
BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Wednesday, September 13, 2017
12:00 - 2:00 P.M.
Walter A. Scheiber Board Room

AGENDA

- 12:00 P.M.**
- 1. CALL TO ORDER AND PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE**
Kenyan McDuffie, COG Board Chairman
 - 2. CHAIRMAN'S REPORT**
Kenyan McDuffie, COG Board Chairman
 - A. About COG Video
 - B. COG Annual Leadership Retreat Recap
 - C. Fast Ferry Summit – September 21
 - D. Car Free Day – September 22
 - E. Annual Meeting Save the Date – December 13
- 12:05 P.M.**
- 3. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REPORT**
Chuck Bean, COG Executive Director
 - 4. AMENDMENTS TO THE AGENDA**
Kenyan McDuffie, COG Board Chairman
 - 5. APPROVAL OF THE MINUTES FROM JUNE 14, 2017**
Kenyan McDuffie, COG Board Chairman
Recommended Action: Approve minutes.
- 12:15 P.M.**
- 6. ADOPTION OF CONSENT AGENDA ITEMS**
Kenyan McDuffie, COG Board Chairman
 - A. Resolution R39-2017 – Resolution authorizing COG to receive and expend funding from regional drinking water utilities to support a regional drinking water security monitoring system technician (approved by Executive Committee in July)
 - B. Resolution R40-2017 – Resolution authorizing COG to procure and enter into a contract with Corestaff Services to utilize temporary field staff to perform bicycle and pedestrian counts for the District of Columbia Department of Transportation (approved by Executive Committee in July)
 - C. Resolution R41-2017 – Resolution authorizing COG to accept project funds for the District of Columbia Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency preparedness technical and production services support task order

- D. Resolution R42-2017 – Resolution authorizing COG to accept project funds for the continuation of a District of Columbia Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency community profile project
- E. Resolution R43-2017 – Resolution authorizing COG to accept project funds for the District of Columbia Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency core capability needs assessment
- F. Resolution R44-2017 – Resolution authorizing COG to accept project funds for the District of Columbia Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency incident management support team program
- G. Resolution R45-2017 – Resolution authorizing COG to accept project funds to complete the District Consequence Management Team Exercise Series
- H. Resolution R46-2017 – Resolution authorizing COG to receive funding for administrative support for sub-awards administered by COG
- I. Resolution R47-2017 – Resolution authorizing COG to enter into a contract to perform biological and water quality monitoring services

Recommended Action: Ratify Resolutions R39-2017 – R40-2017 and Adopt Resolutions R41-2017 – R47-2017.

12:20 P.M. 7. APPROVAL OF THE FIVE-YEAR CAPITAL EXPENDITURE PLAN AND BUDGET, AND ASSOCIATED PROCUREMENTS

*Chuck Bean, COG Executive Director
Leta Simons, COG Chief Financial Officer*

The board will be briefed on the proposed Five-Year Capital Expenditure Plan for FY2018–FY2022 and the FY2018 Capital Expenditure Budget, along with associated FY2018 procurements scheduled in FY2018–FY2022. The Budget and Finance Committee has reviewed and recommends approval.

Recommended Action: Receive briefing and approve Resolutions R48-2017 and R49-2017.

12:40 P.M. 8. IMPACT OF THE ARTS ON THE REGIONAL ECONOMY

Arthur Espinoza, Jr., D.C. Commission on the Arts and Humanities Executive Director

The board will be briefed on the results of *Arts & Economic Prosperity Study*, which documents the arts and culture industry's impact on the regional economy.

Recommended Action: Receive briefing and adopt Resolution R50-2017.

1:10 P.M. 9. 2016 REPORT ON CRIME AND CRIME CONTROL

Ronald A. Pavlik, COG Police Chiefs Committee Chair

The Police Chiefs Committee and the Police Planners Subcommittee, annually collect and analyze selected crime statistics for the metropolitan Washington area. This information is valuable to law enforcement and policy officials to establish local and regional crime-fighting priorities. The board will be briefed on the most recent report, which reflects crime trends from 2016.

Recommended Action: Receive briefing and adopt Resolution R51-2017.

- 1:35 P.M.** **10. SUPPORTING REGIONAL EFFORTS TO MEET CLIMATE GOALS**
Penny Gross, Climate, Energy, and Environment Policy Committee Chair
- On July 26, 2017, the Metropolitan Washington Air Quality Committee and the Climate, Energy, and Environment Policy Committee reaffirmed commitment to continue to support local efforts to meet climate goals and improve air quality. The board will be briefed on this effort to support local, regional, state, and national initiatives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- Recommended Action: Receive briefing and adopt Resolution R52-2017.**
- 1:45 P.M.** **11. METRO STRATEGY GROUP UPDATE**
Sharon Bulova, Metro Strategy Group Chair
- The board will be briefed on the work of the Metro Strategy Group.
- Recommended Action: Receive briefing.**
- 1:55 P.M.** **12. OTHER BUSINESS**
- 2:00 P.M.** **13. ADJOURN**
The next meeting is scheduled for Wednesday, October 11, 2017.

AGENDA ITEM #2

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

Fast Ferry Summit

Save the Date

Thursday, September 21, 2017

Occoquan Harbour Marina, Inc.

Hosted by Woodbridge District Supervisor
Frank J. Principi

Enjoy a delightful day on the water learning about
Fast Ferry. Visit our website for details and to RSVP
<http://NewWoodbridge.org/calendar/ferrysummit/>



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September 2017 COG Board Packet 6

9.22.17



Metropolitan Washington
Council of Governments

COG ANNUAL MEETING | December 13, 2017

COG ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING & AWARDS LUNCHEON

Join area elected officials, government executives, and business and nonprofit leaders to celebrate regional partnership, make connections, recognize outstanding leadership, and look ahead to 2018.

Wednesday, December 13, 2017

Gallaudet University
Kellogg Conference Hotel
800 Florida Avenue NE
Washington, DC 20002

Registration and Networking:
11:30 A.M. - 12:00 P.M.

Meeting and Luncheon:
12:00 - 2:00 P.M.

REGISTER TODAY

WWW.MWCOG.ORG/ANNUALMEETING



Metropolitan Washington
Council of Governments

777 North Capitol Street NE, Suite 300
Washington, DC 20002

mwkog.org

AGENDA ITEM #3

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REPORT



EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REPORT

September 2017

COMMITTEE WORK FEATURE OUTREACH CALENDAR MEDIA

Policy Boards & Committees

NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION TRANSPORTATION PLANNING BOARD (TPB)

At its June meeting, the TPB endorsed COG's Statement of Principles on Metro expressing support for the system and for Metro General Manager Paul Wiedefeld's "Keeping Metro Safe, Reliable, and Affordable" plan. In July, the board accepted the list of ten large-scale transportation and land-use initiatives identified by its Long-Range Plan Task Force for further study.

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON AIR QUALITY COMMITTEE (MWAQC) CLIMATE, ENERGY, AND ENVIRONMENT POLICY COMMITTEE (CEEPC)

At their joint meeting in July, the committees updated local commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions consistent with the Paris Accord, including adoption of a resolution reaffirming local, state, regional, and federal actions. Members also discussed local programs such as tree canopy conservation, cooperative purchasing of Alternative Fuel Vehicles, and the development of community solar programs.

CHESAPEAKE BAY POLICY AND WATER RESOURCES POLICY COMMITTEE (CBPC)

At its July meeting, the committee received presentations on preliminary modeling of climate impacts to the Bay's water quality as well as an initiative by the District of Columbia to assess trends in changing temperature and precipitation and use the data to plan for risk mitigation and preparedness.

HUMAN SERVICES AND PUBLIC SAFETY POLICY COMMITTEE (HSPSPC)

The committee received briefings at its July meeting on plans for a regional fair housing assessment related to a new federal rule, a permanent supportive housing effort in Montgomery and Prince George's Counties, and the potential impact of changes to federal housing policy on programs in the region.

REGION FORWARD COALITION (RFC)

At its July meeting, the coalition discussed trends impacting the region's real estate as well as findings from COG's most recent commercial construction report. RFC members also received a briefing on a D.C. effort to explore the conversion of vacant commercial office space into affordable housing.



Staff Feature: **ALIEU TURAY**

As a Contracts and Purchasing Specialist, Alieu Turay helps COG get quality results at the best value. He is currently helping support several initiatives, including contracts related to the Metro Safety Commission, the COG- Army Corps of Engineers coastal flooding study, and airport surveys.

[READ THE 'HEART OF COG' FEATURE](#)

FREDERICK COUNTY - ROI PRESENTATION

COG Executive Director Chuck Bean gave a Return on Investment (ROI) presentation on COG’s programs and discussed the benefits of being a member.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF REGIONAL COUNCILS ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Chuck Bean participated at the NARC conference in California and gave a presentation on regional preparedness and coordination related to complex coordinated attacks.

SAFETRACK FINALE PRESS EVENT

Chuck Bean spoke at a press event marking the end of SafeTrack, Metro’s emergency track work effort.

VISUALIZE 2045

As part of the development of the region’s new long-range transportation plan, Visualize 2045, the TPB conducted a survey to inform the conversation about the future of the transportation system. To reach as many people across the region as possible, survey interviewers and COG transportation staff fanned out to community events, handed out postcards, and spread the word through email and social media.

VISION ZERO

The TPB’s Bicycle and Pedestrian Subcommittee hosted a workshop highlighting Vision Zero safety policies throughout the region, which aim to build a transportation system with no fatalities or serious injuries involving road traffic. D.C., Alexandria, and Montgomery County have all adopted this policy.

TOD AROUND METRORAIL STATIONS

COG’s Planning Directors Committee held a special meeting focused on transit-oriented development (TOD) opportunities at Metrorail stations per the request of Falls Church Mayor David Tarter and Prince George’s County Council Chairman Derrick Davis.

ELECTRIFY AMERICA’S REGIONAL KICKOFF MEETING

COG hosted Electrify America’s (EA) Washington Metro Area Kickoff meeting, convening stakeholders from Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia to discuss EA’s plans for widespread deployment of electric vehicle charging infrastructure. The program will focus on supporting EV charging for interstate highways, communities, multifamily residences, and workplaces.

CLIMATE RESILIENCE, SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES

A regional team joined teams from 11 other regions in Denver for a Resilient Communities Leadership Academy run by the Institute of Sustainable Communities. The team was made up of Greenbelt, Falls Church, Takoma Park, and D.C. officials and COG’s Steve Walz. Also, COG’s Amanda Campbell spoke about resilience efforts around the region at the Resilient Virginia annual conference in Richmond.



Event Highlight:
COASTAL FLOODING STUDY KICKOFF MEETING

COG and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District staff met to launch a new \$3 million, three-year study that will explore ways to address coastal flooding and storm damage across D.C., Maryland, and Virginia.

[MORE ON THE STUDY](#)

CHESAPEAKE BAY POLICY AND WATER RESOURCES POLICY COMMITTEE - Sep 15

HUMAN SERVICES AND PUBLIC SAFETY POLICY COMMITTEE - Sep 15

NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION TRANSPORTATION PLANNING BOARD - Sep 20

CAR FREE DAY - Sep 22

CLIMATE, ENERGY, AND ENVIRONMENT POLICY COMMITTEE - Sep 27

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON AIR QUALITY COMMITTEE - Sep 27

[MORE COG MEETINGS & EVENTS](#)

FOSTER CARE REPORT

COG’s latest annual report on foster care was referenced in a WAMU story on housing challenges for youth aging out of foster care. COG’s Surina Amin was interviewed. [MORE FROM WAMU.](#)

AIR QUALITY

A WAMU story examined why despite hot summer weather, the region has not been experiencing Code Red unhealthy air days. COG’s Steve Walz and Jen Desimone were interviewed. [MORE FROM WAMU.](#)

GLOBAL CITIES INITIATIVE

A *Washington Post* opinion piece that recommended increasing exports referenced the region’s Global Cities Initiative. COG’s Chuck Bean was interviewed. [MORE FROM THE WASHINGTON POST.](#)

COMMERCIAL CONSTRUCTION REPORT

COG’s report on commercial construction was highlighted in a *Frederick News-Post* story about the region’s economy. COG’s John Kent was interviewed. [MORE FROM FREDERICK NEWS-POST.](#)

OPIOID SUMMIT

COG’s Opioid Summit was highlighted in a story by *Governing* on the national epidemic. [MORE FROM GOVERNING.](#)



**Media Highlight:
VISUALIZE 2045**

As part of the outreach related to Visualize 2045, COG promoted its survey to various local news outlets. COG’s Ben Hampton was interviewed for several of the stories.

[MORE FROM THE GREATER GREATER WASHINGTON](#)



COG ANNUAL LEADERSHIP RETREAT

July 14-15, 2017

OVERVIEW

COG's 2017 Leadership Retreat focused on the future of metropolitan Washington with a detailed discussion of human capital and transportation infrastructure, along with the economic and technology issues affecting the area's workforce.

LOOKING FORWARD – METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON IN 2040

Chuck Bean, COG Executive Director

Paul DesJardin, COG Community Planning and Services Director

Kanti Srikanth, COG Transportation Planning Director

The first session of the retreat included a review of the metropolitan Washington area's rapid growth since the middle of the 20th century making it home to a diverse population of 5.5 million people. The region's population is expected to increase by 24 percent, totaling 6.7 million – about a third of them foreign-born – while the area's jobs will increase by 31 percent. The correlation of such rapid job and population growth indicates that traffic congestion will continue unabated, and managing land-use, travel and technology will be keys to maintaining a livable region.

TRANSIT ORIENTED DEVELOPMENT AND THE FUTURE OF METRO STATIONS

Nina Albert, WMATA Director of Real Estate and Parking

Derrick L. Davis, COG Board Vice Chairman; Prince George's County Chairman

David Tarter, COG President; City of Falls Church Mayor

Retreat participants learned about new opportunities to help create dynamic places around Metrorail stations, thus increasing revenue for localities and the transit system. Joint development projects started early in Metro's history at the Farragut North station in the District and continue with the final extension of the Silver Line to Dulles, to be completed in 2018. Nina Albert, Metro's Director of Real Estate and Parking, said her office is focusing on more rapid development around rail stations. Current projects include retail pop-up installations, pedestrian facilities, and providing free WiFi and cell service in underground stations.



ON GOALS FOR RETREAT:

“To connect with other leaders from around the region and think deeply about the challenges confronting our region.”

- Retreat Participant

2017 COG ANNUAL LEADERSHIP RETREAT

GLOBAL FORCES IN TECHNOLOGY & ECONOMICS

Sree Ramaswamy, McKinsey Global Institute Partner

Four major factors are driving dramatic changes in the global economy and will soon affect the way we live, said Sree Ramaswamy a partner with the McKinsey Global Institute in his after dinner address. Because of industrialization and urbanization in China and other emerging economies, he explained that those countries soon will dominate global growth and consumer markets.

Then, as new technologies combine during the next decade, they could displace a large share of middle-skill jobs in the U.S. In addition, the rapid flow of digital information is creating a volatile global economy and could prompt more global recessions. Finally, an aging world population is likely to slow GDP growth. All those trends will require policy actions at the national, regional, and local levels to respond to the changes, Ramaswamy said.

CONTINUOUSLY IMPROVING COG – MEMBERSHIP AND POLICY COMMITTEES

*COG Board Membership Task Force: Derrick L. Davis, Penny Gross, and Emmett Jordan
Monica Beyrouti, COG Government and Member Relations Coordinator
Chuck Bean, COG Executive Director*

Retreat participants discussed the structure of COG committees, how often the committees should meet, and whether members should be allowed to participate via phone or video conference calls. They also discussed the dues structure for new COG members.



ON GLOBAL FORCES IN TECHNOLOGY & ECONOMICS SESSION:

“A real discussion about the implications of economic trends for our region and what we as leaders should do about it.”

- Retreat Participant

2017 COG ANNUAL LEADERSHIP RETREAT

THE SUPER-REGION OF THE FUTURE

Jason Miller, Greater Washington Partnership CEO

Jason Miller, the CEO of the newly formed Greater Washington Partnership (GWP), brought together several elements of the retreat's focus on the future. The GWP's goal is to catalyze economic growth in a super region stretching from Baltimore, MD, through Washington, D.C. to Richmond, VA. The approach is to build on the shared strengths of the super region which include dynamism, business opportunity, and attracting people to great places to live and work.

GWP will begin working in four sectors: transportation infrastructure, human capital, innovation, and creating a global identity and reach. The group plans to work in partnership with the Council of Governments to strengthen the economy and position greater Washington as a leading global region that's successful in attracting people, capital, and ideas.



TIME CAPSULE PREDICTIONS FOR THE YEAR 2037 (COG'S 80TH ANNIVERSARY)

To celebrate COG's 60th anniversary, elected officials and other retreat participants developed predictions on what the region would be like in 2037, the organization's 80th anniversary. Their ideas, which were sealed in a time capsule, included thoughts about the environment, transportation, economy, housing, and homeland security. For example, participants predicted that the preservation of open space will be considered more critical, cars will be banned in the central D.C. core, autonomous vehicles will be in use, and preventative health care will rise in importance.



ON RETREAT TOPICS:

"Vibrant discussion about regional topics."

"Information stretched my thinking ...which I appreciate."

- Retreat Participants

AGENDA ITEM #4

AMENDMENTS TO THE AGENDA

AGENDA ITEM #5

APPROVAL OF THE MINUTES

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
777 North Capitol Street, NE
Washington, D.C. 20002

MINUTES
Board of Directors Meeting
June 14, 2017

BOARD MEMBERS AND ALTERNATES: See attached chart for attendance.

STAFF:

Chuck Bean, Executive Director
Leta Simons, Chief Financial Officer
Sharon Pandak, COG General Counsel

GUESTS:

Kurt Erickson, Washington Regional Alcohol Program President
Dan Sze, CBPC Chairman
Paul Wiedefeld, WMATA General Manager
Sharon Bulova, Metro Strategy Group Chair
Jim Snyder, COG Planning Directors Committee Chairman
Chris Wisner, GSA Assistant Commissioner for Office of Leasing

1. CALL TO ORDER AND PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

COG Board Chairman Kenyan McDuffie called the meeting to order at 12:07 P.M. and led the Pledge of Allegiance.

2. CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

- A. Climate and Energy Leadership Awards – Organizations and entrepreneurs with greenhouse gas reduction strategies are encouraged to apply by June 23
- B. Annual COG Leadership Retreat – Board members are invited to the retreat on July 14-15
- C. There are no regular COG Board meetings in July or August. The next meeting is September 13.

3. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REPORT

Executive Director Chuck Bean announced that Bike to Work Day, sponsored by COG's Commuter Connections program and the Washington Area Bicyclist Association, broke regional records with more than 18,700 participants. Bean noted that city and county managers met for the Annual Chief Administrative Officers Retreat, which featured former U.S. Representative Tom Davis as a speaker. Bean shared that COG held an Enhanced Mobility Forum on May 30 for former and current grantees who received federal funding to improve transportation for people with limited mobility. Bean announced that the Housing Leaders Group of Greater Washington released a new guidebook on affordable housing. Finally, Bean announced that Clean Air Partners celebrated their 20th Anniversary. Then, Bean turned it over to Washington Regional Alcohol Program President Kurt Erickson, who discussed the results of the *How Safe Are Our Roads? Report*, including alcohol-related traffic fatalities, injuries, crashes, and arrests.

4. AMENDMENTS TO AGENDA

There were no amendments to the agenda.

5. APPROVAL OF MINUTES

The minutes from the May 10, 2017 board meeting were approved.

6. ADOPTION OF CONSENT AGENDA ITEMS

- A. Resolution R24-2017 – Resolution authorizing COG to file a planning grant application and enter into a contract with the Federal Aviation Administration to conduct phase 32 of the Continuous Airport System Planning Program
- B. Resolution R25-2017 – Resolution authorizing COG to receive grants, and procure and enter into contracts to conduct the 2017 Washington-Baltimore Regional Air Passenger Survey
- C. Resolution R26-2017 – Resolution authorizing COG to adopt a policy on conflict of interest for federal awards
- D. Resolution R27-2017 – Resolution authorizing COG on behalf of the Metro Safety Commission (MSC) to procure and enter into a contract for administrative management services for the MSC
- E. Resolution R28-2017 – Resolution authorizing COG on behalf of the Metro Safety Commission (MSC) to procure and enter into a contract for executive search services to hire a MSC Executive Director
- F. Resolution R29-2017 – Resolution authorizing COG to accept project funds for the District of Columbia Department of Health through its Health Emergency Preparedness and Response Administration for program development and support (Grant #1)
- G. Resolution R30-2017 – Resolution authorizing COG to accept project funds for the District of Columbia Department of Health through its Health Emergency Preparedness and Response Administration for program development and support (Grant #2)
- H. Resolution R31-2017 – Resolution authorizing COG to accept project funds for the District of Columbia Department of Health through its Health Emergency Preparedness and Response Administration for program development and support (Grant #3)
- I. Resolution R32-2017 – Resolution authorizing COG to accept project funds for NCR Homeland Security and Public Safety Program staff support (continuation)

ACTION: Adopted Resolutions R24-2017 – R32-2017.

7. APPROVAL OF THE FY2018 WORK PROGRAM AND BUDGET

COG Executive Director Chuck Bean shared the proposed COG Work Program and Budget for Fiscal Year 2018 (July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2018) of \$61.6 million, including the breakdown of program budgets, revenue sources, and approval process.

ACTION: Received briefing and adopted Resolution R33-2017.

8. APPROVAL OF PROPOSED COG MEMBERSHIP BY-LAW AMENDMENT

COG Executive Director Chuck Bean outlined the proposed amendments to section 3.01 of the COG by-laws regarding new membership, which was first introduced to the COG Board at its May meeting. The changes would create a formal application process, which was previously non-existent, including a cover letter of interest and intent to pay membership fees. The amendment will also require a vote of the Board of Directors to approve all new members.

ACTION: Received briefing and adopted Resolution R34-2017.

9. CHESAPEAKE BAY AND WATER RESOURCES POLICY COMMITTEE PRIORITIES

COG Chesapeake Bay and Water Resources Policy Committee (CBPC) Chair Dan Sze provided an overview of the committee's priorities and activities for the year. CBPC addresses water quality and infrastructure issues, including wastewater treatment plants, stormwater management, and engages in outreach to federal, state, and local partners. CBPC recommended adoption of Resolution R35-2017 to supporting continued federal funding for the Chesapeake Bay program.

ACTION: Received briefing and adopted Resolution R35-2017.

10. UPDATE FROM WMATA GENERAL MANAGER ON THE METRORAIL SYSTEM

WMATA General Manager Paul Wiedefeld shared his plan to continue making improvements to the Metro system, especially in regards to safety, reliability, and affordability. The plan builds on the SafeTrack program and Back2Good initiative. To provide a safe, reliable, and affordable system, Wiedefeld said that Metro needs local, state, federal, community, and business support. He said the board can help by building support for a stable, multi-year revenue stream that would help meet Metro's funding needs.

ACTION: Received briefing and adopted Resolution R36-2017.

11. METRO STRATEGY GROUP UPDATE

COG Metro Strategy Group Chair Sharon Bulova provided an updated on the group's work to help the region develop a strategy to establish a dedicated funding source for Metro. She outlined the group's recommended set of principles to help guide their work on Metro funding forward. The principles emphasize the urgent need for local, state, and federal governments, the business community, and other stakeholders to take unified actions to ensure that funding solutions are in place by July 2018.

ACTION: Received briefing and adopted Resolution R37-2017.

12. UPDATE ON IDENTIFYING CENTRAL BUSINESS AREAS THROUGHOUT THE REGION

COG Planning Directors Committee Chairman Jim Snyder shared how the committee has been working with the General Services Administration to identify Central Business Areas (CBAs) as priority places for locating federal facilities in the metropolitan Washington region. GSA Assistant Commissioner for Office of Leasing Chris Wisner discussed GSA's criteria for considering locations for federal facilities and next steps in finalizing the CBAs with local jurisdictions.

ACTION: Received briefing and adopted Resolution R38-2017.

13. OTHER BUSINESS

Sharon Bulova introduced an item for other business regarding the Mayors National Climate Action Agenda, which calls for leaders of cities and counties to reaffirm the region's commitment to climate and energy issues. The board recommended referring the item to the COG Climate, Energy, and Environment Policy Committee (CEEPC) for consideration.

14. ADJOURN

Upon motion duly made and seconded, the meeting was adjourned at 1:58 P.M.

June 2017 Attendance

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Member</u>	<u>Y/N</u>	<u>Alternate</u>	<u>Y/N</u>
<i>District of Columbia</i>				
Executive	Hon. Muriel Bowser		Brian Kenner Beverly Perry HyeSook Chung (Tene Dolphin)	
	Mr. Rashad Young		Arlen Herrell	
Council	Hon. Phil Mendelson	Y		
	<i>Hon. Kenyan R. McDuffie</i>	Y		
<i>Maryland</i>				
Bowie	Hon. G. Frederick Robinson		Hon. Courtney Glass	
Charles County	Hon. Ken Robinson		Hon. Amanda Stewart Hon. Peter Murphy	
City of Frederick	Hon. Randy McClement			
Frederick County	Hon. Jan Gardner		Mr. Roger Wilson	
College Park	Hon. Patrick Wojahn	Y	Hon. Monroe Dennis	
Gaithersburg	Hon. Ryan Spiegel	Y	Hon. Neil Harris	
Greenbelt	Hon. Emmett Jordan		Hon. Judith "J" Davis	Y
Laurel	Hon. Craig Moe		Hon. Michael Leszcz	Y
Montgomery County				
Executive	Hon. Isiah Leggett		Mr. Tim Firestine	
Council	Hon. Roger Berliner	Y		
	Hon. Nancy Navarro			
Prince George's County				
Executive	Hon. Rushern Baker		Mr. Nicholas Majett	Y
Council	Hon. Todd Turner	Y		
	<i>Hon. Derrick Leon Davis</i>	Y		
Rockville	Hon. Bridget Newton			
Takoma Park	Hon. Kate Stewart		Hon. Peter Kovar	
Maryland General Assembly	Hon. Brian Feldman			
<i>Virginia</i>				
Alexandria	Hon. Allison Silberberg		Hon. Redella Pepper	
Arlington County	Hon. Christian Dorsey	Y		
City of Fairfax	Hon. David Meyer		Hon. Jeffrey Greenfield	
Fairfax County	Hon. Sharon Bulova	Y	Hon. Catherine Hudgins	
	Hon. Penelope A. Gross	Y	Hon. Patrick Herrity	
	Hon. John Foust	Y	Hon. Kathy Smith	
Falls Church	Hon. David Tarter		Hon. David Snyder	Y
Loudoun County	<i>Hon. Matt Letourneau</i>	Y		
Loudoun County	Hon. Phyllis Randall	Y		
Manassas	Hon. Mark Wolfe			
Manassas Park	Hon. Michael Carrera	Y	Hon. Suhas Naddoni	
Prince William County	Hon. Frank Principi			
	Hon. Ruth Anderson	Y		
Virginia General Assembly	Hon. George Barker	Y		

Total: 20

AGENDA ITEM #6

ADOPTION OF THE CONSENT AGENDA

ADOPTION OF CONSENT AGENDA ITEMS

A. Resolution R39-2017 – Resolution authorizing COG to receive and expend funding from regional drinking water utilities to support a regional drinking water security monitoring system technician

Resolution R39-2017 was approved by the COG Executive Committee on July 21, 2017. The board will be asked to adopt Resolution R39-2017, authorizing the Executive Director, or his designee, to receive and expend funds from the region's drinking water utilities in the amount not to exceed \$27,000 annually. The resolution also authorizes the Executive Director, or his designee, to proceed with procurement for a contractor, or contractors, and enter into a contract to support a regional drinking water security monitoring. Funding for this effort will be provided by drinking water utility funds. No COG matching funds are required.

RECOMMENDED ACTION: Adopt Resolution R39-2017.

B. Resolution R40-2017 – Resolution authorizing COG to procure and enter into a contract with Corestaff Services to utilize temporary field staff to perform bicycle and pedestrian counts for the District of Columbia Department of Transportation

Resolution R40-2017 was approved by the COG Executive Committee on July 28, 2017. The board will be asked to adopt Resolution R40-2017 authorizing the Executive Director, or his designee, to expend COG funds from the Department of Transportation Planning in the amount of \$50,000. The resolution also authorizes the Executive Director, or his designee, to proceed with procurement for a contractor, or contractors, and enter into a contract to utilize temporary field staff to perform bicycle and pedestrian counts for the District of Columbia Department of Transportation.

RECOMMENDED ACTION: Adopt Resolution R40-2017.

C. Resolution R41-2017 – Resolution authorizing COG to accept project funds for the District of Columbia Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency preparedness technical and production services support task order

The board will be asked to adopt Resolution R41-2017 authorizing the Executive Director, or his designee, to receive and expend grant funds from District of Columbia Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency (DC HSEMA) in the amount of \$105,000. The goal of this project is to establish a standby production and technical support services task order which will be used on an ad hoc basis in support of DC HSEMA with hundreds of products it produces each year for its stakeholders and partners. Funding for this effort will be provided through a subgrant from the SAA for the National Capital Region. No COG matching funds are required.

RECOMMENDED ACTION: Adopt Resolution R41-2017.

D. Resolution R42-2017 – Resolution authorizing COG to accept project funds for the continuation of a District of Columbia Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency community profile project

The board will be asked to adopt Resolution R42-2017 authorizing the Executive Director, or his designee, to receive and expend grant funds from District of Columbia Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency in the amount of \$137,550. The goal of this project is to strengthen the foundation of the District Preparedness System by better illustrating the operating picture, assessing comprehensive risks, and replacing conceptualization with a realized process that includes best practices. Funding for this effort will be provided through a subgrant from the State Administrative Agent for the National Capital Region. No COG matching funds are required.

RECOMMENDED ACTION: Adopt Resolution R42-2017.

E. Resolution R43-2017 – Resolution authorizing COG to accept project funds for the District of Columbia Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency core capability needs assessment

The board will be asked to adopt Resolution R43-2017 authorizing the Executive Director, or his designee, to receive and expend grant funds from District of Columbia Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency in the amount of \$147,000. The goal of this project is for the contractor to forecast the planning, organization, equipment, training, and exercise requirements for six of the District of Columbia's core capabilities and develop graphical maps for each of those capabilities. Funding for this effort will be provided through a subgrant from the by State Administrative Agent for the National Capital Region. No COG matching funds are required.

RECOMMENDED ACTION: Adopt Resolution R43-2017.

F. Resolution R44-2017 – Resolution authorizing COG to accept project funds for the District of Columbia Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency incident management support team program

The board will be asked to adopt Resolution R44-2017 authorizing the Executive Director, or his designee, to receive and expend grant funds from District of Columbia Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency (DC HSEMA) in the amount of \$618,000. The goal of this project is for DC HSEMA to sustain and expand the Incident Management Program that it implemented in 2015. Funding for this effort will be provided through a subgrant from the State Administrative Agent for the National Capital Region. No COG matching funds are required.

RECOMMENDED ACTION: Adopt Resolution R44-2017.

G. Resolution R45-2017 –Resolution authorizing COG to accept project funds to complete the District Consequence Management Team Exercise Series

The board will be asked to adopt Resolution R45-2017 authorizing the Executive Director, or his designee, to receive and expend grant funds from by the State Administrative Agent (SAA) for the National Capital Region in the amount of \$423,422. COG has been requested by the District of Columbia Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency (HSEMA) to procure a contractor and enter into a contract to complete the District Consequence Management Team Exercise Series. Funding for this effort will be provided through a subgrant from the SAA.

RECOMMENDED ACTION: Adopt Resolution R45-2017.

H. Resolution R46-2017 –Resolution authorizing COG to accept project funds to complete the District Consequence Management Team Exercise Series

The board will be asked to adopt Resolution R46-2017 authorizing the Executive Director, or his designee, to receive and expend grant funds from the State Administrative Agent (SAA) for the National Capital Region in the amount of \$103,391. COG has been requested by the District of Columbia Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency to procure contractors and enter into a contract to provide for administrative support for subawards administered by COG. Funding for this effort will be provided through a subgrant from the SAA. No COG matching funds are required.

RECOMMENDED ACTION: Adopt Resolution R46-2017.

I. Resolution R47-2017 – Resolution authorizing COG to enter into a contract to perform biological and water quality monitoring services

The board will be asked to adopt Resolution R47-2017 authorizing the Executive Director, or his designee, to expend funds in the amount of \$32,000 to procure a contractor, or contractors, and enter into a contract to perform biological and water quality monitoring services in coastal freshwater systems in District of Columbia. Funding for this effort is available in the budget of the Department of Environmental Programs.

RECOMMENDED ACTION: Adopt Resolution R47-2017.

**METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
777 NORTH CAPITOL STREET, NE
WASHINGTON, DC 20002**

RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING COG TO RECEIVE AND EXPEND FUNDING FROM REGIONAL DRINKING WATER UTILITIES TO SUPPORT A REGIONAL DRINKING WATER SECURITY MONITORING SYSTEM TECHNICIAN

WHEREAS, the regional drinking water security monitoring system is a regional priority in the Washington Metropolitan area, and the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments (COG) has a continuing interest in its operation, management, and continuation; and

WHEREAS, COG adopted Resolution 55-09 establishing a maintenance program for the regional drinking water security quality monitoring technical support; and

WHEREAS, COG has provided coordination, management, and technical support for the regional contaminant warning system since 2007; and

WHEREAS, the additional technical support to the regional drinking water security monitoring system, will require additional specialized support services from an iABS technician; and

WHEREAS, the National Capital Region (NCR) drinking water systems provide substantial support for the program and provide annual funding to support the position of a technician; and

WHEREAS, funding for this effort will be provided through funds from regional drinking water utilities. No COG matching funds are required.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS THAT:

The Executive Director, or his designee, is authorized to proceed with procurement for a contractor, or contractors, and enter into a contract up to \$27,000 annually from the NCR water systems to assist COG in its support of Isidro Carranza, iABS technician. No COG matching funds are required.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT the foregoing resolution was approved by the COG Board Executive Committee on July 21, 2017.

**Laura Ambrosio
COG Communications Specialist**

**METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
777 NORTH CAPITOL STREET, NE
WASHINGTON, DC 20002**

RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING COG TO PROCURE AND ENTER INTO A CONTRACT WITH CORESTAFF SERVICES TO UTILIZE TEMPORARY FIELD STAFF TO PERFORM BICYCLE AND PEDESTRIAN COUNTS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

WHEREAS, the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments (COG) needs to proceed with a procurement for a contractor(s) and enter into a contract with Corestaff Services to utilize temporary field staff to perform bicycle and pedestrian counts for the District of Columbia Department of Transportation (DDOT); and

WHEREAS, COG staff from the Department of Transportation Planning have performed this work for DDOT since 2008, initially through the Technical Assistance Program of the Unified Planning Work Program (UPWP) approved by the National Capital Region Transportation Planning Board (TPB), and now using local funds from the District of Columbia Enterprise Fund; and

WHEREAS, collection of these data allows DDOT to plan for future investment in its bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure, and informs the TPB's understanding of the use of non-motorized transportation in the region; and

WHEREAS, no COG matching funds are required.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS THAT:

The Executive Director, or his designee, is authorized to expend up to \$50,000 to fund procurement of a contractor(s) to utilize temporary field staff to perform bicycle and pedestrian counts for DDOT, and to enter into a contract with the selected contractor.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT the foregoing resolution was approved by the COG Board Executive Committee on July 28, 2017.

**Laura Ambrosio
COG Communications Specialist**

**METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
777 NORTH CAPITOL STREET, NE
WASHINGTON, DC 20002**

**RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING COG TO ACCEPT PROJECT FUNDS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
HOMELAND SECURITY AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY PREPAREDNESS TECHNICAL AND
PRODUCTION SERVICES SUPPORT TASK ORDER**

WHEREAS, the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments (COG) provides Homeland Security and Public Safety program staff support for the National Capital Region; and

WHEREAS, the District of Columbia Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency (DC HSEMA) develops hundreds of products each year for its stakeholders and partners using various platforms and each of the products require varying levels of support to aide in their technical completion and publication; and

WHEREAS, the goal of this project is to establish a standby production and technical support services task order which will be used on an ad hoc basis in support of these deliverables; and

WHEREAS, funding for the procurement and contracts have been provided to COG by State Administrative Agent (SAA) for the National Capital Region.

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN
WASHINGTON COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS THAT:**

The Executive Director, or his designee, is authorized to receive and expend up to \$105,000 for Homeland Security and Public Safety staff support (continuation) through December 31, 2017.

Funding for this effort will be provided through a subgrant from the SAA for the National Capital Region. No COG matching funds are required.

**METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
777 NORTH CAPITOL STREET, NE
WASHINGTON, DC 20002**

**RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING COG TO ACCEPT PROJECT FUNDS FOR THE CONTINUATION OF A
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA HOMELAND SECURITY AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
COMMUNITY PROFILE PROJECT**

WHEREAS, the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments (COG) provides Homeland Security and Public Safety program staff support for the National Capital Region; and

WHEREAS, the District of Columbia Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency's (DC HSEMA) goal for this project is to strengthen the foundation of the District Preparedness System by better illustrating the operating picture, assessing comprehensive risks, and replacing conceptualization with a realized process that includes best practices; and

WHEREAS, the key outcomes from this initiative include the development of the District of Columbia risk assessment, which includes the identification of 24 threats and hazards which present considerable risk, development of planning scenarios and integrated model analysis, collaborative review and update and review of the District preparedness framework and the four mission area plans, and other associated activities; and

WHEREAS, funding for the procurement and contracts have been provided to COG by State Administrative Agent (SAA) for the National Capital Region.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS THAT:

The Executive Director, or his designee, is authorized to receive and expend up to \$137,550 for Homeland Security and Public Safety staff support (continuation) through December 31, 2017.

Funding for this effort will be provided through a subgrant from the SAA for the National Capital Region. No COG matching funds are required.

**METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
777 NORTH CAPITOL STREET, NE
WASHINGTON, DC 20002**

**RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING COG TO ACCEPT PROJECT FUNDS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
HOMELAND SECURITY AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY CORE CAPABILITY NEEDS
ASSESSMENT**

WHEREAS, the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments (COG) provides Homeland Security and Public Safety program staff support for the National Capital Region; and

WHEREAS, the District of Columbia Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency's (DC HSEMA) goal for this project is for the contractor to forecast the planning, organization, equipment, training, and exercise requirements for six of the District of Columbia's core capabilities and develop graphical maps for each of those capabilities; and

WHEREAS, the key outcomes from this initiative should result in improved prioritization and oversight of grant funds that result in the initiation of projects that can most effectively address terrorist risk/threat within the District of Columbia and the National Capital Region; and

WHEREAS, funding for the procurement and contracts have been provided to COG by State Administrative Agent (SAA) for the National Capital Region.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS THAT:

The Executive Director, or his designee, is authorized to receive and expend up to \$147,000 for Homeland Security and Public Safety staff support (continuation) through December 31, 2017.

Funding for this effort will be provided through a subgrant from the SAA for the National Capital Region. No COG matching funds are required.

**METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
777 NORTH CAPITOL STREET, NE
WASHINGTON, DC 20002**

**RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING COG TO ACCEPT PROJECT FUNDS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
HOMELAND SECURITY AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY INCIDENT MANAGEMENT
SUPPORT TEAM PROGRAM**

WHEREAS, the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments (COG) provides Homeland Security and Public Safety program staff support for the National Capital Region; and

WHEREAS, the District of Columbia Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency's (DC HSEMA) goal for this project is to sustain and expand the Incident Management Program that it implemented in 2015; and

WHEREAS, the key outcomes from this initiative will include an expansion of the program to include certification of all Incident Management Support Team (IMST) members currently in the program, a further expansion to allow for training and certification of team members from stakeholder agencies throughout the District and the National Capital Region, and to take other actions to improve capabilities throughout the region.

WHEREAS, funding for the procurement and contracts have been provided to COG by State Administrative Agent (SAA) for the National Capital Region.

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN
WASHINGTON COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS THAT:**

The Executive Director, or his designee, is authorized to receive and expend up to \$618,000 for Homeland Security and Public Safety staff support (continuation) through October 31, 2018.

Funding for this effort will be provided through a subgrant from the SAA for the National Capital Region. No COG matching funds are required.

**METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
777 NORTH CAPITOL STREET, NE
WASHINGTON, DC 20002**

**RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING COG TO ACCEPT PROJECT FUNDS TO COMPLETE THE DISTRICT
CONSEQUENCE MANAGEMENT TEAM EXERCISE SERIES**

WHEREAS, the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments (COG) serves as the Secretariat for the Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) for the National Capital Region; and

WHEREAS, COG has been requested by the District of Columbia Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency (HSEMA) to procure a contractor to design, develop, conduct, and evaluate a series of six exercises targeted at members of the District Consequence Management Team; and

WHEREAS, the exercise series will consist of a blend of notice and no notice discussion based, and/or limited operations based exercises that may be conducted in person or via conference call; and

WHEREAS, funding for the procurement and contract has been provided to COG by the State Administrative Agent (SAA) for the National Capital Region.

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN
WASHINGTON COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS THAT:**

The Executive Director, or his designee, is authorized to receive and expend up to \$423,422 to complete the District Consequence Management Exercise Series.

Funding for this effort will be provided through a subgrant from the SAA. No COG matching funds are required.

**METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
777 NORTH CAPITOL STREET, NE
WASHINGTON, DC 20002**

**RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING COG TO RECEIVE FUNDING FOR ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT FOR SUB-
AWARDS ADMINISTERED BY COG**

WHEREAS, the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments (COG) serves as the Secretariat for the Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) for the National Capital Region; and

WHEREAS, COG has been requested by the District of Columbia Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency (HSEMA) to procure contractors and enter into contracts to complete deliverables and milestones as stated in Project Management Plans; and

WHEREAS, COG supports the region in the maintenance and administration of procurements/contracts to ensure the NCR possess the necessary core capabilities and capacity to prepare for, prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from terrorist attacks and other hazards; and

WHEREAS, funding for the procurement and contract has been provided to COG by the State Administrative Agent (SAA) for the National Capital Region.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS THAT:

The Executive Director, or his designee, is authorized to receive and expend up to \$103,391 for administrative support for subawards administered by COG.

Funding for this effort will be provided through a subgrant from the SAA. No COG matching funds are required.

**METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
777 NORTH CAPITOL STREET, NE
WASHINGTON, DC 20002**

**RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING COG TO ENTER INTO A CONTRACT TO PERFORM BIOLOGICAL AND
WATER QUALITY MONITORING SERVICES**

WHEREAS, the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments (COG) needs to procure a contractor(s) and enter into a contract to perform biological and water quality monitoring services in coastal freshwater systems in District of Columbia; and

WHEREAS, Prince George's County government has awarded a competitively bid contract to TetraTech that included the COG Rider Clause allowing for a cooperative purchase by COG of services from the contractor; and

WHEREAS, COG desires to contract with TetraTech to perform biological and water quality monitoring services in accordance with COG's procurement policies and requirements.

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE
METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS THAT:**

The Executive Director, or his designee, is authorized to expend up to \$32,000 to enter into a contract with TetraTech to perform biological and water quality monitoring. Funding for this effort is available in the budget of the Department of Environmental Programs. No COG matching funds are required.

AGENDA ITEM #7

APPROVAL OF THE FIVE-YEAR CAPITAL EXPENDITURE PLAN AND BUDGET, AND ASSOCIATED PROCUREMENTS

PROPOSED FIVE-YEAR CAPITAL EXPENDITURE PLAN FY2018 – FY2022

September 2017

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Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments Five-Year Capital Expenditure Plan for FY2018 – FY2022

SUMMARY NARRATIVE

Introduction

Board Resolution R25-2016 established a Board-Designated Capital Expenditure Reserve to ensure adequate resources for replacement and maintenance of COG's capital assets. Use of the reserve requires approval by the Board of Directors, based on an annual Five-Year Capital Expenditure Plan submitted by the Executive Director through the Budget and Finance Committee.

Approval of the Five-Year Capital Expenditure Plan for FY2018 – FY2022 will authorize use of the Board-Designated Capital Expenditure Reserve for the FY2018 expenditures outlined in the Plan. Expenditures outlined in FY2019 – FY2022 are subject to further review and modification, and are not authorized until the annual budget for each of those years is adopted by the Board of Directors.

Definition of "Capital Expenditure"

COG's administrative policies define a capital expenditure as a tangible or intangible asset used in operations, with a cost exceeding \$5,000 and a useful life of more than one year, that can be capitalized in accordance with applicable accounting principles. COG has two categories of capital expenditures:

1. Equipment, Software, Data Center, and Website
2. Leasehold Improvements

Five-Year Capital Expenditure Plan FY2018 – FY2022

The Five-Year Capital Expenditure Plan is based on repair, maintenance, and replacement schedules developed with the following goals:

- Maintain existing equipment and software that support program and administrative needs
- Maintain COG's website as a source of information for stakeholders
- Maintain existing office and meeting space to ensure usefulness and maintain value
- Prevent a backlog of deferred maintenance
- Minimize the fluctuation of annual depreciation expense in the Work Program and Budget
- Ensure adequate cash resources for both capital expenditures and operations

Proposed expenditures over the next five fiscal years total \$6.9 million, with the major expenditure being a remodel of the second and third floor office and meeting room space, much of which has not been updated since occupying the building in 1990. The balance in the Board-Designated Capital Expenditure Reserve is forecast to have sufficient resources for all proposed expenditures.

The estimated cost of the office remodel is \$5.9 million, and includes network cabling and audio-visual infrastructure upgrades to replace significantly outdated equipment. Approximately \$300,000 was expended in FY2017 on the design phase of the project and interim upgrades to accommodate immediate space needs, leaving a balance of \$5.6 million in proposed expenditures for FY2018 and FY2019.

The plan for FY2018 – FY2022 also includes scheduled replacement and upgrade of IT components, equipment and software, including servers, switches, routers, and firewalls, as well as a website refresh in FY2021 and replacement of network printers and copiers.

Approval of FY2018 Capital Expenditures

Approval of the plan will authorize expenditure of \$2.8 million in FY2018 from the Capital Expenditure Reserve for leasehold improvements, and a commitment to complete the office remodel project in FY2019, with an additional expenditure of \$2.8 million.

Approval of the plan will also authorize expenditures of \$299,000 in FY2018 from the Capital Expenditure Reserve for IT network and security upgrades.

Capital expenditures for FY2019 – FY2022 are provided for purposes of long-term planning, and will be reviewed, modified, and presented to the Board of Directors for approval with subsequent annual capital expenditure plans.

Impact on the Work Program and Budget in FY2018 – FY2022

Capital expenditures affect the amount of depreciation expense in the annual Work Program and Budget, and thus, the amount of surplus or deficit from operations at the end of each fiscal year. Based on the current fiscal forecast, COG will be able to fully implement the five-year plan without negatively impacting the operating budgets in FY2018 – FY2022, assuming continuation of annual revenue increases of 3.3%.

**Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments
Five-Year Capital Expenditure Plan
Equipment, Software, Data Center and Website - FY2018 through FY2022**

EQUIPMENT, SOFTWARE, DATA CENTER, & WEBSITE	Useful Life		5-Year Capital Expenditure Plan					Total	
	Upgrade/ Refresh	Replace	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022		
IT Security Netwrix Auditor		3		9,000				9,500	18,500
IT Security - Email Archiver, Web Filters, Malware Filter, etc.		3	10,000			25,000			35,000
Data Center Servers, SAN, Databases, Backup Hardware		5		350,000					350,000
Adobe and Deltek Software		5			88,000				88,000
Data Network - Switches, Routers, Firewall, & Wireless Infrastructure		15	245,000						245,000
Website Refresh	5	10				100,000			100,000
Data Center Water & Temp Monitors		5		5,000					5,000
Network Copiers (4)		5		47,900					47,900
Network Printers (10)		7		46,600					46,600
Evoko Liso Room Management (18)		7	32,000						32,000
Data Center Power, HVAC & Rack Equipment		15	12,000						12,000
IT Equipment & Software - Other		5						90,800	90,800
			299,000	458,500	88,000	125,000	100,300		1,070,800

**Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments
Five-Year Capital Expenditure Plan
Leasehold Improvements - FY2018 through FY2022**

	5-Year Capital Expenditure Plan					
	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	Total
LEASEHOLD IMPROVEMENTS						
1st Floor Conference Rooms						
Replace chairs, tables & carpet			147,200			147,200
Audio visual infrastructure and components						-
2nd & 3rd Floors						
Remodel Project - Construction costs	1,816,300	1,682,600				3,498,900
Remodel Project - Furniture, Phone System, Security, Signage/Graphics	387,500	630,800				1,018,300
Remodel Project - Audio/Visual Infrastructure	66,800	93,500				160,300
Remodel Project - Design and related	250,200	38,700				288,900
Remodel Project - Administration fees and costs	61,500	129,400				190,900
Remodel Project - Contingency	239,400	239,300				478,700
All Floors - as needed						
Furniture and minor renovations					95,100	95,100
						-
						-
						-
						-
						-
						-
						-
Total	2,821,700	2,814,300	147,200	-	95,100	5,878,300

	Useful Life	
	Upgrade/Refresh	Replace
		10
		17
		10
		17
		17
		17
		17
		10

Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments
 Five-Year Capital Expenditure Plan
 Summary of FY2018 Proposed Capital Expenditure

Approval of this plan by the Board of Directors authorizes the following FY2018 capital expenditures:

Project#	EQUIPMENT AND SOFTWARE	Useful Life	FY2018 PROPOSED BUDGET
CP18-01	IT Security -Email Archiver,Web Filters,Malware Filter,etc.	3	10,000
CP18-02	Data Network - Switches, Routers, Firewall, & Wireless Infrastructure	15	245,000
CP18-03	Evoko Liso Room Management (18 units)	7	32,000
CP18-04	Data Center Power, HVAC & Rack Equipment	15	12,000
Total Equipment and Software>>>			299,000

Project#	LEASEHOLD IMPROVEMENTS	Useful Life	FY2018 PROPOSED BUDGET
	Remodel Project - 2nd & 3rd Floors		
CP18-05	Construction	17	1,816,300
CP18-06	Furniture, Phone System, Security, Signage/Graphics	10	387,500
CP18-07	Audio-visual Infrastructure	17	66,800
CP18-08	Design and related	17	250,200
CP18-09	Administration fees and costs	17	61,500
CP18-10	Contingency	17	239,400
Total Leasehold Improvements>>>			2,821,700

Total FY2018 Proposed Capital Expenditures	3,120,700
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Capital Expenditure Reserve	
Beginning balance	6,300,000
FY2017 Website and servers	(298,700)
FY2017 Leasehold improvements - interim needs	(302,800)
FY2017 Remodel project - work in process	(157,200)
FY2017 Depreciation expense	394,900
FY2018 Remodel project - work in process (proposed)	(2,821,700)
FY2018 IT Purchases (proposed)	(299,000)
FY2018 Estimated depreciation expense	374,500
Capital Expenditure Reserve Balance at 6/30/2018 (forecast)	3,190,000

**Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments
Five-Year Operating Budget Forecast - Adjusted for Depreciation
Based on the Five-Year Capital Expenditure Plan FY2018 - FY2022**

	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	Annual Increase Factor
Federal revenue	18,835,800	19,400,900	19,982,900	20,582,400	21,199,900	3.00%
State revenue	6,489,900	6,684,600	6,885,100	7,091,700	7,304,500	3.00%
Regional fees	2,628,800	2,728,700	2,832,400	2,940,000	3,051,700	3.80%
Building & investments	866,000	880,700	895,700	910,900	926,400	1.70%
Other	2,500,600	2,575,600	2,652,900	2,732,500	2,814,500	3.00%
Member dues	4,058,200	4,212,400	4,372,500	4,538,700	4,711,200	3.80%
Additional program revenue (1)		200,600	52,200			
Total Revenue	35,379,300	36,683,500	37,673,700	38,796,200	40,008,200	
Salaries & leave - direct	8,940,500	9,262,400	9,595,800	9,941,200	10,299,100	3.60%
Employee benefits	4,507,500	4,669,800	4,837,900	5,012,100	5,192,500	3.60%
Consultants	9,056,600	9,210,600	9,367,200	9,526,400	9,688,300	1.70%
Other direct expense	4,275,900	4,348,600	4,422,500	4,497,700	4,574,200	1.70%
Indirect - Personnel expense	3,206,138	3,321,600	3,441,200	3,565,100	3,693,400	3.60%
Indirect - Other	5,298,762	5,388,800	5,480,400	5,573,600	5,668,400	1.70%
Indirect - Depreciation	498,400	481,700	528,700	532,900	523,900	
Indirect - Depr adjustment	(103,500)					
Total expense	35,680,300	36,683,500	37,673,700	38,649,000	39,639,800	
Net surplus (deficit) (2)	(301,000)	-	-	147,200	368,400	
	-0.84%	0.00%	0.00%	0.38%	0.93%	

(1) Most of MWCOG's programs are expense reimbursable, so additional expense results in additional recognized revenue, up to the total amounts of the various awards.

(2) The deficit forecast in FY2018 is due to projected use of prior year program funds. General funds, including operating and undesignated reserves, will not be affected.

**METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
777 NORTH CAPITOL STREET, NE
WASHINGTON, DC 20002**

**RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE FIVE-YEAR CAPITAL EXPENDITURE PLAN FOR FY2018 – FY2022
AND FY2018 CAPITAL EXPENDITURE BUDGET**

WHEREAS, pursuant to the Capital Expenditure Reserve Policy approved by Resolution R25-2016, the level, funding, and use of the Board-Designated Capital Expenditure Reserve is based on an annual Five-Year Capital Expenditure Plan; and

WHEREAS, COG By-Laws require the Executive Director to annually submit proposed budgets of the corporation to the Board of Directors for approval or modification; and

WHEREAS, the Five-Year Capital Expenditure Plan FY2018 – FY2022 outlines the proposed Capital Expenditure Budget for FY2018; and

WHEREAS, the Five-Year Capital Expenditure Plan for FY2018 – FY2022 and FY2018 Capital Expenditure Budget have been reviewed by COG staff and the Board’s Budget and Finance Committee, with a recommendation for approval.

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE
METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS THAT:**

The board approves the Five-Year Capital Expenditure Plan for FY2018 – FY2022 and FY2018 Capital Expenditure Budget.

**METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
777 NORTH CAPITOL STREET, NE
WASHINGTON, DC 20002**

**RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING COG TO PROCURE AND ENTER INTO A CONTRACT TO PROVIDE
GENERAL CONTRACTOR AND CONSTRUCTION SERVICES FOR THE UPGRADE OF COG'S AV AND IT
INFRASTRUCTURE, AND SECOND AND THIRD FLOOR OFFICE AND MEETING ROOMS**

WHEREAS, the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments (COG) needs to proceed with a procurement for a contractor and enter into a contract to upgrade COG's aging audio visual and information technology infrastructure, and to update COG's office and meeting room space; and

WHEREAS, funds are available in the Capital Expenditure Reserve, and use of the funds for this purpose has been approved in the FY2018 – FY2022 Five-Year Capital Expenditure Plan.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS THAT:

The Executive Director, or his designee, is authorized to enter into contract(s) to expend up to \$4.3 million to upgrade the network cabling, audio-visual infrastructure, and physical office space on the second and third floors at 777 North Capitol St. NE., Washington, DC 20002.

Funding for this effort is available in the Capital Expenditure Reserve, and use of the funds for this purpose has been approved in the FY2018 – FY2022 Five-Year Capital Expenditures Plan.

AGENDA ITEM #8

IMPACT OF THE ARTS ON THE REGIONAL ECONOMY



ARTS & ECONOMIC PROSPERITY 5

THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF NONPROFIT ARTS & CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS & THEIR AUDIENCES



in the Greater Washington DC Region

Arts and Economic Prosperity® 5 was conducted by Americans for the Arts, the nation's nonprofit organization for advancing the arts in America. Established in 1960, we are dedicated to representing and serving local communities and creating opportunities for every American to participate in and appreciate all forms of the arts.

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"Understanding and acknowledging the incredible economic impact of the nonprofit arts and culture, we must always remember their fundamental value. They foster beauty, creativity, originality, and vitality. The arts inspire us, sooth us, provoke us, involve us, and connect us. But they also create jobs and contribute to the economy."

— Robert L. Lynch
President and CEO
Americans for the Arts

The Arts Mean Business

By Robert L. Lynch, President and CEO, Americans for the Arts

In my travels, I meet business and government leaders who speak passionately about the value the arts bring to their communities—fueling creativity, beautifying downtowns, and providing joy. Many also share with me the challenge of balancing arts funding with the demands to support jobs and grow their economy. To these community leaders, **Arts & Economic Prosperity 5** offers a clear and welcome message: the arts are an investment that delivers both community well-being and economic vitality.

Arts & Economic Prosperity 5 (AEP5) is Americans for the Arts' fifth economic impact study of the nation's nonprofit arts and cultural organizations and their audiences. By every measure, the results are impressive. Nationally, the nonprofit arts industry generated \$166.3 billion of economic activity in 2015—\$63.8 billion in spending by arts and cultural organizations and an additional \$102.5 billion in event-related expenditures by their audiences. This activity supported 4.6 million jobs and generated \$27.5 billion in revenue to local, state, and federal governments (a yield well beyond their collective \$5 billion in arts allocations). AEP5 is the most comprehensive study of its kind ever conducted. It provides detailed economic impact findings on 341 study regions representing all 50 states and the District of Columbia. Data was gathered from 14,439 organizations and 212,691 arts event attendees, and our project economists customized input-output models for each and every study region to ensure reliable and actionable localized results.

When Americans for the Arts published its first economic impact study in 1994, it worked with 33 local communities. As evidence of the value of these studies, AEP5 has grown this local participation ten-fold. We also have witnessed a corresponding growth in the understanding of the economic value of the arts. The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, for example, now publishes an annual *Arts & Cultural Production Satellite Account*, which extends beyond the nonprofit sector to include the full breadth of commercial and for-profit arts, education, and individual artists, and lists the sector as a \$730 billion industry (4.2 percent of the nation's GDP—a larger share of the economy than

transportation, tourism, agriculture, and construction). As another example, many state and local governments have established agencies to track and grow their creative economy.

What continues to set AEP5 apart from other studies is exactly why it is so useful: it uses localized research that not only focuses on arts organizations—but also incorporates the event-related spending by their audiences. When patrons attend an arts event, they may pay for parking, eat dinner at a restaurant, enjoy dessert after the show, and return home to pay the babysitter. The study found that the typical attendee spends \$31.47 per person, per event beyond the cost of admission. AEP5 also shows that one-third of attendees (34 percent) traveled from outside the county in which the arts event took place. Their event-related spending was more than twice that of their local counterparts (\$47.57 vs. \$23.44). What brought those visitors to town? Two-thirds (69 percent) indicated that the primary purpose for their visit was to attend that arts event. The message is clear: a vibrant arts community not only keeps residents and their discretionary spending close to home, it also attracts visitors who spend money and help local businesses thrive.

AEP5 demonstrates that the arts provide both cultural and economic benefits. No longer do community leaders need to feel that a choice must be made between arts funding and economic development. **Arts & Economic Prosperity 5** proves that they can choose both. Nationally as well as locally, the arts mean business.

“Even in a strong economy, some may perceive the arts as an unaffordable luxury. Fortunately, this rigorous report offers evidence that the nonprofit arts industry provides not just cultural benefits to our communities, but also makes significant positive economic contributions to the nation’s financial well-being regardless of the overall state of the economy. The arts as a driver of employment, vibrancy, tourism, and building a creative workforce is certainly something to applaud.”

— Jonathan Spector
President & CEO
The Conference Board

The Economic Impact of the Nonprofit Arts and Culture Industry in the Greater Washington DC Region

Arts & Economic Prosperity 5 provides evidence that the nonprofit arts and culture sector is a significant industry in the Greater Washington DC Region—one that generates \$3.75 billion in total economic activity. This spending—\$2.17 billion by nonprofit arts and cultural organizations and an additional \$1.58 billion in event-related spending by their audiences—supports 59,423 full-time equivalent jobs, generates \$1.68 billion in household income to local residents, and delivers \$257 million in local and state government revenue. This economic impact study sends a strong signal that when we support the arts, we not only enhance our quality of life, but we also invest in the Greater Washington DC Region’s economic well-being.

This Arts & Economic Prosperity 5 study documents the economic impact of the nonprofit arts and culture sector in 341 study regions—113 cities, 115 counties, 81 multicounty or multicounty regions, 20 states, and 12 arts districts—representing all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia. The diverse study regions range in population (1,500 to four million) and type (rural to large urban). Economists customized input-output models to calculate specific and reliable findings for each study region. This study focuses solely on the economic impact of nonprofit arts and cultural organizations and event-related spending by their audiences. Spending by individual artists and the for-profit arts and culture sector (e.g., Broadway or the motion picture industry) are excluded from this study.

The geographic area analyzed in this unique report is defined as **the District of Columbia; Arlington and Fairfax Counties and the cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, and Falls Church in Virginia; and Montgomery and Prince George's Counties in Maryland** (a multi-county region).

Defining Economic Impact

This proprietary study methodology uses four economic measures to define economic impact: full-time equivalent jobs, resident household income, and local and state government revenues.

Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Jobs describes the total amount of labor employed. An FTE job can be one full-time employee, two half-time employees, etc. Economists measure FTE jobs, not the total number of employees, because it is a more accurate measure that accounts for part-time employment.

Resident Household Income (often called Personal Income) includes salaries, wages, and entrepreneurial income paid to residents. It is the money residents earn and use to pay for food, shelter, utilities, and other living expenses.

Revenue to Local and State Government includes revenue from local and state taxes (e.g., income, sales, lodging, real estate, personal property, and other local option taxes) as well as funds from license fees, utility fees, filing fees, and other similar sources. Local government revenue includes funds to governmental units such as city, county, township, and school districts, and other special districts.

Economic Impact of Spending by the Nonprofit Arts and Culture Industry (Combined Spending by Both Organizations and Their Audiences) in the Greater Washington DC Region

In communities coast-to-coast, from our smallest towns to our largest cities, America’s 100,000 nonprofit arts and cultural organizations make their communities more desirable places to live and work every day of the year.

The arts and culture provide inspiration and joy to residents, beautify public spaces, and strengthen the social fabric of our communities. Nonprofit arts and cultural organizations are also businesses. They employ people locally, purchase goods and services from other local businesses, and attract tourists. Event-related spending by arts audiences generates valuable revenue for local merchants such as restaurants, retail stores, parking garages, and hotels.

During fiscal year 2015, spending by both the Greater Washington DC Region’s nonprofit arts and cultural organizations and their audiences totaled \$3.75 billion. The table below demonstrates the total economic impact of these expenditures.

TABLE 1: Total Economic Impact of the Nonprofit Arts and Culture Industry in the Greater Washington DC Region (Combined Spending by Nonprofit Arts and Cultural Organizations and Their Audiences)			
	Greater Washington Region	Median of Similar Study Regions <i>Pop. = 1,000,000 or More</i>	National Median
Total Industry Expenditures	\$3,750,332,794	\$412,259,509	\$35,750,645
Full-Time Equivalent Jobs	59,423	12,815	1,131
Resident Household Income	\$1,680,795,000	\$285,526,000	\$23,154,000
Local Government Revenue	\$224,268,000	\$20,107,000	\$1,407,000
State Government Revenue	\$32,735,000	\$24,950,000	\$1,961,000

The Arts Improve the Economy ... and the Quality of our Personal Lives

- ✓ **82 percent** of Americans believe the arts & culture are important to local businesses and the economy
- ✓ **87 percent** of Americans believe the arts & culture are important to quality of life

Source: Americans for the Arts’ 2016 survey of 3,020 adults by Ipsos Public Affairs

“The success of my family’s business depends on finding and cultivating a creative and innovative workforce. I have witnessed firsthand the power of the arts in building these business skills. When we participate personally in the arts, we strengthen our ‘creativity muscles,’ which makes us not just a better ceramicist or chorus member, but a more creative worker—better able to identify challenges and innovative business solutions.”

— Christopher Forbes, Vice Chairman, Forbes, Inc.

Economic Impact: Total, Direct, Indirect, and Induced

How can a dollar be *respent*? Consider the example of a theater company that purchases a five-gallon bucket of paint from its local hardware store for \$100—a very simple transaction at the outset, but one that initiates a complex sequence of income and spending by both individuals and other businesses.

Following the paint purchase, the hardware store may use a portion of the \$100 to pay the sales clerk who sold the bucket of paint. The sales clerk then respends some of the money for groceries; the grocery store uses some of the money to pay its cashier; the cashier then spends some of the money for rent; and so on.

The hardware store also uses some of the \$100 to purchase goods and services from other businesses, such as the local utility company, and then to buy a new bucket of paint from the paint factory to restock its shelf. Those businesses, in turn, respend the money they earned from the hardware store to buy goods and services from still other local businesses, and so on.

Eventually, the last of the \$100 is spent outside of the community and no longer has a local economic impact. It is considered to have leaked out of the community.

The **total** economic impact describes this full economic effect, starting with the theater’s initial paint purchase and ending when the last of the \$100 leaks out of the community. It is composed of the **direct** economic impact (the effect of the initial expenditure by the theater), as well as the **indirect** and **induced** economic impacts, which are the effects of the subsequent rounds of spending by businesses and individuals, respectively.

Interestingly, a dollar ripples very differently through each community, which is why an input-output model was customized for the unique economy of the District of Columbia; Arlington and Fairfax Counties and the cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, and Falls Church in Virginia; and Montgomery and Prince George’s Counties in Maryland.

Economic Impact of Spending by Nonprofit Arts and Cultural ORGANIZATIONS in the Greater Washington DC Region

Nonprofit arts and culture organizations are active contributors to their business community. They are employers, producers, and consumers. They are members of the Chamber of Commerce as well as key partners in the marketing and promotion of their cities, regions, and states. **Spending by nonprofit arts and cultural organizations totaled \$2.17 billion in the Greater Washington DC Region during fiscal year 2015.** This spending is far-reaching: organizations pay employees, purchase supplies, contract for services, and acquire assets within their community. These actions, in turn, support jobs, generate household income, and generate revenue to local and state governments.

The Greater Washington DC Region’s nonprofit arts and cultural organizations provide rewarding employment for more than just administrators, artists, curators, choreographers, and musicians. They also employ financial staff, facility managers, and salespeople. In addition, the spending by these organizations directly supports a wide array of other occupations spanning many industries that provide their goods and services (e.g., accounting, construction, event planning, legal, logistics, printing, and technology).

Data were collected from 608 eligible nonprofit arts and cultural organizations that are located in the Greater Washington DC Region. Each provided detailed budget information for fiscal year 2015 (e.g., labor, payments to local and nonlocal artists, operations, administration, programming, facilities, and capital expenditures/asset acquisition). The following table demonstrates the total economic impact of their aggregate spending.

TABLE 2: Total Economic Impact of Spending by Nonprofit Arts and Cultural ORGANIZATIONS in the Greater Washington DC Region			
	Greater Washington Region	Median of Similar Study Regions <i>Pop. = 1,000,000 or More</i>	National Median
Total Organizational Expenditures	\$2,172,509,756	\$173,409,818	\$15,727,535
Full-Time Equivalent Jobs	47,187	5,841	608
Resident Household Income	\$1,445,874,000	\$143,374,000	\$11,441,500
Local Government Revenue	\$168,167,000	\$7,330,000	\$592,000
State Government Revenue	\$20,818,000	\$8,709,000	\$840,500

Economic Impact Beyond Dollars: Volunteerism

While arts volunteers may not have an economic impact as defined in this study, they clearly have an enormous impact by helping nonprofit arts and cultural organizations function as a viable industry. Arts & Economic Prosperity 5 reveals a significant contribution to nonprofit arts and cultural organizations as a result of volunteerism. **During 2015, a total of 51,902 volunteers donated a total of 2,139,960 hours to the Greater Washington DC Region's participating nonprofit arts and cultural organizations. This represents a donation of time with an estimated aggregate value of \$50,417,458** (Independent Sector estimates the dollar value of the average 2015 volunteer hour to be \$23.56). Volunteers can include unpaid professional staff (e.g., executive and program staff, board/commission members), artistic volunteers (e.g., artists, choreographers, designers), clerical volunteers, and service volunteers (e.g., ticket takers, docents, ushers, gift shop volunteers).

The 608 participating organizations reported an average of 85.4 volunteers who volunteered an average of 41.2 hours during 2015, for a total of 3,519.7 hours per organization.

The Value of In-Kind Contributions to Arts Organizations

The organizations were asked about the sources and value of their in-kind support. In-kind contributions are non-cash donations such as materials (e.g., office supplies from a local retailer), facilities (e.g., office or performance space), and services (e.g., printing from a local printer). **The 608 participating nonprofit arts and cultural organizations in the Greater Washington DC Region reported that they received in-kind contributions with an aggregate value of \$30,521,107 during fiscal year 2015.** These contributions can be received from a variety of sources including corporations, individuals, local and state arts agencies, and government agencies.

"Investments in arts and culture enhance the quality of life, the third-highest measurement businesses use when gauging development trends—behind skilled labor and highway accessibility but ahead of other factors such as corporate tax rates and incentives. These investments are breathing new life into our downtown areas, creating educational opportunities, and attracting businesses and highly skilled workers to Iowa. Today, nearly 6,000 arts organizations employ 23,000 people in Iowa, and that number jumps to 73,000 when all creative fields are counted. In all, that's about four percent of our workforce."

— Governor Kim Reynolds, Iowa

Economic Impact of Spending by Nonprofit Arts and Cultural AUDIENCES in the Greater Washington DC Region

The nonprofit arts and culture industry, unlike most industries, leverages a significant amount of event-related spending by its audiences. For example, when patrons attend a cultural event, they may pay to park their car, purchase dinner at a restaurant, shop in nearby stores, eat dessert after the show, and pay a babysitter upon their return home. Attendees from out of town often spend the night in a hotel. This spending generates related commerce for local businesses such as restaurants, parking garages, retail stores, and hotels. Local businesses that cater to arts and culture audiences reap the rewards of this economic activity.

To measure the impact of spending by cultural audiences in the Greater Washington DC Region, data were collected from 5,938 event attendees during 2016. Researchers used an audience-intercept methodology, a standard technique in which patrons are asked to complete a short survey about their event-related spending (while they are attending the event). **Event-related spending by these attendees totaled \$1.58 billion in the Greater Washington DC Region during fiscal year 2015**, excluding the cost of event admission. The following table demonstrates the total economic impact of this spending.

TABLE 3: Total Economic Impact of Spending by Nonprofit Arts and Cultural AUDIENCES in the Greater Washington DC Region (excluding the cost of event admission¹)			
	Greater Washington Region	Median of Similar Study Regions <i>Pop. 1,000,000 or More</i>	National Median
Total Audience Expenditures ²	\$1,577,823,038	\$237,176,500	\$18,871,511
Full-Time Equivalent Jobs	12,236	6,791	430
Resident Household Income	\$234,921,000	\$153,220,000	\$8,402,500
Local Government Revenue	\$56,101,000	\$12,504,000	\$898,000
State Government Revenue	\$11,917,000	\$13,837,000	\$1,007,500

¹ Why exclude the cost of admission? The admissions paid by attendees are excluded from the audience analysis because those dollars are captured in the operating budgets of the participating nonprofit arts and cultural organizations and, in turn, are spent by the organizations. This methodology avoids “double-counting” those dollars in the study analysis.

² To calculate the total estimated audience expenditures in the Greater Washington DC Region, first the audience expenditure findings for any individual participating study regions that are located within the Greater Washington DC Region were summed. Next, the residency percentages and the average per person arts-related expenditure for residents and nonresidents were applied to any additional attendance data collected from organizations located within the Greater Washington DC Region but outside of the individual participating study region(s). Finally, the results were added to the aggregate of the individual participating region(s). Therefore, the total audience expenditures for the Greater Washington DC Region do not equal the average per person event-related expenditure for residents multiplied by the total estimated attendance by residents plus the average per person event-related expenditure for nonresidents multiplied by the total estimated attendance by nonresidents.

Cultural Tourists Spend More

The 5,938 audience survey respondents were asked to provide the ZIP code of their primary residence, enabling researchers to determine which attendees were local residents (live within the Greater Washington DC region) and which were nonresidents (live outside the area). In the Greater Washington DC Region, researchers estimate that 84.3 percent of the 48.7 million nonprofit arts attendees were residents; 15.7 percent were nonresidents.

Nonresident attendees spent an average of 88 percent more per person than local attendees (\$45.98 vs. \$24.51) as a result of their attendance to cultural events. As would be expected from a traveler, higher spending was typically found in the categories of lodging, meals, and transportation. When a community attracts cultural tourists, it harnesses significant economic rewards.

TABLE 4: Event-Related Spending by Arts and Culture Event Attendees Totaled \$1.58 billion in the Greater Washington DC Region (excluding the cost of event admission)			
	Residents	Nonresidents	All Greater Washington Event Attendees
Total Attendance	41,075,502	7,649,886	48,725,388
Percent of Attendees	84.3%	15.7%	100%
Average Dollars Spent Per Attendee	\$24.51	\$45.98	\$27.88
Total Event-Related Expenditures	\$564,811,169	\$1,013,011,869	\$1,577,823,038

TABLE 5: Nonprofit Arts and Culture Event Attendees Spend an Average of \$27.88 Per Person in the Greater Washington DC Region (excluding the cost of event admission)			
	Residents	Nonresidents	All Greater Washington Event Attendees
Refreshments/Snacks During Event	\$3.74	\$5.02	\$3.94
Meals Before/After Event	\$11.99	\$16.45	\$12.69
Souvenirs and Gifts	\$3.97	\$3.66	\$3.92
Clothing and Accessories	\$1.81	\$3.43	\$2.06
Ground Transportation	\$2.21	\$5.40	\$2.71
Event-Related Child Care	\$0.36	\$0.57	\$0.40
Overnight Lodging (<i>one night only</i>)	\$0.35	\$11.12	\$2.04
Other	\$0.08	\$0.33	\$0.12
Total Per Person Spending	\$24.51	\$45.98	\$27.88

The Arts Drive Tourism

Each of the nonresident survey respondents (i.e., those who live outside the Greater Washington DC region) were asked about the purpose of their trip: **56.5 percent indicated that the primary purpose of their visit to the Greater Washington DC Region was “specifically to attend this arts/cultural event.”** This finding demonstrates the power of the arts to attract visitors to the community.

The audience-intercept survey also asked nonresident attendees if they would have traveled somewhere else (instead of to the Greater Washington DC Region) if the event where they were surveyed had not occurred: **54.9 percent of nonresident attendees would have “traveled to a different community to attend a similar cultural event.”**

Of the 15.7 percent of arts attendees who are nonresidents, 13.1 percent reported an overnight lodging expense. Not surprisingly, nonresident attendees with overnight expenses spent considerably more money per person during their visit to the Greater Washington DC Region than did nonresident attendees without overnight lodging expenses (\$153.60 and \$29.74, respectively). For this analysis, only one night of lodging expenses is counted toward the audience expenditure, regardless of how many nights these cultural tourists actually stayed in the community. This conservative approach ensures that the audience-spending figures are not inflated by non-arts-related spending.

The Arts Retain Local Dollars

The survey also asked local resident attendees about what they would have done if the arts event that they were attending was not taking place: **50.8 percent of resident attendees said they would have “traveled to a different community to attend a similar cultural event.”**

The cultural tourism findings on this page demonstrate the economic impact of the nonprofit arts and culture industry in its truest sense. If a community fails to provide a variety of artistic and cultural experiences, not only will it fail to attract new dollars from cultural tourists, it will also lose the discretionary spending of its own residents who will travel elsewhere for a similar experience.

"As a banker, I have visited businesses in almost every city and town in my state. There is a visible difference in places with a vibrant arts community. I see people looking for places to park, stores staying open late, and restaurants packed with diners. The business day is extended and the cash registers are ringing!"

— Ken Fergeson, Chairman, NBC Oklahoma
Past President, American Bankers Association

Travel Party and Demographic Characteristics of Arts Attendees

The tables below list the audience-intercept survey findings related to travel party size as well as the age, educational attainment, and household income reported by the survey respondents.

TABLE 6: Travel Party and Demographic Characteristics of Arts Audiences in the Greater Washington DC Region

	Residents	Nonresidents
Travel Party Size		
Average number of adults (18 years or older)	2.1	2.3
Average number of children (younger than 18)	0.3	0.3
Average travel party size	2.4	2.6
Trip Characteristics		
Average number of nights spent away from home as a result of arts event	0.1	0.7
Percentage with any nights spent away from home as a result of arts event	4.0%	29.9%
Percentage attending the arts event or facility (where they were surveyed) for the first time	31.2%	51.4%
Age of Cultural Attendees		
18-34	15.6%	17.1%
35-44	16.0%	13.4%
45-54	18.4%	20.2%
55-64	21.0%	25.5%
65 or Older	28.9%	23.8%
Educational Attainment of Cultural Attendees		
Less than high school	0.2%	0.3%
High school	4.2%	6.6%
2-year college/technical/associates degree	6.4%	11.9%
4-year college/bachelors degree	33.4%	34.1%
Masters degree	40.0%	35.6%
Doctoral degree	15.8%	11.5%
Annual Household Income of Cultural Attendees		
Less than \$40,000	7.6%	8.5%
\$40,000 to \$59,999	8.9%	9.2%
\$60,000 to \$79,999	11.4%	14.3%
\$80,000 to \$99,999	13.1%	12.3%
\$100,000 to \$119,999	15.5%	13.3%
\$120,000 or More	43.6%	42.4%
Civic Engagement of Cultural Attendees		
Percentage that voted in 2016 U.S. presidential election	90.9%	89.9%

“Mayors understand the connection between the arts industry and city revenues. Arts activity creates thousands of direct and indirect jobs and generates billions in government and business revenues. The arts also make our cities destinations for tourists, help attract and retain businesses, and play an important role in the economic revitalization of cities and the vibrancy of our neighborhoods.”

— Oklahoma City Mayor Mick Cornett
President, The United States Conference of Mayors

Conclusion

The nonprofit arts and culture sector is a \$3.75 billion industry in the Greater Washington DC Region—one that supports 59,423 full-time equivalent jobs and generates \$257 million in local and state government revenue.

Nonprofit arts and cultural organizations are businesses in their own right. They spent \$2.17 billion during fiscal year 2015 to employ people locally, purchase goods and services from local establishments, and attract tourists. They also leveraged a remarkable \$1.58 billion in additional spending by cultural audiences—spending that pumps vital revenue into restaurants, hotels, retail stores, parking garages, and other local businesses.

This study puts to rest a misconception that communities support arts and culture at the expense of local economic development. In fact, communities that support the arts and culture are investing in an industry that supports jobs, generates government revenue, and is the cornerstone of tourism. This Arts & Economic Prosperity 5 study shows conclusively that **the arts mean business in the Greater Washington DC Region!**

“A vital component to generating economic growth in our communities can be attributed to supporting and funding the arts. It is apparent that decreased support of the arts has negatively impacted some areas of our country. To compete and thrive in today’s workforce environment it is apparent that supporting the arts helps foster a more creative and innovative workforce that strengthens our economy.”

— Nevada Assemblywoman Maggie Carlton
Co-Chair, National Conference of State Legislatures
Labor & Economic Development Committee

The Arts & Economic Prosperity 5 Calculator

To make it easier to compare the economic impacts of different organizations within the Greater Washington DC Region (or to calculate updated estimates in the immediate years ahead), the project researchers calculated the economic impact per \$100,000 of direct spending by nonprofit arts and cultural organizations and their audiences.

Economic Impact Per \$100,000 of Direct Spending by ORGANIZATIONS

For every \$100,000 in direct spending by a nonprofit arts and cultural organization in the Greater Washington DC Region, there was the following total economic impact.

TABLE 7: Ratios of Economic Impact Per \$100,000 of Direct Spending by Nonprofit Arts and Cultural Organizations in the Greater Washington DC Region			
	Greater Washington Region	Median of Similar Study Regions <i>Pop. = 1,000,000 or More</i>	National Median
Full-Time Equivalent Jobs	2.17	3.11	3.52
Resident Household Income	\$66,553	\$80,592	\$74,554
Local Government Revenue	\$7,741	\$4,157	\$3,563
State Government Revenue	\$958	\$4,918	\$4,891

An Example of How to Use the Organizational Spending Calculator Table (above):

An administrator from a nonprofit arts and cultural organization that has total expenditures of \$250,000 wants to determine the organization’s total economic impact on full-time equivalent (FTE) employment in the Greater Washington DC Region. The administrator would:

1. Determine the amount spent by the nonprofit arts and cultural organization;
2. Divide the total expenditure by 100,000; and
3. Multiply that figure by the FTE employment ratio per \$100,000 for the Greater Washington DC Region.

Thus, \$250,000 divided by 100,000 equals 2.5; 2.5 times 2.17 (from the top row of data on Table 1 above) equals a total of 5.4 full-time equivalent jobs supported (both directly and indirectly) within the Greater Washington DC Region by that nonprofit arts and cultural organization. Using the same procedure, the estimate can be calculated for resident household income as well as for local and state government revenue.

Economic Impact Per \$100,000 of Direct Spending by AUDIENCES

The economic impact of event-related spending by arts audiences can also be derived for an individual organization or groups of organizations in the Greater Washington DC Region.

The first step is to determine the total estimated event-related spending by attendees who are residents of the Greater Washington DC region. To derive this figure, first multiply the total attendance by the percentage of attendees that are residents. Then, multiply the result by the average per person event-related expenditure by resident attendees. The result is the total estimated event-related spending by resident attendees.

The second step is to do the same for nonresidents of the Greater Washington DC region. To derive this figure, first multiply the total attendance by the percentage of attendees that are nonresidents. Then, multiply the result by the average per person event-related expenditure by nonresident attendees. The result is the total estimated event-related spending by nonresident attendees.

Then, add the results from the first two steps together to calculate the total estimated event-related audience spending. Finally, the ratios of economic impact per \$100,000 in direct spending can then be used to determine the total economic impact of the total estimated audience spending.

TABLE 8: Audience Spending Ratios for the Arts & Economic Prosperity 5 Calculator in the Greater Washington DC Region (excluding the cost of event admission)		
	Residents	Nonresidents
Percent of Attendees	84.3%	15.7%
Average Per Person Event-Related Expenditures	\$24.51	\$45.98

TABLE 9: Ratios of Economic Impact Per \$100,000 of Direct Spending by Nonprofit Arts and Culture Audiences in the Greater Washington DC Region			
	Greater Washington Region	Median of Similar Study Regions <i>Pop. = 1,000,000 or More</i>	National Median
Full-Time Equivalent Jobs	0.78	2.59	2.46
Resident Household Income	\$14,889	\$57,657	\$52,101
Local Government Revenue	\$3,556	\$5,125	\$4,449
State Government Revenue	\$755	\$6,329	\$5,692

An Example of How to Use the Audience Spending Calculator Tables (on the preceding page):

An administrator wants to determine the total economic impact of the 25,000 total attendees to his/her organization's nonprofit arts and cultural events on full-time equivalent (FTE) employment in the Greater Washington DC Region. The administrator would:

1. Multiply the total attendance by the percentage of attendees that are residents;
2. Multiply the result of step 1 by the average per person event-related expenditure for residents;
3. Multiply the total attendance by the percentage of attendees that are nonresidents;
4. Multiply the result of step 3 by the average per person event-related expenditure for nonresidents;
5. Sum the results of steps 2 and 4 to calculate the total estimated event-related audience spending;
6. Divide the resulting total estimated audience spending by 100,000; and
7. Multiply that figure by the FTE employment ratio per \$100,000 for the Greater Washington DC Region.

Thus, 25,000 times 84.3% (from Table 8 on the preceding page) equals 21,075; 21,075 times \$24.51 (from Table 8) equals \$516,548; 25,000 times 15.7% (from Table 8) equals 3,925; 3,925 times \$45.98 equals \$180,472; \$516,548 plus \$180,472 equals \$697,020, \$697,020 divided by 100,000 equals 6.97; 6.97 times 0.78 (from the top row of data on Table 9 on the preceding page) equals a total of 5.4 full-time equivalent jobs supported (both directly and indirectly) within the Greater Washington DC Region by that nonprofit arts and cultural organization. Using the same procedure, the estimate can be calculated for resident household income as well as for local and state government revenue.

Making Comparisons with Similar Study Regions

For the purpose of this analysis and unique report, **the geographic region being studied is defined as the District of Columbia; Arlington and Fairfax Counties and the cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, and Falls Church in Virginia; and Montgomery and Prince George's Counties in Maryland** (a multi-county region). According to the most recent data available from the U.S. Census Bureau, the population of the Greater Washington DC Region was estimated to be 4,146,875 during 2015. For comparison purposes, 458 pages of detailed data tables containing the study results for all 341 participating study regions are located in Appendix B of the National Statistical Report. The data tables are stratified by population, making it easy to compare the findings for the Greater Washington DC Region to the findings for similarly populated study regions (as well as any other participating study regions that are considered valid comparison cohorts).

The National Summary Report and National Brochure are available both by download (free) and hardcopy (for purchase). The National Statistical Report (more than 500 pages in length) is available by download only. All documents and resources can be found at www.AmericansForTheArts.org/EconomicImpact.

“In Rhode Island, we know cultural excellence is crucial to economic development and the success of businesses large and small. Arts-related industries create jobs, attract investments, and enhance tourism—the economic impact of arts organizations is significant. The arts also play a role in promoting the health and welfare of our military members which makes our communities and our state stronger.”

— Rhode Island Lieutenant Governor Dan McKee
Chair, National Lt. Governors Association

About This Study

This Arts & Economic Prosperity 5 study was conducted by Americans for the Arts to document the economic impact of the nonprofit arts and culture industry in 341 communities and regions (113 cities, 115 counties, 81 multi-city or multi-county regions, 20 states, and 12 individual arts districts)—representing all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia.

The diverse local communities range in population (1,500 to four million) and type (rural to urban). The study focuses solely on nonprofit arts and cultural organizations and their audiences. The study excludes spending by individual artists and the for-profit arts and entertainment sector (e.g., Broadway or the motion picture industry). Detailed expenditure data were collected from 14,439 arts and culture organizations and 212,691 of their attendees. The project economists, from the Georgia Institute of Technology, customized input-output economic models for each participating study region to provide specific and reliable economic impact data about their nonprofit arts and culture industry: full-time equivalent jobs, household income, and local and state government revenue.

The 250 Local, Regional, and Statewide Study Partners

Americans for the Arts published a Call for Participants in 2015 seeking communities interested in participating in the Arts & Economic Prosperity 5 study. Of the more than 300 potential partners that expressed interest, 250 local, regional, and statewide organizations agreed to participate and complete four participation criteria: identify and code the universe of nonprofit arts and cultural organizations in their study region; assist researchers with the collection of detailed financial and attendance data from those organizations; conduct audience-intercept surveys at cultural events; and pay a modest cost-sharing fee (no community was refused participation for an

inability to pay). Thirty of the 250 partners included multiple study regions as part of their AEP5 participation (e.g., a county as well as a specific city located within the county). As a result, the 250 local, regional, and statewide organizations represent a total of 341 participating study regions.

CultureCapital responded to the 2015 Call for Participants, and agreed to complete the required participation criteria.

Surveys of Nonprofit Arts and Cultural ORGANIZATIONS

Each of the 250 study partners identified the universe of nonprofit arts and cultural organizations that are located in their region(s) using the Urban Institute’s National Taxonomy of Exempt Entity (NTEE) coding system as a guideline. The NTEE system—developed by the National Center for Charitable Statistics at the Urban Institute—is a definitive classification system for nonprofit organizations recognized as tax exempt by the Internal Revenue Code. This system divides the entire universe of nonprofit organizations into 10 Major categories, including “Arts, Culture, and Humanities.” The Urban Institute reports that approximately 100,000 nonprofit arts and cultural organizations were registered with the IRS in 2015.

The following NTEE “Arts, Culture, and Humanities” subcategories were included in this study:

- A01 – Alliances and Advocacy
- A02 – Management and Technical Assistance
- A03 – Professional Societies and Associations
- A05 – Research Institutes and Public Policy Analysis
- A11 – Single Organization Support
- A12 – Fund Raising and Fund Distribution
- A19 – Support (not elsewhere classified)
- A20 – Arts and Culture (general)
- A23 – Cultural and Ethnic Awareness
- A24 – Folk Arts
- A25 – Arts Education
- A26 – Arts and Humanities Councils and Agencies
- A27 – Community Celebrations
- A30 – Media and Communications (general)
- A31 – Film and Video
- A32 – Television
- A33 – Printing and Publishing
- A34 – Radio
- A40 – Visual Arts (general)
- A50 – Museums (general)
- A51 – Art Museums
- A52 – Children’s Museums
- A53 – Folk Arts Museums
- A54 – History Museums
- A56 – Natural History and Natural Science Museums
- A57 – Science and Technology Museums
- A60 – Performing Arts (general)
- A61 – Performing Arts Centers
- A62 – Dance
- A63 – Ballet
- A65 – Theatre
- A68 – Music
- A69 – Symphony Orchestras
- A6A – Opera
- A6B – Singing and Choral Groups
- A6C – Bands and Ensembles
- A6E – Performing Arts Schools
- A70 – Humanities (general)
- A80 – Historical Organizations (general)
- A82 – Historical Societies and Historic Preservation
- A84 – Commemorative Events
- A90 – Arts Services (general)
- A99 – Arts, Culture, and Humanities (miscellaneous)

In addition to the organization types listed above, the study partners were encouraged to include other types of eligible organizations if they play a

substantial role in the cultural life of the community or if their primary purpose is to promote participation in, appreciation for, and understanding of the visual, performing, folk, literary arts, and/or media arts. These include government-owned and government-operated cultural facilities and institutions, municipal arts agencies and councils, private community arts organizations, unincorporated arts groups, living collections (such as zoos, aquariums, and botanical gardens), university presenters and cultural facilities, and arts programs that are embedded under the umbrella of a nonarts organization or facility (such as a community center or church). In short, if it displays the characteristics of a nonprofit arts and cultural organization, it is included. With rare exception, *for-profit businesses and individual artists are excluded from this study.*

To collect the required financial and attendance information from eligible organizations, researchers implemented a multipronged data collection process. Americans for the Arts partnered with DataArts to collect detailed budget and attendance information about each organization’s fiscal year that ended in 2015. DataArts’ Cultural Data Profile (CDP) is a unique system that enables arts and cultural organizations to enter financial, programmatic, and operational data into a standardized online form. To reduce the survey response burden on participating organizations, and because the CDP collects the detailed information required for this economic impact analysis, researchers used confidential CDP data as the primary organizational data collection mechanism for the Arts & Economic Prosperity 5 study. This primary data collection effort was supplemented with an abbreviated one-page paper version of the survey that was administered to organizations that did not respond to the CDP survey.

Nationally, information was collected from 14,439 eligible organizations about their fiscal year 2015 expenditures, event attendance, in-kind contributions, and volunteerism. Responding organizations had

budgets ranging from \$0 to \$785 million (Smithsonian Institution). Response rates for the 341 communities ranged from 9.5 percent to 100 percent and averaged 54.0 percent. It is important to note that each study region's results are based solely on the actual survey data collected. No estimates have been made to account for nonparticipating eligible organizations. Therefore, the less-than-100 percent response rates suggest an understatement of the economic impact findings in most of the individual study regions.

In the Greater Washington DC Region, 608 of the 810 eligible nonprofit arts and cultural organizations identified by CultureCapital participated in this study—a participation rate of 75.1 percent

Surveys of Nonprofit Arts and Cultural AUDIENCES

Audience-intercept surveying, a common and accepted research method, was conducted in all 341 of the study regions to measure event-related spending by nonprofit arts and culture audiences. Patrons were asked to complete a short survey while attending an event. Nationally, a total of 212,691 attendees completed a valid survey. The randomly selected respondents provided itemized expenditure data on attendance-related activities such as meals, retail shopping (e.g., gifts and souvenirs), local transportation, and lodging. Data were collected throughout 2016 (to account for seasonality) as well as at a broad range of both paid and free events (a night at the opera will typically yield more audience spending than a weekend children's theater production or a free community music festival, for example). The survey respondents provided information about the entire party with whom they were attending the event. With an overall average travel party size of 2.56 people, these data actually represent the spending patterns of more than 544,489 cultural attendees.

In the Greater Washington DC Region, a total of 5,938 valid audience-intercept surveys were collected from attendees to arts and cultural performances, events, and exhibits during 2016.

Economic Analysis

A common theory of community growth is that an area must export goods and services if it is to prosper economically. This theory is called economic-base theory, and it depends on dividing the economy into two sectors: the export sector and the local sector. Exporters, such as automobile manufacturers, hotels, and department stores, obtain income from customers outside of the community. This "export income" then enters the local economy in the form of salaries, purchases of materials, dividends, and so forth, and becomes income to residents. Much of it is respent locally; some, however, is spent for goods imported from outside of the community. The dollars respent locally have an economic impact as they continue to circulate through the local economy. This theory applies to arts organizations as well as to other producers.

Studying Economic Impact Using Input-Output Analysis

To derive the most reliable economic impact data, input-output analysis is used to measure the impact of expenditures by nonprofit arts and cultural organizations and their audiences. This is a highly-regarded type of economic analysis that has been the basis for two Nobel Prizes. The models are systems of mathematical equations that combine statistical methods and economic theory in an area of study called econometrics. They trace how many times a dollar is respent within the local economy before it leaks out, and it quantifies the economic impact of each round of spending. This form of economic analysis is well suited for this study because it can be customized specifically to each study region.

To complete the analysis for the Greater Washington DC Region, project economists

customized an input-output model based on the local dollar flow among 533 finely detailed industries within the unique economy of the District of Columbia; Arlington and Fairfax Counties and the cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, and Falls Church in Virginia; and Montgomery and Prince George's Counties in Maryland. This was accomplished by using detailed data on employment, incomes, and government revenues provided by the U.S. Department of Commerce (County Business Patterns, the Regional Economic Information System, and the Survey of State and Local Finance), local tax data (sales taxes, property taxes, and miscellaneous local option taxes), as well as the survey data from the responding nonprofit arts and cultural organizations and their audiences.

The Input-Output Process

The input-output model is based on a table of 533 finely detailed industries showing local sales and purchases. The local and state economy of each community is researched so the table can be customized for each community. The basic purchase patterns for local industries are derived from a similar table for the U.S. economy for 2012 (the latest detailed data available from the U.S. Department of Commerce). The table is first reduced to reflect the unique size and industry mix of the local economy, based on data from County Business Patterns and the Regional Economic Information System of the U.S. Department of Commerce. It is then adjusted so that only transactions with local businesses are recorded in the inter-industry part of the table. This technique compares supply and demand and estimates the additional imports or exports required to make total supply equal total demand. The resulting table shows the detailed sales and purchase patterns of the local industries. The 533-industry table is then aggregated to reflect the general activities of 32 industries plus local households, creating a total of 33 industries. To trace changes in the economy, each column is converted to show the direct

requirements per dollar of gross output for each sector. This direct-requirements table represents the “recipe” for producing the output of each industry.

The economic impact figures for Arts & Economic Prosperity 5 were computed using what is called an “iterative” procedure. This process uses the sum of a power series to approximate the solution to the economic model. This is what the process looks like in matrix algebra:

$$T = IX + AX + A^2X + A^3X + \dots + A^nX.$$

T is the solution, a column vector of changes in each industry’s outputs caused by the changes represented in the column vector X. A is the 33 by 33 direct-requirements matrix. This equation is used to trace the direct expenditures attributable to nonprofit arts organizations and their audiences. A multiplier effect table is produced that displays the results of this equation. The total column is T. The initial expenditure to be traced is IX (I is the identity matrix, which is operationally equivalent to the number 1 in ordinary algebra). Round 1 is AX, the result of multiplying the matrix A by the vector X (the outputs required of each supplier to produce the goods and services purchased in the initial change under study). Round 2 is A²X, which is the result of multiplying the matrix A by Round 1 (it answers the same question applied to Round 1: “What are the outputs required of each supplier to produce the goods and services purchased in Round 1 of this chain of events?”). Each of columns 1 through 12 in the multiplier effects table represents one of the elements in the continuing but diminishing chain of expenditures on the right side of the equation. Their sum, T, represents the total production required in the local economy in response to arts activities.

Calculation of the total impact of the nonprofit arts on the outputs of other industries (T) can now be converted to impacts on the final incomes to residents by multiplying the outputs produced by the ratios of

household income to output and employment to output. Thus, the employment impact of changes in outputs due to arts expenditures is calculated by multiplying elements in the column of total outputs by the ratio of employment to output for the 32 industries in the region. Changes in household incomes, local government revenues, and state government revenues due to nonprofit arts expenditures are similarly transformed. The same process is also used to show the direct impact on incomes and revenues associated with the column of direct local expenditures.

A comprehensive description of the methodology used to complete the national study is available at www.AmericansForTheArts.org/EconomicImpact.

"Americans for the Arts' Arts and Economic Prosperity 5 study is an invaluable tool for Guilford County and counties across the nation. The data it has collected and analyzed provide an unparalleled understanding of the influence of the arts on the economy, locally and nationally. It is vital that we continue to measure the impact of the arts on our economy to show our constituents and the nation its value. We are grateful for the work Americans for the Arts does to help us show what an important asset the arts are in the areas of education and health, both physical and mental, and as an economic driver."

— Kay Cashion, Commissioner, Guilford County, N.C.
Chair, National Association of Counties Arts & Culture Commission

Frequently Used Terms

Cultural Tourism

Travel directed toward experiencing the arts, heritage, and special character of a place.

Direct Economic Impact

A measure of the economic effect of the initial expenditure within a community. For example, when the symphony pays its players, each musician's salary, the associated government taxes, and full-time equivalent employment status represent the direct economic impact.

Direct Expenditures

The first round of expenditures in the economic cycle. A paycheck from the symphony to the violin player and a ballet company's purchase of dance shoes are examples of direct expenditures.

Econometrics

The process of using statistical methods and economic theory to develop a system of mathematical equations that measures the flow of dollars between local industries. The input-output model developed for this study is an example of an econometric model.

Econometrician

An economist who designs, builds, and maintains econometric models.

Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Jobs

A term that describes the total amount of labor employed. Economists measure FTE jobs—not the total number of employees—because it is a more accurate measure of total employment. It is a manager's discretion to hire one full-time employee, two half-time employees, four quarter-time employees, etc. Almost always, more people are affected than are reflected in the number of FTE jobs reported due to the abundance of part-time employment, especially in the nonprofit arts and culture industry.

Indirect and Induced Economic Impact

This study measures the economic impact of the arts using a methodology that enables economists to track how many times a dollar is respent within the local economy, and thus to measure the economic impact generated by each round of spending. When a theater company purchases paint from the local hardware store, there is a measurable economic effect of that initial expenditure within a community. However, the economic benefits typically do not end there, because the hardware store uses some of its income to pay the clerk that sold the paint, as well as to pay its electric bill and to re-stock the shelves. The indirect and induced economic impacts are the effects of the subsequent rounds of spending by businesses and individuals, respectively. (See the example on Page 5 of this report.)

Input-Output Analysis

A system of mathematical equations that combines statistical methods and economic theory in an area of economic study called econometrics. Economists use this model (occasionally called an inter-industry model) to measure how many times a dollar is respent in, or “ripples” through, a community before it “leaks out” of the local economy by being spent non-locally (see Leakage below). The model is based on a matrix that tracks the dollar flow among 533 finely detailed industries in each community. It allows researchers to determine the economic impact of local spending by nonprofit arts and cultural organizations on jobs, household income, and government revenue.

Leakage

The money that community members spend outside of the local economy. This non-local spending has no economic impact within the community. A ballet company purchasing shoes from a non-local manufacturer is an example of leakage. If the shoe company were local, the expenditure would remain within the community and create another round of spending by the shoe company.

Multiplier (often called Economic Activity Multiplier)

An estimate of the number of times that a dollar changes hands within the community before it leaks out of the community (for example, the theater pays the actor, the actor spends money at the grocery store, the grocery store pays its cashier, and so on). This estimate is quantified as one number by which all expenditures are multiplied. For example, if the arts are a \$10 million industry and a multiplier of three is used, then it is estimated that these arts organizations have a total economic impact of \$30 million. The convenience of a multiplier is that it is one simple number; its shortcoming, however, is its reliability. Users rarely note that the multiplier is developed by making gross estimates of the industries within the local economy with no allowance for differences in the characteristics of those industries, usually resulting in an overestimation of the economic impact. In contrast, the input-output model employed in Arts & Economic Prosperity 5 is a type of economic analysis tailored specifically to each community and, as such, provides more reliable and specific economic impact results.

Resident Household Income (often called Personal Income)

The salaries, wages, and entrepreneurial income residents earn and use to pay for food, mortgages, and other living expenses. It is important to note that resident household income is not just salary. When a business receives money, for example, the owner usually takes a percentage of the profit, resulting in income for the owner.

Revenue to Local and State Government

Local and state government revenue is not derived exclusively from income, property, sales, and other taxes. It also includes license fees, utility fees, user fees, and filing fees. Local government revenue includes funds to city and county government, schools, and special districts.

Frequently Asked Questions

How were the 341 participating communities and regions selected?

In 2015, Americans for the Arts published a Call for Participants for communities interested in participating in the Arts & Economic Prosperity 5 study. Of the more than 300 participants that expressed interest, 250 agreed to participate and complete four participation criteria: (1) identify and code the universe of nonprofit arts and cultural organizations in their study region; (2) assist researchers with the collection of detailed financial and attendance data from those organizations; (3) conduct audience-intercept surveys at cultural events; and (4) pay a modest cost-sharing fee (no community was refused participation for an inability to pay). Thirty of the 250 partners included multiple regions as part of their participation (e.g., a county as well as a city located within the county); as a result, the 250 local, regional, and statewide partners represent a total of 341 participating study regions.

How were the eligible nonprofit arts organizations in each community selected?

Local partners attempted to identify their universe of nonprofit arts and cultural organizations using the Urban Institute's National Taxonomy of Exempt Entity (NTEE) codes as a guideline. Eligible organizations included those whose primary purpose is to promote appreciation for and understanding of the visual, performing, folk, and media arts. Government-owned and government-operated cultural facilities and institutions, municipal arts agencies and councils, private community arts organizations, unincorporated arts groups, living collections (such as zoos, aquariums, and botanical gardens), university presenters and cultural facilities, and arts programs that are embedded under the umbrella of a non-arts organization or facility (such as a hospital or church) also were included if they play a substantial role in the cultural life of the community. For-profit businesses and individual artists are excluded from this study.

What type of economic analysis was done to determine the study results?

An input-output economic analysis was customized for each of the participating study regions to determine the economic impact its nonprofit arts and cultural organizations and arts audiences. Americans for the Arts, which conducted the research, worked with highly regarded economists to design the input-output models.

What other information was collected in addition to the arts surveys?

In addition to detailed expenditure data provided by the surveyed organizations and cultural attendees, researchers and economists collected extensive wage, labor, tax, and commerce data provided by the U.S. Department of Commerce (County Business Patterns, the Regional Economic Information System, and the Survey of State and Local Finance), as well as local and state tax data for use in the input-output analyses.

Why doesn't this study use a multiplier?

When many people hear about an economic impact study, they expect the result to be quantified in what is often called a multiplier or an economic activity multiplier. The economic activity multiplier is an estimate of the number of times a dollar changes hands within the community (e.g., a theater pays its actor, the actor spends money at the grocery store, the grocery store pays the cashier, and so on). It is quantified as one number by which expenditures are multiplied. The convenience of the multiplier is that it is one simple number. Users rarely note, however, that the multiplier is developed by making gross estimates of the industries within the local economy

and does not allow for differences in the characteristics of those industries. Using an economic activity multiplier usually results in an overestimation of the economic impact and therefore lacks reliability.

Why are the admissions expenses excluded from the analysis of audience spending?

Researchers assume that any admissions dollars paid by event attendees are typically collected as revenue for the organization that is presenting the event. The organization then spends those dollars. The admissions paid by audiences are excluded because those dollars are captured in the operating budgets of the participating nonprofit arts and cultural organizations. This methodology avoids “double-counting” those dollars in the analysis.

How is the economic impact of arts and culture organizations different from other industries?

Any time money changes hands there is a measurable economic impact. Social service organizations, libraries, and all entities that spend money have an economic impact. What makes the economic impact of arts and culture organizations unique is that, unlike most other industries, they induce large amounts of related spending by their audiences. For example, when patrons attend a performing arts event, they may purchase dinner at a restaurant, eat dessert after the show, and return home and pay the baby-sitter. These expenditures have a positive and measurable impact on the economy.

Will my local legislators believe these results?

Yes, this study makes a strong argument to legislators, but you may need to provide them with some extra help. It will be up to the user of this report to educate the public about economic impact studies in general and the results of this study in particular. The user may need to explain (1) the study methodology used; (2) that economists created an input-output model for each community and region in the study; and (3) the difference between input-output analysis and a multiplier. The good news is that as the number of economic impact studies completed by arts organizations and other special interest areas increases, so does the sophistication of community leaders whose influence these studies are meant to affect. Today, most decision makers want to know what methodology is being used and how and where the data were gathered.

You can be confident that the input-output analysis used in this study is a highly-regarded model in the field of economics (the basis of two Nobel Prizes in economics). However, as in any professional field, there is disagreement about procedures, jargon, and the best way to determine results. Ask 12 artists to define art and you may get 12 answers; expect the same of economists. You may meet an economist who believes that these studies should be done differently (for example, a cost-benefit analysis of the arts).

How can a community not participating in the Arts and Economic Prosperity 5 study apply these results?

Because of the variety of communities studied and the rigor with which the Arts & Economic Prosperity 5 study was conducted, nonprofit arts and cultural organizations located in communities that were not part of the study can estimate their local economic impact. Estimates can be derived by using the Arts & Economic Prosperity 5 Calculator (found at www.AmericansForTheArts.org/EconomicImpact). Additionally, users will find sample PowerPoint presentations, press releases, Op-Ed, and other strategies for proper application of their estimated economic impact data.

Acknowledgments

Americans for the Arts expresses its gratitude to the many people and organizations who made *Arts & Economic Prosperity 5: The Economic Impact of Nonprofit Arts and Cultural Organizations and Their Audiences in the Greater Washington DC Region* possible and assisted in its development, coordination, and production. A study of this size cannot be completed without the collaboration of many partnering organizations.

Generous funding for this project was provided by CultureCapital, which also served as the local project partner and as such was responsible for the local implementation and data collection requirements of this customized analysis for the Greater Washington DC Region.

Special thanks to the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, the Barr Foundation, and The Ruth Lilly Fund of Americans for the Arts for their financial support of the national implementation of Arts & Economic Prosperity 5.

Finally, each of our 250 local, regional, and statewide research partners contributed time and/or financial support toward the completion of this national study. We thank each and every one of them for committing the time and resources necessary to achieve success. A study of this magnitude is a total organizational effort; appreciation is extended to the entire board and staff of Americans for the Arts. The research department responsible for producing this study includes Randy Cohen, Ben Davidson, Isaac Fitzsimons, and Graciela Kahn.

The Greater Washington DC Region's Participating Nonprofit Arts and Cultural Organizations

This study could not have been completed without the cooperation of the 608 nonprofit arts and cultural organizations in the Greater Washington DC Region, listed below, that provided detailed financial and event attendance information about their organization.

1st Stage; 4-H Trailblazers; 826Dc; Abada-Capoeira Brazilian Arts Center; Academy Of Saint Cecilia Youth Orchestra; Acting for Young People; ACW Dances; Adventure Theatre; AFI Silver Theatre And Cultural Center; After School Dance Fund; Air Force Memorial Foundation; Akhmedova Ballet Academy; Alden Theatre at the McLean Community Center; Alexandria Choral Society; Alexandria Film Festival; Alexandria Harmonizers; Alexandria Public Library; Alexandria Singers; Alexandria Symphony Orchestra; Alice Ferguson Foundation; Alight Dance Theater; Alliance Theatre; Amadeus Concerts; American Art Therapy Association; American College Dance Association; American Court and Commercial Newspapers; American Press Institute; American Showcase Theatre Company; American Spectator Foundation; American String Teachers Association; American Turkish Association Of Washington, Dc; American Youth Philharmonic Orchestras; Anacostia Community Museum; Anacostia Gracious Arts Program; Anime USA; Arch Development Corporation; Arlington Artists Alliance; Arlington Arts Center (AAC); Arlington Community Foundation; Arlington County Fair; Arlington Cultural Affairs; Arlington Independent Media; Arlington Outdoor Education Association; Arlington Partnership for Children, Youth, and Families; Arlington Philharmonic; Arlington Players; Arlington Public Library; Arlington Sister City Association; Arlingtones Barbershop Chorus Of Virginia; Arlingtonians for a Clean Environment; Armenian American Cultural Association; Army Historical Foundation; Art Discovery Institute; Art Enables; Art Glass Center At Glen Echo; Art League; Art on the Avenue; Artivate; Artlab+; Artpreneurs Dba Arts On The Block; Arts And Humanities

Council Of Montgomery County; Arts Council Of Fairfax County; Arts For The Aging; Arts Of Great Falls (Formerly Great Falls Foundation for the Arts); Arts On The Horizon; Arts Program At University Of Maryland University College; Artsgroup Inc; Artstream; Artworks Now; Asian Pacific American Cultural Arts Foundation; Asian Pacific American Cultural Arts Foundation; Association of Children's Museums; Association of Writers and Writing Programs; Atlas Performing Arts Center; Avalon Theatre Project; Bach Sinfonia; Bailey's Senior Center; Balletnova Center For Dance; Ballston Business Improvement District; Baltimore Symphony Orchestra at Strathmore; Bangladesh Center For Community Development (BCCDI); Banished Productions; Barracks Row Main Street; Bel Cantanti Opera Company; Bender JCC Of Greater Washington; Bethesda Arts & Entertainment District; Bethesda Urban Partnership; Beyond Mask Expressions; Blackrock Center For The Arts; Bluebird Blues Festival; Board of the Torpedo Factory Art Center; Bowen McCauley Dance; Boys And Girls Clubs Of Greater Washington; Cambodian Buddhist Society Cultural Committee; Campagan Center (Scottish Walk only); Cantate Chamber Singers; Capital City Symphony; Capital Fringe; Capital Hearings; Capitolbop; Capitol Hill Arts Workshop; Capitol Symphonic Youth Orchestras; Cappies of the National Capital Area; Carlyle House Historic Park; Cathedral Choral Society Of Washington, D.C.; Catholic University Of America; Celebrate Fairfax; Cellospeak; Center for Cultural Exchange; Center for Media and Public Affairs; Central Maryland Chorale; Centro Cultural Peru; Centronía; Chamber Dance Project; Chesapeake Chorale; Chevy Chase Historical Society; Children Of The Light Dancers; Children's Chorus Of Washington; Children's Science Center; Chinese Culture and Community Service Center; Chloe And Maud Foundation; Choralis Foundation; Chords Of Courage; Choreographer Collaboration Project; Christiana Drapkin Jazz Group; Church Of The Epiphany; Cine; City Of Fairfax Band Association; City of Fairfax Theatre Company; City Of Gaithersburg; City Of Greenbelt - Arts Program; City Of Rockville Department of Recreation and Parks (Arts Division); CityDance; Citydance Ensemble; Clancyworks Dance Company; Clarendon Alliance; Clarice Smith Performing Arts Center; Classical Ballet Theatre; Coalition For African Americans In The Performing Arts; College Park Arts Exchange; Columbia Pike Revitalization Organization; Company Danzante; Company E; Congressional Chorus; Constellation Theatre Company; Coral Cantigas; Council for the Arts of Herndon; Coyaba Dance Theater; Create Arts Center; Creative Art Studio; Creative Cauldron; Critical Exposure; Crystal City Business Improvement District; Csam's America's Islamic Heritage Museum; Cultural Academy of Excellence CAFÉ; Culturecapital; D.C. Blues Society; Dakshina/Daniel Phoenix Singh Dance Company; Damascus Arts Festival For Youth; Damascus Theatre Company; Dance Asia; Dance Box Theater; Dance Exchange; Dance Institute Of Washington; Dance Metro Dc; Dance Place; Day Eight; DC Arts And Humanities Education Collaborative; Dc Beauty Of Beijing Opera; Dc Center For The Lgbt Community; DC Commission On The Arts & Humanities; DC Creative Writing Workshop; DC Jazz Festival; DC Preservation League; DC Scores; DC Shorts; DC Theater Arts Collaborative; DC Urban Debate League; DC Youth Orchestra Program; Dehkotee Artists Theatre; Del Ray Artisans; District Improv Company; District Of Columbia Arts Center; Do The Write Thing Fdn Of Dc; Docs In Progress; Dog & Pony Dc; Dominion Stage; Dumbarton Concerts/ Inner City-Inner Child; Dumbarton House, Nscda; Eagle Academy Public Charter School; East Of The River Boys And Girls Steelband; Eclipse Chamber Orchestra; Edlavitch Jewish Community Center Of Washington, Dc; Education Para Nuestra Futuro by Escuela Bolivia; Educational Theatre Company; Emergence Community Arts Collective; Empowered Women International; Encore Stage & Studio; Essential Theatre (Washington, DC); F Scott Fitzgerald Literary Conference; Factory 449; Fairfax Ballet Company; Fairfax Choral Society; Fairfax County Park Authority; Fairfax County Park Foundation; Fairfax Spotlight on the Arts; Fairfax Symphony Orchestra; Fall for the Book; Falls Church Arts; Falls Church Community Center; Federal City Performing Arts Association; Federation of State Humanities Councils; Festival Argentino; Finest Performance Foundation; First Draft At The Rose

Theatre; First Night Alexandria; Flying V; Focusmusic; Folger Shakespeare Library; Ford's Theatre Society; Forgotten Opera Company Dba Victorian Lyric Opera Company; Forum Theatre; Fotodc; Foundation For The Advancement Of Music And Education; Free Minds Book Club & Writing Workshop; Freyda's Hands; Friends of Arlington's David M. Brown Planetarium; Friends Of Cherry Hill Foundation; Friends Of Fillmore Arts Center; Friends Of Fort Dupont Ice Arena; Friends Of Greenbelt Theatre; Friends Of The Art Museum Of The Americas; Friends Of The Library; Friends of the Yellow Barn Studio; Friendship Public Charter School Arts Program; Gadsby's Tavern Museum Society; Gala Hispanic Theatre; Gandhi Brigade Youth Media; Gateway CDC; George Mason University; George Washington Birthday Celebration; George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association; Glen Echo Park Partnership For Arts And Culture; Glen Echo Pottery; Glorystar Music Education And Cultural Foundation; Goodwin House Foundation/"Young at Art"; Greater Falls Church Chamber of Commerce; Greater Reston Arts Center (Grace); Greater Washington Educational Telecommunications Association (Weta); Greenbelt Arts Center; Groundwork Anacostia River Dc; Guillotine Theatre; Gujarati Literary Academy of North America; Gunston Hall Foundation; Hamiltonian Artists; Happy Feet Cloggers; Hard Bargain Players; Harmony Express Chorus; Henson Arts In Learning; Heralds Of Hope Theater; Heritage Signature Chorale; Heritage Tourism Alliance Of Montgomery County; Herndon Foundation for the Cultural Arts; Hesperus; Heurich House Foundation; Highwood Theatre; Historic Dupont Circle Main Streets; Historical Society Of Washington, Dc; Hope Garden Children's Ballet Theatre; Hope House; HST Cultural Arts; Hub Theatre; Human Symphony Foundation; Humanities Council Of Washington, Dc; Hung Tao Choy Mei Leadership Institute; Hyattsville Community Arts Alliance; Hyattsville Community Development Corporation - Arts Program; Imagination Stage; In Series; India International School; Indian Dance Educators Association; Initiative For Public Art - Reston; Inkwell; Inscape; Institute Of Musical Traditions; Interact Story Theatre Education Association; International Arts & Artists; International Chamber Orchestra Of Washington; International Child Art Foundation; International Conservatory Of Music; International New Praise Academic Support Society; Interplay Orchestra; Iona Senior Services; Jane Franklin Dance; Jane Franklin Dance Company; Jazz Academy of Music; Jazz Encounters; Jewish Academy School of Fine Arts; Jewish Community Center Of Northern Virginia; Jewish Historical Society Of Greater Washington; John F. Kennedy Center For The Performing Arts; Joy of Motion Dance Center; Joy Of Motion Dance Center (District of Columbia); Kankouran West African Dance Company; Karen Reedy Dance Company; Kathy Harty Gray Dance Theatre; Kensington Arts Theatre; Ketlands Community Foundation; Kid Museum; Kipp Dc; Knock On Wood Tap Studio; Kolot Halev; Korean Association of Greater Washington; Kreeger Museum; Lake Arbor Jazz Festival; Lao Heritage Foundation; Latin American Youth Center; League of Reston Artists; Lee-Fendall House Museum And Garden; Levine School Of Music; Life Pieces To Masterpieces; Lisner-Louise-Dickson-Hurt-Home; Little City C.A.T.C.H. Foundation; Little Theatre of Alexandria; Live Garra Theatre; Live It Learn It; Living Arts Concert Series; Living Legends of Alexandria; Lorton Art Program; Loud People; Lumberyard; Lumina Studio Theatre; Make Your Mark Media; Martin Luther King Jr. Cultural Foundation; Maru Montero Dance Company; Mary Riley Styles Public Library; Maryland Choral Society; Maryland Classic Youth Orchestras; Maryland Lyric Opera; Maryland Youth Ballet; Maya Angelou Schools And See Forever Foundation; Mclean Community Players; McLean Drama Company; McLean Orchestra; McLean Project for the Arts; Mclean Rotary Club; McLean Symphony; Meridian Center For Cultural Diplomacy; Metropolitan Ballet Theatre (MD); Metropolitan Chorus; MetroStage; Millennium Arts Salon; Miriam's Studio Of Miriam's Kitchen; M-Ncpc Area Operations; M-Ncpc Arts & Cultural Heritage Division; Montgomery Community Television; Montgomery County Historical Society (MD); Montgomery Philharmonic; Montgomery Symphony Orchestra; Mosaic Harmony; Mosaic Theater Company Of Dc; Mount Vernon Community Children's Theatre; Mount Vernon Ladies' Association; Moveius Contemporary Ballet;

Moving Forward Contemporary Asian American Dance Co./Aka Dana Tai Soon Burgess Dance Company; Musical Arts International; Musicianship; MusicLink Foundation; National Arts Education Association; National Arts Strategies; National Building Museum; National Capital Historical Museum Of Transportation; National Chamber Ensemble; National Council For The Traditional Arts - Maryland Programs Only; National Dance Education Organization; National Gallery Of Art; National Genealogical Society; National Hand Dance Association; National Men's Chorus; National Museum Of Women In The Arts; National New Play Network; National Philharmonic; National Rehabilitation & Rediscovery Foundation; National Symphony Orchestra Association; National Theatre; National Trumpet Competition; Neighborhood Concerts; New Dominion Chorale; New Orchestra Of Washington (Montgomery County activities); Next Reflex Dance Collective; Nextstop Theatre Company; Ngoma Center For Dance; Nih Community Orchestra; Nih Philharmonia; Nimatollahi Gonabadi Foundation (Sama); North Capitol Main Street Inc; Northeast Performing Arts Group; Northern Virginia Chorale; Northern Virginia Fine Arts Association; Northern Virginia Players; Northern Virginia Urban League; Nova Lights Chorale; Now Next Dance; Nrityanjali Inc; Office of Historic Alexandria, City of Alexandria; Office of the Arts, City of Alexandria; Old Dominion Cloggers; Old Greenbelt Theatre; Old Naval Hospital Foundation - Hill Center; Olney Community Band; Olney Theatre Center; One World Education; One World Youth Project; Only Make Believe; Open Circle Theatre; Opera Lafayette; Opera Nova; Opera Theatre of Northern Virginia; Orfeia Vocal Ensemble; Pallas Theatre Collective; Pan American Symphony Orchestra; PBS Foundation; Pen/Faulkner Foundation; Performing Arts Repertory Company; Phillips Collection; Phoenix Bikes; Photokids; Photoworks; Pictures On Silence; Pointless Theatre Company; Post-Classical Ensemble; Potomac Arts Academy; Potomac Harmony Chorus; Potomac River Jazz Club; Potomac Valley Youth Orchestra; Potter's House; President Lincoln's Cottage; Prince George's African American Museum And Cultural Center At North Brentwood; Prince George's Arts And Humanities Council; Prince George's Philharmonic; Printmaking Legacy Project; Pro Bolivia Committee; Project Change (Team Of Stars Program); Project Create; Providence Players of Fairfax; Puppet Company; Pyramid Atlantic; Quest Arts For Everyone; Quintango; Quotidian Theatre Company; Rachel M. Schlesinger Concert Hall and Arts Center; Reading Connection; Recreation Wish List Committee; Requiebros Spanish Dance Group; Reston Chamber Orchestra Trust; Reston Chorale; Reston Community Center; Reston Community Players; Reston Museum; Reunion Music Society; Richard J. Emrst Community Cultural Center; Robert E. Parilla Performing Arts Center-Montgomery College; Rockville Bach Academy; Rockville Brass Band; Rockville Little Theatre; Rorschach Theatre; Rosebud Film Festival; Rosslyn Business Improvement District; Round House Theatre; S&R Foundation; Salzburg Global Seminar; Sandy Spring Museum; Scena Theatre; School for Swans; School of Theatrical Dance; Seed School Of Washington, D.C.; Sentimiento Peruano USA Dance School; Sewing Opportunity Never Ending (Sone); Shakespeare Theatre Company; Shaw Community Ministry; Signature Theatre; Silk Road Dance Company; Silver Spring Stage; Silver Spring Town Center; Sitar Arts Center; Six Degree Singers; Sixth & I Authors, Speakers, And Live Entertainment Series; Smith Center For Healing And The Arts; Smithsonian Institution (DC-based facilities and programs); Smithsonian Institution (Steven F. Udvar-Hazy Center); Social Art And Culture; Society of Kunqu Arts; Solas Nua; Sonic Circuits; Spanish Education Development (Sed) Center; Speakeasydc; Spectrum Concerts Berlin-USA; Split This Rock; Spooky Action Theater; Springbrook Hs Instrumental Music Boosters; Step Afrika!; Story Tapestries; Str8Nupproductions; Strathmore Hall Foundation; Studio Theatre; Sutradhar Institute Of Dance And Related Arts; Symphony Of The Potomac; Symphony Orchestra Of Northern Virginia; Syntetic Theater; Synthetic Yarn and Fiber Association; Taffety Punk Theatre Company; Takoma Ensemble; Takoma Park Jazzfest; Tango Element; Tantallon Community Players; Teatro De La Luna; Television Internet And Video Association; Theater Alliance Of Washington Dc; Theatre Lab School Of The Dramatic Arts;

Theatrewashington; Thelonious Monk Institute Of Jazz; Thomas Circle Singers; Thurgood Marshall Academy Public Charter High School; Tinkus Tiataco USA; Tinner Hill Heritage Foundation; Tom Teasley Music; Torpedo Factory Artists' Association; Touchstone Foundation For The Arts; Transformer; Traveling Players Ensemble; Trinity Chamber Orchestra; Turning The Page; Unexpected Stage Company; University Of Maryland (Art Gallery); University Of Maryland (David C. Driskell Center); University Of Maryland (Stamp Gallery); UpCycle Creative Reuse Center; Uprooted Dance; Urban Artistry; UrbanArias; Victorian Society at Falls Church; Vienna Arts Society; Vienna Choral Society; Vienna Jammers Percussion Ensemble; Vienna-Falls Chorus, Sweet Adelines International; Vietnamese Cultural Society Of Metropolitan Washington (VCSMW); Village Preservation And Improvement Society; Virginia Ballet Company and School; Virginia Bronze Handbell Ensemble; Virginia Chamber Orchestra; Virginia Chamber Orchestra (Alexandria activities); Virginia Music Adventures; Virginia Opera Association (Alexandria activities); Virginia Opera Association (Fairfax County); Virginia Scottish Games Association; Visarts; Vocal Arts Society; Voce Chamber Singers (Voce); Ward 8 Arts & Culture Council; Washington Architectural Foundation; Washington Area Lawyers For The Arts; Washington Artworks; Washington Bach Consort; Washington Balalaika Society (Alexandria activities); Washington Balalaika Society (Fairfax County); Washington Ballet; Washington Chorus; Washington Chu Shan Chinese Opera Institute; Washington Concert Opera; Washington Conservatory Of Music; Washington Drama Society (Dba Arena Stage); Washington Independent Review Of Books; Washington International Piano Festival; Washington Master Chorale; Washington Men's Camerata; Washington Metropolitan Gamer Symphony Orchestra; Washington Metropolitan Philharmonic Association; Washington Musica Viva; Washington Performing Arts Society; Washington Project For The Arts; Washington Revels; Washington Shakespeare Company Of Arlington County (dba WSC); Washington Stage Guild; Washington Studio School; Washington Symphonic Brass; Washington West Film Festival; Washington Youth Choir; Washington, Dc International Film Festival; Welders; Whut; Wildwood Summer Theatre; Wolf Trap Foundation For The Performing Arts; Wolf Trap Opera; Women In Military Service For America Memorial Foundation; Woolly Mammoth Theatre Company; Word Dance Theater; Words Beats & Life; Workhouse Arts Foundation; World Arts Focus/Joe's Movement Emporium; World Children's Choir; Writer's Center; Yellow River Art Ensemble; Young Artists Of America At Strathmore; Young Playwrights' Theater; Your Community Center; Youth Art For Healing; Youth Orchestra of the Americas; Zemer Chai; and Zora Neale Hurston/Richard Wright Foundation.

The Greater Washington DC Region's Participating Cultural Event Attendees

Additionally, this study could not have been completed without the cooperation of the 5,938 arts and cultural audience members who generously took the time to complete the audience-intercept survey while attending a performance, event, or exhibit within the Greater Washington DC Region during calendar year 2016.



AMERICANS FOR THE ARTS IS THE NATION'S LEADING NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION FOR ADVANCING THE ARTS IN AMERICA. ESTABLISHED IN 1960, WE ARE DEDICATED TO REPRESENTING AND SERVING LOCAL COMMUNITIES AND CREATING OPPORTUNITIES FOR EVERY AMERICAN TO PARTICIPATE IN AND APPRECIATE ALL FORMS OF THE ARTS.



The following national organizations partner with Americans for the Arts to help public- and private-sector leaders understand the economic and social benefits that the arts bring to their communities, states, and the nation.

Cover: Andrew Shurtleff Photography

(Clockwise from Top) Concert for Miami, Knight Concert Hall, Miami-Dade, FL.; Photos from the Broward 100 'InsideOut' campaign "Creatives Making a Difference in Hollywood". Presented by the Community Redevelopment Agency of Hollywood and supported by the Downtown Hollywood Mural Project and the Art and Cultural Center of Hollywood, FL. Photo by Jill Weisberg.; The Pool, El Paso Museums & Cultural Affairs Department, TX. Photo by Jen Lewin.; Dancer at outdoor performance. Fulton County Arts Council, GA. Photo by CGC Studios.



**METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
777 NORTH CAPITOL STREET, NE
WASHINGTON, DC 20002**

**RESOLUTION RECOGNIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF THE ARTS AND CULTURE SECTOR TO THE
REGIONAL ECONOMY**

WHEREAS, the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments (COG) is comprised of the 24 jurisdictions of the National Capital Region's local governments and their governing officials, plus area members of the Maryland and Virginia legislatures and the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives, and COG provides a focus for action on issues of regional concern; and

WHEREAS, in 2017, the COG Board designated strengthening the regional economy and workforce development as a priority to support regional efforts that help attract and retain talent, jobs, and businesses in the region; and

WHEREAS, in February 2017, the COG Board approved the *State of the Region: Human Capital Report*, which found that future economic prosperity of metropolitan Washington will rely on the region's investment in its workforce and key industry sectors, including in the hospitality and retail sectors; and

WHEREAS, the *Arts and Economic Prosperity 5 (AEP5) Study* analyses the economic impact of the nonprofit arts and culture sector in the metropolitan Washington region – one that generates \$3.75 billion in total economic activity and provides 59,423 full-time jobs in the region; and

WHEREAS, the *AEP5 Study* found that nonprofit arts and cultural organizations make their communities more desirable places to live and work, employ people locally, purchase goods and services from other local businesses, and attract tourists.

WHEREAS, COG recognizes that the arts help fuel the local economy and the importance of the arts in their communities; and

WHEREAS, COG values the contributions of the arts community within each unique jurisdiction and as a whole throughout the region.

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN
WASHINGTON COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS THAT:**

The board commends the work of the Americans for the Arts and its partners for their work on the *Arts and Economic Prosperity 5 Study* and recognizes the economic value that the nonprofit arts and cultural organizations bring to the metropolitan Washington region.

AGENDA ITEM #9

2016 REPORT ON CRIME AND CRIME CONTROL

ANNUAL REPORT ON CRIME & CRIME CONTROL

Crime trends in metropolitan Washington and the regional initiatives by law enforcement to improve them

2016 Edition



ANNUAL REPORT ON CRIME AND CRIME CONTROL

Prepared for the COG Board of Directors on behalf of the COG Police Chiefs Committee.

ABOUT COG

The Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments (COG) is an independent, nonprofit association that brings area leaders together to address major regional issues in the District of Columbia, suburban Maryland, and Northern Virginia. COG's membership is comprised of 300 elected officials from 24 local governments, the Maryland and Virginia state legislatures, and U.S. Congress.

CREDITS

Contributing Editors: Naomi Bellot, Metropolitan Police Department; Melissa Schulze, Montgomery County Police Department; Ron Hardy, Takoma Park Police Department; Jim Page, Arlington County Police Department; Richard Perez, Fairfax County Police Department; Scott Fisher, COG; Christina Garrard, COG; Megan Goodman, COG; Elliot Harkavy, COG; Timothy Schaible, COG
Photo Credit: Heroes Day at Nationals Park (Washington Nationals Baseball Club)

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MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN



Ronald A. Pavlik
COG Police Chiefs Committee Chairman

As the hub for regional partnership, the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments (COG) brings area leaders together daily to address some of the area's most pressing challenges.

From combatting the rising opioid epidemic, to undermining the threat of terrorist attacks, to maintaining the important relationship between police and the communities they serve, COG's Police Chiefs Committee and its specialized subcommittees are tackling some particularly tough issues. And, as you will read in this report, these efforts, coupled with the top-notch work of the region's nearly 19,000 law enforcement personnel, is making metropolitan Washington a safer place to live and work.

In the first section of this annual report, you will read that in our region, total crimes against people and property are on the decline—a trend that we have enjoyed for the last decade. However, slight increases in the individual categories of homicide, rape, robbery, and motor vehicle theft in 2016 indicate that there is still work to be done to deter as well as educate about these crimes.

The last section of the report recaps some of the ways we have worked throughout the year at a regional level to create safer communities for area residents and visitors—including laying the groundwork for critical conversations and trainings on opioid addiction, civil disturbances, and disaster response.

I look forward to the ways we will work together in the coming year to make law enforcement even more efficient and effective, with the goal of creating an even safer and stronger metropolitan Washington.



Drug Take Back Day in the Del Ray neighborhood of Alexandria (City of Alexandria Police Department).

INTRODUCTION

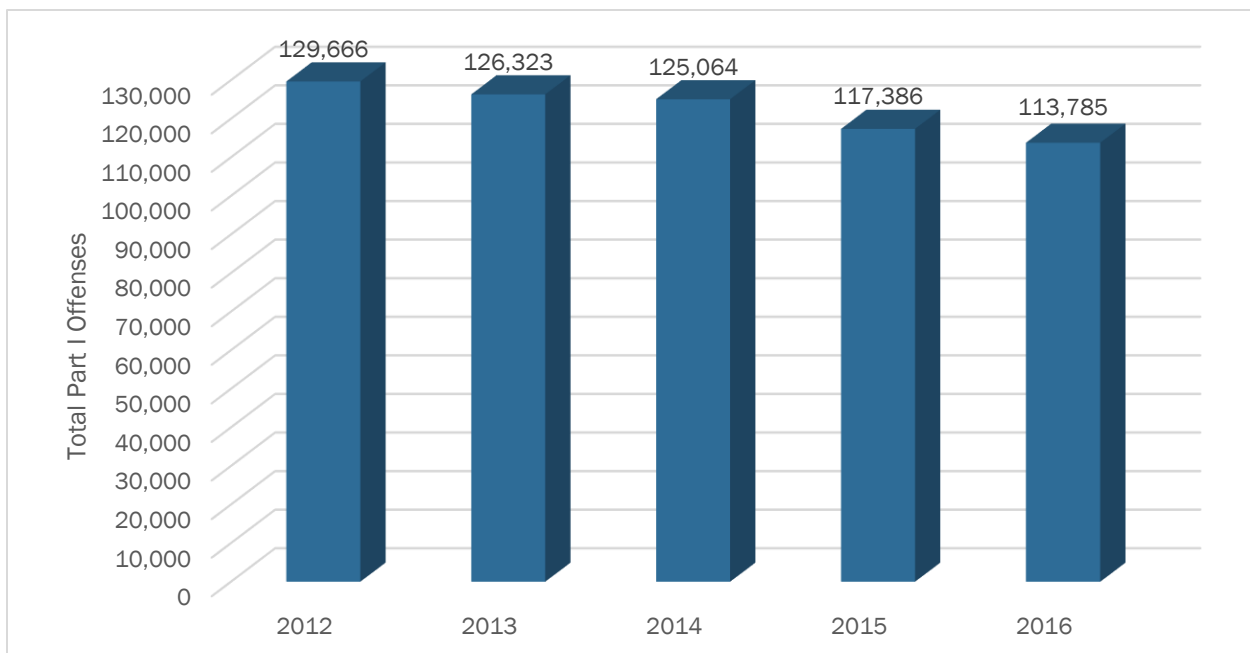
The Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments' (COG) *Annual Report on Crime and Crime Control* is based on crime incidents reported by member law enforcement agencies in metropolitan Washington. This annual report, compiled by COG's Police Chiefs Committee, focuses on Part I offenses as defined by the Federal Bureau of Investigation—including crimes against persons (homicide, rape, and aggravated assault) and crimes against property (robbery, burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft).

In order to capture the clearest picture of crime in metropolitan Washington, it is important to look at crime trends over multiple years and view crime statistics in context with environmental influences. Factors such as demographics, the economy, legislative changes, reporting requirements, and/or changes in police policies and resources may influence the number of crimes reported in any jurisdiction.

PART I OFFENSES ON THE DECLINE

In 2016, total Part I offenses continued to decline, despite slight increases in the categories of homicide, rape, robbery, and motor vehicle theft. Part I offenses in 2016 were 3.1 percent lower than 2015 offenses, and overall, crime has dropped 26.4 percent in the last 10 years.

Figure 1: Total Part I Offenses, Metropolitan Washington, 2012-2016



Source: COG

Table 1: Part I Offenses by Jurisdiction, 2016

COG POLICE DEPARTMENTS	REPORTING METHOD	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGG. ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY	M/V THEFTS	TOTAL OFFENSES	CRIMES PER 1000	POPULATION
Metropolitan (D.C.)	UCR/ OTHER*	135	346	3,000	2,278	2,122	26,749	2,700	37,330	54.803	681,170
Bladensburg	UCR	5	10	33	46	44	203	48	389	41.238	9,433
Bowie	UCR	1	4	25	25	120	575	61	811	13.983	58,000
Charles County	UCR	6	38	139	380	396	2,018	167	3,144	20.317	154,747
Frederick County	UCR	1	13	30	141	251	1,180	56	1,672	6.713	249,054
City of Frederick	UCR	1	23	70	249	141	1,223	48	1,755	25.678	68,347
Greenbelt	UCR	1	5	54	51	88	500	73	772	32.000	24,125
Montgomery County	UCR	14	331	659	748	1,855	12,374	837	16,818	16.111	1,043,863
<i>Gaithersburg **</i>	UCR	2	21	51	63	119	1,292	71	1,619	23.589	68,635
<i>Rockville**</i>	UCR	2	24	36	29	105	899	49	1,144	16.988	67,340
Prince George's County	UCR	98	110	1,237	1,420	2,041	9,828	2,822	17,556	19.302	909,535
Takoma Park	UCR	1	2	27	40	101	293	33	497	28.046	17,721
Alexandria	NIBRS	7	12	128	123	179	2,391	268	3,108	20.651	150,500
Arlington County	NIBRS	1	41	106	177	182	2,838	167	3,512	15.935	220,400
City of Fairfax	NIBRS	0	6	7	13	32	377	19	454	18.906	24,013
Fairfax County	NIBRS	19	84	465	401	831	13,000	812	15,612	13.793	1,131,886
Falls Church	NIBRS	0	5	14	9	5	203	16	252	18.000	14,000
Loudoun County	NIBRS	2	58	46	149	209	2,333	136	2,933	7.841	374,062
Manassas	NIBRS	1	21	29	56	92	702	47	948	22.780	41,616
Manassas Park	NIBRS	0	3	3	16	12	158	7	199	12.899	15,427
Prince William County	NIBRS	22	60	230	509	547	4,330	325	6,023	13.388	449,864
SUBTOTAL		315	1,172	6,302	6,831	9,248	81,275	8,642	113,785	20.183	5,637,763

Source: COG

Table 1 (Continued)

ASSOCIATE POLICE DEPARTMENTS	REPORTING METHOD	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGG. ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY	M/V THEFTS	TOTAL OFFENSES
Fauquier County	NIBRS	0	6	2	25	53	327	22	435
FBI	OTHER	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	3
Federal Protective Service	OTHER	2	2	10	45	52	837	25	973
MNCPPC (Montgomery County)	UCR	1	1	10	9	8	87	3	119
MNCPPC (Prince George's County)	UCR	4	0	30	31	5	143	4	217
Maryland State***	UCR	0	1	4	54	42	119	25	245
Metro Transit	NIBRS	1	6	336	146	2	1,008	76	1,575
Metro. Wash. Airports Authority	NIBRS	0	0	1	84	0	472	151	708
National Institutes of Health	UCR	0	0	0	0	0	67	0	67
Pentagon Force Protection Agency	OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	33
U.S. Capitol	OTHER	0	0	3	7	1	78	11	100
U.S. Park	UCR	0	15	42	48	9	221	17	352
Virginia Dept. of Alcoholic Beverage Control	OTHER	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Virginia State (Div. 7)	NIBRS	0	0	2	22	0	28	13	65
SUBTOTAL		8	31	440	473	174	3,421	347	4,894
GRAND TOTAL		323	1,203	6,742	7,304	9,422	84,696	8,989	118,679

Source: COG

*UCR refers to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program; NIBRS is the National Incident Based Reporting System. The DC Metropolitan Police Department provides official crime statistics through the DC Crime Index; instances of rape, aggravated assault, and larceny are provided through the UCR.

**Data provided by Gaithersburg and Rockville is reported to the state by Montgomery County.

***This includes figures from the College Park, Frederick, Forestville, LaPlata, & Rockville Barracks.

Table 2: Part I Arrests by Jurisdiction, 2016

COG POLICE DEPARTMENTS	REPORTING METHOD	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGG ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY	M/V THEFTS	TOTAL ARRESTS
Metropolitan	UCR	111	119	1,068	1,623	350	2,589	76	5,936
Bladensburg	UCR	2	2	5	11	7	15	2	44
Bowie	UCR	0	0	9	17	19	70	3	118
Charles County	UCR	5	2	16	42	46	891	15	1,017
Frederick County	UCR	1	2	12	64	72	345	11	507
City of Frederick	UCR	3	14	45	148	37	258	14	519
Greenbelt	UCR	1	0	10	28	28	83	4	154
Montgomery County	UCR	16	90	350	307	564	2,900	198	4,425
<i>Gaithersburg*</i>	<i>UCR</i>	2	5	21	28	45	463	27	591
<i>Rockville*</i>	<i>UCR</i>	3	9	24	20	24	111	14	205
Prince George's County	UCR	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0
City of Takoma Park	UCR	1	2	15	15	13	26	1	73
Alexandria	NIBRS	12	11	67	63	63	278	18	512
Arlington County	NIBRS	1	2	45	86	40	632	18	824
City of Fairfax	NIBRS	0	3	6	14	10	95	3	131
Fairfax County	NIBRS	18	14	224	453	263	5,408	215	6,595
Falls Church	NIBRS	0	1	10	3	2	23	0	39
Loudoun County	NIBRS	3	7	28	117	58	422	46	681
Manassas	NIBRS	2	2	15	75	21	96	0	211
Manassas Park	NIBRS	0	2	5	8	1	8	2	26
Prince William County	NIBRS	23	10	79	218	74	838	26	1,268
SUBTOTAL		199	283	2,009	3,292	1,668	14,977	652	23,080

Table 2 (Continued)

ASSOCIATE POLICE DEPARTMENTS	REPORTING METHOD	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGG ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY	M/V THEFTS	TOTAL ARRESTS
Fauquier County	NIBRS	0	1	10	25	13	124	3	176
FBI Police	OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Protective Service	OTHER	2	1	0	25	5	13	3	49
M-NCPPC (Montgomery County)	UCR	0	0	6	4	4	11	2	27
M-NCPP (Prince George's County)	UCR	1	0	5	4	4	8	1	23
Maryland**	UCR	0	0	15	45	12	42	4	118
Metro Transit	NIBRS	1	3	59	53	1	136	8	261
Metro. Wash. Airports Authority	NIBRS	0	0	0	21	0	45	42	108
National Institutes of Health	UCR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pentagon Force Protection Agency	OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
U.S. Capitol	OTHER	0	0	1	5	1	11	12	30
U.S. Park	UCR	0	1	4	73	3	6	7	94
Virginia Dept. of Alcoholic Beverage Control	OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia (Div. 7)	NIBRS	0	0	1	8	0	3	3	15
SUBTOTAL		4	6	101	263	43	401	85	903
GRAND TOTAL		203	289	2,110	3,555	1,711	15,378	737	23,983

Source: COG

*UCR refers to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program; NIBRS is the National Incident Based Reporting System. The DC Metropolitan Police Department provides official crime statistics through the DC Crime Index; instances of rape, aggravated assault, and larceny are provided through the UCR.

**Data provided by Gaithersburg and Rockville is reported to the state by Montgomery County.

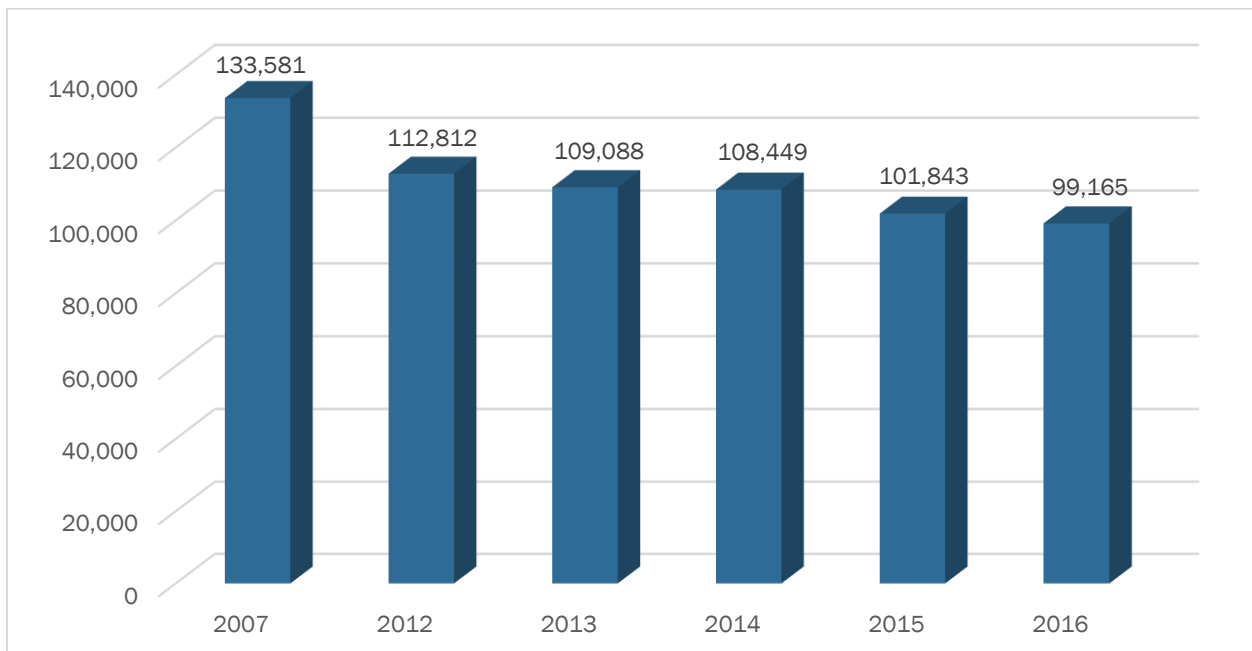
***This includes figures from the College Park, Frederick, Forestville, LaPlata, & Rockville Barracks.

CRIME TRENDS IN METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON

In 2016, there were nearly 2.9 million calls received and/or initiated by the primary agencies, a slight decline (8 percent) from the previous year.

For the fourth consecutive year, metropolitan Washington experienced an overall decline in Part I criminal offenses, with 3,600 fewer offenses in 2016 than 2015. This decrease is largely attributed to the continued decline in property crimes of burglary and larceny, while motor vehicle thefts had a slight increase of less than 1 percent. Since 2007, burglaries have declined 49.5 percent and motor vehicle thefts have declined nearly 65 percent.

Figure 2: Historical Property Crime Trends, Metropolitan Washington



Source: COG

The region experienced increases in several violent offense categories in 2016; homicides, rapes, and robberies increased by 2.6 percent, 5.4 percent, and 9.8 percent, respectively.

In 2016, there were 315 homicides in the region, a slight increase over the 307 homicides that occurred in 2015, but still considerably lower than the 387 that occurred in 2007 (a decrease of 18.6 percent over 10 years). The 2016 increase in this region is attributed to more homicides in Prince George’s County, Prince William County, and Fairfax County, yet there is not one specific factor that seemed to cause more homicides in 2016 in each of these jurisdictions.

Despite an overall decrease in Part I crimes compared to 2015, the region experienced increases in several violent offense categories in 2016—homicides, rapes, and robberies.

All the jurisdictions report that domestic violence, gangs, and drug activity are common factors in the incidents of homicide reported over the last few years.

According to the National Sexual Violence Resource Center, rape is the most under-reported crime: 63 percent of sexual assaults are not reported to the police, and only 12 percent of child sexual abuse is reported. Still, metropolitan Washington continues to see increases in the number of reported rapes—5.4 percent since 2015 and 30.7 percent over the last 10 years. There is a strong educational component to try to reduce victimization because so much of this type of crime is committed by someone who knows and has access to the victim. Moreover, the focus over the last year on untested kits, passing of new legislation broadening the definition of rape, and emergence of several high-profile cases nationwide has helped encourage more victims to come forward.

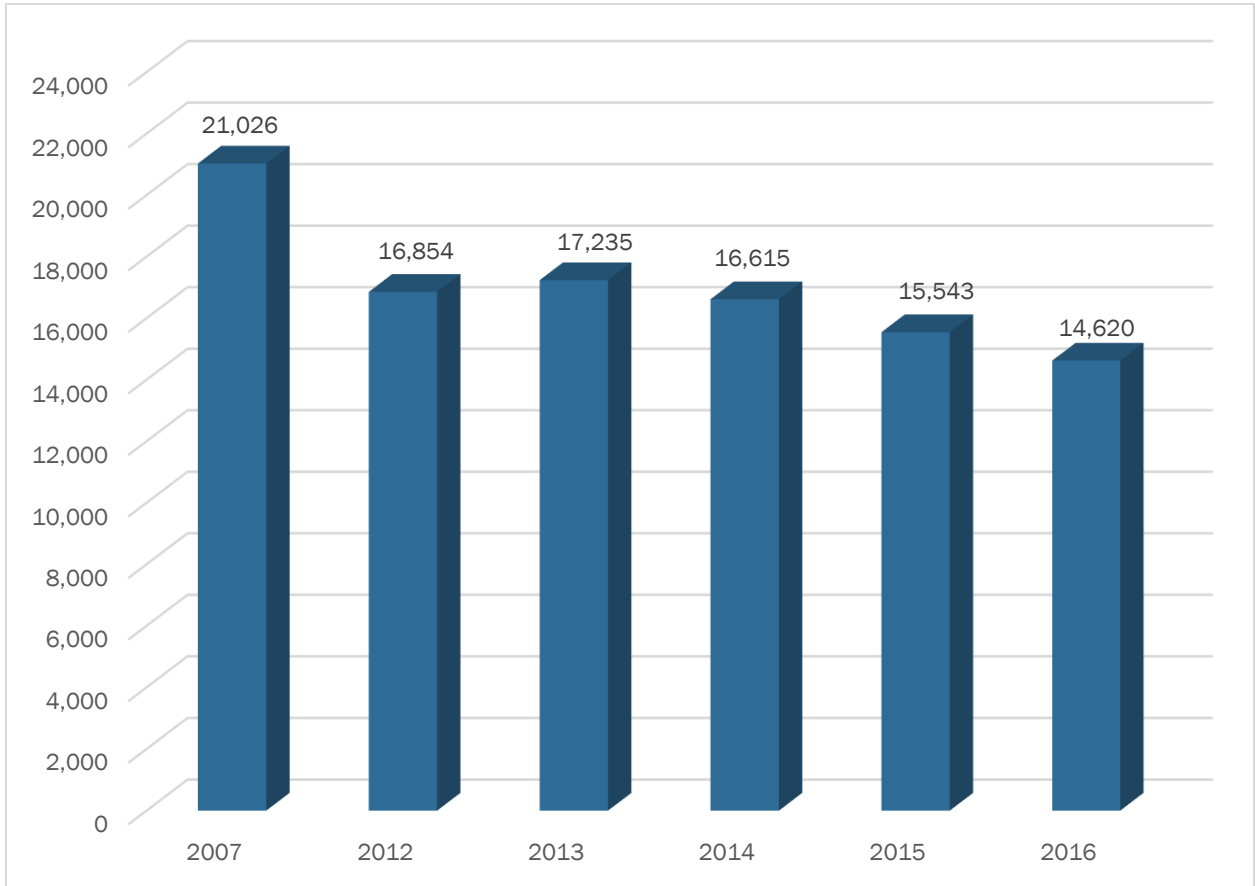
The increase in robberies over the last year in parts of the region may be attributed to thefts of personal electronic devices, gang activity, and incidents that occur during the course of online sales transactions, when people place items for sale through online marketplaces and the buyer(s) have dishonest motives. Several police departments have designated their district stations as "safe exchange" zones, where people may go for the exchange of goods bought online, with the intent of deterring thefts, robberies, and fraud.

Despite the increases in these three offense categories in 2016, violent crime in the region has declined overall by 30.5 percent in the last ten years. Most notable is the reduction in robberies, down 39.4 percent since 2007.



(Metropolitan Police Department)

Figure 3: Historical Violent Crime Trends, Metropolitan Washington



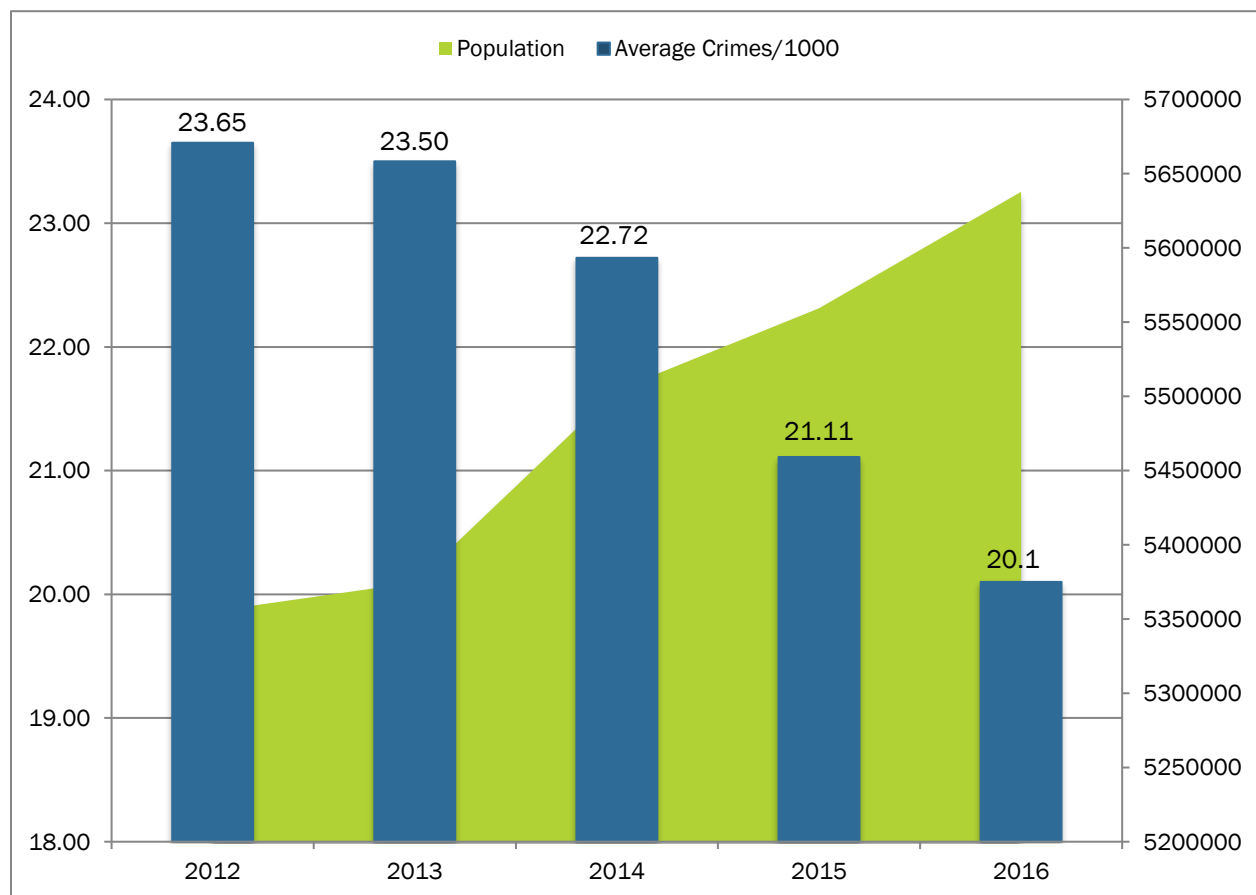
Source: COG

Crime Rate Per Capita

Overall, the metropolitan Washington region continues to be an extremely safe place to live, work, and visit. In the last five years, the population has grown by nearly 5.3 percent, and it is estimated that there are more than 5.6 million people in this area, yet the per capita crime rate is low: 20.1 crimes per 1,000 people. The crime rate per capita is a commonly accepted measure of crime and may serve as a basic indicator of overall criminal trends. Since 2012, the crime rate per capita has dropped from 23.65 crimes per 1,000 people to 20.1 crimes per 1,000 people. This is a positive sign.¹ Further, over the last decade, property crime has consistently accounted for 87 percent of reported crime in the region, while violent crime constituted only 13 percent.

Jurisdictions throughout the region monitor the spikes of crimes in their areas and address the patterns in a variety of ways, including through community outreach, training, and selective enforcement. Advances in analytical software programs allow analysts and investigators to better predict patterns of criminal activity and connect criminal behavior to suspects.

Figure 4: Crime Rate Per Capita, 2012-2016



Source: COG

¹ The crime rate is based on Part I offenses, and does not serve as a comprehensive tracking of all crimes. Further, departments in the region report offenses under different programs, which can cause discrepancies in data comparison and analysis.

Table 3: Calls for Service and Staffing, 2016*

COG DEPARTMENT	CALLS	SWORN	CIVILIAN
Metropolitan	652,122	3,800	600
Bladensburg			
Bladensburg	7,291	20	7
Bowie	20,160	64	18
Charles County	256,221	301	196
Frederick County	93,621	1,879	37
Frederick	93,133	144	43
Greenbelt	24,720	53	18
Montgomery County	233,748	1,277	765
Gaithersburg	34,949	59	13
Rockville	30,947	59	33
Prince George's County	331,142	1,786	465
Takoma Park	8,576	42	20
Alexandria			
Alexandria	68,610	307	107
Arlington County	85,511	361	89
City of Fairfax	14,577	66	28
Fairfax County	460,245	1,361	430
Falls Church	31,757	32	10
Loudoun County	145,986	582	125
Manassas	54,462	95	26
Manassas Park	18,986	34	9
Prince William County	217,284	660	194
SUBTOTAL	2,884,048	12,982	3,233
ASSOCIATE DEPARTMENTS			
Fauquier County	113,163	127	39
FBI-Police	204	98	0
Federal Protective Service	16,427	0	0
M-NCPPC (Montgomery County)	103,794	95	22
M-NCPPC (Prince George's County)	203,779	125	30
Maryland State (NCR)	0	0	0
Metro Transit	73,528	463	163
Metro. Wash. Airports Authority	127,935	225	46
National Institutes of Health	14,375	77	28
Pentagon Force Protection Agency	79,371	813	75
U.S. Capitol	0	0	0
U.S. Park	0	0	0
Virginia Dept. of Alcoholic Beverage Control	116	13	2
Virginia State (Div. 7)	183,150	266	43
SUBTOTAL	712,063	2,302	448
GRAND TOTAL	3,596,111	15,284	3,681

* Number of calls for service should not be used as an indicator of crime; there is not a commonly accepted definition of calls for service.

Source: COG

On the Rise: Opioid-Induced Deaths and Overdoses

Law enforcement and state and local health agencies continue to track the troubling trend of opioid-induced deaths and overdoses in the region and nationwide.² In 2016, area jurisdictions worked to combat this trend by issuing Naloxone to first responders, in addition to ramping up public education, and coordinating resources. Despite these increased efforts to reduce opioid deaths, there were still more than 600 opioid-involved fatalities in the region in 2016.

Opioid abuse—and the presence of potent synthetic opioids fentanyl and carfentanyl—is stretching communities and their resources nationwide. It will be up to everyone—law enforcement, government leaders and agencies, private organizations, the medical community, and private citizens—to combat this growing epidemic of opioid misuse through education, treatment, enforcement, and prescribing pain relief alternatives.



Drug Take Back Day in Manassas (Manassas Police Department).

² <https://www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose/data/index.html>

REGIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT INITIATIVES

At COG, public safety and homeland security personnel are continually working to create safer communities for area residents and visitors to the region. Throughout 2016, the COG Police Chiefs Committee and its subcommittees addressed current and emerging law enforcement issues and trends, and exchanged information, lessons, and ideas about the delivery of public safety services and other topics of mutual concern. This section of the report highlights prominent initiatives from the year.

Officer Training, Safety, and Education

It is a priority of the region's law enforcement leadership to ensure that their personnel are prepared for any situation they are confronted with while serving metropolitan Washington. Throughout 2016, COG's law enforcement committees developed and conducted a variety of trainings, exercises, and events on topics such as complex coordinated attacks (CCAs), disaster response, the enhancement of SWAT, and responding to civil disturbances.



(Metropolitan Police Department)

After the Baltimore riots in 2015—a reaction to the death of a person while in police custody, Freddie Gray—a regional Civil Disturbance Unit (CDU) Subcommittee was formed, to review the Baltimore City unrest and develop best practices, standards, and more efficient methods for protecting civilians and officers.

As a first order of business, the CDU Subcommittee and Police Executive Research Foundation (PERF) conducted an extensive after-action review of the violent unrest, examining the tactics used by both the crowd and the police. The group researched methods from around the world for responding to these types of incidents, and invited trainers to educate the CDU Subcommittee on their methods. The CDU Subcommittee put forward recommendations for standardized training and equipment based on European models, which were adopted by the COG Police Chiefs. The subcommittee also planned for a national CDU summit, to be held in 2017 in partnership with the Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, Department of Homeland Security Safety and Training, and the National Institute of Standards and Technology.

In addition, the Public Safety Chaplains Subcommittee dedicated their fall conference to discussing the role of clergy in mitigating civil disturbances.

Departments across the region also devoted more training in 2016 to de-escalation tactics and techniques. This type of training prepares the patrol officer for response to crisis situations involving persons with disabilities or mental illness, or subjects under the influence of controlled dangerous substances.

Community Policing



Unity in the Community Event (Takoma Park).

Trust between law enforcement and the people they protect and serve is essential to the stability of communities and the effective delivery of policing services. To establish trust, area police departments are out in the community working diligently to foster these relationships. Outreach strategies are discussed and enhanced at COG, then tested and implemented by agencies in their respective neighborhoods.

For many years, the Annual National Night Out has brought law enforcement and the community together the first Tuesday in August. During the rest of the year, officers are in local schools educating young people on a variety of topics such as bullying, cyber safety, drug education, and personal safety. Kids are given the opportunity to sit in police vehicles, ask questions, and build trust in law enforcement.

In Takoma Park, government, law enforcement, and local businesses got together and planned a kickoff event for community engagement, Unity in the Community. At this well-attended event in September, residents of all ages got to directly interact with officers and enjoy fun activities, live music, and games. Derived from conversations between Meaghan Murphy, co-owner of Capital City Cheesecake, Mayor Kate Stewart, and Captain Tyrone Collington of the Takoma Park Police Department, the initiative sought to unite local police departments and their communities into one collective voice.

The initiative is a proactive and collaborative step to create and strengthen relationships between the Takoma Park Police Department, elected city officials, and community residents by expanding routine opportunities for people of diverse backgrounds to come together through community dialogue, relationship-building events, sustained partnerships, and fundraising campaigns.

In the District, more than 140 residents have completed the Community Engagement Academy. This six-week training program teaches community members from all seven police districts about different aspects of policing in their own neighborhood. Participants get a firsthand look at Metropolitan Police Department's (MPD) specialized policing units (like K-9 or bomb squad), discuss use of force policies, get an overview of the recruit training program, and much more.

In Fairfax County, residents are encouraged to join their local Fairfax County Police Department Citizen Advisory Committee (CAC). The committees meet each month at police stations across the county. At the meetings, residents and their local police personnel raise questions and concerns, and discuss safety matters affecting their neighborhoods.

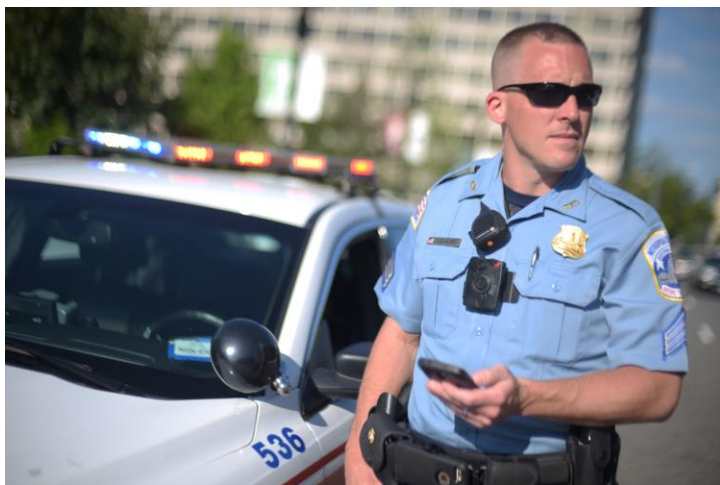
In addition to fostering police-community respect, these events and initiatives encourage future cooperation, such as aiding the flow of information about crimes or suspects, and allowing law enforcement to tap into valuable community resources to prevent and deter crime.

Crime Prevention and Technology

New and improved tools and innovative technologies are making it easier for law enforcement to access, record, and analyze important data and information—all key to understanding and addressing criminal activity.

In metropolitan Washington, the local police chiefs explored opportunities for situational awareness and crime analysis tools to be used across the region, with the goal of creating a common operating picture of criminal activity and making it easier to deploy resources region-wide when needed.

BODY WORN CAMERAS



(Metropolitan Police Department)

In 2016, the Police Body Worn Camera (BWC) Working Group continued to monitor the rollout of BWC across metropolitan Washington. The Working Group found that departments who were evaluating BWC have largely moved to implementation. Departments that have used the BWC for over a year have found them useful in court prosecutions and resolving complaints against officers.

The advantages and benefits of BWC outweigh the limitations, but with more than 10,000 police officers in the region, the financial investment is significant. Therefore, the group continues to explore BWC best practices and share lessons learned. They have included prosecutors in their ongoing discussions about implementing BWC, as they are frequent users of the footage. They have also begun to explore technologies and techniques for protecting sensitive information and managing Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests as it relates to BWC.

In the long term, the use of BWCs by police officers has the potential to be a valuable tool for both the agency and the community. However, it is one tool among many that can be used to promote and support public safety, help officers and prosecutors provide the highest level of service, and continue to protect and serve the residents of the region.

COMMUNICATING AND SHARING INFORMATION REGIONALLY

The Complex Coordinated Attacks (CCAs) that have happened recently in Europe (such as those in Brussels and Paris) and other terror-related incidents that have occurred in the U.S. are of great concern to the region's police chiefs. Because incidents and criminals can easily cross jurisdictional lines, it is crucial for law enforcement to be able to continually improve their ability to communicate and quickly share information across borders.

In addition to trainings and exercises on these topics in 2016, the region began to roll out an Inter-Radio Frequency Subsystem Interface—or ISSI. This technology connects public safety radio systems built by different manufacturers, enabling users on different networks to communicate with each other. It also ensures that first responders will have radio service (extended network) if they are assisting in other jurisdictions during an emergency. The interface was first tested in Fairfax County and Prince William County.

Throughout the year, several subcommittees also worked to develop databases containing information about the capabilities of the region's canine, crisis negotiating, and crime scene units, among others. These databases are a valuable resource for members, providing information about capabilities so others know who they can call on when additional mutual aid resources are required. The databases also contain contact information for unit commanders and team leaders and other useful information used to benchmark key items (like equipment) across agencies.

Advances in technology have also made it easier for crime analysts to access data, cross check information, and identify patterns for use by law enforcement and investigators.

Analytical software allows agencies to easily download information for sharing on public sites, allowing residents to interact with the data and better understand what types of criminal activity may be occurring in their communities.

UNMANNED AERIAL SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES

The region's police chiefs are also exploring the ways that unmanned aerial vehicles—or drones—and associated technologies could be used by law enforcement for search and rescue, crime scene documentation, and situational awareness, while at the same time respecting the privacy of area citizens. They are also working on countermeasures for when unmanned aerial vehicles are used by others for illicit purposes, including breaches of “no fly zones”—such as the Flight Restricted Zone that makes up a 15 mile radius from National Airport.

INFRARED THERMAL IMAGERS

The thermal imager has become an invaluable tool in conducting law enforcement operations. The ability to quickly scan areas for hidden subjects or locate items of evidentiary value or potential hazardous materials increases the safety of law enforcement and the public. Hand-held thermal imagers are being rolled out and integrated in the region to locate missing or endangered persons and assist K9 handlers and search managers with identifying potential hazardous devices. The imagers can also be used to assist with search operations as the result of a complex coordinated attack within the region.

CONCLUSION

Crime continues to decline in metropolitan Washington, a trend that has been enjoyed by the region for the last ten years. There was a 3.1 percent decrease in total Part I crimes—which includes homicide, rape, aggravated assault, robbery, burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft—between 2015 and 2016. Over the last decade, total Part I crimes have decreased by 26.4 percent. Violent crimes, or those Part I crimes against persons, have decreased by 30.5 percent.

These improvements can be attributed in part to the region's emphasis on training, resource coordination and information sharing, community policing, and the use of innovative crime prevention technologies.

Despite the good news, there are still areas of concern for law enforcement when it comes to combatting crime in the region. Although the region experienced a decline in total Part I crimes in 2016, homicides, rapes, and robberies increased. Area law enforcement attribute much of this violent crime to gang and drug-related activity. The COG Police Chiefs Committee will focus on gang-related violence, weapons, homicide, and unaccompanied minors in the coming year.

In addition, because opioid-induced deaths continue to increase throughout the country and in metropolitan Washington, area law enforcement will continue to collaborate with other disciplines to better understand and combat the epidemic, including through public education and resource coordination efforts.

Furthermore, the Committee will review standards, best practices, and equipment for responding to civil disturbances, including holding a national Civil Disturbance Unit summit in 2017.

Lastly, the COG Police Chiefs Committee is committed to continuing its work together to ensure that area law enforcement is always becoming more efficient and effective, with the goal of creating an even safer and stronger metropolitan Washington.

IN MEMORIAM

Remembering those men and women who gave their lives in service to metropolitan Washington in 2016. Learn more about these heroes and others from [The National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund](#).



Officer Jacai David Colson
Prince George's County Police Department



Corporal Harvey Snook III
Arlington County Police Department



Officer Ashley Marie Guindon
Prince William County Police Department



Trooper Chad Phillip Dermeyer
Virginia State Police

APPENDIX: PART I OFFENSES BY JURISDICTION

District of Columbia

DC METROPOLITAN				
	2015	2016	INC/DEC	%
HOMICIDE	162	135	-27	-17%
RAPE	296	346	50	17%
ROBBERY	2,424	3,000	576	24%
AGG ASSAULT	3,447	2,278	-1,169	-34%
BURGLARY	2,544	2,122	-422	-17%
LARCENY	25,271	26,749	1,478	6%
M/V THEFTS	2,827	2,700	-127	-4%
Total Part I	36,971	37,330	359	1%

Maryland

BLADENSBURG				
	2015	2016	INC/DEC	%
HOMICIDE	1	5	4	400%
RAPE	2	10	8	400%
ROBBERY	27	33	6	22%
AGG ASSAULT	51	46	-5	-10%
BURGLARY	51	44	-7	-14%
LARCENY	220	203	-17	-8%
M/V THEFTS	62	48	-14	-23%
Total Part I	414	389	-25	-6%

CHARLES COUNTY				
	2015	2016	INC/DEC	%
HOMICIDE	4	6	2	50%
RAPE	23	38	15	65%
ROBBERY	114	139	25	22%
AGG ASSAULT	401	380	-21	-5%
BURGLARY	511	396	-115	-23%
LARCENY	1,926	2,018	92	5%
M/V THEFTS	194	167	-27	-14%
Total Part I	3,173	3,144	-29	-1%

BOWIE				
	2015	2016	INC/DEC	%
HOMICIDE	3	1	-2	-67%
RAPE	3	4	1	33%
ROBBERY	19	25	6	32%
AGG ASSAULT	41	25	-16	-39%
BURGLARY	140	120	-20	-14%
LARCENY	500	575	75	15%
M/V THEFTS	46	61	15	33%
Total Part I	752	811	59	8%

FREDERICK COUNTY				
	2015	2016	INC/DEC	%
HOMICIDE	2	1	-1	-50%
RAPE	6	13	7	117%
ROBBERY	29	30	1	3%
AGG ASSAULT	126	141	15	12%
BURGLARY	343	251	-92	-27%
LARCENY	1,318	1,180	-138	-10%
M/V THEFTS	48	56	8	17%
Total Part I	1,872	1,672	-200	-11%

CITY OF FREDERICK				
	2015	2016	INC/DEC	%
HOMICIDE	5	1	-4	-80%
RAPE	22	23	1	5%
ROBBERY	66	70	4	6%
AGG ASSAULT	250	249	-1	0%
BURGLARY	143	141	-2	-1%
LARCENY	1,211	1,223	12	1%
M/V THEFTS	52	48	-4	-8%
Total Part I	1,749	1,755	6	0%

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY				
	2015	2016	INC/DEC	%
HOMICIDE	67	98	31	46%
RAPE	248	110	-138	-56%
ROBBERY	1,359	1,237	-122	-9%
AGG ASSAULT	1,583	1,420	-163	-10%
BURGLARY	2,796	2,041	-755	-27%
LARCENY	10,772	9,828	-944	-9%
M/V THEFTS	2,856	2,822	-34	-1%
Total Part I	19,681	17,556	-2,125	-11%

GAITHERSBURG				
	2015	2016	INC/DEC	%
HOMICIDE	1	2	1	100%
RAPE	25	21	-4	-16%
ROBBERY	54	51	-3	-6%
AGG ASSAULT	101	63	-38	-38%
BURGLARY	163	119	-44	-27%
LARCENY	1,358	1,292	-66	-5%
M/V THEFTS	67	71	4	6%
Total Part I	1,769	1,619	-150	-8%

ROCKVILLE				
	2015	2016	INC/DEC	%
HOMICIDE	2	2	0	4%
RAPE	23	24	1	-16%
ROBBERY	43	36	-7	-17%
AGG ASSAULT	35	29	-6	-3%
BURGLARY	108	105	-3	-6%
LARCENY	957	899	-58	44%
M/V THEFTS	34	49	15	-5%
Total Part I	1,202	1,144	-58	-5%

GREENBELT				
	2015	2016	INC/DEC	%
HOMICIDE	1	1	0	0%
RAPE	6	5	-1	-17%
ROBBERY	50	54	4	8%
AGG ASSAULT	53	51	-2	-4%
BURGLARY	139	88	-51	-37%
LARCENY	550	500	-50	-9%
M/V THEFTS	66	73	7	11%
Total Part I	865	772	-93	-11%

TAKOMA PARK				
	2015	2016	INC/DEC	%
HOMICIDE	1	1	0	0%
RAPE	5	2	-3	-60%
ROBBERY	25	27	2	8%
AGG ASSAULT	23	40	17	74%
BURGLARY	126	101	-25	-20%
LARCENY	405	293	-112	-28%
M/V THEFTS	32	33	1	3%
Total Part I	617	497	-120	-19%

MONTGOMERY COUNTY				
	2015	2016	INC/DEC	%
HOMICIDE	30	14	-16	-53%
RAPE	269	331	62	23%
ROBBERY	605	659	54	9%
AGG ASSAULT	1,060	748	-312	-29%
BURGLARY	1,812	1,855	43	2%
LARCENY	13,217	12,374	-843	-6%
M/V THEFTS	732	837	105	14%
Total Part I	17,725	16,818	-907	-5%

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA				
	2015	2016	INC/DEC	%
HOMICIDE	4	7	3	75%
RAPE	19	12	-7	-37%
ROBBERY	139	128	-11	-8%
AGG ASSAULT	148	123	-25	-17%
BURGLARY	230	179	-51	-22%
LARCENY	2,443	2,391	-52	-2%
M/V THEFTS	254	268	14	6%
Total Part I	3,237	3,108	-129	-4%

FALLS CHURCH				
	2015	2016	INC/DEC	%
HOMICIDE	0	0	0	0%
RAPE	3	5	2	67%
ROBBERY	11	14	3	27%
AGG ASSAULT	7	9	2	29%
BURGLARY	8	5	-3	-38%
LARCENY	212	203	-9	-4%
M/V THEFTS	13	16	3	23%
Total Part I	254	252	-2	-1%

ARLINGTON COUNTY				
	2015	2016	INC/DEC	%
HOMICIDE	2	1	-1	-50%
RAPE	27	41	14	52%
ROBBERY	115	106	-9	-8%
AGG ASSAULT	144	177	33	23%
BURGLARY	178	182	4	2%
LARCENY	3,004	2,838	-166	-6%
M/V THEFTS	161	167	6	4%
Total Part I	3,631	3,512	-119	-3%

LOUDOUN COUNTY				
	2015	2016	INC/DEC	%
HOMICIDE	3	2	-1	-33%
RAPE	38	58	20	53%
ROBBERY	42	46	4	10%
AGG ASSAULT	101	149	48	48%
BURGLARY	190	209	19	10%
LARCENY	2,227	2,333	106	5%
M/V THEFTS	128	136	8	6%
Total Part I	2,729	2,933	204	7%

CITY OF FAIRFAX				
	2015	2016	INC/DEC	%
HOMICIDE	0	0	0	0%
RAPE	7	6	-1	-14%
ROBBERY	15	7	-8	-53%
AGG ASSAULT	11	13	2	18%
BURGLARY	34	32	-2	-6%
LARCENY	402	377	-25	-6%
M/V THEFTS	20	19	-1	-5%
Total Part I	489	454	-35	-7%

MANASSAS				
	2015	2016	INC/DEC	%
HOMICIDE	0	1	1	100%
RAPE	14	21	7	50%
ROBBERY	31	29	-2	-6%
AGG ASSAULT	38	56	18	47%
BURGLARY	85	92	7	8%
LARCENY	666	702	36	5%
M/V THEFTS	34	47	13	38%
Total Part I	868	948	80	9%

FAIRFAX COUNTY				
	2015	2016	INC/DEC	%
HOMICIDE	13	19	6	46%
RAPE	67	84	17	25%
ROBBERY	448	465	17	4%
AGG ASSAULT	411	401	-10	-2%
BURGLARY	837	831	-6	-1%
LARCENY	13,320	13,000	-320	-2%
M/V THEFTS	792	812	20	3%
Total Part I	15,888	15,612	-276	-2%

MANASSAS PARK				
	2015	2016	INC/DEC	%
HOMICIDE	0	0	0	0%
RAPE	2	3	1	50%
ROBBERY	0	3	3	100%
AGG ASSAULT	10	16	6	60%
BURGLARY	13	12	-1	-8%
LARCENY	128	158	30	23%
M/V THEFTS	10	7	-3	-30%
Total Part I	163	199	36	22%

PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY				
	2015	2016	INC/DEC	%
HOMICIDE	9	22	13	144%
RAPE	55	60	5	9%
ROBBERY	216	230	14	6%
AGG ASSAULT	484	509	25	5%
BURGLARY	610	547	-63	-10%
LARCENY	4,627	4,330	-297	-6%
M/V THEFTS	307	325	18	6%
Total Part I	6,308	6,023	-285	-5%

COG POLICE CHIEFS COMMITTEE

**Air Force District
of Washington**
Timothy Gerald z

**Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco,
Firearms and Explosives -
Washington Field Division**
Michael Boxler

**City of Alexandria
Police Department**
Chief Michael L. Brown

**City of Alexandria
Sheriff's Office**
Sheriff Dana Lawhorne

Amtrak Police Department
Chief Neil Trugman

**Arlington County
Police Department**
Chief M. Jay Farr

**Bladensburg Police
Department**
Chief Charles L. Owens

**CIA - Security
Protective Service**
Chief Alton Jones

**Charles County
Sheriff's Office**
Sheriff Troy Berry

**City of Bowie
Police Department**
Chief John Nesky

**City of Fairfax
Police Department**
Chief Carl Pardini

**District of Columbia
Protective Services Division**
Chief Anthony Fortune

**Defense Intelligence
Agency Police**
Chief Andre Tibbs

**Fairfax County
Police Department**
Chief Edwin C. Roessler, Jr.

**Falls Church City
Police Department**
Chief Mary Gavin

**Fauquier County
Sheriff's Office**
Sheriff Robert Mosier

**Federal Bureau of
Investigations,
Washington Field Office**
Andrew Vale

**Federal Bureau of
Investigations,
Police Unit**
Acting Chief Scott Giroux

**Federal Protective Service
National Capital Region**
Ramon Sanchez

Federal Reserve Police
Chief Katherine Perez-
Grines

**Frederick Police
Department**
Chief Edward Hargis

**Frederick County
Sheriff's Office**
Sheriff Charles A. Jenkins

**Gaithersburg
Police Department**
Chief Mark P. Sroka

**Greenbelt
Police Department**
Acting Chief Thomas Kemp

**Homeland Security
Investigations
Baltimore Field Office**
Andre Watson

**Homeland Security
Investigations Washington
Field Office**
Patrick Lechleitner

**Leesburg Police
Department**
Chief Gregory Brown

**Loudoun County
Sheriff's Office**
Sheriff Michael L. Chapman

**City of Manassas
Police Department**
Chief Douglas W. Keen

**Manassas Park
Police Department**
Chief John C. Evans

**Maryland Department Of
Public Safety &
Correctional Services**
Stephen T. Moyer

**Maryland Department of
Natural Resources Police**
Colonel Robert Zeigler, Jr.

**Superintendent
Maryland National Capital
Park Police Montgomery
County Division**
Chief Antonio Devaul

**Maryland National Capital
Park Police, Prince
George's County Division**
Chief Stanley Johnson

**Maryland State
Police Department**
Colonel William M. Pallozzi
Superintendent

**Metro Transit
Police Department**
Chief Ronald Pavlik

**Metropolitan Police
Department
Washington, DC**
Chief Peter Newsham

**Metropolitan Washington
Airports Authority Police**
Chief Scott Booth

**Military District Of
Washington/ Joint Forces
Headquarters- NCR**
Colonel William Wozniak
Provost Marshal

**Montgomery County
Department of Police**
Chief J. Thomas Manger

**National Institutes Of
Health Police**
Chief Alvin D. Hinton

**National Geospatial
Intelligence Agency Police**
Chief Drew Stathis

**Naval Criminal
Investigative Service
Washington Field Office**
Jeremy Gauthier,

**Pentagon Force
Protection Agency**
Chief Woodrow Kusse

**Prince George's County
Police Department**
Chief Henry Stawinski

**Prince William County
Police Department**
Chief Barry Barnard

**Prince William County
Sheriff's Office**
Sheriff Glendell Hill

**Rockville City
Police Department**
Acting Chief Robert
Rappoport

**Smithsonian Office Of
Protection Services**
Jeanne O'toole

**Takoma Park
Police Department**
Acting Chief Daniel
Frishkorn

U.S. Capitol Police
Chief Matthew Verdosa

**University of the District Of
Columbia Police
Department**
Chief Marieo Foster

**U.S. Drug
Enforcement Agency
Washington Field Division**
Karl Colder

U.S. Marshal for DC
Acting Marshal Robert
Turner

**U.S. Marshal for DC
Superior Courts**
Marshal Michael Hughes

U.S. Park Police
Chief Robert Maclean

**U.S. Secret Service
Uniformed Division**
Chief Kevin Simpson

**U.S. Secret Service
Washington Field Office**
Brian Ebert

**Virginia State Police -
Division 7, Bureau Of
Criminal Investigations**
Captain Greg Kincaid

**Virginia State Police -
Division 7, Bureau Of
Field Operations**
Captain James De Ford, Sr

**Virginia Department Of
Alcoholic Beverage Control
- Region 4, Bureau Of
Law Enforcement**
Philip G. Disharoon



Metropolitan Washington
Council of Governments

777 North Capitol Street NE, Suite 300
Washington, DC 20002

mwcog.org

**METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
777 N. Capitol Street, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002**

RESOLUTION ACCEPTING THE 2016 REPORT ON CRIME AND CRIME CONTROL

WHEREAS, the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments (COG) is comprised of the 24 jurisdictions of the National Capital Region's local governments and their governing officials, plus area members of the Maryland and Virginia legislatures and the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives, and COG provides a focus for action on issues of regional concern; and

WHEREAS, since 2002, the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments (COG) has convened the Police Chiefs Committee, in conjunction with its Police Planners Subcommittee, to annually collect and analyze selected crime statistics for the metropolitan Washington area; and

WHEREAS, the collected information helps law enforcement and policy officials establish local and regional crime-fighting priorities and identify areas to focus attention and additional research and resources in the coming year; and

WHEREAS, the committee is committed to gathering, analyzing, and sharing data regarding crime and crime control in the region on an annual basis to help improve and inform law enforcement initiatives and make the region a safer place to live and work.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS THAT:

The board accepts the *2016 Report on Crime and Crime Control* and commends the work of the Police Chiefs Committee and Police Planners Subcommittee in the collection and policy analysis of trends in 2016. The board directs staff to use the analysis in the report to build upon future policy and directives.

AGENDA ITEM #10

SUPPORTING REGIONAL EFFORTS TO MEET CLIMATE GOALS

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
777 NORTH CAPITOL STREET, NE
WASHINGTON, DC 20002

RESOLUTION SUPPORTING LOCAL, REGIONAL, STATE, AND NATIONAL EFFORTS TO REDUCE
GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

WHEREAS, in November 2008 through Resolution R60-08, the COG Board of Directors adopted the *National Capital Region Climate Change Report* and its recommendations as COG's regional climate change policy, including voluntary regional greenhouse gas emission reductions goals for 2012, 2020, and 2050; and

WHEREAS, the greenhouse gas emission reduction actions in the *National Capital Region Climate Change Report* and the 2017-2020 *Climate and Energy Action Plan* adopted by COG's Climate, Energy, and Environment Policy Committee (CEEPC) provide significant air quality, climate, and resiliency co-benefits, including contributing to meeting the 2015 8-hour ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard; and

WHEREAS, the COG Board, at its meeting of June 14, 2017, asked CEEPC to research local actions as well as ongoing and planned regional actions that contribute to further reductions of greenhouse gas emissions; and

WHEREAS, CEEPC's *Climate & Energy Action Plan*, reflecting the input of the Multi-Sector Greenhouse Gas Working Group, provides a framework and set of actions local governments can take to address climate change through reducing energy consumption, increasing use of renewable energy, optimizing transportation, increasing sustainable urban development, reducing waste, increasing climate resilience, growing the regional clean economy, and protecting equity and health; and

WHEREAS, many local governments in the COG region have indicated their intent to continue progress toward addressing climate change, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and increasing environmental sustainability such as through the *We Are Still In* pledge and the *Mayor's National Climate Action Agenda*.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS THAT:

The board recognizes local leaders' reaffirmation of their commitment to continue to take actions to address climate change, many actions of which also improve air quality, support the economy, and improve public health and safety.

The board reaffirms a commitment to support local, state, regional, federal, and private stakeholders in their efforts to implement actions consistent with the regional *Climate & Energy Action Plan* to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, improve air quality, address climate impacts, and help meet their pledges and COG's greenhouse gas reduction goals.

AGENDA ITEM #11

METRO STRATEGY GROUP UPDATE

August 24, 2017

The Honorable Muriel Bowser
Mayor
District of Columbia
1350 Pennsylvania Avenue, Suite 600
Washington, DC 20004

The Honorable Terry McAuliffe
Governor
Commonwealth of Virginia
P.O. Box 1475
Richmond, VA 23218

The Honorable Larry Hogan
Governor
State of Maryland
100 State Circle
Annapolis, MD 21401

Dear Mayor Bowser, Governor Hogan, and Governor McAuliffe:

As you are all aware, our Metro system is currently facing a large funding deficit needed to perform a backlog of capital projects and improvements to return the system to a state of good repair. Addressing WMATA's long-term capital funding needs is a top priority for the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments (COG) and the jurisdictions in Metro's Compact. For the past several months, our COG Metro Strategy Group has been working to identify the funding need and potential solutions.

After analyzing Metro's long-term capital needs, the COG Metro Strategy Group agrees that the system requires \$15.5 billion over the next ten years to ensure a state of good repair and that it has a capital funding gap of \$6.1 billion over this time span. To fund the state of good repair and to advance critical capital needs, our group recommends an additional funding investment of \$500 million a year. This will be proposed to the COG Board of Directors in the next month. Your help and support on bridging this gap is essential to moving this pressing issue forward.

In June, the COG Board of Directors adopted a "Statement of Principles on Metro" to guide our approach to securing this additional funding (enclosed). In sum, the optimal way to address Metro's capital funding gap for a state of good repair and critical capital needs is through a dedicated funding source(s) that is earmarked to Metro and fully bondable at the highest rating.

We look forward to sharing additional information as we continue our effort over the next few months. We are committed to working with stakeholders at the local, state, and federal level in addition to the business community throughout our region. We urge you to work together and with us in leading our region forward to solve this urgent problem and restore our system. We appreciate your leadership on this essential initiative.

Sincerely,


Sharon Bulova
Chairman, COG Metro Strategy Group


Kenyan McDuffie
Chairman, COG Board of Directors

AGENDA ITEM #12

OTHER BUSINESS

AGENDA ITEM #13

ADJOURN