

Chapter 1

Washington, the Government and the People

	Page
Washington, District of Columbia	2
Washington D.C. Metropolitan Region	8
Elected Officials	10
Historic Highlights of Washington, District of Columbia	12
Council of the District of Columbia	16
Policies and Legislations	19
Contracts and Procurement	20
Consumer and Regulatory Affairs	21
Human Rights and Equal Opportunity	23
Programs within the Office of Human Rights	27
Commission of Human Rights	28
Geographic Divisions of the District of Columbia	28
Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile, District of Columbia	31

Potomac River surrounded by the states of Virginia to the southwest and Maryland to the southeast, northeast and northwest. Washington, D.C. hosts 160 foreign embassies 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, world-class museums, libraries and galleries, Washington, D.C. 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 museums, cultural offerings and its eclectic international ambiance.

Washington's People

In 2008, the U.S. Census Bureau estimated the District's population at 591,833 residents. According to the 2008 American Community Survey, the population distribution of Washington, D.C. is 54.4 percent Black or African American, 40.1 percent white, 3.4 percent Asian, 0.4 percent American Indian and Alaska Native, 0.1 percent Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander and 1.6 percent individuals from two or more races. Hispanics or Latinos made up 8.6 percent of the District's population in 2008.

African Americans. African Americans are the largest racial group in the District and represent a majority in six of the District's eight Wards. In 2008, they comprised 54.4 percent of the total population, down from 61.1 percent reported in 2000. African Americans hold many leadership positions in all sectors of the community. With the abolition of slavery in 1862, African Americans in the District were among the Nation's first freed slaves, predating both the Emancipation Proclamation and the adoption of the 13th Amendment of the Constitution. Native Washingtonians have given the nation several African American firsts, including its first African American cabinet officer, army general, federal district judge and the first U.S. Senator since reconstruction. The country's first high school for African Americans was established in the District.

Whites. Whites are the second largest racial group in the District and represent a majority in two of the District's eight Wards (Ward 2 and Ward 3). In 2008, they accounted for 40.1 percent of the District's total population, an increase from 34.5 percent reported in 2000. Whites were the majority population in 1950, peaking at 64.5 percent of the total population, but declined since then. Whites hold many leadership positions in the community.

Asians and Pacific Islanders. The number of residents who identify themselves as Asian and Pacific Islander increased from 6,636 in 1980 to 11,214 in 1990, a 69 percent rise in population. By 1998 this total had risen 44 percent to 16,118, with the largest concentration in Ward 2 (5,031), followed by Ward 3 (4,571) and Ward 1 (2,989). The Office of Asian and Pacific Islander Affairs (OAPIA) was re-established in January 1992 to assist this group of residents, which is comprised of 12 major ethnic groups who speak over 40 different languages. The Chinatown Information and Referral Center was reorganized in March 1992 and handles an average caseload of 100 clients a month, providing translation, referral and economic opportunities for small business owners. In 2000, however, this race category was changed to Asians alone, and Pacific Islanders were grouped with native Hawaiians. Thus, in 2000, there were 15,189 Asians and 348 Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders residing in the District. In 2008, Asians accounted for 3.4 percent (or 20,120) of the District's population and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islanders comprised 0.1 percent (598) of the District's total population.

Hispanics or Latinos. Hispanics or Latinos can be of any race. The District's Hispanic or Latino population grew by 37 percent between 1990 and 2000. In 2000, Ward 1 had the largest number of Hispanic or Latino residents (18,109), while Ward 7 had the lowest (658). In 2008, Hispanics or Latinos comprised 8.6 percent of the total population of the District, an increase from 7.9 percent reported in 2000. Hispanics or Latinos increased by 13.7 percent from 44,953 in 2000 to 51,124 in 2008. The District Government established the Office of Latino Affairs in 1976 in response to a growing Latino population. Since 1980, the Latino business and professional community has prospered, aided by the Office of Human Rights and the Department of Small and Local Business Development, which certifies small and minority-owned businesses for participation in government contracting programs.

Children: In 2008, there were 102,808 children under 18 years of age in the District of Columbia. In 2008, own children in native families comprised 78.1 percent and the remaining 21.9 percent were children in immigrant families. Immigrant family refers to any family with at least one parent born outside the United States. The number of own children in immigrant families in the District increased from 15.8 percent in 2006 to 21.9 percent in 2008, while the number of own children in native families declined from 84.2 percent in 2006 to 78.1 percent in 2008.

Women. In 2008, 52.7 percent (or 311,953) of the total 591,833 residents of the District were women. In 2008, about 62.1 percent of the District's women were in civilian labor forces. Labor force participation rates measure the number of citizens employed or looking for employment as a percent of the civilian non-institutional population of 16 years and older. Women workers hold a wide variety of occupations and a significant proportion are employed in executive, managerial and technical positions.

Elderly. In 2008, about 12.0 percent (70,648) of the District's population were people 65 years old and over. The District government provides a variety of comprehensive programs and services for senior citizens; many of these are funded through the D.C. Office of Aging (OoA). In 2008, 32,722 clients were served by OoA and its grantee agencies. The most requested services by seniors were counseling, congregate and home delivered meals, transportation, wellness service and case management.

Local Government

Washington, D.C., the capital of the United States, is an international symbol of democracy. The passage of the Organic Act of June, 1878 stripped District residents of all local self-government. The act led to a four-generation struggle to return control of taxes and municipal expenditures to local citizens. When congress chartered the current city government in 1973, it retained the power to review legislation passed by the council of the District and to control city policy through the 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 on the local government's taxation authority is the proportion of tax-exempt land (41 percent) in the District, owned by the Federal government, organizations, embassies and other institutions.

The executive branch of the District government, headed by the mayor, is responsible for the delivery of government services. The only exceptions are: the District of Columbia courts, whose judges are federally appointed; and the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority, which was established as an interstate collaborative with Virginia and Maryland.

District of Columbia: The State

In 2008, with 591,833 residents, the District's population is larger than that of Wyoming. The District ranks first among states in the proportion of professional and technical workers and has one of the highest concentrations of women in the workforce. The District also ranks first among states in its percentage of residents who have earned a bachelor's degree. In 2008, 48.3 percent of District residents 25 years and over had completed a bachelor's degree or higher, compared with 27.7 percent nationwide.

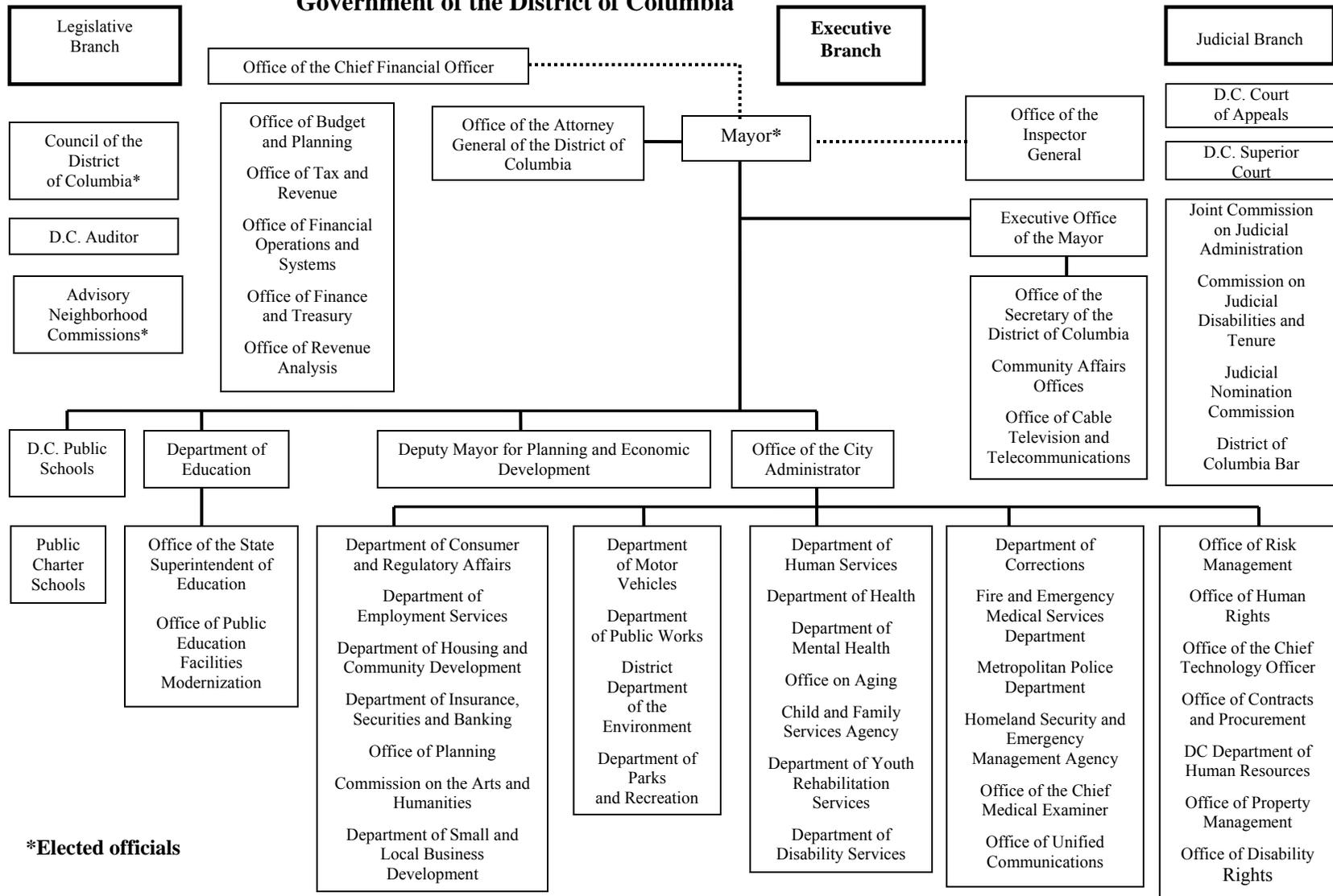
The District's local government is distinct in that it performs the roles of a state, county and city government. District agencies often perform common state and municipal responsibilities. For example, the District's superintendent of schools runs the local school district and performs such state functions as certifying teachers and licensing private schools. The director of the Department of Corrections runs a municipal detention center and a state prison complex. Virtually all of the functions performed by the Department of Employment Services and the Department of Consumer and Regulator Affairs are state functions in other jurisdictions. Other functions of the District government that are usually performed by state-level governments include:

The Armory/National Guard
State Courts
State Prisons
Probation and Parole Supervision
Driver Licensure
Vehicle Inspections
Vehicle Licensure and Registration
Occupational Licensure

Insurance Regulation
Securities Regulation
Liquor Control
Consumer Affairs Workers'
Compensation Unemployment
Compensation Disability
Determination
Food and Drug Inspection

Utility Regulation
Health Care Facility Licensing
Human Service Facility Licensing
Designation of Development Zones
Professional Licensure
Lottery
Vital Statistics
Weights and Measures Regulation

Government of the District of Columbia



***Elected officials**

Independent Agencies

- Water and Sewer Authority
- District of Columbia Retirement Board
- Office of Employee Appeals
- Public Employee Relations Board
- Washington Convention Center Authority
- Housing Finance Agency
- Public Defenders Services
- Pretrial Services Agency
- D.C. Lottery and Charitable Games Control Board
- Board of Library Trustees
- University of the District of Columbia Board of Trustees
- D.C. Sports and Entertainment Commission
- Office of the People's Counsel
- D.C. Housing Authority
- Contract Appeals Board
- Alcoholic Beverage Regulation Administration

Charter Independent Agencies

- Zoning Commission
- Public Charter Schools
- Public Service Commission
- Board of Elections and Ethics

Regional Bodies

- Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments
- National Capital Planning Commission
- Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority
- Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Commission
- Washington Metropolitan Airports Authority

Washington D.C. Metropolitan Region

In 2008, the Washington Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA) included 22 jurisdictions, with the District of Columbia at the hub of the region, joined by: Montgomery, Prince George's, Calvert, Charles and Frederick counties in Maryland; Arlington, Fairfax, Loudoun, Prince William, Stafford, Spotsylvania, Fauquier, Clarke and Warren counties, and the cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas, Manassas Park and Fredericksburg in Virginia; and Jefferson County in West Virginia.

According to the Census Bureau's estimates of population, the Washington Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA) had a total population of 5,385,130 in 2008. The region has grown by 561,947 persons (or 11.7 percent) since 2000. The majority of this growth occurred in the region's outer suburbs which increased by 30.6 percent and the outer ring jurisdictions which increased by 24.4 percent. The Central Jurisdictions and inner suburbs grew by 6.3 and 5.5 percent respectively.

Within the Washington primary metropolitan area, Loudoun County continued to lead all counties with a 71.0 percent increase between 2000 and 2008, followed by Spotsylvania County (32.8 percent), Stafford County (31.7 percent) and Prince William County (29.9 percent). On the other hand, Manassas City added only 70 persons or a 0.2 percent increase. Similarly, Prince George's County increased by 2.4 percent and the District of Columbia added only 19,774 persons or a 3.5 percent increase between 2000 and 2008 (Table 1.1).

Map 1.2
Washington D.C. Metropolitan Statistical Area

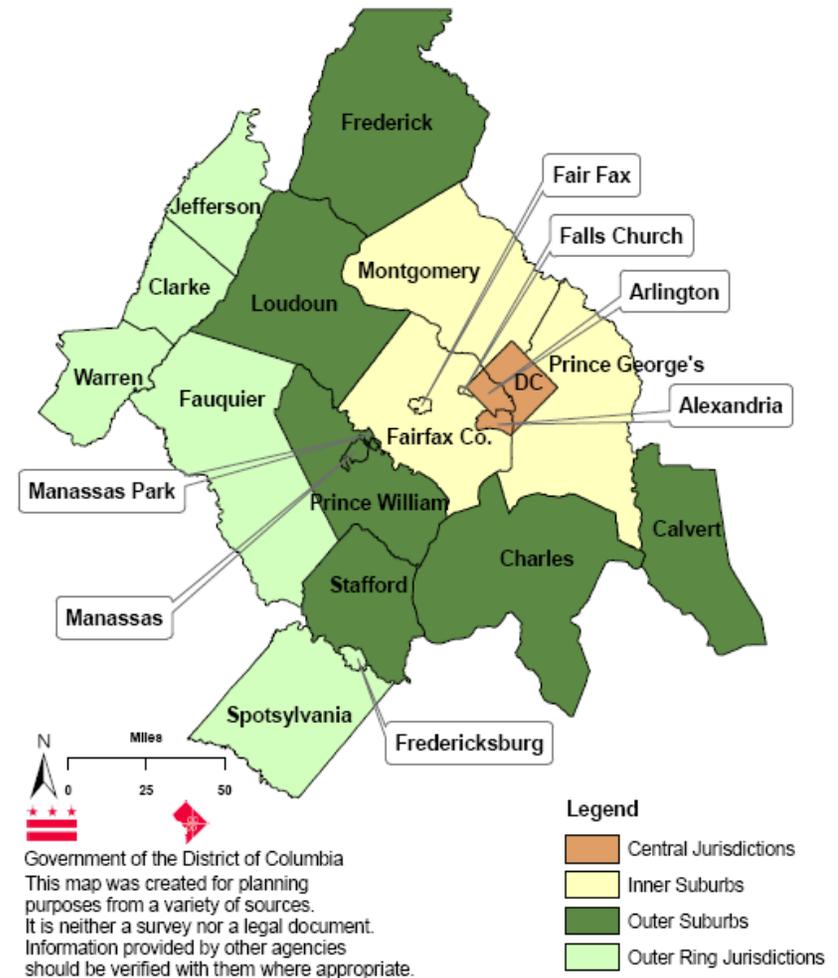


Table 1.1. Annual Estimates of Population for Washington Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA): 2000 to 2008

Jurisdictions	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	% Change 00-08
District of Columbia	591,833	587,868	585,419	582,049	579,521	577,371	579,112	577,678	572,059	3.5
Arlington County	209,969	203,909	200,789	199,761	197,955	196,890	195,724	193,550	189,453	10.8
Alexandria City	143,885	139,848	138,237	137,602	136,635	135,162	134,516	133,090	128,283	12.2
Central Jurisdictions	945,687	931,625	924,445	919,412	914,111	909,423	909,352	904,318	889,795	6.3
Montgomery County	950,680	941,491	936,070	930,286	923,094	917,160	908,233	894,878	873,341	8.9
Prince George's County	820,852	825,318	831,602	835,588	832,806	828,822	823,186	814,689	801,515	2.4
Fairfax County	1,015,302	1,004,151	998,488	1,000,496	995,649	991,863	989,315	984,667	969,749	4.7
Fairfax City	23,844	23,227	22,772	21,910	22,020	22,173	22,038	21,899	21,498	10.9
Falls Church City	11,169	10,906	10,811	10,790	10,544	10,555	10,559	10,508	10,377	7.6
Inner Suburbs	2,821,847	2,805,093	2,799,743	2,799,070	2,784,113	2,770,573	2,753,331	2,726,641	2,676,480	5.5
Loudoun County	289,995	277,346	264,958	253,053	236,965	219,423	203,007	189,649	169,599	71.0
Prince William County	364,734	359,588	351,835	344,572	332,689	320,618	309,312	297,080	280,813	29.9
Manassas City	35,205	35,359	36,034	36,787	36,955	36,670	36,281	35,828	35,135	0.2
Manassas Park City	11,319	11,420	11,444	11,562	11,299	10,878	10,849	10,647	10,290	10.0
Stafford County	121,736	120,621	118,299	116,536	113,164	109,035	103,645	98,101	92,446	31.7
Frederick County	225,721	224,147	221,492	219,178	216,232	212,735	208,498	201,942	195,277	15.6
Charles County	140,764	140,169	139,164	137,144	134,531	131,448	127,777	124,691	120,546	16.8
Calvert County	88,698	88,145	87,536	86,738	85,311	83,342	80,380	77,333	74,563	19.0
Outer Suburbs	1,278,172	1,256,795	1,230,762	1,205,570	1,167,146	1,124,149	1,079,749	1,035,271	978,669	30.6
Fredericksburg City	22,818	22,387	22,004	21,264	21,258	20,396	20,294	19,904	19,279	18.4
Spotsylvania County	120,031	118,887	117,661	114,860	110,507	106,536	101,849	96,403	90,395	32.8
Fauquier County	66,839	66,122	65,512	64,225	62,561	60,797	59,195	57,280	55,139	21.2
Clarke County	14,458	14,341	14,238	13,999	13,643	13,277	13,086	12,954	12,652	14.3
Warren County	36,663	36,257	35,766	34,987	34,080	33,501	32,804	32,052	31,584	16.1
Jefferson County	51,615	50,788	49,666	48,507	47,029	45,954	44,685	43,292	42,190	22.3
Outer Ring Jurisdictions	312,424	308,782	304,847	297,842	289,078	280,461	271,913	261,885	251,239	24.4
Total	5,358,130	5,302,295	5,259,797	5,221,894	5,154,448	5,084,606	5,014,345	4,928,115	4,796,183	11.7

Source: U.S Census Bureau

Elected Officials – 2008

Mayor

Adrian M. Fenty, Democrat
Contact: Phone Number (202) 727-2980

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

Vincent C. Gray	Democrat, Council Chairman
Kwame R. Brown	Democrat
Michael A. Brown	Independent
David A. Catania	Independent
Phil Mendelson	Democrat

Phone Number

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

E mail Address

vgray@dccouncil.us
kbrown@dccouncil.us
mbrown@dccouncil.us
dcatania@dccouncil.us
pmendelson@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
Harry Thomas, Jr.	Democrat	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) 724-8028
(202) 724-807
(202) 724-8068
(202) 724-8045

jgraham@dccouncil.us
jackevans@dccouncil.us
mcheh@dccouncil.us
mbowser@dccouncil.us
hthomas@dccouncil.us
twells@dccouncil.us
yalexander@dccouncil.us
mbarry@dccouncil.us

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

Michael D. Brown, Democrat

Contact: Phone Number (202) 741-5019

Paul Strauss, Democrat

Contact: Phone Number (202) 727-7890

United States Representative

Mike Panetta, Democrat

Contact: Phone Number (202) 727-7290

District of Columbia Board of Education Members

The D.C. 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>
Dotti Love Wade	Member	1	(202) 257-3380	Dotti.Love-wade@dc.gov
Mary Lord	Member	2	(202) 355-4783	Mary.lord@dc.gov
Laura Slover	Member	3	(202) 431-5379	Laura.Slover@dc.gov
Sekou Biddle	Member	4	(202) 431-5369	Sekou.Biddle@dc.gov
Mark Jones	Member	5	(202) 257-3358	Mark.Jones@dc.gov
Lisa Raymond	President	6	(202) 431-5365	Lisa.Raymond@dc.gov
Ted Trabue	Vice-President	(At-Large)	(202) 374-4479	Ted.Trabue@dc.gov
Dorothy Douglas	Member	7	(202) 279-1045	Dorothy.Douglas@dc.gov
William Lockridge	Member	8	(202) 431-5368	William.Lockridge@dc.gov

District of Columbia Board of Education Staff

Beverley Wheeler	Executive Director	(202) 741- 0884
Jamikka Kendrick	Staff Assistant	(202) 741- 0891
Sean P. Greene	Staff Assistant	(202) 741-0887

Chronology of Some 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 D.C. 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 D.C. 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 Washington Convention Center opens just two blocks from the site of the city’s first convention center 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 capitol 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** D.C.’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.

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 capital of the world. 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 D.C. 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 education program - also on its website -that 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. In addition, the Council conducts hundreds of public hearings to invite citizen comment on proposed legislation. 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

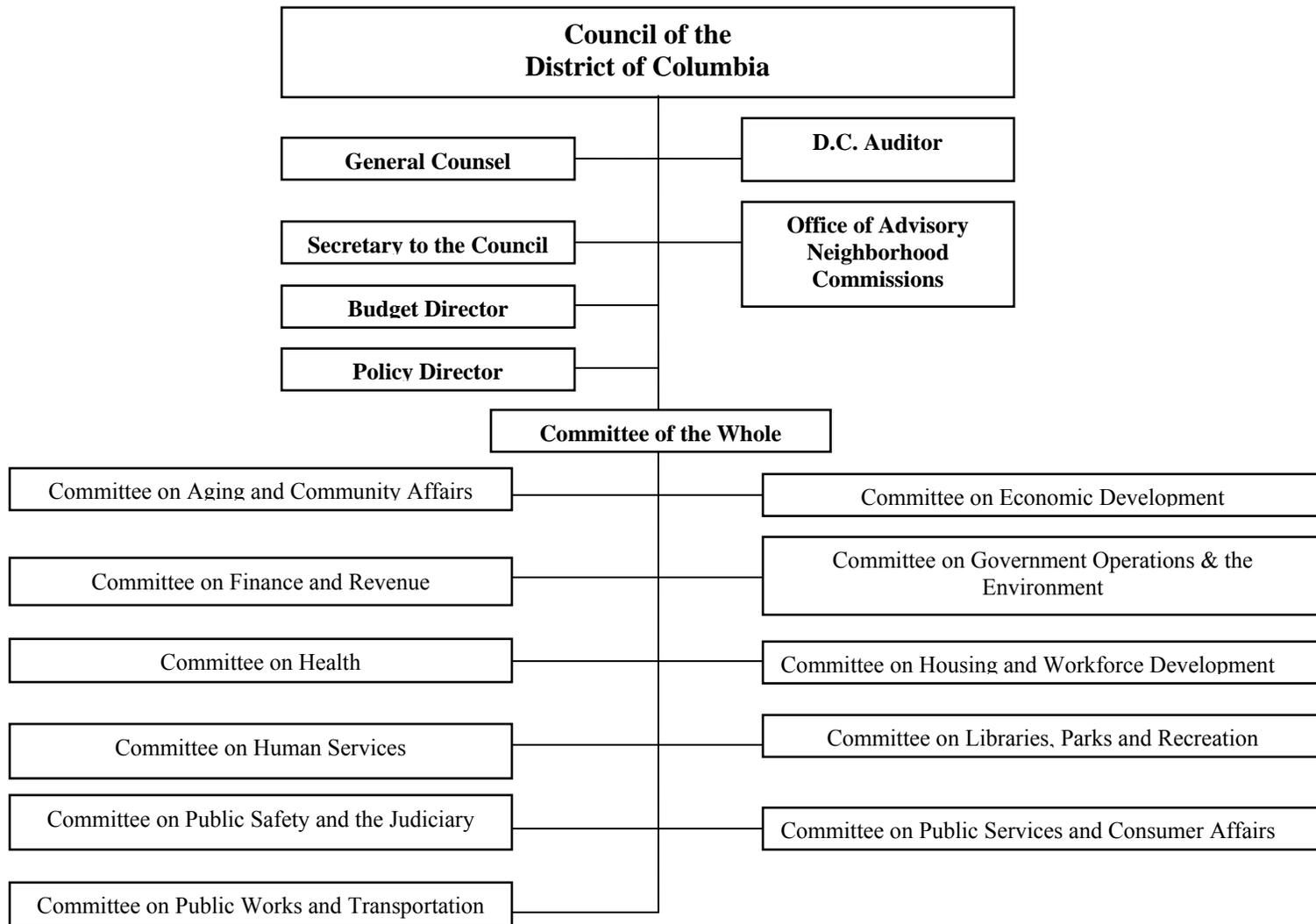
Council.

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 *D.C. 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. 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 10 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, the Office of the General Counsel and the Office of Policy Analysis. The Budget Director analyzes the proposed operation 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 D.C. Official Code. The Secretary to the Council is responsible for council operations and maintains all legislative records. The Office of Policy Analysis undertakes research of policy issues and subjects for members of the Council. Copies of bills and laws are available by calling (202) 724-8050.



Policy and Legislative Affairs

The Office of Policy & Legislative Affairs (OPLA) provides analysis, advice and assistance to the Mayor and his cabinet to successfully advocate a legislative and policy agenda. Implementation of the Mayor's agenda priorities is accomplished through building strong relationships with the City Council and federal government.

To effectively advocate the Mayor's legislative and policy agenda, OPLA performs the following functions:

- Develop and advance the Mayor's legislative agenda on federal and local levels
- Advise the Mayor, in coordination with the City Administrator, Deputy Mayors and Agency Directors, on policy positions of key public policy issues
- Provide advice and consultation to agencies on the legislative process and Council actions
- Properly receive, transmit and monitor all legislation, contracts and reprogramming delivered to and from the Council

In addition to the City Council, OPLA maintains a relationship with the federal government to further promote the Mayor's agenda. This relationship is fostered through the:

- Enactment of the annual Appropriations Act for the District that includes a federal payment consistent with the Mayor's federal funding priorities and a reduction in the number of "legislative riders" that are inconsistent with policies of the Mayor
- Development and enactment of federal legislation to address structural deficits in the District budget caused by the federal presence on a long-term basis
- Identification and support for legislation to streamline the process by which Congress oversees the District's budget and legislative process

Each year, the Mayor develops and submits the District's annual budget to the City Council. Once an agreement is reached between the Mayor and the City Council, the budget is transmitted to the President for submission to Congress for approval. OPLA advocates for the Mayor's budget to ensure the needs of the District's citizens are met and that government functions effectively. Below is the timeline for the budget process:

- March: Submission of Mayor's Budget
- April: Council Hearings on Mayor's Budget
- May: Council action on Mayor's Budget
- July-August: Congress considers D.C. Appropriations Act

Contracting and Procurement

The Office of Contracting and Procurement (OCP), under the direction of the Chief Procurement Officer, was established by DC law in 1997 and provides contracting services for selected agencies and offices in the District. The mission of OCP is to provide quality goods and service for District agencies through a coherent and streamlined procurement process that is responsive to the needs of its customers and suppliers.

Summary of Services

OCP purchases approximately \$1.5 billion in goods and services on behalf of more than 60 different District agencies. OCP commodity groups include goods, services, transportation and specialty equipment, and technology. The agency provides oversight and monitoring of agencies with delegated contracting authority, contract administration support and management of the District's Purchase Card program. OCP also provides surplus property management for all District agencies.

Program Description:

OCP operates through the following four programs:

Contracting - provides acquisition services to District agencies so that they can have the supplies and services they need to support their missions.

Public Accountability - provides full disclosure of procurement information to the public to educate, inform and ensure transparency of the procurement process.

Personal Property - provides surplus property management, reutilization and disposal services to District agencies and eligible not-for-profit organizations so that they can dispose of excess property.

Agency Management – provides for administrative support and the required tools to achieve operational and programmatic results. This program is standard for all agencies using performance-based budgeting.

Objectives and Key Performance Indicators

Objective 1: Streamline and simplify the procurement process.

Objective 2: Support customer agencies in a responsive and professional manner that is in full compliance with governing laws and policies.

Objective 3: Increase the quality and value of goods and services procured by maximizing the use of the competitive marketplace.

Table 1.2. Key Performance Indicators

Performance Measure	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 YE Actual	FY 2009 Projection	FY 2010 Projection	FY 2011 Projection
Objective 1						
1. Average number of days from requisition to purchase order for simplified acquisitions under 100K - OCP only	8.5	7.5	6.2	7	6	5
2. Total number of purchase orders processed through OCP	16,663	14,000	15,088	13,000	10,000	8,000
3. Total dollar amount purchased by OCP (in millions)	\$1,164	\$1,232	\$1,350	\$1,300	\$1,343	\$1,400
4. Purchase card utilization rate (based on total purchases \$2500 and below)	53.6%	60%	73.8%	80%	85%	90%
Objective 2						
5. Value of District agency property disposals recycled to another agency	\$452,258	\$500,000	\$1,990,327	\$650,000	\$700,000	\$750,000
Objective 3						
6. % of RFPs and IFBs receiving only one response	NA	NA	44%	38%	20%	15%

Source: FY2010 Budget

Consumer and Regulatory Affairs

The Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs (DCRA) aims to protect the health, safety, economic interests and quality of life of residents, businesses and visitors in the District of Columbia by ensuring code compliance and regulating business. DCRA is responsible for regulating construction and business activity in the District of Columbia. The agency operates a consolidated permit intake center and reviews all construction documents to ensure compliance with building codes and zoning regulations. To protect consumers, DCRA issues business licenses, professional licenses and special events permits, registers corporations, investigates consumer complaints and inspects weighing and measuring devices used for monetary profit. Construction activity, building systems and rental housing establishments are inspected, and housing code violations are abated if necessary. Finally, DCRA provides consumer education and outreach programs regarding business practices, construction safety and housing habitability.

Table 1.3. Basic Business License Issuance

	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008
New Basic Business Licenses Issued	5,011	5,493	4,687	6,532
Renewal Basic Business Licenses Issued	4,894	13,443	5,650	13,401

Basic Business Licenses are renewed on a two-year cycle, and the majority of licenses are renewed in years ending with an even number. Despite a constant stream of new license applicants, renewals have remained consistent.

Table 1.4. Occupational License Issuance

	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008
New Professional Licenses	6,120	5,675	5,407	4,938
Renewal Professional Licenses	11,738	18,888	14,575	21,767
Reinstated Professional Licenses	1,204	621	721	9,385

Occupational licenses are renewed on a two-year cycle, with the majority of licenses expiring during years ending in an even number.

Table 1.5. Building Permit, Certificate of Occupancy and Home Occupation Permit Issuance

	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008
Building Permits*	42,562	34,236	30,608	22,281
Certificates of Occupancy	-	2,428	2,766	3,369
Home Occupation Permits	-	554	485	423

* Includes certificates of occupancy and home occupation permit issuance.

The purpose of the Certificate of Occupancy (C of O) is to ensure that the use of a building, structure or land in the District of Columbia is consistent with the Zoning Regulations, and that the provisions of the DC Building Code are followed. Generally, no person can use a structure or land in the District of Columbia for any purpose until a valid C of O has been issued for that structure.

Home occupation permits allow homes to be occupied for uses other than residential. The intent is to protect residential areas from adverse effects of activities associated with home occupations, while permitting residents of the community the opportunity to use the home as a workplace and source of livelihood under specific regulatory conditions.

Table 1.6. Consumer Protection Complaints

	FY 2007	FY 2008
Consumer Complaints Received	715	372

The District’s consumer protection laws set precedents. After a decade of dormancy, the District’s Office of Consumer Protection was revived in July 2006 with a mandate to reduce unfair trade practices carried out by home improvement contractors and auto repair businesses. Since then, the Office has conducted several proactive operations targeting home improvement contractors, auto repair shops and used auto dealers. In addition to enforcement, the office has prioritized outreach through the formation of the DC Triad, a cooperative organization that aims to reduce crimes against the elderly and to reduce seniors' fear of crime.

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 OHR as a fair employment practice agency and a fair housing assistant program agency, respectively. Together, these designations allow 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, 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
- Make recommendations to the Mayor and the DC Council based on reports, studies and hearings conducted by OHR

Table 1.7. District of Columbia Human Rights Act Discrimination Prohibition Areas (actual or perceived)

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 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, 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 FY 2007 & 2008

In FY 2007 and 2008, OHR received and docketed 800 new cases.

Table 1.8. Cases Docketed in FY 2007 & 2008

Category	Cases
Employment	639
Housing	94
Educational Institutions	8
Public Accommodations	49
Family & Medical Leave	10
Total	800

The newly docketed cases were filed under several bases.

Table 1.9. Cases Filed by Category

Category	Cases
Race	81
Sex	69
National Origin	15
Age	33
Sexual Orientation	9
Personal Appearance	5
Family Responsibility	14
Disability	71
Religion	3
Gender Identity or Expression	3
Retaliation	25
Color	0
Matriculation	1
Various Combinations	310

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

Programs within the Office of Human Rights

Fair Housing Program

The OHR Fair Housing Program docketed ninety-four housing discrimination complaints in FY 2007 and FY 2008, representing an increase of over 39 percent compared to 2006. The Fair Housing Program continued to increase its community outreach activity by sponsoring several Fair Housing seminars and workshops, and participating in housing fairs. In FY 2007 and FY 2008, OHR held its annual Fair Housing Symposium partnering with the Housing Finance Agency, Department of Housing and Community Development, DC Housing Authority and the National Fair Housing Alliance. In total, Fair Housing outreach and awareness increased by an average of 30 percent in FY 2007 and FY 2008. Through its community outreach initiatives, OHR reached more than 600 residents at 28 different events.

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 to 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 largely spoken by the immigrant community are covered under the Act: Spanish, Chinese, Vietnamese, Korean, French and Amharic. The Language Access Act designated OHR as the agency that oversees the Language Access Program. OHR provides central coordination and technical assistance to the government agencies, programs and services that must comply with the act. OHR is also charged with tracking, monitoring and investigating public complaints of language access violations. 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. From 2007 to 2008, OHR recorded an 87 percent increase in the number of language access complaints. In addition, of the DC agencies tested in 2008, 48 percent scored a "3" or above (based on a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 being the lowest) on the language access telephone test.

Compliance and Training Program

In FY 2007 and FY 2008, OHR sponsored several mandatory Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Counselor Trainings for EEO Counselors. The 16-hour training program provided agency EEO Counselors with information on the District's EEO policies, Federal and District EEO Laws and the Office of Human Rights' formal complaint policy. In FY 2007 and FY 2008, OHR conducted training for 76 government and private sector entities for a total of 1,282 employees. Additionally, OHR provides Diversity Training to any District agency upon request, at no cost to that agency. The training is an interactive session in which

participants have the opportunity to learn how diversity affects the workplace, while also learning strategies and techniques to interact more effectively in a diverse workplace.

Mediation Program

DC's Human Rights Act requires that all cases are mediated. The goal is to resolve a complaint before a full investigation begins. In FY 2007 and FY 2008, OHR successfully mediated 280 cases with a combined settlement amount of \$2,749,858. OHR's Mediation Division is highly successful and recorded a total settlement of \$369,907 for the month of July 2008 alone.

E-Learning

In FY 2007 and FY 2008, OHR began development of an online, interactive, scenario-based Diversity and Equal Employment Opportunity training program to add to its website. The goal of the project is to increase the knowledge of diversity, inclusion and equal employment opportunity, specifically for the District government workforce; however, the trainings are available free of cost to the general public through the District's website.

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 or 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 2008, OHR held a special event in honor of the 60th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The event includes the first presentation of the Neil Alexander Humanitarian Award.

Geographic Divisions of the District of Columbia

The District of Columbia, situated on the northern banks of the Potomac River with a total area of 68.5 square miles, is divided into subdivisions established by the District government for such purposes as taxation, elections, zoning and historic preservation. Other boundaries are established for public service delivery to staff neighborhood service centers, police precincts and fire stations. The subdivisions most frequently referred to in *INDICES* are described below.

Quadrants. The District is divided into four quadrants: Northwest (NW), Northeast (NE), Southeast (SE), and Southwest (SW). The dividing lines of those quadrants – North Capitol Street, East Capitol Street, South Capitol Street and the National Mall – radiate out from the Capitol, the geographic center of Washington. The four quadrants were created in the original plans of the city. The "Plan of the City of Washington" was drawn in 1792 by Pierre C. L'Enfant. "To execute this plan, Mr. Ellicott drew a true meridional line by celestial observation, which passes through the area intended for the Capitol; this line to be crossed with another due east and west... This lines... made the bases upon which the whole plan was executed."

Wards. These are political subdivisions of the District, created for the purpose of voting and representation. Ward boundaries were first established in 1801 and were redrawn on several occasions as the cities of Washington and Georgetown grew and the rural area of Washington County became more populated. Those Wards existed until 1874, at which time Congress abolished self-government and established an appointed Board of commissioners to govern the city. Ward boundaries of that time bore no resemblance to those of today. Wards as they exist today were first created in the District in 1968 to implement congressional legislation authorizing election of members to the District of Columbia Board of Education.

There are now eight Wards, with populations in each ranging from about 68,000 to 78,000 residents. Registered voters in each Ward elect one person to serve on the DC Council and one person to serve on the Board of Education. In addition, the voters elect the chairman of the Council, four at-large Council representatives and three at-large school board members. The board of Education and Ethics makes proposals on ward subdivisions for the purpose of facilitating the election process. There are a total of 142 voting precincts, with 12 to 19 precincts in each ward.

In accordance with the Supreme Court ruling that requires equal representation, the District government redraws ward boundaries after each decennial census, if necessary, to ensure that ward populations are as near to equal size as possible. When boundary changes were made in 1982, the Office of Planning prepared the preliminary ward boundaries, as closely as possible to natural neighborhood boundaries, to equalize the population among the wards. The mayor proposed the ward boundary plan to the council as legislation, and the council, after review, enacted the ward boundaries into law. The boundaries of the wards have been redrawn four times, after the 1970, 1980, 1990 and 2000 censuses.

Advisory Neighborhood Commissions. In accordance with the District of Columbia Self-Government and Government Reorganization Act of 1973, there are 37 Advisory Neighborhood Commission (ANC) areas, established by the council and subdivided into 286 single-member districts. The function of the ANCs is to advise the District government on the matters of public policy and to review and make recommendations concerning zoning changes, variances, public improvements, licenses and permits of significance to neighborhood planning and development. The ANCs are involved in the District's comprehensive planning process.

Zoning Districts. Zoning regulates the use of all privately owned land. The zoning regulations established residential, commercial, mixed-use (retail, residential, office and light industry) and manufacturing/industrial zone categories, each of which may be subdivided into four subcategories. The height, size and placement of buildings and other structures are regulated in each zone. There also are eleven overlay zones (areas within defined boundaries for promotion of special uses, e.g. diplomatic, arts, retail and residential) that operate in combination with the underlying zoning.

Development Zones. Specific geographic areas, designated by the mayor in 1986, are known as development zones; they are targeted to receive specific government services and tax incentives to promote employment, job skill training, business development and home ownership. Three development zones were designated east of the Anacostia River (including most of Ward 8, the eastern section of Ward 6 and eight blocks of Ward 7).

Tax Assessment Areas. The District is divided into 72 assessment areas, of which 56 are neighborhoods with taxable land area. Neighborhood names, such as Brookland, Columbia Heights, Deanwood and Shepherd Park are used for these assessment districts. Their boundaries generally coincide with the boundaries of early subdivisions of the parcels of land that originally made up the District of Columbia. These assessment areas are used by the Office of the Chief financial Officer (OCTO) to cluster real property for the purposes of property taxation.

Historic Districts. The D.C. Historic Preservation Office in the Office of Planning maintains the District's comprehensive inventory of historic sites. The inventory includes districts listed in the National Register of Historic Places as well as districts that have been nominated to the register but not yet listed.

Privately owned properties, and properties owned by either the District or federal governments, are included in the inventory. As of December 2004, the District of Columbia had 42 historic districts. Any architectural changes to properties in these areas are subject to the review and approval of the Historic Preservation Review Board, an 11-member body appointed by the mayor with the advice and consent of the council.

Census Tracts. These tracts are drawn by the U.S Census Bureau for each decennial census. Tracts are established with population estimates of approximately 3,200 people, and are generally drawn along natural boundaries, such as streets, railroad tracks or rivers. There were 192 census tracts in the District in 1990 versus 188 for the 2000 census.

Police Districts. As a result of a comprehensive study undertaken by the International Association of Chiefs of Police in 1969, the Metropolitan Police Department's 14 police precincts were consolidated into six police districts. The consolidation provided for a more efficient delivery of police services throughout the city. In 1970, the area east of the Anacostia River was divided into two districts and refinements were made in the boundaries between the other five districts so that, today, there are seven police districts, each commanded by a deputy chief of police.

Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile, District of Columbia

Table 1.10. Selected Demographic and Socio-Economic Characteristics in the District of Columbia: 2008

Subject	Number	Percent	Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	591,833	100.0	Population by race		
			Total	591,833	100.0
Population by sex			One race	580,014	98.0
Male	279,839	47.3	White	221,911	37.5
Female	311,994	52.7	Black or African American	316,278	53.4
			American Indian and Alaska Native	2,212	0.4
Population by age groups			Asian alone	20,091	3.4
Under 5 years	36,360	6.1	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	564	0.1
5 to 9 years	27,564	4.7	Some other race	18,958	3.2
10 to 14 years	28,873	4.9	Two or more races:	11,819	2.0
15 to 19 years	44,114	7.5			
20 to 24 years	51,154	8.6	Educational Attainment		
25 to 34 years	108,356	18.3	Population 25 years and over	403,768	100.0
35 to 44 years	85,088	14.4	Less than 9th grade	22,759	5.6
45 to 54 years	76,629	12.9	9th to 12th grade, no diploma	34,691	8.6
55 to 59 years	33,839	5.7	High school graduate (includes equivalency)	80,069	19.8
60 to 64 years	29,350	5.0	Some college, no degree	59,500	14.7
65 to 74 years	36,705	6.2	Associate's degree	11,990	3.0
75 to 84 years	22,775	3.8	Bachelor's degree	87,093	21.6
85 years and over	11,026	1.9	Graduate or professional degree	107,666	26.7
Median age	34.9	(X)	Percent high school graduate or higher	85.8	(X)
			Percent bachelor's degree or higher	48.2	(X)
Youth (Under 18 years)	111,971	18.9			
Senior (65 years and over)	70,506	11.9			

(Cont...)

Subject	Number	Percent	Subject	Number	Percent
Households by Type			Commuting to work		
Total households	249,996	100.0	Workers 16 years and over	302,634	100.0
Family households (families)	107,365	42.9	Car, truck, or van -- drove alone	112,669	37.2
With own children under 18 years	45,891	18.4	Car, truck, or van -- carpooled	19,932	6.6
Married-couple family	54,439	21.8	Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	108,164	35.7
With own children under 18 years	19,474	7.8	Bicycle	7,066	2.3
Male householder, no wife present, family	9,943	4.0	Walked	36,636	12.1
With own children under 18 years	4,267	1.7	Other means	4,083	1.3
Female householder, no husband present, family	42,983	17.2	Worked at home	14,084	4.7
With own children under 18 years	22,150	8.9			
Nonfamily households	142,631	57.1	Income		
Householder living alone	117,670	47.1	Median household income	\$57,936	
65 years and over	25,755	10.3	Median family income	\$66,722	
			Per capita income	\$42,069	
Average household size	2.23	(X)			
Average family size	3.31	(X)	Poverty Status		
			Population for whom poverty status is determined	561,874	100.0
Employment Status			Population below poverty	96,769	17.2
Population 16 years and over	492,741	100.0	Age		
In labor force	335,306	68.0	Under 18 years	28,365	5.5
Civilian labor force		64.3	18 to 64 years	58,297	10.4
Employed	306,366	62.2	65 years and over	10,107	1.8
Unemployed		5.2			
Armed Forces	3,155	0.6	Sex		
Not in labor force	157,435	32.0	Male	41,576	7.4
			Female	55,193	9.8
Civilian labor force	316,921	100.0			
Unemployed	25,785	8.14			

(Cont...)

Subject	Number	Percent	Subject	Number	Percent
Marital Status			Housing Occupancy		
Males 15 years and over	232,164	100.0	Total housing units	285,363	100.0
Never married	133,386	57.5	Occupied housing units	249,996	87.6
Now married, except separated	65,783	28.3	Vacant housing units	35,367	12.4
Separated	6,964	3.0			
Widowed	4,490	1.9	Homeowner vacancy rate	3.2	(X)
Divorced	21,541	9.3	Rental vacancy rate	6.5	(X)
Females 15 years and over	266,872	100.0	Units in Structure		
Never married	144,713	54.2	Total housing units	285,363	100.0
Now married, except separated	60,770	22.8	1-unit, detached	35,814	12.6
Separated	8,214	3.1	1-unit, attached	74,149	26.0
Widowed	24,764	9.3	2 units	8,360	2.9
Divorced	28,411	10.6	3 or 4 units	23,393	8.2
			5 to 9 units	18,214	6.4
			10 to 19 units	31,677	11.1
Language Spoken at Home			20 or more units	93,589	32.8
Population 5 years and over	555,473	100.0	Mobile home	0	0.0
English only	475,269	85.6	Boat, RV, van, etc.	167	0.1
Language other than English	80,204	14.4			
Speak English less than "very well"	24,769	4.5			
Spanish	38,088	6.9	Housing Tenure		
Speak English less than "very well"	15,284	2.8	Occupied housing units	249,996	100.0
Other Indo-European languages	22,493	4.0	Owner-occupied	108,571	43.4
Speak English less than "very well"	3,706	0.7	Renter-occupied	141,425	56.6
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	9,523	1.7			
Speak English less than "very well"	3,272	0.6	Average household size of owner-occupied unit	2.39	(X)
Other languages	10,100	1.8	Average household size of renter-occupied unit	2.10	(X)
Speak English less than "very well"	2,507	0.5			

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 American Community Survey.

Table 1.11. Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Sex and Age for District of Columbia: 2000 to 2008

Sex and Age	Population Estimates								
	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
BOTH SEXES	591,833	587,868	585,419	582,049	579,521	577,371	579,112	577,678	572,059
Under 5 years	36,352	35,569	34,745	34,697	34,013	33,163	33,419	32,962	32,536
5 to 9 years	28,611	28,482	28,743	28,846	29,902	31,740	33,375	34,518	35,385
10 to 14 years	27,879	29,254	31,020	32,270	33,724	33,547	32,735	31,641	30,018
15 to 19 years	40,829	40,426	39,770	38,720	37,712	37,233	37,423	37,479	37,867
20 to 24 years	53,914	52,858	53,263	51,808	52,692	51,743	51,345	52,440	51,823
25 to 29 years	60,545	58,710	56,314	55,412	52,554	52,040	52,375	51,860	52,849
30 to 34 years	48,273	48,664	47,857	48,261	49,642	50,063	50,457	50,202	48,913
35 to 39 years	44,341	44,268	44,494	43,989	43,306	44,232	45,290	46,054	45,949
40 to 44 years	40,398	40,869	41,671	42,238	42,419	42,161	42,266	42,371	41,728
45 to 49 years	39,464	39,187	39,528	39,239	39,165	39,272	39,593	39,301	39,397
50 to 54 years	37,507	37,510	37,142	37,783	37,761	37,653	37,843	38,140	35,913
55 to 59 years	34,743	34,724	35,341	33,715	32,304	31,159	30,132	28,490	27,803
60 to 64 years	28,329	27,397	25,808	25,496	25,032	24,127	23,474	22,608	21,980
65 to 69 years	20,983	20,403	19,738	19,353	18,976	18,678	18,493	18,454	18,525
70 to 74 years	15,747	15,539	15,646	15,682	15,809	16,176	16,405	16,918	17,394
75 to 79 years	12,633	12,765	13,315	13,648	13,907	14,101	14,589	14,777	14,976
80 to 84 years	10,141	10,555	10,704	10,813	10,927	10,783	10,517	10,304	10,028
85 years and over	11,144	10,688	10,320	10,079	9,676	9,500	9,381	9,159	8,975
Under 18 years	112,016	113,073	113,900	114,229	115,097	115,297	116,445	116,000	114,992
Under 5 years	36,352	35,569	34,745	34,697	34,013	33,163	33,419	32,962	32,536
5 to 13 years	50,439	51,442	53,213	54,527	56,769	59,244	60,432	60,459	59,930
14 to 17 years	25,225	26,062	25,942	25,005	24,315	22,890	22,594	22,579	22,526
18 to 64 years	409,169	404,845	401,796	398,245	395,129	392,836	393,282	392,066	387,169
18 to 24 years	75,569	73,516	73,641	72,112	72,946	72,129	71,852	73,040	72,637
25 to 44 years	193,557	192,511	190,336	189,900	187,921	188,496	190,388	190,487	189,439
45 to 64 years	140,043	138,818	137,819	136,233	134,262	132,211	131,042	128,539	125,093
65 years and over	70,648	69,950	69,723	69,575	69,295	69,238	69,385	69,612	69,898

(Cont...)

	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
16 years and over	492,806	488,135	484,442	479,506	475,893	473,344	473,932	473,146	468,575
18 years and over	479,817	474,795	471,519	467,820	464,424	462,074	462,667	461,678	457,067
15 to 44 years	288,300	285,795	283,369	280,428	278,325	277,472	279,156	280,406	279,129
Median age (years)	34.9	35.0	35.1	35.1	35.0	34.9	34.8	34.7	34.6
MALE	279,880	277,828	276,523	274,700	273,235	272,250	272,995	272,332	269,366
FEMALE	311,953	310,040	308,896	307,349	306,286	305,121	306,117	305,346	302,693

Source: Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau.

Table 1.12 Annual Population Estimates by Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin for District of Columbia: 2000 to 2008

Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin	Population Estimates								
	2008	2007	2006	J2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
BOTH SEXES	591,833	587,868	585,419	582,049	579,521	577,371	579,112	577,678	572,059
One race	582,198	578,648	576,464	573,355	571,107	569,256	571,214	570,012	564,693
White	237,092	230,825	224,995	219,449	213,890	209,195	207,336	204,207	197,168
Black	322,021	325,665	330,080	333,230	337,098	340,409	344,467	346,944	349,390
AIAN	2,367	2,287	2,234	2,196	2,131	2,094	2,092	2,032	1,961
Asian	20,120	19,313	18,608	17,954	17,471	17,079	16,849	16,390	15,762
NHPI	598	558	547	526	517	479	470	439	412
Two or more races	9,635	9,220	8,955	8,694	8,414	8,115	7,898	7,666	7,366
NOT HISPANIC	540,709	538,304	536,311	532,994	530,870	529,430	531,830	530,741	527,106
One race	532,290	530,266	528,481	525,385	523,508	522,314	524,915	524,072	520,732
White	196,049	191,465	186,005	180,196	174,614	170,036	168,662	166,186	161,260
Black	314,537	317,957	322,389	325,796	330,015	333,821	338,012	340,190	342,464
AIAN	1,592	1,555	1,515	1,477	1,428	1,399	1,408	1,356	1,317
Asian	19,699	18,904	18,198	17,558	17,096	16,724	16,503	16,031	15,402
NHPI	413	385	374	358	355	334	330	309	289
Two or more races	8,419	8,038	7,830	7,609	7,362	7,116	6,915	6,669	6,374
HISPANIC	51,124	49,564	49,108	49,055	48,651	47,941	47,282	46,937	44,953
One race	49,908	48,382	47,983	47,970	47,599	46,942	46,299	45,940	43,961
White	41,043	39,360	38,990	39,253	39,276	39,159	38,674	38,021	35,908
Black	7,484	7,708	7,691	7,434	7,083	6,588	6,455	6,754	6,926
AIAN	775	732	719	719	703	695	684	676	644
Asian	421	409	410	396	375	355	346	359	360
NHPI	185	173	173	168	162	145	140	130	123
Two or more races	1,216	1,182	1,125	1,085	1,052	999	983	997	992

Abbreviations: AIAN = American Indian and Alaska Native; NHPI = Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander

Source: Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau.

Table 1.13 Estimates of Population by Age, Race, Gender, and Ethnicity and by Ward for District of Columbia: Year 2008

Age, Race, Gender, and Ethnicity	City	Ward 1	Ward 2	Ward 3	Ward 4	Ward 5	Ward 6	Ward 7	Ward 8
Total	591,176	77,392	75,937	77,888	78,345	72,116	65,537	72,912	71,049
Under 5 years	34,386	4,137	2,004	3,298	4,418	4,204	3,521	5,226	7,578
5 to 9 years	34,322	3,740	1,722	2,495	4,319	4,329	3,364	6,027	8,325
10 to 14 years	31,546	3,330	1,356	2,345	4,865	4,398	3,217	5,689	6,347
15 to 19 years	39,509	5,028	7,044	4,289	4,465	5,300	2,951	4,838	5,595
20 to 24 years	52,877	9,003	12,545	7,596	4,130	5,362	4,675	4,189	5,376
25 to 29 years	55,161	10,512	10,383	8,507	4,722	4,292	6,745	4,449	5,552
30 to 34 years	49,732	8,871	8,321	7,608	5,047	4,179	6,372	4,502	4,832
35 to 39 years	46,437	6,907	6,315	6,371	5,792	4,984	5,826	5,236	5,005
40 to 44 years	42,564	5,775	4,805	5,136	6,117	5,506	5,305	5,347	4,572
45 to 49 years	40,203	4,768	4,326	5,226	6,414	5,551	4,707	5,161	4,049
50 to 54 years	37,096	4,093	3,942	5,512	5,874	4,927	4,596	4,591	3,561
55 to 59 years	31,049	3,323	3,495	5,145	4,503	3,796	3,730	4,012	3,044
60 to 64 years	23,844	2,204	2,674	3,413	3,697	3,179	2,768	3,448	2,460
65 to 69 years	19,571	1,587	2,113	2,536	3,431	2,929	2,207	2,921	1,848
70 to 74 years	17,375	1,359	1,638	2,390	3,390	2,873	1,933	2,549	1,244
75 to 79 years	14,916	1,139	1,305	2,288	3,003	2,716	1,548	2,098	820
80 to 84 years	10,697	765	975	1,749	2,223	1,936	1,148	1,411	491
85 years and over	9,891	851	974	1,981	1,935	1,655	926	1,220	349
Race									
White	205,322	33,280	52,248	68,101	18,309	6,379	21,870	1,252	3,883
Black	365,095	39,835	17,123	4,835	58,649	64,750	41,972	71,293	66,639
American Indian	2,139	568	301	160	298	248	217	186	161
Asian & Pacific	18,620	3,710	6,266	4,792	1,090	738	1,478	181	366
Sex									
Male	277,918	38,853	38,761	34,482	36,731	33,216	32,086	32,288	31,501
Female	313,258	38,539	37,176	43,406	41,615	38,900	33,451	40,625	39,547
Ethnicity									
Non-Hispanic	543,300	58,224	68,579	72,956	67,773	70,111	63,543	72,125	69,987
Hispanic	47,876	19,168	7,358	4,932	10,572	2,004	1,994	787	1,062

Source: Caliper Corporation Census Block Groups Estimates and Projections.