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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.

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,

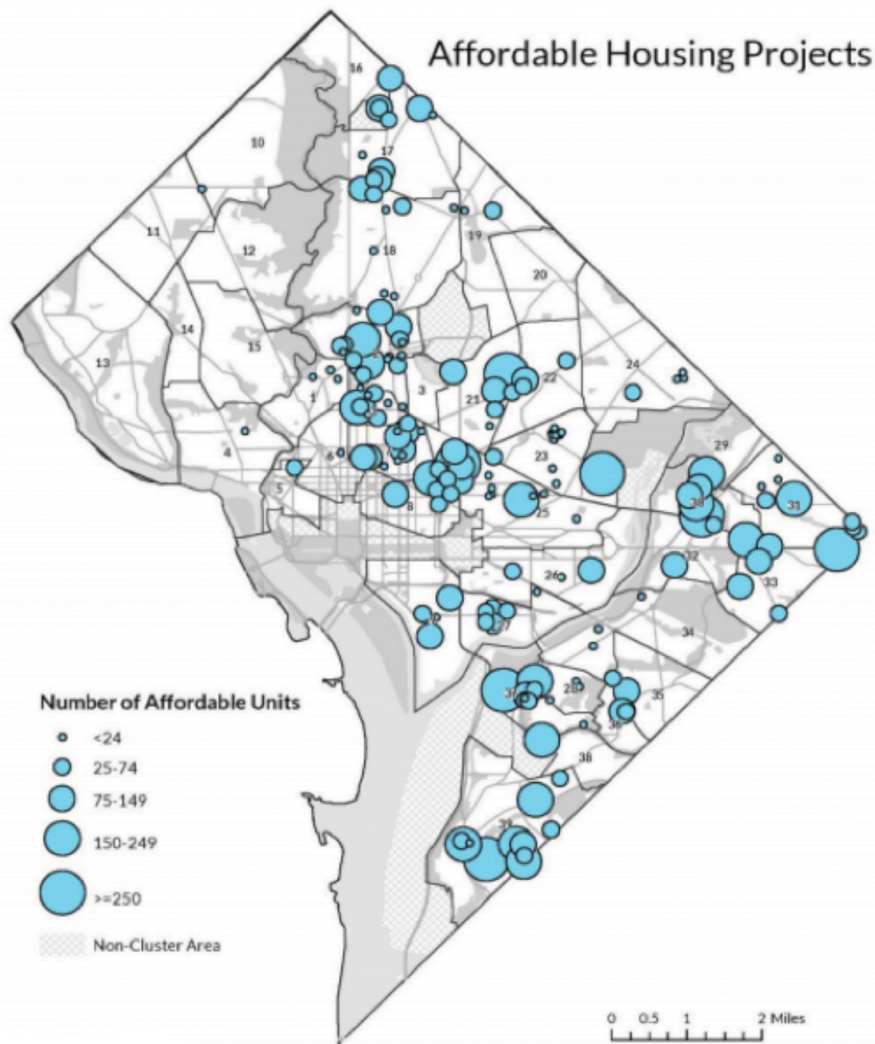
business and communities to foster economic growth for residents of the District of Columbia. In addition, DMPED's Economic Intelligence team leverages economic data to inform policy.

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 Housing and Community Development (DHCD)
- Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs (DCRA)
- Department of Transportation (DDOT)
- Office of Planning (OP)
- Department of the Environment (DDOE)
- Department of Insurance, Securities, and Banking (DISB)
- Office of Film, Television, and Entertainment
- Commission on the Arts and Humanities (DCCAH)
- Taxicab Commission

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

Map 3.1. Distribution of Affordable Housing Projects in 2014



Source: Urban Institute

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. Elizabeths site. As of June 2015, the office had 34 projects under construction that totaled \$4.9 billion. DMPED's real estate development portfolio has created over 21,000 construction jobs and over 7,500 permanent jobs between 2013 and 2015 to date.¹

DMPED also coordinates resources that benefit the DC government's overall strategy to address issues impacting the economic development of the city. For example, in 2014-2015, DMPED funded a city-wide needs assessment on affordable housing in the District, published by the Urban Institute and available online in two parts.² Map 3.1 displays a city-wide map of affordable housing projects as of 2014, produced as part of the study.

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

The Great Streets Initiative began in 2006 as a three-prong commercial revitalization program to transform emerging corridors throughout the District of Columbia into thriving and inviting neighborhood centers that are a magnet for private investment. Led by DMPED in conjunction with the Office of Planning (OP) and the District Department of Transportation (DDOT), Great Streets has grown into a multi-year, multi-agency initiative that utilizes public actions and resources to leverage private investment in retail, office space, housing, and cultural facilities across the District.

¹Construction jobs among portfolio projects which began construction after Jan. 1, 2013, and permanent jobs among portfolio projects completed after Jan. 1, 2013.

²Peter Tatian and Elizabeth Oo, "Affordable Housing Needs Assessment: Phase I," (2014), available at: <http://www.urban.org/sites/default/files/alfresco/publication-pdfs/2000017-Affordable-Housing-Needs-Assessment.pdf>. Peter Tatian, et al, "Affordable Housing Needs Assessment for the District of Columbia: Phase II," (2015), available at: <http://www.urban.org/sites/default/files/alfresco/publication-pdfs/2000214-Affordable-Housing-Needs-Assessment-for-the-District-of-Columbia.pdf>.

While OP sets the stage for development with Small Area Plans, DDOT and DMPED function as the implementation arms of Great Streets, along with support from multiple other agencies, such as the Department of Small and Local Business Development (DSLBD) and the Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD). DDOT is responsible for revitalization in the public realm through street infrastructure improvements, while DMPED and its partner agencies are responsible for revitalization in the private realm through economic development projects.

Within DMPED, Great Streets has two (2) tiers of investment:

1. Small Business Capital Improvement Grants, and
2. Catalytic Investments.

The Small Business Capital Improvement Grants are a critical component of the Mayor's vision for the District. These grants support existing small businesses, attract new businesses, increase the District's tax base, and create job opportunities for District residents. In 2013, the grants program was expanded from just H Street, NE to eleven corridors across the District, including Georgia Avenue, NW, Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue, SE, Nannie Helen Burroughs Avenue, NE, and Rhode Island Avenue, NE. From new food options to neighborhood-serving retail stores to healthy living amenities, the Small Business Capital Improvement Grants have supported more than 130 small businesses with a total of over \$10 million awarded to date.

DMPED also makes Catalytic Investments in large-scale projects that anchor the Great Streets corridors and aim to catalyze additional development. Our Catalytic Investments are major projects such as the renovation of the historic Howard Theatre, the new construction of a mixed-use, multi-family building at 3rd and H Street NE, and activation activities at the St Elizabeths East Gateway Pavilion. To date, Great Streets has made \$15 million in Catalytic Investments.

With DDOT working in the public space, and DMPED, OP, DSLBD, DHCD, other District Government agencies, and private and non-profit partners investing in the private space, Great Streets is bringing comprehensive revitalization to emerging commercial corridors across the District of Columbia.

The New Communities Initiative (NCI) 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). NCI was created as a local response to the challenges of concentrated poverty and crime in subsidized housing developments, particularly those where, due to federal budget cuts, public funding was no longer sufficient to maintain and improve that housing or the communities around it. 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.

To date, a total of 1,220 units have come online or are in the development pipeline.

- Roughly 3 out of every 4 units created or in the pipeline are affordable.
- NCI has created units for both former public housing residents and other low-income households in every NCI neighborhood.

- NCI is also helping to develop other community spaces, chief among them the new Barry Farm Recreation Center - an architectural gem that signals what is to come in the neighborhood, in addition to serving as a necessary recreational resource and outlet for residents.

NCI also partners with service providers to provide comprehensive case management and other services to residents in New Communities neighborhoods. To date, NCI has provided almost \$17M in grants to service providers who are delivering case management, workforce development, youth development, education and outreach services to public housing and other residents in all four NCI neighborhoods.

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.

Industrial Revenue Bond Program

The Industrial Revenue Bond program, which supports institutional partners in the District, saw the issuance of over \$850 million worth of bonds in 2013-2014, which assisted various associations, cultural institutions, and charter schools in the undertaking of needed renovations, expansions, or refinancing opportunities.

In 2015, through June, the IRB program has issued over \$260 million worth of bonds associated with 9 projects with approximately 13 more deals in the pipeline.

Workforce Investment Council

The Workforce Investment Council (WIC) has been transferred to the Deputy Mayor for Greater Economic Opportunity (DMGEO) cluster. 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 Department of Employment Services (DOES) is part of the Deputy Mayor for Greater Economic Opportunity (DMGEO) cluster. The vision of 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.

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. Dozens of 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 Washington National's baseball park serving as the anchor for the surrounding area's revitalization as well as the planned waterfront cultural district.

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 2012 and 2022, the District is projected to add more than 57,930 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.

To continue creating jobs and building the tax base, the District needed a coherent strategy for growth. 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 initiatives 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 five years.

The District's Current Economic Picture

In 2014, private sector employment made up 67 percent of the total with more than 519,000 workers. The federal government employed over 197,000 individuals, representing 26 percent of total non-farm employment in the District, compared to 2 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 56 percent of the total non-farm employment in 2014 (See 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 Great 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 7,800 jobs between 2007 and 2009. In the years since the recession, the District increased its payrolls by 41,700 jobs between 2010 and 2014.

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

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
District of Columbia					
Federal Government	210.6	212.2	208.3	204.7	197.0
District Government***	32.5	31.1	30.8	31.4	33.5
Local Government**	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.3
Goods Producing	11.7	13.2	14.6	15	15.3
Mining, Logging & Construction	10.6	12.1	13.6	14	14.3
Manufacturing	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
Service Providing	700.4	713.0	720.2	733.3	738.5
Trade, Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	27.3	27.4	28.1	29.1	30.7
Information	18.7	18.3	17.5	17.0	17.2
Financial Activities	26.9	27.6	28.2	29.0	30.3
Professional & Business Services	147.7	150.4	154.1	155.9	157.8
Educational & Health Services	107.9	112.9	115.7	124.8	127.4
Leisure & Hospitality	59.7	62.3	65.4	67.9	69.8
Other Services, Except Public Administration	65.4	67.0	68.2	69.2	70.4
Total Non-Farm	712.1	726.2	734.8	748.3	753.8

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

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Washington Suburban Areas (Excluding DC)					
Federal Government	380.4	382.8	378.4	373.4	362.6
Other Government	311.0	309.5	312.7	317.0	323.4
Goods Producing	194.4	194.7	195.8	196.7	198.4
Mining, Logging & Construction	141.0	142.8	145.2	146.9	148.3
Manufacturing	53.4	51.8	50.6	49.8	50.1
Service Providing	2787.4	2830.5	2868.9	2896.0	2913.2
Trade, Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	381.0	386.9	390.2	391.8	397.0
Information	79.7	79.2	76.8	76.6	77.3
Financial Activities	147.3	147.1	148.8	151.6	151.6
Professional & Business Services	681.8	695.7	707.9	707.0	704.8
Educational & Health Services	362.0	373.3	383.9	396.1	403.8
Leisure & Hospitality	261.3	270.4	281.9	291.8	299.0
Other Services, Except Public Administration	182.9	185.6	188.5	190.7	193.7
Total Non-Farm	2981.7	3025.1	3064.7	3092.7	3111.6
<p>*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).</p> <p>**Principally consists of Washington Area Metropolitan Transit Authority.</p> <p>***Annual average of all District government employment, including summer youth and seasonal workers.</p>					
Source: DC Department of Employment Services, Office of Labor Market Research and Information					

Table 3.2 shows the District's private business employment, the number of establishments, and average annual pay from the Quarterly Covered Employment and Wages (QCEW) program. In 2013, total private sector employment was 485,538, representing an 8.7 percent increase from 2009. Private sector employment accounted for 67 percent of total employment in the District in 2013, compared to 66 percent in 2009. Total District establishments, numbering 35,363, generated over \$60.1 billion in total wages in 2013 – up from \$52.8 billion in 2009. In 2013, employment in private service sector totaled 470,607, which represents about 97 percent of total private sector employment in the District with a payroll of over \$36.3 billion. The four largest private industry sectors in the District – professional and business services, education and health services, leisure and hospitality, and other services (excluding public administration) – employed 395,719 workers which accounted for 82 percent of private sector employment in 2013. Professional and business services is the largest industry, with more than 154,662 workers, representing 32 percent of private sector employment and with an average annual pay of \$101,976. Between 2009 and 2013, construction industry had the highest employment growth, increasing from 11,576 to 13,931, which represented a 20.3 percent increase, while manufacturing declined the most with a 29.2 percent decrease in employment from 1,412 to 999.

From the 2012-2022, District of Columbia Industry Projections prepared by DOES Office of Labor Market Research and Information, the city is expected to grow at 0.74 percent annually and create 57,930 jobs over the decade.

Table 3.2. District of Columbia Private Business Establishment Employment and Average Annual Pay, 2009-2013

		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Percent Change
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009-2013
Total Private Industry	Number of Firms	33,723	34,387	35,417	35,584	35,010	3.8%
	Employment	446,481	447,938	461,113	472,745	485,538	8.7%
	Average Annual Pay	\$70,984	\$73,072	\$74,710	\$76,456	\$76,922	8.4%
Goods Producing	Number of Firms	1,174	1,208	1,227	1,217	1,061	-9.6%
	Employment	12,988	11,866	13,074	14,530	14,931	15.0%
	Average Annual Pay	\$59,058	\$63,592	\$66,723	\$66,594	\$66,097	11.9%
Construction	Number of Firms	1,006	1,044	1,065	1,059	924	-8.2%
	Employment	11,576	10,605	12,039	13,562	13,931	20.3%
	Average Annual Pay	\$56,415	\$61,128	\$63,461	\$63,673	\$62,967	11.6%
Manufacturing	Number of Firms	168	165	162	158	138	-17.9%
	Employment	1,412	1,262	1,035	969	999	-29.2%
	Average Annual Pay	\$80,728	\$84,305	\$104,669	\$107,490	\$109,736	35.9%
Service-Providing	Number of Firms	32,550	33,179	34,190	34,367	33,948	4.3%
	Employment	433,493	436,071	448,039	458,215	470,607	8.6%
	Average Annual Pay	\$71,341	\$73,330	\$74,943	\$76,769	\$77,266	8.3%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	Number of Firms	3,233	3,114	3,092	3,138	2,953	-8.7%
	Employment	26,887	27,108	26,963	27,668	28,568	6.3%
	Average Annual Pay	\$48,128	\$47,920	\$50,284	\$53,642	\$53,446	11.0%
Information	Number of Firms	895	884	912	918	834	-6.8%
	Employment	19,102	18,499	18,495	17,367	16,877	-11.6%
	Average Annual Pay	\$102,802	\$103,190	\$106,837	\$112,191	\$122,445	19.1%
Financial Activities	Number of Firms	2,087	2,039	2,052	2,057	1,921	-8.0%
	Employment	24,845	24,470	24,570	25,272	25,066	0.9%
	Average Annual Pay	\$96,729	\$105,126	\$111,345	\$116,131	\$119,166	23.2%
Professional & Business Services	Number of Firms	9,693	9,970	10,305	10,769	10,236	5.6%
	Employment	142,878	143,318	148,544	153,298	154,662	8.2%
	Average Annual Pay	\$94,234	\$97,333	\$98,942	\$101,861	\$101,976	8.2%
Education and Health Services	Number of Firms	2,496	2,548	2,606	2,634	2,562	2.6%
	Employment	94,973	96,590	100,342	102,263	108,226	14.0%
	Average Annual Pay	\$54,283	\$55,779	\$56,155	\$57,280	\$56,540	4.2%
Leisure and Hospitality	Number of Firms	2,444	2,532	2,631	2,698	2,594	6.1%
	Employment	57,836	59,518	61,730	65,036	67,257	16.3%
	Average Annual Pay	\$31,769	\$32,436	\$32,714	\$32,724	\$34,064	7.2%
Other Services, Except Public Administration	Number of Firms	8,930	9,196	9,600	9,874	9,666	8.2%
	Employment	61,698	61,798	63,302	64,999	65,574	6.3%
	Average Annual Pay	\$71,470	\$73,919	\$76,663	\$77,678	\$80,362	12.4%

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

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 2014, the District's civilian labor force was comprised of 377,400 persons, representing a 9 percent increase (or 31,300 persons) from 2010 (see 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 reasons, including illness, inclement weather, vacation, or labor disputes. An average of 348,000 District residents were employed during 2014, an increase of 34,500 workers from 2010.

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 29,400 District residents were unemployed in 2014, a decrease of 3,200 residents. An increase of 34,500 employed and decrease of 3,200 unemployed, resulted in an increase of 31,300 civilian labor force between 2010 and 2014.

The unemployment rate is calculated as a percent of the unemployed residents to total civilian labor force. In 2014, unemployed residents averaged 29,400 persons, or 7.8 percent, down 1.6 percentage point from 2010.

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

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Labor Force	346.1	350.8	365	373.5	377.4
Employed	313.5	315.2	332	341.8	348
Unemployed	32.6	35.7	33	31.7	29.4
Unemployment Rate	9.4	10.2	9.0	8.5	7.8
Youth Employment Rate**	49.9	46.7	34.0	34.2	20.2

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

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

** Youth Employment Rate for Ages 16 to 19

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

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 population and may provide an indication of the potential existence of discouraged workers, or workers that have dropped out of the labor force. In 2014 the LFPR in the District was 69.5 percent: male participation rate was 74.1 percent, higher than female participation rate at 65.5 percent (Table 3.4). Hispanic males had the highest participation rate at 86.5 percent; African American females had the lowest participation rate at 53.7 percent; and African Americans had the highest unemployment rate at 15.4 percent and lowest overall participation among racial categories at 56.4 percent. In 2014, of the total 378,300 District's civilian labor force, 54.5 percent were White; 38.3 percent were African Americans, and 9.9 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 50.6 percent and 28.7 percent, respectively. In 2014, African Americans had the highest

unemployment rate at 15.4 percent, which was 5.3 times higher than White unemployment rate of 2.9 percent, while Latino unemployment rate was 3.9 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 86.2 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 15.5 percent and 25.3 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 2014 showed 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 2014, the District had lower unemployment rates among those 25 years to 44 years old, and those above 55 years old; the teenage group, 16–19 year-olds, had the highest unemployment rate at 20.2 percent, 0.6 percentage point higher than the U.S. rate of 19.6 percent. The lowest unemployment rates were for the age group of those 65 years and above at 5.2 percent in the District compared to the U.S. rate of 4.6 percent in 2014.

Table 3.4. Employment Status of the Civilian Non-Institutional Population By Sex, Age, Race & Hispanic Origin, 2014 Annual Averages (in thousands)						
		Civilian Labor Force			Unemployment	
Race and Sex	Civilian Population	Participation Rate	Participation Number	Employment	Number	Rate
Total Pop 16 years and over	544.4	69.5	378.3	348.7	29.7	7.8
Men	252.4	74.1	187	173.3	13.7	7.3
Women	292	65.5	191.4	175.4	16	8.4
White	251.5	82.0	206.3	200.2	6.1	2.9
Men	126.8	85.6	108.5	104.8	3.7	3.4
Women	124.7	78.4	97.8	95.4	2.4	2.4
African American	256.4	56.4	144.7	122.5	22.2	15.4
Men	111.8	59.9	67	57.5	9.5	14.1
Women	144.6	53.7	77.7	64.9	12.8	16.4
Hispanic or Latino Ethnicity	47.2	79.7	37.6	36.2	1.5	3.9
Men	23.1	86.5	20	19.1	0.9	4.6
Women	24.1	73.3	17.7	17.1	0.5	3.1
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey						

Table 3.6 shows unemployment disproportionately affects the least educated in the District. In 2014, the District's population of 25 years and older with no college education experienced unemployment rate of 17.5 percent compared to 4.4 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 3.1 percent, while those with less than high school diploma had the highest unemployment rate at 17.6 percent. The data in Table 3.6 also shows the District has a highly educated labor force with 80.7 percent of civilian labor force consisting of those with at least some college education.

Table 3.5. Employment Status of the Civilian Non-Institutional Population By Sex & Age Group, 2014 (in thousands)

Age Group	Civilian Population	Civilian Labor Force			Unemployment		U.S. Unemployment
		Participation Rate	Participation Number	Employment	Number	Rate	
16-19 year	22	15.5	3	3	1	20.2	19.6
20-24 years	58	68.9	40	34	6	14.7	11.2
25-34 years	157	86.1	135	127	9	6.3	6.5
35-44 years	90	85.8	78	72	6	7.2	4.7
45-54 years	75	80.5	61	57	4	6.8	4.4
55-64 years	66	64.2	43	39	4	9.4	4.3
65 years and over	75	25.3	19	18	1	5.2	4.6

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

Diversifying Our Economic Base

By diversifying its economy, the District can seize the potential of existing sectors while cultivating emerging industries. 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 colleges 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.

Table 3.6. Employment Status of the Civilian Non-Institutional Population By Sex, Age, & Hispanic Origin, 2014 Annual Averages (in thousands)

Educational Attainment	Civilian Non-Inst. Population	Civilian Labor Force			Unemployment	
		Participation Rate	Participation Number	Employment	Number	Rate
Less than High School Diploma	41.4	42.2	17.4	14.4	3.1	17.6
High School, No College	87.3	54.2	47.3	39.2	8.2	17.2
Some College or Associate Degree	63.0	63.5	40.0	35.3	4.7	11.8
Bachelor's Degree and Higher	273.2	84.3	230.4	223.2	7.2	3.1

Data incorporate updated 2010 census-based population controls

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

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 3.7 and 3.8 provide an indication of where the District's economy may be headed. Between 2012 and 2022, home health care services is projected to be the fastest growing industry with annualized percent growth rate of 4.8 percent and add over 305 jobs every year for the ten year period. Next is residential building construction which is projected to grow by 4.0 percent annually and add over 53 jobs annually to reach 1,651 jobs in 2022. Other industries expected to lead in job creation over the decade include outpatient care centers, investigation and security services, and management, scientific, and technical and consulting services. The top 15 industries listed in Table 3.8 represent more than 94 percent of the job growth expected in the city during the 10-year period between 2012 and 2022. Some of the gains reflect continued growth of core industries like professional and business services, investigation and security services, leisure and hospitality, and non-profits.

**Table 3.7. Fastest-Growing Industries,
District of Columbia, 2012-2022**

NAICS	Sector/Industry	Total Jobs		Employment Change	
		2012	2022	Net	Annualized Percent Growth Rate
621600	Home Health Care Services	5,114	8,169	3,055	4.8%
236100	Residential Building Construction	1,116	1,651	535	4.0%
621400	Outpatient Care Centers	3,616	5,263	1,647	3.8%
561600	Investigation and Security Services	11,444	16,180	4,736	3.5%
541600	Management, Scientific, and Technical Consulting Services	19,186	26,928	7,742	3.4%

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, 2012-2022

NAICS	Industry Title	Growth
541600	Management, Scientific, and Technical Consulting Services	7,742
541500	Computer Systems Design and Related Services	7,633
813000	Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations	6,054
561600	Investigation and Security Services	4,736
624000	Social Assistance	4,555
561300	Employment Services	3,772
722000	Food Services and Drinking Places	3,750
621600	Home Health Care Services	3,055
541100	Legal Services	2,492
623000	Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	2,000
561700	Services to Buildings and Dwellings	1,964
541800	Advertising, Public Relations, and Related Services	1,765
541300	Architectural, Engineering, and Related Services	1,674
621400	Outpatient Care Centers	1,647
721000	Accommodation, including Hotels and Motels	1,625

Source: DC Department of Employment Services: District of Columbia Employment Projections by Industry and Occupation, 2012-2022

Table 3.9 shows top ten occupations that are expected to have the fastest growth rate over the 10-year projected period between 2012 and 2022. The top ten occupations growth rates are four times or greater than the overall growth rate of 7.67 percent for all occupations. The top three occupations have expected growth rates of over 39 percent - home health aides, personal care aides, and private detectives & investigators with growth rates of 54.5, 44.18, and 39.56 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 2012-2022 are shown in Table 3.10. Security guards, general & operations managers,

and janitors and cleaners (except maids and housekeeping cleaners) lead the way with an expected job growth of 4,769, 2,422, and 2,350 jobs between 2012 and 2022.

Table 3.9. Top Ten Fastest Growing Occupations, District of Columbia, 2012-2022

SOC Code	Occupational Title	Employment		Change 2012-2022		Median Annual Wage*
		2012	2022	Number	Percent	
31-1011	Home Health Aides	4,156	6,421	2,265	54.50	\$22,770
39-9021	Personal Care Aides	2,055	2,963	908	44.18	\$22,720
33-9021	Private Detectives and Investigators	321	448	127	39.56	\$58,500
25-1072	Nursing Instructors and Teachers, Postsecondary	577	801	224	38.82	\$60,120
25-1071	Health Specialties Teachers, Postsecondary	2,754	3,755	1,001	36.85	\$112,980
13-2052	Personal Financial Advisors	454	614	160	35.24	\$66,930
13-1161	Market Research Analysts and Marketing Specialists	4,480	6,056	1,576	35.18	\$61,410
27-3091	Interpreters and Translators	414	559	145	35.02	\$37,860
13-1121	Meeting and Convention Planners	2,229	3,000	771	34.59	\$60,350
39-3031	Ushers, Lobby Attendants, and Ticket Takers	627	838	211	33.65	\$19,010

*Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Statistics (OES), May 2012 Survey

Source: District of Columbia Department of Employment Services, District of Columbia Occupational Employment Projections, 2012-2022

Table 3.10. Top Ten Occupations with Most Job Growth, District of Columbia, 2012 and Projected 2022

SOC Code	Occupational Title	Employment		Change 2012-2022		Median Annual Wage*
		2012	2022	Number	Percent	
33-9032	Security Guards	14,696	19,465	4,769	32.45	\$35,460
11-1021	General & Operations Managers	32,564	34,986	2,422	7.44	\$133,270
37-2011	Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	15,368	17,718	2,350	15.29	\$27,820
31-1011	Home Health Aides	4,156	6,421	2,265	54.50	\$22,770
23-1011	Lawyers	33,457	35,040	1,583	4.73	\$155,480
13-1161	Market Research Analysts & Marketing Specialists	4,480	6,056	1,576	35.18	\$61,410
37-2012	Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	9,546	11,018	1,472	15.42	\$30,820
29-1141	Registered Nurses	10,629	12,010	1,381	12.99	\$75,520
43-6014	Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	11,401	12,692	1,291	11.32	\$45,990
27-3031	Public Relations Specialists	9,453	10,736	1,283	13.57	\$78,220
*Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Statistics (OES), May 2012 Survey						
Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services, District of Columbia Occupational Employment Projections, 2012-2022						

The District continues to benefit from the “green economy.” 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 3.8 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 Investment Act

Program Description

The Adult and Dislocated Worker Program, under Title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998, is designed to provide quality employment and training services to assist eligible individuals in finding and qualifying for meaningful employment, and to help employers find the skilled workers they need to compete and succeed in business.

Goals

- To increase employment, as measured by entry into unsubsidized employment
- To increase retention in unsubsidized employment six months after entry into employment
- To increase earnings received in unsubsidized employment for dislocated workers
- To enhance customer satisfaction for participants and for employers

The employment goals are measured using Unemployment Insurance Wage Records systems and customer satisfaction goals are measured by sampling.

Services

Services are provided through American Job Centers. There are three levels of service:

- Core services - Includes outreach, job search and placement assistance, and labor market information available to all job seekers.
- Intensive services - Includes more comprehensive assessments, development of individual employment plans and counseling and career planning.
- Training services - Customers are linked to job opportunities in their communities, including both occupational training and training in basic skills. Participants use an “individual training account” to select an appropriate training program from a qualified training provider.

Additional Services

- “Supportive” services such as transportation, childcare, dependent care, housing, and needs-related payments are provided under certain circumstances to allow an individual to participate in the program.

- “Rapid Response” services at the employment site for employers and workers who are expected to lose their jobs as a result of company closings and mass layoffs are also available.
- Individuals whose layoff was created or affected by international trade, may access information and services under the Trade Act programs.
- States are responsible for program management and operations including enrollment, service delivery, and certification of training providers.

Target Population

- All adults, 18 years and older, are eligible for core services
- Dislocated workers
- Priority for intensive and training services must be given to recipients of public assistance and other low-income individuals where funds are limited
- In addition to unemployed adults, employed adults can also receive services to obtain or retain employment that allows for self-sufficiency. State and local areas are responsible for establishing procedures for applying the priority and self-sufficiency requirements.
- WIA Adult Total Budget for PY14 and FY15: \$2,014,101

Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA)

WIOA Background

President Obama signed the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) into law on July 22, 2014. The WIOA law is designed to help job seekers access employment, education, training, and support services to succeed in the labor market and to match employers with the skilled workers they need to compete in the global economy. WIOA supersedes the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) of 1998 and amends the Adult Education and Family

Literacy Act, the Wagner-Peyser Act, and the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. This Act takes effect on July 1, 2015. The enactment of WIOA provides opportunity for reforms to ensure the American Job Center system is job-driven—responding to the needs of employers and preparing workers for jobs that are available now and in the future.

Highlights of WIOA Reforms to the Public Workforce System

- Aligns Federal Investments to Support Job Seekers and Employers
- Strengthens the Governing Bodies that Establish State, Regional and Local Workforce Investment Priorities
- Helps Employers Find Workers with the Necessary Skills
- Aligns Goals and Increases Accountability and Information for Job Seekers and the Public
- Fosters Regional Collaboration to Meet the Needs of Regional Economies
- Targets Workforce Services to Better Serve Job Seekers
- Improves Services to Individuals with Disabilities
- Supports Access to Services

DOES WIOA Efforts

In support of and adherence to this mandate, the DOES Workforce Development (WD) Division has established a series of committees – internal and WIC subject matter experts within their respective fields – as well as strategic partners to track, process, and strategize WIOA-related information and requirements as they are issued. These teams will also be central to the development of standard operating procedures and policies in support of WIOA mandates.

The DOES WIOA Committees are as follows:

- The Executive Implementation Team
- Training Team
- Fiscal Implementation Team
- WIA Adult and Youth Implementation Team
- Adult/Dislocated Worker
- Youth
- Partnership Development Team
- Internal
- External
- Employer Engagement – Business Services Team
- Performance Team

WIOA Preparation Activities

- What WIOA Means for DC (Panel) – a panel discussion overview of WIOA and the District of Columbia held September 22, 2014.
- Employer Forum – an initial collaborative session where DOES, WIC, and employers met to have dialogue surrounding WIOA requirements, share information, and collect a broad base of information and feedback concerning employing district residents.
- Industry-Specific Forums – the first of such forums was the Hospitality Forum which was held Wednesday, January 7, 2015.
- WIOA Implementation Webinars – ongoing participation in DOL hosted webinars to discuss and address questions and concerns surrounding WIOA implementation.
- Regional Stakeholder WIOA Implementation Bi-Weekly Conference Calls – collaborating with Region 2 and DOL stakeholders regarding WIOA Implementation activities, milestones, and best practices.

- Committee (and sub-committee) Strategic Planning Sessions – DOES and WIC planning sessions to: stay abreast of WIOA requirements; understand variances between WIA and WIOA and the impact on programs and daily operations; and establish new SOPs that meet agency goals and objectives, as well as comply with WIOA requirements.
- Youth Integration Strategic Sessions – conducting round-table discussions and working sessions with the OYP management team to strategize integrating and implementation of youth programs with WIA (and subsequently WIOA) compliant program models and mandates.

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, DC government 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 10.5 percent in June 2011 to 7.5 percent in April 2015. 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 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, in an 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.

The Department of Employment Services has been active in 2015 in terms of developing and unveiling new workforce development initiatives. The Pre-release Reentry Opportunities and Post-release Services (PROPS) initiative has been designed to provide workforce services to individuals incarcerated with the DC Department of Corrections (DOC) prior to their release while also providing a continuum of workforce related services and supports after release. In April, DOES launched the DC LEAP (Learn, Earn, Advance, Prosper)

Academy, a partnership with the Department of Human Services (DHS), Department of Human Resources (DCHR), Department of General Services (DGS), Department of Public Works (DPW), and other sister agencies. The LEAP Academy utilizes the earn-and-learn approach to skill development, allowing individuals to earn a wage while participating in an on-the-job training experience and enrolled in related technical instruction and/or adult education. Throughout initial implementation of the LEAP Academy, all participants will be referred by DHS from the TANF or Rapid Rehousing programs. The DOES American Job Center operations unit collaborated with the Fathering Court of the DC Child Support Services Division, Superior Court of the District of Columbia to meet the workforce readiness and employment needs of referred Fathering Court clients by providing services and resources to ensure that clients are positioned to become financially responsible for their children through employment and sustainable career advancement. In addition, DOES American Job Center operations are working with the Office on Returning Citizen Affairs (ORCA) to provide on-site

services to ORCA participants through the Workforce Without Walls Initiative. Given this progress and momentum DOES is poised to continue developing partnerships with sister agencies, community-based organizations, businesses, and education institutions in order to put residents back to work along a promising career pathway.

Mayor's Summer Youth Employment Program

The Mayor's Summer Youth Employment Program (MBSYEP) 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, significant work was undertaken to fully revamp the MBSYEP. 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 exceed budget as it had in previous years.

Through this six week program, District youth earn money 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 MBSYEP 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. Youth participants are also required to attend a mandatory orientation that thoroughly outlines DOES' expectations for all MBSYEP participants. During the spring, the agency hosts its annual MBSYEP Career Exploration Fair. The Career Exploration Fair serves as an opportunity for youth to hone their interview and networking skills by meeting with prospective employers prior to summer.

In FY2014, MBSYEP developed work opportunities for nearly 14,000 youth – making it the largest program of its kind in the country, second only to New York City (Table 3.11).

During FY2015, Mayor Muriel Bowser announced that the maximum age of eligibility for the MBSYEP would be expanded for the first time in the history of the program to serve youth up to age 24. During FY2015, DOES expects to serve up to 15,000 District youth, including 14,000 youth ages 14-21, and 1,000 youth ages 22-24. Youth ages 22-24 will complete a comprehensive assessment with the DOES Adult Workforce Bureau. Youth will be scheduled for an intake appointment with Adult Workforce staff to assist youth and develop Employment Plans. DOES will work closely with its partners and sister agencies to connect young adults to additional services that may include access to Adult Workforce Training, opportunities to leverage Individual Training Accounts, connections to Apprenticeships, access to special events and job fairs administered by the Business Services Group, connections to training offered by the University of the District of Columbia Community College, and support from the DC Youth Re-Engagement Center.

Table 3.11. Summer Youth Employment Registrants and Placements

	Fiscal Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Employed*		17,994	14,126	14,352	14,927	13,765
*Figures includes attrition						
Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services						

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 3.12).

Table 3.12. Transitional Employment Program/Project Empowerment

	Fiscal Year	2013	2014	2015
Enrollments		914	795	543
Unsubsidized		246	327	213
*Figures includes attrition				
Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services				

Apprenticeship Programs

Apprenticeship provides young adults with opportunities to start early career training. 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 over 1,000 occupations for apprenticeship. Apprentice occupations exist in many industries, such as construction, health care, automotive, information technology, aerospace, and retail. Available registered apprenticeship trade areas in 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 (Table 3.13).

The District is one of 27 State Apprenticeship Councils (SACs) authorized by the U.S. Department of Labor to determine apprenticeship registration eligibility. The D.C. 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.

Table 3.13. Apprenticeship Program Activities by Fiscal Year

Active Registered Apprentices						
	Fiscal Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Apprentices		4,515	4,843	5,199	4,885	5,997
Minorities		2,503	2,757	2,928	2,664	3,260
Females		147	157	158	167	159
District Residents		882	1,053	1,125	1,096	1,420
Apprentices Registered in Major Programs						
	Fiscal Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Electrician		1,124	1,236	1,314	1,114	1,452
Carpenter		311	306	311	280	322
Steamfitter		799	865	922	758	996
Sheet Metal		361	362	408	262	335
Plumber		348	433	419	366	479
Iron Worker		162	172	238	285	354

Source: DC Department of Employment Services

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 3.14).

Table 3.14. Enrollment in SCSEP by Quarter: Program Year 2014

Carry Over from the Previous PY	PY 2014 Quarter 1	PY 2014 Quarter 2	PY 2014 Quarter 3	PY 2014 Quarter 4	Total Enrollment for PY 2014
78	12	0	1	0	91
*PY: Program Year is July 1 to June 30					
Source: DC Department of Employment Services					

Wages

The D.C. Department of Employment Services Office of Wage-Hour conducts compliance audits and may recover back wages for employees who have not been paid pursuant to DC wage laws, either administratively or through court action. Wage and Hour compliance involves administering the wage laws of the District of Columbia, specifically:

- **The Minimum Wage Amendment Act of 2013** amends the Minimum Wage Act Revision Act of 1992 to increase the minimum wage in the District of Columbia to \$11.50 an hour by 2016.
- **The Enhanced Professional Security Amendment Act of 2008** establishes minimum compensation requirements for security officers working in the District of Columbia.
- **The Workplace Fraud Amendment Act of 2012** provide for the payment and collection of wages in the District of Columbia and provide for a penalty for a “construction services” employer who misclassifies an employee as an independent contractor.
- **The DC Wage Payment and Wage Collection Law** requires that all employers pay their employees at least twice monthly on designated paydays, pay all earned and promised wages and pay wages timely upon termination of employment.
- **The DC Wage Garnishment Law** protects the wage earners pay from unlawful garnishments.
- **The Wage-Hour Rules** provide, among other things, sub-minimum wage rates for newly hired workers and minors. The rules also provide for the establishment of reasonable allowance levels for work-related situations or special conditions associated with employment relationships, such as travel allowances, meal and uniform allowances.
- **The Accrued Sick and Safe Leave Act of 2008** requires employers in the District of Columbia to provide paid leave to employees for illness and for absences associated with domestic violence or sexual abuse.

- **The Accrued Sick and Safe Rules** implement the provisions of the Accrued Sick and Safe Leave Act of 2008.
- **The Living Wage Act of 2006** requires employers in the District of Columbia who are recipients of contracts or government assistance in the amount of \$100,000 or more to pay their affiliated employees no less than the living wage.
- **The Wage Theft Prevention Act of 2015** enhances applicable remedies, fines, and administrative penalties when an employer fails to pay earned wages, to provide for suspension of business licenses of employers that are delinquent in paying wage judgments or agreements, to clarify administrative procedures and legal standards for adjudicating wage disputes, to require the employer to provide written notice to each employee of the terms of their employment and to maintain appropriate employment records.

Program Goals

- Conduct Wage-Hour compliance audits of private sector employers conducting business in the District of Columbia to ensure compliance with provisions of the Wage-Hour laws
- Hold compliance hearings and makes determinations on any contested Wage-Hour violations, including requiring by subpoena the attendance

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 private sector employees' injuries effective 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 thousands of pending Longshore workers' compensation cases of which approximately 650 cases remain open.

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 2014, 1 new case was accepted for Special Fund relief benefits and a total of \$3,133,680 was expended (Table 3.15).

Table 3.15. Private Sector Workers' Compensation Program

Fiscal Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 (As of 2nd Qtr.)
Reported Injuries	10,045	10,187	11,598	11,110	10,983	5,606
Special Fund Cases Accepted	9	4	2	1	1	0
Special Fund Expenditures	\$2,763,035	\$2,456,929	\$3,701,814	\$2,394,505	\$3,133,680	\$1,180,689

Source: DC Department of Employment Services

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.

During FY 2014 the Occupational Safety and Health staff provided the following: Initial Visits 145, Training and Assistance Visits 20, Serious Danger Follow Up Visits 21, Serious Hazards Found, and Corrected 495 and Workers Trained 270 (Table 3.16).

Table 3.16. Occupational Safety and Health (Private Sector): Fiscal Year 2014

Initial Visits	Training and Assistance Visits	Serious Danger Follow Up Visits	Serious Hazards Found and Corrected	Workers Trained
145	20	21	495	270

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services

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 3.17 shows selected unemployment statistics.

Table 3.17. Selected Unemployment Insurance Statistics*

	Calendar Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
New Claims		28,355	27,678	42,141	48,372	38,552
Weeks Compensated		604,557	560,003	529,749	526,545	467,430
Average Weekly Benefit Amount		\$299	\$296	\$297.05	\$298.36	\$297.57
Number of Benefits Exhausted		18,837	16,223	15,767	13,945	12,923
Average Weeks Paid		21.3	20.2	20.3	18.8	19.2
**Legislation adopted by the D.C. City Council increased the maximum weekly benefit amount from \$309 to \$359						
*Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services						

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 3.18).

Table 3.18. Status of the District's Unemployment Fund by Fiscal Year

Calendar Year	2012	2013	2014
Revenue	\$160,028,000	\$161,019,000	\$158,844,000
Outlays	\$37,832,000	\$41,612,000	\$30,114,000
Fund Balance	\$292,702,000	\$293,274,000	\$305,513,000
*Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services			

Work Opportunity Tax Credit (WOTC)

WOTC is a federal tax credit available to employers who hire individuals from certain target groups who have consistently

faced significant barriers to employment. WOTC target groups include: Veterans; Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Recipients; Supplement Nutritional Assistance Program (SNAP) Recipients; Designated Community Residents; Vocational Rehabilitation Referrals; Supplemental Security Income Recipients; Summer Youth Employees, and; Returning Citizens. In PY 2013, WOTC produced 1,453 certifications and 3,495 denials. Properly certified workers can earn a tax credit of \$1,200 to \$9,600 for their employer (Table 3.19).

Table 3.19. Work Opportunity and Welfare-To-Work Tax Credit

	Fiscal Year	2010	2011	2012	2013
Certifications Issued		2,337	1,437	1,294	1,453
Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services					

Insurance, Securities And Banking

Financial Services

The Department of Insurance Securities and Banking (DISB) regulates all financial services in the District. DISB was established in 2004 by reform legislation, which merged the Department of Banking and Financial Institutions and the Department of Insurance and Securities Regulation. The Department's goal is two-fold: (1) protect consumers by providing equitable, thorough, efficient, and prompt regulatory supervision of the financial services companies, firms and individuals operating in the District of Columbia, and (2) develop and improve market conditions to attract and retain financial services firms to the District of Columbia. The Department 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-universal 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.

The implementation of the federal health care law, the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, has been an ongoing effort, and continued to be a focus of the Insurance Bureau's work during the 2013 and 2014 fiscal years. One of the Department's actions in 2014 advanced the rights of the city's transgender community by prohibiting discrimination in health insurance based on gender identity and expression. The Department issued a bulletin requiring District health insurance companies to provide coverage for gender dysphoria, or gender identity disorder, as a recognized medical condition thereby permitting those with gender dysphoria to obtain medically necessary benefits. 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 has been implemented. Similarly, during the 2013-2014 fiscal years, the Securities Bureau developed a new regulation facilitating crowdfunding-type investments for District of Columbia small businesses, and launched programs supporting lending to small businesses and access to financial services for people without bank accounts. The Banking Bureau consolidated the Department's transition to a single, coordinated licensing process for all District financial services and mortgages licensees and registrants. The Enforcement and Consumer Protection Division continues to maintain functional and productive relationships with state and federal regulators and law enforcement, proactively identifying fraudulent activity and enhancing its investigation of fraud violations and its perpetrators. Based on this division's investigative work in fiscal years 2013 and 2014, the courts ordered over \$6 million in restitution and forfeiture for victims; recoveries, settlements and fines totaling over \$41,000; and perpetrators receiving jail time, probation and community service.

The strongest, most diverse financial service resource network in the country complements the result of the District's positive economic and regulatory picture. This includes the District's private sector financial service infrastructure of local and national law firms, accounting firms, consulting operations, research institutions, a host of national financial service trade association, and hundreds of corporate government affairs offices. Convenient 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 gives Washington local gateways to world markets.

Insurance

Within the DISB insurance is regulated by the Insurance Bureau, (originally established in 1901 as the Office of the Superintendent of Insurance for the District of Columbia), and the Risk Finance Bureau. The Insurance Bureau's mission is to protect the consumers' interests by ensuring that traditional insurance companies, reinsurance companies, insurance producers, health maintenance organizations,

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

Table 3.20. Profile of Insurance in Washington D.C.: 2008 – 2014							
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Insurance Premium (\$000)	\$9,191	\$9,050	\$6,876	\$7,790	\$8,140	\$7,857	\$8,961
Related DC Revenues (\$000)	\$75,183	\$76,041	\$70,549	\$88,903	\$94,597	\$96,217	\$111,281
Premium Tax Income	\$58,873	\$57,407	\$54,412	\$82,776	\$87,052	\$91,275	\$100,755
Fees & Penalties	\$16,310	\$18,634	\$16,137	\$6,127	\$7,545	\$4,942	\$18,529
Licensed Companies	1,399	1,492	1,500	1,504	1,495	1,483	1,491
DC Domiciled: Insurance Cos.	18	18	16	14	15	14	14
Non-Traditional Cos.	19	26	27	62	58	20	20
Captive Insurers	101	120	136	109	116	75	75
Insurers Domiciled Outside D.C.	1,261	1,328	1,321	1,319	1,364	1,354	1,355
Licensed Insurance Producers	56,421	54,858	60,490	59,787	65,040	32,021	32,021
DC Resident Agents & Brokers	1,189	1,081	1,154	1,089	1,152	769	769
Non-Resident Agents & Brokers	55,232	53,777	59,336	60,876	66,192	31,252	31,252
Consumer Complaints Addressed	608	655	612	654	671	840	741
Regulatory Actions	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Consumer: Complaints Addressed	608	655	612	654	671	640	741

Table 3.20. Profile of Insurance in Washington D.C.: 2008 – 2014 (cont.)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Company: Financial Examinations	12	14	15	4	6	9	5
Market Conduct Reviews	72	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sanctions	1	5	5	0	7	1	1
Rehabilitations	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Liquidations	6	2	1	0	2	2	0
Producers: Sanctioned	6	13	0	0	7	20	10

Source: Department of Insurance, Securities and Banking

Securities

The DISB is responsible for administration of the D.C. 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. Table 3.21 is a summary of the licensing and securities registration/notice filing activity of the Securities Bureau in the years 2008–2014.

Table 3.21. Profile of Securities in Washington DC: 2008–2014

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Securities Filings	22,127	22,689	23,611	22,995	22,127	23,941	25,672
Registered Offerings	47	40	43	58	53	61	50
Notice Filings	22,080	22,649	23,568	24,512	24,781	23,880	25,622
Securities Offerings Value (\$000)	\$45,505	\$70,803	\$36,553	\$69,807	\$85,803	\$95,810	\$77,949
Registered Offerings	\$29,969	\$30,219	\$29,750	\$23,603	\$33,929	\$56,848	\$62,843
Notice Filings	\$15,536	\$40,584	\$6,803	\$46,204	\$51,874	\$38,961	\$15,106
Related DC Revenues (\$000)	\$10,515	\$11,071	\$11,101	\$18,325	\$17,972	\$17,781	\$19,557
Licensed Securities Firms	2,997	2,954	2,997	2,958	2,997	2,830	2,867
DC Domiciled: Broker Dealers	25	25	25	27	31	30	28
Investment Advisers	24	31	24	29	35	36	42
Firms Domiciled Outside D.C.	2,948	2,898	2,948	2,902	2,931	2,764	2,797
Licensed Securities Professionals	114,474	109,683	114,474	127,262	129,736	132,322	132,523
Broker Dealer Agents	110,927	105,974	110,927	123,415	126,020	128,632	128,615
Investment Adviser Representatives	3,519	3,678	3,833	3,833	3,696	3,678	3,898
Agents of Issuers	28	31	22	14	20	12	10

Source: Department of Insurance, Securities and Banking

Banking

Within the DISB, banking is regulated by the Banking Bureau originally established in 1986 as the D.C. 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, the DBFI 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 3.22. Profile of Banking in Washington D.C.: 2008 – 2014							
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Deposits (\$000)	\$23,438	\$23,057	\$27,360	\$31,665	\$33,135	\$36,466	\$41,313
Banking Institutions	226	268	277	276	279	241	235
Commercial Banks & Thrifts	34	31	33	35	35	35	34
State and National	32	29	31	33	33	33	32
D.C. Chartered	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Branch Offices	228	237	244	244	244	241	235
Non-depository Licenses							
Mortgage Lenders and Brokers	653	566	662	678	831	1,035	1,106
Check Cashers	130	120	122	114	110	102	90
Money Transmitters	49	48	49	49	58	66	70
Consumer Sales Finance Companies	33	29	26	26	35	32	63
Money Lenders	8	6	5	5	7	13	18
Consumer Complaints Addressed	156	180	217	160	114	131	87
Source: FDIC.gov - Summary of Deposits							

Department of Small and Local Business Development

DSLBD Overview

The Department of Small and Local Business Development (DSLBD) supports the development, economic growth, and retention of District-based businesses and promotes economic development throughout the District’s unique and historic commercial corridors. DSLBD provides assistance and services to District-based

businesses by positioning them to compete successfully for local, federal and global business opportunities; advocating and promoting small business; providing one-on-one technical assistance, training, certifying companies to do business in the city; and fostering small business development in commercial corridors.

DSLBD is working hard to enhance the city's business ecosystem so that it will simultaneously retain small businesses that are already operating in the District while attracting new ones to enter into a business ready and friendly climate.

The agency envisions a business environment in which D.C. businesses both benefit and help spur smart economic growth. DSLBD envisions a climate where businesses navigate government quickly, confidently and effectively; and, every entrepreneur and business with a great idea and a great plan has access to the capital to make it happen.

To realize these goals, DSLBD operates through the following four divisions:

- **Commercial Revitalization**

- o Main Streets
- o Commercial Clean Teams
- o Healthy Foods Programs

- **Certification and Compliance**

- **Business Opportunities and Access to Capital**

- o Procurement Technical Assistance Program
- o Business Development
- o Trade and Export
- o Technology and Innovation
- o Capital Access Program

- **Agency Management**

Commercial Revitalization

DSLBD plays an essential role in enhancing small business growth within every District neighborhood. Through commercial revitalization, the agency provides technical and funding assistance that supports, promotes and fosters economic development in commercial districts as well as the retention, recruitment and enhancement of small businesses in every ward.

The agency offers several programs and provides oversight and funding that supports the growth and development of neighborhood businesses. DSLBD also manages grants to community-based organizations.

Main Streets – fosters retail investment in the District by providing services and funding to help communities retain and recruit businesses, improve commercial properties and streetscapes and attract consumers. The D.C. Main Streets program has generated a substantial social and economic impact. In 2012, D.C. Main Streets programs generated 471 net job gains, 29 net new businesses, 31 rehabilitation projects completed and over \$2.7 million in value of public improvement projects completed. Currently, there are eight Main Street programs:

- 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 Streets
- Rhode Island Avenue

Commercial Clean Teams – maintains commercial corridors; enhances litter clean-up efforts through the removal of debris from streets, sidewalks and storefronts; and removes graffiti and illegal sign postings within designated clean team service-delivery areas. As of 2014, there are 21 Clean Teams:

- \$2,106,700 of grant funding were awarded by DSLBD
- 32.64 miles of commercial corridors cleaned
- 1,954,797 pounds of trash and recyclables removed from commercial districts
- 6,453 illegal posters and stickers removed
- 4,449 street trees maintained (Source: DDOT: UFA/OCTO:GIS)

Healthy Foods Programs – facilitates increased supply and demand for healthy foods in accordance with the Food, Environment and Economic Development (FEED) D.C. Act by providing technical assistance with regard to the purchase, marketing and maintenance of healthy foods in the District of Columbia.

Certification and Compliance

Program Overview

The Certified Business Enterprise (CBE) Program provides District-based businesses with advantages in doing business with the District Government and expands the availability of business opportunities with District-sponsored development projects.

DSLBD helps eligible businesses attain certification and helps CBEs navigate the path towards obtaining D.C. Government funding. CBEs play a vital role as they support and contribute to local job creation and help broaden the city tax base, strengthening the local economy.

Certification – processes and issues certifications designating a District-based business as a CBE, conducts inspections to ensure businesses are compliant with certification regulations, and responds to complaints regarding non-compliant certified companies.

Compliance – provides oversight of District government agencies and non-government projects to ensure compliance with District regulations regarding CBE utilization and participation.

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.

Business Opportunity and Access to Capital

Provides District-based businesses with the knowledge and capacity-building tools necessary to form, develop, grow, and expand by offering classes, training, technical assistance and advocacy to promote greater participation in local, federal and private-sector opportunities. The Business Development team also provides prospective business owners one-on-one counseling and monthly training courses that provides insight to navigating local and regional

opportunities. The division contains five activities that help the agency improve three key areas including, access to capital, training and education, and business opportunities.

Access to Capital

DSLBD's access to capital programs connect small businesses with lenders and bridge the gap between businesses and traditional lending institutions by educating firms on the underwriting process to secure capital. DSLBD offers a robust program for companies to obtain non-traditional sources of financing such as private equity, and micro-lending that will allow businesses to start, operate and grow.

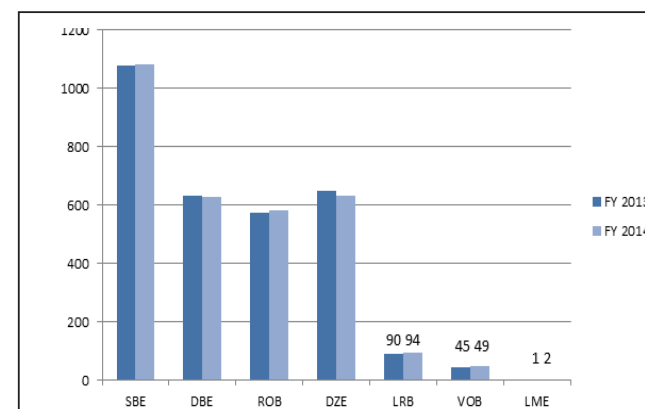
The primary Access to Capital program is the Access to Capital Loan Fund (formerly known as the Micro Loan fund). The five activities include:

- **Procurement Technical Assistance Program** – provides District-based small business with support to prepare for and gain access to federal government procurement opportunities through the Procurement Technical Assistance Program (PTAC). In 2014, PTAC created a pathway for over 300 firms SBIR program launched to help District firms obtain up to \$1 million in innovation dollars.
- **Business Development** – provides a range of counseling, monthly training courses and workshops to address a broad variety of start-up and development issues from establishing a business to accessing capital. This program is responsible for increasing opportunities for small business participation in the procurement process within the public-private sectors and communicating industry-specific business opportunities.
- **Trade and Export** – The Export DC team was created to help small businesses expand their international presence. DSLBD provides training, targeted services, 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. In partnership with the U.S. Small Business Administration, ExportDC offers small District-based businesses a range of value-added benefits to enhance their overseas marketing efforts. The State Trade and Export Promotion (STEP) program for example, links businesses to reimbursable funds that support activities across the export marketing lifecycle.

- **Technology and Innovation** – provides support and assistance for technology companies pursuing opportunities in the development of Small Business Innovation and Research (SBIR). This activity is designed to assist District technology entrepreneurs launch and grow their businesses; and leverages expertise in federal and private commercialization practices to generate competitive grant applications for District-based small businesses.
- One program the agency is particularly proud of is Phase “Zero.” The goal of the program is to improve the probability of success for District-based companies that are applying to federal programs including the Small Business Technology Transfer Research (STTR) programs. Phase Zero provides up to \$1,000 in funding to enable small businesses to offset consulting fees supporting proposal development and review costs.

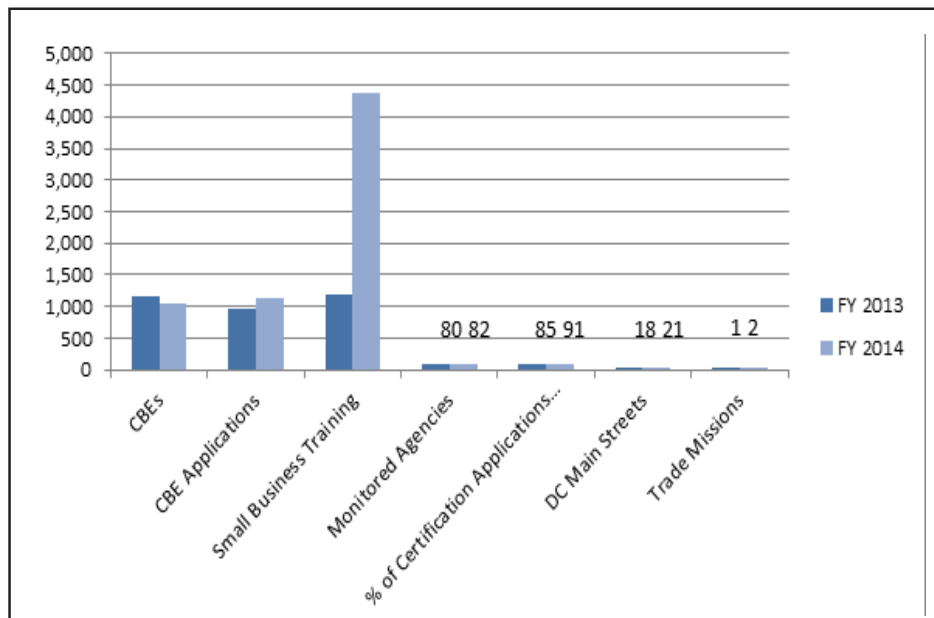
Figure 3.1. FY 2013 and FY 2014 DSLBD Certification by Category



Source: DSLBD Data

Table 3.23. DSLBD Certification Category

	# of CBES	Preference
Local Business Enterprise	1140	2 or 2%
Small Business Enterprise (SBE)	1081	2 or 2%
Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE)	626	3 or 3 %
Resident Owned Business (ROB)	582	5 or 5%
Development Zone Enterprise (DZE)	633	2 or 2%
Longtime Resident Business (LRB)	94	5 or 10%
Veteran Owned Business (VOB)	49	2 or 0%
Local Manufacturing Business Enterprise (LME)	2	2 or 0%
All categories are part of the Local Business Enterprise Certification.		
Source: DSLBD Data, as of 1/27/2014		

Figure 3.2. Overview of DSLBD Services for FY 2013 and 2014

Source: DSLBD Data

DC 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 homebuyers' costs of purchasing homes and 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 McKinney Act Savings Fund loans 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 program purposes.



To understand the DCHFA's services and programs, it is necessary to understand the Agency's five primary focuses. They include three aspects of DCHFA single family programs/services including HomeSaver Phase I, HomeSaver Phase II and DC Open Doors, and

two aspects of DCHFA multifamily programs/services including multifamily housing finance and the McKinney Act Savings Fund.

Single Family Programs

HomeSaver Phase I

HomeSaver Phase I was the DCHFA's foreclosure prevention program for unemployed homeowners in the District. DCHFA developed this effective and comprehensive program to administer the U.S. Treasury's Hardest Hit Funds. On January 28, 2013, the program's eligibility was extended to underemployed residents. DCHFA's HomeSaver Phase I assisted 695 homeowners who experienced involuntary job loss or a decrease in employment income in the District. The program was so successful that it gained national recognition.

The first phase of the program ended in November 2013. At that time, HomeSaver Phase I had received 843 applications and approved 695 applicants. This resulted in a commitment of \$15,238,111 in funds with an average loan amount of \$21,925 per applicant (Table 3.24).

Table 3.24. HomeSaver Phase I Pipeline as of November 2013

Ward	Total Applicants	Total Assisted Borrowers	Average Mortgage Payment for Existing Loans
1	40	34	\$1,925
2	22	16	\$2,360
3	15	11	\$2,555
4	121	100	\$1,843
5	219	182	\$1,664
6	61	49	\$1,732
7	217	181	\$1,363
8	148	122	\$1,323
Total	843	695	\$1,604

Source: DC Housing Finance Agency

HomeSaver Phase I 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

Types of HomeSaver Phase I Assistance

- Lifeline Assistance: provides a one-time payment of up to six months mortgage delinquency (maximum \$38,400) including Principal, Interest, Tax and Insurance (PITI), late fees and condo fees
- Mortgage Assistance: provides up to 24 months or a maximum of \$38,400 in mortgage payment assistance to keep the homeowner'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.

HomeSaver Phase II

In 2014, DCHFA launched HomeSaver Phase II to include a Tax Lien Extinguishment component to the existing program. This program assists DC homeowners that are in danger of losing their homes due to real property tax sale foreclosure or delinquent real property taxes. Residents are eligible to receive a one-time distribution of funds from the U.S. Treasury's Hardest Hit Fund. The maximum assistance amount is \$38,400. Recipients must meet the program's criteria and are required to work with one of five DCHFA recommended housing

counseling organizations for assistance with compiling the information required for the application.

As of July 31, 2015, HomeSaver II has received 21 applications and seven borrowers have been assisted, which resulted in a commitment total of \$40,921 (Table 3.25). Initially, applications are submitted to housing counseling agencies. Once a housing counselor determines that the applicant meets the preliminary eligibility requirements, the application is submitted to DCHFA for approval.

Table 3.25. HomeSaver Phase II Pipeline as of July 31, 2015

Ward	Total Applicants	Total Assisted Borrowers	Average Mortgage Payment for Existing Loans
1	3	1	\$9,991
2	2	0	N/A
3	1	0	N/A
4	7	4	\$5,429
5	4	1	\$4,211
6	3	1	\$5,003
7	1	0	N/A
8	0	0	N/A
Total	21	7	\$5,846

Source: DC Housing Finance Agency

Applicants for HomeSaver Phase II can apply for assistance through the website www.homesaverdc.org. If applicants meet the following criteria they may be eligible for assistance.

HomeSaver Phase II Eligibility Criteria

- District of Columbia homeowners must reside in the property as their primary residence
- Homeowner(s) real property tax delinquency must be greater than \$2,500
- Homeowner(s) must have received a Notice of Delinquency or Notice of Tax Sale from the DC Office of Tax and Revenue or be

at risk of eviction due to Tax Sale Foreclosure (must be within redemption period)

- Homeowner(s) must have experienced an eligible involuntary financial hardship resulting in reduced income due to change in employment, medical hardship, death of a spouse/co-borrower, divorce or disability
- Homeowner(s) gross income cannot exceed 120% Area Median Income (\$131,040)
- Homeowner(s) PITI payment must be 38% of gross monthly income or less
- Homeowner(s) total liquid assets cannot exceed three (3) times the real property tax delinquency amount
- Homeowner(s) must be current on monthly mortgage payments, excluding real property taxes, if a mortgage exists

Types of HomeSaver Phase II Assistance

- One time assistance to eligible DC homeowners at risk of foreclosure of tax sale due to delinquent real property tax
- Maximum assistance is \$38,400
- Non-recourse and non-amortizing junior lien
- Loan will be forgiven at a rate of 20% per year such that in year six (6), the loan will be fully forgiven and the lien removed
- The loan will only be repayable if the program participant sells or refinances the property prior to the expiration of the lien period, and then only to the extent there is sufficient equity to repay the loan.

DC Open Doors

DC Open Doors - Your Key to the City is a DCHFA home mortgage assistance program. 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 DCHFA's participating lenders who offers DCHFA's mortgage loan

products. DCHFA participating lenders handle the entire mortgage loan process from application to settlement.

DC Open Doors currently offers four mortgage loan 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 provide applicants the best rates possible for a 30-year fixed rate mortgage. As of July 31, 2015, DC Open Doors has received 459 total applications and has assisted 441 borrowers (Table 3.26).



DC Open Doors Quick Facts

- Program launched in May 2013
- Open to First-Time Homebuyers, Step Up Homebuyers, and Existing Homeowners
- Open to All DC Neighborhoods and Wards
- No Program Imposed Purchase Price Limits
- Maximum Borrower Income: \$125,580
- Maximum 1st Trust Loan Amount: \$417,000
- FHA Loan Products
- Fannie Mae HFA Preferred Loan Products (Exclusive)
- Down Payment Assistance Loans - 100% Financing
- Down Payment Assistance Loans are fully forgivable after five (5) years
- Program has Continuous Funding
- Total Dollar Amount of Closed Loans: \$121,796,589
- Average Loan Amount: \$276,182
- Average Purchase Price: \$287,766
- Average Borrower Income: \$82,208

Table 3.26. DC Open Doors Pipeline as of July 31, 2015

Ward	Total Applicants	Total Assisted Borrowers
1	51	46
2	23	23
3	24	19
4	49	48
5	91	89
6	42	40
7	120	118
8	59	58
Total	459	441

Source: DC Housing Finance Agency

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

FHA

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

FHA Plus

This is ideal for prospective homeowners who do not have down payment funds and are seeking to purchase a home. Prospective homeowners who need down payment assistance to purchase a home in the District should consider applying for FHA Plus, which provides for 100% total financing.

FHA 203K Streamline

This program allows purchasers to finance improvements/repairs for the home they are purchasing. This is the ideal program for homebuyers that wish to make changes such as painting, replacing flooring, or performing a total kitchen remodel using financed funds.

HFA Preferred – Fannie Mae

Current DC homeowners can refinance their home with this HFA Preferred product. Historically, DCHFA has not offered this type of product; however, market studies have shown that refinancing is in demand, especially for struggling homeowners who may have purchased their home at higher interest rates. The HFA Preferred product provides necessary housing cost relief for current DC homeowners. This program can also be used to purchase a home for homebuyers that do not need down payment assistance.

HFA Preferred with Down Payment Assistance Loans – Fannie Mae Condos, detached single family homes and row/town houses are plentiful in Washington, DC, and HFA Preferred can help open these doors for prospective homeowners utilizing 100% total financing. Most applicants are required to complete a homebuyer education course.

Applicants can obtain more information about the DC Open Doors on its website, www.dcopendoors.com, or follow the program @DCOpenDoors on Twitter and at DC Open Doors on Facebook.

Multifamily Programs

Multifamily Housing Finance

As the DC real estate market continues to be one of the most robust in the nation, DCHFA works hard using every innovative tool available to finance affordable rental housing in the nation's capital. The program offers private for-profit and non-profit developers low-cost construction and permanent financing that supports the new construction, acquisition, and rehabilitation of rental housing. Throughout the year, our Agency celebrates the opening of new properties, breaks ground on preservation and renovation projects and newly constructed buildings, and closes deals on sites that will be the future homes of DC residents.

Affordable housing must be preserved and created in the District. By working with residents, investors, developers, property managers, city agencies, advocacy groups, financial institutions, and others, DCHFA is

committed to being a catalyst for the continued development and preservation of affordable housing in the District, thereby ensuring that individuals and families who need it most have affordable, safe and quality housing in the city.

The typical DCHFA financed multifamily housing transaction is designed for residents with incomes at or below 60% of the Area Median Income (AMI). Some of our transactions include up to 20% of the units at market rates. The Multifamily Housing Finance staff screens each application for compliance with the IRS Code and underwrites the transaction for financial feasibility and credit worthiness. Department staff members manage the process whereby debt and equity is invested into the projects, the progress of construction is effectively monitored, and assists in the conversion of projects to permanent financing before transferring the management of the assets to the DCHFA's Compliance and Asset Management department. (Tables 3.27, 3.28, and 3.29)

Foundry Lofts Apartments - Navy Yard



Table 3.27. Multifamily Projects: Fiscal Year 2013

Closed Projects FY 2013	No. of Units	Project Address	Project Type	Ward	Owner/Developer (Lead Contacts)
The Yards D Building	219	1212 4th Street, SE	Family	6	Forest City/FC1212 Workforce, LLC
Whitelaw Apartments	34	1839 13th Street, NW	Family	1	Manna, Inc.
The SeVerna Phase II	133	87 K Street, NW	Family	6	Golden Rule Apartments, Inc./Mission First Housing Development/The Henson Company/SeVerna II, LLC
Bass Circle	119	1-13 Bass Circle, SE; 4608-4614 Benning Road, SE; 4600-4606 Benning Rd, SE; 4505-4511 B Street, SE; and 4605-4611 Bass Place, SE	Family	7	Bass Circle DC Limited Partnership
Senior Housing at O	90	P Street, NW and 7th Street, NW	Senior	2	Senior Housing at O, LLC
SOME Scattered Site II	101	216 New York Avenue, NW; 1151 New Jersey Avenue, NW; 2025 Fendall Street, SE, 523-525 Mellon Street, SE	Family	6, 8	SOME, Inc./Scattered Site II, LLC
Sheridan Station Phase III	133	Sheridan Road, SE between Stanton Road, SE & Pomeroy Road, SE	Family	8	Sheridan Station South Limited Partnership
Tyler House	284	1200 North Capitol Street, NW	Family	6	Tyler House Associates 2012 LLC
Total Units	1113				
Tax-Exempt Bond Issuance: \$138,797,000					
LIHTC Equity Amount: \$93,864,667					
Source: DC Housing Finance Agency As of August 31, 2015					

Table 3.28. Multifamily Projects: Fiscal Year 2014

Closed Projects FY 2015	No. of Units	Project Address	Project Type	Ward	Owner/Developer (Lead Contacts)
Trinity Plaza	49	3927-3939 South Capitol Street, SW; 17-21 Atlantic Street, SW	Family	8	Trinity Plaza LLC
Lofts at Capitol Quarter	195	601 L Street, SE	Family	6	Capper/Carrollsbury Venture, LLC
Eastbrooke Apartments at Beulah Crossing	39	300 block of 62nd Street, NE	Family	7	Dix Street Gateway Development Partners, LLC
Metro Village	150	7051-7053 Spring Place, NW	Family	4	Takoma Spring Place LP
The Yards Parcel N	328	1331 4th Street, SE	Family	6	FC 1331, LLC
The Gregory Apartments	124	822, 824, 828, 832, 836, 840, 844, 848, 8 and 852 Barnaby Street, SE	Family	8	Vesta D.C. III, LLC
North Capitol Commons	124	1005 North Capitol Street, NE	Family	6	North Capitol Commons LP
Total Units	1009				
Tax-Exempt Bond Issuance: \$197,015,000					
LIHTC Equity Amount: \$42,367,817					
Source: DC Housing Finance Agency As of August 31, 2015					

Table 3.29. Multifamily Projects: Fiscal Year 2015 (Year to Date)

Closed Projects FY 2013	No. of Units	Project Address	Project Type	Ward	Owner/Developer (Lead Contacts)
2321 4th Street NE	116	2321 4th Street NE	Family	5	E & G Group, H Street CDC/2321 4th Street NE LLC
Highland Dwellings (DCHA)	208	Area bounded by 4th Street, SE, Condon Terrace, SE, Yuma Street, SE, 8th Street, SE, Xenia Street, SE; Barnaby Street, SE and Atlantic Street, SE	Family	8	DCHA/Highland Residential LP
Lincoln Westmoreland	110	1730 7th Street, NW	Family	6	Lincoln Westmoreland CDC/ New Lincoln Westmoreland LLC
Edgewood Terrace I	292	501, 515, 525, 535, 601, 615, 625 Edgewood Street, NE	Family	5	CPDC/Edgewood Terrace One, LLC
7611 & 7701 Georgia Avenue	95	7611 & 7701 Georgia Avenue, NW	Family	4	WC Smith/ Georgia Avenue Redevelopment, LP
The Grove at Parkside	186	600 Kenilworth Terrace NE	Family	7	CI GD Parkside 7, LLC
Brightwood Portfolio	140	5807, 5809, 5811, 5813, 5815, 5817, 1819, 5821, 5823, 5825 14th Street, NW; 5922 13th Street, NW; 1388 Tuckerman Street NW	Family	4	Hampstead Brightwood Partners, L.P.
Channing Phillips (aka Lincoln Westmoreland Phase II)	56	1700-1710 7th Street NW	Family	6	Channing Phillips Homes LLC
Ontario Court	27	2525 Ontario Road NW	Family	1	Jubilee Housing/Jubilee Ontario LP
North LIHTC Residential (aka Hine Jr High School)	34	780 C Street, SE	Family	6	Stanton-Eastbanc, LLC, Dantes Partners/Hine LIHTC Residential, LLC
EASTBANC - SQUARE 50 (West End Affordable)	61	2225 M St, NW	Family	2	Eastbanc / Dantes Partners/ Square 50 Affordable Housing, LLC
Total Units	1325				
Tax-Exempt Bond Issuance: \$171,822,630					
LIHTC Equity Amount: \$94,810,005					
Source: DC Housing Finance Agency As of August 31, 2015					

McKinney Act Savings Fund

McKinney Act Savings Fund loans are generally short term pre-development loans that are used to finance development soft costs, architectural design, engineering, acquisition, down payment, closing cost assistance, credit enhancement or loan guarantees. DCHFA issues a maximum of \$1,000,000 per applicant. Since 2013, predevelopment loans have been used to assist two developers progress through the capital intensive predevelopment stage. The Deanwood Hills and 2620 Bowen Road properties were made possible in part from assistance from the McKinney Act Savings Fund program (Table 3.30).

Table 3.30. McKinney Act Savings Fund Projects: 2013 to Date

Property Name	No. of Units	Project Address	Date	Ward	Original Loan Amount
Deanwood Hills	150	5201 Hayes Street, NE	10/20/2015	7	\$1,000,000
2620 Bowen Road	41	2620 Bowen Road, SE	6/18/2015	8	\$550,000
Total Units	191				
Total Funds: \$1,550,000.00					
Source: DC Housing Finance Agency As of August 31, 2015					

These projects are located in Wards 7 and 8, and contain a total of 191 units. McKinney Act Savings Fund loans in the amount of \$1,550,000 were provided to these two projects to finance pre-development costs.

McKinney Act Savings Fund Program Guidelines

- Short term bridge loan (typically 2 years)
- No individual or related or affiliated entity shall have more than \$1 million in McKinney Act Savings Fund loans outstanding at any one time
- Can be used for predevelopment activities associated with providing affordable housing
- Can be used in conjunction with the MMRB product
- The interest rate is priced at 30-day LIBOR plus 300 bps

Affordability Requirements

- The developer/sponsor must set aside units for households with incomes at or below 50% of the AMI adjusted by family size.
- A 10-year restricted use covenant, which runs concurrently with the bond and LIHTC affordability covenants, will be placed on the property.

The Yards Parcel N (FY 2013)



North Capitol Commons (FY 2014)*Square 50-West End (FY 2015)*

DC Commission on the Arts and 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 services 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.

Arts and Humanities Support

In FY15, DCCAH distributed over \$7.9 million in grants through its competitive processes, which amounts to over 337 grant awards to DC-based artists and non-profit organizations, seen in Figure 3.3.

Project-Based Support

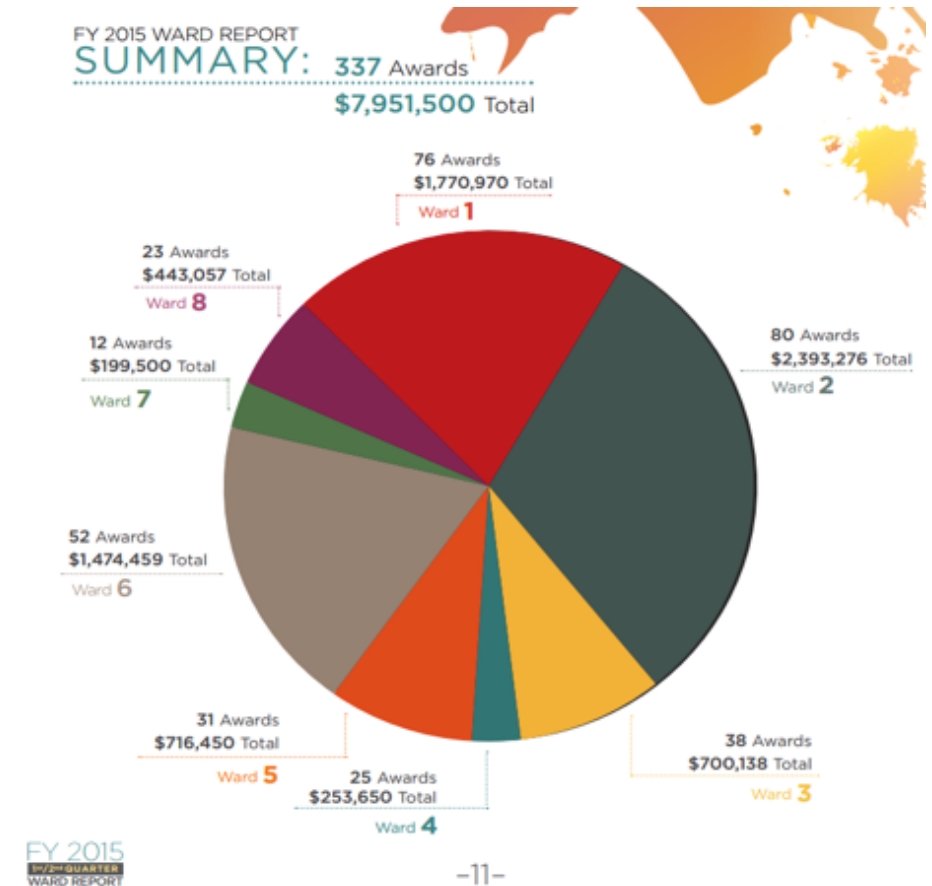
Project-based grants provide funding for individuals and organizations to execute projects that promote arts and humanities activities to a diverse range of communities within the District of Columbia. The DC Commission on the Arts and Humanities encourages small, medium and large projects that have 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.

Figure 3.3. FY 2015 Ward Report



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 FY15, DCCAH distributed a total of \$910,000 to 37 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 \$1.82 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 2014-2015 school year will mark Poetry Out Loud's ninth 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 FY15, more than 1,400 students at 11 schools participated in classroom competitions. Eleven students ultimately continued on to the state finals representing Archbishop Carroll High School, Ballou Senior High School, Benjamin Banneker Academic High School, Capital City Public Charter School, Eastern High School, EL Haynes High School, McKinley Technology High School, St. Anselm's Abbey School, The SEED School of Washington, Washington Latin Public Charter School and Woodrow Wilson High School.

In April of 2015, Daiana James, a junior at Benjamin Banneker High School, won the DC State Finals with the poems "For My Contemporaries" by J. V. Cunningham, "Ars Poetica" by Archibald MacLeish and "A Fit of Rhyme against Rhyme" by Ben Jonson.

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 FY15, DCCAH received more than 100 submissions from local emerging and established writers. Contestants entered submissions in the following categories: (1) youth (ages 8-12) and teens (ages 13-18) in two categories: poetry, and fiction; and (2) adults aged 18 and up for artistic excellence in writing in three categories: poetry, fiction and dramatic writing.

This year, DCCAH honored 26 finalists and awarded 8 winners. The finalists and winners were honored at a special awards ceremony on Wednesday, May 27, 2015 at Arena Stage's Kogod Cradle. The event was hosted by poet Derrick Weston Brown. Presenters included award-winning author Alice McDermott, Traci Slater-Riguad of the National Endowment for the Arts, Joy Ford Austin of the Humanities Council DC, award-winning playwright Karen Zacharias and Commissioner Chair Kay Kendall and Commissioner James Laws, Jr.

Summer Youth Employment Program

In FY15, DCCAH was a host agency for the Department of Employment Services (DOES) 2015 Marion S. Barry Summer Youth Employment Program (SYEP). The DC Commission on the Arts and Humanities placed 80 creative youth at jobs at local arts non-profits to provide enriching and constructive summer experiences.

Youth were placed in internships at partner worksites to gain practical, hands-on experience in visual, performing and media arts programs. Our 2015 partner worksites were City At Peace, Atlas Performing Arts Center, Powell House Project, Females Representing Every Side of Hip Hop (FRESHH), Anacostia Art Center, National Building Museum, GALA INC, Grupo de Artistas Latinoamericanos and We Act Radio. Each week, youth were invited to attend a field trips or workshops provided by DCCAH to build professional skill sets and gain exposure to the



various careers in DC's creative economy. In one such workshop, youth worked with the Urban Alliance to learn about basic business skills, personal finance, networking, and resume building.

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. They were able to present their photos at an end of season celebration event held Friday, August 7, 2015 at Atlas Performing Arts Center.

Overall, through the students' salaries, support for the worksites, and special projects, DCCAH and DOES invested over \$68,000 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. FY 2015 represented a milestone as the 30th Annual Mayor's Arts Awards. 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 featured a performance by Grammy award winning band Arrested Development as part of the "I Love the 90s" event. Installments occurred throughout the District in all eight Wards. The multi-generational outdoor dance party draws residents and visitors of all ages, from the young to the young at heart. 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. 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 DCCAH 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

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

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 2,800 portable fine art 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.

