

# Chapter 3

## Economic Development

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# ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The overarching goal for economic development in the District of Columbia (District) is to strengthen the District's economy by sustaining its core industries, attracting new and diverse industries, accommodating future job growth, fostering the success of small businesses, revitalizing neighborhood commercial centers, improving resident job skills, and helping a greater number of District residents find and keep jobs in the Washington regional economy.

Economic growth in the District is concentric. The stabilizing force of the federal government over the past few years boosted the region's human capital and drew in other businesses – from technology to medicine to hospitality. Restaurants, retail, condominiums, and other amenities have cropped up to accommodate new residents.

## OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY MAYOR FOR PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The Office of the Deputy Mayor for Planning and Economic Development (DMPED) is led by a Deputy Mayor who is appointed by the Mayor.

The role of DMPED is to encourage growth and investment across the District, provide and preserve affordable housing, attract high quality retail to our neighborhoods and Center City and revitalize our waterfronts. To accomplish this, DMPED brings federal, nonprofit and private partners together to expand the District's tax bases, attract and retain businesses of all sizes, bring good-paying jobs for residents and strengthen business climate.

DMPED assists the Mayor in the coordination, planning, supervision, and, in some cases, execution of all programs, policies, proposals, and functions related to economic development in the District of Columbia. DMPED sets development priorities and policies, coordinates how the District markets itself to businesses and developers, and recommends and ensures implementation of financial packaging for District development, attraction, and retention efforts. DMPED also works to achieve its mission by focusing on outreach to the business community and neighborhood stakeholders, and by forging partnerships between government, business and communities to foster economic growth for residents of the District of Columbia.

DMPED's budget allocations, both operating funds and capital funds, provide the resources to support the economic development activities of the agency.

There are two primary components of DMPED – real estate development and business development. The office

is also responsible for management of the efforts of the Industrial Revenue Bond program, and the DC Workforce Investment Council (DC WIC).

DMPED also oversees nine cluster agencies working in and around planning and economic development for the District. They include:

- Department of Employment Services
- Department of Housing and Community Development
- Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs
- Office of Tenant Advocate
- Department of Insurance, Securities and Banking
- Department of Small and Local Business Development
- Office of Motion Picture Development
- Office of Planning
- Commission on Arts and Humanities

DMPED also works closely with independent agencies, including the DC Housing Authority and DC Housing Finance Agency, to carry out its mission and goals.

## Real Estate Development

DMPED leads the redevelopment of several large scale projects including the former Walter Reed Army Medical Center site and the East Campus of St. Elizabeth's site. Other economic development projects include the Costco at The Shops at Dakota Crossing, City Center, and City Market at O Street. As of June 2013, the office had 37 projects under construction that totaled \$3.66 billion.

In addition, DMPED's real estate development portfolio has created 10,544 construction jobs and 12,246 permanent jobs over the previous two years.

As part of real estate development, the office focuses on furthering neighborhood development through such programs as the Great Streets Initiative and New Communities.

Great Streets Initiative is a multi-year and multiple agency effort to transform under-invested corridors into thriving and inviting neighborhood centers using public actions and resources, as needed, to leverage private investment in retail, housing, offices and cultural facilities.

Great Streets provides funding through two avenues: TIF and grants. TIF or Tax Increment Financing is an economic development tool created to provide a financial incentive to developers and property owners committed to creating more housing and retail opportunities in eligible areas. In 2007, the DC Council enacted the Great Streets Neighborhood Retail Priority Area Resolution of 2007 that authorized Tax Increment Financing within the following Retail Priority Areas:

- Georgia Avenue/7th Street NW
- Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue/South Capitol Street
- Pennsylvania Avenue SE
- Minnesota Avenue/Benning Road
- H Street NE (TIF funding is no longer available for H Street area. Funding is now offered through the H Street Retail Priority Grant.)

The purpose of the Great Streets Initiative's grant opportunities is to support existing small businesses, attract new businesses, increase the District's tax base and create new jobs for District residents. DMPED awards individual grants up to a maximum of \$85,000 each to support and foster growth amongst small businesses. Grant funds may

be utilized to reimburse the grantee for the purpose of capital expenditures to improve the subject property.

The New Communities Initiative is a comprehensive public-private partnership designed to improve the quality of life for families and individuals living in four neighborhoods in the District: Northwest One (Ward 6), Barry Farm (Ward 8), Lincoln Heights/Richardson Dwellings (Ward 7), and Park Morton (Ward 1). Designated New Communities exhibit high rates of poverty and unemployment, as well as, blight and deterioration of the housing stock.

The New Communities Initiative has four guiding principles:

- One for one replacement of existing units to ensure that there is no net loss of the existing deeply subsidized units in the neighborhood.
- The opportunity to return/stay to ensure that current families will be able to remain in their neighborhood through the redevelopment process.
- Mixed-income housing to ensure the long-term viability of the neighborhood by providing a range of housing options for all incomes.
- Build first, which calls for new housing on publicly-controlled lands to be built prior to the demolition of existing distressed housing to minimize displacement.

## Business Development

The business development sector of DMPED targets international opportunities, focuses on specific growth sectors of the economy that will lead to future prosperity, works to better attract and match retailers to existing projects in the pipeline in order to reduce retail leakage outside of the District, and focuses on the needs of area business owners both large and small.

To accomplish these tasks, DMPED completed the following:

- In November 2012, launched the District's first ever comprehensive 5-year Economic Development Strategy to realize six transformative visions through 52 initiatives that will create 100,000 new jobs and \$1 billion in new tax revenue over the next five years;
- In conjunction with the Washington DC Economic Partnership (WDCEP), DMPED held bus tours for retailers and brokers to learn about location opportunities in Wards 4, 5, 7, 8 and throughout the District;

- Worked with DC Council to pass the Technology Sector Enhancement Act to improve DC Tech Incentives;
- Attracted Fortify.vc, the region's first technology accelerator, and 1776, a co-working space for growing Tech companies;
- Launched an aggressive Great Streets funding program for small businesses targeting major underinvested retail corridors like Pennsylvania Avenue, SE., and Georgia Avenue; and
- Established the DC China Center to create a new focus on foreign direct investment, tourism, international education and technology in the District, to name a few.

## Industrial Revenue Bond Program

The Industrial Revenue Bond program, which supports institutional partners in the District, saw the issuance of over \$320 million worth of bonds in 2012, 1,371 construction jobs and 814 permanent jobs, which assisted various associations, universities, and charter schools in the undertaking of needed renovations, expansions, or refinancing opportunities.

By April 2013, the IRB program has issued over \$426 million worth of bonds associated with 11 projects with approximately 10 more deals in the pipeline for the remainder of 2013.

## Workforce Investment Council

The Workforce Investment Council (WIC) oversees a range of reforms designed to strengthen accountability and performance of the District's workforce system.

The Five Year State Integrated Workforce Plan establishes a new vision, mission, and goals for the District's workforce investments, and the WIC works to implement this strategy by establishing new standards for service delivery in DC American Job Centers and overhauling requirements for providers of adult and youth training programs.

WIC is also responsible for implementing the workforce intermediary pilot program approved by the Council. The program will engage employers in the hospitality and construction sectors to identify training and placement strategies that will help hundreds of DC residents find and keep family-supporting jobs in these industries.

## DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

The vision of the Department of Employment Services (DOES) is to provide comprehensive employment services to ensure a competitive workforce, full employment, life-long learning, economic stability and the highest quality of life for all District residents.

Between 2002 and 2012, the District captured a larger share of regional employment growth than it did in the 1980s and 1990s. Total employment in the metropolitan area surpassed three million in 2012. In the decade between 2010 and 2020, the District is projected to add more than 88,860 jobs. The challenge for the city is how to connect more District residents to these jobs. Successfully meeting this challenge will require a multi-pronged approach to improving the entire workforce development system, including the educational system, vocational training community, community college and institutions of higher learning, employers, social service and civic organizations, and the regional transportation network, to support job accessibility.

Tens of thousands of workers entered the local economy in areas like bioscience and engineering. This infusion of human capital, combined with proximity to the federal government, proved attractive to many other businesses looking to hire. Google has opened an outpost in Washington. LivingSocial owns a huge space downtown. Audi, Intelsat, Hilton Worldwide, and dozens of other firms have opened up offices or moved their headquarters to the region. Areas such as the Shaw, LeDroit, and Columbia Heights communities, and the U Street, NW corridor, have become thriving cultural districts. Formerly blighted neighborhoods east of the Anacostia River are also undergoing face lifts and tremendous growth with the new Washington National's baseball park serving as the anchor for the surrounding area's revitalization as well as a planned waterfront cultural district.

To continue creating jobs and building the tax base, the District needed a coherent strategy for growth. In 2012, the District published 'The Five-Year Economic Development Strategy,' which provides the city's first strategic roadmap for sustained, sector-driven, economic development. This plan contains the visions, goals, and initia-

Table 3.1. Annual Average Employees in Thousands by Category: District of Columbia and Suburban Areas\* by Calendar Year

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>District of Columbia</b>									
Federal Government	192.5	193.8	192.8	190.8	193.8	200.2	210.6	212.2	208.0
District Government***	33.9	35.3	35.4	36.3	37.2	36.3	32.5	31.1	30.5
Local Government**	4.9	4.6	4.8	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.1
Goods Producing	14.8	14.7	14.2	14.4	14.5	12.9	11.7	13.2	14.5
Mining, Logging & Construction	12.4	12.6	12.5	12.7	13.0	11.6	10.6	12.1	13.5
Manufacturing	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.0
Service Producing	659.4	667.5	673.4	679.4	689.4	688.7	700.4	713.0	717.3
Trade, Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	27.9	27.8	27.9	27.7	27.9	26.8	27.3	27.4	27.8
Information	23.8	22.6	22.2	21.9	20.9	19.1	18.7	18.3	17.3
Financial Activities	30.6	30.2	29.4	29.2	28.2	26.9	26.9	27.6	28.1
Professional & Business Services	143.9	148.4	152.1	152.8	152.4	147.6	147.7	150.4	153.3
Educational & Health Services	92.2	92.2	93.9	98.5	102.0	105.0	107.9	112.9	114.8
Leisure & Hospitality	50.9	53.7	54.2	55.5	57.8	58.2	59.7	62.3	65.4
Other Services, Except Public Administration	58.8	59.0	60.7	62.8	65.3	64.8	65.4	67.0	68.1
<b>Total Non-Farm</b>	<b>674.2</b>	<b>682.2</b>	<b>687.6</b>	<b>693.8</b>	<b>703.9</b>	<b>701.6</b>	<b>712.1</b>	<b>726.2</b>	<b>731.8</b>
<b>Washington Suburban Areas (Excluding DC)</b>									
Federal Government	340.0	340.9	342.2	341.8	348.6	361.3	380.2	382.6	377.4
Other Government	283.1	291.2	298.3	304.8	311.2	313.6	307.4	306.0	311.3
Goods Producing	243.4	252.0	255.2	247.1	233.2	204.1	192.1	192.2	191.9
Mining, Logging & Construction	177.3	186.6	191.5	184.9	172.4	148.7	139.9	141.8	143.2
Manufacturing	66.1	65.4	63.7	62.2	60.8	55.4	52.1	50.5	48.7
Service Producing	2,611.5	2,665.4	2,711.7	2,743.1	2,770.0	2,749.5	2,772.9	2,815.4	2,847.9
Trade, Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	399.6	406.5	404.7	404.8	397.9	377.9	378.5	384.4	387.4
Information	106.0	99.8	96.9	93.9	91.0	83.5	80.3	79.4	76.9
Financial Activities	157.4	160.4	161.5	159.4	154.3	148.1	146.9	146.7	148.1
Professional & Business Services	619.3	646.4	664.5	675.1	681.8	674.1	680.3	694.2	702.3
Educational & Health Services	302.9	309.1	317.5	328.5	338.6	349.4	357.4	368.5	378.1
Leisure & Hospitality	237.7	245.2	249.4	254.3	261.8	258.1	259.9	269.0	279.7
Other Services, Except Public Administration	165.5	165.9	176.7	180.6	184.7	183.7	182.0	184.6	186.8
<b>Total Non-Farm</b>	<b>2,854.9</b>	<b>2,917.4</b>	<b>2,966.9</b>	<b>2,990.2</b>	<b>3,003.2</b>	<b>2,953.6</b>	<b>2,965.0</b>	<b>3,007.6</b>	<b>3,039.8</b>

\* Data is compiled from statistics produced by the DC's Current Employment Statistics (CES) program, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. CES is a monthly survey of non-farm business establishments used to collect non-farm payroll employment, worker hours and payroll, by industry and area. Data is benchmarked to QCEW and excludes agricultural, proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers. The data is not comparable to previously published data due to reclassification of industries based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

\*\* Principally consists of Washington Area Metropolitan Transit Authority.

\*\*\* Annual average of all District government employment, including summer youth and seasonal workers.

Source: DC Department of Employment Services, Office of Labor Market Research and Information

tives that will sustain and advance the District by creating 100,000 new jobs and generating \$1 billion in new tax revenue to support city services over the next five years.

## The Districts Current Economic Picture

In 2012, private sector employment made up 67 percent of the total with more than 489,300 workers. The federal government employed over 208,000 individuals, representing 28 percent of total non-farm employment in the District, compared to 2.1 percent in the nation. Private sector employment was concentrated in four major industry sectors: professional and business services, educational and health services, other services except public administration, and leisure and hospitality – which comprised over 54 percent of the total non-farm employment in 2012 (Table 3.1). Economic development strategies must include ways to sustain these industries and attract new businesses and jobs.

Diversifying the economic base can also help the District fare better during economic downturns. The District’s non-farm payrolls were not as affected by the recession of 2007-2009 that saw the national non-farm payroll shrink by almost 5 percent (a loss of over 6.7 million jobs). In fact, the District is among the few states that saw non-farm payrolls increase during the Great Recession. The District’s total non-farm payrolls, bolstered by the federal government, and education and health services, increased by 1.1 percent by creating over 7,900 jobs between 2007 and 2009. In the years since the recession, the District increased its payrolls by 19,700 jobs between 2010 and 2012.

Table 3.2 shows District’s private business employment, the number of establishments, and average annual pay from the Quarterly Covered Employment and Wages (QCEW) program. In 2012, total private sector employment was 472,467, representing a 17.4 percent increase from 2005. Private sector employment accounted for 66 percent of total employment in the District in 2012, compared to 65 percent in 2005. Total District establishments, numbering 35,981, generated over \$59.1 billion in total wages in 2012 – up from \$44.5 billion in 2005. In 2012, employment in private service sector totaled 457,925, which represents about 97 percent of total private sector employment in the District with a payroll of over \$36.1 billion. The four largest private industry sec-

tors in the District – professional and business services, education and health services, leisure and hospitality, and other services, excluding public administration – employed 385,396 workers which accounted for 82 percent of private sector employment in 2012. Professional and business services is the largest industry, with more than 153,111 workers, representing 33 percent of private sector employment and with an average annual pay of \$101,886. Between 2005 and 2012, construction industry had the highest employment growth, increasing from 10,846 to 13,576, which represented a 25.2 percent, while manufacturing declined the most with a 54.1 percent decrease in employment from 2,105 to 966.

From the 2010 – 2020 District of Columbia Industry Projections prepared by DOES Office of Labor Market Research and Information, the city is expected to grow at 1.1 percent annually and create 88,860 jobs over the decade.

## Civilian Labor Force

The civilian labor force is defined as non-institutionalized residents, aged 16 years or older, who are able and looking for work. The size of the labor force fluctuates according to the extent that people enter the workforce, cannot find work, opt to attend school, choose not to work, become permanently disabled, and retire. In 2012, the District’s civilian labor force was comprised of 362,000 persons, representing a 13.5 percent increase (or 43,000 persons) from 2005 (Table 3.3).

The ranks of employment encompass all civilians who worked as paid employees during a specified week or who were self-employed, and all who were temporarily absent from jobs or businesses because of personal rea-

sons, including illness, inclement weather, vacation, or labor disputes. An average of 330,000 District residents were employed during 2012, an increase of 31,000 workers from 2005.

Unemployment totals include all persons who were unemployed during a specific week, and were able and available for work and looking for jobs. Workers waiting to return to work after layoffs and those waiting to report to a new job within 30 days are also counted among the unemployed. Discouraged workers are people who desire to work but do not think that they can find a job. Discouraged job seekers are not counted among the unemployed, nor are they counted in the civilian labor force. An average of 32,000 District residents were unemployed in 2012, an increase of 11,000 residents. An increase of 30,000 employed and 11,000 unemployed, resulted in an increase of 43,000 civilian labor force between 2005 to 2012.

The unemployment rate is calculated as a percent of the unemployed residents to total civilian labor force. In 2012, unemployed residents averaged 32,000 persons, or 8.9 percent, up 2.4 percentage point from 2005.

## Labor Force Participation Rates and Unemployment Rates by Demographic Groups

Labor force participation rates (LFPRs) measure the number of citizens employed or looking for employment as a percent of the civilian non-institutional population 16 years and older. LFPR data help to identify the degree of attachment to the labor force for segments of the popu-

Table 3.3. Employment and Unemployment (in thousands) in DC\*

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Labor Force	319	322	326	334	335	346	348	362
Employed	299	304	308	312	303	311	313	330
Unemployed	21	18	18	22	32	35	35	32
Unemployment Rate	6.5	5.7	5.5	6.6	9.7	10	10.1	8.9
Youth Unemployment Rate**	21.5	28.5	29.5	33.5	49.3	49.8	46.7	34.0

\* U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Local Area of Unemployment Statistics.

\*\* U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Current Population Survey.

Source: DC Department of Employment Services, Office of Labor Market Research and Information

**Table 3.2. District of Columbia Private Business Establishment Employment and Average Annual Pay, 2005-2012**

		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Percent Change 2005-2012
Total Private Industry	Number of Firms	30,321	31,510	33,162	33,592	33,766	34,373	35,436	35,608	17.4%
	Employment	435,760	440,337	448,888	452,839	446,353	447,934	460,849	472,467	8.4%
	Average Annual Pay	\$61,572	\$65,423	\$69,114	\$71,253	\$70,987	\$73,055	\$74,653	\$76,418	24.1%
Goods-Producing	Number of Firms	1,052	1,049	1,164	1,216	1,174	1,205	1,227	1,219	15.9%
	Employment	14,738	14,328	14,319	14,537	12,992	11,857	13,077	14,542	-1.3%
	Average Annual Pay	\$52,542	\$55,501	\$56,789	\$58,299	\$59,024	\$63,613	\$66,726	\$66,437	26.4%
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction	Number of Firms	806	829	953	1,023	1,007	1,040	1,065	1,062	31.8%
	Employment	10,846	12,573	12,633	12,927	11,585	10,585	12,042	13,576	25.2%
	Average Annual Pay	\$46,474	\$52,329	\$54,225	\$55,933	\$56,375	\$61,199	\$63,475	\$63,590	36.8%
Construction	Number of Firms	801	828	953	1,023	1,007	1,040	1,065	1,062	32.6%
	Employment	10,846	12,573	12,633	12,927	11,585	10,585	12,042	13,576	25.2%
	Average Annual Pay	\$46,474	\$58,815	\$58,733	\$55,933	\$56,375	\$61,199	\$63,475	\$63,590	36.8%
Manufacturing	Number of Firms	247	221	211	193	167	166	162	158	-36.0%
	Employment	2,105	1,754	1,686	1,610	1,407	1,272	1,035	966	-54.1%
	Average Annual Pay	\$75,822	\$78,232	\$75,997	\$77,292	\$80,841	\$83,696	\$104,552	\$106,453	40.4%
Service-Producing	Number of Firms	29,269	30,461	31,998	32,375	32,592	33,168	34,209	34,389	17.5%
	Employment	421,022	426,010	434,569	438,302	433,362	436,077	447,772	457,925	8.8%
	Average Annual Pay	\$61,889	\$65,757	\$69,520	\$71,682	\$71,346	\$73,312	\$74,885	\$76,735	24.0%

lation and may provide an indication of the potential existence of discouraged workers, or workers that have dropped out of the labor force. In 2012 the LFPR in the District was 69.3 percent: male participation rate was 74 percent, higher than female participation rate at 65.3 percent. Hispanic males had the highest participation rate at 82.9 percent; African American females had the lowest participation rate at 53.4 percent; and African Americans had the highest unemployment rate at 17.0 percent and lowest overall participation among racial categories at 57.2 percent. In 2012, of the total 363,000 District's civilian labor force, 54 percent were White; 40 percent were African Americans, and 11 percent were Latinos. In addition, females made up the largest share and White males accounted for the largest share of persons in the labor force at 50 percent and 28 percent, respectively. In 2012, African Americans had the highest unemployment rate at 17.0 percent, which was 79 percent higher than White unemployment of 3.5 percent, while Latino unemployment was 7.8 percent (Table 3.4).

The demographic labor force participation (Table 3.5) follows a normal distribution pattern with the mid-age group of 25 to 44 years having the highest LFPR of 86.5

**Table 3.4. Employment Status of the Civilian Non-Institutional Population By Sex, Age, Race & Hispanic Origin, 2012 Annual Averages (in 000's)**

Race and Sex	Civilian Population	Civilian Labor Force			Unemployment	
		Participation Rate	Participation Number	Employment	Number	Rate
Total Pop 16 years and over	523	69.3	363	330	33	9.0
Men	242	74.0	179	164	15	8.6
Women	281	65.3	183	166	17	9.3
White	239	81.9	196	189	7	3.5
Men	119	85.6	102	99	3	3.3
Women	120	78.3	94	90	3	3.6
African American	252	57.2	144	120	25	17.0
Men	110	62.0	68	57	11	16.7
Women	142	53.4	76	63	13	17.4
Hispanic or Latino Ethnicity	53	76.4	40	37	3	7.8
Men	28	82.9	23	21	2	8.2
Women	25	69.2	17	16	1	7.2

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey

**Table 3.2 conti. District of Columbia Private Business Establishment Employment and Average Annual Pay, 2005-2012**

		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Percent Change 2005-2012
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	Number of Firms	2,747	2,801	3,172	3,367	3,222	3,110	3,089	3,142	14.4%
	Employment	27,415	27,623	27,791	27,933	26,865	27,154	26,929	27,664	0.9%
	Average Annual Pay	\$42,781	\$44,352	\$46,923	\$48,469	\$48,076	\$47,904	\$50,290	\$53,556	25.2%
Information	Number of Firms	932	909	919	931	894	881	912	920	-1.3%
	Employment	22,435	22,217	21,917	20,656	19,097	18,493	18,487	17,426	-22.3%
	Average Annual Pay	\$90,225	\$91,674	\$97,220	\$104,070	\$102,758	\$103,194	\$106,863	\$112,317	24.5%
Financial Activities	Number of Firms	1,909	1,955	2,087	2,159	2,086	2,041	2,052	2,058	7.8%
	Employment	26,959	26,952	27,124	26,113	24,819	24,462	24,585	25,167	-6.6%
	Average Annual Pay	\$91,306	\$102,103	\$110,357	\$106,104	\$96,767	\$105,110	\$111,433	\$115,843	26.9%
Professional & Business Services	Number of Firms	7,899	8,126	9,078	9,735	9,679	9,949	10,287	10,780	36.5%
	Employment	141,709	143,909	146,722	148,233	142,665	143,221	148,470	153,111	8.0%
	Average Annual Pay	\$78,134	\$83,897	\$89,807	\$93,420	\$94,265	\$97,322	\$98,958	\$101,886	30.4%
Education and Health Services	Number of Firms	2,338	2,357	2,484	2,518	2,489	2,547	2,604	2,633	12.6%
	Employment	86,501	86,669	90,463	91,698	94,913	96,601	100,240	102,313	18.3%
	Average Annual Pay	\$46,347	\$48,878	\$50,491	\$53,326	\$54,292	\$55,789	\$56,192	\$57,216	23.5%
Leisure and Hospitality	Number of Firms	2,108	2,141	2,309	2,415	2,439	2,531	2,630	2,698	28.0%
	Employment	53,691	54,073	54,968	57,663	57,814	59,592	61,662	65,063	21.2%
	Average Annual Pay	\$28,366	\$29,599	\$30,434	\$31,565	\$31,757	\$32,412	\$32,034	\$32,721	15.4%
Other Services, Except Public Administration	Number of Firms	7,632	7,833	8,620	8,885	8,877	9,169	9,560	9,862	29.2%
	Employment	55,571	56,428	59,337	61,756	61,561	61,765	63,254	64,909	16.8%
	Average Annual Pay	\$61,449	\$63,576	\$66,456	\$69,343	\$71,527	\$73,940	\$76,690	\$77,707	26.5%

*Data is compiled from statistics produced by the DC's Quarterly Covered Employment and Wages (QCEW) program, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Quarterly covered employment and wages are based on unemployment insurance tax reports of employees subject to unemployment insurance laws. The data is not comparable to previous published data due to reclassification of industries based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).*

Source: DC Department of Employment Services, Office of Labor Market Research and Information

**Table 3.5. Employment Status of the Civilian Non-Institutional Population By Sex & Age Group, 2012 Annual Averages (in 000's)**

Age Group	Civilian Population	Civilian Labor Force			Unemployment		U.S. Unemployment
		Participation Rate	Participation Number	Employment	Number	Rate	
16-19 years	22	19.9	4	3	2	34.0	25.9
20-24 years	60	72.9	44	38	6	13.7	15.5
25-34 years	145	85.6	124	114	9	7.6	10.1
35-44 years	85	87.8	75	70	5	7.0	8.1
45-54 years	72	80.0	57	51	6	10.6	7.7
55-64 years	62	66.2	41	37	4	8.7	7.1
65 years and over	78	22.8	18	17	1	4.3	6.7

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey

percent, and lower-most age group of 16 to 19 years and upper-most age group of 65 years and over at the bottom, with participation rates of 19.9 percent and 22.8 percent, respectively. The unemployment rate measures the percentage of people who are without work. It is calculated by dividing the estimated number of unemployed people in the state by the civilian labor force. The result expresses unemployment as a percentage of the labor force. However, the unemployment rate is a lagging indicator of economic activity. During a recession, many people leave the labor force entirely, which results in a slowing of the jobless rate. In the early stages of recovery from recession, the jobless rate may swell again, as more people return to the labor force believing they will immediately be able to find work.

The District's demographic breakdown in 2012 showed

**Table 3.6. Employment Status of the Civilian Non-Institutional Population By Sex, Age, Race & Hispanic Origin, 2012 Annual Averages (in 000's)**

Educational Attainment	Civilian non-inst. Population	Civilian Labor Force			Unemployment	
		Participation Rate	Participation Number	Employment	Number	Rate
Less than High School Diploma	50	22	44.6	18	4	18.4
High School, No College	85	46	54.0	36	10	21.7
Some College or Associate Degree	61	40	65.5	35	5	12.3
Bachelor's Degree and Higher	238	196	82.4	188	8	4.2

*Data incorporate updated 2010 census-based population controls.*

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey

unemployment was negatively correlated with years of experience; the population with the least number of years of experience in the labor market had the highest unemployment rates, and those with the most number of years had the lowest rates (Table 3.5). In 2012, the District had lower unemployment rates among those 25 years to 44 years, and those above 55 years; the teen age group, 16-19 year-olds, had the highest unemployment rate at 34.0 percent, almost 10 percent higher than the U.S. rate of 25.9 percent. The lowest unemployment rates were for the age group 65+ years at 4.3 percent in the District compared to the U.S. rate of 6.7 percent in 2012.

Table 3.6 shows unemployment disproportionately affects the least educated in the District. In 2011, the District's population of 25 years and older with no college education experienced unemployment rate of 20.5 percent compared to 5.5 percent unemployment rate of the population with at least some college degree. The population 25 years and older with at least a Bachelor's degree had the lowest unemployment at 4.2 percent, while those with high school diploma and no college had the highest unemployment rate at 21.7 percent. The data in table 3.6 also shows the District has a highly educated labor force with 78 percent of civilian labor force consisting of those with at least some college education.

## Diversifying Our Economic Base

By diversifying its economy, the District can seize the potential of existing sectors while cultivating emerging in-

dustries. A more robust economy would include reduced dependence on the federal government and an increased focus on businesses and organizations forecast for growth. Expanded employment is crucial, particularly the development of more entry level opportunities so all residents can contribute to the economy. Workforce preparation is a critical component of this strategy. Education and training are the keys to developing workers whose skills match the needs of employers.

Creating and sustaining a quality labor market is challenging for any jurisdiction. The District is better positioned than many other metropolitan cities, with an enviable mix of assets that includes being the nation's capital, a concentration of high-performing industries, top-notch col-

leges and universities, amenity-rich neighborhoods, and a transportation system that links the entire metropolitan region. To increase its competitiveness within the regional economy, the District will need to further diversify its economy in sectors that have growth potential and/or are underperforming.

Several industries that do not appear in Table 3.7 may become more important to the District's economy in the future. For example, the District has a burgeoning "knowledge" sector comprised of universities, think tanks, broadcasting, Internet media, and data processing firms. The city is already outperforming the region in many of these industries and it should do more to enhance their competitiveness in the future. Additional financial incentives, tax benefits or other supportive programs could encourage expansion and increase resident hiring among these businesses.

The District is also a center of international business. The foreign missions and offices of global economic organizations such as the World Bank Group and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) represent a major economic sector in their own right with a cumulative direct economic impact in the region of over a billion dollars, and much more in terms of contracting. More importantly, the concentration of missions and institutions makes the District a unique place to conduct business for companies engaging in international investment or transactions.

Tables 3.8 and 3.9 provide an indication of where the Dis-

**Table 3.7. Fastest-Growing Industries, District of Columbia, 2010-2020**

NAICS	Sector/Industry	Total Jobs		Employment Change	
		2010	2020	Net	Annualized Percent Growth Rate
621600	Home Health Care Services	3,916	7,077	3,161	6.1%
541500	Computer Systems Design and Related Services	17,262	27,300	10,038	4.7%
541600	Management, Scientific, and Technical Consulting Services	15,249	24,045	8,796	4.7%
621300	Offices of Other Health Practitioners	625	967	342	4.5%
611700	Educational Support Services	2,347	3,386	1,039	3.7%

Source: Department of Employment Services Office of Labor Market Research and Information in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation, the West Virginia Bureau of Employment Programs and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



**Table 3.8. Top 15 Projected High Growth Industries, District of Columbia, 2010-2020**

NAICS	Industry Title	Growth
541500	Computer Systems Design and Related Services	10,038
813000	Religious, Grant making, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations	9,394
541600	Management, Scientific, and Technical Consulting Services	8,796
611300	Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	6,269
622000	Hospitals	4,379
611100	Elementary and Secondary Schools	4,346
624000	Social Assistance	3,561
722000	Food Services and Drinking Places	3,430
621600	Home Health Care Services	3,161
561300	Employment Services	2,769
541100	Legal Services	2,537
541300	Architectural, Engineering, and Related Services	2,252
623000	Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	2,151
561700	Services to Buildings and Dwellings	1,992
561600	Investigation and Security Services	1,851

Source: DC Department of Employment Services: District of Columbia Employment Projections by Industry and Occupation, 2010–2020

district's economy may be headed. Between 2010 and 2020, home health care services is projected to be the fastest growing industry with annualized percent growth rate of 6.1 percent and add over 316 jobs every year for the ten year period. Next is computer systems design and related services which is projected to add over grow by 4.7 percent and add 1,000 jobs annually to reach 27,300 jobs in 2010. Other industries expected to lead in job creation over the decade include management, scientific, and technical and consulting services, offices of other practitioners, and educational support services.

**Table 3.9. Top Ten Fastest Growing Occupations, District of Columbia , 2010 and Projected 2020**

Soc Code	Occupational Title	Employment		Change 2010-2020		Median Annual Wage*
		2010	2020	Number	Percent	
31-1011	Home Health Aides	3,581	6,159	2,578	71.99	\$22,500
39-9021	Personal and Home Care Aides	1,729	2,852	1,123	64.95	\$23,810
15-1133	Software Developers, Systems Software	1,486	2,278	792	53.30	\$97,150
13-1121	Meeting and Convention Planners	2,387	3,521	1,134	47.51	\$62,440
49-3042	Mobile Heavy Equipment Mechanics, Except Engines	117	171	54	46.15	\$53,450
15-1132	Software Developers, Applications	2,391	3,484	1,093	45.71	\$94,180
17-3026	Industrial Engineering Technicians	115	166	51	44.35	\$50,440
15-1141	Database Administrators	1,471	2,117	646	43.92	\$80,450
13-1161	Market Research Analysts and Marketing Specialists	4,404	6,325	1,921	43.62	\$62,370
21-1091	Health Educators	731	1,043	312	42.68	\$74,860

\*Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Statistics (OES), May 2011 survey

Source: District of Columbia Department of Employment Services, District of Columbia Occupational Employment Projections, 2010-2020

**Table 3.10. Top Ten Occupations with Most Job Growth, District of Columbia, 2010 and Projected 2020**

Soc Code	Occupational Title	Employment		Change 2010-2020		Median Annual Wage*
		2010	2020	Number	Percent	
23-1011	Lawyers	41,669	48,041	6,372	15.29	\$152,640
13-1199	Business Operations Specialists, All Other	39,835	43,653	3,818	9.58	\$82,840
31-1011	Home Health Aides	3,581	6,159	2,578	71.99	\$22,500
13-1111	Management Analysts	23,609	25,972	2,363	10.01	\$87,470
37-2011	Janitors & Cleaners, Except Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	13,517	15,751	2,234	16.53	\$25,800
33-9032	Security Guards	11,189	13,395	2,206	19.72	\$36,600
43-6011	Executive Secretaries & Administrative Assistants	13,582	15,705	2,123	15.63	\$49,540
43-9061	Office Clerks, General	11,908	14,015	2,107	17.69	\$36,420
29-1111	Registered Nurses	10,076	12,145	2,069	20.53	\$73,330
27-3031	Public Relations Specialists	9,299	11,292	1,993	21.43	\$72,860

\*Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Statistics (OES), May 2011 survey

Source: District of Columbia Department of Employment Services, District of Columbia Occupational Employment Projections, 2010-2020

The top 15 industries listed in Table 3.8 represent more than 80 percent of the job growth expected in the city during the 10-year period between 2010 and 2020. Some of the gains reflect continued growth of core industries like professional and business services, colleges and universities, leisure and hospitality, and non-profits.

Table 3.10 shows top ten occupations that are expected to have the fastest growth rate over the 10-year projected period between 2010 and 2020. The top ten occupations growth rates is almost four times or greater than the overall growth rate of 11.3 percent for all occupations. The top three occupations have expected growth rates of over 50 percent - home health aides, personal and home care aides, and system software developers with annual growth rates of 72, 65, and 53 percent, respectively. Jobs that incorporate science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) skills are also well represented in table 3.9 – a reflection of District’s highly educated work force. Occupations with the most job growth over the decade 2010-2020 are shown in Table 3.10. Lawyers, business operation specialists, and home health aides lead the way with an expected job growth of 6,372, 3,818, and 2,578 jobs between 2010 and 2020.

The District continues to benefit from the “green economy” in PY 2012. Some expansion of green jobs occurred in accordance with the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA) that provided infrastructure funding for adopting environmental technologies and helping green industries to expand. For example, the ARRA calls for retrofitting all federal buildings to meet modern efficiency standards and provides financial assistance and funds for job training. The District government also took steps to expand local green initiatives. These efforts were in addition to normal building activities and suggest noticeable expansion of jobs.

## Sustaining the Federal Presence

Although the number of federal jobs has declined over the years, the federal government remains a significant factor in the city’s economic development fabric. Not only does the federal government buffer the District’s economy from cyclical boom and bust cycles, it generates significant private employment. Federal activities currently account for almost 40 percent of the region’s economic output. It represents one in every 2.7 jobs in the District.

Supporting this presence is vital to maintaining the District’s central position in the metropolitan economy.

Emerging areas have had some success in attracting federal tenants, but there is potential to capture more of this activity. Prime growth areas within the federal government to target for partnerships and intensive job development include:

- Defense/Intelligence/Security (Defense & Homeland Security agency)
- Energy/Environment
- Biotech/healthcare ( National Institute of Health )

## Workforce Development

The District has confronted joblessness on multiple levels, directing considerable resources to raising the skills and employability of its hardest to place residents. The city’s unemployment rate has been several percentage points above the region’s, and often twice as high. Since 2000, the District has seen the contradictory trend of job growth coupled with rising unemployment. DOES labor market information projects that 48 percent of the jobs to be created by 2016 will require a bachelor’s degree or better. District residents must be equipped with the education needed for these jobs so they can fully participate and benefit from economic growth.

In September 2011, Mayor Gray launched the “One City, One Hire” initiative which won a Harvard University Bright Idea award for innovation. The initiative asks area employers to hire one District resident as a way to begin to immediately impact the District’s economy by connecting District residents to hiring employers. One City, One Hire’s ancillary brand Path2Work/Path2Career was designed as a series of pre-screening, training, and hiring events tailored for various and distinct District populations, such as youth, mature workers, and veterans. Thanks to the Mayor’s focus on job-creating economic development projects and One City, One Hire, the District’s unemployment rate has dropped from a high of 11.2 percent to 8.5 percent in June 2013. Through the initiative, DOES partnered with over 915 employers to hire over 6,550 District residents, with the highest percentages living in Wards 5, 7, and 8 – where the unemployment has been highest.

The American Job Center (AJC) system serves as the

central point of entry to employment-related assistance in the District and serves thousands of citizens each year. DOES has made significant investments in its workforce delivery system guided by the vision and strategies outlined in the five-year state workforce plan approved by the U.S. Department of Labor. Integration is at the core of the five-year plan, with the goal of making the AJCs the first choice for employment services for job seekers and employers. Transformation of the AJCs has been ongoing in FY 2013 to include new technology-based services, such as distance learning opportunities, development of a plan to reestablish a hard-to-employ program in collaboration with other District agencies and community-based organizations that offer customers supportive services, expansion of services to other special populations through the AJC network, and marketing of specific services.

DOES also created original programming, including the nation’s first government program tailored to members of the transgender community who face employment barriers and violence, as part of Mayor Vincent C. Gray’s effort to support members of the transgender community. Also in Fiscal Year 2012, the Transitional Employment Program/ Project Empowerment began offering entrepreneurship training to teach participants how to develop business plans, fund their own businesses, and get paired with experienced business operators to increase their likelihood of launching a successful business. These individuals, many of whom are returning citizens, are learning skills to build businesses in graphic arts, cyber security, and fitness, among other interests. In February 2013, Project Empowerment participants began working at Union Kitchen, the city’s first culinary incubator, which offers access to low-cost, low-risk, full-service commercial kitchens for District businesses to grow and establish their operations.

There is also a need to recognize that many of the job opportunities available to District residents are located outside the city. In fact, nine out of 10 of the new jobs created in metropolitan Washington during the next 20 years will be in the suburbs. Many of these jobs will be service, repair, sales and clerical positions suitable for entry-level employees or employees without advanced degrees. Thus, an important part of improving access to employment is improving access to the region’s job centers.

**Table 3.11. Private Sector Workers' Compensation Program by Fiscal Year**

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Reported Injuries	12,161	10,323	10,297	10,045	10,045	10,187	11,598
Special Fund Cases Accepted	3	9	11	1	9	4	2
Special Fund Expenditures	\$2,939,078	\$3,571,619	\$5,302,515	\$3,618,810	\$2,763,035	\$2,456,929	\$3,701.814

Source: DC Department of Employment Services

## Wages

DOES ensures the compliance of District employers with the District of Columbia Minimum Wage Act, the Wage Payment and Wage Collection Law, the Wage Garnishment Act, the Enhanced Professional Security Act, the Living Wage Act, and the Accrued Sick and Safe Leave Act. These laws impose workplace standards by which employers must abide and provide wage protection for the worker. Additionally, the agency has the responsibility for establishing reasonable allowance levels for work-related situations or special conditions usually associated with employer-employee relationships, such as, travel, uniforms, meals and lodging. As a result of payroll audits conducted for compliance, DOES recovers hundreds of thousands of dollars yearly in unpaid wages and redistributes these funds to underpaid employees.

## Workers' Compensation

The Workers' Compensation Program, authorized under the Workers' Compensation Act of 1979, DC Law 3-77, provides for the monitoring of compensation payments and medical benefits to private sector employees. DOES began processing all new injuries reported on July 26, 1982. Prior to that date, private sector workers' compensation was administered by the U.S. Department of Labor under the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act. Under an agreement between the Labor Department and the District government, DOES assumed responsibility on August 1, 1988, for 2,800 pending Longshore workers' cases.

DOES administers a Special Fund, established by DC Law 3-77 as amended, which is used to limit employers' liability for payment of compensation and medical expenses in instances when an employee receives an injury that, combined with a previous injury or physical impairment, causes a substantially greater disability or death.

The Special Fund is also used to make compensation and medical expense payments in instances when an employer's insolvency or other circumstances preclude payments to injured workers. On March 6, 1991, DC Law 8-198 was enacted, which limited employer's liability only to indemnity payments for permanent total disability and death cases. The Workers' Compensation Amendment Act of 1998, DC Law 12-229, which was effective April 16, 1999, provides that consideration for Special Fund second injury relief be given only to injuries occurring on or before April 16, 1999. Default cases are unaffected by the amendments. In FY 2012, 2 new cases were accepted for Special Fund relief benefits and a total of \$5,302,515 was expended (Table 3.11).

## Occupational Safety and Health (Private Sector)

DOES administers the Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) Program. The program provides on-site consultation services to private sector employers in the District.

OSH helps private sector employers identify and correct hazards and establish and maintain a safety and health management program that ensures, to the maximum extent possible, a safe and healthful work environment.

## Unemployment Insurance

DOES also administers the District's Unemployment Insurance (UI) program, which provides weekly benefits to workers who are unemployed without fault and who are able, available, and actively seeking work. These benefits are financed either by quarterly payroll taxes from private-employers doing business in the District or by quarterly reimbursements made by self-insured employers such as the District and federal governments and non-profit employers. No deductions are taken from a worker's paycheck.

The maximum duration of regular benefits is 26 weeks. The first week of eligibility is a waiting period; no benefits are payable for this week. Table 3.12 shows selected unemployment statistics.

**Table 3.12. Selected Unemployment Insurance Statistics by Calendar Year**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
New Claims	15,495	27,896	28,389	36,833	34,259	28,355	27,678
Weeks Compensated	478,911	312,330	323,980	493,709	697,276	604,557	560,003
Average Weekly Benefit Amount*	\$261	\$292	\$286	\$290	\$303	\$299	\$296
Average No. of New Recipients Weekly	466	311	326	407	588	960	929
Number of Benefits Exhausted	13,563	8,839	9,057	10,360	19,273	18,837	16,223
Average Weeks Paid	21.5	19.3	19.1	23.3	20.4	21.3	20.2
Number of Appeal Decisions**	4,044	2,952	2,642	2,564	3,224	2,523	2,494

*Data includes activity under the regular UI Program that is funded by DC. Data does not include activity under the federally funded programs for ex-civilian employees of the federal government & ex-military personnel.*

*\*Legislation adopted by the DC City Council increased the maximum weekly benefit amount from \$309 to \$359*

*\*\*Figures through 2004 include both first level and second level appeals conducted by DOES. For 2005 responsibility for first level appeals passed by statute to the Office of Administrative Hearings (OAH) and second level appeals were abolished.*

Source: DC Department of Employment Services

**Table 3.13. Status of the District Unemployment Fund in millions of dollars by Fiscal Year**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Revenue	\$109,720	\$112,182	\$105,413	\$145,221	\$96,369	\$112,882	\$127,686
Outlays*	\$81,321	\$85,327	\$92,410	\$133,718	\$192,107	\$186,004	\$150,882
FundBalance	\$359,906	\$364,664	\$321,625	\$411,777	\$329,696	\$300,732	\$293,878

\*Outlays include benefits paid under the regular Unemployment Insurance program. It does not include federally funded benefits paid to ex-civilian federal employees and ex-military personnel.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor's UI Data Summary

## The District Unemployment Fund

Payroll taxes are collected from employers on a quarterly basis to finance the payment of unemployment insurance benefits to workers who are unemployed without fault and are able, available, and actively looking for work. DOES deposits these taxes in the District Unemployment Fund at the U.S. Treasury. Also deposited in this fund are reimbursable payments for benefits paid to former employees from non-profit employers who elect to be self-insured as well as reimbursable payments from the District and federal government (Table 3.13).

## Mayor's Summer Youth Employment Program

The Mayor's Summer Youth Employment Program (SYEP) is a locally funded program administered by the Department of Employment Services (DOES). The program provides thousands of District youth ages 14-21 with enriching and constructive summer work experiences through subsidized placements in both private and government sectors, and with community-based organizations. Beginning in FY2011, Mayor Gray led efforts to fully revamp the SYEP. As such, DOES initiated significant administrative enhancements to ensure that youth and employers have meaningful summer experiences by clearly communicating program deadlines and requirements to the public and ensuring that the program did not

**Table 3.14. Summer Youth Employment Registrants and Placements**

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Employed	19,1924	17,994	13,933	13,360*

\* Figures include attrition

Source: DC Department of Employment Services

exceed budget – as it had in previous years.

Through this six week program, District young people earn a stipend/wage while learning and developing the skills and work ethic necessary to succeed in the workplace. DOES held more than 35 events leading up to the start of SYEP in order to allow prospective participants the opportunity to submit required documents to prove eligibility. During these events, participants also create self-profiles or resumes and attend a mandatory orientation that thoroughly outlines DOES' expectations for all SYEP participants. A Spring Career Fair serves as a chance for youth to hone their interview skills by meeting with prospective employers prior to summer.

In FY2012, SYEP developed work opportunities for over 14,000 youth -- the largest program of its kind in the country, second only to New York City (Table 3.14) In FY2013, a special SYEP initiative was launched to target District youth who have been identified as chronically truant through an innovative outreach campaign. At-risk youth received special SYEP messages highlighting the importance of school attendance by drawing a correlation between regular school attendance and potential summer employment. Following release of the specialized messages, over 40% of the youth targeted had no further unexcused absences. Youth were also invited to listen to Mayor Gray, other dynamic leaders, and formerly truant

**Table 3.16. Workforce Investment Act Programs by Program Year\***

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Adults	1,654	1,671	1,081	907	1,000	1,935	1,750	2,036	2,486	1,864
Dislocated Workers	1,085	848	333	184	169	85	73	591	675	526
Youth	1,441	828	671	645	730	647	697	472	393	523

\*Program Year (PY) is July 1 to June 30

Source: DC Department of Employment Services

youth about their experiences to outline the importance of school attendance and its connection to entering the workforce.

## Senior Community Service Employment Program

The Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP) fosters and promotes part-time, work-based training opportunities in community service assignments for unemployed, low-income District residents ages 55 and older with poor employment prospects. SCSEP provides subsidized opportunities to obtain meaningful unsubsidized employment in the private industry or the public sector. The program also fosters individual economic self-sufficiency (Table 3.15).

**Table 3.15. Enrollment in SCSEP by Program Year\***

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Enrollment	190	197	131	116

\*Program Year (PY) is July 1 to June 30

Source: DC Department of Employment Services

## Workforce Investment Act Adult and Youth Services

The Workforce Investment Act (WIA) was enacted in August 1998, repealed the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) on July 1, 2000, and replaced it with Title 1 of Workforce Investment Systems. WIA programs are intended to increase occupational skills attainment by participants and, as a result, improve the quality of the workforce, reduce welfare dependency, and enhance productivity and competitiveness. In the District, WIA authorizes job training and other intensive employment assistance to adults and youths.

**Table 3.17. Transitional Employment Program by Fiscal Year**

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Enrollments	633	564	748	812	839	569	850
Unsubsidized	268	343	343	263	199	119	222
Youth	645	730	647	697	472	393	523

Source: DC Department of Employment Services

Under the WIA adult program, customers receive services through a coordinated service delivery “American Job Center” system. This system is intended to provide a seamless network of programs and assistance to adult job seekers, workers, and employers.

Under the WIA youth program, young residents receive services such as tutoring and study skills training, alternative high school services and summer work opportunities. Services to youth are delivered through grants to providers made on a competitive basis (Table 3.16).

### Transitional Employment Program/Project Empowerment

The Transition Employment Program/Project Empowerment (PE) provides supportive services, adult basic education, job coaching, employability, life skills and limited vocational training, and job search assistance to District of Columbia residents living in areas with high unemployment and/or poverty levels. PE seeks to help alleviate widespread joblessness among District residents with multiple employment barriers, including lack of secondary education, history of job cycling, and those additional barriers faced by returning citizens, by successfully supporting and moving them into the workforce. Participants attend an intensive three-week training course and are then placed and supported in a subsidized employment opportunity for up to six months, all while working toward securing permanent, unsubsidized employment (Table 3.17).

### Work Opportunity and Welfare-to-Work Tax Credits

DOES administers the federal Work Opportunity Tax Credit (WOTC) program (Table 3.18). WOTC is a federal tax credit available to employers who hire and retain

veterans and individuals from other target groups with significant barriers to employment including Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) recipients, disconnected youth, or unemployed veterans. The tax credit employers can claim depends on the target group of the individual hired, the wages paid to that individual in the first year of employment, and the number of hours that individual worked. These credits range from \$2,400 to \$9,600, based on qualified individuals.

- If the individual works at least 120 hours, the employer may claim a tax credit equal to 25% of the individual’s first year wages, up to the maximum tax credit.
- If the individual works at least 400 hours, the employer may claim a tax credit equal to 40% of the individual’s first year wages, up to the maximum tax credit.
- Only for the Long-term TANF target group, the credit is available to employers who hire members

**Table 3.18. Work Opportunity And Welfare-To-Work Tax Credit by Fiscal Year**

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Certifications Issued	2,337	1,437	1,294	592 (to date)

Source: DC Department of Employment Services

of this group for a two-year period.

- If the individual works at least 120 hours in the first year, the employer may claim a tax credit equal to 40% of first year wages, up to the maximum tax credit.
- If the individual works at least 400 hours in the second year, the employer may claim a tax credit equal to 50% of second year wages, up to the maximum tax credit.

### Apprenticeship Programs

Apprenticeship provides young adults with opportunities to start early career training (Table 3.19). The apprenticeship system includes on-the job training as well as classroom instruction through which apprentices learn the skills of a trade. The U.S. Department of Labor has certified 850 apprenticeable occupations. Apprentice occupations exist in many industries, such as construction, health care, automotive, information technology, aerospace, and retail. Available registered apprenticeship trade areas in

**Table 3.19. Apprentice Program Activities by Fiscal Year**

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Active Registered Apprentices</b>							
Apprentices	4,939	5,083	4,910	4,354	4,515	4,843	5,199
Minorities	2,862	2,877	2,649	2,394	2,503	2,757	2,928
Females	287	196	172	148	147	157	158
District Residents	794	1,088	930	779	882	1,053	1,125
<b>Apprentices Registered In Major Programs</b>							
Electrician	793	941	1,170	1,077	1,124	1,236	1,314
Carpenter	302	324	268	266	311	306	311
Steamfitter	525	560	683	652	799	865	922
Sheet Metal	136	289	339	317	361	362	408
Plumber	319	364	387	367	348	433	419
Iron Worker	236	312	347	209	162	172	238

Source: DC Department of Employment Services

the District are primarily in the construction industry, which include electrician, carpenter, sheet metal worker, iron worker, steamfitter, plumbing, and glaziers. Other available trades outside the construction industry include pharmacy technician, photo-lab technician, cosmetology, automobile technician, stationary engineer, childcare development specialist, and elevator/escalator repair. The length of the program varies, depending on the trade or craft, and requires between one and five years to complete. During the program, the employer pays the apprentice 40 to 50 percent of the starting journeyman wage in a particular trade. Upon completion of the program, apprentices receive a national completion certificate as a journey worker of the trade.

To qualify for apprenticeship programs, the applicant must be at least 18 years of age. Most programs require individuals to have a high school diploma or GED. DOES' Office of Apprenticeship offers pre-apprenticeship training to District residents with deficiencies to prepare them for registered apprenticeship programs. These pre-apprenticeship programs are provided in partnerships with registered apprenticeship sponsors. All completers of pre-apprenticeship training are guaranteed acceptance as registered apprentices. Funding for pre-apprenticeship training is based on available local funding.

The District is one of 27 State Apprenticeship Councils (SACs) authorized by the U.S. Department of Labor to determine apprenticeship registration eligibility. The DC Apprenticeship Council was established on May 21, 1946, under Public Law 387 and is responsible for approval of apprenticeship standards, acts as second level of appeal for apprentices' complaints, deregisters apprenticeship programs not in compliance with apprenticeship regulations, and ensures that quality training is provided to apprentices. The council is comprised of 11 members appointed by the mayor: three representatives from employer organizations, three representatives from employee organizations, three public representatives who are not members of either employer or employee organizations, and two representatives from government (the mayor and superintendent of schools or their delegates). Meetings are held on the last Thursday of every other month and are open to the public.

## CONSUMER AND REGULATORY AFFAIRS

### Building Permits and Inspections

Permits ensure compliance with DC codes for public safety and welfare (Table 3.20). The Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs (DCRA) conducts a variety of on-site inspections to ensure compliance with the applicable District of Columbia code requirements for occupancy, construction, alteration, repair and demolition of buildings, and the safety of mechanical, electrical and elevator equipment installed in or on buildings (Table 3.21). Enforcement includes issuing citations for unlicensed construction activity, in accordance with DC Law 6-42, the Civil Infractions Act, and issuing deficiency notices for construction activity in substantive violation of District building codes.

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

**Table 3.20. Building Permits**

Fiscal Year	Number of Construction			
	Permits	Supplemental Permits	Elevator	Total
2011	11,994	17,811	342	35,504
2012	14,024	20,443	372	41,146

Source: DC Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs

**Table 3.21. Inspections**

Fiscal Year	Illegal Construction		Vacant Property	Permits/Construction	Housing	Total
	Construction	Proactive				
2011	2,019	3,266	2,269	15,473	15,687	36,445
2012	1,827	4,969	2,728	17,769	21,611	46,176

Source: DC Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs

The Department received 260 variance requests in FY2011 and 366 in FY2012. Under the provisions of the DC Construction Code (DCMR 12), building variances/modifications are considered when there are practical difficulties and undue economic hardship involved in meeting applicable code requirements.

### Certificates of Occupancy and Residence-Based Occupations

The purpose of the Certificate of Occupancy (C of O) is to ensure that the use of building, structure or land in the District of Columbia conforms to the Zoning Regulations, DCMR Title 11, and to the provisions of the DC Building Code, DCMR Title 12A. In most cases, no person can use a building, structure or land in the District of Columbia for any purpose other than a single family dwelling until a valid C of O has been issued (Table 3.22).

In 1989, zoning regulations (DCMR 11-203) were amended to broaden the provisions for home occupations, and further amended in 2000. A home occupation is a business, profession or other economic activity conducted

**Table 3.22. Certificate of Occupancy**

Fiscal Year	Certificate of Occupancy	Home Occupation Permits
2011	2,746	780
2012	2,798	874

Source: DC Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs

full- or part-time in the principal residence of the person conducting the business. Examples of allowable home occupations are general office use, tutoring of no more than five students at one time, sewing, fine arts activities, computer programming, cosmetologists and hair care providers, physicians and other licensed health care professionals.

## Civil Infractions

The Civil Infractions Act of 1985, DC Law 6-42, is implemented by the Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs (DCRA), Office of Civil Infractions. The act not only provides DCRA with increased authority to protect the health and safety of District citizens and visitors through routine inspections and investigations based on complaints or suspected regulations violations, it also empowers DCRA to levy fines and impose other administrative sanctions for violations of District laws. As part of the Civil Infractions Program, schedules of fines were developed and phased implementation began in 1989. Now, investigative staff is authorized to issue citations with pre-determined fines and a set time for the correction of violations (Table 3.22).

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

**Table 3.23. Civil Infractions Citations by Fiscal Year**

Citation	FY2011	FY2012
Illegal Construction	341	631
Inspections and Compliance Administration*	297	459
Regulatory Inspections	201	213
Summary Grass*	130	N/A
Vacant Property	100	57
Weights and Measures	18	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,087</b>	<b>1,367</b>

\*Summary Grass was included with Inspections and Compliance Administration beginning FY2012.

Source: DC Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs

nine administrations and offices are authorized to issue citations under the Civil Infractions Program.

## Corporations and Businesses

New filing entities in the District of Columbia are required to register articles of incorporation with the Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs (DCRA). This registration is in turn referred to the Office of Tax and Revenue (OTR) for tax purposes. District laws require the registration for the following types of filing entities: business corporations including professional and benefit corporations, non-profits, general cooperative and limited cooperative associations, limited liability companies, limited partnerships including limited liability limited partnerships, limited liability partnerships and statutory trusts. All filing entities are required to appoint and maintain a District-based registered agent.

All filing entities are also required to file bi-annual reports with DCRA by April 1st of the very next year from the year of registration, as well as every two years thereafter. This report lists the current governors (directors, officers, managers, members, partners, etc.) and is maintained by DCRA on the public record. If a filing entity fails to file its bi-annual report, that entity's formation or registration is revoked. In FY 2012 20,031 entities were revoked for not filing their bi-annual reports (Table 3.24).

**Table 3.24. Filing Entities Registered in DC**

Fiscal Year	New Filing entities (domestic and foreign)
FY2011	10,455
FY2012	10,991

Source: DC Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs

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

clusions are specified under the following statute: § 29-105.05.

## Business Licenses

The Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs (DCRA) licenses and monitors businesses to protect the health and safety of the public (Table 3.25). In order to operate legally in District of Columbia, most business activities businesses must be licensed. Whether or not a Basic Business License (BBL) is required depends upon the business activity conducted in the District. In some cases, business entities whose principals are required to maintain licensure by a local, state or national certification board or body will not be required to obtain a Basic Business License.

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

**Table 3.25. Business Licenses/Endorsements Issued**

Fiscal Year	Active Business Licenses
End of FY2012	27,155
End of FY2011	23,535

Source: DC Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs

## Professional Licenses

The District of Columbia requires that people who work in certain professions obtain a license to practice, to ensure that the public's health, safety, and welfare will be reasonably well protected (Table 3.26). This requirement certifies that all licensees have acquired a certain level of knowledge in their chosen field. The District of Columbia grants permission to an individual to engage in an occupation after testing to ensure that the individual has attained the minimal degree of competency required in his or her field.

There are seventeen professional boards and commissions

**Table 3.26. Civil Infractions Citations by Fiscal Year**

Board	FY11	FY12
Athlete Agency	7	6
Accounting	3,200	3587
Appraisers	847	736
Architects	3,028	2877
Asbestos Worker	2,197	1718
Barbers	743	677
Boxing and Wrestling	372	434
Cosmetology	6,159	5705
Electricians	3,347	3477
Funeral Directors	414	387
Interior Design	303	325
Plumbing	1,109	1062
Professional Engineers	5,186	5673
Real Estate	11,164	11262
Refrigeration and Air Conditioning	1,823	1853
Steam Engineers	4,816	5469
Tour Guides	1,231	1338
<b>Total</b>	<b>45,944</b>	<b>46,586</b>

Source: DC Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs

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

## Small Business Resource Center

The Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs (DCRA) launched its Small Business Resource Center (SBRC) on April 26, 2011. The SBRC was created to assist current and future small business owners with navigating through the District of Columbia’s regulatory processes. Through partnerships with nonprofits, the private sector, and District and Federal government agencies, the SBRC provides free one-on-one technical and educational assistance. These partnerships play a critical role in the free services offered to current and future small business

owners, and through them provide industry based group workshops and symposiums to reach a wider range of small business owners. The SBRC partners and services are as follows:

### Private Partners

- DC Chamber of Commerce Foundation (DCCCF)
- DC Women’s Business Center (DCWBC)
- DC Small Business Development Center Network (SBDC)
- DC Bar’s Pro Bono Program
- Washington Area Community Investment Fund (WACIF)
- Latino Economic Development Corporation (LEDC)
- Washington DC Economic Partnership (WDCEP)

### District Government Partners

- Office of Tax and Revenue (OTR)
  - ◆ Customer Service Administration
- Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs (DCRA)
  - ◆ Corporations Division
  - ◆ Business Licensing Division
  - ◆ Vending Division
  - ◆ Permit Operations Division
  - ◆ Weights and Measures Division

### Federal Government Partners

- Internal Revenue Service (IRS)
- Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)

### Services Offered in the SBRC

- Business formation (sole proprietor, LLC, partnerships, C & S Corps, cooperative associations, business trust, and trade Business licensing application process names)
- Business licensing application process
- Pre venture
- Start ups
- Building permits
- Certificates of occupancy (C of O)
- Home occupancy permits (HOP)
- Development Ambassador Program
- Plan reviews
- Third party reviews
- Business planning preparation
- Lending preparation
- How to start a business

## OFFICE OF THE TENANT ADVOCATE OTA Overview

The DC Office of the Tenant Advocate (OTA) is an independent agency within the executive branch of the District government. The agency’s mission as set forth in its 2005 establishment act (DC Code § 42-3531.01 et seq.) is to provide legal and technical assistance to tenants who have disputes with their landlords; to advocate for the rights and interests of District renters on legislative, regulatory, and judicial matters; to educate and inform renters about tenant rights and rental housing laws; and to provide financial assistance to displaced tenants for certain emergency housing and relocation expenses.

Accordingly, the OTA has four programmatic divisions: (1) Legal Assistance; (2) Policy Advocacy; (3) Tenant Education Institute; and (4) Emergency Housing Assistance.

## Legal Assistance

The Legal Assistance Division is responsible for:

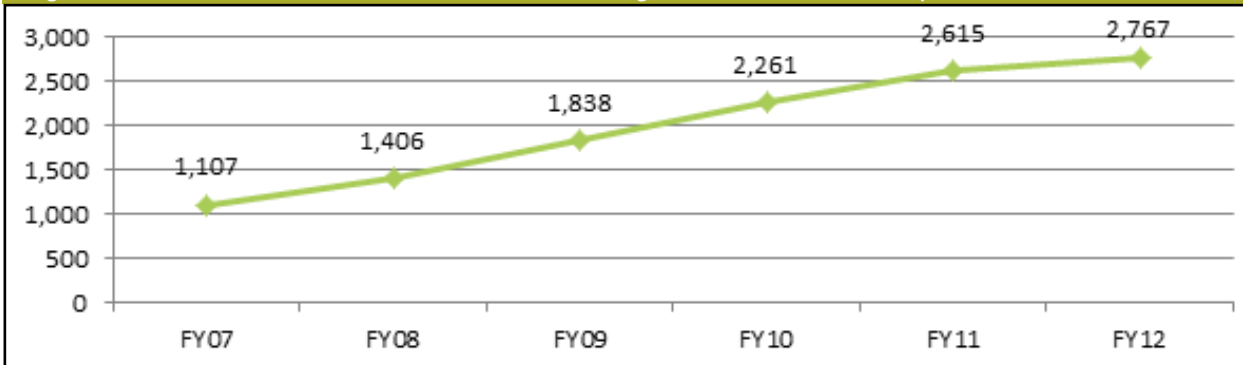
- Providing legal and technical assistance to tenants who have disputes with their landlords;
- Responding to general inquiries about landlord-tenant law through a “tenant hotline”;
- Providing full in-house legal representation in certain “high impact” or “public interest” cases;
- Referring cases as appropriate to other attorneys or legal service providers; and
- Subject to the availability of funds, providing funding for attorneys or legal service providers who qualify through the agency’s RFQ process to represent tenants in landlord-tenant litigation.

The OTA’s team of case management specialists is responsible for handling client intake. A case management specialist helps the tenant identify all facts that are relevant to a particular dispute, informs the tenant as to his or her corresponding legal rights and remedies, and provides the tenant with a report memorializing any action items both for the tenant and the agency. For any particular case, the case management specialist consults with an attorney advisor as necessary.

Between Fiscal Year 2007 and Fiscal Year 2012, the number of individual tenants served through the OTA case intake system increased by 250 percent (Figure 3.1).



**Figure 3.1. Number of Individual Tenants Served through the OTA Case Intake System**



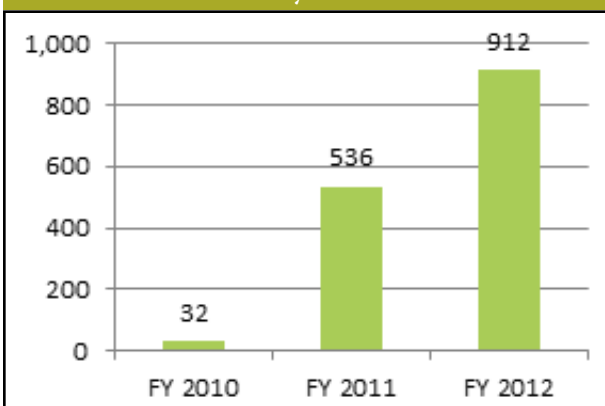
Source: DC Office of the Tenant Advocate

An OTA attorney is available to consult with the case management specialist and the tenant, and helps draft legal documents, as appropriate. If the case meets certain criteria including having a “high impact” or “public interest” value, the attorney may represent the tenant, tenants, or tenant association in judicial or administrative litigation.

Between Fiscal Year 2010 and Fiscal Year 2012, the attorney advisor team increased from two to four attorneys, and the number of individual tenants who received direct attorney assistance increased exponentially (Figure 3.2).

The OTA tenant “hotline” responds to general landlord-tenant inquiries in a variety of ways -- by telephone, email, and through a web-based “Ask the Director” forum. In the summer of 2012, the OTA expanded its “hotline” services by launching a monthly “Live On-line Chat

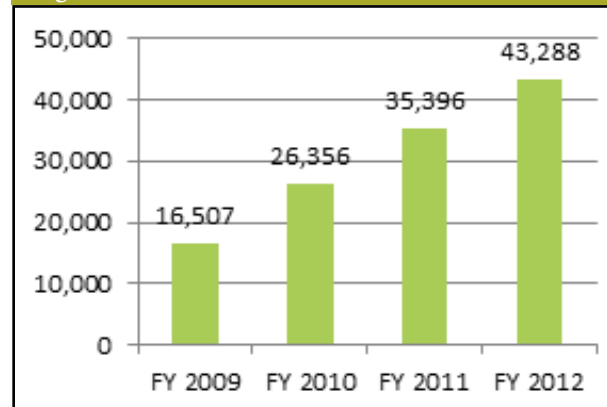
**Figure 3.2. Number of Individual Tenants Who Received Direct Attorney Assistance**



Source: DC Office of the Tenant Advocate

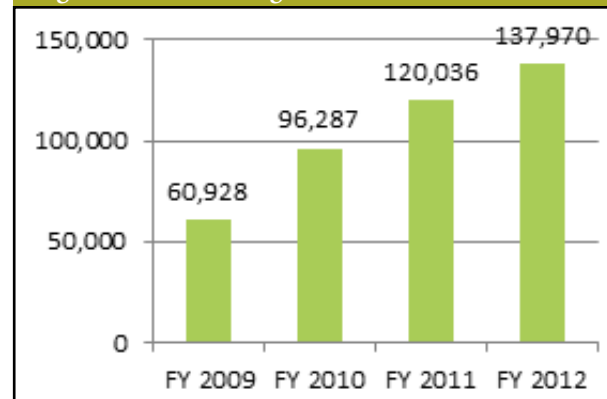
Program.” This initiative allows the public to log onto the OTA website (<http://ota.dc.gov/>), submit questions, and

**Figure 3.3. Web Hits**



Source: DC Office of the Tenant Advocate

**Figure 3.4. Online Page Views**



Source: DC Office of the Tenant Advocate

receive answers from the Legal Division in real-time.

## Policy Advocacy

The Policy Advocacy Division is generally responsible for representing the interests of the tenant community on policy matters in the legislative, executive, and judicial contexts. Accordingly, the division:

- Monitors and appraises stakeholders of legislative and regulatory developments that have an impact on District renters;
- Provides consultation to tenants, advocates, attorneys, governmental colleagues, and others regarding existing tenant protection and rental housing laws;
- In consultation with stakeholders, the tenant community, and others, identifies how current policy or practices could better promote tenant rights and interests;
- Develops appropriate legislative proposals and recommendations to sister agencies regarding rule-making and other policy initiatives; and
- Assists the work of the Legal Division through in-house consultation and by helping to develop the statutory and regulatory grounds for litigation claims.

The “Policy Advocacy” tab on the OTA’s website (<http://ota.dc.gov/service/ota-policy-advocacy>) includes a tracking chart for rental housing legislation, an archive of the agency’s legislative testimonies and comments on agency rulemaking, and other legislative and regulatory materials.

## Tenant Educational Institute

The Tenant Educational Institute (TEI) is responsible for developing and coordinating the agency’s education and outreach efforts. Accordingly, TEI:

- Provides a formal series of educational and outreach forums;
- Produces educational material to inform the community about the District’s tenant protections and rental housing laws, regulations, and policies;
- Visits the community at apartment buildings, tenant association meetings, senior centers, community centers, university campuses, and other appropriate venues.

Typically, a focus is placed on the basic rights of tenants

under District law; elderly and disability status registration for special protections under the rent control law; how to create, maintain, and govern a tenant association; first-time renter information; and the District's tenant right of purchase law.

The TEI was formally established as of the start of FY 2012 to enhance the agency's education and outreach services. That year, the number of participants at OTA community presentations and workshops – separate and apart from case-related meetings -- increased by over 250 percent compared to the previous fiscal year, from 227 to 624.

The “Annual OTA Tenant and Tenant Association Summit” is held each September, and serves as a day-long forum to bring together tenants, tenant associations, housing attorneys and advocates, policy experts, community leaders, and District officials to discuss matters of concern to the District's tenant community.

## Emergency Housing Assistance

The Emergency Housing Assistance Program (EHAP) is responsible for providing emergency housing and relocation assistance to qualified tenants in certain situations, including fires, floods, and closures of buildings by a District agency. EHAP services are subject to the availability of funds and include:

- Financial assistance to temporarily house displaced tenants;

- Financial assistance in packing, moving and storing personal possessions;
- First month's rent, security and/ or utility deposits, and application fees for replacement rental housing; and
- Coordination with sister agencies and community-based organizations to ensure that displaced tenants receive appropriate services.

From Fiscal Year 2009 through Fiscal Year 2012, the OTA provided EHAP services to a total of 1,110 District renters who were displaced due to a total of 407 housing emergency cases (Figure 3.5).

For more detailed information about OTA programs and activities, you may review the agency's Annual Reports on-line at <http://ota.dc.gov/node/179802>, or you may request a hardcopy of the most recent report.

If you are a District tenant and wish to consult with an OTA case management specialist about a landlord-tenant dispute, you may do so on a walk-in basis Mondays through Thursdays between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., and by appointment on Fridays.

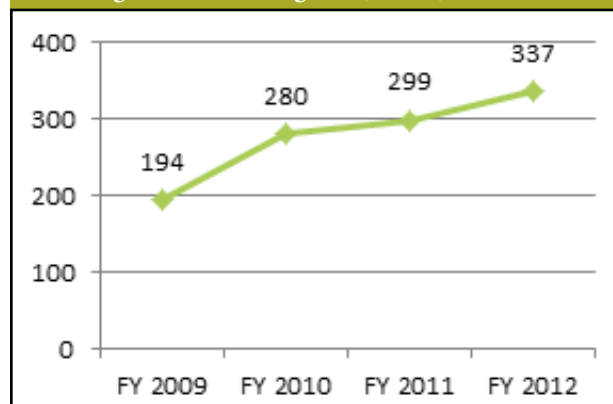
The OTA is located at 2000 14th Street, N.W., Suite 300 North. You may also contact the agency by telephone at (202) 719-6560 or on-line at <http://ota.dc.gov/>.

## INSURANCE, SECURITIES AND BANKING Financial

The Department of Insurance, Securities and Banking (DISB) regulates all financial services in the District. DISB was established in 2004 by reform legislation which merged the Department of Banking and Financial Institutions and the Department of Insurance and Securities Regulation. The department's goal is to protect the interest of District consumers from unfair and abusive practices, while providing an equitable business environment for the regulated entities operating in Washington, DC DISB oversees the following financial entities: insurance companies, insurance producers (agents), health maintenance organizations (HMO's), captive insurance companies, risk retention groups, investment advisers, broker dealers, securities issuers, agents of issuers, banks, mortgage lenders and brokers, check cashers, money transmitters, consumer-sales-finance companies, money lenders and consumer-credit organizations. The department's functions to provide the District with a sound financial marketplace in which well-regulated, solvent, and ethical providers offer consumers access to the fullest range of insurance, securities and banking products and services while the consumer is protected from abusive, unfair and illegal business practices. DISB uses the most current regulatory practices and state-of-the-art information technology to pursue this mission. To maintain an informed position on local, national and international regulatory issues the Department maintains an extensive network of relationships with consumers, consumer groups, with the insurance, securities and banking industries and their key industry associations; with U.S. state and U.S. federal regulatory authorities; and with foreign supervisory institutions.

The Department is committed to providing all financial service consumers and providers in the District with a solid regulatory base to access local and national business opportunities. Although one of the oldest continuously operating departments in the District government with its first predecessor office established in 1901, DISB stays abreast of the evolving, increasingly global world of 21st century financial services. Today the DISB is one of just a few state-level offices in the United States that integrate the regulation of insurance, securities, and banking within a single supervisory authority – a practice that is near-uni-

Figure 3.5. Number of Tenants Receiving Emergency Housing Assistance Program (EHAP) Services



Source: DC Office of the Tenant Advocate

Table 3.27. Profile of Insurance in DC 2006-2012

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Insurance Premium* (\$000)</b>	<b>\$8,020,000</b>	<b>\$8,650,000</b>	<b>\$9,191,000</b>	<b>\$9,050,003</b>	<b>\$6,876,070</b>	<b>\$7,789,836</b>	<b>\$8,140,442</b>
<b>Related DC Revenues (\$000)</b>	<b>\$65,049</b>	<b>\$68,727</b>	<b>\$75,183</b>	<b>\$76,041</b>	<b>\$70,549</b>	<b>\$88,904</b>	<b>\$0</b>
Premium Tax Income	\$55,494	\$55,016	\$58,873	\$57,407	\$54,412	\$82,776	\$0
Fees & Penalties	\$13,555	\$13,711	\$16,310	\$18,634	\$16,137	\$6,127	\$0
<b>Licensed Companies</b>	<b>1,229</b>	<b>1,260</b>	<b>1,279</b>	<b>1,492</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>1,518</b>	<b>1,553</b>
DC Domiciled: Insurance Cos.	14	17	18	18	16	14	15
Non-Traditional Cos.	20	19	19	26	27	62	58
Captive Insurers	75	82	101	120	136	109	116
Insurers Domiciled Outside DC**	1,215	1,243	1,261	1,328	1,321	1,319	1,364
<b>Licensed Insurance Producers</b>	<b>32,021</b>	<b>44,202</b>	<b>56,421</b>	<b>54,858</b>	<b>60,490</b>	<b>59,787</b>	<b>65,040</b>
DC Resident Agents & Brokers	769	949	1,189	1,081	1,154	1,089	1,152
Non-Resident Agents & Brokers	31,252	43,253	55,232	53,777	59,336	60,876	66,192
<b>Consumer Complaints Addressed</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>634</b>
<b>Regulatory Actions</b>							
Consumer: Complaints Addressed	856	655	608	655	612	654	634
Company: Financial Examinations	6	4	12	14	15	4	6
Market Conduct Reviews	118	117	72	0	0	0	0
Sanctions	1	5	1	5	5	0	7
Rehabilitations	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Liquidations	0	1	6	2	1	0	2
Producers: Sanctioned	6	12	6	13	0	0	7

\*Calendar Year Basis including Premiums which are exempt from DC Premium Tax. \*\*Includes Traditional and Non-Traditional Companies.

Sources: for 2006-2012: NAIC, Insurance Department Resources Reports; for 2012: DISB preliminary data

versal in jurisdictions outside the U.S. As a result of labor reforms in recent years, DISB has been enabled to offer an excellent financial services environment. Attractions include efficient regulatory procedures, sensible consumer protection provisions, experienced accessible regulatory personnel, reasonable capital and reserve requirements, progressive product rules, and willingness to consider home jurisdiction license and assets when dealing with firms from outside the District.

In 2012, the department helped to develop the District's healthcare exchange a crucial part of the nation's legislative effort to make insurance more affordable by making insurance prices more transparent and hence cheaper. DISB also launched programs supporting lending to small businesses and access to financial services for people without bank accounts. The District's positive economic and regulatory picture is complemented by the strongest, most diverse financial service resource network in the country. This includes the District's private sector finan-

cial service infrastructure of local and national law firms, accounting firms, consulting operations, research institutions, a host of national financial service trade association, and hundreds of corporate government affairs offices, plus easy local access to all the federal agencies that deal with economic policy at the national and international levels, and, nearly 200 foreign embassies and international organizations and which give Washington local gateways to world markets.

Table 3.28. Profile of Securities in DC 2006-2012

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Securities Filings</b>	<b>21,876</b>	<b>22,995</b>	<b>22,127</b>	<b>22,689</b>	<b>23,611</b>	<b>22,995</b>	<b>22,127</b>
Registered Offerings	68	45	47	40	43	58	53
Notice Filings	21,808	22,950	22,080	22,649	23,568	24,512	24,781
<b>Securities Offerings Value (\$000)</b>	<b>\$44,182,000</b>	<b>\$71,177,000</b>	<b>\$45,505,000</b>	<b>\$70,803,000</b>	<b>\$36,553,000</b>	<b>\$69,806,500</b>	<b>\$85,802,800</b>
Registered Offerings	\$18,019,000	\$22,114,000	\$29,969,000	\$30,219,000	\$29,750,000	\$23,602,800	\$33,929,000
Notice Filings*	\$26,163,000	\$49,063,000	\$15,536,000	\$40,584,000	\$6,803,000	\$46,203,700	\$51,873,800
<b>Related DC Revenues (\$000)</b>	<b>\$9,824</b>	<b>\$10,618</b>	<b>\$10,515</b>	<b>\$11,071</b>	<b>\$11,101</b>	<b>\$18,325</b>	<b>\$17,972</b>
<b>Licensed Securities Firms</b>	<b>2,876</b>	<b>2,954</b>	<b>2,997</b>	<b>2,954</b>	<b>2,997</b>	<b>2,954</b>	<b>2,997</b>
DC Domiciled: Broker Dealers	26	25	25	25	25	27	31
Investment Advisers	33	31	24	31	24	29	35
Firms Domiciled Outside D.C.	2,817	2,898	2,948	2,898	2,948	2,902	2,889
<b>Licensed Securities Professionals</b>	<b>101,760</b>	<b>109,385</b>	<b>114,474</b>	<b>109,385</b>	<b>114,474</b>	<b>127,262</b>	<b>129,736</b>
Broker Dealer Agents	98,543	105,974	110,927	105,974	110,927	123,415	126,020
Investment Adviser Representatives	3,177	3,377	3,519	3,678	3,833	3,833	3,696
Agents of Issuers	40	34	28	31	22	14	20

\*Includes offerings by Investment Companies-Mutual Funds and Exempt Offerings.

Source: DISB Securities Bureau

Table 3.29. Profile of Banking in DC 2006-2012

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Deposits (\$000)</b>	<b>\$24,273,000</b>	<b>\$25,646,000</b>	<b>\$23,438,000</b>	<b>\$23,057,000</b>	<b>\$27,360,000</b>	<b>\$31,665,000</b>	<b>\$33,135,000</b>
<b>Banking Institutions</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>279</b>
Commercial Banks & Thrifts	32	35	34	31	33	35	35
State and National	30	33	32	29	31	33	33
DC Chartered	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Branch Offices	220	229	228	237	244	244	244
<b>Non-depository Licenses</b>							
Mortgage Lenders and Brokers	1,335	1,044	653	566	662	678	831
Check Cashers	159	159	130	120	122	114	110
Money Transmitters	50	50	49	48	49	49	58
Consumer Sales Finance Companies	36	36	33	29	26	26	35
Money Lenders	9	9	8	6	5	5	7
<b>Consumer Complaints Addressed</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>114</b>

Source: FDIC.gov, Summary of Deposits

## Insurance

Within the DISB insurance is regulated by the Insurance Bureau, (originally established in 1901 as the Office of the Superintendent of Insurance for the District of Columbia), and the Risk Finance Bureau. The Insurance Bureau's mission is to protect the consumers' interests by ensuring that traditional insurance companies, reinsurance companies, insurance producers, health maintenance organizations, and insurance producers (agents and brokers) comply with all applicable laws and regulations while conducting business in a fair, financially sound, and equitable manner. The Bureau monitors the solvency of traditional insurance companies and their conduct in the marketplace by carrying out periodic financial audits and market conduct examinations. The Bureau seeks to assure that insurers and individuals presenting insurance products are qualified, and licensed and monitors their sales and representation conduct in the District. It reviews insurance policies and rates to ensure compliance with applicable laws. The Bureau also addresses consumer complaints frequently working with the parties to an insurance contract to resolve issues associated with claims and claim payment. The Department's Risk Finance Bureau carries out similar regulatory activity relative to non-traditional, rapidly changing risk transfer mechanisms including captive insurance companies and risk retention groups. It also licenses and examines certified capital companies (CAP-COS). Both bureaus cooperate with the Department's Enforcement and Investigation Bureau in the identification, investigation and criminal prosecution of individuals engaged in the sale of illegal products and services, in insurance or securities fraud or scams, or in other illegal marketplace activity. DISB coordinates District insurance regulatory practices with the 54 other U.S. state and territorial insurance jurisdictions through active membership in the National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC). Table 3.27.

## Securities

The DISB is responsible for administration of the DC Securities Act of 2000 ("the Securities Act"). Under the act, the DISB Securities Bureau is responsible for the licensing, examination and regulation of three major categories of persons engaged in the securities industry in the District: broker-dealers and their agents, investment

advisers and their representatives; and agents of issuers of securities. The act also authorizes the Bureau to register, or accept notice filings of, securities offerings that are marketed and sold within the District. The following is a summary of the licensing and securities registration/notice filing activity of the Securities Bureau in the years 2006-2012 (Table 3.28).

## Banking

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

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

The Banking Bureau's chartering, licensing, examination and investigation activities protect District residents from unfair and abusive practices and establish a fair and equitable business arena for all financial institutions operating in the District. There are currently 244 branches of federal and state depository institutions with a physical presence in the District collecting deposits of over \$33 billion. Table 3.29.

# DEPARTMENT OF SMALL AND LOCAL BUSINESS

## DSLBD Overview

The Department of Small and Local Business Development (DSLBD) is a cabinet level agency charged with fostering and stimulating economic growth and development of District based business enterprises through various programs, trainings and supportive policy and legislation advocacy.

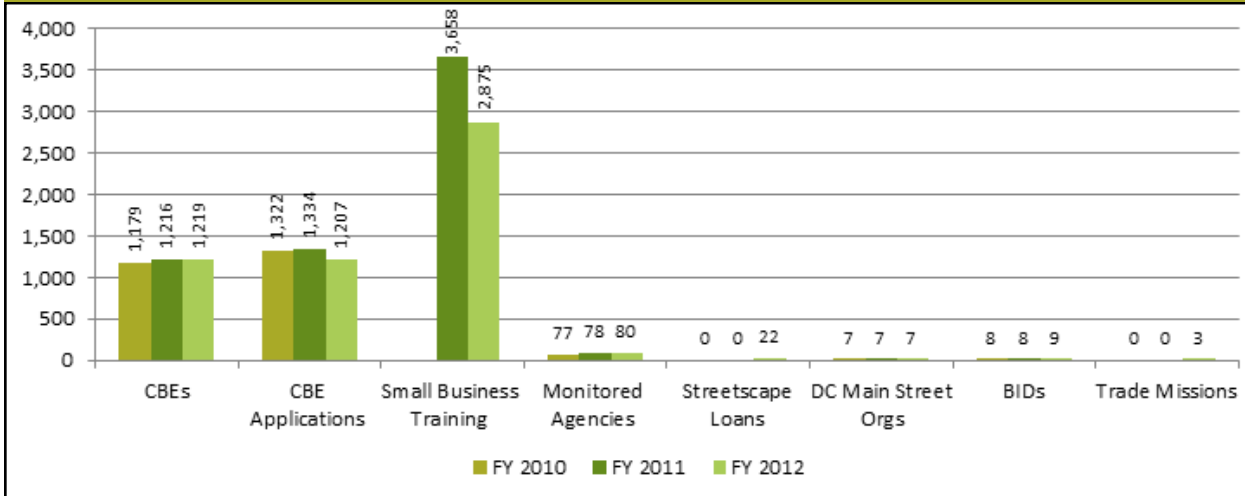
DSLBD works to increase the number of viable employment opportunities for District residents, stimulate and expand the local tax base of the District of Columbia, and to extend the city's economic prosperity to local business owners, their employees, and the communities where they operate. Through advocacy, business development programs, and technical assistance offerings, DSLBD maximizes opportunities for small businesses. DSLBD supports small business participation in the District's contracting and procurement processes, economic development activities and connects companies to Federal and private sector business opportunities.

The agency envisions a business environment in which DC businesses are connected in real-time with local, federal, and global business opportunities; businesses navigate government quickly, confidently and effectively; and, every entrepreneur and business with a great idea and a great plan has the capital to make it happen.

DSLBD is comprised of the following program and service areas and a management team that work in conjunction to sustain and grow small and local businesses

- Certification, Compliance and Enforcement
- Business Development
  - ◆ Small Business Development
  - ◆ Retail Business Development
  - ◆ Procurement and Technical Assistance
  - ◆ Small Business Technology and Innovation
  - ◆ International Business Development
- Agency Management

Figure 3.6. Overview of DSLBD Services for Fiscal Years (FY) 2010, 2011 2012



Source: DSLBD Data, All numbers represent a total

## Certification, Compliance and Enforcement

### History

The Certified Business Enterprise (CBE) Program evolved from the Sheltered Market program of the 1970s and 80s that was managed by the Minority Business Opportunity Commission (MBOC). The focus was on disadvantaged businesses that later characterized the Local, Small and Disadvantage Business Enterprise (LSDBE) Program of the 1990s and early-mid 2000s managed by the Office of Local Business Development (OLBD).

The ‘Small, Local and Disadvantage Business Enterprise Development and Assistance Act of 2005’, made significant changes to the laws affecting the LSDBE program and mandated the conversion of the Office of Local Business Development into the Department of Small and Local Business Development (DSLBD). The Act added additional certification categories and renamed the pre-existing terminology of “LSDBE” to “CBE.”

In 2010, subsequent categories were added evolving the CBE program into a broader and more expanded program that now provides greater incentives to locally based firms. The CBE program is an encompassing approach to business size, industry segment, geographic location and ownership attributes.

### Program Overview

The Certified Business Enterprise (CBE) Program provides District-based businesses with advantages in doing business with the District Government, and expands the

Table 3.30. DSLBD Certification Category

	# of CBES	Preference
Small Business Enterprise (SBE)	1,077	2 or 2%
Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE)	634	3 or 3%
Resident Owned Business (ROB)	574	5 or 5%
Development Zone Enterprise (DZE)	647	2 or 2%
Longtime Resident Business (LRB)	90	5 or 10%
Veteran Owned Business (VOB)	45	2 or 0%
Local Manufacturing Business Enterprise (LME)	1	2 or 0%
Joint Venture (JV)	69	Varies

All categories with the exception of Joint Venture (JV) are part of the Local Business Enterprise Certification.

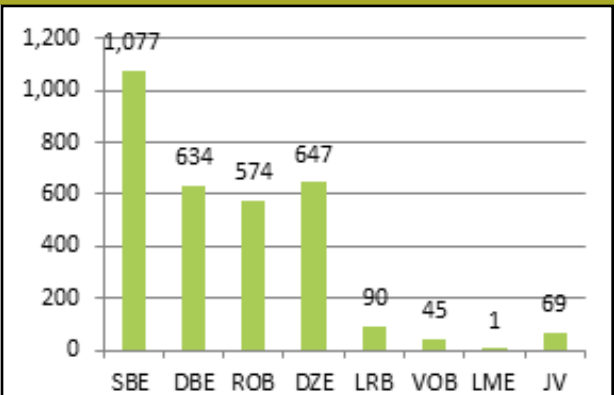
Source: DSLBD Data, 2012

availability of business opportunities with District-sponsored development projects.

In order to be eligible for CBE certification, a business enterprise must meet a local standard to demonstrate that it is a bona fide District-based business. Among other requirements, the business enterprise must have its principal office located in the District, and maintain a District-based office in which the chief executive officer and senior leadership team perform the firm’s managerial functions. In addition, the enterprise must meet one of four standards:

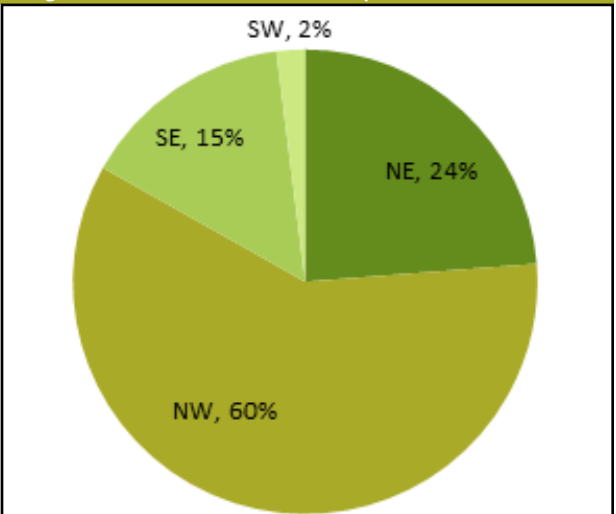
- More than 50% of the assets, excluding bank ac-

Figure 3.7. Fiscal Year 2012 DSLBD Certification by Category



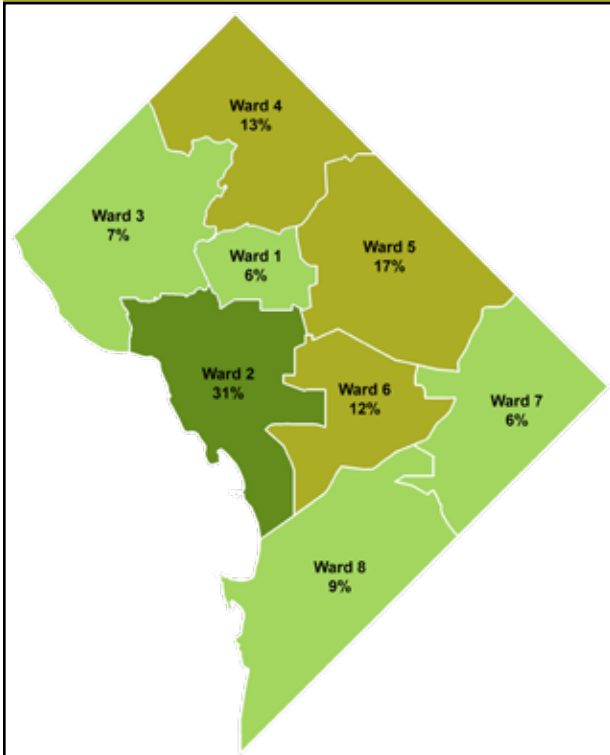
Source: DSLBD Data, 2012

Figure 3.8. CBE Distribution by Quadrant



Source: DSLBD Data

Map 3.1. CBE Distribution by Ward



Source: DSLBD Data

- counts are located in the District;
- More than 50% of the employees are residents of the District;
- The owners of more than 50% of the business enterprise are residents of the District; or
- More than 50% of the total sales or other revenues are derived from transactions in the District.

The Business Certification Division evaluates businesses headquartered in the District to determine their eligibility to become a Certified Business Enterprise (CBE). The DC Government directs spending to CBEs, and they in turn support and contribute to job creation and the city tax base, strengthening the local economy (Table 3.30, Figure 3.7-3.8, Map 3.1).

## Business Development

DSLBD's Business Development function provides District-based businesses with the knowledge and capacity-building tools necessary to form, develop, grow, and expand through the offering of classes, training, technical

assistance, and advocacy to promote greater participation in local, federal, and private-sector opportunities.

Program Areas:

- Small Business Development
- Retail Business Development
- Procurement and Technical Assistance
- Small Business Technology and Innovation
- International Business Development

### Small Business Development

The Small Business Development team provides support, resources, and technical assistance to current or prospective business owners by providing one-on-one counseling, monthly training courses, and technical assistance for navigating opportunities locally, and regionally.

Key Areas:

Small Business Development is comprised of three areas that support small and local businesses.

- Access to Capital
- Business Opportunities
- Training and Education

### Access to Capital

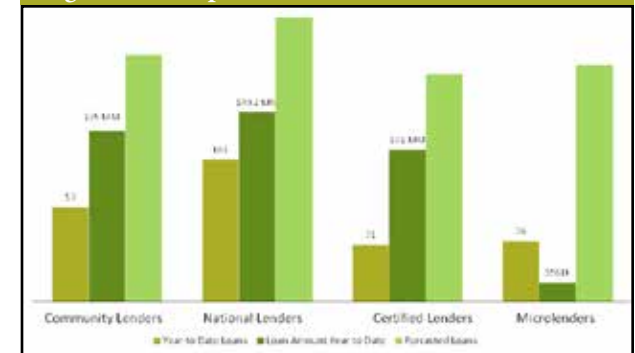
DSLBD's access to capital programs connect small businesses with lenders and bridge the gap between business-

es and traditional lending institutions by educating firms on the underwriting process to secure capital. The agency creates a platform for companies to obtain non-traditional sources of financing such as private equity, venture capital, and micro-lending etc. that will allow businesses to start, operate, and grow.

Current Access to Capital programs and service include:

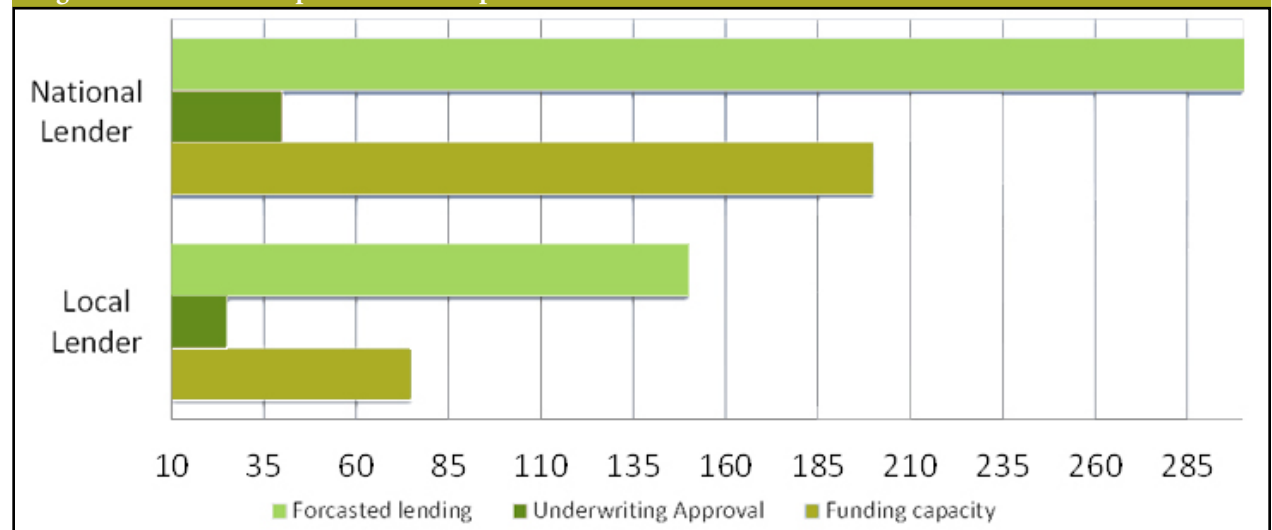
- Micro-Loan Program
- Bonding Workshop
- Traditional Financing Workshop
  - ◆ Banks
  - ◆ Credit Unions

Figure 3.10. Top 5 Lenders



Source: DSLBD Data

Figure 3.9. Access to Capital Relationships



Source: DSLBD Data

- Non-Traditional Financing Workshop
  - ♦ CAPCOs
  - ♦ Private Equity
  - ♦ Community Development Finance Institutions (CDFIs)
- Banking Partnerships

### Business Opportunities

DSLBD connects small businesses to local and regional opportunities in both the public and private sector.

Current Business Opportunities programs and service include:

- Get Your Business Online with Google
- DC Government contracting opportunities navigation
- Hospital and University industry procurement outreach
- Regional opportunities promotion

### Training and Education

DSLBD's training and education program provides DC small businesses and entrepreneurs with training, consulting, and technical assistance to support their success. Through the Small Business Resource Center, DSLBD provides and sponsors training and technical assistance to current or prospective business owners with one-on-one counseling, classes, and workshops to address a broad variety of business development needs at each stage of the business lifecycle.

The Small Business Resource Center provides training courses in these areas:

- Financial forecasting;
- Market research;
- Marketing;
- Social Media;
- Procurement assistance;
- Startup feasibility analysis;
- Business plan assessments/reviews;
- Strategic planning;
- Business start-up information;
- Corner store repositioning

DSLBD also administers FastTrac DC, an innovative partnership between DSLBD and Kauffman FastTrac. The program is designed to help DC-based entrepreneurs develop the skills and networks needed to create, manage, and grow successful businesses. Kauffman FastTrac was

developed by the Ewing Marion Kauffman Foundation, a global organization dedicated to entrepreneurs and small business. The initiative supports small business development throughout the District of Columbia.

### Retail Business Development

DSLBD supports DC's commercial districts and the diverse set of retail businesses in the District with several technical and financial assistance programs.

The programs are designed to help with business attraction, retention and expansion, and to cultivate attractive and safe shopping, dining, and entertainment destinations for the District's residents and visitors.

Programs & Service Areas:

- DC Main Streets
- Business Improvement Districts
- Healthy Food Retail Program
- Clean Teams
- Storefront Improvement Programs

The DC Main Streets program supports the revitalization of DC's neighborhood commercial districts and small business:

- Provides technical and funding assistance in targeted neighborhoods to retain DC businesses, design and improve storefronts and streetscapes, and promote DC's business neighborhood districts (special projects and services); and
- Administers comprehensive technical and financial assistance to build the capacity of neighborhood nonprofit organizations (i.e., DC Main Street organizations) to assist businesses and coordinate sustainable community-driven revitalization efforts in their neighborhoods. The local DC Main Street commercial district revitalization efforts are organized and led by local volunteers and community development professionals. The DC Main Streets is the citywide coordinating program authorized by the National Trust for Historic Preservation to administer a Main Street program in the District of Columbia. Organizations seeking to operate local Main Street programs in the District of Columbia must approved by DSLBD and, meet the National Main Street Program accreditation criteria. The active DC Main Streets programs are:
  - ♦ National Main Street Center
  - ♦ Barracks Row Main Street

- ♦ Congress Heights Main Street
- ♦ Deanwood Heights Main Street
- ♦ Dupont Circle Main Street
- ♦ H Street Main Street
- ♦ North Capitol Main Street
- ♦ Shaw Main Street

### Business Improvement Districts

Business Improvement Districts (BIDs) are commercial areas of the District of Columbia that collect a "self-tax" from property owners to provide services and programs to the entire BID. The Department of Small and Local Business Development's manages certification of BIDs, annual tax assessment projections, and the BID charter extension process. Currently, there are nine established business improvement districts, which provide programs that address commercial District-wide issues, e.g., cleanliness, maintenance, safety, promotion, economic development, and other collective business issues in their coverage areas.

- Adams Morgan Partnership BID
- Capitol Hill BID
- Capitol Riverfront BID
- Downtown DC BID
- Georgetown BID
- Golden Triangle BID
- Mount Vernon Triangle BID
- NoMa BID
- Anacostia BID

Figure 3.11. DSLBD Citywide Impact on Retail Business and Commercial Corridors for FY12



\*StreetScape Funds has distributed 21 Loans totaling 1.7 Million  
Source: DSLBD Data, 2012



## Procurement Technical Assistance

DSLBD operates the District of Columbia Procurement Technical Assistance Center (DC- PTAC) which provides District based small businesses with support to prepare for and gain access to local, regional, and federal government procurement opportunities through the Procurement Technical Assistance Program. The Procurement Technical Assistance Program is a grant partnership with the federal Department of Defense. In FY2013, DSLBD re-launched the DC-PTAC for the first time since 2011.

## Small Business Technology and Innovation

The technology and innovation program provides support and assistance for technology companies pursuing opportunities in the development of Small Business Innovation and Research (SBIR) and Small Business Technology Transfer (STTR) program applications; develops and delivers training and technical assistance sessions, as well as unique multi-sector events, designed to support District technology entrepreneurs launch and grow their businesses; leveraging expertise in federal and private commercialization practices to generate competitive grant applications for District based small business.

Note – Program was launched in FY 13.

## International Business Development

The International Business Development program provides training, targeted services provision, trade mission support, and business opportunity identification in order to increase the number of District small businesses that export, grow the dollar value of exports from District businesses, and coordinate trade missions for qualified District-based businesses.

Note – Program was launched in FY 12.

## MOTION PICTURES AND TELEVISION DEVELOPMENT



The Office of Motion Picture and Television Development (MPTD) is an agency within the District of Columbia government that markets and promotes the District as a premiere location for film and video production. Our objective is to attract feature film, television, video and commercial production to shoot on-location in the District, to position the District at the forefront of the motion picture industry, and to initiate and implement programs aimed at generating revenue and stimulating employment opportunities for District residents and businesses. MPTD manages the logistics, inter-agency coordination, and communications, for all film and television production activities in District of Columbia public space.

## Filming on Location in the Nation's Capital

Washington, DC's instantly recognizable landmarks, diverse neighborhoods, cultural amenities, and first-class accommodations are just some of the many features that make the District of Columbia a venue of choice for motion picture and television production. A film-friendly city with the resources to support any size production, the District continues to draw feature and independent films, television, documentary, commercial, and other video and

multimedia projects.

## A One-Stop-Shop

MPTD serves as a one-stop-shop for filming related activities in the District, offering a range of services that include but is not limited to:

- Permitting, Parking, and City Services
- Production Support and Logistics
- Research and Technical Assistance
- Location Scouting
- Community Relations
- Film Festivals, Screenings, and other Special Events
- Hotel, Restaurant, and Transportation Assistance

## Revenue and Jobs from the Film and Television Production in the District

In FY2012 MPTD had a number of major commercials, television shows, and feature films that chose the District as its filming location. These productions generated more than \$22 million in revenue that was spent in the District on hotels, restaurants, labor, permit fees and a host of other expenditures. The \$2 million growth over the last fiscal year's expenditures can be attributed to a combination of the office's aggressive efforts to attract a more diverse array of multimedia productions to the city as well as the natural draw of the nation's capital, which stimulates repeat productions.

As part of Mayor Vincent C. Gray's efforts to get thousands of DC residents back to work, MPTD stepped up to the plate to ensure the talented film and television professionals who have chosen the District as their home get jobs on the productions that film in the nation's capital. MPTD attracted a number of diverse feature film, television and multi-media projects to the city to film in FY2012, nearly doubling the number of temporary jobs in

Table 3.31. MPTD Performance FY10-FY12

	FY10	FY11	FY12
Motion picture and TV industry spending in the District	\$12,490,966	\$20,542,304.41	\$22,258,132.26
Temporary job and training opportunities in the motion picture and television industry	2,767	3,854	6,426

Source: Office of Motion Picture and Television Development



*Camera crew on the set of NBC's "Parks and Recreation"*

FY2011 and nearly tripling the number of temporary jobs in FY2010. For FY2012 film and television production for the city generated more than 6,400 temporary jobs for DC residents (Table 3.31).

## MPTD Initiatives

**Location of the Month:** In March 2011, MPTD launched its "One City Location of the Month" feature to bring attention to the wide range of varied, cinematically compelling locations that are available to film and television productions. The District of Columbia is a rich, dynamic, and wholly unique city offering a diverse range of locations: restaurants, office and government buildings, private institutions, residential neighborhoods and private residences, as well as iconic monuments and vistas. Locations honored so far in 2013 include the Deanwood neighborhood in NE, East Potomac Park in SW, Eastern Market in SE, and the Institute of Peace building in NW.

**Filmmaker of the Month:** Since April 2011, MPTD has featured a "Filmmaker of the Month" to recognize a District-based filmmaker who exemplifies a slice of the vast amount of talent and creativity based here in the nation's capital. The purpose of this feature is to bring attention to this wide range of artistry that has for so long been untapped and overlooked in this city and elevate the national and international profile of the city's most talented filmmakers. The District has a diverse group of filmmakers who are producing films locally, as well as nationally and internationally. Filmmakers honored so far this year include "Chinatown" documentary creator Yi Chen, Time Traveling Media founder Lawrence Green, Goldenbear

founder Chris Keener, Park Triangle Productions founder Gemal Woods, "Promises to Keep" producer Ginny Durrin and Stone Soup Films founder Liz Norton.

**Reel Talk with Film DC:** In August 2012, MPTD launched its first ever podcast series "Reel Talk with Film DC". It is a podcast series with an interview based format featuring professionals and experts in the film, television and other related industries. Reel Talk has featured some of the District's most talented filmmakers and some of the region's and the country's most highly sought after industry professionals who have worked on a number of blockbuster productions filmed in the District such as *Forrest Gump*, *Transformers: Dark of the Moon* and *National Treasure*.

**MPTD Workforce Development Program:** MPTD's "Media Industry Vocational Training Program" is designed to help District of Columbia residents become proficient in the marketable industry-specific trade skills required to secure long term, career-track employment within their industry. The program will include a four-month media industry skills training module, after which

the participants will transition into an eight-month subsidized apprenticeship module where they will gain valuable on-the-job training, networking, and mentoring opportunities with a local media industry employer. The program funds is scheduled to launch by the end of FY14.

## Major Productions Filming in the District in FY2012

- America's Most Wanted (Lifetime)
- BET Honors (BET)
- House of Cards (Netflix)
- Jeopardy Game Show (SONY/CBS)
- Life After Top Chef (Bravo)
- Temptation: Confessions of a Marriage Counselor (Lionsgate/The Tyler Perry Company)
- Muhammad Ali's Greatest Fight (HBO)
- Parks and Recreation (NBC)
- Restaurant Impossible (Food Network)
- Scandal (ABC)
- White House Down (Columbia Pictures)
- Who Do You Think You Are? (NBC)
- Veep (HBO)
- Olympus Has Fallen (Millennium Films)



*Mayor Vincent C. Gray with crew on the set of NBC's "The Firm"*

# HOUSING FINANCE AGENCY

## Mission

The District of Columbia Housing Finance Agency was established, as an instrumentality of the District of Columbia, in 1979 to stimulate and expand homeownership and rental housing opportunities in Washington, DC DCHFA accomplishes its mission by issuing mortgage revenue bonds that lower the homebuyers' costs of purchasing homes and the developers' costs of acquiring, constructing and rehabilitating rental housing. DCHFA embraces this responsibility with conviction and pledges its best efforts to serve as the city's champion for homeowners and renters and to act as the city's principal catalyst for neighborhood investment.

## Services and Programs

DCHFA has two primary program areas: (1) MultiFamily Housing Development; and (2) Homeownership (Single Family). DCHFA utilizes tax-exempt bonds, taxable bonds, 4% Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTCs), and the McKinney Act Savings Fund to increase the availability of affordable housing opportunities to residents of the District of Columbia. The tax-exempt and taxable bond proceeds are used for multifamily and single family purposes.

To understand the DCHFA's services and programs it is necessary to understand four of the Agency's main focuses. They include two aspects of DCHFA single family programs/services and two aspects of DCHFA multifamily programs/services. On the single family side there is HomeSaver and DC Open Doors. On the multifamily side there is multifamily housing finance and the McKinney Act Savings Fund.

### Single Family

**HomeSaver** is the DCHFA's foreclosure prevention program for unemployed and under-employed homeowners in the District. This Agency has developed this effective and comprehensive program that administers the U.S. Treasury Hardest Hit Funds. In fact the program has been so successful that it has gained national recognition and has been expanded. HomeSaver was initially only open to the unemployed, but as of January 28, 2013 the program is

Table 3.32. HomeSaver Pipeline as of June 2013

Ward	Total Applicants	Total Assisted Borrowers	Average Mortgage Payment for Existing Loans
1	66	27	\$1,874
2	43	14	\$2,287
3	25	8	\$2,279
4	157	62	\$1,896
5	331	137	\$1,731
6	99	40	\$1,662
7	326	133	\$1,337
8	227	91	\$1,255
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,274</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>\$1,597</b>

Source: DC Housing Finance Agency

open to the underemployed as well. DCHFA's HomeSaver will assist an estimated 900 homeowners who have experienced involuntary job loss or a decrease in employment income in the District.

As of June 2013, HomeSaver has received 1,274 applications and has approved 512 applicants. This has resulted in the commitment of \$11,177,214 in funds with an average loan of \$21,830 per applicant (Table 3.32).

Applicants for HomeSaver can apply for assistance through the website [www.homesaverdc.org](http://www.homesaverdc.org). If applicants meet the following criteria they are eligible for assistance.

### HomeSaver Eligibility Criteria

- HomeSaver is for DC homeowners who use their home as their primary residence and their name must be on the deed of trust
- Applicants must be unemployed, or have received Unemployment Insurance within six months of their application date or have experienced a 25 percent decline in employment income
- Must not have received a notice of foreclosure sale or be in active bankruptcy
- Mortgage balance must not exceed \$729,750
- Income must not exceed \$128,760
- Co-Op units are not eligible

### Type of HomeSaver Assistance

- Lifeline Assistance: provides a one-time payment of

up to six months mortgage delinquency including Principal, Interest, Tax and Insurance (PITI), late fees and condo fees.

- Mortgage Assistance: provides up to 15 months or a maximum of \$32,385 in mortgage payment assistance to keep the applicant's mortgage current.
- Restore Assistance: serves the recently re-employed homeowner by providing a one-time payment of up to \$32,385 to "catch-up" delinquent mortgage payments.

**DC Open Doors – Your Key to the City** is a mortgage assistance program of the DCHFA. It provides down payment assistance and mortgage financing to increase affordable homeownership in the District. Applicants can access DC Open Doors by working with one of our participating lenders who offer our mortgage loan products. Our participating lenders handle the entire mortgage loan process from application to settlement.

DC Open Doors currently includes four mortgage products that provide down payment assistance and/or mortgage financing to make homeownership affordable in the District. The products offered include both Federal Housing Administration (FHA) and Fannie Mae Conventional mortgage loans. The interest rates of the products change daily to give applicants the best rates possible for a 30-year fixed rate mortgage.

### DC Open Doors Quick Facts

- Open to First-Time Homebuyers, Step Up Homebuyers and Existing Homeowners
- Open to All DC Neighborhoods and Wards
- Maximum Borrower Income of \$123,395
- No Program Imposed Purchase Price Limits
- No Targeted Areas
- FHA Loan Products
- Fannie Mae Loan Products (Exclusive)
- Down Payment Assistance Loans - 100% Financing
- Program has Continuous Funding

Each DC Open Doors product is customized for different types of applicants' different sets of needs in this challenge housing market.

### FHA

This is lowest interest rate the DCHFA can offer to finance home buying in the District. This is ideal for prospective homeowners who have their own down payment and are seeking a detached, single family home.

### FHA Plus

Prospective homeowners who need down payment assistance to buy a detached, single family home in the District should consider applying for FHA Plus.

### HFA Preferred with Down Payment Assistance Loans – Fannie Mae

Condos, attached single family homes and row houses are

plentiful in Washington, DC, and HFA Preferred can help open these doors for prospective homeowners. Applicants must complete homebuyer education.

### HFA Preferred – Fannie Mae

Current DC homeowners can refinance their home with HFA Preferred product. Historically DCHFA has not offered this type of product, but market studies have shown

refinancing is in demand and especially for struggling homeowners who may have bought under higher interest rates. The HFA Preferred product provides needed housing cost relief for current DC homeowners.

Applicants can get more information on the program's website, [www.dcopendoors.com](http://www.dcopendoors.com); follow the program @DCOpenDoors on Twitter and at DC Open Doors on

**Table 3.33. MultiFamily Projects, Fiscal Year 2010**

Closed Projects FY 2010	No. of Units	Project Address	Project Type	Ward	Owner/Developer (Lead Contacts)
Village at Chesapeake	180	814-820 Southern Ave, SE; 860-890 Chesapeake St, SE	Family	8	Vesta Corporation/(Vesta Chesapeake, LLC)
Fort View Apartments (aka Fort Stevens Apts)	32	6030 13th Pl, NW	Family	4	THCAH Inc./(Somerset Development Company)
Webster Gardens	52	124-130 Webster St, NW	Family	4	Somerset Development Company/(THC)
Sheridan Station	114	Stanton Rd, SE between Howard Rd, SE, Sayles Pl, SE, and Bowen Rd, SE	Family	8	Sheridan Limited Partnership/(William C. Smith)
SOME Scattered Site Project	245	350-360 50th St, SE, 730-736 Chesapeake St, SE, 1667 Good Hope Rd, SE and 2810-2872 Texas Ave, SE	Family	8	So Others Might Eat (SOME)/(Supportive Housing Opportunities, LLC)
Building M/160 - "The Yards" (80/20)	174	3rd and Tingey St, SW	Family	6	SEFC 60, LLC/(Forest City)
King Towers Apartments	29	1220 12th St, NW	Family	2	King Housing Limited Partnership/(King Housing THC/TAPS Development)
Matthews Memorial Terrace	99	2632-2642 Martin Luther King, Jr. Ave, SE	Family	8	Matthews Memorial Terrace Limited Partnership
<b>Total Units</b>	<b>925</b>				

Tax-Exempt Bond Issuance: \$131,950,000

Source: DCHFA

**Table 3.34. MultiFamily Projects, Fiscal Year 2011**

Closed Projects FY 2011	No. of Units	Project Address	Project Type	Ward	Owner/Developer (Lead Contacts)
Victory Square Apartments/Parkside Senior Housing	98	600 Barnes St, NE	Senior	7	Parkside Senior Housing, LLC/(Bank of America Community Development Corporation (BACDC))
Samuel J. Simmons NCBA Estates	174	14th St, NW	Senior	1	National Caucus on the Black Aged (NCBA)/(Samuel J. Simmons NCBA Estates No. 1, LP)
The Avalon (aka Village at Chesapeake II)	60		Family	8	Vesta Avalon, LLC
The Avenue (aka Park Morton)	83	3510-3512 Georgia Ave, NW	Family	1	PMDP-GA, LLC/(The Warrenton Group/Landex Development, LLC)
Dahlgreen Courts	96	2504 & 2520 10th St, NE	Family	5	Columbia Property Mgmt & Development, Inc. (CPM)/(Dahlgreen Courts, LLC)
Paul Laurence Dunbar Apartments	171	2001 15th St, NW	Senior	1	Jair Lynch Development
Arthur Capper Townhomes - Phase II	47	Various near 4th St, SE and M St, SE	Family	6	Capper Residential II, Limited Partnership
<b>Total Units</b>	<b>729</b>				

Tax-Exempt Bond Issuance: \$78,512,000

Source: DCHFA

Facebook.

## Multifamily

### MultiFamily Housing Finance

As the DC real estate market continues to be one of the most robust in the nation the DCHFA works hard to finance affordable rental housing in the nation's capital. Throughout the years our Agency celebrates the opening of new properties, breaks ground on preservation projects and newly constructed buildings, and closes deals that

will be home to DC residents in the future years.

Affordable housing must be preserved and created in Washington, and by working with residents, investors, developers, property managers, city agencies, advocacy groups, financial institutions, and others DCHFA is committed to financing a healthier affordable housing market where more of those in need have quality, safe places to live.

Most often DCHFA finances multifamily housing for res-

idents with incomes at or below 60 percent of the Area Median Income (AMI). MultiFamily Housing Finance is for the debt, equity, construction and financing after the project has been completed (Tables 3.33-3.36).

### McKinney Act Savings Fund

The McKinney Act Savings Fund loans are provided by the DCHFA for pre-development, development soft costs, architectural design, engineering, acquisition, down payment closing cost assistance, and credit enhancement or

**Table 3.35. MultiFamily Projects, Fiscal Year 2012**

Closed Projects FY 2012	No. of Units	Project Address	Project Type	Ward	Owner/Developer (Lead Contacts)
Mayfair Mansions III	160	3743-3817 Jay St, NE	Family	7	MM Property, LLC
Alabama Avenue Apartments	91	2515 Alabama Ave, SE	Family	8	Alabama Avenue Affordable Housing, L.P.
Samuel Kelsey Apartments	150	3322 14th Street, NW	Family	1	Samuel Kelsey Redevelopment
The Nannie Helen at 4800	70	4800 Block of Nannie Helen Burroughs Ave, NE	Family	7	The Charliemay, LLC/ (AWA Holdings Inc.)
Capitol Hill Towers	204	900 G Street, NE	Seniors	6	The Orlean Company/Renewal Housing Associates, LLC
The Heights at Georgia Avenue	69	3232 Georgia Ave, NW	Family	4	Georgia and Lamont Limited Partnership
Housing of Lebanon Apartments	82	27 O St, NW	Senior	5	MM Washington Redevelopment Partners LLC
Park 7 at Minnesota Benning	376	4000 Minnesota Ave, NE	Family	7	Donatelli
Fairway Park Apartments	406	Maryland Ave, NE between I St NE and 21st St, NE	Family	5	WCS Carver Terrace Limited Partnership
<b>Total Units</b>	<b>1,608</b>				

Tax-Exempt Bond Issuance: \$183,002,317

Source: DCHFA

**Table 3.36. MultiFamily Projects, Fiscal Year 2013 (Year-to-Date)**

Closed Projects FY 2013	No. of Units	Project Address	Project Type	Ward	Owner/Developer (Lead Contacts)
The Yards D Building	45	1212 4th St, SE	Family	6	Forest City
Whitelaw Apartments	35	1839 13th St, NW	Family	1	Manna, Inc.
The SeVerna Phase II	133	87 K St, NW	Family	6	Golden Rule Apartments, Inc./Mission First Housing Development/The Henson Company
Bass Circle	119	1-13 Bass Cir SE; 4608 Benning Rd SE; 4600-4606 Benning Rd SE; 4505-4511 B. St SE; and 4605-4611 Bass Pl SE	Family	7	Bass Circle DC Limited Partnership
Senior Housing at O	90	P St NW and 4th St NW	Senior	2	Senior Housing at O, LLC
SOME Scattered Site II	101	216 New York Ave NW; 1151 New Jersey Ave NW; 2025 Fendall St SE, 523-525 Mellon St SE	Family	6, 8	Scattered Site II, LLC
<b>Total Units</b>	<b>523</b>				

Tax-Exempt Bond Issuance: \$70,092,000

Source: DCHFA, as of June 28, 2013

loan guarantee. DCHFA issues a maximum of \$750,000 per applicant. Since 2010 funds have been issued for Lincoln Westmoreland, Park 7, The Heights at Georgia Ave-

nue, Samuel J. Simmons NCBA Estates and Park Morton. These projects are in Wards 1, 6 and 7; they combine for 815 units for the issuance of \$2.45 million in McKinney Act Savings Fund loans.



*The Heights at Georgia Avenue Groundbreaking (FY 12)*



*Webster Gardens (FY 10)*



*Arthur Capper Townhomes – Phase II (FY 11)*



*Credle Family in their Victory Square apartment (FY 11)*



*Samuel J. Simmons NCBA Estates (FY11)*



*Senior Housing at O (FY13)*

# DC COMMISSION ON THE ARTS AND HUMANITIES



## DC COMMISSION ON THE ARTS & HUMANITIES

The DC Commission on the Arts and Humanities (DCCA) provides grants, professional opportunities, education enrichment, and other programs and services to individuals and non-profit organizations in all communities within the District of Columbia. As the official arts agency for the District of Columbia, DCCA serves a growing creative industry that boasts \$1.1 billion in economic activity annually.

The DC Commission on the Arts and Humanities is supported primarily by District government funds and also, in part, by the National Endowment for the Arts.

### Mission

To provide grant funds, programs and educational activities that encourage diverse artistic expressions and learning opportunities, so that all District of Columbia residents and visitors can experience the rich culture of our city.

### Vision

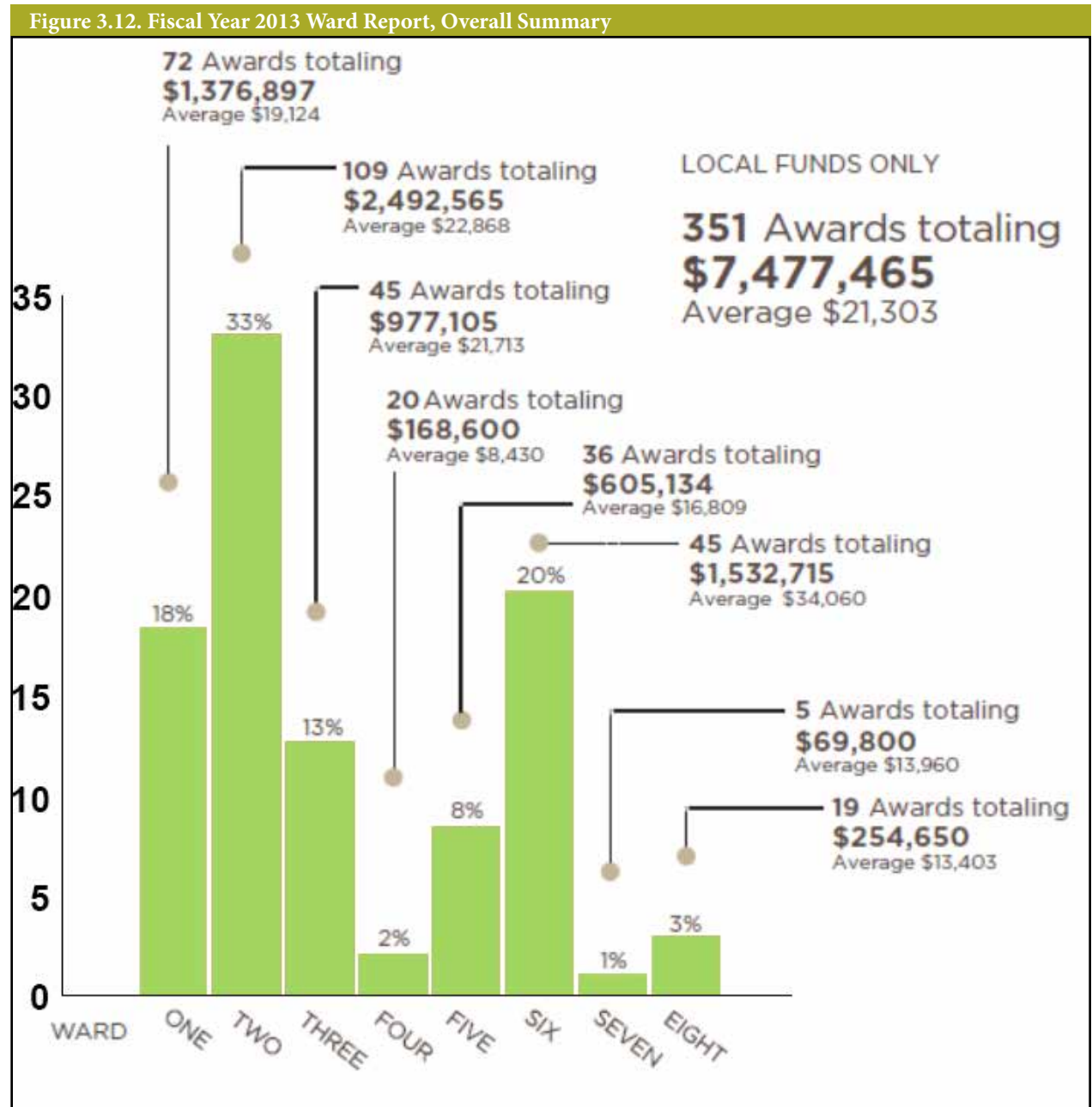
As the Nation's Capital, the District of Columbia is a world-class cultural destination. The DC Commission on the Arts and Humanities will be the leading voice for arts and culture in the city, thereby elevating the impact of the arts and humanities locally, nationally and internationally.

Recognizing the changing dynamics within the city, DCCA is poised to increase our depth and expand our breadth of creative opportunities for residents and visitors.

## Arts and Arts Education Grant Programs, Educational Outreach Programs, and Special Events

Through the arts and arts education grant programs, educational outreach program, and special events, DCCA provides opportunities, educational activities and outreach ser-

vices for youth, young adults and the general public. This is done to enhance the overall quality of life for residents and visitors as they gain a deeper appreciation for the arts and humanities. The following programs reflect the District's diverse grant-making, education, and outreach initiatives.



Source: DC Commission on the Arts and Humanities

## Arts and Humanities Support

In FY13, DCCAH distributed over \$7.5 million in grants through its competitive processes, which amounts to over 351 grant awards to DC-based artists and non-profit organizations

### Project-Based Support

Project-based grants provide funding for individuals and organizations to execute projects that promote arts and humanities activities to a diverse range of communities within the District of Columbia. The DC Commission on the Arts and Humanities encourages small, medium and large projects that have city-wide impact, as well as those that represent community-based projects that are based on geographic location, common interests or a shared identity. Arts and humanities projects may include, but are not limited to: concerts, visual arts exhibitions, literary readings, and festivals that feature dance, folk art, film, music, theater and other art forms.

### General Operating Support

General operating support grants are available to arts and humanities organizations whose primary function is exhibition, presentation or training in the arts and humanities. General operating support is available to organizations that focus on the following areas: dance, design, folk and traditional arts, literature, media arts, music, theatre, and visual arts such that its total activities and/or services are concentrated on and devoted to the arts and humanities.

Applicants are reviewed within three cohorts based on the organization's cash expenses. Applicants may request up to 10% of their previous year's operating expenses, not to exceed \$150,000.

## Arts Education Support

The DC Commission on the Arts and Humanities has a robust history of providing grants to schools, non-profits and artists who provide high-quality arts activities to youth in educational settings from early childhood through high school through the Arts Education Program (AEP). Through arts and humanities experiences, DCCAH seeks to award grants to non-profits and artists that advance student achievement and reinforce the importance of the arts and humanities as an integral component of an excellent education.

In FY13, DCCAH distributed a total of \$859,500 to 43 programs and projects that provided exciting and innovative arts experiences to District youth. The majority of the grants required a 1:1 cash match, which leveraged a total of \$1.72 million in arts education investments for the city's students.

AEP grants support a wide range of disciplines, programs or projects that may include, but are not limited to: arts instruction, arts integration, artist residences, in-school performances and/or public performances. An emphasis is placed on providing sequential instruction, not just one-off performances, to deepen each student's learning about the subject. Funding is distributed in two categories: School-Based Programs and Community-Based Programs and Projects and Professional Development Projects to organizations and individual artists that demonstrate a significant and positive impact on student achievement and youth development. School-Based Program grants must directly benefit DC Public or Public Charter School students.

## Educational Outreach Programs

### Poetry Out Loud



Through the generous support from the National Endowment on the Arts and the Poetry Foundation, DCCAH is host to Poetry Out Loud, a national recitation competition that takes place in high schools around the country. In 2005, Poetry Out Loud was piloted in Washington, DC and Chicago, and was expanded to include every state in the nation the following year. The 2012–2013 school year will mark Poetry Out Loud's seventh year as a national competition, which reflects the resurgence of poetry as an oral art form.

Poetry Out Loud encourages the nation's high school students to learn about great poetry through memorization

and performance, helping them to internalize and perpetuate the country's rich literary heritage while mastering public speaking skills and building self-confidence. The contest structure is similar to a spelling bee, with classroom, school-wide and state-level competitions. Each school may have one student participant in the state finals.

The DC Commission on the Arts and Humanities coordinates the state competition for the District of Columbia. In FY13, more than 2,700 students at 11 schools participated in classroom competitions. Nine students ultimately continued on to the state finals; representing Archbishop Carroll High School, Ballou Senior High School, Benjamin Banneker Academic Academy, Capital City Public Charter School, Duke Ellington School of the Arts, McKinley Technology High School, St. Anselm's Abbey School, SEED Public Charter School and Washington Latin School.

In March of 2013, Nathalie Dary, a freshman at Archbishop Carroll High School, won the DC State Finals with the poems "Angels" by Edward Hirsch, "Insomnia" by Dante Rossetti and "Vixen" by M.S. Merwin. Jayme Lawson, a sophomore at Duke Ellington School of the Arts won second place. Sam Giradot from St. Anselm's Abbey School won third place.

### Larry Neal Writers' Awards



Since 1981, DCCAH has recognized and celebrated the literary accomplishments of District of Columbia resident writers through the Larry Neal Writers' Awards. The Larry Neal Writers' Awards commemorates the artistic legacy and vision of cultural understanding of Larry Neal, a renowned author, academic and former Executive Director



of DCCAH.

In FY13, DCCAH received more than 213 submissions from local emerging and established writers. Contestants may enter a submission in one of the following categories: (1) youth (ages 8-12) and teens (ages 13-18) in three categories: poetry, short story and essay; and (2) adults aged 19 and up for artistic excellence in writing in three categories: poetry, short story and dramatic writing.

This year, DCCAH honored 28 finalists and awarded 9 winners. The winners were honored at a special awards ceremony on Friday, May 3, 2013 at the Hill Center in the Old Naval Hospital presented in partnership with the PEN/Faulkner Foundation. Presenters included E. Ethelbert Miller, a nationally renowned poet and activist, MaryAnn Millers, Ward 3 commissioner of the DCCAH, Abel Lopez, the chair of Americans for the Arts, and Benjamin Saenz, 2013 winner of the PEN/Faulkner Award for Fiction.

#### *Summer Youth Employment Program*



In FY13, DCCAH was a host agency for the Department of Employment Services (DOES) 2013 One City Summer Youth Employment Program (SYEP). The DC Commission on the Arts and Humanities placed 90 creative youth at jobs at local arts non-profits to provide enriching and constructive summer experiences.

Youth were placed in internships to gain practical, hands-on experience in visual, performing and media arts programs. Each week, youth were invited to attend a half-day workshop provided by DCCAH to build professional

skill sets and gain exposure to the various careers in DC's creative economy. Youth worked with the Urban Alliance to learn about basic business skills, personal finance, networking and resume building. They attended workshops career panels and visited art institutions, like the John F. Kennedy Center for Performing Arts, as well as local media studios, such as the Washington Bureau of ABC and ESPN.

Youth were selected to participate in a photography project with Critical Exposure, a local non-profit that empowers youth through photography. Youth learned about the power of their voices through the lens of a camera. These SYEP participants took photos of the world around them, and developed an exhibition for DOES, which was featured at the SYEP celebration with the Mayor on August 8th, 2013.

Overall, through the students' salaries, support for the worksites, and special projects, DCCAH and DOES invested over \$70,000 in the creative economy through this program.

#### *Special Events*

##### *Mayor's Arts Awards*



The Mayor's Arts Awards are the most prestigious honors conferred by the city on individual artists, organizations and patrons of the arts. Each year, DCCAH invites citizens to nominate these outstanding artists and arts organizations. In 2013, DCCAH awarded recipients in the following categories: Excellence in an Artistic Discipline, Excellence in Service to the Arts, Innovation in the Arts, Outstanding Contribution to Arts Education, Outstanding Emerging Artist and Mayor's Award for Arts Teaching. Finalists were chosen by the Mayor's Arts Awards Advisory Jury comprised of prominent members of the District's

arts community with expertise in dance, music, theatre, literary arts, visual arts and arts education.

##### *PulseDC*



PulseDC is the District's biggest dance party; the summer-long series hosted by comedian, Queen Aisha has installments throughout the District in all eight Wards. The multi-generational outdoor dance party draws residents and visitors of all ages from Head Start students to those as old or should we say, "as young at heart" as 70 plus. The event is free and features a mix of live music and DJ's spinning popular music of the decades as people from all over the city danced the night away.

##### *VelocityDC Dance Festival*



VelocityDC Dance Festival is a three-day dance celebration that highlights a mélange of dance traditions. In FY2013, DCCAH announced that the Dance DC Festival would merge with Velocity DC to make the new VelocityDC Dance Festival 2013. The VelocityDC Dance Festival blossomed on the DC arts scene in 2009. It has since become an annual event produced by its founding consortium of leading arts organizations in the Washington, DC region, including the Washington Performing Arts Society, the Shakespeare Theatre Company, and Dance Metro DC.

Modeled after the successful "Fall for Dance" festival in

New York City, VelocityDC features world-class dance companies and artists, primarily home-grown in the metro DC region, presented in a fast-paced gala format, with dramatically reduced ticket prices.

VelocityDC has been made possible through the generous support of DCCA the Eugene and Agnes E. Meyer Foundation, the Mid Atlantic Arts Foundation, and members of the VelocityDC Founders Circle. Capitol Hotels & Suites is the official hotel of VelocityDC.

#### *Hip-Hop Theatre Festival*

## Hip-Hop Theater Festival

The DC Commission on the Arts and Humanities and the New York City Hip-Hop Theater Festival join forces for the Annual DC Hip-Hop Theater Festival. The summer of 2000 gave birth to the first New York City Hip-Hop Theater Festival (HHTF). It marked the first organized event showcasing the stories, people, music, dance, and word of Hip-Hop in one venue. That summer, HHTF brought together some of the finest actors, playwrights, b-boys and b-girls to narrate the stories of the Hip-Hop generation. In its brief history, HHTF has expanded substantially from presenting two events in 80- and 150-seat theaters to 30 full-length productions and staged readings in multiple venues and cities all around the country, including Washington, DC, San Francisco and Chicago. Since its inception, HHTF has grown into one of the most influential outlets showcasing Hip-Hop performing arts in the country and has become an important contributor to the cultural life of participating Festival cities.

#### *Public Art*



The DC Commission on the Arts and Humanities' DC Creates! Public Art Program purchases, commissions, and installs artworks for public sites throughout the District of Columbia. The DC Creates! Public Art mission is to maintain a quality public collection of diverse media and to create a dynamic, vibrant, nurturing community through art and design.

The program was established by 1986 legislation that allocates up to one percent of the District's adjusted Capital Budget for the commission and acquisition of artwork. Our program gives opportunities for individuals to encounter art in parks, libraries, community centers, government offices, bridges and other public venues. We simultaneously enrich the daily lives of residents and visitors and give voice to artists. The collection includes more than 100 permanently sited and integrated works and 2,600 portable works in District offices.

#### *Office of the Poet Laureate*



Do not go where the path may lead. Go instead where there is no path and leave a trail.

Native Washingtonian Dolores Kendrick was appointed Poet Laureate of the District of Columbia on May 14, 1999. Kendrick is the second person honored with the title, following Sterling Brown, who was appointed in 1984. The vision of the office of the poet laureate focuses upon three vital benchmarks of its poetry program: creativity, choice and collaboration with other art forms. This vision was conceived and designed by Dolores Kendrick, Poet Laureate of Washington, DC, to formulate and preserve standard poetry as an art form. Thus the office focuses upon encouraging creativity within the literary community as it illuminates and engages standard poetry. It also offers an option to those whose experience with

poetry has been limited to contemporary pop literature, as the office represents choice as power, freedom, and literary identity. In collaborating with other arts such as sculpture, dance, and music, the office seeks to expand poetry more fully into its natural rhythms. We invite you to view the sculpture by Albert Paley at 9th and G, NW, which contains a poem by Dolores Kendrick, and the Red Line Metro station at Florida and New York Avenues which contains sculpture by Barbara Grygutis and a poem by Dolores Kendrick. Another Kendrick poem may be seen at the entrance to the station.