



Recovery Plan Performance Report

District of Columbia

State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds

2022 Report

**District of Columbia
2022 Recovery Plan**

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Executive Summary

In March 2021, the District received nearly \$3.3 billion in federal aid through the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA). Approximately \$2.3 billion of this funding was State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (SLFRF), intended to address both the direct health and economic impacts of the pandemic, as well as disparities exacerbated or made apparent by the pandemic. Recovery funds also aim to assist state and local jurisdictions in maintaining their government services amid revenue losses caused by the economic impacts of the pandemic.

In June 2021, Mayor Bowser released the District of Columbia's first Recovery Plan detailing planned uses of recovery funds to provide relief to residents and businesses and support the District's equitable recovery and long-term growth. The Recovery Plan outlined, in part: key goals for use of the funds, including how the proposed investments would promote equitable outcomes; planned uses of funds through FY 2024; spending and implementation progress made to date; and the use of evidence-based interventions and evaluations in determining how best to deploy the funds. Mayor Bowser's 2022 Recovery Plan follows the same format and provides updates and relevant context to each section.

Since the release of the first report, the District's economy continues its recovery. Unemployment is down, restaurants and hotel bookings are up, and visitors are returning. District students completed their first full year of in-person learning and are currently enjoying expanded summer camp offerings. Despite these improvements, the rise of inflation and the emergence of the Delta and Omicron variants of the SARS-CoV-2 virus continue to present risks to our long-term economic outlook. The District is proud to have developed strategies, partly using federal recovery funds, to remain resilient in the face of these emerging threats.

Mayor Bowser has stated that the District's recovery must be rooted in equity. One new recovery fund project for FY 2023, the Black Homeownership Fund, does that by assisting longtime District residents so that they can remain in their homes and communities and build wealth through homeownership. The District has also used recovery funds to commit more than \$323 million to the Housing Production Trust Fund, which will help achieve Mayor Bowser's goal of creating at least 12,000 additional units of affordable housing by 2025. DC is also investing in small business owners through its commercial property acquisition fund, helping longtime, small businesses, remain in DC.

As the threat of COVID-19 remains, the District continues to use recovery funds to prevent spread and enhance community immunity through investments that have increased vaccine adoption. For example, Mayor Bowser launched COVID community centers in all eight wards, where residents can go to get free masks, vaccines, boosters, and rapid antigen and PCR tests. At the time of this report, 79.1% of District residents are fully vaccinated.¹

¹ <https://coronavirus.dc.gov/data/vaccination>. This amount does not include a booster shot and does not include children aged 6 months through 5 years, who only recently became eligible for the vaccine.

In nearly all major cities, including the District, gun violence has emerged as a growing issue.² The District has maintained its long-standing commitment to addressing gun violence and has used recovery funds to support a multi-pronged strategy, including through the hiring of additional police officers, as well as public health approaches to prevent violence through the Office of Gun Violence Prevention (OGVP) and *202 for Peace*. The OGVP focuses strategies on the small number of individuals responsible for a significant percentage of gun violence in the District and the areas where most gun violence occurs. Through a citywide strategy developed by the OGVP, District agencies connect District residents most at-risk of gun violence to mental health services, stable housing, good-paying jobs, education, and other critical supports by meeting them where they are. This whole of government approach directs resources to the District's most impacted communities to aggressively address the urgent needs of residents.

In addition to the above strategies, the District is proud to have invested in a significant expansion of its in-house capacity to monitor and rigorously evaluate innovations that are underway. The Lab @ DC, a team of data scientists and civic design researchers housed within the Office of the City Administrator, was expanded with recovery funds to ensure that District residents are benefiting from best practices and evidence-based programming. See the **Use of Evidence** section to learn more about how The Lab has been tracking evidence-based interventions with recovery funds.

Mayor Bowser remains committed to leverage DC's State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds to not only address immediate and near-term needs and challenges brought on by the pandemic, but to also reduce disparities laid bare or exacerbated by the pandemic, setting a foundation for the District's equitable, long-term recovery.

² <https://mpdc.dc.gov/page/district-crime-data-glance>

Uses of Funds

Overview

The District received a total of \$2,312,383,920 in State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds, split across the following specific types of funding, under the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA):

- **Coronavirus State Funds – \$1,802,441,116.** *This included \$754,861,936 to make up for the underpayment of Coronavirus Relief Funds to the District in 2020.*
- **Coronavirus Local Funds (County) – \$137,083,470**
- **Coronavirus Local Funds (Metro City) – \$372,859,334**

Shortly after ARPA was signed into law in March 2021, the Mayor and Council agreed to extend the formulation period of the Mayor’s FY 2022 proposed budget by two months to allow time for the Mayor to formulate a detailed plan for putting recovery funds to use. Drawing on public input through budget engagement forums with District residents, through letters and meetings with community organizations, and Council Member requests, the Mayor developed a robust plan of investments built around a set of priority initiatives designed to support the District’s recovery from the pandemic. The Mayor presented her proposed budget to the Council on May 27, 2021, and, following its deliberations, the Council approved the budget on August 3, 2021.

That original investment plan remains largely intact today, even after the formulation of the District’s FY 2023 budget earlier this year. This continuity of focus is a testament to Mayor Bowser’s commitment to the investments necessary to ensure the District’s healthy and equitable recovery. Below are the key priority initiatives around which the District’s Recovery Plan continues to be organized:

- Economic recovery for residents and businesses
- Creation and preservation of affordable housing
- Learning acceleration
- Gun violence prevention
- Reduction of healthcare disparities
- Mitigation of COVID-19
- Youth safety
- Non-law enforcement responses to certain calls for 911

These initiatives, and the individual projects within each, were part of an urgent effort to swiftly deliver relief, recovery, and growth to all District residents and businesses. Therefore, the District began deploying recovery funds immediately in FY 2021 upon adoption of the budget. The District drafted and evaluated all projects in its Recovery Plan against the eligibility criteria outlined for state and local governments in the May 2021 Interim Final Rule (IFR). This rule, along with the State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds Compliance and Reporting Guidance, issued in the summer of 2021, became the basis of an infrastructure of policies and procedures the District built to ensure proper management of the recovery funds.

As of May 30, 2022, the District has expended \$612,041,969 in State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds, or approximately 27% of the total received and budgeted for use through the beginning of FY 2025.

Initiative	Total 5 Year Budget	Expenditures as of 5/30/2022	Spend Rate
Alternative 911 Response	20,114,372	366,324	1.8%
Build and Preserve Affordable Housing	536,284,226	204,179,249	38.1%
COVID-19 Public Health Emergency Direct Response Costs	173,208,011	64,106,499	37%
Economic Recovery for Residents and Businesses	763,829,837	253,871,124	33.2%
Gun Violence Prevention	170,124,277	9,773,968	5.7%
Learning Acceleration	229,007,751	18,199,095	7.9%
Other	240,509,548	27,313,120	11.4%
Oversight, Accountability and Efficiency	21,665,799	2,556,225	11.8%
Reduction of Healthcare Disparities	59,291,086	28,244,279	47.6%
Youth Safety	42,638,494	3,432,085	8.0%
Total	2,256,673,401	612,041,969	27.1%

Maximizing programmatic impact and effective, efficient, and equitable outcomes

During every budget formulation cycle, a team of Deputy Mayors, each responsible for a collection or “cluster” of agencies centered on a key policy area, play an invaluable role in identifying target outcomes for investments and priorities.¹ This analysis occurred when our Recovery Plan was first drafted, and it was re-evaluated throughout the past 12 months as we began to see early indicators of progress through the projects funded by SLFRF. All the projects in the Recovery Plan were evaluated for equity, rated for the strength of supporting evidence, and were assigned target outcomes.

Since then, the District has stood up the Launch, Evaluation, and Monitoring (LEM) project, using SLFRF funding, to ensure we are maximizing every dollar for the greatest impact. This project funds social scientists, civic design experts, and performance analysts to support the launch, evaluation, and monitoring of new initiatives created with federal recovery funds.

Additionally, the Office of Racial Equity has developed a Racial Equity Budgeting Tool (REBT)—a set of questions designed to assist District agencies and decision makers to assess how their budgets may create benefits and/or unintentional negative impacts on resident communities based on race. The REBT has been used when projects went under consideration for renewal of funding in the most recent formulation cycle. Further, the REBT has formalized equity as an evaluative component of budgeting in the District. Finally, within the Office of the City Administrator, check-ins on the key initiatives take place regularly with leadership and agency directors who are charged with implementing projects in the Recovery Plan.

Recovery Plan Highlights by Expenditure Category

This section includes highlights of selected investments in each of the Treasury-designated Expenditure Categories (ECs). Please see the Project Inventory section of this report for the full list of investments organized by the District’s priority initiatives as well as by the federally designated ECs. This section of the report does not include any highlights of spending under EC 4 (premium pay for essential workers), as the District elected not to use federal funds for that purpose.

On January 27, 2022, Treasury issued the Final Rule for the SLFRF program. This was one of a few important changes that have occurred since the District published its first annual SLFRF report in 2021. The urgency of our planning and implementation efforts, however, meant that our eligibility evaluations were more often held to the stricter standards of the IFR issued the preceding spring. The timing of the release of the Final Rule in January 2022, combined with the District’s conservative approach to ensuring eligible uses of funds, resulted in slightly more projects being budgeted using the Revenue Replacement EC than projected in our previous annual report. Even with these changes, the District remains well below our allowable maximum of Revenue Replacement per Treasury’s guidelines and calculation.

Another significant development arose less than two months prior to the drafting of this year’s report: meaningful and extensive changes to the expenditure categories on which jurisdictions were to report. The timing of these changes—more than a year after the distribution of funding, and several months after the District developed its internal reporting infrastructure—means that DC has no projects categorized in the newly created EC 3 – Public Health-Negative Economic Impact: Public Sector Capacity.

The Project Inventory section of this report contains detailed allocations of State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds by project, priority initiative, federal Expenditure Category, and District government agency responsible for managing and/or implementing the project, based on the most recently available information. The summary table below shows total 5-year budget, expenditures through May 30, 2022, and spend rate by top-level Expenditure Category:

Initiative	Expenditures	
	(as of 5/30/2022)	Total
1. Public Health	67,154,207	275,621,759
2. Negative Economic Impacts	439,310,060	1,217,563,005
5. Infrastructure	4,008,788	31,000,000
6. Revenue Replacement	99,499,790	726,930,803
7. Administrative	2,069,122	5,557,833
Grand Total	612,041,967	2,256,673,400

The District’s investments in **EC1: Public Health** include a variety of projects across three main initiatives: COVID-19 public health emergency direct response costs; reduction of healthcare disparities; and learning acceleration—though other initiatives contribute to this EC as well. The COVID-19 public health emergency direct response costs initiative includes vaccination efforts

like outreach, vaccine incentives, and workforce supports; building readiness so that our District government buildings could be outfitted with proper ventilation and other transmission prevention measures; and assistance to expand our health infrastructures such as mental health supports, increasing access to telehealth, and more.

The District's investments in **EC2: Negative Economic Impacts** include a variety of projects across three main initiatives: reduction of healthcare disparities; build and preserve affordable housing; and economic recovery for residents and businesses—among many others. This EC is our most expansive, as it includes projects with varying levels of economic engagement, from direct household assistance such as TANF Cash Support, to larger efforts like increasing food access.

The District's investments in **EC 5: Infrastructure** are limited to lead pipe remediation, for both residential properties as well as some educational facilities.

The District has utilized **EC6: Revenue Replacement**, for projects focused on the non-law enforcement responses to certain 911 calls; creation and preservation of affordable housing; economic recovery for residents and businesses; gun violence prevention; learning acceleration; oversight, accountability, and efficiency; reduction of healthcare disparities; youth safety; and other.

Finally, the District's use of **EC 7: Administrative Costs** are limited to a few projects across initiatives focused in COVID-19 public health emergency direct response costs, and other. Projects in this EC include funding for staff increases at various agencies to assist in the implementation of ARPA related projects.

Other Federal Recovery Funds

In addition to the \$2.3 billion received in SLFRF, the District received several other recovery fund distributions through ARPA: \$352 million under the Emergency Rental Assistance Program (ERA 1 and ERA 2); \$50 million in the Homeownership Assistance Fund (HAF); \$107 million in the Capital Projects Fund (anticipated); and nearly \$980 million of specific grants directly to agencies with specific uses. In addition, more than \$2 billion is flowing directly to residents, businesses, hospitals, the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (WMATA), and other non-DC governmental entities. This assistance comes in the form of business grants, tax credits, stimulus payments, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program benefits, unemployment insurance, and more.

Public Health (EC 1)

Since the District has made changes to expenditure categories based upon Treasury's updated guidance and Final Rule, EC 1 has been utilized much more heavily for initiatives to serve populations that are disproportionately made up of Black or Brown residents, such as people and places affected by gun violence. Also highlighted here is the District's alternative 911 response initiative that will implement a new protocol for responding to mental health emergencies. Other investments include support for unmet health insurance costs, the

promotion of health equity, as well as a project focused on school-based mental health and social-emotional learning.

One of the largest grouping of costs within expenditure category EC 1 is the District’s COVID-19 direct response initiative. These efforts include costs for a variety of strategies that will support the prevention or mitigation of the spread of the COVID-19 disease in our communities and in government facilities. This expenditure category also includes costs associated with the District’s emergency operations center, vaccination programming efforts, and projects dedicated to the safe reopening of District-owned spaces.

Initiatives within EC 1	Expenditures	
	(as of 5/30/2022)	Total
Alternative 911 Response	69,598	15,222,375
COVID-19 Public Health Emergency Direct Response Costs	42,940,622	111,479,051
Economic Recovery for Residents and Businesses	373,952	32,032,378
Gun Violence Prevention	4,232,248	53,356,462
Learning Acceleration	9,854	1,970,273
Reduction of Healthcare Disparities	18,464,991	43,831,840
Youth Safety	1,062,942	17,729,380
Grand Total	67,154,207	275,621,759

- COVID-19 Public Health Emergency Response: The District allocated \$173 million of its federal recovery funds to support costs for COVID-19 response and the safe reopening of public facilities that did not already have identified funding sources, including for services provided through the District’s Emergency Operations Center and via the Public Health Lab, Child and Family Services Agency, DC Public Schools, Department of Behavioral Health, Department of Employment Services, the Department of Human Services and Office of Contracting and Procurement.
- Alternative 911 Response for Behavioral Health Calls: This initiative includes multiple components designed to route emergency calls to the most appropriate point of response by broadening the network of agencies and services available for deployment from the 911 call centers operated by the Office of Unified Communications (OUC). The public health component of the initiative will expand the direct deployment of the Department of Behavioral Health (DBH) Community Response Team (CRT) to respond to certain mental health crises. In addition, some non-emergency 911 calls will be routed to DBH’s existing Access Helpline to connect callers with mental health services. The new response protocol was developed by an interagency task force including OUC, DBH, the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD), and the Department of Fire and Emergency Medical Services (FEMS), among other participants. The federal funding is being used to update the 911 response software system, hire additional 911 call takers, CRT responders, a new MPD behavioral health coordinator, and to educate the public about the changes.

- Gun Violence Prevention: To respond to the local impacts of the nationwide trends of rising gun violence, the Recovery Plan includes major investments in the city's infrastructure for preventing and responding to gun violence. The funded programs, developed as part of the Building Blocks DC initiative, are part of a District government-wide public health approach to reducing gun violence. These investments are both person-based and place-based, including violence intervention, restorative justice, intensive case coordination, subsidized employment, safe housing, trauma-informed mental health services, community grants, outreach, expanded recreation activities, and more.

Person-based investments, such as subsidized employment, are designed to connect persons at risk of gun violence with credible contacts and support networks, stabilize their needs, and provide opportunities for transformation. Place-based investments, such as expanded recreation activities, are intended to rebuild public trust, make physical spaces safer, and support existing community efforts to reduce violence and engage in other activities. These investments will be targeted to reach the people and places with the highest risks of gun violence. Programs are at times delivered by community-based organizations to improve effectiveness and build community capacity.

- Assistance to Returning Citizens: The District's Recovery Plan includes over \$30 million to provide flexible financial assistance, individual financial counseling, and peer navigator services to returning citizens. Each year, on average, there are approximately 6,000 incarcerated individuals released to the District community. The needs of returning citizens include housing, employment, substance abuse and mental health services, and family and community reintegration support. The COVID-19 pandemic resulted in the compassionate release of some prisoners and exacerbated barriers to successful reentry that returning citizens have historically faced.

Flexible financial assistance can be tailored according to individual needs assessments to cover costs associated with obtaining housing and employment, such as assistance with security deposits, financial support for family members providing housing, applications for IDs and other legal documents, Internet connectivity, and transportation. This assistance, along with financial counseling and peer navigators, will reduce barriers faced by returning citizens to increase the likelihood of successful reintegration into the community and reduce recidivism and its associated costs.

Negative Economic Impacts (EC 2)

COVID-19 and its economic impacts affected some residents much more significantly than others. For many who were already experiencing opportunity gaps at the start of the pandemic, the disparities expanded. Mayor Bowser's Recovery Plan invests heavily in projects that support low-income residents and neighborhoods. It includes historic levels of investment in affordable housing, reducing homelessness, preventing gun violence, assistance for returning citizens, tutoring to accelerate learning, and housing for victims of domestic violence.

The major initiatives and projects in this expenditure category fall into two groups: those that provide resources for residents or households (\$168 million), and those focused on businesses and visitors (\$293 million). Other sections in this report also summarize projects that support residents and businesses. For example, the [Revenue Replacement](#) section describes funding for numerous projects that support small businesses, such as Shop in the District, the Vibrant Places Fund, and a new effort to Fast Track Licensing, Permitting and Inspection services to boost the District’s economic recovery.

Resident-Focused Investments to Reduce Negative Economic Impacts: These investments focus on workforce development and work-based learning, childcare, food access and security, assistance with utility costs, and income support while families work toward self-sufficiency. Among the workforce investments for adults are projects to; provide individual career coaching for 5,000 DC residents per year and to double the number of SolarWorks DC trainees learning about solar generation system design and installation. Further, nutrition-related projects include funding for senior meal delivery and an increased investment in Produce Rx, a program that allows medical professionals to prescribe fresh and frozen fruit and vegetables for patients experiencing diet-related chronic illnesses.

Initiatives within EC 2	Expenditures	
	(as of 5/30/2022)	Total
Build and Preserve Affordable Housing	203,187,398	528,385,726
COVID-19 Public Health Emergency Direct Response Costs	16,689,773	40,644,326
Economic Recovery for Residents and Businesses	199,378,616	460,115,502
Gun Violence Prevention	765,307	60,213,559
Learning Acceleration	2,688,966	97,404,174
Other	8,000,000	16,500,000
Oversight, Accountability and Efficiency		150,000
Reduction of Healthcare Disparities	8,600,000	12,957,403
Youth Safety	0	1,192,315
Grand Total	439,310,060	1,217,563,005

- o Affordable Housing: A key priority in the Recovery Plan is the production and preservation of affordable housing. Specifically, the Plan includes investments of \$323 million for affordable housing production and \$27 million for affordable housing preservation. The funding in the Recovery Plan will keep the District on track to meet the Mayor’s goals of adding 12,000 net new affordable housing units by the end of 2025.

Considering the increase in domestic violence incidents during the COVID-19 pandemic, the District’s Recovery Plan includes funding to significantly expand available housing and services for victims and survivors. Approximately \$17 million will support community-based organizations in acquiring, expanding, and operating dedicated housing units for victims of domestic violence, as well as temporarily increasing services to meet higher levels of need. Another \$700,000 will be used to provide targeted services and dedicated emergency shelter housing for LGBTQ+ individuals who are or have been victims of domestic violence.

- Green Infrastructure Maintenance: This project establishes one responsible agency for the maintenance of Green Infrastructure (GI) installations—which collect and treat stormwater runoff—across the District. In addition to centralizing this work, the Green Infrastructure Maintenance project provides significant employment and job-training opportunities to District residents. Specifically, the project: (1) fully funds training programs employing GI standards for targeted populations; (2) creates pathways between Anacostia High School, the Pathways Program (part of the District’s gun violence prevention effort), training programs and GI jobs; and (3) sets requirements for GI maintenance grantees and contractors, including that they hire a set percentage of District residents trained in GI maintenance to District standards.
- Solar for All and Home Weatherization: Solar for All will install more community solar generation facilities across the District, enroll an additional 3,800 low- and moderate-income households in solar energy assistance, and eliminate 15,000 tons of carbon emissions annually. This project will bring together the DC Sustainable Energy Utility (DCSEU) and District agencies to support community renewable energy facilities (CREF) that will provide energy savings to residents and reduce usage of electricity generated from non-renewable sources. Providing low- and moderate-income residents with electric utility bill assistance of \$500 per year, Solar for All makes utility bills more affordable for residents who are struggling to pay them and can save households from electricity shut-offs that occur due to non-payment of bills.

The Home Weatherization program will provide additional investment in the energy efficiency and health and safety of low-income households in the District. By replacing aging heating and cooling systems, installing energy efficiency upgrades, improving air flow, and improving the insulation within a home, weatherization improves the safety, health, and comfort of homes for lower-income households.

- Work-Based Learning: The Earning for Learning projects invest significantly in linking learning opportunities to youth employment. Costing \$10.3 million, Earning for Learning will create an additional 4,200 seats in the Marion Barry Summer Youth Employment program for high school students in need of credit recovery or summer learning. Consistent with the overall workforce recovery target populations, the project will focus on serving residents without bachelor’s degrees, those transitioning from hospitality industry jobs, and residents with other known barriers to employment.
- Learning Acceleration: This initiative includes a comprehensive approach to ensuring District youth, adult learners, and families with infants and toddlers can return to productive and empowered lives as the city recovers from the pandemic.

The High Impact Tutoring (HIT) project is designed to leverage and complement the relief local education agencies (LEAs) will receive from the Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund (ESSER). We know, from surveys, outreach, and legislative requirements, LEAs must use these funds to expedite the learning recovery students need to graduate prepared for the competitive global job markets of the future. Despite LEAs’ resources from ESSER, no centralized infrastructure and technical

assistance exist in DC for these LEAs to tap into to ensure they are soliciting high quality and effective supports for their students. HIT will meet this need strategically with input from stakeholders and LEAs.

Summer+ and Boost Camps, similarly, are connected projects that seek to leverage incredibly popular summer programming that often have waitlists each year with more capacity and augmented services that include academic enrichment. Finally, additional mental health strain has become apparent as the pandemic has shed a spotlight on the deep effects of isolation. To ensure our youth come through this experience as more resilient adults, investments in youth mental health and social emotional learning will ensure students across all schools have access to support whenever needed by expanding the school-based mental health program and supporting students in crisis.

- Career MAP Pilot: This \$12 million project provides an innovative approach to tackling “benefit cliffs,” or disincentives families in public benefit programs face when they successfully increase their incomes. The pilot project will support 300 families over five years, providing case management, housing support, and economic security. Career MAP will maintain stability in households’ total combined income from earnings and benefit programs while recipients pursue training, education, and career paths that will help increase their earnings over the course of the program.

Business-Focused Investments to Reduce Negative Economic Impacts. In addition to direct support for businesses in hard-hit economic sectors to weather the downturn and keep employees on their payrolls, the Recovery Plan invests in the city’s long-term economic growth. The Plan both supports small businesses’ access to capital—with a particular focus on underrepresented communities—and funds new incentives to attract businesses in strategic industries. In addition to the investments highlighted below, this initiative includes funding to create a one-stop business portal for the city’s regulatory process using user-centric design; a tourism marketing campaign; and collaboration with the Washington DC Economic Partnership to attract, expand, and retain businesses in the District.

- Bridge Fund: The District’s Recovery Plan includes \$128 million for the District’s Bridge Fund which helps small businesses in the hospitality, entertainment, and retail sectors maintain their operations and employees during the downturn created by the pandemic. Of the \$100 million in Bridge Grants already awarded, \$35 million was granted to the restaurant sector, \$30 million to hotels, \$20 million to entertainment businesses and \$15 million to retailers. To be eligible for a grant award, businesses must demonstrate that they experienced significant economic distress due to the COVID-19 emergency. Other considerations include business viability, length of revenue-generating operations, and District resident employment.
- Small and Medium Business Growth Program and Equity Impact Fund: The Small and Medium Business Growth Program will issue grants to Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFIs) for qualifying small and medium businesses, prioritizing businesses located in less economically developed wards within the city (Wards 5, 7 and

8). It will provide access to capital for commercial ownership, large capital improvements, and digital and technological upgrades. This will support underserved entrepreneurs in economically distressed communities.

Additionally, the Recovery Plan includes investments in the Equity Impact Fund, which will increase access to capital for eligible businesses that would not otherwise receive early-stage funding through conventional financing options. It will support these businesses in the development of 12-month individualized business plans and provide technical assistance, with the goal of creating a pipeline of eligible businesses that are attractive investment opportunities.

- Employment Center Vitality and Local Jobs Creation Fund: This \$10 million fund will provide grants to attract large, transformative anchor businesses within priority sectors and growing companies, accelerating the ecosystem in both. Awards will be contingent on employer commitments to equitable hiring and purchasing with local DC-based companies, above and beyond existing by-right incentives.

Water, Sewer, and Broadband Infrastructure (EC 5)

The District limited its use of federal recovery funds on infrastructure projects due to the more comprehensive bipartisan infrastructure package signed into law by President Biden. The District did invest in two critical projects that fall within this category: \$30 million to support the replacement of lead water service lines to residents' homes, and \$1 million in additional funding for the implementation of the Childhood Lead Exposure Prevention Amendment Act of 2017. It is now widely understood that several illnesses and injuries can be caused by lead exposure, with particularly negative impacts for children. And, as with other environmental harms, these impacts are not equitably distributed. Nationally, Black children are nearly three times more likely than white children to have elevated blood-lead levels. The federal relief funds are a welcome opportunity to invest additional funding in measures to reduce lead exposure in the District.

- Lead Pipe Replacement: In the District, as in most older cities, homes built before the 1980s were typically built with a lead service line—the pipe that connects the city water supply to a home's plumbing. A portion of the pipe is in public space and a portion is on private property. This project will provide additional support for the District's existing programs to assist homeowners with the replacement of lead pipes on their property, including replacements that occur simultaneous with replacements of the public side of the lead service lines, as well as those where the public side of the pipe is no longer lead but the private side has not yet been replaced.
- Childhood Lead Exposure Prevention: Among other requirements, the Childhood Lead Exposure Prevention Amendment Act of 2017 (L22-21) requires DC schools, recreation centers, and child development facilities to maintain filters for reducing lead at all drinking water sources and test these sources for lead annually. This project makes the additional investment needed to ensure that all requirements pertaining to Public Charter Schools can be fully implemented.

Revenue Replacement (EC 6)

The District’s calculation of revenue loss due to the COVID-19 public health emergency based on the Treasury Department’s guidance is over \$1.7 billion across FY 2020 and 2021. Well within this calculated cap, the District allocated \$727 million in Coronavirus State Funds to replace lost revenue in supporting the continuation of government services.

Initiatives within EC 6	Expenditures (as of 5/30/2022)	Total
Alternative 911 Response	296,726	4,891,997
Build and Preserve Affordable Housing	991,850	7,898,500
COVID-19 Public Health Emergency Direct Response Costs	2,540,696	15,776,800
Economic Recovery for Residents and Businesses	50,809,054	241,681,957
Gun Violence Prevention	4,776,414	56,554,256
Learning Acceleration	15,500,275	129,633,304
Other	19,179,407	223,759,548
Oversight, Accountability and Efficiency	2,556,225	21,515,799
Reduction of Healthcare Disparities	480,000	1,501,843
Youth Safety	2,369,143	23,716,799
Grand Total	99,499,790	726,930,803

The \$727 million in revenue replacement funds will support a range of new investments. Some of these will be one-time or temporary costs, but the District plans to cover recurring costs into the local budget after the federal recovery funds are no longer available. More specifically, we reserved a portion of future anticipated local revenue in the financial plan for this purpose in FY 2025 and FY 2026.

Administrative Costs (EC 7)

The major initiatives and projects in this expenditure category can be roughly divided into two groups: contractual support needed for COVID-19 response, and oversight and accountability.

Initiatives within EC 7	Expenditures (as of 5/30/2022)	Total
COVID-19 Public Health Emergency Direct Response Costs	1,935,408	5,307,833
Other	133,714	250,000
Grand Total	2,069,122	5,557,833

- o COVID-19 Response Costs: The large volume of procurements and invoice processing related to the District’s response to the public health emergency, for needs such as

personal protective equipment, expanded or new contractor operations for deep cleanings, and testing, has required additional support for internal services agencies like the Office of Contracting and Procurement (OCP) to ensure these needs are met. Additionally, funding will allow OCP to increase temporary staff and contractor resources to handle increased workload due to the pandemic.

- Other: This project provides additional funds to supplement unemployment insurance casework within the Office of Administrative Hearings for additional caseload support services.

Promoting Equitable Outcomes

In 2021, Mayor Bowser established DC’s first Office of Racial Equity (ORE). ORE “focuses on developing an infrastructure to ensure policy decisions and District programs are evaluated through a racial equity lens.” Equity was and remains the center of discussion and focus during the executive budget formulation periods, which include ARPA-funded recovery projects.

ORE worked with the Mayor’s Office of Budget and Performance Management (OBPM) to operationalize a racial equity lens across the District’s budget process in FY 2023. ORE prepared for the FY 2023 budget formulation process in July 2021 by developing the Racial Equity Budget Tool (REBT) to assist District agencies with the identification and development of budget proposals to advance racial equity. The REBT is both a product and a process, designed as a set of questions to guide District agencies and decisionmakers in assessing how their budgets may create benefits and/or unintended negative impacts on resident communities based on race, specifically Black, Indigenous, and People of Color (BIPOC) communities.³ The REBT serves to identify programs and services with the greatest capacity to move the needle on closing racial equity gaps in the District. The REBT contains seven questions to facilitate consideration of racial equity throughout the budget formulation process.

In FY 2023, these questions were included as part of the standard submissions each agency had to provide as part of their budget proposals, including activities funded with American Rescue Plan Act funds. The REBT requires agencies to purposefully consider disparate outcomes by race and ethnicity, focuses on evidence, and recommends community input and involvement. The REBT helps to normalize planning for equity as an essential step in budgeting, sets a whole-of-government expectation that agencies will demonstrate a commitment to budgeting for equity, and presents a clear set of standards which ORE uses to evaluate agency budget enhancements through a racial equity lens.

Lastly, the REBT encourages agencies to adopt an intersectional lens to better identify axes of marginality which could compound the ways in which residents face barriers or experience inequities—for example, residents who identify as Black, disabled, and low-income may require different levels of support under certain programs than residents who identify with only one of the three social identities.

How equity is contemplated at various stages of service delivery

Goals: Are there particular historically underserved, marginalized, or adversely affected groups that you intend to serve?

The District fulfills the functions of both a municipality and a state and as such serves the widest possible range of communities, including broad and varied subpopulations who have been historically underserved and/or experience intersecting marginalities. For example, the District administers federal nutrition benefits such as SNAP, federal health benefits such as Medicaid,

³ BIPOC is person-first language used to illuminate the institutional, structural, and systemic forms of racism that affect Black, Indigenous and People of Color.

and DC-specific programs such as returning citizen programs or programs for residents experiencing homelessness. Clients of any of the above programs may periodically participate in more than one program, which reflects the overlapping and often compound nature of intersecting marginalities. Racial equity is a core concern across District operations irrespective of program focus. The ORE has developed tools, such as the REBT described above, which support agencies in the development and administration of programs through a racial equity lens.

District agencies using SLFRF funds indicated in July 2021 that approximately two-thirds of the projects administered in fiscal years 2022 and 2023 will serve an economically disadvantaged community. Of that group, roughly 45% of the projects are provided at a physical location in a Qualified Census Tract, occur where the primary intended beneficiaries live within a Qualified Census Tract, provide a program or service for which primary intended beneficiaries earn less than 60% of the median income for the relevant jurisdiction (e.g., State, county, metropolitan area, or other jurisdiction), or provide a program or service for which the eligibility criteria are set to target at least 25% of intended beneficiaries who live below the federal poverty line.

Multiple projects narrow their focus further to identify and serve clients who live in historically underserved or marginalized communities other than, or in addition to, economically disadvantaged communities. For example, the District's Department of Employment Services (DOES) is utilizing SLFRF to pilot the Jobs First DC Pilot Program (D41207), which provides grants to employers to assist residents who face barriers to employment, such as a criminal record or an experience of homelessness, with placement in a permanent job that pays at least \$16.10 per hour. The primary audience for this program often faces barriers to employment along multiple externalities; many District residents who have been justice-involved or who have experienced homelessness are Black. Racial discrimination in the labor market and occupational and wage segregation, while prohibited by federal and local law, are well documented, persistent barriers to employment.

Awareness: How equal and practical is the ability for residents or businesses to become aware of the services funded by the SLFRF?

Outreach and community engagement strategies for services funded by SLFRF comprise a mix of broad outreach methods and strategies tailored to reach programmatic target clientele. Most projects either have held or plan to hold some form of direct community engagement and/or direct engagement with residents with lived experiences, and stakeholders who work with these communities, to identify the most effective and culturally appropriate engagement methods.

In the case of direct service provision, implementing agencies typically complement blanket outreach methods such as billboards, social media placement, and town hall events with targeted media purchases, direct solicitation, and partnerships with trusted community messengers. Targeted approaches identify and reach underserved communities as defined and measured by multiple equity indicators, including but not limited to geography (Qualified Census Tracts), income (using both federal and district measures of poverty and median income), and disproportionate incursion of COVID-19 deaths, loss of employment or income, and/or business closures.

Agencies also use proactive outreach measures to the extent possible. For example, the District's Health Benefits Exchange Authority administers the SLFRF-funded Health Insurance Premium Support program, which provided emergency relief for individuals' and small businesses' past-due health insurance premiums. The agency leveraged program data to identify accounts in arrears and calculate past-due amounts, identify, and connect with residents, small businesses, and non-profit organizations that qualified for relief, and work with carrier partners to apply payments directly to accounts in arrears. The agency also established categories for presumptive qualifications for relief, which removes the burden from employers and residents for completing lengthy applications.

This approach efficiently targets agency outreach and helps reduce administrative burden on eligible residents and small local businesses. Examples of small businesses that qualified categorically for relief include: businesses in hard-hit industries like tourism, travel, and hospitality; businesses that received Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) loans to keep their workforce employed during the COVID-19 public health emergency; businesses located in ZIP codes where data shows these businesses suffered significant losses in revenue; and businesses with a history of clean, consistent, and timely payments before the pandemic, and that went into arrears during the pandemic.

Access and Distribution: Are there differences in levels of access to benefits and services across groups?

In instances where it is not financially possible or practical to provide services universally, eligibility tests are applied to give highest priority to residents with the highest need. Like targeted outreach methods described above, many SLFRF-funded programs determine eligibility using commonly accepted proxies for inequity that include, but are not limited to, geography (Qualified Census Tracts), or income (using both federal and District measures of poverty and median income). To account for the disproportionate impacts of the pandemic, disparate COVID-19 infection, and mortality rates, as well as loss of employment or income due to the pandemic, are also considered in eligibility tests for health and economic wellbeing programs.

SLFRF projects which intentionally scale services or access to benefits based on population types do so to concentrate resources in support of communities which have been historically underserved and/or experience intersecting marginalities, such as returning citizens or transgender and gender non-conforming (T/GNC) youth. Some programs with tiered access use eligibility for other means-tested or limited programs to scale benefits to need, such as receipt of Medicaid (or the District program Alliance) to determine age and income, but most intentionally scale services based on qualifying lived experience, such as being the victim of gun violence or having an experience of homelessness.

Outcomes: Are intended outcomes focused on closing gaps, reaching universal levels of service, or disaggregating progress by race, ethnicity, and other equity dimensions where relevant for the policy objective?

Agencies receiving SLFRF have developed performance measures to track progress and reach. To the extent relevant and possible, these program data allow for analysis of service outcomes along several equity dimensions, including race, ethnicity, and income. Longer term evaluations to assess impact are ongoing either through a process evaluation, outcome evaluation, or both. (Please see [Use of Evidence](#) and [Performance Reporting](#) for detailed descriptions.)

Public health and safety measures aimed at preventing the spread of COVID-19 and mitigating its effects primarily employ a target universalism framework—i.e., the District strives to reach universal levels of service and coverage while focusing additional resources in communities that experience an outsized share of COVID-19 related health burdens. Due to historical factors, including institutional racism in the healthcare system and racially segregated neighborhoods, BIPOC communities in the District have borne an outsized share of COVID-19 health burdens, as has been the case in many places across the U.S.

The District has focused intensely on closing these health equity gaps since the start of the pandemic. Through public health and safety programs made possible by SLFRF, CDC COVID-19 Community Levels in the District are currently medium.⁴ Approximately 66% of Black District residents and 91% of Hispanic District residents have received at least one dose of the vaccine. These rates are much higher than known vaccinations across the U.S., which are estimated to be 57% of Black residents and 65% of Hispanic residents nationwide.⁵

As previously mentioned, the Office of Racial Equity is in its first year of existence. ORE is currently developing a racial equity measurement and data strategy. The goal of this project is, in part, to enhance the ability of agencies to utilize data analysis to identify and reduce equity gaps.

Describe how your jurisdiction’s planned or current use of funds prioritizes economic and racial equity as a goal, names specific targets intended to produce meaningful equity results at scale and articulates the strategies to achieve those targets.

Regarding distribution and implementation of ARPA funds from August 2021 through July 2022, implementing agencies set racial equity and other equity goals in addition to performance management targets at the agency level. As such, equity and racial equity strategies and targets vary by the unique services and clientele served by individual agencies. This section provides examples from implementing agencies to highlight the equity strategies and practices employed across the District’s wide-reaching, substantial pandemic response and recovery.

Explain how your jurisdiction’s overall equity strategy translates into the specific services or programs offered by your jurisdiction in the following Expenditure Categories:

- **Public Health (EC 1):**

⁴ Community levels were medium at the time of writing, July 7, 2022.

⁵ Ndugga, Nambi, Latoya Hill, Samantha Artiga, and Sweta Halder. “Latest Data on COVID-19 Vaccinations by Race/Ethnicity.” Kaiser Family Foundation, April 7, 2022. <https://www.kff.org/coronavirus-covid-19/issue-brief/latest-data-on-covid-19-vaccinations-by-race-ethnicity/>.

- **Preventing gun violence:** Through SLFRF, the Office of Neighborhood Safety and Engagement (ONSE) and the Office of Gun Violence Prevention (OGVP) have been able to make significant investments in violence interruption and gun violence prevention. Gun violence disproportionately harms Black residents across various communities in D.C.; 151 city blocks (or 2% of all city blocks) accounted for 41% of all gunshot-related crimes in 2020. The District's theory of change is to create sustained reductions in gun violence by providing services and opportunities to support vibrant communities where the residents are empowered to co-create public safety.

OGVP is supporting small grants for community members to enact their gun violence prevention ideas in their own community (EC 6.01). ONSE is expanding the Pathways program (EC 1.11) to serve an additional seventy-five individuals at risk of gun violence and DOES is expanding Project Empowerment Expansion (EC 2.07) to serve an additional 152 participants and provide more wrap-around support services including mental health supports, job placement services, housing assistance/relocation, and transportation support.

- **Negative Economic Impacts (EC 2):**

- **Meeting emergency nutrition needs:** Joyful Food Markets (EC 2.01) supplements the Department of Health's Joyful Food Markets, which are year-round pop-up markets, strategically located at District elementary, middle, and high schools to meet students and families where they are. Community partner, Martha's Table, hosts more than 250 markets each year, providing free, fresh produce and healthy, shelf-stable groceries to children and families facing food insecurity. In addition, Joyful Food Markets provide nutrition education and connects families with additional food assistance programs such as SNAP and WIC.

SLFRF increases the reach of Joyful Food Markets by 21%, which allows it to reach half of all enrolled elementary students in Wards 7 and 8 and increases the program's reach to middle and high school students. Wards 7 and 8 are majority Black and have unemployment rates that are higher than the rest of District (8.1% and 10.6%, respectively, versus 5.6% unemployment for the entire District, as of June 2022.)

- **Employment planning and training initiatives:** The Department of Employment Services' East of the River Career Pathway Grants (EC 2.07) create career pathways in three high-growth sectors that pay family sustaining wages (computer science, construction, and the creative economy). The program recruits youth and young adults from communities in Wards 7 and 8 (also known as "East of the River" in D.C.) who do not have college credentials. As noted above, the populations in Wards 7 and 8 are majority Black and have experienced higher unemployment rates than the rest of the District. The program has 156 participants as of FY 2022 Q2.
- **Initiatives which support and protect small businesses:** The Deputy Mayor's Office for Planning and Economic Development (DMPED) administers the Inclusive

Innovation Equity Impact Fund, or IEIF, (EC 2.09) which increases access to capital for eligible businesses that would not otherwise receive early-stage funding through conventional financing. The program also provides individualized technical assistance to eligible businesses.

In addition to revenue thresholds for eligibility, businesses must be a resident-owned and a small business enterprise that can demonstrate that it is at least 51% owned by an individual who is, or a majority number of individuals who are, economically disadvantaged individuals or individuals who have been subjected to racial or ethnic prejudice or cultural bias because of their identity as a member of a group without regard to their individual qualities. DMPED selected 1863 Ventures to be the Fund Manager for the IEIF, which has provided \$1.25 million in investments to 16 businesses to date.

- **Learning acceleration initiatives:** The Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) Summer Plus initiative (EC 2.25) leverages SLFRF resources to expand and build upon the agency's enrichment camps to incorporate substantial learning components into camp curricula to accelerate learning in response to the pandemic. The initiative allows DPR to offer an additional 3,300 camp slots for youth ages 3 to 13.

The Summer Plus initiative also provides free camp slots to children and youth ages 3-13 who are experiencing homelessness, at-risk for homelessness, and/or in foster care across the District, as well as an additional 500 Standout Summer Camp slots which are available exclusively to youth from communities that have been disproportionately impacted by the pandemic. These programs provide the District's youngest residents with a chance to learn and have fun in safe, enriching environments and introduce a sense of normalcy after the difficult and often traumatic years of the pandemic.

The District is investing \$35.8 million of SLFRF in high-impact, high frequency tutoring (HIT) through the Office of the State Superintendent of Education (OSSE) in partnership with the Deputy Mayor for Education (DME), philanthropic partners, and community-based organizations (CBOs). HIT (EC 2.25) is targeted to student communities most in need through CBO partners to mitigate the effects of interrupted instruction due to remote learning or other pandemic-related barriers.

The HIT initiative helps to accelerate learning for students who have fallen behind academically and is meant to close long-standing gaps in opportunity and achievement. CityTutor DC, one of the District's implementing partner CBOs, coordinated tutoring for more than 4,000 students across 102 sites since May 2021 and, together with program partners, is on track to serve 9,000 students in the 2022-23 and 2023-24 school years.⁶

⁶ CityTutor DC Midyear Learnings White Paper," CityTutor DC, March 2022. <https://citytutordc.org/resources/>

- **Building and preserving affordable housing:** SLFRF has allowed the District to make historic investments in creating and preserving affordable housing in D.C., including over \$323 million to the Housing Production Trust Fund (EC 2.15) which will allow the Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD) to fund more affordable units in its pipeline for an estimated 2,800 additional units. The Housing Preservation Fund (EC 2.15) leverages a three-to-one private match to provide short-term bridge acquisition and pre-development financing for eligible borrowers, for an estimated additional 250 homes preserved. Also under this umbrella is the District's Black Homeownership Fund, which created a \$10 million fund to increase access to homeownership for longtime D.C. residents. (EC 6.01)

Describe your jurisdiction's efforts to date and intended outcomes to promote equity using qualitative and quantitative data on how the jurisdiction's approach achieved or promoted equitable outcomes or progressed against equity goals.

Please see the introduction section to [Promoting Equitable Outcomes](#) for an overview of the District's commitment to Equity in Governance, including the establishment of an Office of Racial Equity (ORE) and the Racial Equity Budget Tool (REBT) process which was piloted across District government in the FY 2023 budget planning period. Progress updates with qualitative and quantitative data are inline above.

Describe any constraints or challenges that impacted project success in terms of increasing equity.

None known.

Community Engagement

Overview of the FY 2023 budget formulation

Prior to the passage of the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA), the District of Columbia engaged in a crosscutting budget formulation process that pulled agencies together to maximize the impact on improving the quality of residents' lives, particularly those adversely impacted by the public health emergency, while also reducing costs wherever possible. The crosscutting process led to the development of eight priority initiatives around which the District's Recovery Plan was built: COVID-19 Public Health Emergency Direct Response Costs; Economic Recovery for Residents and Businesses; Affordable Housing; Learning Acceleration; Healthcare; Gun Violence Prevention; Youth Safety; and Alternative 911 Response.

Within each of these there are sub-initiatives that also brought together stakeholders and DC agencies. These common goals created a deep need for understanding and engagement with those most directly affected or served by government programs. Through this process, agencies pulled from their institutional knowledge as well as regularly occurring engagement touch points, such as action planning meetings, about what communities need and what services delivery partners could reasonably achieve during this time.

This effort to understand and build funding proposals around response and recovery continued during the Mayor's FY 2023 budget formulation process. The Mayor conducted two public budget engagement forums to provide District residents with an overview of District initiatives and to hear from them on their priorities. Residents were also able to provide their ideas and feedback through a budget survey on the DC government website. The Mayor used the public feedback to make key budget decisions, directing unprecedented investments in affordable housing, advancing DC values, supporting public schools, and creating more opportunities for DC residents.

The FY 2023 budget is submitted to the District's legislative branch, the Council of the District of Columbia (D.C. Council), for a 70-day review period. The D.C. Council conducts public hearings to hear from residents, advocates, and businesses about a variety of issues, among them is the budget. This process encompassed the Recovery Budget, chiefly funded via ARPA funding from Treasury as well as ARPA funding from augmented formula grants to all jurisdictions. The D.C. Council with its ten standing legislative committees held 49 public hearings during its consideration of the FY 2023 budget.

Labor Practices

The District has budgeted for two infrastructure projects under Expenditure Category 5.12: Lead Pipe Replacement (in the Department of Energy and Environment), and Lead Removal funds likely to be administered by the DC Public Charter School Board (DC PCSB), in accordance with the Childhood Lead Exposure Act of 2017. Funds for the Lead Pipe Replacement project will be transferred to DC Water, and work will be completed by their approved set of contractors, with program management, oversight and inspections conducted by DC Water staff. It is the District's expectation that Davis-Bacon wages will apply to the contracted work.

The DC Public Charter School Board, through ongoing compliance with the Childhood Lead Exposure Act, has contractually obligated its vendors to promote local hiring using labor agreements of First Source, a program establishing DC resident hiring standards. Through the execution of these contracts, the program can provide contracted positions with Certified Business Enterprises (CBEs) within the District. A CBE is a business that is headquartered in the District of Columbia and has been certified by the Department of Small and Local Business Development (DSLBD). To qualify as a CBE, the principal office of the business must be physically located in the District of Columbia and it must be either (a) independently owned, operated, and controlled, (b) more than 50% owned, operated, and controlled by a District-based enterprise or not-for-profit business, or (c) owned by a non-District-based business enterprise or not-for-profit business that is more than 50% owned by District residents.

Use of Evidence

In the 2021 Annual Report, we outlined the District of Columbia’s procedures for funding evidence-based programs, as well as how we would provide aid in implementation and evidence-building through the Launch, Evaluation, and Monitoring Hub (LEM). In short, DC’s process for identifying evidence-based uses of State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds mirrors our existing budget formulation, in which we rate new or expanded investments on a scale aligned with the 2018 Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018 (HR 4174) and the definitions in the SLFRF Interim Final Rule. Then, we identify specific projects for support from The Lab @ DC, the Mayor’s Applied Scientific team, for support in the design, implementation, and evaluation of those projects.⁷

We project that \$358,756,018 in total will be spent on programs that are evidence-based, according to Treasury’s definition. Within that total, we have specifically allocated:

- Up to **\$28,639,501** to evidence-based projects in Public Health (EC 1)
- Up to **\$26,091,888** to evidence-based projects in Negative Economic Impacts (EC 2)
- Up to **\$270,453,022** to evidence-based Services to Disproportionately Impacted Communities (EC 3)

Through our LEM investment, the District has made a commitment to not just use evidence in formulating our Recovery Plan, but to build rigorous, transparent evaluations into as many of our SLFRF innovations as possible.

In September 2021, the City Administrator identified eight SLFRF projects as priority candidates for impact evaluations (“tier 1 projects”). LEM staff in The Lab @ DC will assist with the launch of each of these programs, including enrollment, selection, data collection, etc., and will also work to embed an evaluation designed to meet Strong or Moderate criteria.

These eight projects are identified in the project inventory and constitute a total of \$163,479,376 of investments identified for evidence-building. These investments are split between \$30,958,324 that used to build new evidence and \$132,521,052 to rigorously evaluate evidence-based programs to ensure that they have the intended effects both in DC and when used in the unique context of the COVID-19 pandemic recovery.

All eight projects will be represented in a SLFRF learning agenda, along with other research questions that will be captured through performance metrics and citywide analysis. The goal of our learning agenda is to answer the question: “What SLFRF investments are most effective for our disadvantaged residents and should be continued beyond the federal investments?” As we share the draft learning agenda with residents, we expect that their input will identify additional projects for evidence-building.

⁷ For a detailed description of this process, see Recovery Plan Performance Report: District of Columbia, p. 28-29. https://oca.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/oca/publication/attachments/DC_SLFRF%20Annual%20Report%202021%20and%20Project%20Inventory_web.pdf

Over the past nine months, Lab staff have worked with staff in the agencies responsible for implementing the eight priority investments to scope potential evaluation options. In all these projects, hiring, contracting, and procurement have proven slower than hoped, particularly with the persistence of pandemic-related disruptions. Similarly, hiring for the LEM itself was slower than expected, due to added volume of all hiring overseen by the DC Department of Human Resources, with the Lab reaching full staffing in only late April 2022. Because of these complications, each of the eight projects is at a different stage of evaluation planning.

The goal for each priority project is to embed an evaluation that directly measures program impact as rigorously as possible, and in a way that does not disrupt the agency's ability to deliver timely services to residents. Column number 10 in the project inventory describes the evidence standard that we are targeting for each investment at this stage, though those may change as programs launch and evolve. As evaluation plans for each project solidify, we will post a user-friendly overview of the project on [The Lab's project pages](#) so that residents can follow the work. Those pages will also link to the final evaluation results for each project—regardless of the result.

DC will also provide an additional level of transparency and research integrity by posting time-stamped pre-analysis plans for each project on the [Open Science Framework page](#). Each pre-analysis plan will lay out the randomized or quasi-experimental design; the key research questions being evaluated; whether the study has sufficient statistical power to disaggregate outcomes by demographics; and the timeframe for the completion of the evaluation. Importantly, these plans will be posted *before* the outcome data has been analyzed and often before it has even been shared with The Lab. This practice helps ensure that our evaluations capture the outcomes and answer the research questions we committed to and is standard for The Lab's work. In each subsequent SLFRF Annual Report, we will link to the project pages, pre-analysis plans, and final reports that are available at that time, in accordance with Treasury's requirements.

Table of Expenses by Expenditure Category

Category	Total 5 Year Budget	Expenditures (as of 5/30/2022)	Spend Rate
1. Public Health			
1.01 COVID-19 Vaccination	10,837,846	5,704,474	52.63%
1.02 COVID-19 Testing	0	0	0.00%
1.03 COVID-19 Contact Tracing	47,979,209	12,059,450	111.27%
1.04 Prevention in Congregate Settings (Nursing Homes, Prisons/Jails, Dense Work Sites, Schools, etc.)	20,999,663	8,241,166	76.04%
1.05 Personal Protective Equipment	0	0	0.00%
1.06 Medical Expenses (including Alternative Care Facilities)	4,161,767	2,732,904	25.22%
1.07 Other COVID-19 Public Health Expenses (including Communications, Enforcement, Isolation/Quarantine)	20,768,619	11,834,519	109.20%
1.08 COVID-19 Assistance to Small Businesses	0	0	0.00%
1.09 COVID-19 Assistance to Non-Profits	0	0	0.00%
1.10 COVID-19 Aid to Impacted Industries	0	0	0.00%
1.11 Community Violence Interventions	102,856,876	5,601,537	51.68%
1.12 Mental Health Services	27,319,649	3,174,843	29.29%
1.13 Substance Use Services	979,344	67,604	0.62%
1.14 Other Public Health Services	39,718,786	17,737,709	163.66%
2. Negative Economic Impacts			
2.01 Household Assistance: Food Programs	15,431,000	12,596,903	116.23%
2.02 Household Assistance: Rent, Mortgage, and Utility Aid	30,318,850	7,959,152	73.44%
2.03 Household Assistance: Cash Transfers	19,526,403	4,135,051	38.15%
2.04 Household Assistance: Internet Access Programs	0	0	0.00%
2.05 Household Assistance: Paid Sick and Medical Leave	0	0	0.00%
2.06 Household Assistance: Health Insurance	0	0	0.00%
2.07 Household Assistance: Services for Un/Unbanked	0	0	0.00%
2.08 Household Assistance: Survivor's Benefits	0	0	0.00%
2.09 Unemployment Benefits or Cash Assistance to Unemployed Workers	23,382,430	15,879,253	146.52%
2.10 Assistance to Unemployed or Underemployed Workers (e.g., job training, subsidized employment, employment supports or incentives)	134,092,158	1,990,430	18.37%
2.11 Healthy Childhood Environments: Child Care	0	0	0.00%
2.12 Healthy Childhood Environments: Home Visiting	0	0	0.00%
2.13 Healthy Childhood Environments: Services to Foster Youth or Families Involved in Child Welfare System	0	0	0.00%
2.14 Healthy Childhood Environments: Early Learning	0	0	0.00%
2.15 Long-term Housing Security: Affordable Housing	385,573,647	156,731,579	1446.15%
2.16 Long-term Housing Security: Services for Unhoused Persons	135,116,114	36,321,393	335.13%
2.17 Housing Support: Housing Vouchers and Relocation Assistance for Disproportionately Impacted Communities	0	0	0.00%
2.18 Housing Support: Other Housing Assistance	32,084,011	10,068,751	92.90%

2.19	Social Determinants of Health: Community Health Workers or Benefits Navigators	0	0	0.00%
2.20	Social Determinants of Health: Lead Remediation	0	0	0.00%
2.21	Medical Facilities for Disproportionately Impacted Communities	0	0	0.00%
2.22	Strong Healthy Communities: Neighborhood Features that Promote Health and Safety	0	0	0.00%
2.23	Strong Healthy Communities: Demolition and Rehabilitation of Properties^	0	0	0.00%
2.24	Addressing Educational Disparities: Aid to High-Poverty Districts	2,069,000	0	0.00%
2.25	Addressing Educational Disparities: Academic, Social, and Emotional Services	49,869,765	2,122,766	19.59%
2.26	Addressing Educational Disparities: Mental Health Services	2,241,236	0	0.00%
2.27	Addressing Impacts of Lost Instructional Time	2,500,000	0	0.00%
2.28	Contributions to UI Trust Funds	750,000	0	0.00%
2.29	Loans or Grants to Mitigate Financial Hardship	144,550,000	120,011,843	1107.34%
2.30	Technical Assistance, Counseling, or Business Planning	0	0	0.00%
2.31	Rehabilitation of Commercial Properties or Other Improvements	0	0	0.00%
2.32	Business Incubators and Start-Up or Expansion Assistance	2,354,687	0	0.00%
2.33	Enhanced Support to Microbusinesses	0	0	0.00%
2.34	Assistance to Impacted Nonprofit Organizations (Impacted or Disproportionately Impacted)	0	0	0.00%
2.35	Aid to Tourism, Travel, or Hospitality	40,901,000	40,106,287	370.06%
2.36	Aid to Other Impacted Industries	0	0	0.00%
2.37	Economic Impact Assistance: Other	196,802,704	31,386,653	289.60%
5. Infrastructure		0	0	0.00%
5.12	Drinking water: Lead Remediation, including in Schools and Daycares	31,000,000	4,008,788	36.99%
6. Revenue Replacement		0	0	0.00%
6.01	Provision of Government Services	726,930,803	99,499,790	918.08%
7. Administrative		0	0	0.00%
7.01	Administrative Expenses	5,557,833	2,069,122	19.09%

Performance Reporting

The Office of Budget and Performance Management (OBPM) is charged with monitoring agency operational functions and facilitating the effective and efficient implementation of the mayor’s policies by leading the District’s strategic planning work and development and execution of monitoring and accountability tools. The Performance Management Division monitors performance for over 70 District agencies on a quarterly basis and provides annual Performance Accountability Reports (PARs) after the completion of each fiscal year.

Optimizing Agency Performance

To further enhance performance outcomes, the District expanded its existing performance management framework to ensure effective monitoring and oversight for the major SLFRF-funded projects, to include measuring the impact of the investments on our most vulnerable residents. Some of the planned monitoring efforts include expanding the Division to hire two additional performance and data analysts to support the Launch, Evaluation and Monitoring (LEM) hub, and implementing an executive reporting process specifically for SLFRF-funded projects. In addition, the Division has established a regular schedule to present the Mayor and the City Administrator with data and analysis on high-priority policy issues and key agency processes, in a collaborative forum to spark thoughtful discussion and lead to actionable outcomes.

Required Performance Indicators and Programmatic Data

Agencies with responsibilities for providing SLFRF funding data for specific expenditure categories (ECs) are required to include the applicable key performance indicators that align with those categories in their publicly available [FY 2022 Performance Plans](#). FY 2022 Performance Plans measure work completed between October 1, 2021, and September 30, 2022. Agencies report results on a quarterly basis, but the data on some metrics is captured annually. The FY 2022 end of year results will be published on the website and included in the District’s 2023 Recovery Plan Performance Report.

The mandatory KPIs as required by Treasury are listed below, with initial results. In some cases, our language is slightly different from the required Treasury language to denote a specific program that is unique to the District.

Additional Performance Measures

The Performance Division has also worked with agencies to develop and track meaningful and accurate performance measures that include output and outcome data related to the strategic goals of the SLFRF-funded projects. As many of these projects are just getting started, we anticipate adding additional measures, and reporting on additional results as the work continues. The table below includes performance metrics for projects funded by ARPA.

EC	Responsible Agency	Project Name	Measure	Frequency of Reporting	FY 2022 Quarter 1	FY 2022 Quarter 2
2.01	DMPED	Art Venue Support	Art Venue Support: Percentage of funds disbursed	Annually	Annual Measure	Annual Measure

2.05	OVSJG	Eviction Diversion Coordination	Number of people or households receiving eviction prevention services (including legal representation)	Quarterly	Data not yet available	Data not yet available
2.05	OVSJG	Eviction Diversion Coordination	Percentage of households provided with eviction prevention services in a qualified census tract	Quarterly	Data not yet available	Data not yet available
2.09	DMPED	Bridge Fund 2.0 - Business Rent Relief	Business Rent Relief: Percent of funds disbursed	Annually	Annual Measure	Annual Measure
2.07	DME	Career Coaches	Number of residents served by Career Coaches	Annually	Annual Measure	Annual Measure
6.01	OSSE	College Rising	Number of new dual enrollment seats filled by high school students through the College Rising Initiative.	Annually	Annual Measure	Annual Measure
3.05	OSSE	DC Futures: Tuition Assistance	Number of DC residents receiving postsecondary support by DC Futures.	Annually	Annual Measure	Annual Measure
3.05	OSSE	DC Futures: Tuition Assistance	Number of DC residents with registration completed for SY22-23	Semi-Annually	Semi-Annual Measure	1800
2.09	DMPED	Equity Impact Fund	Inclusive Innovation Equity Impact Fund: Dollar amount invested in eligible businesses	Annually	Annual Measure	Annual Measure
2.09	DMPED	Equity Impact Fund	Inclusive Innovation Equity Impact Fund: Number of small businesses served	Annually	Annual Measure	Annual Measure
6.01	OUC	Expand 911 Call Center Capacity	Total number of 911 calls for service eligible for diversion to DBH's Access Help Line	Annually	Annual Measure	Annual Measure
6.01	OUC	Expand 911 Call Center Capacity	Total number of 911 calls for service diverted to DBH AHL or a behavioral health specialist/clinician	Annually	Annual Measure	Annual Measure
6.01	OUC	Expand 911 Call Center Capacity	Total number of non-emergency police reports completed by OUC's Telephone Reporting Unit (TRU)	Annually	Annual Measure	Annual Measure
3.16	ONSE	Expand Credible Contacts - Violence Interruption	Number of families served through contracted services	Annually	Annual Measure	Annual Measure
3.16	ONSE	Expand Credible Contacts - Violence Interruption	Number of mediations held	Annually	Annual Measure	Annual Measure
3.16	ONSE	Expand Credible Contacts - Violence Interruption	Number of cease fires achieved	Annually	Annual Measure	Annual Measure
3.16	ONSE	Expand Pathways Program	Total number of individuals engaged	Annually	Annual Measure	Annual Measure
2.07	DOES	Earning for Learning MBSYEP	Number of participants served through the Earning for Learning	Annually	Annual Measure	Annual Measure

			Marion Barry Summer Youth Employment Program			
2.07	WIC	Home Health & CNA Training Grants	Number of residents enrolled at UDC through healthcare training program	Quarterly	Pre-Launch	Pre-Launch
2.07	WIC	Community Training Grants (IT)	Number of residents enrolled at UDC through IT training program	Annually	Annual Measure	Annual Measure
3.03	OSSE	High Impact Tutoring	Percentage of target schools engaging with OSSE on HIT.	Annually	Annual Measure	Annual Measure
2.07	DMHHS	Workforce Development	Number of residents participating in the program	Annually	Annual Measure	Annual Measure
2.07	DOES	Jobs First DC Pilot Program	Number of residents served in the first year of the grant	Annually	Annual Measure	Annual Measure
6.01	OHR	Human Rights Caseload Support	Number of Cases Mediated	Annually	Annual Measure	Annual Measure
6.01	OHR	Human Rights Caseload Support	Number of Letters of Determination Reviewed	Annually	Annual Measure	Annual Measure
3.11	DHS	Human Services COVID-19 Response	Number of new positive cases in emergency shelter (annual)	Annually	Annual Measure	Annual Measure
6.01	MOLA	Immigrant Justice Legal Services Grants	Percent of the grant amount awarded through MOLA's Latino Community Development Grant to support Workforce Development Programs.	Annually	Annual Measure	Annual Measure
6.01	MOLA	Immigrant Justice Legal Services Grants	Percent of grants programs supporting the provision of culturally and linguistically appropriate services for DC Latino residents in ward 7 and 8	Annually	Annual Measure	Annual Measure
6.01	MOLA	Immigrant Justice Legal Services Grants	Percent of culturally and linguistically appropriate programs supported by MOLA's grants programs in education, job, and economic development in all 8 wards	Annually	Annual Measure	Annual Measure
1.12	DDS	Increase Access to Telehealth	Percent decrease in the number of people sent to the ER in response to a perceived health need over prior year	Annually	Annual Measure	Annual Measure
1.12	DDS	Increase Access to Telehealth	Percent decrease in the number of people subsequently admitted to Hospital after initial ER visit	Annually	Annual Measure	Annual Measure
2.07	WIC	Community Training Grants (IT)	Number of residents trained by grantees	Annually	Annual Measure	Annual Measure

2.09	DMPED	Nourish DC	Nourish DC: Number of Nourish-supported businesses receiving loans, grants, or technical assistance	Annually	Annual Measure	Annual Measure
2.07	WIC	Home Health & CNA Training Grants	Number of residents trained in direct care by grantees	Quarterly	Pre-Launch	Pre-Launch
2.01	DACL	Senior Meal Delivery	Number of residents receiving home-delivered meals	Annually	Annual Measure	Annual Measure
2.01	DACL	Senior Meal Delivery	Number of residents attending community dining sites	Annually	Annual Measure	Annual Measure
2.09	DMPED	Small and Medium Business Growth Program	Small and Medium Business Growth Program: Number of small businesses served	Annually	Annual Measure	Annual Measure
3.03	DPR	Summer Plus	Percent of youth from low-moderate income neighborhoods	Annually	Annual Measure	Annual Measure
3.03	DPR	Summer Plus	Percent of youth completing at least one summer plus camp session	Annually	Annual Measure	Annual Measure
2.07	DOEE	Solar Works DC Expansion	Number of workers completing Solar Works DC Training	Quarterly	22	15
3.03	DPR	Summer Plus	Number of camps delivered during the summer plus camps	Annually	Annual Measure	Annual Measure
2.07	DOEE	Solar Works DC Expansion	Number of workers enrolled in Solar Works DC Training	Quarterly	28	18
6.01	OSSE	Reimagining DC High Schools: Advanced Technical Center	Number of students served at the ATC	Annually	Annual Measure	Annual Measure
6.01	OSSE	Reimagining DC High Schools: Advanced Technical Center	Number of schools represented at the ATC	Annually	Annual Measure	Annual Measure
2.13	OSSE	Back-2-Work Childcare grants	Number of affordable infant and toddler slots at child development centers	Annually	Annual Measure	Annual Measure
3.16	OVSJG	Assistance for Returning Citizens	Number of returning citizens provided flex funding to support individual needs.	Quarterly	Data not yet available	191
6.01	DSLBD	Clean City Grants	Number of Small Businesses Impacted	Quarterly	72	
6.01	DYRS	Community Grants	Number of neighborhood grants to community-based organizations to support neighborhood action plans and other community-based efforts in Building Blocks DC neighborhoods	Quarterly	No data available	14
6.01	DYRS	Community Grants	Number of Neighborhood microgrants to community members to support community-based efforts in Building Blocks DC neighborhoods	Quarterly	Data not yet available	Data not yet available

6.01	OVSJG	Community Mediation Training	Number of individuals trained on de-escalation or mediation.	Quarterly	Data not yet available	Data not yet available
6.01	DFHV	DC NeighborhoodConnect Microtransit Expansion	Met Demand Rate (DCNC)	Quarterly	90.40%	88.60%
6.01	DFHV	DC NeighborhoodConnect Microtransit Expansion	Rider Experience Rating (DCNC)	Quarterly	0.94	0.94
6.01	DFHV	DC NeighborhoodConnect Microtransit Expansion	Total Number of Completed Rides (DCNC)	Quarterly	16,409	20,407
6.01	DFHV	DC SchoolConnect	Percent of Trips Without Incident (SchoolConnect)	Quarterly	100%	100%
6.01	DFHV	DC SchoolConnect	Total Number of Transported Students (SchoolConnect)	Quarterly	5783	9263
6.01	DFHV	DC SchoolConnect	Active Student Count (SchoolConnect)	Quarterly	107	174
3.12	OVSJG	Domestic Violence Housing	Number of DV victims provided housing with ARPA funds	Quarterly	82	228
3.12	OVSJG	Domestic Violence Housing	Number of DV victims provided services with ARPA funds	Quarterly	4	328
6.01	DPW	DPW Parking Enforcement Capacity	Number of Rapid Response 911 to 311 service requests	Quarterly	63	61
6.01	DPW	DPW Parking Enforcement Capacity	Number of Safety Sensitive Rapid Response 311 service requests	Quarterly	9,579	
2.13	OSSE	Back-2-Work Childcare grants	Number of children subsidized by child development programs	Annually	Annual Measure	Annual Measure
2.13	OVSJG	Access to Justice	Number of people or households receiving eviction prevention services (including legal representation)	Quarterly	Data not yet available	4919
3.03	DPR	Summer Plus	Number of students participating in the summer plus camps	Annually	Annual Measure	Annual Measure
3.03	OSSE	High Impact Tutoring	Number of students receiving HIT in OSSE-funded programs.	Annually	Annual Measure	Annual Measure
2.02	DHS	Emergency Rental Assistance	Individuals becoming homeless for the first time	Quarterly	702	1045
2.02	DHS	Emergency Rental Assistance	Families becoming homeless for the first time	Quarterly	121	121
1.1	DBH	Establish a Behavioral Health Response for Specific Types of 911 Calls	Number of FD12s (documentation for involuntary hospitalization) written by CRT for diverted calls	Quarterly	8	8
1.1	DBH	Establish a Behavioral Health Response for Specific Types of 911 Calls	Number of 911 calls referred to a behavioral health specialist/clinician that resulted in CRT deployment by category of call for service	Quarterly	24	11
1.1	DBH	Establish a Behavioral Health Response for	Number of people who had a behavioral health claim within 7	Quarterly	10	7

		Specific Types of 911 Calls	days of a CRT diversion, a follow-up service from CRT, a linkage to services outside of the DBH network, or a voluntary hospitalization			
3.05	DOES	Earn and Learn Programs	DC Infrastructure Academy Participants	Quarterly	144	183
3.05	DOES	Earn and Learn Programs	OAIT participants	Quarterly	58	13
3.16	OVSJG	Expand Access to Trauma-Informed Mental Health Services	Number of primary and secondary victims of gun violence provided trauma-informed therapeutic services.	Quarterly	2	10
3.16	OVSJG	Expand Access to Trauma-Informed Mental Health Services	Percent of primary and secondary victims of gun violence requesting same-day access to trauma-informed therapeutic services who receive care within 24 hours.	Quarterly	Data not yet available	100%
3.16	OVSJG	Expand Access to Trauma-Informed Mental Health Services	Number of primary and secondary victims of gun violence who participate in healing circles or other alternative healing options	Quarterly	Data not yet available	1
3.16	DYRS	Expand Credible Contacts - Credible Messengers	Percentage of BBDC Credible Messengers weekly summaries submitted on time	Quarterly	100%	100%
3.16	DYRS	Expand Credible Contacts - Credible Messengers	Average number of trainings attended by BBDC Credible Messengers	Quarterly	5	3
3.16	DYRS	Expand Credible Contacts - Credible Messengers	Average number of community meetings attended by BBDC representatives	Quarterly	10	13
6.01	DOC	Expand READY Center Access	Number of Persons Who Are/Were in DOC Custody Served by the READY Center	Quarterly	96	76
6.01	DOC	Expand READY Center Access	Number of FBOP Returning Citizens Served by READY Center	Quarterly	25	40
6.01	DCRA	Fast Track Licensing, Permitting, Inspection with Enhanced Systems	Percent of businesses applying online that receive their license within one (1) business day from the date of submission	Quarterly	90.50%	92.80%
6.01	DCRA	Fast Track Licensing, Permitting, Inspection with Enhanced Systems	Percent of corporate registrations processed online, meeting the customer's request for expedited service of one (1) or three (3) business days	Quarterly	92.50%	91.20%
6.01	DCRA	Fast Track Licensing, Permitting, Inspection with Enhanced Systems	Percent of compliant businesses that have renewals processed within one (1) business day from the date of application receipt	Quarterly	95.80%	92.70%

6.01	DCRA	Fast Track Licensing, Permitting, Inspection with Enhanced Systems	Percent of Basic Business License, Corporation, and Occupational and Professional Licensing transactions that are conducted online	Quarterly	89.70%	93.90%
6.01	DCRA	Fast Track Licensing, Permitting, Inspection with Enhanced Systems	Percent of Project Dox permit applications that are reviewed by DCRA within 25 business days of acceptance by the agency	Quarterly	98.10%	98.80%
6.01	DCRA	Fast Track Licensing, Permitting, Inspection with Enhanced Systems	Percent of Project Dox permit application re-reviews that are reviewed by DCRA within 15 business days of acceptance by agency	Quarterly	93.10%	94%
6.01	DCRA	Fast Track Licensing, Permitting, Inspection with Enhanced Systems	Percent of Business Licensees for which prescreening is required, that receive a regulatory investigation within 15 business days	Quarterly	98.30%	88.50%
6.01	DCRA	Fast Track Licensing, Permitting, Inspection with Enhanced Systems	Percent of Property Maintenance (Housing) inspections that are completed within 15 business days from date of request	Quarterly	96.70%	97%
6.01	DCRA	Fast Track Licensing, Permitting, Inspection with Enhanced Systems	Percent of Customer Relationship Management (CRM) cases that are resolved within 3 business days from date of receipt by the agency	Quarterly	96%	97.40%
6.01	DCRA	Fast Track Licensing, Permitting, Inspection with Enhanced Systems	Percent of Permit applications that are reviewed by PRC within 2-business days	Quarterly	92.50%	98%
6.01	DCRA	Fast Track Licensing, Permitting, Inspection with Enhanced Systems	Number of business licenses renewed	Quarterly	4527	4950
6.01	DCRA	Fast Track Licensing, Permitting, Inspection with Enhanced Systems	Number of business licenses issued	Quarterly	6950	7660
6.01	DCRA	Fast Track Licensing, Permitting, Inspection with Enhanced Systems	Number of applications submitted for new business licenses	Quarterly	2660	2928
6.01	DCRA	Fast Track Licensing, Permitting, Inspection with Enhanced Systems	Number of corporate entities registered	Quarterly	5180	5579
6.01	DCRA	Fast Track Licensing, Permitting, Inspection with Enhanced Systems	Number of other corporate filings registered	Quarterly	8864	40,462
6.01	DCRA	Fast Track Licensing, Permitting, Inspection with Enhanced Systems	Number of professional licenses issued	Quarterly	1497	1950
6.01	DCRA	Fast Track Licensing, Permitting, Inspection with Enhanced Systems	Number of professional licenses renewed	Quarterly	11,238	6749

6.01	DCRA	Fast Track Licensing, Permitting, Inspection with Enhanced Systems	Number of business compliance surveys conducted	Quarterly	357	516
6.01	DCRA	Fast Track Licensing, Permitting, Inspection with Enhanced Systems	Number of permits issued	Quarterly	12,387	13,402
6.01	DISB	Financial Coaching for Returning Citizens	Number of district residents receiving financial literacy training and consumer protection information	Quarterly	Pre-Launch	Pre-Launch
6.01	DPR	FitDC3 Activities	number of FitDC3 programs delivered	Quarterly	8	6
6.01	DPR	FitDC3 Activities	number of nights with late night operating hours	Quarterly	0	1
3.05	DOES	Earn and Learn Programs	Project empowerment participants	Quarterly	262	392
3.1	DHCD	GAIN Act	Number of existing housing units converted to covenanted affordable housing units	Annually	Annual Measure	Annual Measure
2.03	DOEE	Home Weatherization Assistance	Number of low-income households receiving home energy assistance through the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)	Quarterly	4706	3815
2.03	DOEE	Home Weatherization Assistance	Number of low-income households receiving energy efficiency measures and services	Quarterly	0	51
3.11	DHS	Homeward DC (Families)	Average length of time (days) experiencing homelessness (families)	Quarterly	149	164
3.11	DHS	Homeward DC (Individuals)	Average length of time (days) experiencing homelessness (individuals)	Quarterly	171	178
3.11	DHS	Homeward DC (Youth)	Number of youths experiencing homelessness placed into a housing program through the Coordinated Assessment and Housing Placement (CAHP) system	Quarterly	86	43
2.11	Events DC	Hotel Business Relief	Number of grants issued	Quarterly	Not Available	71
3.12	OVSJG	Housing Assistance and Relocation Services	Number of victims of gun violence or residents at risk of gun violence provided access to safe housing	Quarterly	Data not yet available	0
6.01	OHR	Human Rights Caseload Support	Percent of docketed cases at the Office of Human Rights	Quarterly	80%	100%

			scheduled for mediation within 45 days			
6.01	OHR	Human Rights Caseload Support	Number of pending cases	Quarterly	442	450
6.01	OVSJG	Intensive Case Coordination	Number of individuals referred by the Gun Violence EOC who received case coordination services	Quarterly	Data not yet available	Data not yet available
5.12	DOEE	Lead Pipe Replacement Program	Number of residents receiving assistance under the Lead Pipe Replacement Assistance Program	Quarterly	61	52
3.11	OVSJG	LGBTQ+ Domestic Violence Housing	Number of LGBTQ+ residents provided housing with ARPA funds	Quarterly	Data not yet available	0
3.11	OVSJG	LGBTQ+ Domestic Violence Housing	Number of LGBTQ+ residents provided services with ARPA funds	Quarterly	Data not yet available	2
6.01	DPR	Mobile Rec Centers	number of Mobile Rec. Center deployments conducted	Quarterly	15	19
1.1	DBH	MPD Behavioral Health Coordinator	Percent of CRT deployment where MPD assistance was requested by CRT	Quarterly	Data not yet available	Data not yet available
1.1	DBH	MPD Behavioral Health Coordinator	Average time from 911 call to CRT arrival on the scene of an event for Priority 1 calls	Quarterly	Data not yet available	Data not yet available
3.16	DFHV	Promise Rides	Percent of Promise Rides Under 20 Minute Wait Time	Quarterly	No applicable incidents	85.20%
3.16	DFHV	Promise Rides	Total Number of Completed Promised Resident Rides (GVP)	Quarterly	1	418
6.01	DDOT	Protected Bike Lanes	Miles of protected bike lanes installed	Quarterly	2.4	0
2.02	DOEE	Solar for All Expansion	Number of low-income households receiving solar installations/benefits	Quarterly	218	505
2.02	DOEE	Solar for All Expansion	Amount of solar capacity installed (MW) through DOEE-funded	Quarterly	0	0
3.1	DHCD	Housing Preservation Fund (HPF)	Number of net new affordable units created through a GAIN covenant	Annually	Annual Measure	Annual Measure
3.1	DHCD	Housing Preservation Fund (HPF)	Number of net new affordable units created through a Housing Preservation Fund (HPF) Covenant	Annually	Annual Measure	Annual Measure
2.07	DOEE	Solar Works DC Expansion	Number of Solar Works DC trainees placed in full-time job post program	Quarterly	6	1
6.01	MPD	Sworn Officer Hiring	Number of police officers hired	Quarterly	61	87
2.03	DHS	TANF Cost Support	Number of New Education or Training Placements per 1,000	Quarterly	13.6	9.7

			TANF Work-eligible Customers (Monthly Average)			
2.03	DHS	TANF Cost Support	Number of New Employment Placements per 1,000 TANF Work-eligible Customers (Monthly Average)	Quarterly	5.4	3.7
2.03	DHS	TANF Cost Support	Percent of TANF Employment Program Participants Who Participated in Eligible Activities	Quarterly	20%	20%
3.1	DHCD	Vacant Property Disposition	Number of properties acquire or rehabilitated within the designated 151 blocks	Quarterly	Data not yet available	Data not yet available
6.01	DISB	Opportunity Accounts Expansion	New bank accounts opened for residents	Quarterly	0	0
3.05	DPW	Public Works Employment Program	Time and attendance	Quarterly	80%	
3.05	DPW	Public Works Employment Program	New hire (temp)	Quarterly	74	3
2.09	DPW	Public Works Employment Program	Number of positions converted from temporary to term	Quarterly	0	64
2.09	DPW	Public Works Employment Program	Number of positions converted from temporary to permanent	Quarterly	0	0
6.01	DPW	Public Works Employment Program	Number of positions converted from term to permanent	Quarterly	0	0
6.01	DPW	Public Works Employment Program	Number of new hires (term)	Quarterly	0	4
6.01	DCPS	Academic Acceleration & Social Emotional Learning	Percent of students receiving Tier 2 and/or Tier 3 MTSS supports	Quarterly	Data not yet available	37%
3.16	DCPS	Academic Acceleration & Social Emotional Learning	5,000 students register for summer programming	Quarterly	Data not yet available	2,466
3.16	DMHHS	Career MAP Pilot	Number of Families enrolled in program	Quarterly	Data not yet available	Data not yet available
3.16	DME	Out-of-School-Time Grants	Percent of public-school students served by publicly funded OST programs	Quarterly	4%	Data not yet available
3.16	DME	Out-of-School-Time Grants	Number of CBOs awarded grants (afterschool & summer programming)	Quarterly	95	95
3.16	DME	Out-of-School-Time Grants	Number of SAYO-Y surveys distributed to students (afterschool & summer programming)	Quarterly	421	421
3.1	DME	Out-of-School-Time Grants	Number of CBOs engaged	Quarterly	102	145
3.1	OSSE	Virtual Coaching	Number of educators receiving coaching services (cumulative)	Quarterly	49	86
3.1	OSSE	COVID-19 School-Based Testing	Total number of outbreak cases by week for k-12 schools	Quarterly		3

6.01	OSSE	COVID-19 School-Based Testing	Total number of outbreak cases by week for childcare facilities	Quarterly		2
3.16	ONSE	Expand Credible Contacts - Violence Interruption	Number of DC Jail peacemaking consultations.	Semi-Annually	Semi-Annual Measure	4
3.16	ONSE	Expand Credible Contacts - Violence Interruption	Percent of critical incidents triaged within 3 business days.	Semi-Annually	Semi-Annual Measure	62.30%
3.16	ONSE	Expand ONSE Leadership Academies	Number of students engaged each year.	Semi-Annually	Semi-Annual Measure	91
3.16	ONSE	Expand Pathways Program	Number of individuals who complete the workforce/life skills component	Annually	Annual Measure	Annual Measure
3.16	ONSE	Expand Pathways Program	Number of Pathways participants that secure unsubsidized employment within 9 months of completion of workforce/life skills component	Semi-Annually	Semi-Annual Measure	14
3.16	ONSE	Expand Pathways Program	Percent of participants that are successfully promoted from workforce/life skills component.	Semi-Annually	Semi-Annual Measure	81.50%
2.07	ONSE	Project Empowerment Expansion (ONSE) - Wraparound Services	Number of cases not willing to work with the FSS team or not in need of services.	Semi-Annually	Semi-Annual Measure	25
3.16	ONSE	Restorative Justice Training	Percent of restorative justice staff with nationally recognized practitioner certification.	Semi-Annually	Semi-Annual Measure	100%
2.13	OSSE	Back-2-Work Childcare Grants (OSSE)	Number of licensed slots at child development facilities	Semi-Annually	Semi-Annual Measure	27,762
3.16	ONSE	Expand Pathways Program	Total number of individuals enrolled	Semi-Annually	Semi-Annual Measure	56
6.01	OSSE	Reimagining DC High Schools: Advanced Technical Center	Number of students placed in an internship through OSSE's CTE Advanced Internship Program.	Annually	Annual Measure	Annual Measure
6.01	DME	East of the River Career Pathways Grant Program	Participants in the East of the River Career Pathways Grant Program	Quarterly	Data not yet available	156

EC	Responsible Agency	Project Name	Required KPI	Related District Measure	Reporting Frequency	FY 2022 Quarter 1	FY 2022 Quarter 2
2.05	OVSJG	Eviction Diversion Coordination	Number of people or households receiving eviction prevention services (including legal representation)	Percentage of households provided with eviction prevention services in a qualified census tract	Quarterly	Data not yet available	Data not yet available
2.07	DOES	Earning for Learning MBSYEP	Number of people participating in summer youth employment programs	Number of participants served through the Earning for Learning Marion Barry Summer Youth Employment Program	Annually	Annual Measure	Annual Measure
2.07	WIC	Home Health & CNA Training Grants	Number of workers enrolled in sectoral job training programs	Number of residents enrolled at UDC through healthcare training program	Quarterly	Pre-Launch	Pre-Launch
2.07	WIC	Community Training Grants (IT)	Number of workers enrolled in sectoral job training programs	Number of residents enrolled at UDC through IT training program	Annually	Annual Measure	Annual Measure
2.07	DMHHS	Workforce Development	Number of workers enrolled in sectoral job training programs	Number of residents participating in the program	Annually	Annual Measure	Annual Measure
2.07	DOES	Jobs First DC Pilot Program	Number of workers enrolled in sectoral job training programs	Number of residents served in the first year of the grant	Annually	Annual Measure	Annual Measure
2.07	WIC	Community Training Grants (IT)	Number of workers completing sectoral job training programs	Number of residents trained by grantees	Annually	Annual Measure	Annual Measure
2.07	WIC	Home Health & CNA Training Grants	Number of workers completing sectoral job training programs	Number of residents trained in direct care by grantees	Quarterly	Pre-Launch	Pre-Launch
2.07	DOEE	Solar Works DC Expansion	Number of workers completing sectoral job training programs	Number of workers completing Solar Works DC Training	Quarterly	22	15
2.07	DOEE	Solar Works DC Expansion	Number of workers enrolled in sectoral job training programs	Number of workers enrolled in Solar Works DC Training	Quarterly	28	18
2.13	OSSE	Back-2-Work Childcare grants	Number of children served by childcare and early learning	Number of affordable infant and toddler slots at child development centers	Annually	Annual Measure	Annual Measure
2.13	OSSE	Back-2-Work Childcare grants	Number of children served by childcare and early learning	Number of children subsidized by child development programs	Annually	Annual Measure	Annual Measure
2.13	OVSJG	Access to Justice	Number of people or households receiving eviction prevention	Number of people or households receiving eviction	Quarterly	Data not yet available	4919

			services (including legal representation)	prevention services (including legal representation)			
3.03	DPR	Summer Plus	Number of students participating in evidence-based tutoring programs	Number of students participating in the summer plus camps	Annually	Annual Measure	Annual Measure
3.03	OSSE	High Impact Tutoring	Number of students participating in evidence-based tutoring programs	Number of students receiving HIT in OSSE-funded programs.	Annually	Annual Measure	Annual Measure
3.05	DOES	Earn and Learn Programs	Number of workers enrolled in sectoral job training programs	DC Infrastructure Academy Participants	Quarterly	144	183
3.05	DOES	Earn and Learn Programs	Number of workers enrolled in sectoral job training programs	OAIT participants	Quarterly	58	13
3.05	DOES	Earn and Learn Programs	Number of workers enrolled in sectoral job training programs	Project empowerment participants	Quarterly	262	392
3.1	DHCD	GAIN Act	Number of affordable housing units preserved or developed	Number of existing housing units converted to covenanted affordable housing units	Annually	Annual Measure	Annual Measure
3.1	DHCD	Housing Preservation Fund (HPF)	Number of affordable housing units preserved or developed	Number of net new affordable units created through a GAIN covenant	Annually	Annual Measure	Annual Measure
3.1	DHCD	Housing Preservation Fund (HPF)	Number of affordable housing units preserved or developed	Number of net new affordable units created through a Housing Preservation Fund (HPF) Covenant	Annually	Annual Measure	Annual Measure
3.16	DMHHS	Career MAP Pilot	Number of workers enrolled in sectoral job training programs	Number of Families enrolled in program	Quarterly	Data not yet available	Data not yet available
3.16	ONSE	Expand Pathways Program	Number of workers completing sectoral job training programs	Number of individuals who complete the workforce/life skills component	Annually	Annual Measure	Annual Measure
3.16	ONSE	Expand Pathways Program	Number of workers completing sectoral job training programs	Percent of participants that are successfully promoted from workforce/life skills component.	Semi-Annually	Semi-Annual Measure	81.50%

3.16	ONSE	Expand Pathways Program	Number of workers enrolled in sectoral job training programs	Total number of individuals enrolled	Semi-Annually	Semi-Annual Measure	56
6.01	OSSE	Reimagining DC High Schools: Advanced Technical Center	Number of people participating in summer youth employment programs	Number of students placed in an internship through OSSE's CTE Advanced Internship Program.	Annually	Annual Measure	Annual Measure
6.01	DME	East of the River Career Pathways Grant Program	Number of workers enrolled in sectoral job training programs	Participants in the East of the River Career Pathways Grant Program	Quarterly	Data not yet available	156

APPENDIX A | Revenue Replacement Calculation

Revenue Replacement Calculation

Dollars in thousands

		FY 2020	FY 2021
<i>Fiscal Year end date</i>		9/30/2020	9/30/2021
<i>Base Revenue (FY 2019)</i>	9,643,418		
<i>Growth Adjustment Used</i>		5.81%	11.96%
<i>Counterfactual revenue</i>		10,203,786	10,796,717
<i>Actual general revenue</i>		9,407,125	9,879,257
Estimated revenue loss due to Covid-19 public health as of December 31, 2020, (see calculation below)		-796,661	-917,459

The District updated its revenue replacement calculation using new rules: Fiscal year allowed, refined revenue concepts, and higher minimum growth rate allowed. Note: The District utilizes a cash method using gross tax revenue, charges (includes charges, licenses, special purpose), and miscellaneous (includes miscellaneous nontax and lottery).

Compound Annual Growth (CAG) Calculation:

FY 2016	8,140,291
FY 2017	8,514,722
FY 2018	8,843,788
FY 2019	9,643,418
3-year average CAG (2016-2019)	5.81%

Revenue Loss Calculation:

Value Input or Output of Calculation	Description of Value	Calculation	FY 2020	FY 2021
Base Year General Revenue for Fiscal Year 2019 ending 9/30/2019 (BaseYrRev)	Starting point for calculation of counterfactual Calendar Year 2020 revenue	n/a	\$9,643,418	\$9,643,418
3-year compound annual growth rate (CFGrowth)	Growth rate for calculating counterfactual	$1 + 4.89\% ^n$ (Reported fy-base fy)	105.81%	111.96%
Counterfactual Revenue for Fiscal Year (CFRev)	Base Year General Revenue * growth rate for counterfactual	$CFRev = BaseYrRev * CFGrowth$	\$10,203,786	\$10,796,717

Actual Revenue (ActRev)	Input for calculation of lost revenue compared to counterfactual; reported as cash revenue collections and excludes accruals. Includes taxes, charges/licenses, miscellaneous and lottery.	n/a	\$9,407,125	\$9,879,257
Lost Revenue for Calendar Year 2020	Counterfactual Revenue - Actual Revenue	ActRev - CFRev	-\$796,661	-\$917,459

APPENDIX B | Ineligible Activities: Tax Offset Provision (States and territories only)

Under the guidelines of the U.S. Department of Treasury’s (Treasury’s) final rule in 31 CFR Part 35, the District of Columbia would not be considered to have used SLFRF to offset a reduction in net tax revenue resulting from changes in law, regulation, or interpretation substantively enacted after March 3, 2021, and affecting tax year 2020.

Item	Amount as of	Amount as of
	9/30/2021	9/30/2021
	\$000s	\$000s
Baseline Tax Revenue	\$10,203,786	\$10,796,717
Revenue Reducing Covered Changes	0	0
Net Baseline Tax Revenue	\$10,203,786	\$10,796,717
Actual Tax Revenue (Cash Method)	\$9,407,125	\$9,879,257
Reduction (Baseline – Actual)	-796,661	-917,459
Revenue Increasing Covered Changes	0	0