

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**  
**OFFICIAL CODE**

**TITLE 7.**  
**HUMAN HEALTH CARE AND SAFETY.**

**CHAPTER 22.**  
**HOMELAND SECURITY.**

**2001 Edition**

# DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA OFFICIAL CODE

## CHAPTER 22. HOMELAND SECURITY.

---

### TABLE OF CONTENTS

---

#### Subchapter I. Homeland Security Program.

---

- Part A. Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency.
  - § 7-2201. Declaration of intent; "civil defense" defined.
  - § 7-2202. Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency; Director and other personnel; compensation.
  - § 7-2203. Appointment of member of Police Department or Fire Department to position in Office of Emergency Preparedness.
  - § 7-2204. "Metropolitan Police Department", "Fire Department" defined.
  - § 7-2205. Powers and duties.
  - § 7-2206. Limitation of liability.
  - § 7-2207. Appropriations authorized.
  - § 7-2208. Annual report.
  - § 7-2209. Interstate civil defense compacts.
- Part B. Homeland Security Program Implementation.
  - § 7-2231.01. Findings.
  - § 7-2231.02. Definitions.
  - § 7-2231.03. Homeland Security Program.
  - § 7-2231.04. Public information and involvement program.
  - § 7-2231.05. District of Columbia government employee security training program.
  - § 7-2231.06. Large building security.
  - § 7-2231.07. Exercises.
  - § 7-2231.08. Public notification of emergencies.
  - § 7-2231.09. Private sector vulnerability assessments and mitigation plans.
  - § 7-2231.10. Rules for use of surveillance cameras.

#### Subchapter II. District of Columbia Homeland Security Commission.

---

- § 7-2271.01. Definitions.
- § 7-2271.02. Establishment of District of Columbia Homeland Security Commission; membership.
- § 7-2271.03. Responsibilities.
- § 7-2271.04. Confidentiality of proceedings.
- § 7-2271.05. Confidentiality of information.
- § 7-2271.06. Records.
- § 7-2271.07. Report to the Mayor, Council, and the public.

# **CHAPTER 22. HOMELAND SECURITY.**

## **SUBCHAPTER I. HOMELAND SECURITY PROGRAM.**

### **PART A. HOMELAND SECURITY AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY.**

#### **§ 7-2201. DECLARATION OF INTENT; "CIVIL DEFENSE" DEFINED.**

Because of the existing possibility of the occurrence of disaster of unprecedented destructiveness resulting from enemy attack, sabotage, or other hostile action, it is the intent of Congress that plans and programs to provide necessary protection, relief, and assistance for persons and property in the District of Columbia in the event such disaster shall occur or become imminent so as to require such protection, relief, and assistance, should be developed. As used in this chapter, the term "civil defense" shall mean all activities necessary for the development and execution of such plans and programs, unless the context indicates a different meaning.

(Aug. 11, 1950, 64 Stat. 438, ch. 686, § 1.)

#### *HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES*

##### *Prior Codifications*

1981 Ed., § 6-1401.

1973 Ed., § 6-1201.

#### **§ 7-2202. HOMELAND SECURITY AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY; DIRECTOR AND OTHER PERSONNEL; COMPENSATION.**

(a) To carry out the purposes of this chapter, the Mayor of the District of Columbia is authorized to establish in the municipal government of such District a Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency to consist of a Director and such other personnel as may be needed. Such Director shall be the executive head of such Office.

(b) Notwithstanding the limitation of any law, there may be employed in such Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency any person who has been retired from any of the uniformed services of the United States or any office or position in the federal or District governments, and except as hereinafter provided, while so employed in such Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency any such retired person may receive the compensation authorized for such employment or the retirement compensation or annuity, whichever he may elect, and upon the termination of such employment, he shall be restored to the same status as a retired officer or employee with the same retirement compensation or annuity to which he was entitled before having been employed in such Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency. While any person who has been retired from any of the uniformed services of the United States is so employed in such Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency, he may receive the compensation authorized for such employment and his retired or retirement pay, subject to § 5532 of Title 5, United States Code.

(Aug. 11, 1950, 64 Stat. 438, ch. 686, § 2; Aug. 19, 1964, 87 Stat. 489, Pub. L. 88-448, title IV, § 401(b); Mar. 14, 2007, D.C. Law 16-262, § 101(b), 54 DCR 794.)

#### *HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES*

##### *Prior Codifications*

1981 Ed., § 6-1402.

1973 Ed., § 6-1202.

##### *Effect of Amendments*

D.C. Law 16-262, in subsecs. (a) and (b), substituted "Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency" for "Office of Emergency Preparedness".

#### *Legislative History of Laws*

Law 16-262, the "Homeland Security, Risk Reduction, and Preparedness Amendment Act of 2006", was introduced in Council and assigned Bill No. 16-242, which was referred to Committee on Judiciary. The Bill was adopted on first and second readings on December 5, 2006, and December 19, 2006, respectively. Signed by the Mayor on December 28, 2006, it was assigned Act No. 16-618 and transmitted to both Houses of Congress for its review. D.C. Law 16-262 became effective on March 14, 2007.

#### *References in Text*

Pursuant to Mayor's Order 98-198 (46 DCR 240) pub. January 8, 1999, the name of the Office of Emergency Preparedness has been changed to the D.C. Emergency Management Agency.

#### *Change in Government*

This section originated at a time when local government powers were delegated to a Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia (see Acts Relating to the Establishment of the District of Columbia and its Various Forms of Government Organization in Volume 1). Section 401 of Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1967 (see Reorganization Plans in Volume 1) transferred all of the functions of the Board of Commissioners under this section to a single Commissioner. The District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act, 87 Stat. 818, § 711 (D.C. Code, § 1-207.11), abolished the District of Columbia Council and the Office of Commissioner of the District of Columbia. These branches of government were replaced by the Council of the District of Columbia and the Office of Mayor and the District of Columbia, respectively. Accordingly, and also pursuant to § 714(a) of such Act (D.C. Code, § 1-207.14(a)), appropriate changes in terminology were made in this section.

#### *Miscellaneous Notes*

Office of Civil Defense abolished: The Office of Civil Defense was abolished and the functions thereof transferred to the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia by Reorganization Plan No. 5 of 1952. Reorganization Order No. 45 of the Board of Commissioners, dated June 26, 1953, and as amended October 22, 1953, established under the Board of Commissioners, a Citizens' Civil Defense Advisory Council to advise and consult with the Board and the Director of Civil Defense on matters of basic civil defense policies. The Order describes the purposes and functions of the new Council, and abolished the previous Civil Defense Advisory Council. Reorganization Order No. 49, as amended November 10, 1953, established under the supervision and control of a Commissioner, an Office of Civil Defense headed by a Director. The Order set forth the purpose, organization, and functions of the new Office of Civil Defense. The previous Office of Civil Defense was abolished and its functions and positions together with all personnel, property, records, and unexpended funds relating to those functions and positions were transferred to the new Office of Civil Defense. The executive functions of the Board of Commissioners were transferred to the Commissioner of the District of Columbia by § 401 of Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1967. Reorganization Order No. 49 was rescinded by Commissioner's Order No. 71-259, dated July 26, 1971, which established a new Office of Civil Defense. Organization Order No. 51 of the Commissioner of the District of Columbia, dated December 27, 1974, established in the Executive Office of the Commissioner, a new Office of Civil Defense, headed by a Director, and prescribed the purposes and functions thereof. The Order replaced and rescinded Commissioner's Order No. 71-259, dated July 26, 1971, as amended by Commissioner's Order No. 73-156, July 5, 1973. The name of the Office of Civil Defense was changed to the Office of Emergency Preparedness by Mayor's Order No. 76-49, dated January 23, 1976.

### **§ 7-2203. APPOINTMENT OF MEMBER OF POLICE DEPARTMENT OR FIRE DEPARTMENT TO POSITION IN OFFICE OF EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS.**

The Mayor of the District of Columbia is authorized to appoint a member of the Metropolitan Police Department or a member of the Fire Department of the District of Columbia to any position in the Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency, with the salary provided by law for such position, chargeable to the appropriation for the newly established office or agency; provided, that during the tenure of his appointment such member so appointed shall be deemed to be a member of such Metropolitan Police Department or such Fire Department, as the case may be, for all purposes of rank, seniority, allowances, privileges and benefits, including retirement and disability benefits under the provisions of § 5-701 to § 5-724, to the same extent as though the appointment had not been made, and at the termination of such appointment he shall be entitled to resume his status within the Metropolitan Police Department or Fire Department, as the case may be, which shall include any promotion in rank to which he may have become entitled; provided further, that retirement and disability benefits and salary deductions shall be based on the salary of the rank or position held in the Metropolitan Police Department or the Fire Department, as the case may be, prior to his appointment to such position in the Homeland

Security and Emergency Management Agency or the salary of the position or rank he would have attained in the Metropolitan Police Department or the Fire Department had his appointment to such position in the Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency not been made, whichever is greater.

(May 21, 1951, 65 Stat. 44, ch. 102; July 6, 1953, 67 Stat. 139, ch. 179, § 1; Mar. 14, 2007, D.C. Law 16-262, § 407, 54 DCR 794.)

#### *HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES*

##### *Prior Codifications*

1981 Ed., § 6-1403.

1973 Ed., § 6-1202a.

##### *Effect of Amendments*

D.C. Law 16-262 rewrote this section, which formerly read:

"The Mayor of the District of Columbia is authorized to appoint a member of the Metropolitan Police Department or a member of the Fire Department of the District of Columbia to any position in the Office of Emergency Preparedness (authorized to be abolished by Reorganization Plan No. 5 of 1952), with the salary provided by law for such position, chargeable to the appropriation for the newly established office or agency; provided, that during the tenure of his appointment such member so appointed shall be deemed to be a member of such Metropolitan Police Department or such Fire Department, as the case may be, for all purposes of rank, seniority, allowances, privileges and benefits, including retirement and disability benefits under the provisions of § 5-701 to § 5-724, to the same extent as though the appointment had not been made, and at the termination of such appointment he shall be entitled to resume his status within the Metropolitan Police Department or Fire Department, as the case may be, which shall include any promotion in rank to which he may have become entitled; provided further, that retirement and disability benefits and salary deductions shall be based on the salary of the rank or position held in the Metropolitan Police Department or the Fire Department, as the case may be, prior to his appointment to such position in such office or agency succeeding to the functions of the Office of Emergency Preparedness or the salary of the position or rank he would have attained in the Metropolitan Police Department or the Fire Department had his appointment to such position in such office or agency not been made, whichever is greater."

##### *Legislative History of Laws*

For Law 16-262, see notes following § 7-2202.

##### *References in Text*

Pursuant to Mayor's Order 98-198 (46 DCR 240) pub. January 8, 1999, the name of the Office of Emergency Preparedness has been changed to the D.C. Emergency Management Agency.

##### *Change in Government*

This section originated at a time when local government powers were delegated to a Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia (see Acts Relating to the Establishment of the District of Columbia and its Various Forms of Governmental Organization in Volume 1). Section 401 of Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1967 (see Reorganization Plans in Volume 1) transferred all of the functions of the Board of Commissioners under this section to a single Commissioner. The District of Columbia SelfGovernment and Governmental Reorganization Act, 87 Stat. 818, § 711 (D.C. Code, § 1-207.11), abolished the District of Columbia Council and the Office of Commissioner of the District of Columbia. These branches of government were replaced by the Council of the District of Columbia and the Office of Mayor of the District of Columbia, respectively. Accordingly, and also pursuant to § 714(a) of such Act (D.C. Code, § 1-207.14(a)), appropriate changes in terminology were made in this section.

##### *Miscellaneous Notes*

Office of Civil Defense abolished: See Historical and Statutory Notes following § 7-2202.

## **§ 7-2204. "METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT", "FIRE DEPARTMENT" DEFINED.**

As used in § 7-2203, the terms "Metropolitan Police Department" and "Fire Department" shall include, respectively, offices or agencies succeeding to the functions of such departments pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 5 of 1952.

(July 6, 1953, 67 Stat. 140, ch. 179, § 1.)

#### *HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES*

##### *Prior Codifications*

1981 Ed., § 6-1404.

1973 Ed., § 6-1202b.

## **§ 7-2205. POWERS AND DUTIES.**

The Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency is authorized and directed, subject to the direction and control of the Mayor of the District:

- (1) To prepare a comprehensive plan and program for civil defense, such plan and program to be integrated into and coordinated with the civil defense plans of the federal government, and of nearby states and appropriate political subdivisions thereof;
- (2) To institute training programs and public information programs; to organize, equip, and train civil defense units, and to utilize regularly employed personnel of the government of the District of Columbia for service in and within such civil defense units and to train such personnel for such service; to expand existing agencies of the District government concerned with civil defense; and to take all other preparatory steps including the partial or full mobilization of civil defense organizations in advance of actual disaster;
- (3) To make such studies and surveys of the resources and capabilities of the District for civil defense, and to plan for the most efficient emergency use thereof;
- (4) To develop and enter into mutual aid agreements with states or political subdivisions thereof for reciprocal civil defense aid and mutual assistance in case of disaster too great to be dealt with unassisted. Such agreements may include the exchange of food, clothing, medicines, and other supplies; emergency housing; engineering services; police services; medical and nursing services; firefighting, rescue, transportation, and construction services and equipment; personnel necessary to provide or conduct these services; and such other supplies, equipment, facilities, personnel, and services as may be needed. Such agreements shall be consistent with the national civil defense plan and program. In time of emergency it shall be the duty of each agency and organization to render assistance in accordance with the provisions of such mutual aid agreements;
- (5) To employ such technical, clerical, stenographic, and other personnel and make such expenditures within appropriations thereof or from other funds made available for purposes of civil defense, as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter;
- (6) To cooperate with governmental and nongovernmental agencies, organizations, associations, and other entities, and coordinate the activities of all organizations for civil defense within the District;
- (7) To accept from the United States or from any officer or agency thereof all facilities, supplies, and funds that may from time to time be offered to the District of Columbia, and to agree to such terms, conditions, rules, and regulations as may be imposed in connection with such offer;
- (8) To utilize the services, equipment, supplies, and facilities of existing departments, offices, and agencies of the District to the maximum extent practicable, and the officers and personnel of all such departments, offices, and agencies are directed to cooperate with and extend such services and supply such equipment, supplies, and facilities to the said Director upon request, and, when authorized by the Mayor, appropriations available to the District of Columbia may be used to match financial contributions made by any department or agency of the United States to the government of the District for the purchase of civil defense equipment and supplies;
- (9) To perform such other functions as may be assigned by the Mayor of the District of Columbia.

(Aug. 11, 1950, 64 Stat. 439, ch. 686, § 3; Apr. 5, 1952, 66 Stat. 44, ch. 159, § 1; Oct. 26, 1973, Pub. L. 93-140, § 17, 87 Stat. 507; June 28, 1977, D.C. Law 2-12, § 6(c), 24 DCR 1442; Mar. 3, 1979, D.C. Law 2-139, § 3205(tt), 25 DCR 5740; Mar. 14, 2007, D.C. Law 16-262, § 101(c), 54 DCR 794.)

### *HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES*

#### *Prior Codifications*

1981 Ed., § 6-1405.

1973 Ed., § 6-1203.

#### *Effect of Amendments*

D.C. Law 16-262, in the introductory paragraph, substituted "Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency" for "Office of Emergency Preparedness".

#### *Legislative History of Laws*

Law 2-12, the "Volunteers Services Act of 1977," was introduced in Council and assigned Bill No. 2-87, which was referred to the Committee on Government Operations. The Bill was adopted on first and second readings on March 22, 1977 and April 5, 1977, respectively. Signed by the Mayor on April 26, 1977, it was assigned

Act No. 2-33 and transmitted to both Houses of Congress for its review.

Law 2-139, the "District of Columbia Government Comprehensive Merit Personnel Act of 1978," was introduced in Council and assigned Bill No. 2-10, which was referred to the Committee on Government Operations. The Bill was adopted on first and second readings on October 17, 1978 and October 31, 1978, respectively. Signed by the Mayor on November 22, 1978, it was assigned Act No. 2-300 and transmitted to both Houses of Congress for its review.

For Law 16-262, see notes following § 7-2202.

#### *References in Text*

Pursuant to Mayor's Order 98-198 (46 DCR 240) pub. January 8, 1999, the name of the Office of Emergency Preparedness has been changed to the D.C. Emergency Management Agency.

#### *Change in Government*

This section originated at a time when local government powers were delegated to a Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia (see Acts Relating to the Establishment of the District of Columbia and its Various Forms of Governmental Organization in Volume 1). Section 401 of Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1967 (see Reorganization Plans in Volume 1) transferred all of the functions of the Board of Commissioners under this section to a single Commissioner. The District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act, 87 Stat. 818, § 711 (D.C. Code, § 1-207.11), abolished the District of Columbia Council and the Office of Commissioner of the District of Columbia. These branches of government were replaced by the Council of the District of Columbia and the Office of Mayor of the District of Columbia, respectively. Accordingly, and also pursuant to § 714(a) of such Act (D.C. Code, § 1-207.14(a)), appropriate changes in terminology were made in this section.

#### *Miscellaneous Notes*

Office of Civil Defense abolished: See Historical and Statutory Notes following § 7-2202.

### **§ 7-2206. LIMITATION OF LIABILITY.**

Neither the District of Columbia nor any volunteer agency in the service of said District nor, except in cases of willful misconduct or gross negligence, any officer, agent, or employee of the District of Columbia or volunteer agency, or any regularly appointed volunteer worker, engaged in civil defense activities, while complying with or attempting to comply with any provision of this chapter or of any rule, regulation, or order issued pursuant to this chapter, shall be liable to any person, whether or not such person is engaged in civil defense, for death, injury, or property damage resulting therefrom. The provisions of this section shall not affect the right of any person to receive benefits to which he would otherwise be entitled under any workmen's compensation law, or under any pension, retirement, or disability law, nor the right of any such person to receive any benefits or compensation under any other act of Congress.

(Aug. 11, 1950, 64 Stat. 440, ch. 686, § 4.)

#### *HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES*

##### *Prior Codifications*

1981 Ed., § 6-1406.

1973 Ed., § 6-1204.

### **§ 7-2207. APPROPRIATIONS AUTHORIZED.**

Appropriations for carrying out the purposes of this chapter are hereby authorized.

(Aug. 11, 1950, 64 Stat. 440, ch. 686, § 5.)

#### *HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES*

##### *Prior Codifications*

1981 Ed., § 6-1407.

1973 Ed., § 6-1205.

### **§ 7-2208. ANNUAL REPORT.**

The Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency, through the Mayor of the District of Columbia, shall submit to the Senate and House of Representatives on the 1st day of each regular session of the Congress a report of its activities and expenditures under this chapter.

(Aug. 11, 1950, 64 Stat. 440, ch. 686, § 6; Mar. 14, 2007, D.C. Law 16-262, § 101(d), 54 DCR 794.)

#### *HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES*

##### *Prior Codifications*

1981 Ed., § 6-1408.

1973 Ed., § 6-1206.

##### *Effect of Amendments*

D.C. Law 16-262, substituted "Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency" for "Office of Emergency Preparedness".

##### *Legislative History of Laws*

For Law 16-262, see notes following § 7-2202.

##### *References in Text*

Pursuant to Mayor's Order 98-198 (46 DCR 240) pub. January 8, 1999, the name of the Office of Emergency Preparedness has been changed to the D.C. Emergency Management Agency.

##### *Change in Government*

This section originated at a time when local government powers were delegated to a Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia (see Acts Relating to the Establishment of the District of Columbia and its Various Forms of Governmental Organization in Volume 1). Section 401 of Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1967 (see Reorganization Plans in Volume 1) transferred all of the functions of the Board of Commissioners under this section to a single Commissioner. The District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act, 87 Stat. 818, § 711 (D.C. Code, § 1-207.11), abolished the District of Columbia Council and the Office of Commissioner of the District of Columbia. These branches of government were replaced by the Council of the District of Columbia and the Office of Mayor of the District of Columbia, respectively. Accordingly, and also pursuant to § 714(a) of such Act (D.C. Code, § 1-207.14(a)), appropriate changes in terminology were made in this section.

##### *Miscellaneous Notes*

Office of Civil Defense abolished: See Historical and Statutory Notes following § 7-2202.

## **§ 7-2209. INTERSTATE CIVIL DEFENSE COMPACTS.**

(a) The Mayor of the District of Columbia is authorized to enter into and execute on behalf of the District of Columbia interstate civil defense compacts with the states, substantially in the form set forth in this subsection. The form of compact set forth in this subsection may include, in lieu of the 2nd sentence of Article 3 thereof, the following: "Each party state shall extend to the civil defense forces of any other party state, while operating within its state limits under the terms and conditions of this compact, the same powers (except that of arrest unless specifically authorized by the receiving state), duties, rights, privileges, and immunities as are extended to the civil defense forces of such state."

### **FORM OF INTERSTATE COMPACT**

The contracting States solemnly agree:

Article 1. The purpose of this compact is to provide mutual aid among the States in meeting any emergency or disaster from enemy attack or other cause (natural or otherwise) including sabotage and subversive acts and direct attacks by bombs, shellfire, and atomic, radiological, chemical, bacteriological means, and other weapons. The prompt, full, and effective utilization of the resources of the respective States, including such resources as may be available from the United States Government or any other source, are essential to the safety, care, and welfare of the people thereof in the event of enemy action or other emergency, and any other resources, including personnel, equipment, or supplies, shall be incorporated into a plan or plans of mutual aid to be developed among the civil-defense agencies or similar bodies of the States that are parties hereto. The Directors of Civil Defense of all party States shall constitute a committee to formulate plans and take all necessary steps for the implementation of this compact.

Article 2. It shall be the duty of each party State to formulate civil-defense plans and programs for application within such State. There shall be frequent consultation between the representatives of the States and with the United States Government and the free exchange of information and plans, including inventories of any material and equipment available for civil defense. In carrying out such civil-defense plans and programs the party States shall so far as possible provide and follow uniform standards, practices, and rules and regulations including --

(a) Insignia, arm bands, and any other distinctive articles to designate and distinguish the different civil-defense services;



- (b) Blackouts and practice blackouts, air-raid drills, mobilization of civil-defense forces, and other tests and exercises;
- (c) Warnings and signals for drills or attacks and the mechanical devices to be used in connection therewith;
- (d) The effective screening or extinguishing of all lights and lighting devices and appliances;
- (e) Shutting off water mains, gas mains, electric power connections, and the suspension of all other utility services;
- (f) All materials or equipment used or to be used for civil-defense purposes in order to assure that such materials and equipment will be easily and freely interchangeable when used in or by any other party State;
- (g) The conduct of civilians and the movement and cessation of movement of pedestrians and vehicular traffic, prior, during, and subsequent to drills or attacks;
- (h) The safety of public meetings or gatherings; and
- (i) Mobile support units.

Article 3. Any party State requested to render mutual aid shall take such action as is necessary to provide and make available the resources covered by this compact in accordance with the terms hereof; provided, that it is understood that the State rendering aid may withhold resources to the extent necessary to provide reasonable protection for such State. Each party State shall extend to the civil-defense forces of any other party State, while operating within its State limits under the terms and conditions of this compact, the same powers (except that of arrest unless specifically authorized by the receiving State), duties, rights, privileges, and immunities as if they were performing their duties in the State in which normally employed or rendering services. Civil-defense forces will continue under the command and control of their regular leaders but the organizational units will come under the operational control of the civil-defense authorities of the State receiving assistance.

Article 4. Whenever any person holds a license, certificate, or other permit issued by any State evidencing the meeting of qualifications for professional, mechanical, or other skills, such person may render aid involving such skill in any party State to meet an emergency or disaster and such State shall give due recognition to such license, certificate, or other permit as if issued in the State in which aid is rendered.

Article 5. No party State or its officers or employees rendering aid in another State pursuant to this compact shall be liable on account of any act or omission in good faith on the part of such forces while so engaged, or on account of the maintenance or use of any equipment or supplies in connection therewith.

Article 6. Inasmuch as it is probable that the pattern and detail of the machinery for mutual aid among two or more States may differ from that appropriate among other States party hereto, this instrument contains elements of a broad base common to all States, and nothing herein contained shall preclude any State from entering into supplementary agreements with another State or States. Such supplementary agreements may comprehend, but shall not be limited to, provisions for evacuation and reception of injured and other persons, and the exchange of medical, fire, police, public utility, reconnaissance, welfare, transportation, and communications personnel, equipment, and supplies.

Article 7. Each party State shall provide for the payment of compensation and death benefits to injured members of the civil-defense forces of that State and the representatives of deceased members of such forces in case such members sustain injuries or are killed while rendering aid pursuant to this compact, in the same manner and on the same terms as if the injury or death were sustained within such State.

Article 8. Any party State rendering aid in another State pursuant to this compact shall be reimbursed by the party State receiving such aid for any loss or damage to, or expense incurred in the operation of, any equipment answering a request for aid and for the cost incurred in connection with such requests; provided, that any aiding party State may assume in whole or in part such loss, damage, expense, or other cost, or may loan such equipment or donate such services to the receiving party State without charge or cost; and provided further, that any two or more party States may enter into supplementary agreements establishing a different allocation of costs as among those States. The United States Government may relieve the party State receiving aid from any liability and reimburse the party State supplying civil-defense forces for the compensation paid to and the transportation, subsistence, and maintenance expenses of such forces during the time of the rendition of such aid or assistance outside the State and may also pay fair and reasonable compensation for the use or utilization of the supplies, materials, equipment, or facilities so utilized or consumed.

Article 9. Plans for the orderly evacuation and reception of the civilian population as the result of an emergency or disaster shall be worked out from time to time between representatives of the party States and the various local civil-defense areas thereof. Such plans shall include the manner of transporting such evacuees, the number of evacuees to be received in different areas, the manner in which food, clothing, housing, and medical care will be provided, the registration of the evacuees, the providing of facilities for the notification of relatives or friends, and the forwarding of such evacuees to other areas or the bringing in of additional materials, supplies, and all other relevant factors. Such plans shall provide that the party State

receiving evacuees shall be reimbursed generally for the out-of-pocket expenses incurred in receiving and caring for such evacuees, for expenditures for transportation, food, clothing, medicines, and medical care and like items. Such expenditures shall be reimbursed by the party State of which the evacuees are residents, or by the United States Government, under plans approved by it. After the termination of the emergency or disaster the party State of which the evacuees are resident shall assume the responsibility for the ultimate support or repatriation of such evacuees.

Article 10. This compact shall be available to any State, territory, or possession of the United States, and the District of Columbia. The term "State" may also include any neighboring foreign country or province or state thereof.

Article 11. The committee established pursuant to Article 1 of this compact may request the Civil Defense Agency of the United States Government to act as an informational and coordinating body under this compact, and representatives of such agency of the United States Government may attend meetings of such committee.

Article 12. This compact shall become operative immediately upon its ratification by any State as between it and any other State or States so ratifying and shall be subject to approval by Congress unless prior Congressional approval has been given. Duly authenticated copies of this compact and of such supplementary agreements as may be entered into shall, at the time of their approval, be deposited with each of the party States and with the Civil Defense Agency and other appropriate agencies of the United States Government.

Article 13. This compact shall continue in force and remain binding on each party State until the legislature or the Governor of such party State takes action to withdraw therefrom. Such action shall not be effective until 30 days after notice thereof has been sent by the Governor of the party State desiring to withdraw to the Governors of all other party States.

Article 14. This compact shall be construed to effectuate the purposes stated in Article 1 hereof. If any provision of this compact is declared unconstitutional, or the applicability thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the constitutionality of the remainder of this compact and the applicability thereof to other persons and circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. App., § 2251 et seq.), the consent of Congress is hereby granted to each compact entered into by the District of Columbia with any state pursuant to the provisions of this section.

(c) Whenever any such compact becomes operative by ratification of the parties thereto, such compact shall have the force and effect of law.

(d) As used in this section the word "state" includes the territories and possessions of the United States and the District of Columbia and with respect to the District of Columbia the word "Governor" means the Mayor of the District of Columbia.

(Apr. 22, 1954, 68 Stat. 62, ch. 172, §§ 1-4.)

#### *HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES*

##### *Prior Codifications*

1981 Ed., § 6-1409.

1973 Ed., § 6-1207.

##### *Change in Government*

This section originated at a time when local government powers were delegated to a Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia (see Acts Relating to the Establishment of the District of Columbia and its Various Forms of Governmental Organization in Volume 1). Section 401 of Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1967 (see Reorganization Plans in Volume 1) transferred all of the functions of the Board of Commissioners under this section to a single Commissioner. The District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act, 87 Stat. 818, § 711 (D.C. Code, § 1-207.11), abolished the District of Columbia Council and the Office of Commissioner of the District of Columbia. These branches of government were replaced by the Council of the District of Columbia and the Office of Mayor of the District of Columbia, respectively. Accordingly, and also pursuant to § 714(a) of such Act (D.C. Code, § 1-207.14(a)), appropriate changes in terminology were made in this section.

##### *Complementary Legislation*

Ala.—Code 1975, § 31-9-7.

Ariz.—A.R.S. § 26-309 note.

Ark.—A.C.A. §§ 12-76-101, 12-76-102.

Cal.—West's Ann.Cal.Gov.Code, §§ 177 to 178.5.

Del.—20 Del.C. §§ 3301, 3302.

D.C.--D.C. Official Code, 2001 Ed. § 7-2209.  
Kan.--K.S.A. 48-3201, 48-3202.  
La.--LSA-R.S. 29:721 to 29:738.  
Maine--37-B M.R.S.A. §§ 901 to 915.  
Md.--Code, Public Safety, §§ 14-601 to 14-605.  
Mich.--M.C.L.A. § 30.261.  
Neb.--R.R.S. 1943, § A1-109.  
Nev.--N.R.S. 415.010.  
N.J.--N.J.S.A. 38A:20-3.  
N.Y.--McKinney's Unconsol.Laws, §§ 9231 to 9233.  
Pa.--35 Pa.C.S.A. § 7111.  
R.I.--Gen.Laws. 1956, § 30-15-14.  
S.C.--Code 1976, §§ 25-9-10, 25-9-20.  
Tenn.--T.C.A. § 58-2-402.  
U.S.--Jan. 12, 1951, ch. 1228, 64 Stat. 1249.  
Utah--U.C.A. 1953, 39-5-1 to 39-5-3.  
Virgin Islands--23 V.I.C. § 1128.

## **PART B. HOMELAND SECURITY PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION.**

### **§ 7-2231.01. FINDINGS.**

The Council finds that:

- (1) The District of Columbia has been designated a high-threat target city by the United States Department of Homeland Security, and needs commensurate capabilities for preventing, mitigating, and responding to terrorist attacks. These capabilities include risk-based strategic planning, threat and vulnerability analysis, and gap assessments.
- (2) It is the policy of the District of Columbia to warn, inform, and protect its residents by providing timely and accurate information before, during, and after times of emergency. Such information can save lives, reduce property losses, and speed economic recovery by providing residents with the information they need to make informed decisions and to take appropriate protective actions.
- (3) The District of Columbia seeks to promote transparency regarding homeland security efforts, in order that government officials and the public can assess the risks, adequacy of programs, the progress made, and gaps remaining.
- (4) Risks and vulnerabilities identified through an ongoing program of analysis should be addressed expeditiously and comprehensively.
- (5) The Final Report of the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States outlined appropriate roles for the federal government and its counterparts at the local government level, and concluded that homeland security priorities and assistance should be based strictly on an assessment of risks and vulnerabilities.

(Aug. 11, 1950, 64 Stat. 440, ch. 686, § 201, as added Mar. 14, 2007, D.C. Law 16-262, § 101(e), 54 DCR 794.)

#### *HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES*

##### *Legislative History of Laws*

Law 16-262, the "Homeland Security, Risk Reduction, and Preparedness Amendment Act of 2006", was introduced in Council and assigned Bill No. 16-242, which was referred to Committee on Judiciary. The Bill was adopted on first and second readings on December 5, 2006, and December 19, 2006, respectively. Signed by the Mayor on December 28, 2006, it was assigned Act No. 16-618 and transmitted to both Houses of Congress for its review. D.C. Law 16-262 became effective on March 14, 2007.

### **§ 7-2231.02. DEFINITIONS.**

For the purposes of this part, the term:

- (1) "Agency" means the Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency.
- (2) "Director" means the Director of the Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency.
- (3) "Program" means the Homeland Security Program created by § 7-2231.03.

(Aug. 11, 1950, 64 Stat. 440, ch. 686, § 202, as added Mar. 14, 2007, D.C. Law 16-262, § 101(e), 54 DCR 794.)

#### *HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES*

##### *Legislative History of Laws*

For Law 16-262, see notes following § 7-2231.01.

### **§ 7-2231.03. HOMELAND SECURITY PROGRAM.**

(a) The Director shall develop a Homeland Security Program to identify and mitigate threats, risks, and vulnerabilities within the District of Columbia. The program shall include, but not be limited to:

- (1) Identifying public infrastructure and other public assets in the District that need protection, assessing vulnerability, and addressing priority needs;
- (2) Establishing measurable readiness priorities and targets that balance the potential threat and magnitude of terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies with the resources required to prevent, respond to, and recover from them;
- (3) Establishing readiness metrics and performance measures for preparedness in the areas of prevention, protection, response, and recovery;
- (4) Assisting residents and public and private entities in emergency preparedness;
- (5) Coordinating with federal, state, and regional authorities, and with private entities; and
- (6) Developing a budget to implement the Program.

(b) Within one year of March 14, 2007, the Director shall contract for a baseline threat and vulnerability assessment of the District of Columbia to include risks associated with, but not limited to, terrorism (including bioterrorism), radiological weapons and their potential transport into the District of Columbia, food and water supply, cybersecurity, fire and rescue capability; an assessment of actions already taken to address security issues and recommendations on whether additional safety and security enforcement actions are needed; and recommendations for additional legislation needed to enhance the security of District residents.

(c) Beginning one year after the establishment of the Program, the Mayor shall submit an annual report to the Council describing the current level of the preparedness of the District of Columbia, including reports on the District's homeland security capabilities, priority unmet needs and the cost of meeting those needs, relevant training and readiness exercises, resident education, and the utilization of mutual aid.

(Aug. 11, 1950, 64 Stat. 440, ch. 686, § 203, as added Mar. 14, 2007, D.C. Law 16-262, § 101(e), 54 DCR 794.)

#### *HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES*

##### *Legislative History of Laws*

For Law 16-262, see notes following § 7-2231.01.

### **§ 7-2231.04. PUBLIC INFORMATION AND INVOLVEMENT PROGRAM.**

(a) The Mayor shall:

- (1) Disseminate homeland security information to the public and engage residents in homeland security emergency planning;
- (2) Solicit resident input in vulnerability assessment and planning activities; and
- (3) Offer periodic training opportunities to members of the public.

(Aug. 11, 1950, 64 Stat. 440, ch. 686, § 204, as added Mar. 14, 2007, D.C. Law 16-262, § 101(e), 54 DCR 794.)

#### *HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES*

##### *Legislative History of Laws*

For Law 16-262, see notes following § 7-2231.01.

## **§ 7-2231.05. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE SECURITY TRAINING PROGRAM.**

(a) The Director, in consultation with other District of Columbia agencies, law enforcement, security, and terrorism experts, and representatives of public employees, shall develop and issue guidelines for a public employee security training program to meet requirements established in the District of Columbia Emergency Response Plan.

(b) At the request of the Director, District government agencies shall submit employee training programs to the Director for annual review.

(Aug. 11, 1950, 64 Stat. 440, ch. 686, § 205, as added Mar. 14, 2007, D.C. Law 16-262, § 101(e), 54 DCR 794.)

### *HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES*

#### *Legislative History of Laws*

For Law 16-262, see notes following § 7-2231.01.

## **§ 7-2231.06. LARGE BUILDING SECURITY.**

(a) In consultation with organizations representing property owners, property managers, and building operators and managers, the Director shall develop guidance for building operators and managers to enhance the security of large commercial and residential buildings.

(b) In consultation with the Director of the Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs and organizations representing property owners, property managers, and building operators and managers, the Director shall occasionally review the building code to determine potential changes that could improve building security.

(Aug. 11, 1950, 64 Stat. 440, ch. 686, § 206, as added Mar. 14, 2007, D.C. Law 16-262, § 101(e), 54 DCR 794.)

### *HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES*

#### *Legislative History of Laws*

For Law 16-262, see notes following § 7-2231.01.

## **§ 7-2231.07. EXERCISES.**

The Agency shall coordinate a regular program of readiness exercises to test the District of Columbia's emergency preparedness, propose action to address any gap in preparedness, and coordinate with regional, federal, and private entities.

(Aug. 11, 1950, 64 Stat. 440, ch. 686, § 207, as added Mar. 14, 2007, D.C. Law 16-262, § 101(e), 54 DCR 794.)

### *HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES*

#### *Legislative History of Laws*

For Law 16-262, see notes following § 7-2231.01.

## **§ 7-2231.08. PUBLIC NOTIFICATION OF EMERGENCIES.**

The Agency shall establish and implement an effective homeland security public warning and information capability that can be used during emergencies to warn residents timely and to disseminate emergency information to residents, both indoors and outdoors, at any time and regardless of residents' special needs. The Agency shall also pay particular attention to the needs of senior citizens and low-income residents in establishing an effective homeland security public warning and information capability.

(Aug. 11, 1950, 64 Stat. 440, ch. 686, § 208, as added Mar. 14, 2007, D.C. Law 16-262, § 101(e), 54 DCR 794.)

### *HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES*

#### *Legislative History of Laws*

For Law 16-262, see notes following § 7-2231.01.

## **§ 7-2231.09. PRIVATE SECTOR VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENTS AND MITIGATION PLANS.**

The Director shall request the voluntary sharing of information from private entities on best practices for prevention, mitigation, response, and recovery from a terrorist or other security incident, including information on relocation and other business continuity plans and programs, for the purpose of collaboration to improve public and private preparedness.

(Aug. 11, 1950, 64 Stat. 440, ch. 686, § 209, as added Mar. 14, 2007, D.C. Law 16-262, § 101(e), 54 DCR 794.)

### *HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES*

#### *Emergency Act Amendments*

For temporary (90 day) addition, see § 3008 of Fiscal Year 2009 Budget Support Emergency Act of 2008 (D.C. Act 17-468, July 28, 2008, 55 DCR 8746).

#### *Legislative History of Laws*

For Law 16-262, see notes following § 7-2231.01.

## **§ 7-2231.10. RULES FOR USE OF SURVEILLANCE CAMERAS.**

(a) The Mayor, pursuant to subchapter I of Chapter 5 of Title 2, shall issue rules for the use of surveillance cameras and technology in the operation of its Video Interoperability for Public Safety ("VIPS") program; provided, that the Agency shall not use cameras maintained or monitored by either the Department of Corrections or the Metropolitan Police Department. The proposed rules shall be submitted to the Council for a 45-day period of review, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, legal holidays, and days of Council recess. If the Council does not approve or disapprove the proposed rules, by resolution, within this 45-day review period, the proposed rules shall be deemed disapproved.

(b) Until rules are issued and approved pursuant to subsection (a) of this section, the use of any video surveillance cameras that are part of the VIPS program shall be governed by the regulations promulgated pursuant to the Use of Closed Circuit Television to Combat Crime Amendment Act of 2006, effective March 14, 2007 (D.C. Law 16-284; 54 DCR 938), and published in Chapter 25 of Title 24 of the District of Columbia Municipal Regulations.

(c) The Metropolitan Police Department shall maintain a right of access to all surveillance cameras and technology in the VIPS program, without limitation, except as stated in applicable rules or regulations governing the VIPS program.

(Aug. 11, 1950, 64 Stat. 440, ch. 686, § 210, as added Aug. 16, 2008, D.C. Law 17-219, § 3008, 55 DCR 7598; Mar. 5, 2010, D.C. Law 18-113, § 2, 57 DCR 487.)

### *HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES*

#### *Effect of Amendments*

D.C. Law 18-113, in subsec. (a), substituted "program; provided, that the Agency shall not use cameras maintained or monitored by either the Department of Corrections or the Metropolitan Police Department." for "program."; and added subsec. (c).

#### *Legislative History of Laws*

For Law 17-219, see notes following § 7-651.17.

Law 18-113, the "Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency Use of Video Surveillance Amendment Act of 2009", was introduced in Council and assigned Bill No. 18-282, which was referred to the Committee on Public Safety and Judiciary. The bill was adopted on first and second readings on December 1, 2009, and December 15, 2009, respectively. Approved without the signature of the Mayor on January 4, 2010, it was assigned Act No. 18-261 and transmitted to both Houses of Congress for its review. D.C. Law 18-113 became effective on March 5, 2010.

#### *Delegation of Authority*

Delegation of Authority Pursuant to section 3008 of D.C. Law 17-219, the Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency Video Surveillance Rules Act of 2008, see Mayor's Order 2008-135, October 10, 2008 (55 DCR 11216).

#### *Miscellaneous Notes*

Short title: Section 3007 of D.C. Law 17-219 provided that subtitle C of title III of the act may be cited as the

## **SUBCHAPTER II. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA HOMELAND SECURITY COMMISSION.**

### **§ 7-2271.01. DEFINITIONS.**

For the purposes of this subchapter, the term:

- (1) "Agency" means the Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency.
- (2) "Commission" means the Homeland Security Commission established by § 7- 2271.02.
- (3) "Director" means the Director of the Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency.

(Mar. 14, 2007, D.C. Law 16-262, § 201, 54 DCR 794.)

#### *HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES*

##### *Legislative History of Laws*

Law 16-262, the "Homeland Security, Risk Reduction, and Preparedness Amendment Act of 2006", was introduced in Council and assigned Bill No. 16-242, which was referred to Committee on Judiciary. The Bill was adopted on first and second readings on December 5, 2006, and December 19, 2006, respectively. Signed by the Mayor on December 28, 2006, it was assigned Act No. 16-618 and transmitted to both Houses of Congress for its review. D.C. Law 16-262 became effective on March 14, 2007.

### **§ 7-2271.02. ESTABLISHMENT OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA HOMELAND SECURITY COMMISSION; MEMBERSHIP.**

- (a) There is established a District of Columbia Homeland Security Commission, which shall consist of 7 persons with expertise in security, transportation, communication, chemical safety, risk assessment, terrorism (including bioterrorism), or occupational safety and health.
- (b)(1) Commission members shall be nominated by the Mayor and confirmed by the Council for terms of 3 years, in accordance with § 1-523.01(e).
  - (2) The Mayor shall establish through rulemaking that Commission members shall be subject to pre-nomination inquiries and security-clearance requirements.
  - (3) The terms of the members first appointed shall begin on the date a majority of the first members are sworn in, which shall become the anniversary date for all subsequent appointments.
  - (4) Commission member's terms shall be staggered so that either 4 positions or 3 positions will expire on the year's anniversary date.
- (c) Members shall receive no salary for their service on the Commission but shall be reimbursed for administrative costs associated with membership.
- (d) The Agency shall provide staff to the Commission.

(Mar. 14, 2007, D.C. Law 16-262, § 202, 54 DCR 794.)

#### *HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES*

##### *Legislative History of Laws*

For Law 16-262, see notes following § 7-2271.01.

### **§ 7-2271.03. RESPONSIBILITIES.**

- (a) The Commission shall:
  - (1) Gather and evaluate information on the status of homeland security in the District of Columbia;
  - (2) Measure progress and gaps in homeland security preparedness;
  - (3) Recommend security improvement priorities in consultation with major public and private entities; and
  - (4) Advise the District of Columbia government on the Homeland Security Program.
- (b) The Director may submit to the Commission and the Commission may request from the Director for

periodic review, after-action reports on District of Columbia and other governmental homeland security exercises, assessments of regional homeland security efforts, and other documents relevant to the Commission's responsibilities.

(c) The Commission, in consultation with the Director, shall use any information collected under this subchapter to make recommendations for improvements in security and preparedness.

(Mar. 14, 2007, D.C. Law 16-262, § 203, 54 DCR 794.)

#### *HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES*

##### *Legislative History of Laws*

For Law 16-262, see notes following § 7-2271.01.

### **§ 7-2271.04. CONFIDENTIALITY OF PROCEEDINGS.**

(a) Commission proceedings shall be closed to the public and shall not be subject to § 1-207.42 when the Committee is discussing specific public and private vulnerability assessments or where the information discussed would:

- (1) Reveal a trade secret or privileged or confidential commercial or financial information; or
- (2) Be detrimental to public safety.

(b)(1) Persons other than Commission members who attend any Commission meeting which, pursuant to this section, is not open to the public, shall not disclose what occurred at the meeting to anyone who was not in attendance, except insofar as disclosure is necessary for that person to comply with a request for information from the Commission.

(2) Commission members who attend meetings not open to the public shall not disclose what occurred with anyone who was not in attendance (except other Commission members), except insofar as disclosure is necessary to carry out the duties of the Commission.

(3) Any party who discloses information pursuant to this subsection shall take all reasonable steps to ensure that the information disclosed, and the person to whom the information is disclosed, are as limited as possible.

(c) Members of the Commission, persons attending a Commission meeting, and persons who present information to the Commission may not be required to disclose, in any administrative, civil, or criminal proceeding, information presented at or opinions formed as a result of a Commission meeting.

(Mar. 14, 2007, D.C. Law 16-262, § 204, 54 DCR 794.)

#### *HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES*

##### *Legislative History of Laws*

For Law 16-262, see notes following § 7-2271.01.

### **§ 7-2271.05. CONFIDENTIALITY OF INFORMATION.**

(a) All information and records generated by the Commission, including statistical compilations and reports, and all information and records acquired by, and in the possession of, the Commission are confidential.

(b) Except as permitted by this section, information and records of the Commission shall not be disclosed voluntarily, pursuant to a subpoena, in response to a request for discovery in any adjudicative proceeding, or in response to a request made under subchapter II of Chapter 5 of Title 2, nor shall it be introduced into evidence in any administrative, civil, or criminal proceeding.

(c) Commission information and records may be disclosed only as necessary to carry out the Commission's duties and purposes. The information and records may be disclosed by the Commission to another Homeland Security Commission if the other commission is governed by confidentiality provisions which afford the same or greater protections as those provided in this subchapter.

(d) Information and records presented to the Commission shall not be immune from subpoena or discovery, or prohibited from being introduced into evidence, solely because the information and records were made available to the Commission, if the information and records could have been obtained through other sources.

(Mar. 14, 2007, D.C. Law 16-262, § 205, 54 DCR 794; Mar. 25, 2009, D.C. Law 17-353, § 157(b), 56 DCR 1117.)

#### *HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES*



*Effect of Amendments*

D.C. Law 17-353 validated a previously made technical correction in subsec. (c).

*Legislative History of Laws*

For Law 16-262, see notes following § 7-2271.01.

For Law 17-353, see notes following § 7-161.

**§ 7-2271.06. RECORDS.**

All records and information obtained by the Commission pursuant to this subchapter shall be destroyed by the Commission one year after publication of the Commission's annual report.

(Mar. 14, 2007, D.C. Law 16-262, § 206, 54 DCR 794.)

*HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES*

*Legislative History of Laws*

For Law 16-262, see notes following § 7-2271.01.

**§ 7-2271.07. REPORT TO THE MAYOR, COUNCIL, AND THE PUBLIC.**

The Commission shall report on an annual basis to the Mayor and Council on the work of the Commission and areas of the Homeland Security Program in need of improvement and shall make the annual report available to the public.

(Mar. 14, 2007, D.C. Law 16-262, § 207, 54 DCR 794; Mar. 25, 2009, D.C. Law 17-353, § 157(c), 56 DCR 1117.)

*HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES*

*Effect of Amendments*

D.C. Law 17-353 validated a previously made technical correction.

*Legislative History of Laws*

For Law 16-262, see notes following § 7-2271.01.

For Law 17-353, see notes following § 7-161.