



## BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Wednesday, June 12, 2019  
12:00 - 2:00 P.M.  
Walter A. Scheiber Board Room

### AGENDA

- 12:00 P.M.**
- 1. CALL TO ORDER AND PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE**  
*Robert C. White, Jr., COG Board Chair*
  - 2. CHAIRMAN'S REPORT**  
*Robert C. White, Jr., COG Board Chair*
- 12:05 P.M.**
- 3. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REPORT**  
*Chuck Bean, COG Executive Director*
  - 4. AMENDMENTS TO THE AGENDA**  
*Robert C. White, Jr., COG Board Chair*
- 12:15 P.M.**
- 5. APPROVAL OF THE MINUTES FROM MAY 8, 2019**  
*Robert C. White, Jr., COG Board Chair*  
**Recommended Action: Approve minutes.**
  - 6. ADOPTION OF CONSENT AGENDA ITEMS**  
*Robert C. White, Jr., COG Board Chair*
    - A. Resolution R17-2019 – Resolution authorizing COG to receive a grant to develop an occupational health and safety manual and training
    - B. Resolution R18-2019 – Resolution authorizing COG to receive a grant to update the National Capital Region Threat Intelligence Consortium standing operating procedures
    - C. Resolution R19-2019 – Resolution authorizing COG to procure and enter into a contract to renew COG's association management system
    - D. Resolution R20-2019 – Resolution authorizing COG to procure and enter into a contract with the Occoquan Watershed Monitoring Laboratory
    - E. Resolution R21-2019 – Resolution authorizing COG to receive grants, procure and enter into contracts to conduct the 2019 Washington-Baltimore Regional Air Passenger Survey
    - F. Resolution R22-2019 – Resolution endorsing COG's recognition and appreciation of distinguished service by Charles M. Murray**Recommended Action: Approve Resolutions R17-2019 – R22-2019.**

Reasonable accommodations are provided upon request, including alternative formats of meeting materials.  
Visit [www.mwco.org/accommodations](http://www.mwco.org/accommodations) or call (202) 962-3300 or (202) 962-3213 (TDD).

- 12:20 P.M.**     **7. EXPECTATIONS OF THE WASHINGTON METRORAIL SAFETY COMMISSION (WMSC)**  
*Henrika Buchanan, Federal Transit Administration (FTA) Associate Administrator and Chief Safety Officer*
- The board will be updated on the FTA’s certification of the State Safety Oversight Program of the WMSC, the independent body now responsible for overseeing and enforcing safety of the Metrorail system, including expectations and next steps.
- Recommended Action: Receive briefing.**
- 12:35 P.M.**     **8. REAUTHORIZATION OF FEDERAL FUNDING FOR METRO**  
*Ben Cardin, U.S. Senator from Maryland*  
*Chris Van Hollen, U.S. Senator from Maryland*  
*Gerald E. Connolly, U.S. Representative from Virginia*
- The board will be briefed on the proposed legislation to reauthorize federal funding for Metro.
- Recommended Action: Receive briefing and adopt Resolution R23-2019.**
- 12:55 P.M.**     **9. AFFORDABILITY OF HOUSING ACROSS COST BANDS IN THE REGION**  
*Polly Donaldson, COG Housing Directors Advisory Committee Co-Chair*  
*Catherine Buell, Greater Washington Partnership Policy & Programs Vice President*  
*Stephen Harrington, Greater Washington Partnership Engagement & External Affairs Manager*  
*Margery Turner, Urban Institute Senior Vice President for Program Planning and Management*
- As part of the board’s initiative to address the region’s housing shortfall, the board will be briefed on draft research findings by the Urban Institute. This draft report, supported by the Greater Washington Partnership, proposes a regional housing framework that addresses the likely future need for housing across a range of cost points.
- Recommended Action: Receive briefing.**
- 1:40 P.M.**     **10. EXECUTIVE SESSION**
- 1:55 P.M.**     **11. OTHER BUSINESS**
- 2:00 P.M.**     **12. ADJOURN**  
The next meeting is scheduled for Wednesday, September 11, 2019.

# **AGENDA ITEM #2**

# **CHAIRMAN'S REPORT**

# CLIMATE & ENERGY LEADERSHIP AWARDS

RECOGNIZING INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS TO KEY CLIMATE AND ENERGY ISSUES IN METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON.



Metropolitan Washington  
Council of Governments

## ACCEPTING APPLICATIONS APRIL 22 - JUNE 28, 2019

### PURPOSE

The Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments' (COG) Climate and Energy Leadership Awards recognize organizations that develop climate stewardship projects and programs that engage and serve the region's underserved communities. The awards program highlights a broad range of climate solutions for their unique engagement practices as well as their results, creativity, and replicability.

### RECOGNITION

Climate and Energy Leadership awardees will be recognized in front of local, regional, and national officials. COG will showcase awardees to bring recognition to their successes and to serve as a role model for metropolitan Washington. This type of public acknowledgment can encourage continued and enhanced efforts of communities and organizations. Awardees will also be presented with a unique, environmentally-friendly award that is hand-crafted by a local artist.

### ELIGIBILITY

Three applicants from metropolitan Washington will be recognized with a Climate and Energy Leadership Award for leading practices in greenhouse gas reduction, built environment and infrastructure, renewable energy, transportation, land use, sustainability or resilience programs. Scoring places an emphasis on creative, impactful projects that engage and support underserved communities. COG will provide awards to one organization (or partnership) in each of the following categories:

- **Government Agency** (local, state, regional, quasi-govt, utilities, or authorities)
- **Non-Governmental Organization** (non-profit, citizen, or community-based groups)
- **Educational Institution** (K-12, public, private, or higher education)

### HOW TO APPLY

Applications can be submitted at [www.mwcog.org/climateawards](http://www.mwcog.org/climateawards) or emailed to [mdavis@mwcog.org](mailto:mdavis@mwcog.org) no later than **June 28, 2019**. Applications must include a 1-3 page project summary file that gives clear description on how it meets the four judging criteria listed below. Engagement will be weighed more heavily and account for 40% of the total score and the other categories will account for 20% each.

- **Engagement** (engage underserved communities) - 40%
- **Results** (results, achievements, measured outcomes like cost-effectiveness) - 20%
- **Creativity** (innovative, resourceful or unique aspects) - 20%
- **Model** (replicability to other communities/organizations) - 20%

Full details on judging criteria, judging process, and application requirements are available in the Procedures and Guidelines on the awards website.

**RECOGNIZE**  
Environmental Achievement

**ENCOURAGE**  
Advancement of Regional Goals

**FOSTER**  
Healthy Competition

**LEARN**  
From Each Other

[WWW.MWCOG.ORG/CLIMATEAWARDS](http://WWW.MWCOG.ORG/CLIMATEAWARDS)

# METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS INSTITUTE FOR REGIONAL EXCELLENCE



## REGIONAL EXECUTIVE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

The program is designed to provide participants with the skills and knowledge necessary to lead and manage in a global, interconnected world. The program is a 12-month program with participants attending one module per month for a three-day period.

The COG program combines leadership and management training to meet the CPM requirements with exposure to metropolitan wide issues. The REDP is a 12-month program with participants attending one module per month for a three-day period.

It consists of the following courses:

- Strategic Leadership
- Financial Management
- Human Resources Management
- Business Law
- Project Management
- Public Administration
- International Business
- Globalization and the World Economy
- Business Ethics
- Business Writing
- Business Communication
- Business Negotiation

## APPLICATION PROCESS

**DEADLINE:** August 15, 2019

**COST:** \$1,500/person

Please submit your completed application package to: [ire@mwcog.org](mailto:ire@mwcog.org)

-OR-

Larissa Fitzhugh, CPM, IRE Coordinator

Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments

777 North Capitol Street, NE Suite #300 Washington, DC 20002-4239

Direct Phone: 202-962-3258



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June 2019 COG Board Packet 5

# INVITATION TO:

## 2019 COG Annual Leadership Retreat

The Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments will hold the 2019 Annual Leadership Retreat on July 19-20 at the Hyatt Regency Chesapeake Bay in Maryland.

Please contact Pat Warren at (202) 962-3214 or [pwarren@mwkog.org](mailto:pwarren@mwkog.org) to RSVP by Wednesday, June 12.



Metropolitan Washington  
**Council of Governments**

# **AGENDA ITEM #3**

## **EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REPORT**

## MEMORANDUM

**TO:** COG Board of Directors  
**FROM:** Chuck Bean, COG Executive Director  
**SUBJECT:** Executive Director's Report  
**DATE:** June 5, 2019

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### POLICY BOARD & COMMITTEE UPDATES

**National Capital Region Transportation Planning Board (TPB)** - At its May meeting, the TPB approved 13 projects for technical assistance through the Transportation Land-use Connections (TLC) program. The TPB discussed a Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) amendment for the Maryland Department of Transportation regarding the Nice/Middleton Bridge replacement, but deferred action until June. Graduates of the Community Leadership Institute received certificates for their participation. The board was also briefed on road safety in Maryland.

**Metropolitan Washington Air Quality Committee (MWAQC)** - In May, MWAQC approved its work program and budget for FY 2020 and learned about the "Turn Your Engine Off" campaign, which engages truck and motor coach drivers to encourage compliance with idling laws.

**Chesapeake Bay and Water Resources Policy Committee (CBPC)** - The CBPC developed comments for the Chesapeake Bay Program regarding the Bay's Phase III Watershed Implementation Plans, and its Agriculture Task Force provided an update on a regional COG Agricultural Plan expected this July.

**Human Services Policy Committee (HSPC)** - In May, HSPC focused on an overview of human services programs used by the Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed (ALICE) populations, how poverty has moved over time into our region's suburbs and challenges faced by these populations, how childcare access and cost drives the achievement gap, and possible policy solutions to address the need.



#### MEMBER FEATURE

**Metropolitan Washington Air Quality Committee (MWAQC) Chair David Snyder shares recent local actions that are helping the region achieve its air quality goals.**

[Read the blog post](#)



## OUTREACH & PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

**Bike to Work Day** – Bike to Work Day was held on May 17. 18,000 people participated, and more than 115 pit stops across region provided refreshments, bike tune-ups, games, entertainment, and giveaways.

**Smart Region Movement (SRM)** – Members of COG’s SRM Strategy Group met for the first time with their Board of Trade partners on May 17 to discuss the project’s strategy and provide initial input from a local government perspective.

**Metro shutdown** – In advance of the summer shutdown of six Blue and Yellow Line Metrorail stations for platform replacements, COG’s Commuter Connections program formed a work group comprised of the impacted jurisdictions, transit agencies, and WMATA to exchange information on activities to help commuters during the service disruption. Commuter Connections has also done targeted outreach with WMATA and advertising to commuters and employers located near impacted stations.

**Housing** – COG Department of Community Planning and Services Director Paul DesJardin briefed the Arlington County Planning Division on the COG Board’s housing initiative at their meeting on May 15. A joint committee meeting of COG’s Planning and Housing Directors included a briefing from the Urban Institute on research funded by the Greater Washington Partnership concerning the likely need for housing across the full range of incomes, key to the COG Board’s initiative.

**Creating the Cities of the Future event** – COG Executive Director Chuck Bean spoke about the important role of housing in planning for the cities of the future at a special event hosted at the House of Sweden for EU Green Week/Climate Diplomacy Week.

**Corrections Wreath Laying** – On May 4, the COG Corrections Chiefs Committee sponsored the annual Corrections Memorial Wreath Laying Ceremony. The event honors corrections personnel who have lost their lives in the line of duty. COG Board Vice Chair Christian Dorsey provided remarks.

**Enhanced Mobility Grantee workshop** - TPB hosted a forum May 29 for Enhanced Mobility grantees from across the region to gather and share their ideas and experiences for working to improve transportation for people with limited mobility. The grant program is jointly administered by COG and the TPB, and supports programs and services to enhance the mobility of older adults and persons with disabilities.



**Water survey** – COG’s Community Engagement Campaign promoted a survey for its members, area water and wastewater utilities, about how people use water and what they think of tap water safety. The survey results will be shared with members in June and will help inform communication efforts.

## **MEDIA HIGHLIGHTS**

**D.C. area records lowest number of homeless residents since 2001, report finds** – Article reports the results of COG’s report, *Homeless in Metropolitan Washington*.

[Curbed DC story](#)

**Study to examine freight delivery in downtown Frederick** – COG Transportation Staff Nicole McCall and Jon Schermann are quoted about a study examining freight delivery in downtown Frederick, funded through the TPB’s Transportation/Land Use Connections program.

[Frederick News-Post story](#)

**Amazon has praised the D.C.-area workforce. But there's a lot of work still to do** – A recap of the remarks by area economic development officials on opportunities for regional collaboration at the COG Board’s May meeting.

[Washington Business Journal story](#)

**Potomac’s water quality keeps improving, but not enough** – The Potomac River is showing signs of water quality improvement, according to a new COG report.

[WTOP story](#)

**Electric Scooter Safety, Education and Regulation Pose Challenges to Area Governments as Programs Expand** – A recap of the TPB’s Dockless Bike and Scooter Share Workshop.

[WAMU story](#)

# **Physical Security of Local Government Buildings**

Materials presented to and discussed by the COG Chief Administrative Officers Committee on June 5, 2019.



## MEMORANDUM

**TO:** COG Board of Directors  
**FROM:** Scott Boggs, COG Managing Director of Homeland Security and Public Safety  
**SUBJECT:** Physical Security of Local Government Buildings  
**DATE:** June 5, 2019

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## BACKGROUND

As one of the COG Board 2018 priority initiatives, staff conducted a confidential survey to better understand the physical security measures employed at local government buildings in the region. There currently is no national standard for local building security. Therefore, each local government building is secured in a different way. The survey was sent to each member jurisdiction through the Chief Administrative Officers Committee. The results from the survey were presented to the board on October 10, 2018.

Fifty percent of COG jurisdictions responded to the survey. Overall, every jurisdiction that responded employs one or more security measures at its local government buildings, with the highest percentage of jurisdictions having measures in place at executive or county offices and police/sheriff stations. The most common physical security measures used are closed circuit television and exterior lighting. Other measures are employed throughout the region and their level of deployment varies based on cost, strategy for securing buildings, and the types of buildings that warrant added security. Following the presentation of the survey results, the board requested additional guidance to support jurisdictions in their efforts to assess and enhance physical security measures.

COG staff convened a task force with members from law enforcement, public works, facilities management, and general services representing small, medium, and large jurisdictions to identify potential solutions. The task force met several times between November 2018 and March 2019.

With no national standard for local building security to use as a foundation, the task force's approach was to define categories of government buildings by their function, determine the threats to those categories of buildings, and then determine the types of security measures that should be in place for those categories. The task force used categories developed by Loudoun County and security levels developed by Fairfax County as part of its facilities assessments and as a framework to identify categories and security levels that could be used regionally.

## OUTCOME

The task force developed a *Physical Security Level Matrix* to serve as a guide on the types of physical security measures that jurisdictions should aim to have at their buildings and facilities. Knowing that each jurisdiction is different in terms of its strategy for securing buildings, the types of buildings that warrant added security, and budgets, the task force believes a tool that takes these different needs into consideration and can be applied across the region is most useful.

There are seven levels to the matrix that relate to various types of buildings, associated threats, and suggested security measures. The matrix (levels I-VII) generally moves along a spectrum of:

- Smaller to larger buildings/facilities
- Fewer to more employees
- Lesser to greater public pedestrian and vehicular traffic
- Lower to higher profile site from a terrorism perspective

There is a security level labeled Unique Facilities that is not numbered. The variation in the types of buildings in this category is too great to recommend specific security measures. These buildings must be assessed on a case-by-case basis. Additionally, there is a column that relates to Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) that is applicable to all levels. CPTED involves designing a space in the context of its intended use and the predictable behavior of people around the space.

The task force encourages jurisdictions to refer to the matrix during the design phase of new construction or when considering remodeling or making upgrades to existing facilities.

## **ATTACHMENTS**

- *Physical Security Levels Matrix* – A guide for the types of security measures jurisdictions should aim to have in place at their buildings and facilities
- *Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design Overview* – A brief overview of the process of designing security into architecture—the matrix includes CPTED elements
- *Definitions of Suggested Security Measures from Security Levels Matrix*
- Physical Security of Local Government Buildings presentation to the COG Chief Administrative Officers Committee

cc: COG Chief Administrative Officers Committee

# Physical Security Levels Matrix



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The following physical security matrix generally moves from: smaller to larger buildings; fewer to more employees; lesser to greater public pedestrian and vehicular traffic; lower to higher profile site (political, high crime, etc.).

Level	Description and Examples of Buildings	Threat	Suggested Security Measures	Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) Elements	Considerations
I	Access is open to the public, but limited to certain facilities on the property, such as restrooms.  (e.g., parks and other recreational open spaces)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Destruction of Property</li> <li>• Drug Activity</li> <li>• Gang Activity</li> <li>• Homeless Camps</li> <li>• Mischievous Activities</li> <li>• Sports Leagues, Rowdy Behavior, and Drinking</li> <li>• Vandalism</li> <li>• Vehicle Break-ins</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emergency Call Boxes and/or Cell Phone Antenna Booster</li> <li>• Key Locks</li> <li>• Perimeter Fencing and Gates</li> </ul>		Public events require additional security considerations.
II	Access is primarily limited to internal government employees and contractors, but volume of personnel entering and exiting the building could be high.  (e.g., maintenance and support facilities and small office buildings)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Theft</li> <li>• Vandalism</li> <li>• Workplace Violence</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cameras</li> <li>• Electronic Access Control</li> <li>• Intrusion Alarms</li> <li>• Mail Room/Delivery Screening</li> <li>• Perimeter Fencing and Gates</li> </ul>	<p>These principles are applicable to all levels. Please refer to CPTED Principles document for more detail.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Landscaping Architecture</li> <li>• Lighting</li> <li>• Signage</li> <li>• Door Numbering</li> <li>• Natural Surveillance</li> <li>• Natural Access Control</li> <li>• Territoriality</li> <li>• Maintenance</li> </ul>	Support facilities with critical infrastructure (e.g. fuel stops) may need to be classified in a higher level.
III	Access is open to the public and is a potential "soft" target.  (e.g., community centers, recreation centers, senior centers, and libraries)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Active Threat</li> <li>• Predator Threat</li> <li>• Theft</li> <li>• Vandalism</li> <li>• Workplace Violence</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cameras</li> <li>• Duress Alarms</li> <li>• Electronic Access Control</li> <li>• Intrusion Alarms</li> <li>• Security Officers</li> </ul>		
IV	Access is open to the public, is a potential soft target, and the potential for civil protests and demonstrations exists.  (e.g., office buildings that include seats of government and government service centers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Active Threat</li> <li>• Client Threats</li> <li>• Mass Casualty</li> <li>• Theft</li> <li>• Vandalism</li> <li>• Workplace Violence</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Duress Alarms</li> <li>• Electronic Access Control</li> <li>• Screening</li> <li>• Security Officers</li> <li>• Security Officers (oversight of political meetings and escort of elected or other officials)</li> <li>• Visitor Management</li> </ul>		

Level	Description and Examples of Buildings	Threat	Suggested Security Measures	CPTED Elements	Considerations
<b>IVa</b>	Access is open to the public, client-based services are generally provided, and potential for confrontations between government employees and clientele exists.  (e.g., human services facilities, mental health facilities, crisis intervention centers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Active Threat</li> <li>• Client Threats</li> <li>• Loitering</li> <li>• Mass Casualty</li> <li>• Theft</li> <li>• Vandalism</li> <li>• Workplace Violence</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cameras</li> <li>• Duress Alarms</li> <li>• Electronic Access Control</li> <li>• Perimeter Gates and Fencing (Security Bollards and Barriers)</li> <li>• Security Officers</li> <li>• Visitor Management</li> </ul>		Each court system is going to have its own security requirements based on the personalities of the judges.
<b>V</b>	Access to the public is limited and controlled.  (e.g., court buildings and detention centers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Active Threat</li> <li>• Client Threats</li> <li>• Loitering</li> <li>• Mass Casualty</li> <li>• Security of Judges in Parking Lots</li> <li>• Theft</li> <li>• Vandalism</li> <li>• Violence in Parking Areas</li> <li>• Workplace Violence</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cameras</li> <li>• Electronic Access Control</li> <li>• Intrusion Alarms</li> <li>• Perimeter Gates and Fencing (Security Bollards and Barriers)</li> <li>• Screening</li> <li>• Security Officers</li> </ul>	<p><i>These principles are applicable to all levels. Please refer to CPTED Principles document for more detail .</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Landscaping Architecture</li> <li>• Lighting</li> <li>• Signage</li> <li>• Door Numbering</li> <li>• Natural Surveillance</li> <li>• Natural Access Control</li> <li>• Territoriality</li> <li>• Maintenance</li> </ul>	
<b>Va</b>	Access to the public is limited and controlled under most circumstances.  (e.g., public safety, law enforcement, and emergency services buildings)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Active Threat</li> <li>• Vandalism</li> <li>• Violence in Parking Areas</li> <li>• Workplace Violence</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cameras</li> <li>• Electronic Access Control</li> <li>• Intrusion Alarms</li> <li>• Perimeter Fencing and Gates (Security Bollards and Barriers)</li> <li>• Security Officers</li> <li>• Visitor Management</li> </ul>		
<b>VI</b>	Access to the public is restricted and buildings are usually classified as critical infrastructure.  (e.g., utility facilities, bridges, radio towers, water towers, and water treatment plants)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forced Entry</li> <li>• Terrorism</li> <li>• Theft</li> <li>• Vandalism</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cameras</li> <li>• Duress Alarm</li> <li>• Electronic Access Control</li> <li>• Perimeter Fencing and Gates</li> <li>• Screening</li> <li>• Security Officers</li> </ul>		
<b>VII</b>	Access to the public is limited and buildings are used to house segments of the population.  (e.g., residential facilities, group houses, assisted living facilities, rehabilitation facilities, and childcare facilities)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Active Threats</li> <li>• Child Abduction</li> <li>• Forced Entry</li> <li>• Theft</li> <li>• Vandalism</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cameras</li> <li>• Duress Alarms</li> <li>• Electronic Access Control</li> <li>• Emergency Call Boxes</li> <li>• Security Officers</li> </ul>		

Level	Description and Examples of Buildings	Threat	Suggested Security Measures	CPTED Elements	Considerations
<p align="center"><b>Unique Facilities</b></p>	<p>Buildings in this level are considered unique and access is dependent on the specific building.  (e.g., monuments, places of historic significance, marinas, airports, animal shelters, and parking garages)</p>	<p>The buildings in this category can vary greatly, from airports to historical landmarks, so the threats and associated security measures need to be assessed on a site-by-site basis.</p>	<p>These principles are applicable to all levels. Please refer to CPTED Principles document for more detail.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Landscaping Architecture</li> <li>• Lighting</li> <li>• Signage</li> <li>• Door Numbering</li> <li>• Natural Surveillance</li> <li>• Natural Access Control</li> <li>• Territoriality</li> <li>• Maintenance</li> </ul>		





## Definitions of Suggested Security Measures from Security Levels Matrix

**Cameras:** Security cameras and recording equipment, providing the ability for off-site viewing. Cameras can be actively monitored, or intermittently watched to provide remote patrol of a facility, or in response to an alarm or incident. Images are recorded for retrieval if needed.

**Duress Alarms:** A duress or panic alarm is designed to alert someone in an emergency and should be placed in areas of high interaction between public and staff, especially in interview or transaction areas. The alarm may alert locally, but also should automatically alert offsite, using an alarm monitoring service or the law enforcement or security operations or dispatch center.

**Electronic Access Control:** Primary and critical areas are controlled by an electronic reader requiring a proximity card or proximity device to open. Higher level security areas can also be paired with a secondary verification using a number key pad. Doors using electronic locks can be remotely programed to open or lock down during emergencies.

**Emergency Call Box and/or Cell Phone Antenna Booster:** Provides a way for making an emergency call from isolated locations.

**Intrusion Alarms:** Using various sensors to detect illegal entry, usually when the facility is closed. Must be monitored using an off-site alarm monitoring service or a law enforcement or security operations or dispatch center.

**Key Locks:** Primary access is by keyed locks.

**Mail Room/Delivery Screening:** The screening of all incoming deliveries using x-ray machines.

**Perimeter Fencing and Gates:** Used to deter and control pedestrian and vehicle traffic. This includes the use of security bollards and barriers.

**Screening:** The screening of visitors for weapons and other illegal or dangerous contraband. Devices used to aid in the screening include hand wand metal detectors, walk-thru magnetometers, and x-ray scanners, and the searching of bags and packages. Such security measures require active staff oversight, ideally using law enforcement or security officers.

**Security Officers:** Armed law enforcement officers or armed or unarmed contract security personnel. Used to stand post in lobbies and active areas and to patrol facility. Emphasis placed on securing people first, and empty facilities second.

**Video Intercoms:** Local systems placed on secured entry doors, to control access, with a button for door release. May also be tied into the security video system.

**Visitor Management:** Check-in of visitors, using various methods such as a sign-in book, the issue of a temporary ID badge, and the scanning and recording of visitor IDs.

## Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) Overview

The process of designing security into architecture is known as crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED). CPTED draws from a multidisciplinary base of knowledge to create its own theoretical framework including the fields of architecture, urban design and planning, landscape architecture, sociology, psychology, geography, criminology, and criminal justice. CPTED is a specialized field of study focusing on physical environment, behavior of people, and the redesigning or using existing space more effectively.<sup>1</sup> CPTED is a concept that intends to reduce the incidence and fear of crime through the proper design and effective use of the built environment. This concept is used by architects, builders, engineers, planners, crime prevention specialists, and law enforcement.

The first widely published studies of crime as it relates to the environment were sociologists from the University of Chicago in the 1960s, during their evaluation of community crime in inner-city districts. The term “crime prevention through environmental design” first appeared in a 1971 book by criminologist and sociologist C. Ray Jeffrey who first took an interdisciplinary approach to crime prevention.<sup>2</sup> The term “defensible space” was also an early precursor to CPTED and initially expanded the first two concepts of territoriality and natural surveillance.<sup>3</sup>

The appropriate use of CPTED signals to intended, or “legitimate,” users of a space what activities are meant to take place at that location. Designing a space or facility with its intended use in mind helps enable the identification of suspicious or criminal activity. Similarly, an environment with properly applied CPTED principles signals to the illegitimate user that they are not protected, and they risk detection if engaging in illicit behavior. CPTED principles are most effectively applied when integrated with other aspects of security, such as target hardening, proper land use and zoning, and policies and procedures.

### There are five overlapping principles in CPTED:

**Natural Surveillance** is the strategic placement of physical features, activities, and people to maximize visibility. Trimming landscaping and removing other objects that impede the intended output of lights at a facility grants legitimate users better sight lines to observe their surroundings and be seen by others within a facility or from an adjacent property. Additionally, natural surveillance reduces opportunities for concealment, thereby increasing the risk of detection for illegitimate users and decreasing the likelihood of criminal acts. In addition to lights, mechanical surveillance equipment, and clear sight lines, the placement of personnel who can observe and enforce access policies also enhances natural surveillance.

**Access Control** is the physical guidance of users coming and going from a space through the placement of entrances, exits, fencing, landscaping, walkways, and lighting. These features, along with wayfinding signage, delineates between spaces that are open to the public or employee-only areas. Proper signage helps eliminate confusion for legitimate users, lessening their vulnerability in unfamiliar spaces, and removes excuses for illegitimate users who might be straying from anticipated routes of travel in or around a facility. Additionally, natural access control supports natural surveillance by allowing those traveling on intended pedestrian and vehicular routes to observe and be observed by others on the same paths.

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<sup>1</sup> Atlas, Randall (2013). *21st Century Security and CPTED: Designing for Critical Infrastructure Protection and Crime Prevention*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed., CRC Press, Taylor & Francis Ltd. (pg.60-68, 322-324)

<sup>2</sup> Jeffery, C. Ray. (1971). *Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design*. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage Publications.

<sup>3</sup> Newman, Oscar. (1972). *Defensible Space: Crime Prevention Through Urban Design*. New York: Macmillan

**Territoriality** is the sense of ownership and sphere of influence someone has over a space, whether formal or informal. This sense of ownership encourages users to participate in the security of a space by reporting suspicious behavior or through other activities. Territoriality is accomplished by establishing well-defined boundaries, designing spatial elements that cue a facility's users when they have crossed over from public to private space, and instilling a sense of community pride in the users of a space. Territoriality also signals to the illegitimate user that the facility is well cared for and likely to have good security measures in place.

**Activity Support** is the presence of activity planned for the space. Activity support involves placing activity where the individuals engaged in legal and legitimate activity will become part of the natural surveillance system.

**Maintenance and Management** of a facility allows for the continued use of the space for its intended purpose by legitimate users and helps maintain an image of pride which facilitates territoriality. A facility that is not well-maintained invites crime and disorder by indicating to potential intruders that security is probably lax, and that facility staff or other legitimate users are not concerned about security, thus facilitating opportunity. Custodial staff, community clean-ups, and provisions for waste, such as conveniently located trash receptacles, aid in sustaining ongoing maintenance efforts which in turn creates a positive image.

The International CPTED Association has observed CPTED implementation in countries including Canada, United Kingdom, Australia, Netherlands, and countries within South America. The United States has seen slow legislative implementation of CPTED at local and municipal levels throughout the country. Tempe, AZ enacted an ordinance to guide architects, planners, and developers in CPTED. Sarasota, FL implemented a resolution for conflicting land use and minimum lighting recommendations, and Broward County, Florida's resolution requires two trained CPTED practitioners in their planning and law enforcement departments. Locally, the Prince William County Police Department has implemented CPTED strategies within their Crime Prevention Unit.

In addition, CPTED is nationally recognized by the National Crime Prevention Council, which is funded by the Department of Justice's Bureau of Justice Assistance. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) have quoted CPTED principles in site layout design and in their reference manual to "Mitigate Potential Terrorist Attacks Against Buildings." CPTED principles can even be derived from concepts in Department of Defense's (DOD) Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) and the Whole Building Design Guide. CPTED is also referenced by American Institute of Architects (AIA), and the National Fire Protection Association's (NFPA) 730, Guide for Premises Security.

In conclusion, CPTED is the proper design and effective use of the built environment in order to lead to a reduction in the fear and incidence of crime, and an improvement in the quality of life.<sup>4</sup> Principles can be used in new design and construction, but also in retrofit planning, design, and construction, particularly in holistic local government implementation. If the design process includes CPTED, it is possible for the natural, normal, and legitimate uses of the environment to meet the same security goals as the physical and technical protection methods.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> Atlas, Randall (2013). 21st Century Security and CPTED: Designing for Critical Infrastructure Protection and Crime Prevention, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed., CRC Press, Taylor & Francis Ltd. (pg.60-68, 322-324)

<sup>5</sup> Ibid

# PHYSICAL SECURITY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS

Scott Boggs  
COG Managing Director of Homeland Security and Public Safety  
Chief Administrative Officers Committee  
June 5, 2019

## Security of Local Government Buildings

- Security of government buildings consists of several components:
  - Physical security measures - *focus of recommendations based on board's guidance*
  - Policies and procedures
  - Training



Security (Barb/Flickr)

## Physical Security Focus & Process

- 2018 COG Board priority.
- Survey on physical security of local government buildings – fall 2018.
- Following survey, the board asked for additional guidance, and COG convened a task force to examine the issue further.
- The task force developed a **Physical Security Levels Matrix** to inform officials in designing new or remodeling existing facilities.
  - The matrix includes elements of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED), a set of design principles used to discourage crime and promote building security.

## Physical Security Task Force

- Subject matter experts representing small, medium, and large jurisdictions.
- Law enforcement, public works, general services, and facilities management.
- Convened five times: November 2018 to March 2019.

## Our Region

- Comprised of the District of Columbia and parts of two states.
- 24 local jurisdictions featuring urban, suburban, and rural communities.
- Jurisdictions ranging in size from about 10,000 to more than one million residents.



## Physical Security Levels Matrix

Level	Description and Examples of Buildings	Threat	Suggested Security Measures	Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) Elements	Considerations
I	Access is open to the public, but limited to certain facilities on the property, such as restrooms. (e.g., parks and other recreational open spaces)	Occupation of Property Drug Activity Gang Activity Homeless Camps Indecent Activities Public Intoxication, Rowdy Behavior, and Drinking Prostitution Public Break-ins	Accessories (Cell Doors and/or Cell Phones) Barricade Shelter Key Locks Perimeter Fencing and Gates		Public events require additional security considerations.
II	Access is primarily limited to internal government employees and contractors, but volume of general entering and exiting the building could be high. (e.g., maintenance and support facilities and most office buildings)	Crack Explosion Kidnapping Workplace Violence	Control Electronic Access Control Intrusion Alarms Metal Roofs/Delivery Screening Perimeter Fencing and Gates	These principles are applicable to all levels. Please refer to CPTED Strategic document for more detail. Kioski-style Architecture Lighting Wayfinding Clear Surrounding Metal and Surveillance Metal Access Control Maintenance	Support facilities with critical infrastructure (e.g., mail rooms) may need to be classified in a higher level.
III	Access is open to the public and is a potential "soft" target. (e.g., community centers, recreation centers, senior centers, and libraries)	Active Threat Explosion Threat Crack Kidnapping Prostitution Workplace Violence	Control Security Alarms Electronic Access Control Intrusion Alarms Security Officers		
IV	Access is open to the public, is a potential soft target, and the potential for civil protests and demonstrations exists. (e.g., all buildings that include seats of government and government service centers)	Active Threat Crack Civil Unrest Explosion Threat Crack Kidnapping Prostitution Workplace Violence	Control Security Alarms Electronic Access Control Intrusion Alarms Security Officers Security Officers (oversight of political meetings and escort of elected or other officials) Crack Management		

## Physical Security Levels Matrix

- Serve as a guide on the types of physical security measures jurisdictions should aim to have at their buildings and facilities.
- Seven levels that correspond to types of buildings, associated threats, and recommended security measures.
- The levels (1-7) generally move along a spectrum:
  - Smaller to larger buildings and facilities
  - Fewer to more employees
  - Lesser to greater public foot and/or vehicular traffic
  - Lower to higher profile site
- Unique Facilities Level (not numbered) - too much variation; threats and security taken on case-by-case basis.

## Physical Security Levels Matrix

- Each level has a description of the building/facility, associated threats, and recommended security measures.
- Levels 4 and 4a (open to public) and 5 and 5a (access is limited) - for buildings that are similar, but differ based on level and type of interaction with the public.
- Column for Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) - this is applicable to all levels.
  - Provide adequate lighting
  - Minimize concealed and isolated routes
  - Ensure clear lines of sight

## Flexibility Within Security Levels Matrix

- Recommended security measures in matrix are what jurisdictions should strive to achieve as a minimum set of measures.
- No two buildings or jurisdictions are exactly alike
- Physical security has to go hand and hand with policy, training, and procedures.

## Conclusion

The task force encourages jurisdictions to refer to this matrix during the design phase of new construction or when considering remodeling or making upgrades to existing facilities.

## Questions



Security (Victoria Pickering/Flickr)

### Scott Boggs

COG Managing Director of Homeland Security and  
Public Safety  
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[sboggs@mwkog.org](mailto:sboggs@mwkog.org)

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# **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  
COG Board of Directors Meeting  
May 8, 2019**

**BOARD MEMBERS AND ALTERNATES:** See attached chart for attendance.

**SPEAKERS:**

Chuck Bean, COG Executive Director  
Kate Stewart, COG Secretary-Treasurer  
Leta Simons, COG Chief Financial Officer  
Jon Stehle, COG Chesapeake Bay and Water Resources Policy Committee Vice Chair  
Victor Hoskins, Arlington County Economic Development Director  
Karima Woods, District of Columbia Business Development and Strategy Director  
David Petr, Montgomery County Economic Development Corporation President  
Kim Ball, COG Homeless Services Committee Co-Chair  
Tony Turnage, COG Homeless Services Committee Co-Chair  
Hilary Chapman, COG Housing Program Manager

Before the meeting at 11:45 A.M., a video recognizing the 2019 Foster Parents of the Year from ten jurisdictions across the region premiered, followed by the awards announcements.

**1. CALL TO ORDER AND PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE**

COG Board Vice Chair Derrick L. Davis called the meeting to order and led the Pledge of Allegiance.

**2. CHAIRMAN'S REPORT**

- A. Climate and Energy Leadership Awards nominations to be accepted until June 28.
- B. Bike to Work Day will be held on Friday, May 17.
- C. Board members are invited to the COG Annual Leadership Retreat on July 19 and 20.

**3. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REPORT**

Executive Director Chuck Bean provided an update on the board's housing initiative, including the next focus on affordability. Bean noted that COG Complex Coordinated Attack Working Group hosted a symposium to share best practices and enhance preparedness for security threats and incidents. Finally, Bean highlighted three environmental initiatives: the Odyssey Repower Ribbon-cutting, the Auto Show Industry and Government Roundtable, and the Turn Your Engine Off Anti-Idling Campaign.

**4. AMENDMENTS TO AGENDA**

There were no amendments to the agenda.

**5. APPROVAL OF MINUTES**

The minutes from the April 10, 2019 board meeting were approved.

**6. ADOPTION OF CONSENT AGENDA ITEMS**

- A. Resolution R13-2019 – Resolution authorizing COG to receive a grant, procure and enter into a contract to conduct phase 34 of the Continuous Airport System Planning Program
- B. Resolution R14-2019 – Resolution authorizing COG to receive a grant, procure and enter into a contract to establish public access bleeding control stations in the National Capital Region
- C. Resolution R15-2019 – Resolution authorizing COG to receive a grant, procure and enter into a contract for the conduct of suspicious activity recognition training

**ACTION: Approved Resolutions R13-2019 and R15-2019.**

## **7. FISCAL YEAR 2019 THIRD QUARTER FINANCIAL REPORT**

COG Secretary-Treasurer Kate Stewart and COG Chief Financial Officer Leta Simons briefed the board on the Fiscal Year 2019 third quarter (July 2018 - March 2019) financial statements, including Statement of Revenue, Expense, and Change in Net Position.

**ACTION: Received briefing.**

## **8. FISCAL YEAR 2020 WORK PROGRAM AND BUDGET**

COG Executive Director Chuck Bean and Chief Financial Officer Leta Simons briefed the board on the proposed Fiscal Year 2020 (July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020) Work Program and Budget. The COG Budget and Finance Committee reviewed and recommended board approval. The board adopted Resolution R15-2019 approving the work program and total budget of \$36.9 million for FY 2020.

**ACTION: Received briefing and adopted Resolution R16-2019.**

## **9. POTOMAC RIVER WATER QUALITY REPORT**

COG Chesapeake Bay and Water Resources Policy Committee Vice Chair Jon Stehle briefed the board on the results of COG's *Potomac Water Quality in Metropolitan Washington* report. He noted that progress was being made, primarily with wastewater, but that more investment is needed, especially with storm water and agriculture, to improve water quality.

**ACTION: Received briefing.**

## **10. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: OPPORTUNITIES FOR COLLABORATION**

Arlington County Economic Development Director Victor Hoskins, District of Columbia Business Development and Strategy Director Karima Woods, and Montgomery County Economic Development Corporation President David Petr shared recent examples of how the region has worked together on economic development, including trade missions to Canada and Cuba, and promoting the region in proposals for the Amazon 2<sup>nd</sup> Headquarters location, as well as opportunities to collaborate on future economic development endeavors, such as establishing a West Coast economic development office. The speakers focused on the importance of regionalism and promoting the region's strengths, such as talent and transportation system.

**ACTION: Received briefing.**

## **11. RESULTS OF THE 2019 HOMELESS ENUMERATION REPORT**

COG Homeless Services Committee Co-Chairs Kim Ball and Tony Turnage briefed the board on the results of the *2019 Homeless Enumeration Report*, which is a one-day snapshot of the region's residents experiencing homelessness and contains data from nine area jurisdictions. They noted that this year's report found that the number of persons experiencing homelessness in the region decreased by seven percent from 2018 and was the fewest number of people counted since the annual regional count began 18 years ago.

**ACTION: Received briefing.**

## **12. OTHER BUSINESS**

There was no other business.

## **13. ADJOURN**

Upon motion duly made and seconded, the meeting was adjourned at 2:05 P.M.

**May 2019 Attendance**

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Member</u>	<u>Y/N</u>	<u>Alternate</u>	<u>Y/N</u>
<b><i>District of Columbia</i></b>				
<b>Executive</b>	Hon. Muriel Bowser		Mr. Brian Kenner Ms. Beverly Perry (Eugene Kinlow) Mr. Jay Melder	Y
	Mr. Rashad Young			
<b>Council</b>	Hon. Phil Mendelson			
	<b><i>Hon. Robert White</i></b>			
<b><i>Maryland</i></b>				
Bowie	Hon. G. Frederick Robinson			
Charles County	Hon. Reuben Collins	Y	Thomasina Coates Gilbert Bowling	
City of Frederick	Hon. Michael O'Connor	Y (phone)		
Frederick County	Hon. Jan Gardner		Mr. Roger Wilson	Y
College Park	Hon. Patrick Wojahn		Hon. Monroe Dennis	
Gaithersburg	Hon. Robert Wu	Y	Hon. Neil Harris	
Greenbelt	Hon. Emmett Jordan		Hon. Judith "J" Davis	Y
Laurel	Hon. Craig Moe		Hon. Michael Leszcz	Y
Montgomery County				
<b>Executive</b>	Hon. Marc Elrich		Mr. Andrew Kleine	
<b>Council</b>	Hon. Tom Hucker	Y		
	Hon. Nancy Navarro			
Prince George's County				
<b>Executive</b>	Hon. Angela Alsobrooks		Mr. Major F. Riddick	Y
<b>Council</b>	Hon. Todd Turner	Y		
	<b><i>Hon. Derrick Leon Davis</i></b>	Y		
Rockville	Hon. Bridget Newton	Y		
Takoma Park	Hon. Kate Stewart	Y		
Maryland General Assembly	Hon. Brian Feldman			
<b><i>Virginia</i></b>				
Alexandria	Hon. Justin Wilson	Y	Hon. Redella Pepper	
Arlington County	<b><i>Hon. Christian Dorsey</i></b>	Y		
City of Fairfax	Hon. David Meyer	Y	Michael DeMarco	
Fairfax County	Hon. Sharon Bulova	Y	Hon. Patrick Herrity	
	Hon. Penelope A. Gross	Y (late)	Hon. Catherine Hudgins	
	Hon. John Foust	Y	Hon. Kathy Smith	
Falls Church	Hon. David Snyder		Hon. David Tarter	
Loudoun County	Hon. Matt Letourneau	Y		
Loudoun County	Hon. Phyllis Randall	Y		
Manassas	Hon. Mark Wolfe	Y		
Manassas Park	Hon. Hector Cendejas		Hon. Miriam Machado	Y (phone)
Prince William County	Hon. Frank Principi	Y		
	Hon. Ruth Anderson	Y		
Virginia General Assembly	Hon. George Barker			

Total: 25

# **AGENDA ITEM #6**

## **ADOPTION OF CONSENT AGENDA ITEMS**

## **ADOPTION OF CONSENT AGENDA ITEMS**

**A. Resolution R17-2019 – Resolution authorizing COG to receive a grant to develop an occupational health and safety manual and training**

The board will be asked to adopt Resolution R17-2019 authorizing the Executive Director, or his designee, to receive and expend grant funds from District of Columbia Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency (DCHSEMA) in the amount of \$157,500. The purpose of this project is to develop an occupational health and safety manual and training for DCHSEMA staff and its incident management team when they are training and operating in a field environment. Funding for this effort will be provided through a grant from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security/Federal Emergency Management Agency. No COG matching funds are required.

**RECOMMENDED ACTION: Adopt Resolution R17-2019.**

**B. Resolution R18-2019 – Resolution authorizing COG to receive a grant to update the National Capital Region Threat Intelligence Consortium standing operating procedures**

The board will be asked to adopt Resolution R18-2019 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 \$84,000. The purpose of this project is to update the National Capital Region Threat Intelligence Consortium standing operating procedures by examining how the fusion center responds, operates, and demobilizes during an incident or special event. Funding for this effort will be provided through a grant from U.S. Department of Homeland Security/Federal Emergency Management Agency. No COG matching funds are required.

**RECOMMENDED ACTION: Adopt Resolution R18-2019.**

**C. Resolution R19-2019 – Resolution authorizing COG to procure and enter into a contract to renew COG's association management system**

The board will be asked to adopt Resolution R19-2019 authorizing the Executive Director, or his designee, to expend COG funds from the Office of Communications in an amount not to exceed \$122,000 per year for three years. 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 ensure COG continues to maintain and enhance its association management system, the central repository of all contacts and committee membership, which integrates with COG's public website.

**RECOMMENDED ACTION: Adopt Resolution R19-2019.**

**D. Resolution R20-2019 – Resolution authorizing COG to procure and enter into a contract with the Occoquan Watershed Monitoring Laboratory**

The board will be asked to adopt Resolution R20-2019 authorizing the Executive Director, or his designee, to expend COG funds from the Regional Water Fund/Department of Environmental Programs in the amount not to exceed \$145,000. The resolution also authorizes the Executive Director, or his designee, to enter into a contract with the Occoquan Watershed Monitoring Laboratory (OWML) of Virginia Tech University to conduct water quality monitoring in the Potomac River at Chain Bridge. The OWML has managed the operation of this monitoring station for COG since 1983. The contract will continue the collection of water quality data that COG members use for various short- and long-term management decisions.

**RECOMMENDED ACTION: Adopt Resolution R20-2019.**

**E. Resolution R21-2019 – Resolution authorizing COG to receive grants, procure and enter into contracts to conduct the 2019 Washington-Baltimore Regional Air Passenger Survey**

The board will be asked to adopt Resolution R21-2019 authorizing the Executive Director, or his designee, to receive and expend grant funds from the Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority and the Maryland Aviation Administration in the amount not to exceed \$350,000. Funding will be used for consultant and staff support for conducting the 2019 Washington-Baltimore Regional Air Passenger Survey as part of COG's Continuous Airport System Planning program. Funding for this effort will be provided through grants from the Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority and the Maryland Aviation Administration. No COG matching funds are required.

**RECOMMENDED ACTION: Adopt Resolution R21-2019.**

**F. Resolution R22-2019 – Resolution endorsing COG's recognition and appreciation of distinguished service by Charles M. Murray**

The board will be asked to adopt Resolution R22-2019 endorsing COG to acknowledge and extend its gratitude to Charles M. Murray for his dedicated service to the regional Water Security Work Group, and his notable contributions to the Work Group's mission of ensuring the region has a reliable supply of safe water and COG's vision of creating a more prosperous, accessible, livable, and sustainable metropolitan Washington. The board directs its Executive Director, or his designee, to notify the Fairfax Water Board of Directors of the board's endorsement.

**RECOMMENDED ACTION: Adopt Resolution R22-2019.**

# **AGENDA ITEM #7**

## **EXPECTATIONS OF THE WASHINGTON METRORAIL SAFETY COMMISSION**

## Washington Metrorail Safety Commission receives FTA certification

March 18, 2019



On March 18, the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) announced the certification of the State Safety Oversight Program of the Washington Metrorail Safety Commission (WMSC), the independent body now responsible for overseeing and enforcing safety practices on the region's transit system.

COG staff worked with the jurisdictions, the FTA, and the WMSC in establishing the commission through wide-ranging legal, technical, and administrative staff support.

The WMSC was created in 2017 by an interstate compact between the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia. COG members Phil Mendelson, District of Columbia Council Chairman, George Barker, Virginia State Senator, Brian Feldman, Maryland State Senator, and Marc Korman, Maryland State Delegate, championed the compact legislation in their respective legislatures. Following the WMSC's inaugural meeting in 2018, COG continued to support the new organization as it hired staff and built its technical capacity in preparation of assuming its oversight role.

"Today's announcement by the FTA to certify the Washington Metrorail Safety Commission's safety program is an exciting milestone moment for our metropolitan Washington region," said COG Executive Director Chuck Bean. "It's not every day, or decade, that the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia come together to create a new regional organization with such significant responsibilities."

In addition to the extensive efforts by Metro General Manager Paul Wiedefeld to prioritize safety as well as the region's landmark dedicated funding agreement, the commission's certification is another example of recent progress to ensure a safe transit system.

For information about the commission, visit the WMSC website: <https://wmsc.gov/>.

Written by: COG staff



# **AGENDA ITEM #8**

## **REAUTHORIZATION OF FEDERAL FUNDING FOR METRO**

## ***Metro Safety, Accountability and Investment Act of 2019***

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### Renew Federal Commitment for WMATA Capital Investments

- Reauthorize PRIIA funding for an additional 10 years, FY 2020 – FY 2029, at an annual level of \$150 million.
- Include an additional \$50 million per year in federal funding that is not subject to local match
  - \$45 million for financing capital and preventative maintenance projects and \$5 million for the Inspector General, contingent on non-federal match of \$5 million, for total of \$10 million, an increase in overall IG resources from recent year levels.
  - Requires WMATA to enact the below reforms in order to get this extra \$50 million.
- Restriction on Use of Funds: Restriction on using any funds authorized in the bill on a contract for rolling stock from a country that meets certain criteria related to illegal subsidies for state-owned enterprises.

### Tie the additional \$50 million per year in federal dollars above status quo to changes to safety, oversight, and governance.

- Increase Oversight by Empowering Inspector General
  - Provide Inspector General with increased flexibility in recruiting and employee management practices outside of WMATA's general policies to allow for the IG to recruit top-tier talent.
  - Provide Inspector General with additional flexibility in making necessary capital expenditures.
  - Include strong oversight and reporting measures to ensure proper Congressional oversight.
  - Require Inspector General oversight reports at 2 and 5 years of new federal funds in this bill, as well as of state dedicated funds and policies enacted in 2018.
- Establish track safety task force to develop best principles and practices through collaboration of WMATA Chief Safety Officer, WMATA Chief Operating Officer and workforce representatives.
- Establish bus safety task force to ensure appropriate procedures and systems are in place to protect Transit Authority employees engaged in bus operations as well as riders.
- Implement policy and procedures for a new capital planning process and improve the transit asset management planning process. Require the Government Accountability Office to review WMATA implementation of reforms after 3 years.
- Reinforce restrictions on the activities of alternate WMATA Board members to provide more effective Board management and oversight.
- Prioritize the implementation of new cyber security protections and the integration of wireless services and emergency communications networks.

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

**RESOLUTION SUPPORTING REAUTHORIZATION OF THE PASSENGER RAIL INVESTMENT AND  
IMPROVEMENT ACT AND INCREASING FEDERAL FUNDING FOR METRO**

**WHEREAS**, the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments (COG) is comprised of 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**, the Metrorail system is the most significant regional transportation system and plays a critical role in meeting the National Capital Region's socio-economic and mobility needs and has served this need for the past 40 years; and

**WHEREAS**, in 2018, the region's local governments and states worked together to pass unprecedented legislation in the District of Columbia, the State of Maryland, and the Commonwealth of Virginia to establish dedicated funding for the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (WMATA). Collectively committing an additional \$500 million a year to fund essential capital improvements to the Metro system; and

**WHEREAS**, WMATA is making progress on returning the system to a state of good repair, however without continued and increased investment by the federal government, that goal will not be reached; and

**WHEREAS**, the Passenger Rail Investment and Improvement Act of 2008 (PRIIA) will expire in September 2019 and federal dedicated funding is critical to the safety and reliability of the system.

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

The board strongly urges the federal government to extend and increase its existing funding commitment to Metro as proposed by the region's congressional delegation. The board directs the Executive Director, or his designee, to send a letter to leadership of the appropriate congressional committees stating COG's support of continued and increased federal funding for Metro.



June 12, 2019

**Proposed PRIIA Funding Letter**

Senator/Representative  
Title  
Address  
Washington, DC 20002

Dear Senator/Representative:

The metropolitan Washington region is appreciative of federal government's commitment to support and fund the Metro system. The federal Passenger Rail Investment and Improvement Act of 2008 (PRIIA) providing \$1.5 billion over a 10-year period with equal contributions from the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia governments is critical, but continued and increased federal funding is needed to maintain the Metro system in a state of good repair.

In 2018, our local and state governments, with the strong support of the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments (COG) and a coalition of business and civic organizations, worked together to pass unprecedented legislation in the District of Columbia, State of Maryland, and Commonwealth of Virginia providing additional dedicated funding for the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (WMATA). Collectively, the region is committing an additional \$500 million a year to fund essential capital improvements to the Metro system.

As a valued partner in our Metro system, the federal government needs to continue to provide dedicated funding critical to the safety and reliability of the system. As the current 10-year \$1.5 billion commitment under the PRIIA is set to expire in less than one year, COG **strongly urges the federal government to extend and increase existing funding commitments for Metro** as proposed by the region's congressional delegation.

WMATA is critical to the federal government. More than half of Metrorail stations serve federal facilities and approximately 40 percent of morning peak-period customers are federal employees. Metrorail also allows for the evacuation of more than 120,000 people per hour during an emergency. Federal funding – together with the region's commitment – will support the major maintenance and capital rehabilitation activities that are necessary to restore and improve the aging transit system.

Addressing WMATA's long-term capital funding needs continues to be a top priority for COG and the jurisdictions in Metro's Compact. Your collaboration is essential to securing the additional funding our region needs to keep Metro safe and our economy thriving. We appreciate your leadership on this initiative and look forward to hearing your next steps to continue federal funding for Metro.

Sincerely,

Robert C. White, Jr.  
Chair, Board of Directors

Derrick L. Davis  
Vice Chair, Board of Directors

Christian Dorsey  
Vice Chair, Board of Directors

# **AGENDA ITEM #9**

## **AFFORDABILITY OF HOUSING ACROSS COST BANDS**



## **Regional Housing Framework**

*Solutions to alleviate housing challenges in the Washington region*

Affordable housing is essential to any successful metropolitan region. It affects residents' quality of life and impacts employers' ability to attract and retain talent. While the communities that make up the District of Columbia-Maryland-Virginia region are vibrant and diverse, many do not have the housing supply needed to meet their residents' needs. Even though job and income growth have remained slow since the Great Recession, housing production has not kept pace with population growth. The effect? Home prices and rents have skyrocketed, leaving many families feeling financially overburdened.

Leaders in the Washington region have the power to change this environment. By working together, they can foster faster, more inclusive growth by staying ahead of housing market pressures so that residents across the income spectrum can find affordable homes. The collective engagement of area influencers is critical to designing **a shared vision** for our region—and to taking action. It is for this reason, that we are previewing the findings of the Urban Institute's **Regional Housing Framework** with COG Board Members today.

**The goals of the Regional Housing Framework are to:**

- assess **current and future housing needs** in the Washington area
- recommend regional targets for **producing and preserving high-quality housing** for people at all income levels
- provide local stakeholders a portfolio of **evidence-based tools and strategies** to address the region's future housing needs

**Our roadmap for the region will be anchored in principles that:**

- **Preserve** existing housing in all communities, including areas that are revitalizing and those already rich with opportunity
- **Produce** more housing for all income levels and in communities throughout the region
- **Protect** both renters and homebuyers from discrimination and involuntary displacement

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### **About the Urban Institute**

The nonprofit Urban Institute is a leading research organization dedicated to developing evidence-based insights that improve people's lives and strengthen communities. For 50 years, Urban has been the trusted source for rigorous analysis of complex social and economic issues; strategic advice to policymakers, philanthropists, and practitioners; and new, promising ideas that expand opportunities for all. Our work inspires effective decisions that advance fairness and enhance the well-being of people and places.

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# **AGENDA ITEM #10**

## **EXECUTIVE SESSION**

# **AGENDA ITEM #11**

## **OTHER BUSINESS**



# **AGENDA ITEM #12**

## **ADJOURN**