS member to prove causation to a scientific certainty is overly burdensome and antithetical to the purpose of applying a presumption as to disability or death from a covered cancer.

What does it mean that the presumption can be overcome by a preponderance of the evidence?

A “preponderance of the evidence” just means more probable than not. It is the standard used in a civil trial for deciding who wins (as opposed to the more rigorous “beyond a reasonable doubt” standard applied in criminal prosecutions) and is usually quantified as better than 50%. This is not a civil trial, of course, but the Act adopts that standard for determining the level of the burden to be placed on the Department or Office of Risk Management if the decision is made to challenge whether you are entitled to receive benefits under the Act. If the presumption is challenged, the burden is on the Department or the Office of Risk Management to show by a preponderance of the evidence that one or more non-occupational risk factors outweigh those inherent in – or associated with – the occupation or that you do not meet one of the other qualification requirements.

I am a uniformed member. What does it mean that I have to “coordinate my treatment through the PFC?” Is the PFC going to provide me with medical care or make me treat with a particular doctor?

The role of the PFC in this process is to provide counseling where appropriate, make referrals when needed, and ensure that the treatment you are receiving, and for which the Department is paying, relates to the covered cancer. The PFC is not a cancer treatment center. You will be permitted to treat with a doctor of your choosing to ensure that you receive the best care possible for the covered cancer.

What factors will the Department consider if it decides to challenge my claim for benefits under the presumption?

The Department will consider a number of factors in determining whether the presumption is available to a uniformed member. These factors include:

- (1) Whether the uniformed member has met all of the eligibility requirements described above;
- (2) The uniformed member's history of occupational exposures, to the extent it is known to the Department;
- (3) The relationship between the exposure(s) and the covered cancer;
- (4) An application of the medical and scientific research on a correlation between the exposure(s) and the covered cancer; and
- (5) A review of any non-occupational known risks for the covered cancer.

For EMS members, the decision as to whether the presumption applies will be made by the Office of Risk Management in accordance with its rules and regulations for the Public Sector Workers' Compensation Program.

Is there anything else that may disqualify me from receiving the benefits under the presumption?

Yes. Under the Act, a uniformed member or an EMS member may be disqualified from the presumption as to disability or death from a covered cancer if a vaccine or immunization (if medically indicated by the given circumstances pursuant to immunization policies established by the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices of the United States Public Health Service) is available, the Department ordered the vaccine or immunization, and the member failed to take such a measure (unless you have a written declaration from your physician stating that the immunization or prophylaxis would pose a significant risk to your health).

What happens if I am denied the presumption?

Like any other performance-of-duty injury, if the Department denies a uniformed member's request for benefits under the presumption, the decision may be appealed through the process described in Order Book Article XI.

EMS members may appeal decisions made by the Public Sector Workers' Compensation Program at the Office of Risk Management through the process described in its regulations.

Is there anything else I need to know?

Yes. The PFC, in its discretion and in consultation with the Department, may modify the Annual Physical exam as well as the Pre-Employment Physical exam to accommodate the need for laboratory and other diagnostic tests that screen for the qualifying covered cancer.

See Attachment.

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D.C. ACT 19-679

IN THE COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
FEBRUARY 15, 2013

Codification
District of Columbia
Official Code
2001 Edition

Summer 2013

To amend the Fire and Police Medical Leave and Limited Duty Amendment Act of 2004 to create a presumption that certain diseases or conditions are associated with the occupational duties of Fire and Emergency Medical Services Department personnel, and that personnel diagnosed with such diseases or conditions are entitled to the same rights and benefits that accompany a performance-of-duty injury or occupational disease.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, That this act may be cited as the "Fire and Emergency Medical Services Employee Presumptive Disability Amendment Act of 2012".

Sec. 2. The Fire and Police Medical Leave and Limited Duty Amendment Act of 2004, effective September 30, 2004 (D.C. Law 15-194; D.C. Official Code § 5-631 *et seq.*), is amended by adding a new Subtitle D to read as follows:

"SUBTITLE D. FIRE AND EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES EMPLOYEE
PRESUMPTIVE DISABILITY

"Sec. 651. Definitions.

"For the purposes of this subtitle, the term:

"(1) "Department" means the Fire and Emergency Medical Services Department.

"(2) "Director" means the medical services officer for the Fire and Emergency Medical Services Department.

"(3) "Documented" means the member or EMS employee gave notice to the Fire and Emergency Medical Services Department, in writing, of his or her occupational exposure to blood or bodily fluids.

"(4) "EMS employee" means a person that qualifies as an "emergency medical services personnel" as defined by section 2(7) of the Emergency Medical Services Act of 2008, effective March 25, 2009 (D.C. Law 17-357; D.C. Official Code § 7-2341.01(7)), is employed by the Fire and Emergency Medical Services Department, and is not a sworn member of the Department.

"(5) "Full range of duties" shall have the same meaning as provided in

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section 621(5).

“(6) “Member ” means a sworn member of the Fire and Emergency Medical Services Department.

“(7) “Pre-employment physical examination” means a physical examination that:

“(A) Is the same as or similar to the physical examination required under section 721 of the Police and Fire Minimum Standards Amendment Act of 2004, effective September 30, 2004 (D.C. Law 15-194; D.C. Official Code § 5-451);

“(B) Is conducted before making any claims under this title that rely on a presumption in this subtitle;

“(C) Is conducted by a physician or physicians at the Police and Fire Clinic or as prescribed by the District; and

“(D) Includes such appropriate laboratory and other diagnostic studies prescribed by the Police and Fire Clinic.

“Sec. 652. Presumption as to disability or death from heart disease, hypertension, or respiratory disease.

“(a) A member shall be presumed to have a performance-of-duty injury or illness that is covered by Subtitle B of Title VI of this act , section 12 of An Act Making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and for other purposes, approved September 1, 1916 (39 Stat. 718; D.C. Official Code § 5-701 *passim*), sections 1 through 3 of An Act

To provide for the payment of the cost of medical, surgical, hospital, or related health care services provided certain retired, disabled officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force of the District of Columbia, the Fire Department of the District of Columbia, the United States Park Police force, the Executive Protective Service, and the United States Secret Service, and for other purposes, approved August 16, 1971 (85 Stat. 341; D.C. Official Code § 5-708), sections 204(c), 205(c), 206(b), 208(b), and 209(a)(2) of An Act To establish an actuarially sound basis for financing retirement benefits for police officers, fire fighters, teachers, and judges of the District of Columbia and to make certain changes in such benefits, approved November 17, 1979 (93 Stat. 866; D.C. Official Code §§ 5-711, 5-715, 5-702, 5-705, and 5-719, respectively), section 122 of An Act To increase compensation for District of Columbia policemen, firemen, and teachers; to increase annuities payable to retired teachers in the District of Columbia; to establish an equitable tax on real property in the District of Columbia; to provide for additional revenue for the District of Columbia; and for other purposes, approved September 3, 1974 (88 Stat. 1041; D.C. Official Code § 5-722), sections 4,6, and 7 of the Policemen and Firemen's Retirement and Disability Act amendments of 1957, approved August 21, 1957 (71 Stat. 399; D.C. Official Code § 5-731 *et seq.*), section 1 of An Act Making appropriations for the

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government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, and for other purposes, approved June 14, 1935 (49 Stat. 358; D.C. Official Code § 5-741), An Act To credit active service in the military or naval forces of the United States in determining eligibility for and the amount of benefits from the policemen and firemen's relief fund, District of Columbia, approved July 21, 1947 (61 Stat. 398; D.C. Official Code § 5-742), section 6 of An Act To fix the salaries of officers and members of the Metropolitan police force and the fire department of the District of Columbia, approved July 1, 1930 (46 Stat. 841; D.C. Official Code § 5-743), section 3 of An Act to provide increased pensions for widows and children of deceased members and retired members of the Police Department and the Fire Department of the District of Columbia, approved August 4, 1949 (63 Stat. 566; D.C. Official Code § 5-744), sections 301 and 302 of An Act To adjust the salaries of officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force, the United States Park Police, the White House Police, and the Fire Department of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, approved June 20, 1953 (67 Stat. 75; D.C. Official Code §§ 7-745 and 7-746), sections 1 and 2 of An Act To extend benefits of the Policemen and Firemen's Retirement and Disability Act Amendments of 1957 to widows and surviving children of former members of the Metropolitan Police force, the Fire Department of the District of Columbia, the United States Park Police force, the White House Police force, or the United States Secret Service Division, who were retired or who died in the service of any such organization prior to the effective date of such amendments, approved August 24, 1962 (76 Stat. 402; D.C. Official Code § 5-747), section 2 of Retired Police Officer Redeployment Act of 1992, effective September 29, 1992 (D.C. Law 9-163; D.C. Official Code § 5-761), and section 2 of the Retired Police Officer Public Schools Security Personnel Deployment Amendment Act of 1994, effective July 23, 1994 (D.C. Law 10-136; D.C. Official Code § 5-762), unless such presumption is overcome by a preponderance of evidence to the contrary or the member is disqualified from the presumption pursuant to section 655, if:

“(1) The member has been diagnosed with heart disease, hypertension, or respiratory disease;

“(2) The heart disease, hypertension, or respiratory disease results in the member's inability to perform the full range of duties or in death;

“(3) The member has undergone a pre-employment physical examination and the member was found, at the time of the examination, to be free of the performance-of-duty injury or illness underlying the presumption provided for in this subsection; and

“(4) The member, upon request of the Director, submits to a physical examination conducted by physicians selected by the Director.

“(b) An EMS employee shall be presumed to have an occupational disease suffered in the line of duty that is covered by the District of Columbia Workers' Compensation Act of 1979, effective July 1, 1980 (D.C. Law 3-77; D.C. Official Code § 32-1501 *et seq.*), unless such presumption is overcome by a preponderance of evidence to the contrary or the

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member is disqualified from the presumption pursuant to section 655, if:

“(1) The EMS employee has been diagnosed with heart disease, hypertension, or respiratory disease;

“(2) The heart disease, hypertension, or respiratory disease results in the EMS employee’s disability, as defined by section 2(8) of the District of Columbia Workers’ Compensation Act of 1979, effective July 1, 1980 (D.C. Law 3-77; D.C. Official Code § 32-1501(8)), or in death;

“(3) The EMS employee has undergone a pre-employment physical examination and the EMS employee was found, at the time of the examination, to be free of the occupational disease underlying the presumption provided for in this subsection; and

“(4) The EMS employee, upon request of the Director, submits to a physical examination conducted by physicians selected by the Director.

“Sec. 653. Presumption as to disability or death from cancer.

“(a) A member shall be presumed to have a performance-of-duty injury or illness that is covered by Subtitle B of Title VI of this act, section 12 of An Act Making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and for other purposes, approved September 1, 1916 (39 Stat. 718; D.C. Official Code § 5-701 *passim*), sections 1 through 3 of An Act To provide for the payment of the cost of medical, surgical, hospital, or related health care services provided certain retired, disabled officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force of the District of Columbia, the Fire Department of the District of Columbia, the United States Park Police force, the Executive Protective Service, and the United States Secret Service, and for other purposes, approved August 16, 1971 (85 Stat. 341; D.C. Official Code § 5-708), sections 204(c), 205(c), 206(b), 208(b), and 209(a)(2) of An Act To establish an actuarially sound basis for financing retirement benefits for police officers, fire fighters, teachers, and judges of the District of Columbia and to make certain changes in such benefits, approved November 17, 1979 (93 Stat. 866; D.C. Official Code §§ 5-711, 5-715, 5-702, 5-705, and 5-719, respectively), section 122 of An Act To increase compensation for District of Columbia policemen, firemen, and teachers; to increase annuities payable to retired teachers in the District of Columbia; to establish an equitable tax on real property in the District of Columbia; to provide for additional revenue for the District of Columbia; and for other purposes, approved September 3, 1974 (88 Stat. 1041; D.C. Official Code § 5-722), sections 4, 6, and 7 of the Policemen and Firemen’s Retirement and Disability Act amendments of 1957, approved August 21, 1957 (71 Stat. 399; D.C. Official Code § 5-731 *et seq.*), section 1 of An Act Making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, and for other purposes, approved June 14, 1935 (49 Stat. 358; D.C. Official Code § 5-741), An Act To credit active service in the military or naval forces of the United States in determining eligibility for and the amount of benefits from the policemen and firemen’s relief fund,

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“(1) The member has been diagnosed with leukemia or breast, ovarian, pancreatic, prostate, rectal, testicular, or throat cancer, and that member has been in contact with or exposed to a toxic substance while in the line of duty that is associated with an increased risk of leukemia or cancer;

“(2) The member has completed at least 10 years of service with the Department;

“(3) The leukemia or cancer results in the members' inability to perform the full range of duties or in death;

“(4) The member has undergone a pre-employment physical examination and the member was found, at the time of the examination, to be free of the performance-of-duty injury or illness underlying the presumption provided for in this subsection; and

“(5) The member, upon request of the Director, submits to a physical examination conducted by physicians selected by the Director.

“(b) An EMS employee shall be presumed to have an occupational disease suffered in the line of duty that is covered by the District of Columbia Workers' Compensation Act of 1979, effective July 1, 1980 (D.C. Law 3-77; D.C. Official Code § 32-1501 *et seq.*), unless such presumption is overcome by a preponderance of evidence to the contrary or the member is disqualified from the presumption pursuant to section 655, if:

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“(2) The EMS employee has completed at least 10 years of service with the Department;

“(3) The leukemia or cancer results in the EMS employee’s disability, as defined by section 2(8) of the District of Columbia Workers’ Compensation Act of 1979, effective July 1, 1980 (D.C. Law 3-77; D.C. Official Code § 32-1501(8)), or in death;

“(4) The EMS employee has undergone a pre-employment physical examination and the EMS employee was found, at the time of the examination, to be free of the occupational disease underlying the presumption provided for in this subsection; and

“(5) The EMS employee, upon request of the Director, submits to a physical examination conducted by physicians selected by the Director.

“Sec. 654. Presumption as to disability or death from infectious disease.

“(a) A member shall be presumed to have a performance-of-duty injury or illness that is covered by Subtitle B of Title VI of this act , section 12 of An Act Making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and for other purposes, approved September 1, 1916 (39 Stat. 718; D.C. Official Code § 5-701 *passim*), sections 1 through 3 of An Act To provide for the payment of the cost of medical, surgical, hospital, or related health care services provided certain retired, disabled officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force of the District of Columbia, the Fire Department of the District of Columbia, the United States Park Police force, the Executive Protective Service, and the United States Secret Service, and for other purposes, approved August 16, 1971 (85 Stat. 341; D.C. Official Code § 5-708), sections 204(c), 205(c), 206(b), 208(b), and 209(a)(2) of An Act To establish an actuarially sound basis for financing retirement benefits for police officers, fire fighters, teachers, and judges of the District of Columbia and to make certain changes in such benefits, approved November 17, 1979 (93 Stat. 866; D.C. Official Code §§ 5-711, 5-715, 5-702, 5-705, and 5-719, respectively), section 122 of An Act To increase compensation for District of Columbia policemen, firemen, and teachers; to increase annuities payable to retired teachers in the District of Columbia; to establish an equitable tax on real property in the District of Columbia; to provide for additional revenue for the District of Columbia; and for other purposes, approved September 3, 1974 (88 Stat. 1041; D.C. Official Code § 5-722), sections 4, 6, and 7 of the Policemen and Firemen’s Retirement and Disability Act amendments of 1957, approved August 21, 1957 (71 Stat. 399; D.C. Official Code § 5-731 *et seq.*), section 1 of An Act Making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, and for other purposes, approved June 14, 1935 (49 Stat. 358; D.C. Official Code § 5-741), An Act To

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“(1) The member has been diagnosed with hepatitis, meningococcal meningitis, tuberculosis, or human immunodeficiency virus (“HIV”);

“(2) The member has had a documented exposure to blood or bodily fluids during the performance of job duties;

“(3) The hepatitis, meningococcal meningitis, tuberculosis, or HIV results in the member's inability to perform the full range of duties or in death;

“(4) The member has undergone a pre-employment physical examination and the was found, at the time of the examination, to be free of the performance-of-duty injury or illness underlying the presumption provided for in this subsection; and

“(5) The member, upon request of the Director, submits to a physical examination conducted by physicians selected by the Director.

“(b) An EMS employee shall be presumed to have an occupation disease suffered in the line of duty that is covered by the District of Columbia Workers' Compensation Act of 1979, effective July 1, 1980 (D.C. Law 3-77; D.C. Official Code § 32-1501 *et seq.*), unless such presumption is overcome by a preponderance of evidence to the contrary or the member is disqualified from the presumption pursuant to section 655, if:

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“(1) The EMS employee has been diagnosed with hepatitis, meningococcal meningitis, tuberculosis, or human immunodeficiency virus (“HIV”);

“(2) The EMS employee has had a documented exposure to blood or bodily fluids during the performance of job duties;

“(3) The hepatitis, meningococcal meningitis, tuberculosis, or HIV results in the EMS employee’s disability, as defined by section 2(8) of the District of Columbia Workers’ Compensation Act of 1979, effective July 1, 1980 (D.C. Law 3-77; D.C. Official Code § 32-1501(8)), or in death;

“(4) The EMS employee has undergone a pre-employment physical examination and the EMS employee was found, at the time of the examination, to be free of the occupational disease underlying the presumption provided for in this subsection; and

“(5) The EMS employee, upon request of the Director, submits to a physical examination conducted by physicians selected by the Director.

“Sec. 655. Disqualification from presumption as to disability or death.

“A member or an EMS employee shall be disqualified from a presumption under this subtitle if:

“(1) Any standard, medically recognized vaccine or other form of immunization or prophylaxis exists for the prevention of any injury or illness for which a presumption is established under this subtitle, if medically indicated by the given circumstances pursuant to immunization policies established by the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices of the United States Public Health Service;

“(2) The member or EMS employee is required by the Department to undergo the immunization or prophylaxis, unless the member or EMS employee has a written declaration from his or her physician stating that the immunization or prophylaxis would pose a significant risk to the person’s health; and

“(3) The member or EMS employee has failed to or refused to undergo such immunization or prophylaxis.

“Sec. 656. Applicability.

“This subtitle shall apply upon the inclusion of its fiscal effect in an approved budget and financial plan, as certified by the Chief Financial Officer to the Budget Director of the Council in a certification published by the Council in the District of Columbia Register.”.

Sec. 3. Fiscal impact statement.


The Council adopts the fiscal impact statement in the committee report as the fiscal impact statement required by section 602(c)(3) of the District of Columbia Home Rule Act, approved December 24, 1973 (87 Stat. 813; D.C. Official Code §1-206.02(c)(3)).

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Sec. 4. Effective date.

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



Chairman
Council of the District of Columbia

UNSIGNED
Mayor
District of Columbia