

Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments

One Region Moving Forward

COG BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING

District of Columbia

*Bladensburg**

Bowie

Charles County

College Park

Frederick

Frederick County

Gaithersburg

Greenbelt

Montgomery County

Prince George's County

Rockville

Takoma Park

Alexandria

Arlington County

Fairfax

Fairfax County

Falls Church

Loudoun County

Manassas

Manassas Park

Prince William County

**Adjunct Member*

DATE: October 8, 2014
TIME: 12:00 – 2:00PM
PLACE: COG Board Room

PLEASE NOTE: The Board meeting will begin promptly at Noon. Lunch for members and alternates will be available at 11:30AM

AGENDA

**1. CALL TO ORDER AND PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE
(12:00PM)**

**Phil Mendelson, Council Chair, District of Columbia
COG Board Chair**

**2. ANNOUNCEMENTS
(12:00 – 12:05PM)**

Chair Mendelson

- A. Performance Evaluations for Executive Director**
- B. COG Annual Meeting – December 10, 2014**

**3. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REPORT
(12:05 – 12:10PM)**

**4. AMENDMENTS TO AGENDA
(12:10 – 12:15PM)**

**5. APPROVAL OF MINUTES OF SEPTEMBER 10, 2014
(12:15 – 12:20PM)**

**6. ADOPTION OF CONSENT AGENDA ITEMS
(12:20 – 12:25PM)**

A. RESOLUTION APPROVING THE ROUND 8.3 COOPERATIVE FORECASTS

The Board will be asked to approve Resolution R59-2014, adopting the Round 8.3 Cooperative Forecasts. In March, the Board was briefed on the draft Round 8.3 Cooperative Forecasts of population, households and employment to the year 2040 and approved their use as inputs by the National Capital Region Transportation Planning Board (TPB) staff in the Air Quality Conformity Analysis of the 2014 Financially Constrained Long-Range Plan (CLRP) and the FY2014 to 2019 Transportation Improvement Program (TIP). The TPB released the results of the Air Quality Conformity Analysis on September 17, and is scheduled to approve the results and adopt the CLRP and TIP at its October 15 meeting. Consistent with Board policy, the Forecasts are approved concurrently with the Air Quality Conformity results.

RECOMMENDED ACTION: Adopt Resolution R59-2014.

B. RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE COG 2015 LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS

The Board will be asked to adopt Resolution R60-2014, authorizing the Board Chairman to appoint several COG members to serve on the 2015 Legislative Committee. The Committee will review staff and committee recommendations for COG's 2015 legislative and policy priorities, an important tool to showcase the region's priorities as officials prepare for their 2015 legislative sessions. The COG Board will take action on the recommendations at its January 2015 meeting. Upon adoption, the recommendations will then become part of COG's outreach activities and communication materials in early 2015.

RECOMMENDED ACTION: Adopt Resolution R60-2014.

C. RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE COG 2015 NOMINATING COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS

The Board will be asked to adopt Resolution R61-2014, wherein the COG Board Chairman shall recommend members to serve on the 2015 Nominating Committee. The Committee will recommend: 1) a slate of corporate officers for action by the General Membership at its Annual Meeting on December 10, 2014; and 2) a slate of officers for the Board of Directors for action by the Board at its January 14, 2015 meeting.

RECOMMENDED ACTION: Adopt Resolution R61-2014.

D. RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING COG TO RECEIVE A GRANT TO REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM MARINE VESSELS IN WASHINGTON, DC

The Board will be asked to adopt Resolution R62-2014 authorizing the Executive Director, or his designee, to receive and expend grant funds from EPA's National Clean Diesel Funding Assistance through the District Department of the Environment (DDOE) in the amount of \$157,536. The grant will be used towards reducing emissions from marine vessels in Washington, DC by replacing the diesel engine(s) with new engine(s) that are more efficient and have lower emission rates. The project will be done in partnership with Spirit Cruises LLC, which owns and operates passenger vessels in Washington, DC. **No COG matching funds are required.**

RECOMMENDED ACTION: Adopt Resolution R62-2014.

E. RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING COG TO ENTER INTO A CONTRACT TO DEVELOP A DISTRICT CRISIS COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGY AND PLANNING DOCUMENTS

The Board will be asked to adopt Resolution R63-2014 authorizing the Executive Director, or his designee, to receive and expend grant funds from the District of Columbia Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency (HSEMA) in the amount of \$73,500. COG has been requested by the District of Columbia HSEMA to procure and enter into a contract to develop a crisis communication strategy, and planning documents for the District. 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 R63-2014.

**7. NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION CLIMATE AND ENERGY PROGRESS REPORT AND PRESENTATION OF THE CLIMATE AND ENERGY LEADERSHIP AWARDS
(12:25-12:40PM)**

**Honorable Roger Berliner
Councilmember, Montgomery County Council
Chair, Climate, Energy and Environment Policy Committee**

The Board will be briefed on the National Capital Region Climate and Energy Progress Report. Following the briefing will be a presentation of the 2014 Climate and Energy Leadership Awards. The purpose of the 2014 pilot awards program is to recognize and encourage public agencies, non-governmental organizations and stakeholders in their efforts to achieve local and regional climate and energy goals in the Climate, Energy and Environment Policy Committee's Climate and Energy Action Plan.

RECOMMENDED ACTION: Receive briefing.

**8. CAPITAL AREA FORECLOSURE NETWORK (CAFN) RETROSPECTIVE REPORT
(12:40-12:55PM)**

**Sophie Mintier
Regional Planner III, COG**

**Angie Rodgers
Director, Capital Area Foreclosure Network**

**Amy Fishman Kurz
Interim Executive Director, Nonprofit Roundtable of Greater Washington**

Formed in 2010 to respond to the growing foreclosure crisis in the region, the Capital Area Foreclosure Network (CAFN) is a joint initiative of the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments and the Nonprofit Roundtable of Greater Washington. Angie Rodgers, Amy Fishman Kurz, and Sophie Mintier will brief the Board on the recent CAFN Retrospective report produced by former CAFN Director Peggy Sand and the Urban Institute. The Retrospective report summarizes the evolution of the foreclosure crisis in the Metropolitan Washington area, CAFN's efforts to assist at-risk homeowners and nonprofit

housing counseling organizations, and lessons from the collaboration between COG and the Nonprofit Roundtable that can inform future partnerships.

RECOMMENDED ACTION: Adopt Resolution R64-2014, endorsing *Joining Forces to Combat Foreclosure: A Look Back at the Capital Area Foreclosure Network*.

**9. AIRPORT INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
(12:55-1:45PM)**

**Honorable Matt Letourneau
Supervisor, Loudoun County Board of Supervisors**

**Richard Roisman
Senior Transportation Planner, COG**

**Jack Potter
President and CEO, Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority (MWAA)**

**Paul Wiedefeld
CEO, Baltimore Washington International Thurgood Marshall Airport (BWI)**

Today's infrastructure series will focus on airports in the National Capital Region. Richard Roisman, COG Senior Transportation Planner, will provide a regional overview on the importance of our three commercial airports to the region's economy and the projected future growth of air travel in our region. MWAA President and CEO Jack Potter and BWI CEO Paul Wiedefeld will give presentations on the significant infrastructure investments that have been made at BWI, DCA, and IAD to support the projected growth of air travel throughout the region.

RECOMMENDED ACTION: Adopt Resolution R65-2014, directing staff to continue research on the impact of further modifications to the slot and perimeter rules, and the impact of changes to the rules on passenger facility changes's on the three airport regional system.

**10. OTHER BUSINESS
(1:45-2:00PM)**

**11. ADJOURN – THE NEXT MEETING IS WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 12, 2014
(2:00PM)**



Reasonable accommodations are provided for persons with disabilities. Please allow 7 business days to process requests. Phone: 202.962.3300 or 202-962.3213 (TDD). Email: accommodations@mwkog.org. For details: www.mwkog.org



AGENDA ITEM #2

ANNOUNCEMENTS



2014 COG »» Annual Meeting

Let's celebrate progress
and look to the future »»

Silver Line »» Activity Centers »»
Green Energy »» Cleaner Air »»
Safer Communities »» Metroway »»

...And More »»



METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON

Council of Governments

Wednesday, December 10, 2014
Renaissance Hotel Downtown DC

Please RSVP and Nominate Your Peers
for our Regional Awards

www.mwcog.org/annualmeeting

October 8 Board Packet 6



AGENDA ITEM #3

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REPORT



Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments Executive Director's Report • October 2014

COMMITTEE WORK HEART OF COG OUTREACH MEDIA CALENDAR

Policy Board & Committee Work

TRANSPORTATION PLANNING BOARD

The TPB focused on the new update of the region's long-range transportation plan, which included two new analyses of the overall plan's funding and its impact on future travel, the environment, and access to jobs. Public comment on the plan is open until October 11.

CHESAPEAKE BAY AND WATER RESOURCES POLICY COMMITTEE

The Committee met at the Blue Plains Advanced Wastewater Treatment plant to tour the facility and hear a briefing by DC Water GM George Hawkins and Alexandria Renew Enterprises CEO Karen Pallansch on a new study that begins to quantify the tremendous impact the water infrastructure sector (i.e., wastewater, drinking water and stormwater) has on local jobs and the economy.



Leaders tour Blue Plains to see various state-of-the-art technologies for reducing water pollution and saving energy.

HUMAN SERVICES AND PUBLIC SAFETY POLICY COMMITTEE

The Committee was briefed on regional gang activity, which is relatively stable and accounts for up to half of all violent crimes. They discussed an innovative program by a COG subcommittee where corrections officials are working with local and federal law enforcement to collect intelligence and address gangs and other threats. The Committee was also briefed on the recent Urban Institute-COG study on housing security in the region.

Heart of COG: Empowering People to Protect their Health & Clean the Air

JEN DESIMONE, DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS



For a second consecutive summer, area residents could breathe easier thanks to no Code Red unhealthy days — a major milestone for our region! This progress is thanks to a variety of efforts, such as power plant and vehicle emission regulations, energy efficiency programs, renewable energy use, and greener transportation options.

Our progress is also due to the work of Clean Air Partners and its Managing Director Jen Desimone, a 10 year veteran of COG, who leads the program's marketing, education, and outreach. On unhealthy air days, Clean Air Partners encourages people to take everyday actions like driving less, postponing mowing, and reducing their energy use. The program is a public-private partnership created by COG and the Baltimore Metropolitan Council.

Jen has overseen the creation of AirAlerts, mobile apps, and a website that have made it much easier for the public to receive forecasts and health warnings. The AirAlerts system, which was launched in 2007 with 500 subscribers, now has almost 5,000. During this same time span, Clean Air Partners has worked to educate more than 15,000 area schoolchildren on climate and air issues across our two regions. And thanks to this outreach and marketing by Jen and Clean Air Partners, the air quality index color codes are now widely recognized by a more healthy and empowered public.

- Chuck Bean, Executive Director



Sign up for
AirAlerts

AIRPORTS FORUM

As part of the 2014 focus on infrastructure, COG held a Regional Airports Forum to review the status of metropolitan Washington’s three major airports, including each facility’s share of national and international air traffic and the surrounding infrastructure that support them. Loudoun County Supervisor Matt Letourneau chaired the meeting, which will inform the COG Board’s discussion on airport infrastructure in October.

GREEN BUILDING SYMPOSIUM

COG’s Leah Boggs and Amanda Campbell participated in the District of Columbia’s Third Annual Green Building Symposium and Expo, which focused on how the District is implementing and enforcing greener construction codes, energy conservation codes, and building energy benchmarking. COG officials were invited to demonstrate how area leaders are working together to make our region the most sustainable in the nation.

CONFERENCES ON REGIONALISM

Chuck Bean participated in the National Association of Regional Councils Executive Directors’ Conference in Des Moines. Bean also participated in the Urban Land Institute (ULI) Washington Regionalism Initiative meeting in the District with Transportation Director Kanti Srikanth and Community Planning Director Paul DesJardin. Srikanth briefed the group on the COG/TPB regional transportation planning process.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & ACTIVITY CENTERS

Paul DesJardin spoke about *Region Forward*, *Place + Opportunity*, and Activity Centers to the National Association for County Community and Economic Development at their annual conference in Arlington. COG’s Sophie Mintier was a panelist on a ULI Technical Assistance Panel (TAP) for Prince George’s Plaza, which focused on land use, economic development, and transportation needs and opportunities. This is one four TAPs focused on development in Activity Centers selected and funded this year by ULI-Washington and COG.

COG HOUSING MEETING IN PRINCE GEORGE’S COUNTY

COG’s Housing Directors Advisory Committee meeting was hosted by the Prince George’s County Department of Housing and Community Development in Largo. The meeting highlighted County incentives for transit oriented development at Metro stations and the Transforming Neighborhoods Initiative.



David Mould, Vice President, Communications, Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority, Jim Walsh, CFO, BWI Marshall Airport, Matt Letourneau, and Chuck Bean at the Regional Airports Forum



Greenbelt Mayor Emmett Jordan with COG’s Amanda Campbell and Leah Boggs at the Green Building Symposium

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS BRIEFING

In light of growing tensions around the world, COG, the Board of Trade, and the Red Cross hosted an emergency preparedness briefing for area leaders. The briefing covered a variety of topics, including an assessment of threats to the region, continuity of operations (COOP) planning, and personal preparedness.



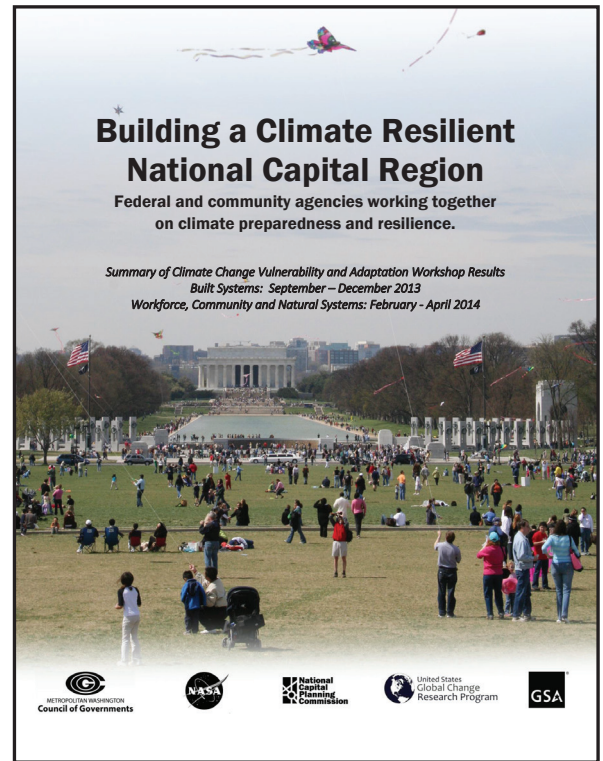
Arlington County Manager Barbara Donnellan and Fire Chief James Schwartz at the COG-BOT-Red Cross Preparedness Briefing

IDEA EXCHANGE WITH CITY, COUNTY MANAGERS

For over a decade, COG’s Institute for Regional Excellence (IRE) has served as a think tank for regional issues, and its September Poster Session gave IRE students an opportunity to share their ideas with members of the Chief Administrative Officers Committee. This year’s class projects were focused on several key regional issues, including pedestrian safety, child welfare, and affordable housing. IRE is a partnership between COG and The George Washington University offering a graduate-level Certified Public Manager training program for local government staff members.

ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE & DISASTERS

COG hosted an event for the American Water Resources Association National Capital Region Section on adaptation and resilience to natural disasters. COG and its partners NCPC, GSA, NASA, US Global Change Research Program, and the Smithsonian Institution released *Building a Climate Resilient National Capital Region*, a report on a series of webinars and workshops in 2013 and 2014 to assist with climate adaptation planning and improve regional coordination. Amanda Campbell also participated in the first District of Columbia Department of the Environment Climate Adaptation Advisory Group meeting. COG staff will help provide guidance as the District develops its climate adaptation plan.



Click cover to download the report

SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES

The District of Columbia hosted the sixth annual summit of EcoDistricts, a group that serves the growing number of sustainable development practitioners and policymakers. COG served as an EcoDistricts sponsor and hosted a pre-summit meeting. COG also sent a team to the Institute for Sustainable Communities’ Leadership Academy in Houston, which included staff from the District and Greenbelt. The team learned about strategies, tools, and techniques for empowering communities to be resilient to climate risks, which they hope to implement in our region.

PRESENTATION TO COG BOARD DRAWS ATTENTION TO OLYMPIC BID

DC2024 Olympic Bid Chair Russ Ramsey and Vice Chair Ted Leonsis (pictured right), owner of the Washington ice hockey and basketball teams, gave a presentation at the September COG Board meeting, which drew coverage from *The Washington Post*, *Washington Business Journal*, and several other media outlets.



LEADERS TALK TRANSPORTATION PLAN, TRENDS

College Park Councilmember Patrick Wojahn, who also serves as Transportation Planning Board Chair, and COG Transportation Planning Director Kanti Srikanth were guests on News Channel 8's NewsTalk with Bruce DePuyt to discuss the new update of the region's long-range plan and transportation trends. The September TPB meeting and plan update were also covered by NBC4, WUSA9, WAMU, WTOP, and DCist.



Patrick Wojahn (center) and Kanti Srikanth (right) appear on NewsTalk with Bruce DePuyt

DR. GRIDLOCK FEATURES COMMUTER CONNECTIONS 40TH ANNIVERSARY

In his Sunday Commuter Page column, *The Washington Post's* Robert Thomson wrote about the history of Commuter Connections and how the COG program has expanded over the decades to provide a wide range of free, cutting-edge services to help area commuters.

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON AIR QUALITY COMMITTEE & CLIMATE, ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT POLICY COMMITTEE JOINT MEETING
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2

TRANSPORTATION PLANNING BOARD -
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15

COG 2014 ANNUAL MEETING -
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10

For more information about these and other COG meetings and events, visit www.mwco.org/calendar



CAPITAL REGION CONNECTIONS

Chesapeake Bay Policy Committee Tours Blue Plains Plant

News about the Council of Governments and our Members

September 25, 2014

Connect With Us



Heart of COG



Tim Schaible of the NCR Homeland Security Program Management Office at COG was recognized for helping leaders identify and prioritize emergency preparedness gaps and execute our Homeland Security Strategic Plan. [Read more.](#)

Calendar

- [Special Joint Meeting of MWAQC and CEPC](#)
October 2, 2014
- [Toast To Tap: Celebrating 40 Years of Safe Drinking Water](#)
October 2, 2014
- [2014 COG Annual Meeting](#)
December 10, 2014
- [More Events/Meetings](#)

ICYMI on Twitter

The Council of Governments and our members and partners are active participants on social media. Here's a sampling of some tweets--in case you missed it--to show the wide array of topics covered on Twitter.

Captain S. Fard [@sfardAPD](#)

Attending regional Police Chief meeting at [@RegionForward](#) Great regional collaboration to protect & serve. [@AlexandriaVAPD](#) [@DepChiefHuchler](#)

Jim Dinegar [@BoardofTradeJim](#)

[@Rramsey](#) and [@TedLeonsis](#) made strong, passionate case to electeds [@RegionForward](#) <http://bit.ly/1yrgvsD>

About COG

The Council of Governments is an independent, nonprofit association where area leaders address regional issues affecting the District of Columbia, suburban Maryland and Northern Virginia. COG's membership is comprised of 300 elected officials from 22 local governments, the Maryland and Virginia state legislatures, and U.S. Congress

Area Officials Review Long-Range Plan's Future Impact, Funding, and New Project Proposals

At its September meeting, the National Capital Region Transportation Planning Board (TPB) focused on the new update of the region's long-range transportation plan, which includes two new analyses of the overall plan's funding and its impact on future travel, the environment, and access to jobs. The TPB also reviewed major projects proposed as additions and revisions to the Constrained Long-Range Transportation Plan update next month. The meeting and analyses were covered by NBC4, WTOP, WAMU, and DCist. Public comment on the plan is open until October 11. [Read more.](#)



Chesapeake Bay and Water Resources Policy Committee Visits Blue Plains Advanced Wastewater Treatment Plant

Members of the CBPC toured Blue Plains in Southwest Washington, DC to see the day to day operations of the world's most advanced wastewater treatment plant as well as the soon to open digesters, which will power 1/3rd of the facility. CBPC members and Chair Penny Gross also heard from DCWater General Manager George Hawkins and Alexandria Renew Enterprise's Karen Pallasch on the positive environmental and economic impact that these "resource recovery facilities" provide to the region. [Read more.](#)



Patrick Wojahn, Kanti Srikanth Discuss Transportation Planning on NewsTalk

College Park Councilmember Patrick Wojahn, who also serves as Transportation Planning Board Chair, and COG Transportation Planning Director Kanti Srikanth were guests on News Channel 8's NewsTalk with Bruce DePuyt. They discussed the new update of the region's long-range plan and transportation forecasts that show people driving less and taking transit, carpooling, and walking and biking more in the future. [Watch the video.](#)




Officials Focus on Communications Infrastructure

At its September meeting, the COG Board of Directors endorsed a study to dramatically expand the functionality of the region's 9-1-1 emergency call centers to allow them to receive emergency text messages and eventually to handle video and location information. The Board also was briefed on the overall system of interoperable emergency communications in the region by officials, including Wanda Gibson, Chairman of COG's Chief Information Officers Committee and Chief Technology Officer for Fairfax County. [Read more.](#)






Drug Take Back Day Keeps Region's Homes and Water Safe and Healthy



Regional police chiefs, like US Capitol Police Chief Kim Dine, and water utility officials in partnership with COG and the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin are encouraging area residents to dispose of unused or expired medication on National Prescription Drug Take Back Day this Saturday, September 27 to prevent the drugs from being abused, stolen, or accidentally ingested and protect the region's waterways. [Read more.](#)   






Toast To Tap

On Thursday, October 2, the region's water utilities will celebrate 40 years of the Safe Drinking Water Act with music, activities and the ever-popular "water bar" tended by regional leaders. Come join them in the new City Center DC Park on I Street NW between 10th and 11th Streets for hydrated fun! [Read more.](#)   



Election Officials Promote Voter Registration

In recognition of National Voter Registration Week, area election officials working with COG kicked off a week-long effort today to inform voters about how to register to vote and confirm the accuracy of their voter registration. Officials and volunteers have been conducting voter registration drives at public libraries, community centers, government agency offices, and public events. [Read more.](#)   



Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments | 777 N. Capitol St. NE, Washington DC 20002
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AGENDA ITEM #4

AMENDMENTS TO AGENDA

(No attachment)



AGENDA ITEM #5

APPROVAL OF MINUTES OF SEPTEMBER 10, 2014

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

**MINUTES
Board of Directors Meeting
WMATA Board Room
September 10, 2014**

BOARD MEMBERS AND ALTERNATES PRESENT AND NOT PRESENT: See attached chart for attendance

STAFF:

Chuck Bean, Executive Director
Sharon Pandak, General Counsel
Monica Beyrouti, Member Services Associate/Clerk to the Board

GUESTS:

Russ Ramsey, Washington 2024
Ted Leonsis, Washington 2024
Wanda Gibson, Fairfax County
Steve Souder, Fairfax County
David Simson, Federal Communications Commission
Christy Williams, North Central Texas Council of Governments

1. CALL TO ORDER AND PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

Chairman Mendelson called the meeting to order at 12:15PM and led those present in the Pledge of Allegiance. Due to a water main break the COG Office Building was closed and the Board meeting was relocated to the WMATA Board Room.

2. ANNOUNCEMENTS

No announcements were made.

3. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REPORT

Executive Director Chuck Bean introduced two new members of the COG Senior Staff: Department of Transportation Planning Director Kanti Srikanth, and Chief Financial Officer Leta Simons. Mr. Bean briefed the board on the process for the upcoming appointments and meetings of the Audit Committee, Budget and Finance Committee, and Nominations Committee. In response to Councilmember Navarro's request for COG staff to look into the issue of unaccompanied minors in the region at the July Board meeting, Mr. Bean informed the Board that the appropriate policy committee and staff were working on the issue. Mr. Bean also shared that as of September 10th there had been zero code red days in 2014. For the September Heart of COG Mr. Bean recognized staff member Tim Schaible from the NCR Homeland Security Program Management Office for his work on emergency preparedness throughout the region. Deputy Executive Director Stuart Freudberg updated the Board on the status of the water main break and the COG Building.

4. AMENDMENTS TO AGENDA

There were no amendments to the agenda.

5. APPROVAL OF MINUTES

The minutes of the July 9, 2014 Board Meeting were approved.

6. ADOPTION OF CONSENT AGENDA ITEMS

A. RESOLUTION RATIFYING EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE APPROVAL OF RESOLUTION R56-2014 AUTHORIZING COG TO PROCURE AND ENTER INTO A CONTRACT TO ASSIST WITH THE DESIGN, DEVELOPMENT, AND IMPLEMENTATION OF A DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA WARD AMBASSADOR PROGRAM

The Board ratified Executive Committee approval of Resolution R56-2014 authorizing the Executive Director, or his designee, to receive and expend grant funds from the SAA, the District of Columbia Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency, in the amount of \$50,000. Due to time sensitivity and no scheduled Board of Directors' meeting in August 2014 and pursuant to Rule of Procedure 5.07(c)(1), the Executive Committee approved the resolution on August 5, 2014. Funding for this effort will be provided through a subgrant from the SAA for the National Capital Region. **No COG matching funds are required.**

B. RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING COG TO RECEIVE A GRANT, PROCURE AND ENTER INTO A CONTRACT FROM THE MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT TO PROVIDE ANACOSTIA RIVER WATERSHED PARTNERSHIP-RELATED SUPPORT SERVICES

The Board adopted Resolution R57-2014 authorizing the Executive Director, or his designee, to receive and expend grant funds from Maryland Department of the Environment in the amount of \$42,330. 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 provide support for the Anacostia River Watershed Partnership-related services. Funding for this effort will be provided through a grant from Maryland Department of the Environment. **No COG matching funds are required.**

ACTION: The Board ratified Resolution R56-2014 and adopted Resolution R57-2014.

7. NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION OLYMPIC BID BRIEFING

Board of Trade President and CEO Jim Dinegar introduced Washington 2024 Chair Russ Ramsey and Washington 2024 Vice Chair Ted Leonsis. Mr. Ramsey and Mr. Leonsis briefed the Board on the status of the US bid process for the 2024 Olympic and Paralympic Games. The National Capital Region along with Boston, Los Angeles, and San Francisco are currently competing for host city in 2024 if the United States is to win the bid. Washington 2024 is the nonprofit organization dedicated to bringing the 2024 Olympic and Paralympic Games to the National Capital Region. Mr. Ramsey and Mr. Leonsis explained the implications and benefits of hosting the Olympics. Many board members participated in discussion and stated their jurisdiction's support for hosting the games in the National Capital Region.

ACTION: The Board received the briefing.

8. NEXT GENERATION 9-1-1 AND COMMUNICATIONS

A panel composed of Wanda Gibson and Steve Souder from Fairfax County, David Simpson from the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), and Christy Williams from the North Central Texas Council of Governments briefed the Board on Next Generation 9-1-1 and emergency communications throughout the region. Ms. Gibson and Mr. Souder discussed the transition to Next Generation 9-1-1 in the National Capital Region and other potential broadband communications initiatives. Mr. Simpson highlighted the FCC's vision for emergency communications in the future. Ms. Williams shared the

North Central Texas Council of Governments' experience of moving to Next Generation 9-1-1 and the benefits it could provide to a region.

ACTION: The Board adopted Resolution R58-2014, endorsing a planning initiative for the development and implementation of Next Generation 9-1-1.

9. OTHER BUSINESS

No other business was discussed.

11. ADJOURNMENT

Upon motion duly made and seconded, the meeting was adjourned at 1:55PM. The next meeting is Wednesday October 8, 2014.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS – September 2014

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Member</u>	<u>Y/N</u>	<u>Alternate</u>	<u>Y/N</u>
<i>District of Columbia</i>				
Executive	Hon. Vincent Gray		Christopher Murphy	
	Mr. Allen Lew	Y	Warren Graves	
Council	Hon. Phil Mendelson (Chair)	Y		
	Hon. Kenyan R. McDuffie	Y		
<i>Maryland</i>				
Bowie	Hon. G. Frederick Robinson		Hon. Dennis Brady	
Charles County	Hon. Reuben Collins	Y- cc	Hon. Ken Robinson Hon. Debra Davis	
City of Frederick	Hon. Randy McClement			
Frederick County	Hon. David Gray	Y	Hon. Blaine Young	
College Park	Hon. Andrew Fellows	Y	Hon. Denise Mitchell	
Gaithersburg	Hon. Sidney Katz	Y - cc	Hon. Cathy Drzyzgula	
Greenbelt	Hon. Emmett Jordan		Hon. Judith "J" Davis	Y
Montgomery County				
Executive	Hon. Isiah Leggett		Mr. Tim Firestine	
Council	Hon. Roger Berliner (Vice Chair)	Y		
	Hon. Nancy Navarro	Y		
Prince George's County				
Executive	Hon. Rushern Baker		Mr. Nicholas Majett	
Council	Hon. Karen Toles	Y		
	Hon. Andrea Harrison	Y		
Rockville	Hon. Bridget Newton		Emad Elshafei	
Takoma Park	Hon. Bruce Williams		Hon. Terry Seamens	
Maryland General Assembly	Hon. Brian Feldman			
<i>Virginia</i>				
Alexandria	Hon. William Euille (Vice Chair)	Y	Hon. Redella Pepper	
Arlington County	Hon. Walter Tejada	Y	Hon. Jay Fissette	
City of Fairfax	Hon. David Meyer	Y	Hon. Jeffrey Greenfield	
Fairfax County	Hon. Sharon Bulova	Y	Hon. Catherine Hudgins	
	Hon. Penelope A. Gross	Y	Hon. Patrick Herrity	
	Hon. John Foust		Hon. Michael Frey	
Falls Church	Hon. David Tarter		Hon. David Snyder	
Loudoun County	Hon. Matt Letourneau	Y		
Loudoun County	Hon. Scott York		Hon. Shawn Williams	
Manassas	Hon. Jonathan Way	Y		
Manassas Park	Hon. Suhas Naddoni		Hon. Frank Jones	
Prince William County	Hon. Frank Principi	Y	Pete Candland	
	Hon. Wally Covington			
Virginia General Assembly	Hon. George Barker			

Total: 20



AGENDA ITEM #6

CONSENT AGENDA ITEMS

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

RESOLUTION APPROVING THE ROUND 8.3 COOPERATIVE FORECASTS

WHEREAS, on September 10, 1975, the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments (hereinafter called the Council) authorized the development of a Cooperative Forecasting Program as a component of the Metropolitan Growth Policy Program; and

WHEREAS, the purpose of this Program is to provide current forecasts of population, households, and employment growth and change for use in metropolitan planning programs, including the Water Resources, Transportation Planning, Air Quality, Energy Resources, Metropolitan Development and Housing Programs; and

WHEREAS, to further enhance coordination between regional land use and transportation planning, on February 12, 2003 the COG Board adopted Resolution R8-2003, which recommends that final approval of each round of the Cooperative Forecasts should occur concurrently with the completion of the National Capital Region Transportation Planning Board's (TPB) Air Quality Conformity Analysis of the Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) and the Financially-Constrained Long Range Plan (CLRP);

WHEREAS, on March 12, 2014, the COG Board approved Resolution R26-2014 approving in draft the Round 8.3 Cooperative Forecasts for use by the TPB staff in the Air Quality Conformity Assessment of the 2014 Financially Constrained Long Range Plan (CLRP) and the FY 2013-2018 Transportation Improvement Program (TIP); and

WHEREAS, at its September 17 meeting, the TPB released the draft results of the Air Quality Conformity Analysis of the CLRP and TIP and is scheduled to adopt them at their meeting on October 15.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COG BOARD OF DIRECTORS THAT:

1. The Board approves the Round 8.3 Forecasts attached as part of this Resolution.
2. The Board commends the Planning Directors Technical Advisory Committee and Cooperative Forecasting Subcommittee for their contributions to the effort to date and charges them with monitoring economic conditions and significant local land use plan changes.

Summary of Intermediate Employment Forecasts
Round 8.3 Cooperative Forecasts
(Thousands)

**COG Board of
Directors 10/8/14**

JURISDICTION	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2010 to 2040	
								Number	% Change
District of Columbia	783.5	815.0	861.8	905.8	944.1	973.0	1,001.8	218.4	27.9%
Arlington County	223.3	247.5	276.3	292.1	303.0	306.0	308.8	85.6	38.3%
City of Alexandria	102.9	110.2	116.8	131.2	149.6	157.4	167.6	64.7	62.9%
Central Jurisdictions	1,109.6	1,172.7	1,254.9	1,329.1	1,396.7	1,436.3	1,478.2	368.6	33.2%
Montgomery County	510.3	532.0	564.4	598.8	635.3	674.0	715.1	204.8	40.1%
City of Rockville (1)	73.7	76.3	80.2	85.6	94.0	100.0	105.7	31.9	43.3%
City of Gaithersburg (1)	49.1	52.8	55.3	59.4	64.3	69.3	74.5	25.5	51.9%
Prince George's County	342.6	357.0	377.9	403.1	427.5	457.3	497.7	155.1	45.3%
Fairfax County (2)	625.8	661.0	722.1	775.8	825.5	857.4	886.8	261.0	41.7%
City of Fairfax	20.4	20.8	21.9	22.8	23.7	24.6	25.6	5.2	25.6%
City of Falls Church	11.4	12.0	14.3	16.2	17.6	18.0	18.3	6.9	60.5%
Inner Suburbs	1,510.4	1,582.8	1,700.5	1,816.7	1,929.5	2,031.3	2,143.4	633.0	41.9%
Loudoun County	145.1	163.9	197.3	224.2	248.8	264.2	278.2	133.1	91.8%
Prince William County	115.4	134.8	155.3	174.8	195.9	217.8	240.8	125.4	108.6%
City of Manassas	23.6	24.0	26.2	27.7	29.2	30.7	32.2	8.6	36.5%
City of Manassas Park	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	0.6	12.6%
Charles County (3)	62.2	68.4	71.7	74.7	77.5	80.3	83.1	20.9	33.6%
Frederick County	98.7	102.0	106.2	109.8	114.6	116.3	125.6	26.9	27.2%
City of Frederick (4)	46.9	47.3	49.8	51.4	55.4	56.8	62.2	15.3	32.7%
Outer Suburbs	449.6	497.7	561.4	616.1	670.9	714.3	765.0	315.5	70.2%
Virginia Jurisdictions	1,272.4	1,378.8	1,534.8	1,669.6	1,798.2	1,881.1	1,963.5	691.1	54.3%
Maryland Jurisdictions	1,013.8	1,059.4	1,120.2	1,186.5	1,254.8	1,327.9	1,421.4	407.7	40.2%
COG / TPB PLANNING AREA	3,069.6	3,253.1	3,516.8	3,761.9	3,997.1	4,181.9	4,386.7	1,317.1	42.9%

(1) Included in Montgomery County total.

(2) Forecasts for all years include Fairfax County Government employees working at the Fairfax County Public Safety Center.

(3) Projections from 2010 to 2030 prepared by the Maryland Department of Planning, February 2009.

(4) Included in Frederick County total.

Summary of Intermediate Population Forecasts
Round 8.3 Cooperative Forecasts
(Thousands)

**COG Board of
Directors 10/8/14**

JURISDICTION	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2010 to 2040	
								Number	% Change
District of Columbia	601.8	660.5	715.5	764.3	808.7	852.4	883.6	281.8	46.8%
Arlington County	207.6	222.9	236.1	248.7	258.8	266.4	276.1	68.4	33.0%
City of Alexandria	140.0	148.5	158.1	167.1	174.0	184.7	194.9	54.9	39.2%
Central Jurisdictions	949.3	1,031.9	1,109.7	1,180.0	1,241.5	1,303.6	1,354.5	405.2	42.7%
Montgomery County	972.6	1,020.0	1,067.0	1,110.0	1,153.9	1,184.6	1,202.8	230.2	23.7%
City of Rockville (1)	61.2	64.0	68.4	71.9	75.6	79.3	82.7	21.5	35.1%
City of Gaithersburg (1)	59.9	66.7	70.2	73.4	77.4	81.2	85.0	25.0	41.8%
Prince George's County	863.4	881.4	899.7	926.7	950.0	972.9	995.3	131.9	15.3%
Fairfax County (2)	1,081.7	1,116.4	1,153.5	1,212.5	1,265.7	1,317.6	1,369.0	287.3	26.6%
City of Fairfax	22.7	24.7	26.0	26.4	26.9	27.4	27.9	5.1	22.5%
City of Falls Church	12.3	13.1	14.2	15.5	16.4	17.0	17.3	5.0	40.3%
Inner Suburbs	2,952.8	3,055.6	3,160.3	3,291.1	3,412.9	3,519.5	3,612.2	659.4	22.3%
Loudoun County	312.3	368.0	418.0	452.2	468.7	478.6	484.5	172.2	55.1%
Prince William County	402.0	452.4	494.5	530.7	562.0	588.4	610.3	208.3	51.8%
City of Manassas	37.8	39.1	41.6	43.1	44.6	46.1	47.5	9.7	25.7%
City of Manassas Park	14.3	14.3	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.9	1.6	11.1%
Charles County (3)	144.6	160.1	176.0	191.5	202.6	213.7	224.9	80.3	55.5%
Frederick County	233.4	241.6	258.8	278.7	297.7	314.3	330.0	96.6	41.4%
City of Frederick (4)	65.2	69.2	74.3	79.0	83.1	86.5	89.1	23.9	36.6%
Outer Suburbs	1,144.4	1,275.4	1,404.8	1,512.0	1,591.3	1,656.9	1,713.1	568.7	49.7%
Virginia Jurisdictions	2,230.8	2,399.3	2,557.8	2,712.0	2,832.8	2,942.0	3,043.3	812.6	36.4%
Maryland Jurisdictions	2,214.0	2,303.1	2,401.5	2,506.8	2,604.2	2,685.5	2,752.9	538.9	24.3%
COG / TPB PLANNING AREA	5,046.6	5,362.9	5,674.8	5,983.1	6,245.7	6,479.9	6,679.8	1,633.3	32.4%

(1) Included in Montgomery County total.

(2) COG staff produced the 2010 base year to be consistent with the Fairfax County's model for the 2011 - 2041 forecasting period.

(3) Projections from 2010 to 2030 prepared by the Maryland Department of Planning, Historical and Projected Total Population, December 2008.

(4) Included in Frederick County total.

Summary of Intermediate Household Forecasts
Round 8.3 Cooperative Forecasts
(Thousands)

**COG Board of
Directors 10/8/14**

JURISDICTION	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2010 to 2040	
								Number	% Change
District of Columbia	266.7	287.1	305.5	323.1	340.2	357.1	370.9	104.2	39.1%
Arlington County	98.1	105.7	112.2	117.3	121.4	124.4	128.6	30.6	31.2%
City of Alexandria	68.1	72.3	77.0	81.4	84.7	89.9	94.9	26.8	39.3%
Central Jurisdictions	432.9	465.1	494.7	521.8	546.3	571.5	594.4	161.5	37.3%
Montgomery County	361.0	377.5	397.0	414.9	434.8	449.9	460.2	99.1	27.5%
City of Rockville (1)	25.2	26.5	28.6	30.3	32.0	33.7	35.4	10.2	40.3%
City of Gaithersburg (1)	22.0	24.5	25.7	27.1	28.8	30.6	32.3	10.3	47.0%
Prince George's County	304.0	323.4	336.4	348.6	359.9	370.1	379.3	75.3	24.8%
Fairfax County (2)	386.1	397.5	413.7	438.8	461.4	483.4	505.3	119.2	30.9%
City of Fairfax	8.4	9.2	9.7	9.9	10.0	10.2	10.3	1.9	23.0%
City of Falls Church	5.1	5.5	6.2	6.9	7.4	7.7	7.9	2.8	54.9%
Inner Suburbs	1,064.7	1,113.1	1,163.0	1,219.1	1,273.5	1,321.4	1,363.0	298.3	28.0%
Loudoun County	104.6	122.6	139.5	151.6	158.1	162.2	164.3	59.7	57.1%
Prince William County	130.8	148.5	164.0	177.9	189.7	199.7	207.8	77.0	58.9%
City of Manassas	12.5	13.1	14.3	15.0	15.7	16.4	17.1	4.6	36.5%
City of Manassas Park	4.5	4.5	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	0.5	11.7%
Charles County (3)	51.0	57.5	64.3	70.8	75.8	80.9	85.9	35.0	68.6%
Frederick County	84.8	89.9	96.5	103.9	111.1	117.4	123.2	38.4	45.3%
City of Frederick (4)	25.4	27.0	29.0	30.9	32.5	33.9	34.9	9.6	37.8%
Outer Suburbs	388.2	436.2	483.6	524.2	555.6	581.6	603.4	215.2	55.5%
Virginia Jurisdictions	818.2	878.9	941.7	1,003.7	1,053.6	1,099.0	1,141.3	323.1	39.5%
Maryland Jurisdictions	800.8	848.4	894.1	938.3	981.6	1,018.3	1,048.6	247.8	30.9%
COG / TPB PLANNING AREA	1,885.7	2,014.4	2,141.4	2,265.1	2,375.4	2,474.5	2,560.8	675.1	35.8%

(1) Included in Montgomery County total.

(2) COG staff produced the 2010 base year to be consistent with the Fairfax County's model for the 2011 - 2041 forecasting period.

(3) Projections from 2010 to 2030 prepared by the Maryland Department of Planning, Historical and Projected Households for Maryland's Jurisdictions, February 2009.

(4) Included in Frederick County total.

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

RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE COG 2015 LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS

WHEREAS, the COG Board of Directors annually reviews and adopts a policy platform which outlines the region's federal and state policy priorities; and

WHEREAS, these priority statements are drafted by staff and vetted through COG's various policy and technical committees; and

WHEREAS, in 2009, the COG Board created an ad hoc Legislative Committee to provide an additional layer of oversight and review prior to Board action; and

WHEREAS, to encourage greater alignment with COG's policy committees and boards the Legislative Committee will be composed of representatives from each policy committee and who currently serve on the Board; and

WHEREAS, it is the responsibility of the COG Board Chairman to recommend members to serve on the COG 2014 Legislative Committee.

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

Upon recommendation of the Board Chair, the Board of Directors hereby approves the following persons to serve on the COG 2015 Legislative Committee:

Roger Berliner, Montgomery County (Chair) – Board of Directors Vice Chair
Phil Mendelson, District of Columbia – Past Board Chair
Jonathan Way, City of Manassas – Transportation Planning Board
David Snyder, City of Falls Church – Metropolitan Washington Air Quality Committee
Mary Cheh, District of Columbia – Climate, Energy and Environment Policy Committee
Walter Tejada, Arlington County – Human Services and Public Safety Committee
Martin Nohe, Prince William County – Chesapeake Bay and Water Resources Committee
Emmett Jordan, City of Greenbelt – Region Forward Committee
Bridget Newton, City of Rockville – Association Member (Maryland Municipal League)

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

RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE COG 2015 NOMINATING COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS

WHEREAS, the bylaws of the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments (COG) require the annual election of three officers to the Board of Directors and four corporate officers of the organization; and

WHEREAS, the election of these positions requires the convention of a Nominating Committee; and

WHEREAS, the Nominating Committee is comprised of seven (7) members, balanced geographically among the District of Columbia, the State of Maryland, and the Commonwealth of Virginia; and

WHEREAS, it is the responsibility of the COG Board Chairman to recommend members to serve on the Nominating Committee.

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

The Board of Directors hereby approves the following recommended persons to serve on the 2015 Nominating Committee:

Phil Mendelson, COG Board Chair
Kenyan McDuffie, District of Columbia
Allen Lew, District of Columbia (Warren Graves, Alternate)
Nancy Navarro, Montgomery County
Emmett Jordan, City of Greenbelt
Scott York, Loudoun County
Jonathan Way, City of Manassas

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
777 North Capitol Street, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002-4239

**RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING COG TO RECEIVE A GRANT TO REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM MARINE
VESSELS IN WASHINGTON, DC**

WHEREAS, the Metropolitan Washington region does not meet the federal health standards for ozone, which adversely affects the health of populations at increased risk, including 1 million children 18 years of age and younger; and

WHEREAS, COG and the Metropolitan Washington Air Quality Committee (MWAQC) support local non-regulatory measures in the region to reduce harmful emissions to improve air quality; and

WHEREAS, the purpose of EPA's National Clean Diesel Funding Assistance Program is to reduce diesel emissions, maximize job preservation and promote economic recovery through a variety of diesel emission reduction strategies; and

WHEREAS, COG has received a request from the District Department of the Environment (DDOE) to assist in implementation of a project involving partnering with an owner of a diesel-powered passenger vessel that operates in the District of Columbia to reduce emissions from the vessel; and

WHEREAS, COG's proposed partner/project include: Spirit Cruises LLC -- Reducing Emissions from Passenger Vessels in Washington, DC; and

WHEREAS, the proposed projects will significantly reduce annual NOx and fine particle emissions in the region, improving the health of residents and providing needed reductions for the region to meet and maintain the ozone and fine particle standards.

**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 grant funds from the District Department of the Environment (DDOE) and EPA Region III in the amount of \$157,536 to provide diesel reduction technologies to the identified equipment owner in Washington, DC. No COG matching funds are required.

**METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
777 NORTH CAPITOL STREET, NE
WASHINGTON, DC 20002-4239**

**RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING COG TO ENTER INTO A CONTRACT TO DEVELOP A DISTRICT CRISIS
COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGY AND PLANNING DOCUMENTS**

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 develop a District crisis communication strategy and planning documents ; and

WHEREAS, the purpose of the contract to develop a crisis communications strategy to ensure effective and timely communication during emergencies and other District wide events; and

WHEREAS, planning documents will be created to include a Joint Information Center Operations Guide, an Emergency Support Function 15 Operational Plan, a Crisis Communication Plan, and any necessary annexes; and

WHEREAS, funding for the procurement and contract has 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 \$73,500 for a contract to develop a District crisis communication strategy and planning documents.

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



AGENDA ITEM #7

NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION CLIMATE AND ENERGY PROGRESS REPORT AND PRESENTATION OF THE CLIMATE AND ENERGY LEADERSHIP AWARDS

National Capital Region Climate and Energy Progress Report

October 2014

Prepared by the
Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments
Climate, Energy and Environment Policy Committee



METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON

Council of Governments



About the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments (COG)

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.

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Photo Credits: Aaron Webb, Jeffrey King, Arlington County



Roger Berliner, Chair Climate, Energy and Environment Policy Committee

The Climate, Energy, and Environment Policy Committee (CEEPC) supports the *Region Forward* vision by COG and its members to create a more prosperous, accessible, livable, and sustainable region. CEEPC provides leadership on climate change, energy, green building, alternative fuels, solid waste and recycling to meet the region's regional greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reduction goals of 20% below the 2005 levels by 2020 and 80% below 2005 levels by 2050. In May 2013, CEEPC adopted the second addition of an aggressive Regional Climate and Energy Action Plan.

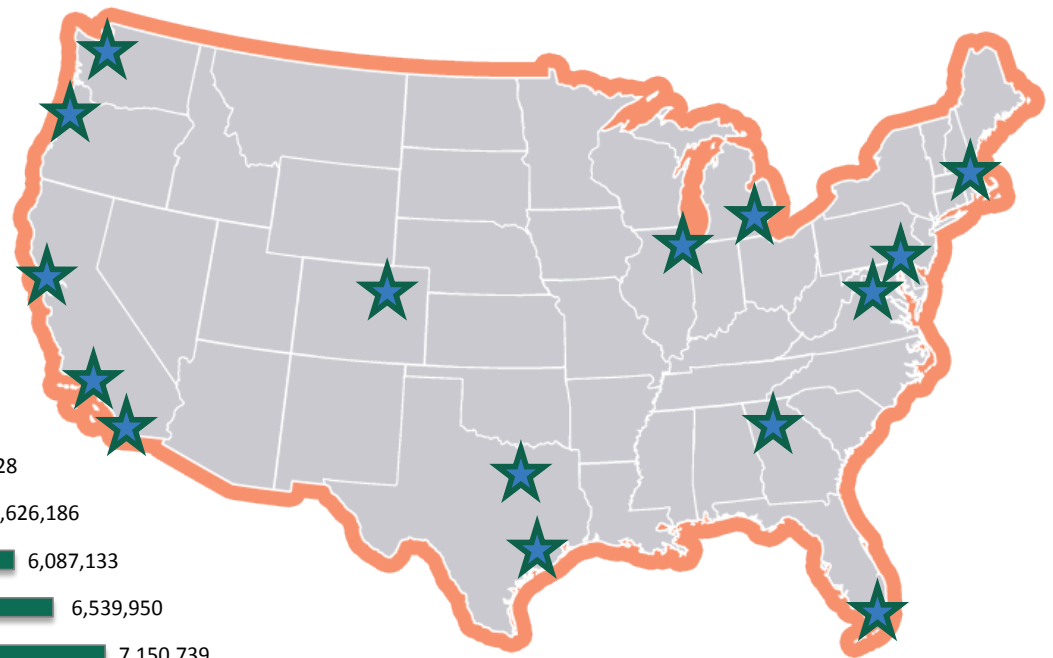
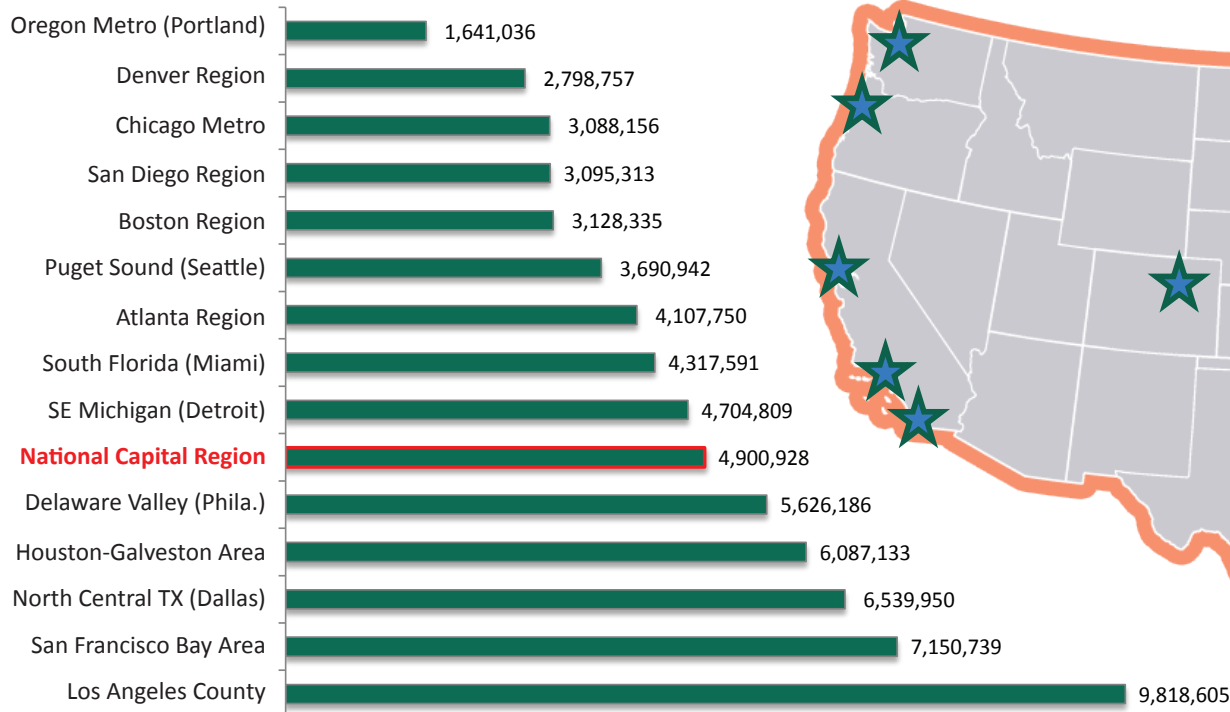
As you will see in the following pages, there is significant effort in National Capital Region to address climate change. It is rewarding to see the strides made thus far but it is also important to keep in mind the immense undertaking that is needed moving forward to meet the 2020 and 2050 GHG emission reduction goals. CEEPC will continue to work toward these goals to help protect the health of our citizens and the vitality of our economy.

Around the Nation

Regions across the country are providing leadership in tackling climate change and promoting clean energy solutions. In order to show how the National Capital Region compares to other leading regions, COG conducted a regional comparison of progress on three national programs - LEED, ENERGY STAR, and EPA's Green Power Program - included in CEEPC's Regional Climate and Energy Action Plan.

Regional councils are multi-service entities that function as a planning organization, technical assistance provider, and "visionary" to its member local governments (Source: National Association of Regional Councils). COG is the regional council for the National Capital Region. This comparison includes leading regional councils, like COG, from across the country. Regions are defined by how each region's council defines their region, with the exception of Los Angeles County, which is a sub-region to the Southern California Association of Governments. The National Capital Region's 2010 Census population is approximately 4.9 million, in the mid-size range of regions compared.

2010 Census Population



How COG Stacks Up Key Figures



- Total Number of LEED Certified Projects
- Number of Certified LEED for Neighborhood Development Projects
- Square footage of ENERGY STAR Rated Floor Space
- Number of EPA Green Power Partners



- Number of Certified LEED Homes
- Green Power (kWh) from EPA Green Power Partners
- Number of Green Power Communiities



- Number of ENERGY STAR Rated Buildings



- Number of LEED Platinum Certified Projects (tied for 4th place with Delaware Valley - Philadelphia)

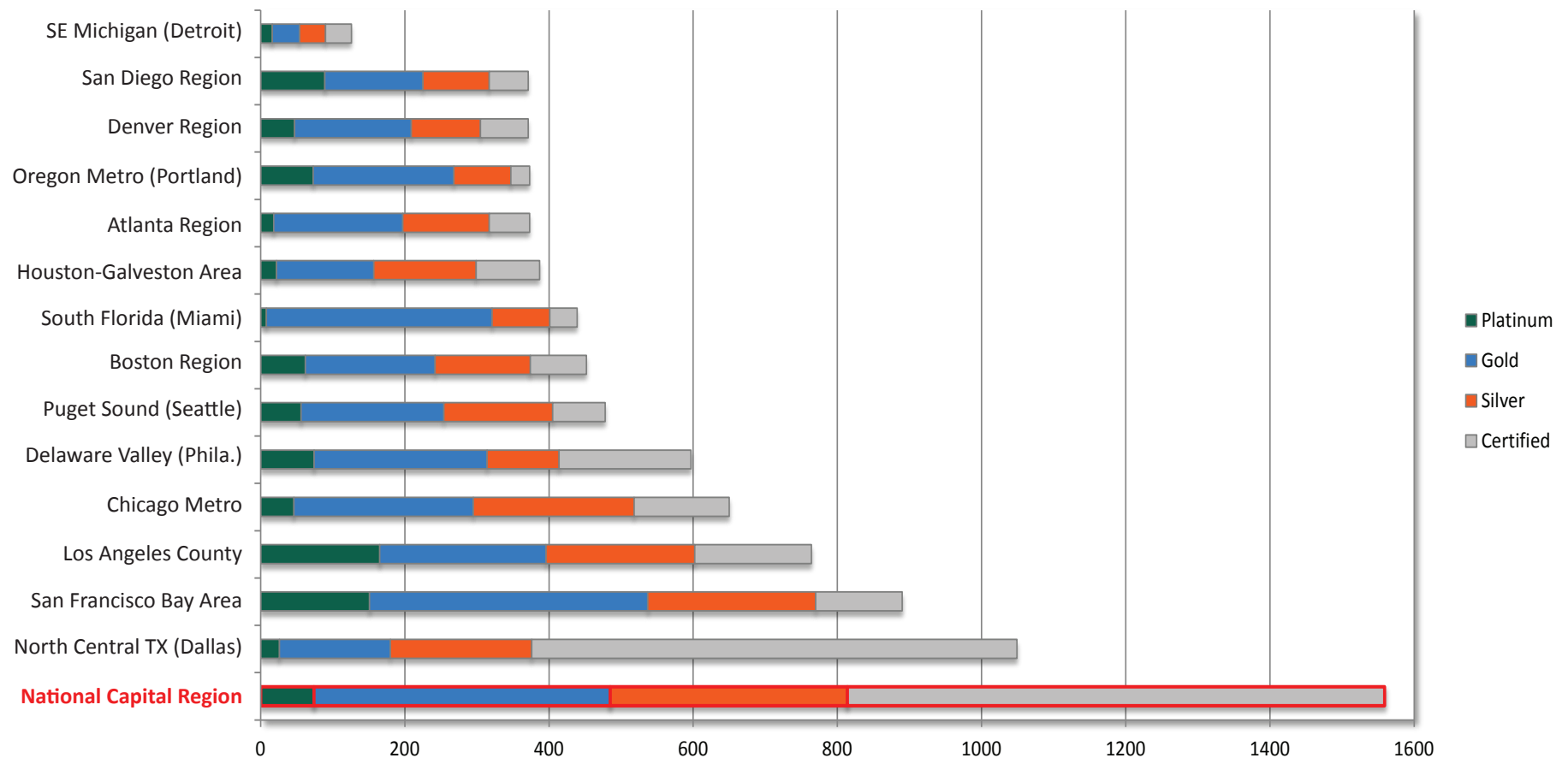


Twinbrook Station is the National Capital Region's first Gold certified LEED for Neighborhood Development.
Photo Credit: The JBG Companies

LEED Buildings

The U.S. Green Building Council's green building program, LEED - Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design, is a third-party certification program that verifies projects are built to the high performance standards set by the program. There are four levels of certification. Certified is the base level, followed by Silver, Gold, and Platinum at the highest level. Of the regions surveyed, the National Capital Region has the highest number of LEED buildings certified between 2001 and 2013.

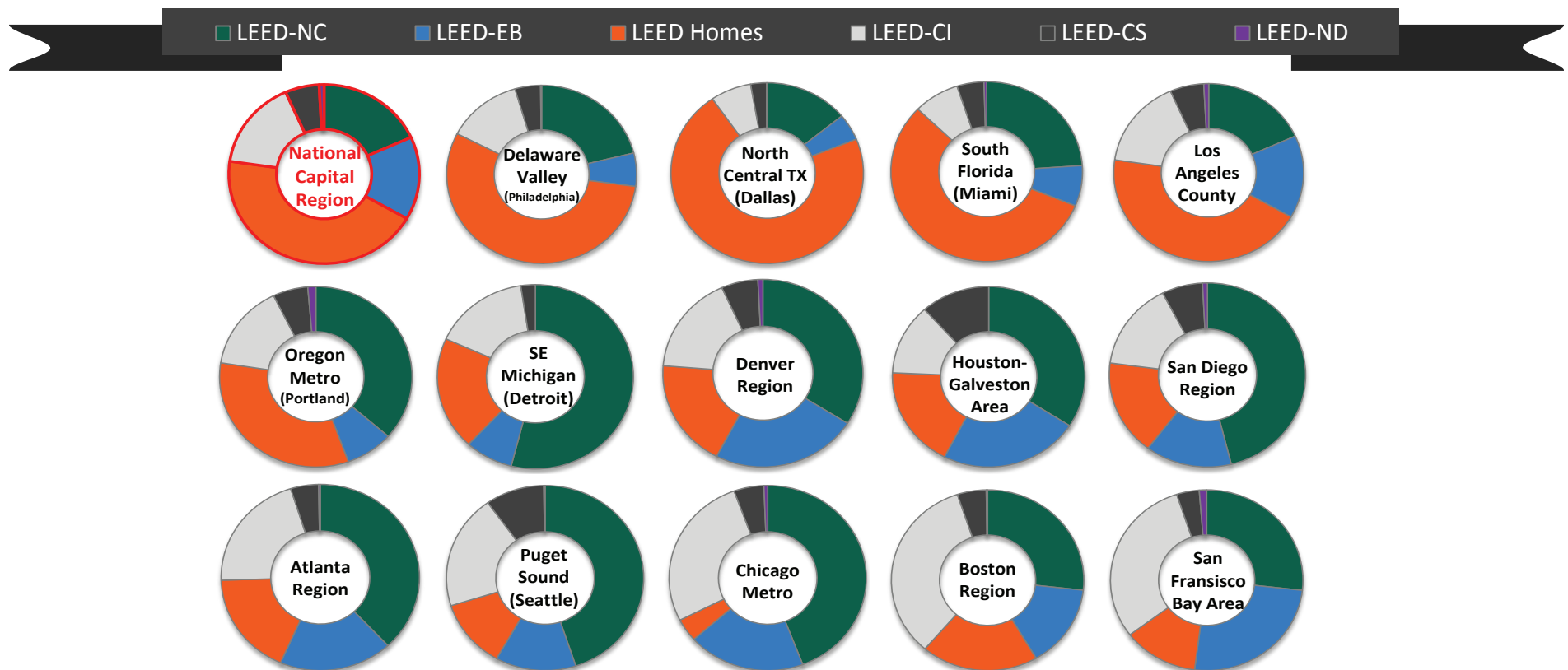
Regional Comparison of LEED Certified Buildings



LEED rating systems address multiple project types: New Construction (NC), Existing Buildings (EB), Homes, Commercial Interiors (CI), Core and Shell (CS), and Neighborhood Development (ND). The percent of projects by rating system for each region is represented in the graphic below. In most regions, LEED for Homes (orange) or New Construction (green) is the most prevalent rating system.

Regions with a higher percentage of LEED Homes typically have at least a few certified neighborhood developments. The National Capital Region has several neighborhood developments including Chancellors Row and Capital Quarter in the District of Columbia; Old Town Commons and James Bland in Alexandria; and Mosaic Townhomes in Fairfax. The Delaware Valley (Philadelphia) region has several neighborhood developments completed by the Philadelphia Housing Authority and several individual projects by a real estate firm redeveloping abandoned properties in West Philadelphia.

In some regions, LEED for Homes is not as prevalent. In the Atlanta and Seattle regions there is already an established green home certification program. Both programs were established in 1999 in conjunction with the local builder associations and have hundreds of builders qualified to build to their standard. Atlanta-based EarthCraft has certified over 25,000 homes and Seattle-based Built Green has certified over 15,000 homes.



Source: USGBC Public LEED Project Directory

Note: LEED for Homes were not yet incorporated into the LEED Project Database in 2012 and has significantly increased the total of LEED Certified Buildings reported here compared to the 2012 Climate and Energy Progress Report.

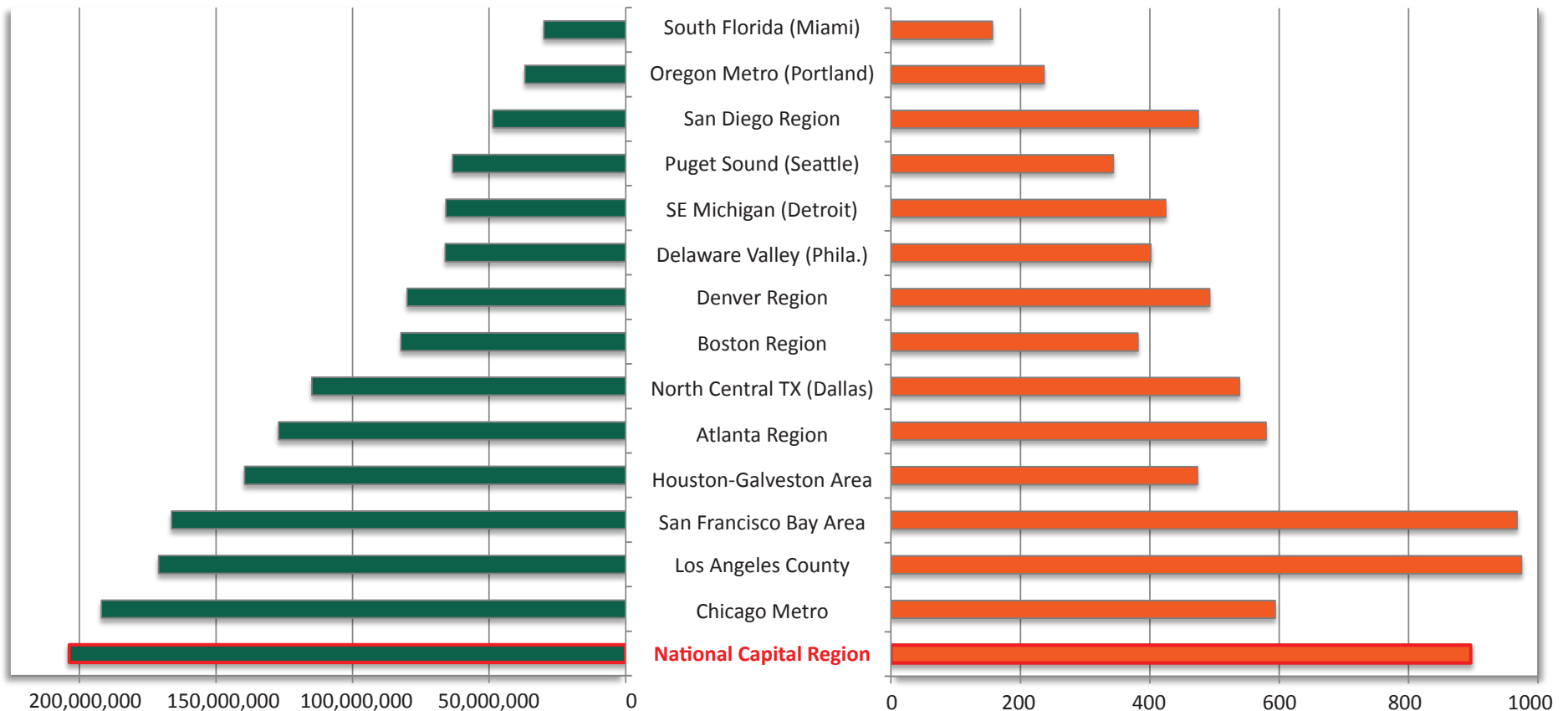
ENERGY STAR Buildings

ENERGY STAR rated buildings are among the most energy efficient, compared to similar facilities across the nation. The US Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) ENERGY STAR is a performance-based program that rates buildings annually. The chart below shows the number of buildings and total square footage in each region that have earned the ENERGY STAR rating for at least one year between 2000 through 2013.

Regional Comparison of ENERGY STAR Rated Buildings

Square Feet of Total ENERGY STAR Rated Space

Number of ENERGY STAR Rated Buildings



Across the regions examined, there are three prevalent types of ENERGY STAR building owners, including public school systems, companies with “big-box” locations, and real estate/property management firms. These types of owners are large contributors to the total number of ENERGY STAR rated buildings and square footage. Retail companies located in almost every region include Target, Staples, and Kohls. Grocery stores, such as Food Lion and Kroger, contribute to the ENERGY STAR rated buildings and square footage in several regions. Tishman Speyer and Transwestern are examples of real estate/property management firms that have ENERGY STAR buildings across many of the regions.

With more than 200 million square feet of ENERGY STAR rated floor space, the National Capital Region has more square footage than any of the other regions examined and is third for number of ENERGY STAR rated buildings. Federal agencies are large contributors to the total ENERGY STAR square footage in the region. Leading federal agencies include the Departments of State, Labor, Energy, and Health and Human Services. Loudoun County and Fairfax County public school systems are also both large contributors to ENERGY STAR rated buildings and square footage in the region.



Target, Staples, and Kohls have ENERGY STAR certified stores in almost every region across the country, Photo Credit: Maia Davis

Source: EPA ENERGY STAR Certified Buildings and Plants Database

EPA Green Power Program

The US EPA Green Power Partnership is a voluntary program with over 1,300 private and public sector partners participating to reduce their impact on the environment through the use of green power. Partners commit to using green power for 3% to 20% of the total annual electricity use (tiered usage levels correspond to an organization’s electricity use). Commitments can be made organization-wide or at the facility level (or for a logical aggregation of facilities). Green power can be purchased or generated on-site.

With more than 100 Green Power Partners, the National Capital Region has the most participants of the regions compared, and is second behind the San Francisco Bay Area for total kilowatt hours of green power. The National Capital Region’s top partners include several Federal agencies and the District of Columbia government. The Bay Area uses more green power thanks to partners such as Intel, Google, Apple and Cisco. The chart below summarizes regional information for EPA Green Power Partners.



Region	Number of Green Power Partners	Green Power (kWh)	Top Green Power Partners
South Florida (Miami)	3	17,490,486	Intercontinental Hotel
Southern Michigan (Detroit)	5	18,187,280	General Dynamics Land Systems Central Office
San Diego Region	6	50,342,606	City of San Diego
Atlanta Region	8	121,267,914	Coca-Cola
Houston-Galveston Area	10	653,099,719	City of Houston
Los Angeles County	15	74,328,741	Los Angeles World Airports
Puget Sound (Seattle)	19	2,090,093,464	Microsoft
Denver Region	25	228,268,191	White Waves Food Company
North Central Texas (Dallas)	30	652,943,953	City of Dallas, Dallas-Fort Worth Airport
Oregon Metro (Portland)	34	191,016,670	Port of Portland, City of Portland
Delaware Valley (Philadelphia)	38	862,964,426	TD Bank, University of Pennsylvania
Chicago Metro	42	1,186,652,530	Metro Pier and Exposition Auth, Chicago Public Schools
Boston Region	44	1,406,862,293	Staples, State Street Corporation
San Francisco Bay Area	80	5,491,057,765	Intel, Google, Apple, Cisco
National Capital Region	103	3,389,656,517	Federal Agencies, District of Columbia

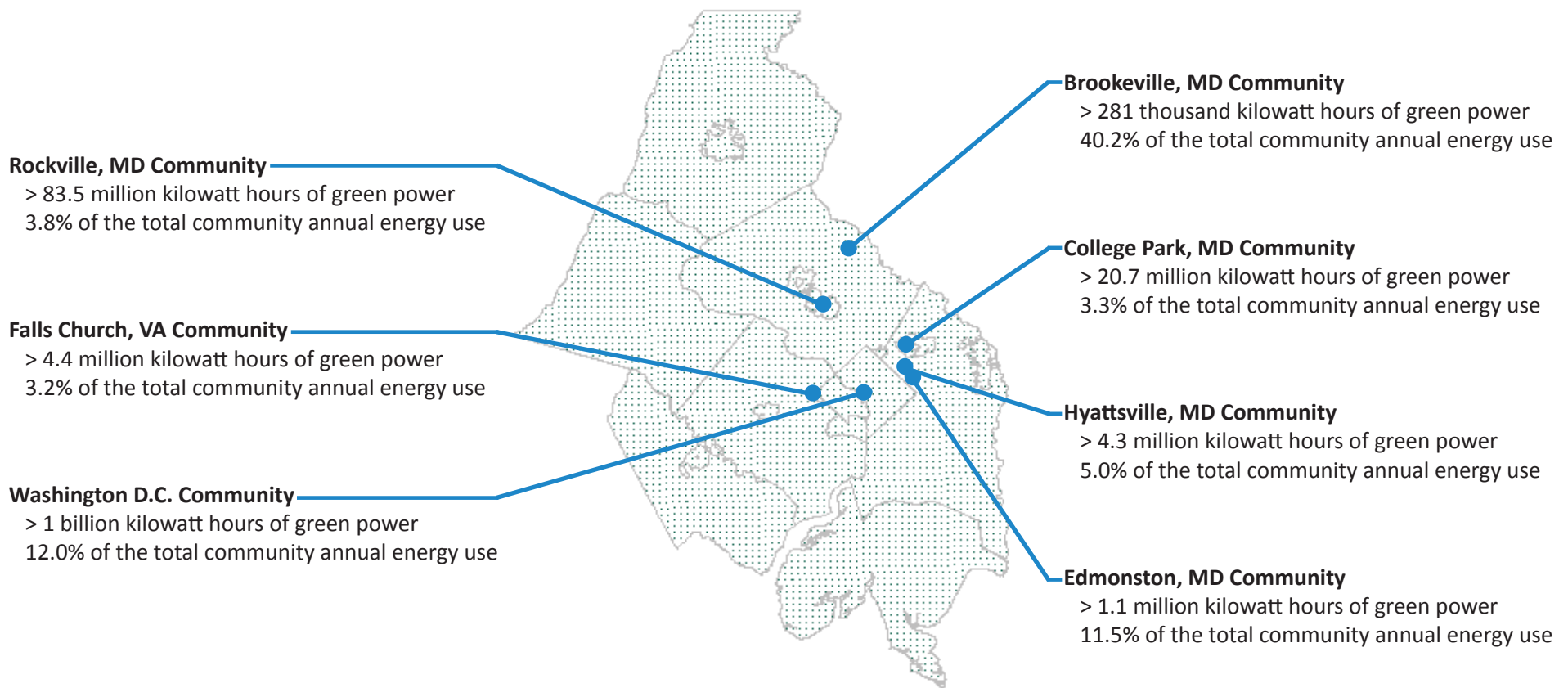
Source: EPA Green Power Program

Note: Green Power (kWh) includes organizations that are headquartered in each region but whose green power use may cover operations outside of the region.

A Green Power Community is a town, city, or county where local governments, residents, and businesses collectively meet the minimum green power requirements. In order to become a Green Power Community, the local government must become a Green Power Partner, work with the power provider to determine community-wide energy use, and initiate a community-wide campaign to encourage residential and business participation.

There are more than 50 Green Power Communities nationwide. The San Francisco Bay Area and the National Capital Region contains a concentration of Green Power Communities as does the Portland and Chicago metropolitan areas. Most regions do not have Green Power Communities. The chart to the right summarizes the number of Green Power Communities by region and the graphic below highlights all of the Green Power Communities in the National Capital Region.

Region	Number of Green Power Communities
Boston Region	1
Puget Sound (Seattle)	1
Delaware Valley (Philadelphia)	2
Chicago Metro	4
Oregon Metro (Portland)	5
National Capital Region	7
San Francisco Bay Area	13



Source: EPA Green Power Program and April 2014 Green Power Community Challenge Rankings

Around the Region

The national comparison on the last several pages showed how the National Capital Region compares to other regions across the country on a few specific programs that address climate change and energy. The following several pages will look more closely at what is happening within the National Capital Region to address climate change and energy issues. The information provided draws mainly the self-reported COG Annual Climate and Energy Survey results. The questions asked in the survey are designed to monitor progress toward implementation of the 2013-2016 Regional Climate and Energy Action Plan (Action Plan).

Regional Climate and Energy Action Plan

The Action Plan identifies short-term goals and actions to help the region meet its mid- and long-term regional greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reduction goals. The mid- and long-term regional GHG emissions reduction goals, first established in the 2008 National Capital Region Climate Change Report, includes being 20% below the 2005 levels by 2020 and 80% below 2005 levels by 2050. The Action Plan identifies goals and actions not only for greenhouse gas reduction but also built environment and infrastructure, renewable energy, transportation and land use, sustainability and resiliency, and outreach. The Action Plan is geared toward actions local jurisdictions can take, to improve internal operations and encourage community-wide action.

Climate, Energy and Environment Policy Committee

Created in 2009, COG's Climate, Energy and Environment Policy Committee (CEEPC) is the body that established the Action Plan and provides ongoing leadership to area governments as they work together to meet regional GHG reduction goals. CEEPC includes representatives from COG's member governments, state environmental and transportation agencies, state legislatures, the Air and Climate Public Advisory Committee (ACPAC), federal and regional agencies, electric and gas utilities, environmental organizations, business organizations and members of the academic community. Several subcommittees, such as the Built Environment and Energy Advisory Committee (BEEAC) and ACPAC, provide essential input and support to CEEPC.

Local Government Climate and Energy Survey Results

The Annual Climate and Energy Survey was sent to COG's 22 member local jurisdictions, of which 17 responded. Where applicable, results reported in 2013 were incorporated into this report for the local jurisdictions that did not respond in 2014. For a handful of actions, the chart on the following page reflects progress made by COG member jurisdictions compared to the goal established in the Action Plan (see the **Implemented + In Progress** row versus the **CEEPC Action Plan Goal** row at the bottom of the chart). Results show the region is well on its way toward meeting the goals for most of these actions; however, CEEPC may want to consider additional support for the EPA Green Power Program, complete streets policies, and resiliency strategies.

Local Government	Energy Improvement Plan - Govt Operations	Walk-Through Energy Audits	EPA Green Power Partner	EPA Green Power Community	Complete Streets Policy	Assess Community Vulnerability	Develop Community Resiliency Strategies	Promote EERE Incentives	Employee Sustainability Education
District of Columbia	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓
Suburban Maryland									
Charles County	✓✓	-	NR	NR	✓	-	-	✓	✓
Frederick County	NR	NR	NR	NR	-	NR	NR	✓	NR
City of Frederick	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	✓	-
Montgomery County	✓	✓✓	✓✓	NR	NR	✓	✓	✓✓	✓
City of Gaithersburg	-	✓✓	✓✓	-	N/A	-	-	✓✓	-
City of Rockville	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	-	-	✓✓	✓
City of Takoma Park	✓	✓✓	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-
Prince George's County	✓✓	✓✓	N/A	N/A	✓✓	✓	-	✓✓	✓✓
City of Bowie	✓✓	-	-	-	-	✓✓	✓	✓	✓
City of College Park	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	-	-	-	-	✓
City of Greenbelt	✓	✓	✓✓	✓	N/A	N/A	N/A	✓	-
Town of Bladensburg	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	-	-	N/A	-
Northern Virginia									
Arlington County	✓	✓✓	✓✓	-	✓✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓
Fairfax County	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓ (not current)	-	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓
Loudoun County	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓✓
Prince William County	✓	✓	✓	-	N/A	-	-	-	✓
City of Alexandria	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	-	✓✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓
City of Fairfax	✓	✓✓	-	-	-	✓	-	✓	✓
City of Falls Church	NR	NR	✓✓	✓✓	✓	NR	NR	-	NR
City of Manassas	✓	✓✓	-	-	✓✓	-	-	✓	-
City of Manassas Park	-	✓	NR	NR	-	-	-	-	-
% Implemented	27%	55%	45%	18%	32%	9%	0%	32%	23%
% In Progress	41%	18%	5%	5%	14%	32%	32%	41%	36%
Implemented + In Progress	68%	73%	50%	23%	45%	41%	32%	73%	59%
CEEPC Action Plan Goal	75%	75%	75%	25%	75%	40%	40%	75%	50%

✓✓ = Implemented

✓ - In Progress

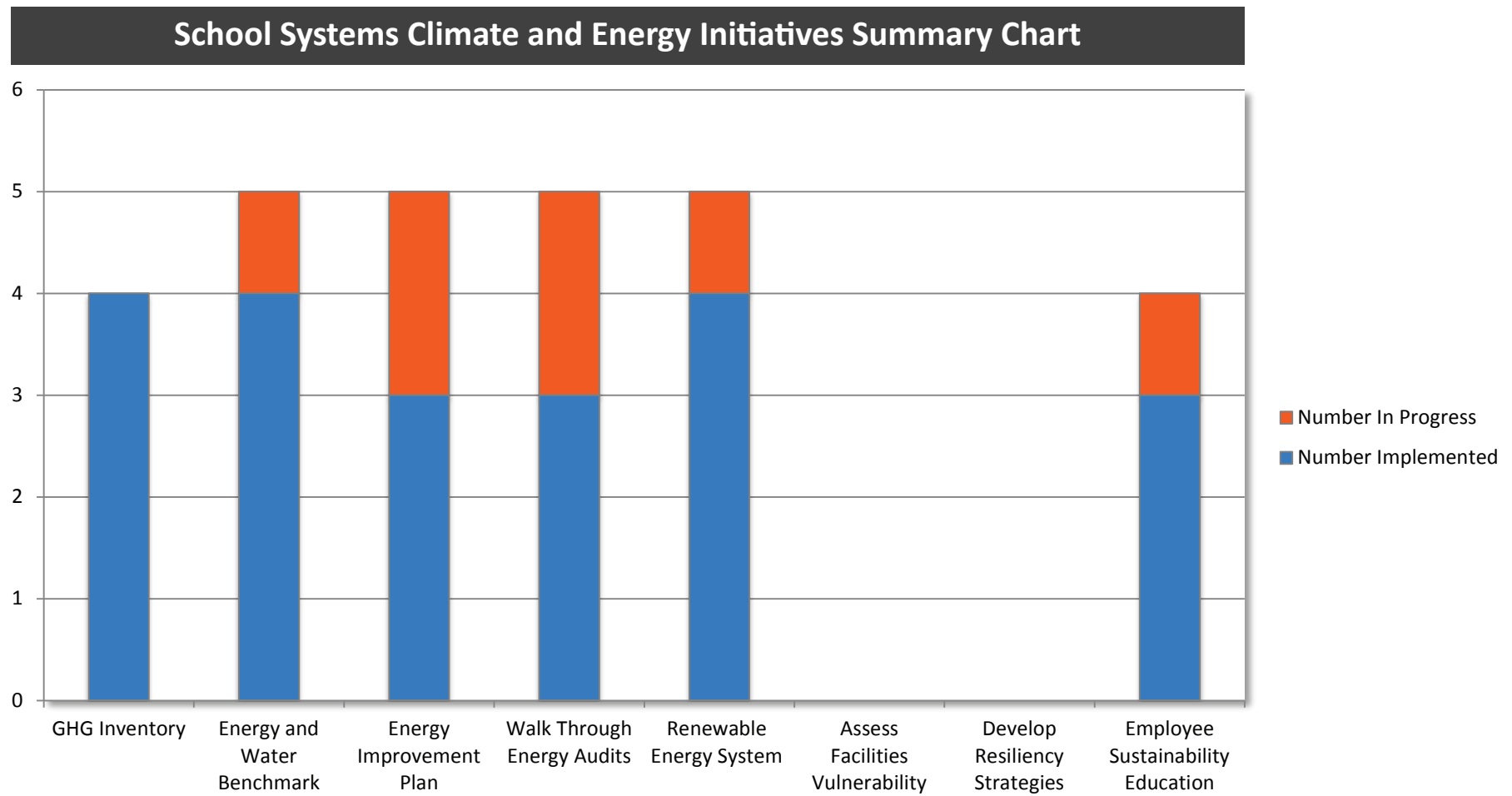
- = Not Started

N/A = Not Applicable

NR = No Response

School Systems

COG also surveyed the region's public school systems on climate and energy initiatives. Six of the thirteen school systems responded to the survey. Results are summarized in the below chart. Many schools systems have shown leadership implementing energy efficiency programs and renewable energy installations. None of the survey respondents have initiated vulnerability assessments or resiliency strategies; however, it may be most appropriate for these initiatives to be implemented in conjunction with the local government. To further describe the work that goes into school systems' climate and energy initiatives, some success stories are highlighted on the following page.





Lunsford Middle School is a high performance building that was designed to and has earned the ENERGY STAR rating. Photo Credit: LCPS

Loudoun County Public Schools (LCPS)

Over 50 LCPS schools that have earned the ENERGY STAR rating for at least one year. This represents more than 60% of their schools and over 5.3 million square feet of floor space. LCPS benchmarks all school energy use with ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager and conducts ENERGY STAR mechanical systems audits. Since 2010, all new construction projects have been evaluated by the ENERGY STAR Target Finder, a tool used to determine a building is designed to meet the ENERGY STAR standard. Nine schools have earned the “Designed to earn ENERGY STAR” designation. Lunsford Middle School as the first to have earned the this designation and the ENERGY STAR rating for 2013. (Source: LCPS)

Fairfax County Public Schools (FCPS)

FCPS has an aggressive energy management program that benchmarks over 190 FCPS facilities in ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager to guide efforts to minimize use and cost of energy. Forty-seven schools, with more than 5.5 million square feet of floor space, have earned the ENERGY STAR rating. FCPS Get2Green Program has at least 130 schools engaged in student environmental action. Schools set up student driven teams to perform school-wide audits and develop and implement student action plans in areas such as energy conservation, waste reduction, development of wildlife habitat for stormwater management and increasing plant and animal biodiversity, sustainable food, etc. Five schools have reached the National Wildlife Federation’s Eco School Green Flag status. Only about 30 schools in the nation have earned the rating. (Source: FCPS)



Mason Crest Elementary School uses geothermal and has the lowest energy use per square foot for FCPS. Photo Credit: FCPS

Montgomery County Public Schools (MCPS)

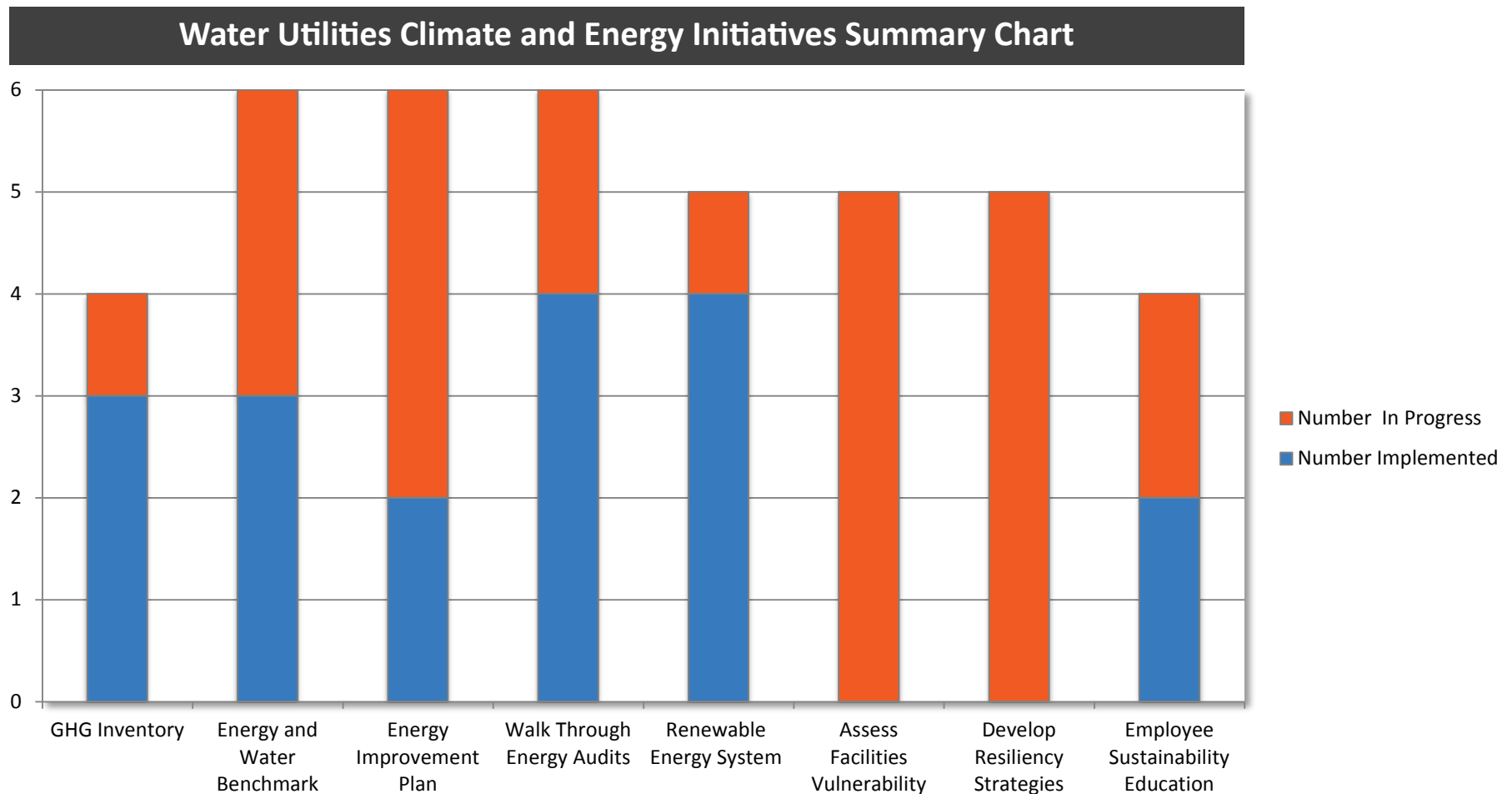
In 2013, MCPS developed a greenhouse gas emissions inventory as part of its Sustainability Management Plan. MCPS has reduced greenhouse gas emissions by over 70,000 MTCO_{2e} (million tons of CO₂ equivalent), a 28% reduction in the MCPS carbon footprint since 2003. Three initiatives that have contributed to that success include (1) the School Energy and Recycling Team (SERT) program which encourages and supports students and staff as they take active responsibility for reducing energy and solid waste; (2) the installation of solar at eight schools that provide 20% to 40% of the power needed during peak production hours; and (3) the construction of 14 LEED Gold Certified schools, of which the newer schools achieve around 30% improvement in energy efficiency. (Source: MCPS)



Francis Scott Key Middle School is LEED Gold and the recipient of the 2012 US Department of Education Green Ribbon School Award. Photo Credit: MCPS

Water Utilities

Drinking water and wastewater entities typically are the largest energy users of municipal governments (source: EPA); therefore, their initiatives to reduce energy use can have a major impact on reducing GHG emissions. In addition to local jurisdiction efforts highlighted on the previous page, climate and energy initiatives for six of the eight major water utilities in the region surveyed are summarized in the chart below. Many of the major water utilities in the region have conducted greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories, conducting energy audits, have renewable energy systems, are assessing and addressing their vulnerabilities and provide sustainability education to their employees. Some success stories are highlighted on the following page.





AlexRenew biosolids processing
Photo Credit: AlexRenew

Alexandria Renew Enterprises (AlexRenew)

AlexRenew developed a baseline GHG inventory in 2008 with updates for 2010-2013. Baseline energy usage was developed in conjunction with the Energy Minimization Plan. Energy use is continuously monitored with the goal of net energy neutrality. The biosolids program alone generates almost 130 million cubic feet of renewable energy, enough gas to heat 880 homes for a year.

AlexRenew has identified onsite vulnerabilities. Capital planning and infrastructure renewal incorporates climate vulnerability in design and planning. An overall resiliency plan is in development. (Source: AlexRenew)

District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority (DC Water)

DC Water is upgrading its biosolids management program at Blue Plains Advanced Wastewater Treatment Plant to generate 13 MW of electricity from methane gas, a by product of the wastewater treatment process, reducing carbon emissions by approximately 50,000 metric tons annually. The facility will also reduce biosolids trucking by 60%.

DC Water has undertaken vulnerability assessments at several facilities, including Blue Plains, and plans to assess the remainder of facilities in their portfolio. DC Water is in the process of adopting a formal Climate Adaptation Plan, focusing on their facilities and operations. (Source: DC Water)



DC Water biosolids management program (7 of 14 centrifuges)
Photo Credit: Parsons



Modules form long rows of solar at WSSC wastewater treatment plant.
Photo Credit: Jeffrey King, COG

Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission (WSSC)

WSSC developed GHG inventories for 2005-2011 and a GHG action plan to reduce future emissions by 10% every 5 years through 2030. Key accomplishments toward this goal include (1) energy efficiency upgrades to the a plant that will save 4.5 million kWh and \$562,000 per year; (2) a 10-year wind power purchase agreement for 30% of its electrical power-equal to taking 100,000 cars off the road; and (3) solar power systems installed in 2013 at two of plants that will generate 6.6 million kWh per year (~17% of usage), saving \$3.5 million over the life of the agreement. These solar systems are expected to help reduce carbon dioxide emissions equal to avoiding the use of approximately 358,680 gallons of gasoline each year. (Source: WSSC)

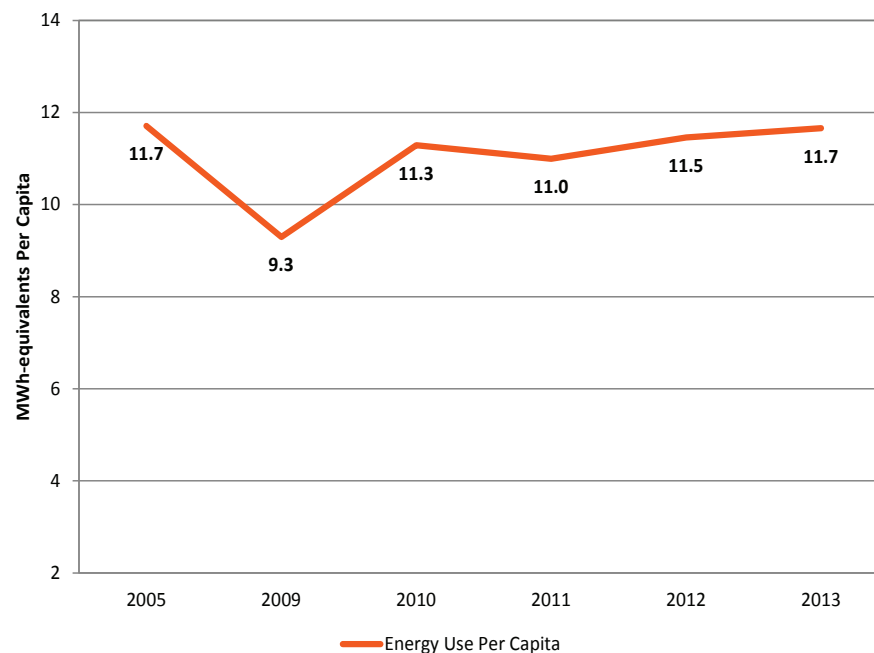
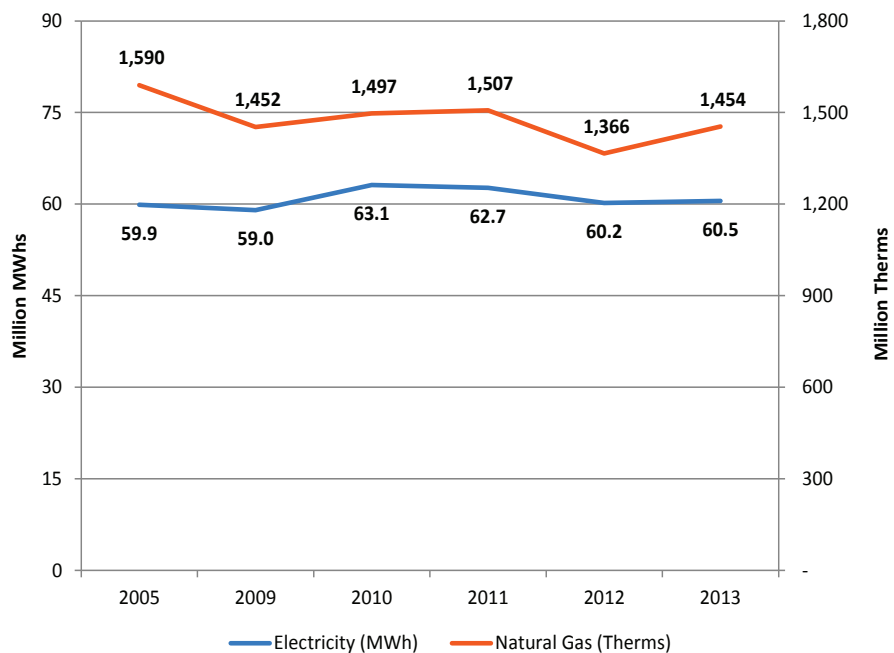
Energy Utilities

Regional Energy Consumption

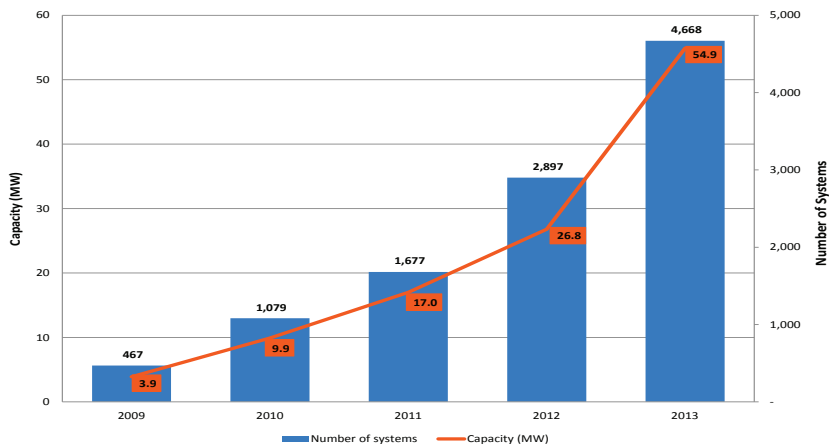
In 2009, COG began a data sharing initiative with the region's electric and natural gas utilities to assist in tracking progress toward climate change goals. COG requests data on a number of energy metrics including consumption, customers, and net-metered renewable energy. This data has proved extremely useful to COG member local governments in preparing emissions inventories and measuring improvement on specific goals, such as energy consumption per capita or renewable energy deployment.

The data (not weather normalized) shows total regional electricity consumption in 2013 at **60.5 million MW**, a 1% increase over 2012, and a 2% increase over baseline year 2005. Natural gas consumption was **1.45 billion therms** in 2013, a 6% increase over 2012, but a 9% drop from 2005. The chart on lower left shows the general consumption trend over time for electricity and natural gas. Energy use per capita has increased slightly over the past two years, bringing it back to 2005 levels. The per capita chart on the lower right reflects combined use of electricity and natural gas; therms were converted to MWh-equivalents.

National Capital Region Energy Use Trends



Net-Metered Renewables in the National Capital Region



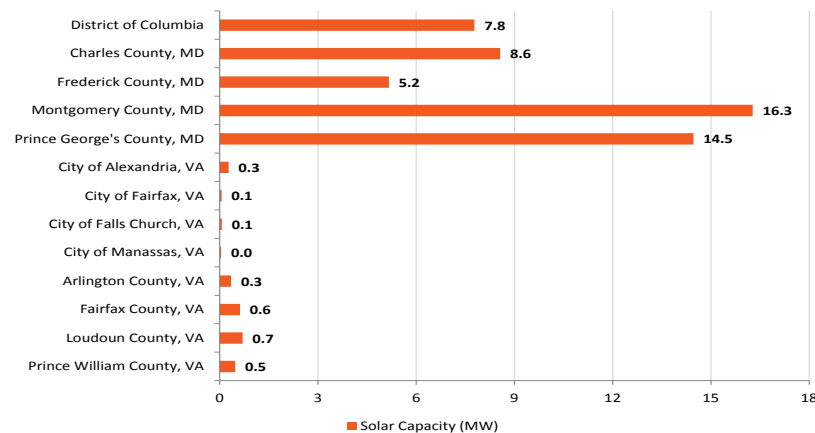
Renewable Energy Trends

Since 2009, the region has experienced tremendous growth in net-metered renewable energy systems. The number of systems has grown 10-fold, from 460 in 2005 to **over 4,600**. Total generating capacity is growing even more rapidly – from less than 4MW in 2005, to **over 50 MW**. Just from 2012 to 2013, the number of renewable energy systems increased more than 60%, and generating capacity increased more than 100%. The chart on the left shows the upward trend in the number and generating capacity of renewable energy systems in the region.

Local Solar Deployment

The vast majority of the region’s renewable energy growth has been concentrated in District of Columbia and suburban Maryland. Mandatory renewable energy standards (RES) and high solar renewable energy certificate (SREC) prices, as well as policies allowing larger systems and innovative financing tools have enabled the solar markets in Maryland and the District of Columbia to flourish. The chart on the right shows installed solar photovoltaic capacity by jurisdiction for 2013.

2013 Local Solar Deployment in the National Capital Region



Prince George’s County, MD Rooftop Solar Systems

In 2013, the Prince George’s County Council adopted the Clean Renewable Energy in Public Buildings legislation requiring new County buildings and major renovations to incorporate clean energy systems. The County has installed two photovoltaic (PV) systems, with a combined capacity of 384 kW, at its Consolidated Warehouse and Fleet Maintenance Facilities in Landover and Capitol Heights. The systems produce approximately 527,000 kWh of electricity and offset over 1.3 million pounds of carbon dioxide emissions annually.



Solar PV system at Prince George’s County Fleet Maintenance Facility
Photo Credit: Erica Bannerman, Energy Manager, Prince George’s County



Penelope Gross, Member Climate, Energy and Environment Policy Committee

As a member of the Climate, Energy and Environment Policy Committee and 2013 President of the National Association of Regional Councils (NARC) Board of Directors, I'm pleased that the National Capital Region's policies and progress set a high standard. The Regional Climate and Energy Action Plan and the work of the Climate, Energy and Environment Policy Committee can serve as a model for regions across the nation.

In order to achieve reduced emissions and energy consumption and economically increase clean energy options, we need a collaborative effort and action at all levels of government, by all types of utilities, non-profits, businesses, higher education institutions, and other community partners. I look forward to continuing to work with NARC, COG and CEEPC to bring these partners together to identify solutions to the environmental challenges that regions face.

Members List

Climate, Energy and Environment Policy Committee

District of Columbia

Mary Cheh, District of Columbia (Council)
Keith Anderson, District of Columbia (Executive)

Maryland

James Flynn, Town of Bladensburg
Henri Gardner, City of Bowie
Karen Wiggen, Charles County
Denise Mitchell and Fazul Kabir, City of College Park
Blaine R. Young and Shannon Moore, Frederick County
Ryan Spiegel and Mike Sesma, City of Gaithersburg
Judith Davis and Leta Mach, City of Greenbelt
Roger Berliner (CEEPC Chair), Montgomery County (Council)
Bob Hoyt and Stan Edwards, Montgomery County
Mary Lehman, Prince George's County (Council)
Erica Bannerman and Dawn Hawkins-Nixon, Prince George's County (Executive)
Erica Shingara, City of Rockville
Fred Schultz, City of Takoma Park

Virginia

Del Pepper and Justin Wilson, City of Alexandria
Jay Fisette, Arlington County
David Meyer, City of Fairfax
Penelope Gross and Kambiz Agazi, Fairfax County
Daniel Sze, City of Falls Church
Ralph Buona, Loudoun County
Jonathan Way, Manassas City (CEEPC Vice Chair)
Preston Banks, Manassas Park
Maureen Caddigan and Tom Smith, Prince William County

State, Environment, Energy and Transportation Agencies

Keith Anderson and Brendan Shane, District Department of Environment
Dr. Teresa Lawrence, District Office of Energy
Terry Bellamy, Faisal Hameed, and Austina Casey, District Department of Transportation
Robert Summers, Luke Wisniewski, and Brian Hug, Maryland Department of Environment
Abigail Hopper and Devon Dodson, Maryland Energy Administration
James T. Smith, Howard Simons, and Lyn Erikson, Maryland Department of Transportation

State, Environment, Energy and Transportation Agencies (continued)

Conrad Spangler, Virginia Department of Mines, Minerals and Energy
Aubrey Layne and Garrett Moore, Virginia Transportation

State Legislatures

Alfred C. Carr, Jr., Maryland House of Delegates
James Rosapepe, Maryland Senate
Chap Peterson, Senate of Virginia

Public Advisory Committee

Andrew Kambour, Air and Climate Public Advisory Committee

Federal and Regional Agencies

Sarah Jensen, DOE Federal Interagency Sustainability
Bucky Green, EPA Sustainable Facilities Branch
Julia Hudson and Chris Randolph, General Services Administration, National Capital Region
Amy Tarce, National Capital Planning Commission
Dale Medearis, Northern Virginia Regional Commission
Rachel Healy, Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority

Electric and Gas Utilities

Ann Loomis, Dominion Virginia Power
Ray Bourland, Pepco
Melissa Adams and Sean Skulley, Washington Gas

Environmental/Non-Profits

Marc Buscaino, Casey Trees
Claude Willis, Greater Washington Clean Cities Coalition
Nicole Steele, Grid Alternatives
John Androni, Institute for Market Transformation
Kara Reeve, National Wildlife Federation
Tim Stevens, Sierra Club

Business

Brian Toll, Ecobeco
Michele Peterson, Honeywell
Bob Grow, Greater Washington Board of Trade
Ken Stadlin, Kenergy
Katherine Magruder and Terry Daly, Maryland Clean Energy Center

Academic

Chris O'Brien, American University
Dan Sklarew, George Mason University
Scott Sklar, George Washington University
Bjorn Frogner, University of Maryland Baltimore County

At Large

Jeff Platenberg, Fairfax County Public Schools
Kathryn Zyla, Georgetown Climate Center
Michael Barancewicz and John Lord, Loudoun County Public Schools

Recognition and thanks to former CEEPC members:

Harriet Tregoning, District of Columbia (Executive)
Robert Catlin, City of College Park
Konrad Herling, City of Greenbelt
Will A. Campos and Andrea Harrison, Prince George's County (Council)
Samuel Moki and Jeffrey Bond, Prince George's County (Executive)
Johannah Barry and David Snyder, City of Falls Church
Doug Domenech and Maureen Matsen, Virginia Natural Resources/Environment
Cathie France, Virginia Department of Mines, Minerals and Energy
Sean Connaughton and Kanti Srikanth, Virginia Transportation
Caroline Petti, Air and Climate Public Advisory Committee
Julia Koster and Diane Sullivan, National Capital Planning Commission
Colin Shay, Washington Gas
Steve Walz, Northern Virginia Regional Commission
Jim Barrett, Applied Solutions
Layton Golding and Katie Peterschmidt, Cooper Cary, Inc
Gina Mathias, Ecobeco
David Hunter, EPRI
Donald Briggs, Frederick County Sustainability Commission
Larisa Dobriansky, Global Energy Network
Michael Donovan, USAID
Kris Wernstedt and Michael Mortimer, Virginia Institute of Technology



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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON
Council of Governments



AGENDA ITEM #8

CAPITAL AREA FORECLOSURE NETWORK (CAFN) RETROSPECTIVE REPORT

Joining Forces to Combat Foreclosure: A Look Back at the Capital Area Foreclosure Network



**CAPITAL AREA
FORECLOSURE NETWORK**



METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON
Council of Governments



**NONPROFIT
ROUNDTABLE**

Leadership. Vision. Voice. Results.

**A Partnership between
the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments and
the Nonprofit Roundtable of Greater Washington**

July 2014

Joining Forces to Combat Foreclosure: A Look Back at the Capital Area Foreclosure Network



CAPITAL AREA
FORECLOSURE NETWORK



METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON

Council of Governments



**NONPROFIT
ROUNDTABLE**

Leadership. Vision. Voice. Results.

Report Author: Peggy Sand

Report Designers: Sophie Mintier, Matt Kroneberger
Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments

July 2014

Acknowledgements

The Capital Area Foreclosure Network (CAFN) would like to acknowledge the extensive support and leadership that has been provided throughout its history from the co-founding and co-leading organizations, the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments (COG) and the Nonprofit Roundtable of Greater Washington (Roundtable). These organizations have guided CAFN's administrative and programmatic work seamlessly and effectively. In particular CAFN would like to acknowledge the time and effort invested by Paul Desjardin and Sophie Mintier from COG, Amy Kurz from the Roundtable, and Chuck Bean, current executive director of COG and former executive director of the Roundtable.

Programmatic leadership and guidance has also been provided by CAFN's Leadership Group which has helped inform CAFN's work from direct service, lending, governmental, and national perspectives. The Leadership Group has volunteered its time and expertise to develop and implement a collaborative regional foreclosure prevention agenda. The Urban Institute, particularly Leah Hendey and Peter Tatian, has helped CAFN identify and analyze foreclosure data, which has been instrumental throughout CAFN's history and has informed the analysis of the evolution of the crisis in this report.

CAFN's work would not have been possible without the generous support of numerous funders, particularly Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae. Additional support has come from: Bank of America, Capital One, State of Maryland, Community Foundation of the National Capital Region, United Way of the National Capital Area, Washington Area Women's Foundation, and Wells Fargo.

CAFN would like to acknowledge the leadership provided by its current director, Angie Rodgers, as well as its founding director and the author of this report, Peggy Sand.

Letter from the Co-Convenors

Dear Colleagues,

The [Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments](#) brings together area governmental leaders to address major regional issues in the District of Columbia, suburban Maryland and Northern Virginia. The [Nonprofit Roundtable of Greater Washington](#) is an alliance of more than 300 nonprofit leaders and community partners who work to improve the quality of life for all in the Washington metropolitan region. Our organizations are proud to have come together to respond to the region's foreclosure crisis, which, at its peak, had a devastating impact on the region's households, who lost their homes and destroyed their credit; on the region's neighborhoods, which were destabilized by vacant housing and falling home prices; and on local governments, which were overwhelmed with requests for services at the same time that the tax base was shrinking.

The scope of the crisis sometimes made it hard to know how we could best help. As organizations, we started trying to address the problem individually and from our members' perspectives. We soon found that this individual approach led to duplication of effort and it limited our impact.

In 2010, we realized that collaboration was needed. We determined what each of our organizations could bring to the table, and got started with an action-oriented agenda that continues to this day.

While this report details CAFN's many accomplishments, it cannot capture the positive energy and collaborative spirit that permeated all of CAFN's work. At our collective table we learned from the experiences of the diverse stakeholders that we brought together. Nonprofits offered their expertise on how the crisis was affecting them and the issues that were impacting their clients. Governments partnered with and informed CAFN's outreach activities and public policy agenda. Financial institutions and intermediaries shared their knowledge about programs available to avoid foreclosure and provided CAFN with financial support.

While we are taking this opportunity to reflect on the crisis, we are also aware that the threat of foreclosure continues to hang over many of the region's households. In the District of Columbia, for example, the implementation of a mediation program created a de facto moratorium on foreclosure that has now ended, paving the way for a significant increase in foreclosures. Significant numbers of homeowners in Prince George's and parts of Montgomery County, Prince William and Fairfax are still at risk of foreclosure. We need to continue to find a way to help these homeowners and to support the organizations that are working directly with them.

Sincerely,

Chuck Bean

Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments

Diana Léon-Taylor

Nonprofit Roundtable of Greater Washington

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Executive Summary

In 2007, Washington metropolitan leaders were cautiously optimistic that the region would be spared the economic, neighborhood and personal devastation of a foreclosure crisis that was already well under way in other parts of the country. By 2008, it was clear that the crisis had arrived here, too. The region went from a foreclosure rate half the national average in the first quarter of 2007 (23 per 10,000 homes here as opposed to 58 nationally) to a significantly higher rate a year later (131 per 10,000 homes here as opposed to 87 nationally).¹ Struggling homeowners needed help. Regional nonprofit housing counseling organizations, which had previously been focused on pre-purchase counseling, started to be overwhelmed by foreclosure prevention clients. The Capital Area Foreclosure Network (CAFN), which had been organized to provide a coordinated response to these troubling trends, commissioned a study, [Rising Foreclosures Overwhelm Washington D.C. Area Counseling Organizations](#), that showed the average number of foreclosure prevention clients per organization rose from 287 clients in 2007 to 423 clients in 2009.

- In the Washington metropolitan region, as in the rest of the country, the initial cause of the crisis was the widespread availability of mortgages, often predatory, for unqualified buyers who used these mortgages to buy over-priced homes.
- The artificially inflated demand for homes continued to drive prices up. Between 1980 and 2007, median home prices in this region rose from \$86,000 to \$430,000, with the biggest increases occurring between 2004 and 2008.
- As interest rates on subprime mortgages reset

to unaffordable levels for existing homeowners and home prices stagnated or decreased, homeowners started going into foreclosure because they could not refinance or sell.

- Distressed sales became a dominant force in the region's housing market. In 2006, only two percent of the region's home sales were "distressed sales"—foreclosure or short sale. By 2009, almost one third of all sales—32 percent—were distressed. This downward pressure on prices meant that homeowners who wanted to sell, even if they were not underwater or delinquent, were competing for buyers in a market flooded with less expensive properties.
- From 2008 to 2010, multiple entities—both regional and jurisdiction-specific—worked independently to address the growing foreclosure problem on a policy level, and individual housing counseling agencies worked to provide services to an increasing number of struggling homeowners.
- The District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia all formed task forces to reexamine their foreclosure laws, which led to a new mediation law in the District, a longer foreclosure timeline and mediation in Maryland as well as numerous other reforms, and an increase in information sharing in Virginia.
- In 2010, the [Capital Area Foreclosure Network](#) (CAFN) was founded by the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments and the Nonprofit Roundtable of Greater Washington to facilitate a coordinated regional response. Recognizing the need to act quickly and that the level of foreclosures would not stay at crisis levels indefinitely, CAFN did not incorporate as a nonprofit organization.

¹ McClain, John, AICP and Lisa Fowler, PhD, [Foreclosures in the Washington DC Region: Evaluating the Scope of the Crisis](#), (Washington, D.C: Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, 2008).

- Mindful of the influence of state law and national servicers on foreclosures, CAFN consciously chose roles that were realistically within its sphere of influence:
 - o Outreach and education of at-risk homeowners and renters to inform them of available help and the dangers of foreclosure rescue scams;
 - o Capacity building of nonprofit housing counseling organizations that research had shown were effective in helping homeowners avoid foreclosures;
 - o Data collection and analysis of the foreclosure crisis so CAFN and other players could develop effective policies in reaction to emerging trends.
- In 2014, indicators point to positive changes in the regional housing market. Home prices are back above their 2000 levels in every jurisdiction; even Prince George’s County, which was the hardest hit jurisdiction in the region, has seen double digit gains in median home prices during the past year.
- At the same time that the housing market is recovering, CAFN’s Leadership and organizational structure is shifting, prompting a retrospective of the organization and the crisis as well as a look forward at issues that continue to need regional attention.
- CAFN was able to accomplish a great deal in a short time due to collaboration on programmatic and organizational issues from the founding organizations, the generous financial support of key funders, the dedication of an accomplished Leadership Group, and the direct services provided by the region’s nonprofit housing counseling organizations.
- The chart on the following pages provides an overview of CAFN’s major activities, including the creation of: a regional grant pool that distributed \$565,000 to help nonprofit housing counselors build additional capacity; a regional bilingual hotline that assisted 920 primarily Spanish-speaking homeowners; and a regional bilingual website that attracted, on average, 725 visits per month.

**CAFN Year by Year Accomplishments Summary
Co-Led by Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments and
Nonprofit Roundtable of Greater Washington**

	Phase 1 April 2010 through June 2012 Average Annual Funding of \$250,000	Phase 2 July 2012 – June 2014 Average Annual Funding of \$150,000
Organizing information	<p>Fiscal agent: COG Staff support: Part-time Director, COG, and Roundtable Funding: Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, Community Foundation of the National Capital Area, NeighborWorks America, Bank of America, United Way of the National Capital Area, Wells Fargo Oversight and Guidance: COG, Roundtable, and multisector, multi-jurisdictional Leadership Group</p>	<p>Fiscal agent: Roundtable Staff support: Part-time Director, COG, and Roundtable Funding: Freddie Mac, Fannie Mae, State of Maryland, United Way of the National Capital Area, Community Foundation of the National Capital Region, Bank of America, Washington Area Women’s Foundation, Capital One, Wells Fargo Strategic Plan completed Oversight and Guidance: COG, Roundtable, and multisector, multi-jurisdictional Leadership Group</p>
Direct Grant Support	<p>Round 1 7 grantees receive \$160,000. Partners: Co-funding with HIP. Organizations serving Spanish speaking Prince George’s residents.</p> <p>Round 2 6 grantees receive \$145,000. Partners: Continued partnership with HIP. Advisory function for Community Foundation and Freddie Mac.</p>	<p>Round 3 7 grantees receive \$235,000. Special focus on Prince George’s, Fairfax and Prince William counties. Activities expanded to include outreach.</p> <p>Round 4 Limited funding available. 5 existing counseling grantees receive mini-grants of \$5,000 each. Contingent on participation in outcomes report.</p>
Counselor Education	<p>8 trainings with 800 attendees. Topics: HAMP, regional counseling capacity, short sales, fundraising, data, resources, and tools.</p> <p>Training Partners: COG, Nonprofit Roundtable, Urban Institute, Freddie Mac, Chase, Nonprofit Finance Fund, Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond.</p> <p>In the second half of Phase 1, as other entities offer more trainings, the frequency of CAFN trainings declines.</p> <p>Partnership with NeighborWorks America provides 10 scholarships for CAFN members to attend NeighborWorks Training Institute.</p>	<p>9 regional and sub-regional convenings with approximately 200 attendees related to industry capacity, mediation, and loan modification scams.</p> <p>Partners: DC DHCD, DC DISB, Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, Legal Counsel for the Elderly, MD Housing Counselor Network, HUD, Kelly & Crandall PLC, MD DHCD, MD Legal Aid, National Fair Housing Alliance, Urban Institute, VHDA, Washington Lawyer’s Committee for Civil Rights</p> <p>CAFN Director becomes facilitator of Maryland Housing Counselor Network Metro Roundtable, convening counselors from Montgomery, Prince George’s and Anne Arundel counties.</p> <p>Outcomes report provides guidance on ways to improve outcomes reporting to increase organizational efficiencies and improve messaging.</p>

CAFN Year by Year Accomplishments Summary
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	Phase 1 April 2010 through June 2012 Average Annual Funding of \$250,000	Phase 2 July 2012 – June 2014 Average Annual Funding of \$150,000
Outreach	<p>Generate more than 15 print, radio, and TV stories on the region’s foreclosure crisis and resources for at-risk homeowners and tenants. Participate as guest on Spanish radio and cable television programs.</p> <p>Organize background meeting with Washington Post reporters covering foreclosure to provide background on crisis and highlight role of counselors.</p> <p>Bus ads with Maryland DHCD, Montgomery County, and Coalition for Homeownership Preservation in Prince George’s County.</p> <p>Bilingual regional hotline helps 770 callers, more than three quarters of whom were Spanish speakers.</p> <p>Redo website to become interactive and bilingual. 4,000 visits.</p> <p>Bi-weekly e-blasts to approximately 500 stakeholders with information on funding, training, and news.</p> <p>Distribute more than 29,000 homeowner and renter brochures in English, Spanish, Chinese, Vietnamese, and Amharic to approximately 40 nonprofit and governmental organizations. Pro bono printing Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond.</p> <p>Launch text messaging campaign and radio campaign on two local stations to drive consumers to website, hotline, and text messaging.</p>	<p>Periodic e-blasts with information on funding, training, and news.</p> <p>Brochures updated by CAFN and reprinted by Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond.</p> <p>Approximately 150 hotline callers receive help. Hotline serves as resource for other counseling campaigns, including pre-purchase counseling.</p> <p>Begin posting eblasts on website. 20,000 visits.</p> <p>Discontinue text messaging due to lack of interest. Some agencies send individual text messages to clients to remind them of appointments.</p> <p>Launch Twitter campaign. 193 followers and roughly 1,000 tweets.</p> <p>Several radio and print stories highlight scams and important role of housing counselors.</p>

**CAFN Year by Year Accomplishments Summary
Co-Led by Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments and
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	Phase 1 April 2010 through June 2012 Average Annual Funding of \$250,000	Phase 2 July 2012 – June 2014 Average Annual Funding of \$150,000
Advocacy	<p>Publish report, Rising Foreclosure Overwhelm Washington D.C. Area Counseling Organizations, on capacity of regional housing organizations.</p> <p>Encourage local governments to increase funding for housing counseling.</p> <p>Highlight impact of counselors through Counselor Appreciation Week with prizes for counselors.</p> <p>Host funders breakfast to raise awareness of need for additional support for housing counseling organizations in light of the foreclosure crisis.</p>	<p>Advocate AG settlement funding support foreclosure prevention activities in D.C., Maryland, and Virginia. Organizer of coordinated response from Maryland counseling coalitions. Author Washington Post editorial.</p> <p>Cosigner advocacy letters related to foreclosure related reform throughout the region.</p> <p>Active participate in foreclosure prevention coalitions.</p>

Background: Evolution of a Crisis

Initially it appeared as if the rate of foreclosures in the Washington metropolitan region would not reach crisis levels. While foreclosure rates were rising in other parts of the Country in 2006, they were falling here. Key policy makers hoped that the economic stability provided by being home to the Federal Government would protect the region's housing market.

Even before the rise in foreclosures, the region should have been cautious about the housing market because of the **sharp uptick in housing prices** beginning in 2004 and 2005. Between 1980 and 2007, the median home price in the region increased from \$86,000 to \$430,800. In most years, the price increases were significant but steady, an annual average increase of 6.4 percent per year for 24 years. In 2004 and 2005, however, prices increased by more than 20 percent, a clear indication of a bubble.² The price increases were fueled by the **widespread availability of mortgages**, often predatory, that were made available to both qualified and unqualified buyers.

Buyers and mortgage originators continued to flood the market, believing that housing prices would only continue to go up. As interest rates on **subprime mortgages** reset to unaffordable levels for existing homeowners and home prices stagnated or decreased, homeowners started going into foreclosure. The increased inventory of **distressed sales** led to a steep drop in home prices in 2008.³ Distressed sales are sales of properties that the bank has taken back after a foreclosure (REO), or has approved for sale for less than the outstanding mortgage (short sale).

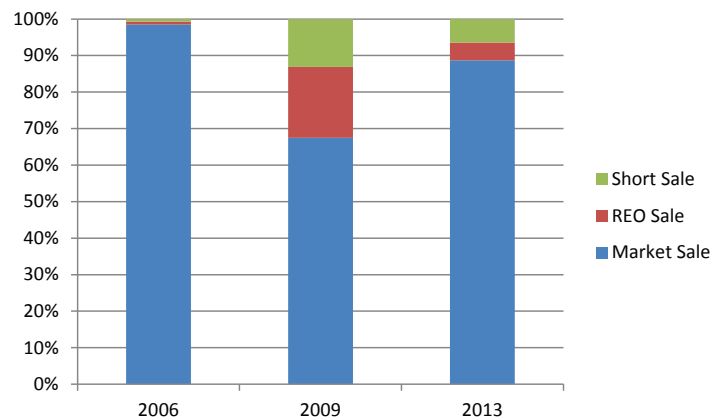
At the peak of the foreclosure crisis, distressed sales

² McClain and Fowler, 4.

³ U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Office of Policy Development and Research, Report to Congress on the Root Causes of the Foreclosure Crisis, (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2010), 28-29.

accounted for almost one third of all sales. (See Figure 1.) This meant that homeowners who were not in foreclosure but wanted to sell their property were competing with the inventory of REOs and short sales, which are typically below market value. Although the percentage of distressed sales in the region has gone down dramatically since the peak of the crisis—from 32 percent in 2009 to 11 percent in 2013—the 2013 figure is still well above the 2006 figure of two percent.

Figure 1: Washington Area Distressed Sales Peaks 2009, Declines by 2013: Percent of Home Sales by Type for CAFN Jurisdictions, December 2006, 2009, 2013



Source: Urban Institute analysis of CoreLogic MarketTrends Data

In 2009, distressed sales continued to put downward pressure on housing prices. This meant that even more and longer-term homeowners owed more to the banks than their homes were worth—a situation referred to as being “underwater” or having negative equity. Homeowners with negative equity have fewer options because it is harder for them to refinance or sell. Negative equity also undermines homeowners’ commitment to homeownership making them less likely to fight to keep their homes. At the peak of the crisis, **one in four homes in the region had negative equity** (See Table 1). Like most statistics about the crisis, the regional figure, while very high,

masks even more intense problems in some areas. In 2009, approximately half of the homes in Prince William and Prince George’s counties were underwater.

Table 1: Percent of Properties with Mortgages in Negative Equity, December 2009 and 2013

Jurisdiction	Percent of Properties with Mortgages in Negative Equity		Percent Change
	2009	2013	2009-2013
Washington, DC Metropolitan Area	29	14	-51
CAFN Jurisdictions	27	13	-52
District of Columbia	16	6	-60
Maryland Jurisdictions	33	20	-41
Montgomery County	19	10	-49
Prince George’s County	50	31	-37
Virginia Jurisdictions	25	9	-63
Alexandria City	15	9	-36
Arlington County	8	3	-67
Fairfax County	19	6	-65
Loudoun County	29	10	-65
Prince William County	52	19	-63

Notes: Data for Falls Church, Fairfax, Manassas, and Manassas Park cities are not available. Source: Urban Institute analysis of CoreLogic MarketTrends Data

Both nationally and regionally, the bursting of the housing bubble had negative consequences for the rest of the economy. In 2008, the regional unemployment rate increased from 3.4 to 4.8 percent. Unemployment continued to rise throughout 2009 and 2010. As the **unemployment rate increased**, many homeowners lost some or all of their income, creating a second wave of homeowners who fell behind on their mortgages and went into foreclosure.

While much of the media coverage about foreclosures focused on areas of rapid growth that was fueled by unqualified first time homebuyers, foreclosures experienced by existing homeowners who refinanced or received home equity loans

were also a significant problem. The Center for Responsible Lending found that, nationally from 2004 to 2008, 59 percent of subprime loans were refinance or home improvement loans.⁴ Many of the borrowers who received these mortgages were not even shopping for a mortgage, but instead were lured into unsustainable mortgages by deceptive marketing from lenders or brokers.

In the Washington metropolitan region, the Reinvestment Fund found that, from 2004 through 2006, refinance loan originations were more frequent than first mortgage originations in all Suburban Maryland jurisdictions. The Reinvestment Fund also noted a strong correlation between the likelihood of a borrower receiving a subprime purchase or refinance loan and the percent of minorities that live in the area where the property is located.⁵

The State Response

Throughout the country, local, state, and national advocacy groups reacted to the crisis. Starting in 2007, most federal funding for foreclosure prevention counseling flowed through NeighborWorks, a Congressionally chartered organization. NeighborWorks provides training, outreach, and sponsors research about the impact of housing counseling.⁶ At the local and state level, coalitions formed to recommend policy changes and advocate for resources to help struggling homeowners. Several states passed legislation to amend their foreclosure timeline. Additional information about the national, state and local reactions to the crisis can be found at Foreclosure-Response.org.

4 Bocian, Debbie Gruenstein, Wei Li, and Keith S. Ernst, Foreclosure by Race and Ethnicity: The Demographics of a Crisis, (Washington, D.C.: Center for Responsible Lending, 2010), 17.

5 The Reinvestment Fund, Mortgage Foreclosure Filings in Maryland, (Baltimore: Baltimore Homeownership Preservation Coalition, 2008), 1.

6 Other national groups that made foreclosure prevention a priority include but are not limited to: the Center for Responsible Lending, the Center for American Progress, National Council of La Raza, and the National Coalition for Asian Pacific American Community Development.

In the Washington metropolitan region, the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia all formed official task forces to determine whether legislative changes could help struggling homeowners. State law, combined with the terms included in mortgage documents, controls the ways that foreclosures are executed including: (1) the speed at which foreclosures can occur; (2) the involvement of the courts, if any; (3) the number and type of required homeowner notice; (4) the availability of third party mediation; and (5) the statute of limitations for deficiency judgments for unpaid mortgage balances.

Each of the state task forces examined state foreclosure laws to determine if changes should be recommended. The conclusions of the task forces and the overall responses to the crisis were quite different in the three jurisdictions in terms of funding for nonprofits, outreach to struggling homeowners, changes to the foreclosure timeline, implementation of mediation programs and allocation of funding that flowed directly to the states as a result of the 2012 National Foreclosure Settlement. The different state responses are summarized below to provide background on the region's reaction to the foreclosure crisis as well as provide the context for CAFN's work within each sub-region.

District of Columbia:

- Implemented 2010 Saving Homes from Foreclosure Act that created a mediation program.
- Increased funding for nonprofit housing counseling organizations.
- Allocated \$4.4 million in settlement relief to HUD approved housing counseling organizations, nonprofit legal service providers helping homeowners facing foreclosure, funding for implementation of the D.C. Foreclosure Mediation Program, and outreach to homeowners about the terms of the settlement.
- Provided targeted outreach to renters and homeowners facing foreclosure.

Maryland:

- Extended the foreclosure timeline from 15 to 150 days.
- Created pre- and post-file mediation programs.
- Created a state hotline to connect Maryland residents with help from nonprofit counselors.
- Implemented an extensive outreach strategy including television, radio and bus ads.
- Increased funding for nonprofit housing counseling organizations.
- Approved the creation of a registry of foreclosed properties to allow local governments to track the owners of properties that are not being properly maintained.
- Developed a process for a secured party to expedite foreclosure on a vacant property.
- Reduced the amount of time that lenders can pursue the difference between a home's sales price and the outstanding mortgage, called a deficiency judgment, from 12 to 3 years.
- Allocated \$59.7 million in funding from the National Foreclosure settlement to: nonprofit housing counseling organizations (14 percent); legal aid (10 percent); statewide efforts to stabilize neighborhoods (24 percent); Baltimore City housing programs (17 percent); Prince George's County Housing Programs (17 percent); Financial Fraud Prevention (4 percent); housing related civil and criminal enforcement (5 percent); and the General Fund (10 percent).

Virginia:

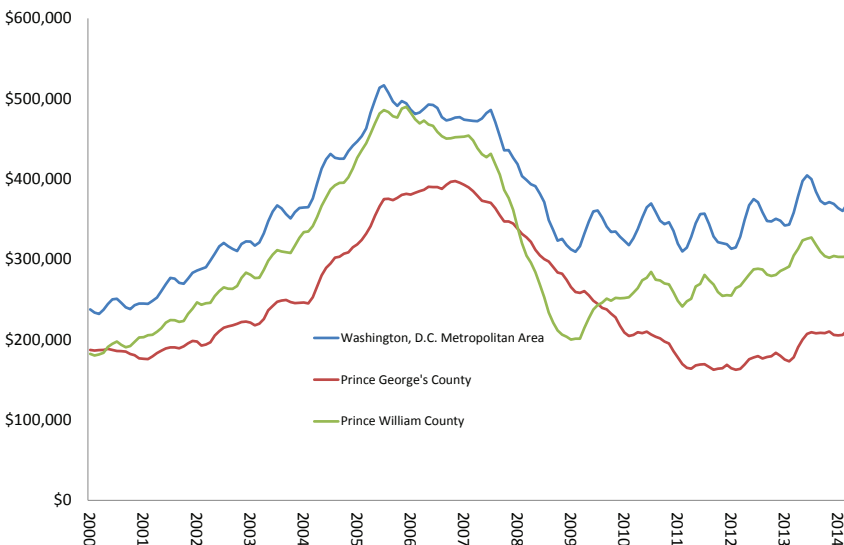
- Focused on enhanced information sharing about existing resources.
- Allocated the majority (\$62.2 million) of the National Foreclosure Settlement to the state General Fund.
- Allocated \$7.5 million from the National Foreclosure Settlement to the state Housing Trust Fund.

Hardest Hit Areas in Maryland and Virginia

Foreclosure rates vary significantly throughout the region, but the two hardest hit jurisdictions were Prince George’s County, Maryland and Prince William County, Virginia. The timing of the start of the crisis as well as the pace of the recovery has been very different in the two areas. Some analysts have attributed the difference in the housing market recovery to the differences in the state’s foreclosure laws, particularly the length of time it takes to complete a foreclosure in Maryland.

In the years before the crisis, both Prince William and Prince George’s experienced dramatic increases in home prices. The timing and the price peaks and valleys differed, however. Prince William’s median price in January 2000 was approximately \$184,000 and peaked in December 2005 at \$490,000. Prince William home prices fell sharply from 2007 to 2009, bottoming out at \$200,000 in January 2009, (two and a half years before prices would hit bottom in Prince George’s). As of March 2014, the median price in Prince William was \$304,000, 62 percent of the peak price.

Figure 2: Home Prices Drop Earlier and Rebound Earlier in Prince William than Prince George’s: Median Sales Price 2000-2014



Note: Prices are for single-family homes and condominiums and are rolling three month averages, inflation-adjusted to April 2014 dollars. Source: Urban Institute Analysis of data from RealEstate Business Intelligence LLC

While Prince William County’s housing prices were falling in 2006, prices were continuing to rise in Prince George’s until November 2006 when they hit their peak figure of \$398,000 – more than double the 2000 figure. The bottom for Prince George’s was \$163,000 in September 2011. As of 2013, however, Prince George’s County is starting to make up for lost ground, with double-digit gains in average home price (compared to three percent increases for the region as a whole). As of March 2014, the median price was \$212,000, 53 percent of the peak price.

The media has attributed the slower housing recovery in Maryland to the slowing down of foreclosures, such as in an August 2013 Washington Post article, [Thousands of Marylanders are losing homes in second wave of foreclosures](#). Clearly some of the Maryland changes have extended the timeline for foreclosures. The argument that the longer timeline means a longer recovery assumes, however, that the outcomes will be the same regardless of the speed of the foreclosure process or the amount of help that is available for homeowners. Housing advocates believe that a slower foreclosure timeline is necessary to negotiate loan modification or other alternatives to foreclosure. More data is needed here to

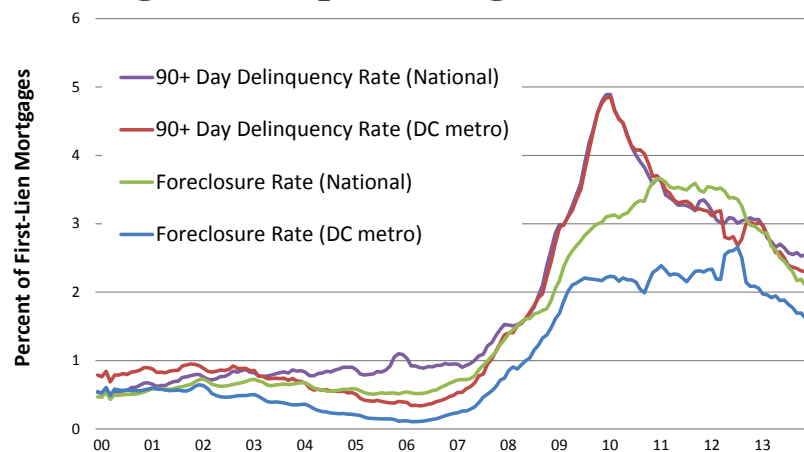
understand whether the outcomes for delinquent owners in the two states were different.

On the other hand, it is also important to consider how the slower market recovery continues to affect current Prince George’s homeowners who are underwater and results in reduced local and state tax revenue. Additional research is needed on the impact of the later start to and recovery from the crisis as well as whether the outcomes for homeowners has been affected by the availability of help and the amount of time available to work with housing counselors.

CAFN Responds to the Region's Foreclosure Crisis

As foreclosure rates in the region began to rise steadily upward from a low of 0.1 percent in 2006, to nearly 1.5 percent by the end of 2008 and 2.2 percent by the end of 2009 (see figure 3 below), advocates sought additional resources and policy changes to help the region's homeowners, particularly in areas of the region that were especially impacted. Reports were published, trainings were held, and fragmented outreach was occurring, but the region had yet to mobilize in a coordinated way. The region needed a jolt, which is what the Capital Area Foreclosure Network (CAFN, pronounced "caffeine") provided beginning in April 2010.

Figure 3: Foreclosure Crisis Starts Later in Washington Metropolitan Region



Source: Urban Institute analysis of CoreLogic MarketTrends Data

In 2008, the [Nonprofit Roundtable of Greater Washington](#) (Roundtable), the [Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments](#) (COG), and the [Urban Institute](#) (Urban) individually began to organize events and collect data related to the growing foreclosures in the region. In June 2008, COG hosted a regional foreclosure summit, including a presentation of comprehensive regional foreclosure data, indicating that the region had the fastest growing foreclosure rate at that time. As a harbinger of future cooperation around foreclosure prevention, the summit also

featured a Roundtable publication of the impact of foreclosures on the region's nonprofits. The summit, and the call to action that accompanied it, were featured in a [lead story](#) in The Washington Post.

The summit led to a series of multi-sector convenings around the issue of foreclosure in 2009. The experts around the table, including the Urban Institute, Leadership Greater Washington, and nonprofit and government leaders, agreed that the time was right for a more comprehensive and coordinated regional approach. The push for increased regional cooperation also came from

Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, which were providing significant funding to each of the separate initiatives.

COG and the Roundtable convened a working group to develop the mission and scope of the foreclosure prevention entity. COG and the Roundtable are the natural leaders of this initiative since they are respectively the association of area local governments and the association of area nonprofits. The Urban Institute, a nonprofit social and economic policy research organization headquartered in Washington D.C., has studied housing policy in the region for more than a decade, particularly through its "[Housing in the Nation's Capital](#)" series and its project [NeighborhoodInfo DC](#). Urban had a seat at the table from the outset and provided invaluable data about the scope of the crisis and the impact of housing counseling, as well as information about the activities and impact of foreclosure prevention coalitions in other parts of the country.

Based on research from the Urban Institute and others, the working group was keenly aware of the important role being played by the region's housing

counselors. A 2009 Urban Institute study found that, on average in 2008, the odds of avoiding foreclosure were 1.6 times higher for homeowners who got help from qualified counselors than those who worked alone. In our region, nonprofit housing counseling organizations were inundated with requests for help in 2009. A CAFN Study, *Rising Foreclosures Overwhelm Washington D.C. Area Counseling Organizations*, found that the average number of foreclosure prevention clients per organization increased from 287 clients in 2007 to 423 clients in 2009.

The working group also recognized the amount of support that housing counselors needed, not only to deal with the growing number of clients, but also to help them shift gears from helping people buy their first home to working with families going through incredible personal and financial stress. This shift was not only emotionally draining for the counselors, it also required counselors to have a broad and complex set of skills and subject matter expertise, including:

- Knowledge of the terms and conditions of a large, and ever growing and changing, number of programs designed as alternatives to foreclosure;
- Ability to effectively communicate with mortgage servicers and stressed homeowners;
- Ability to serve as effective and realistic advocates for homeowners;
- Understanding of mortgage documents, mortgage markets, and mortgage terms;
- Ability to organize homeowners' financial information, often presented as a bag full of papers, into a realistic and effective budget; and
- Ability to work effectively with households in crisis.

With this backdrop, the working group recommended that a new regional entity be created; the result was the Capital Area Foreclosure Network. In recognition of the need for swift action and the time-limited nature of the crisis, CAFN chose not to incorporate as a separate nonprofit. Staff support was provided by a part-

time consultant, along with COG and Roundtable staff.

Critical to CAFN's success from the outset has been the active involvement of a [Leadership Group](#) representing key stakeholders. The Leadership Group, which includes representatives from housing counseling organizations, foundations, national intermediaries, governments, and banks, provides invaluable guidance related to which proposed initiatives would add value, existing available resources, and the evolving nature of the region's foreclosure crisis. With input from the Leadership Group, CAFN decided on the following primary roles:

- 1) Getting the message out to the region's residents about the importance of getting help from nonprofit housing counselors and the dangers of foreclosure rescue scams.
- 2) Capacity building for the region's overwhelmed nonprofit housing counselors to help them deliver effective and efficient services and respond to the increasing demand for foreclosure prevention services.
- 3) Data collection about the scope and evolution of the region's foreclosure crisis to educate and influence key stakeholders through the publication of periodic data reports and to inform CAFN's work.

Outreach

At CAFN's inception, homeowners were more likely to ignore their delinquency, try to self-cure, or turn to a scam artist for help than to seek out the services of a nonprofit housing counseling organization. Increasing the number of area homeowners who sought help from housing counselors is a key metric driving CAFN's work. To advance that goal, CAFN focused on marketing activities with a simple message about the availability and efficacy of seeking help from nonprofit housing counseling organizations.

CAFN developed and used relatively inexpensive and accessible outreach tools, as well as earned media, to spread the message about the benefits of counseling. Tools included the bilingual and interactive [CAFN website](#), homeowner and renter brochures, a regional hotline, and a text messaging campaign. CAFN also paid for radio and bus ads. Whenever a new outreach tool was created, CAFN used its connection to COG and the Roundtable to spread the word about the tool's availability to local governments and nonprofits.

Multi-lingual Outreach

Many immigrants to the Washington area were affected by the foreclosure crisis. For this reason, CAFN has been especially mindful of creating outreach materials in a number of languages. Virtually all CAFN materials are available in Spanish and English. In addition, CAFN's brochures (printed as an in-kind contribution by the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, Baltimore Branch), were eventually printed in five languages: English, Spanish, Amharic, Mandarin, and Vietnamese. CAFN also created outreach and marketing partnerships with Spanish language media, such as Univision and Telemundo, as well as participated in Spanish language cable television programs.

Fundamental to CAFN's outreach activities was the belief that partnerships would strengthen efforts, allow CAFN's small staff to do more, and be more cost effective. Partnerships were developed around bus ads, the homeowner and renter brochures, and participation in homeowner fairs.

Foreclosure Prevention Hotline

The creation of a regional hotline helps illustrate the strategic approach as well as the challenges of CAFN's outreach initiatives. CAFN recognized that outreach efforts were hampered by the absence of a single regional hotline number. The State of Maryland already had a hotline, but access to a Spanish speaking operator was more cumbersome than CAFN desired and the hotline was not available for D.C. and Virginia residents. In addition, the national HOPE hotline was already

operational, but only provided access to phone counseling from national entities. CAFN members believed that a hotline should also provide callers with the opportunity to take advantage of in person counseling from local agencies.

CAFN met with representatives from both hotlines to see if these impediments could be overcome to allow the hotlines to serve the region. Ultimately, however, CAFN decided that a bilingual regional hotline was needed to facilitate its regional marketing work, effectively serve Spanish speakers, and connect homeowners with counseling organizations near home or work.

CAFN recognized at the outset that a flexible cost effective system was necessary because it was difficult to predict the volume of hotline calls. CAFN partnered with the [Housing Initiative Partnership](#) (HIP), a nonprofit that provides housing counseling in Suburban Maryland. HIP agreed to operate the regional hotline and refer callers to agencies throughout the region near their home or work. HIP was able to use a bilingual intake specialist to answer hotline calls and billed CAFN per caller so the cost of the hotline was directly related to the number of calls received.

The hotline simplified CAFN's messaging when participating in earned or paid radio, bus, or television promotional events. Calls to the hotline surged after particularly effective marketing efforts. For example, several hundred calls were received after a CAFN-placed story on Univision warned about the dangers of foreclosure rescue scams. Calls to the hotline have fallen in the past two years, though the hotline continues to be a resource particularly for Spanish speakers.

CAFN is currently exploring how the hotline can support other regional counseling initiatives including a pre-purchase counseling initiative in Prince George's County.

**Summary of CAFN Outreach Tools
2010 – 2014**

	Description	Number of Events	Numbers Served	Partners
Earned Media	CAFN and foreclosure prevention stories placed in English and Spanish print, radio and television. Background meetings with reporters covering foreclosure.	Approximately 30		COG and Roundtable
Website	Summary of Maryland, DC, and Virginia foreclosure process, resources, and ways to get help.	Redesigned to be bilingual and interactive, allow homeowners to help themselves	24,000 visits	Nonprofits and local governments link to website
Brochures	Regional homeowner and renter brochures available in English, Spanish, Chinese, Vietnamese, and Amharic.	Printed twice	29,000 brochures distributed to 40 organizations	Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, Baltimore Branch, printed as in-kind contribution
Hotline	Regional bilingual foreclosure prevention hotline.	Used in regional promotion efforts	920 callers helped	Housing Initiative Partnership
Text Messaging	Campaign to use text messages to educate homeowners, warn against scams, and publicize outreach events.	90 messages sent in Spanish and English	230 people signed up.	HOPE used CAFN's text messaging platform to communicate with individual clients as well
Metrobus and Metrorail Ads	Mortgage Late, Don't Wait bus ads in Suburban Maryland.	Ran in October 2010 to coincide with counselor appreciation week	1,400 Metrobus, Metrorail and Montgomery County Ride On exterior and interior ads	Montgomery County, Coalition for Homeownership Preservation in Prince George's County, Maryland Department of Housing and Community Development
Eblasts	Periodic e-newsletters highlighting information about best practices and funding opportunities.	100	500 per blast	Roundtable and COG staff

Regional Capacity Building

To understand the context of CAFN's capacity building, it is important to have an understanding of area counseling organizations. CAFN was able to learn about the capacity of these organizations and educate key policy makers by commissioning a survey, *Rising Foreclosures Overwhelm Washington D.C. Area Counseling Organizations*, in 2010 as well as from Leadership Group members representing housing counseling organizations.

From the survey it was clear that the region's counseling organizations were experiencing dramatic increases in the number of clients, that counselors experienced in pre-purchase counseling needed to be retrained to provide foreclosure prevention counseling, and that the need for counseling exceeded organizations' existing capacity to provide services. The crisis also created additional challenges because clients dealing with foreclosure tend to be stressed and depressed, very different from clients on the cusp of buying a new home.

CAFN has been fortunate to have talented, dedicated, and committed housing counseling organizations that have both helped CAFN advance a regional agenda and have benefited from CAFN's services. CAFN is grateful to these organizations for the work they have done to help struggling homeowners. Profiles of three of these organizations, including stories of homeowners they have helped, are included in Appendix A.

Using information from the survey of regional counseling organizations as well as guidance from the Leadership Group, CAFN decided to focus its capacity building activities on two main areas: 1) providing grant assistance to maintain existing or hire new intake specialists and housing counselors, which led to the creation of CAFN's Foreclosure Prevention Fund. (See Appendix B.), and 2) increasing the knowledge of housing counselors and senior management about ways to help clients avoid foreclosure through educational sessions and peer networking events.

Grant Support for Counseling Organizations

The CAFN Leadership Group was clear that financial support to direct service organizations was one of the most important roles for CAFN. CAFN believed that it could leverage its expertise and relationships to help attract regional resources to a CAFN-administered regional grant pool, with an effective grant making strategy that would be particularly useful to funders who had the desire, but not the infrastructure, to make foreclosure prevention grants.

The Capital Area Foreclosure Prevention Fund has raised and distributed \$565,000 in four grant rounds. Each round's funding priorities and funding decisions were made by a review committee that included CAFN representatives with both grant making and foreclosure prevention experience. Funders participating in the pool include Bank of America, Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, NeighborWorkers America, Wells Fargo, United Way of the National Capital Area, and the Washington Area Women's Foundation. Entities seeking funding were not allowed to serve on the review committee. Detailed information about the amount of funding per round, special funding priorities, and grantees is included in Appendix B.

CAFN used the following assumptions to shape the Fund:

- The ultimate goal of driving resources to housing counseling agencies is more important than the amount of funding that passes through the Fund. If a funder is already funding foreclosure prevention work, their grants are acknowledged and they are given a seat at the table. If a funder is not yet engaged and wants CAFN's advice or guidance without passing funding through CAFN, CAFN provides its expertise to that funder and does not pressure them to distribute grants through the Fund.
- The reporting and application process should be as streamlined as possible to align with other funders and avoid further burdening housing counseling agencies.

- Priority should be given to organizations providing services in regional foreclosure hot spots.
- Priority should be given to organizations that follow best practices, such as adopting the National Industry Standards for Foreclosure Intervention Counseling or use of the HOPE Loan Portal.
- Agencies should have the opportunity to learn how to strengthen their proposals by being given the opportunity to meet with CAFN representatives if their request for funding is denied.

The Fund not only provides direct financial support, it also provides a way for key intermediaries to engage in foreclosure prevention efforts in this region. The Fund provided a vehicle for NeighborWorks to fund regional housing counseling organization as well as provide scholarships to NeighborWorks trainings. CAFN was also able to use the Fund and marketing efforts to bring other intermediaries to the table, such as the United Way of the National Capital Area and the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond as well as major loan servicers.

Training and Peer Networking

CAFN's approach to education and peer networking sessions has been to identify subject matter experts and partner with them to deliver free place-based training tailored to CAFN members and local market conditions. Training topics have included: the federal Making Home Affordable Program, short sales, protections for renters in foreclosure, the National Foreclosure Settlement, and the D.C. mediation program.

CAFN training events have attracted more than 1,000 attendees. Information is also shared through Leadership Group calls, e-blasts, the website, and social media. CAFN shifted the focus of its training to regional issues and away from national programs, in response to the growing availability of free training from national entities.

Tracking and Reporting Foreclosure Data

CAFN has partnered with the Urban Institute throughout the crisis on data collection and analysis. This partnership has allowed CAFN to provide key stakeholders with data about the foreclosure crisis, including the number of households impacted, the regional hot spots, and the causes of foreclosure.

One of CAFN's most significant early contributions to the region's foreclosure discussion was the publication of the CAFN-commissioned Urban Institute report *Rising Foreclosures Overwhelm Washington, D.C. Area Counseling Organizations*. Released in October 2010, the report found that the region had 130 full-time staff housing counselors who provided about 20,000 clients with foreclosure prevention counseling in 2009. While impressive, the region also had 148,000 mortgages that were delinquent or in foreclosure. Even though several research studies showed that homeowners who worked with housing counselors had significantly better outcomes than homeowners working alone, it was clear that the region did not have the capacity to provide services to all the struggling homeowners. The report was able to identify especially underserved areas of the region, most notably Northern Virginia.

CAFN shared the results of the report with local elected officials, nonprofit leaders, and the media. To gather additional attention and highlight the demanding jobs of overwhelmed housing counselors, CAFN sponsored a Counselor Appreciation Week simultaneous with the release of the report and the launch of bus ads in Maryland.

The Urban Institute's role in data collection and analysis did not end with the release of the 2010 report. Urban has provided CAFN and other stakeholders with quarterly updates on key foreclosure indicators. These indicators helped CAFN identify new foreclosure hot spots as well as track when the cause of regional foreclosures shifted from homeowners trapped in subprime mortgages to homeowners who could no longer

afford their mortgages because their incomes had declined. Urban also prepared the data that is included in this report about the current status of the crisis.

CAFN used data from the Urban Institute and other sources about the changing nature of the crisis to refine its outreach message. Initially, the dominant message urged homeowners to get help “saving their home”. As CAFN learned that the primary reason for foreclosures had shifted from subprime and predatory mortgages to unemployment or underemployment, the message needed to change as well. Instead of talking about saving your home, CAFN highlighted the need for homeowners to get information and help negotiating their best option, which might not include saving the home. As a result, stakeholders have begun to promote a message of “Know Your Options,” as opposed to save your home.

Reasons for CAFN’s Success

CAFN’s success has been due, in part, to the effective partnership between COG and the Roundtable. The collaboration between these entities as well as their community connections helped attract research institutions, direct service organizations, local governments, banks, foundations, and intermediaries to an advisory Leadership Group. Collectively these entities helped CAFN craft an action-oriented and effective regional foreclosure prevention agenda.

CAFN’s success was also due, in part, to the flexible grants provided by Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae, each of which provided CAFN with more than \$100,000 per year in direct support. These grants, combined with the organizational infrastructure provided by COG and the Roundtable, allowed CAFN to hit the ground running.

CAFN’s ability to reach out to and partner with organizations already engaged in foreclosure prevention efforts has helped CAFN be effective and helped CAFN avoid duplicating efforts already underway. This approach has allowed CAFN

to stretch its dollars and expand the reach of its limited staff. This model proved effective in D.C. and Maryland where there were many partners to work with. In Virginia, with fewer governmental and nonprofit partners, CAFN was able to use funding from the regional pool to try and build capacity in Northern Virginia.

After two years of operations, CAFN completed a strategic plan to help refine its work. As a result of that strategic plan, CAFN:

- **Increased the number of key partnerships.** For example, CAFN developed partnerships with the Lawyer’s Committee for Civil Rights and the National Fair Housing Alliance in order to combat foreclosure scam activity, eventually training 12 counselors from CAFN’s counseling organizations to test for loan scams.
- **Initiated an outcomes measurement pilot** with 3rd/4th round grantees to improve data tracking and reporting on clients served. CAFN worked with consulting firms Mosaica and Community Reinvestment Solutions to implement a pilot project. Counseling organizations worked with the consultants to develop and implement recommendations about their data tracking and reporting practices to allow consistent reporting to CAFN (and other grantors) about their housing counseling efforts. The consultants prepared a report of their findings, anticipated to be instructive to other counseling organizations.
- **Increased capacity building efforts.** CAFN’s third grant pool was its largest, and the additional funds were used to increase the size of maximum grants (from \$35,000 to \$50,000) to allow organizations to fully fund a new position if needed, and to expand the allowable activities to include outreach.
- **Expanded outreach efforts,** particularly to industry stakeholders, by establishing regular participation on Twitter and Facebook.

Conclusion: A Cautious Recovery

As of 2014, despite the efforts of some key stakeholders, the media and many policy makers have moved on from the foreclosure crisis. Concerns about rising prices and new mortgage standards have eclipsed concerns about homeowners who are behind on their mortgages and/or still owe the bank more than their home is worth. Foreclosure fatigue has set in even though many parts of the region are still struggling.

Part of the reason that attention has shifted away from foreclosure is the evidence of a recovering housing market. As of Spring 2014, the major housing market indicators indicated movement in a positive direction with encouraging trends in the foreclosure rate, the number of homes with negative equity, and home sale prices. While a look at the sub-regional data indicates that the rate of recovery is uneven, all of the jurisdiction's housing markets are making progress:

- Housing prices are above their 2000 levels in every jurisdiction (although the volume of sales is still lower).
- In D.C. and Northern Virginia, 2013 housing prices are also above their pre-crisis, pre-recession 2009 levels.
- Foreclosure rates have dropped significantly, though they remain well above historic levels. The foreclosure rate (loans in the foreclosure process) in the Washington metropolitan area was 1.6 percent in December 2013, the lowest level since January 2009. While the national foreclosure rate has also fallen, it was higher than the Washington metropolitan region's at 2.1 percent.
- In Maryland, 2013 prices were still lower than the 2008 prices, but Prince George's County had the strongest price gains of any Washington area jurisdiction in the first quarter of 2014.

Despite these strong indications of recovery, though, a few jurisdictions still had severe delinquency rates (mortgages more than 90 days delinquent) well above 1 percent in December 2013 (pre-crisis rates ranged from 0.5-1.0 percent). For example, Prince George's was at 6.0 percent and the District of Columbia was at 2.9 percent. Leadership Group members warn that the pace of foreclosure will continue to quicken in the District as the de facto moratorium caused by implementation of the mediation program ends.

Targeted neighborhoods in Loudoun, Montgomery, and Prince William counties also have elevated rates. The map in Figure 4 illustrates areas with significant ongoing delinquency. The continued presence of regional foreclosure hot spots means that homeowners still need help. It is important that housing counselors continue to get resources to help these homeowners as the evidence continues to mount that homeowners who work with housing counselors have better outcomes.⁷

While the need for foreclosure prevention counseling is still strong, critical funding sources have been eliminated. Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac have both ended their corporate philanthropy, which provided CAFN with more than three quarters of its operating support. Local agencies are also trying to identify resources to plug the hole left by the end of Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac and CAFN's philanthropy, but may end up having to streamline services or, at worst, lay off staff as a result.

⁷ Agarwal, Sumit, Gene Amromin, Itzhak Ben-David, Souphala Chomsisengphet, and Douglas D. Evanoff, Learning to Cope: Voluntary Financial Education and Loan Performance during a Housing Crisis, *American Economic Review: Papers & Proceedings* 100, May 2010: 495-500. Collins, J. Michael, and Collin O'Rourke, Homeownership Education and Counseling: Do We Know What Works?, Research Institute For Housing America and Mortgage Bankers Association, 2011. Collins, J. Michael, and Maximilian D. Schmeiser, Estimating the Effects of Foreclosure Counseling for Troubled Borrowers, FDIC Center for Financial Research Working Paper No. 2010-06.

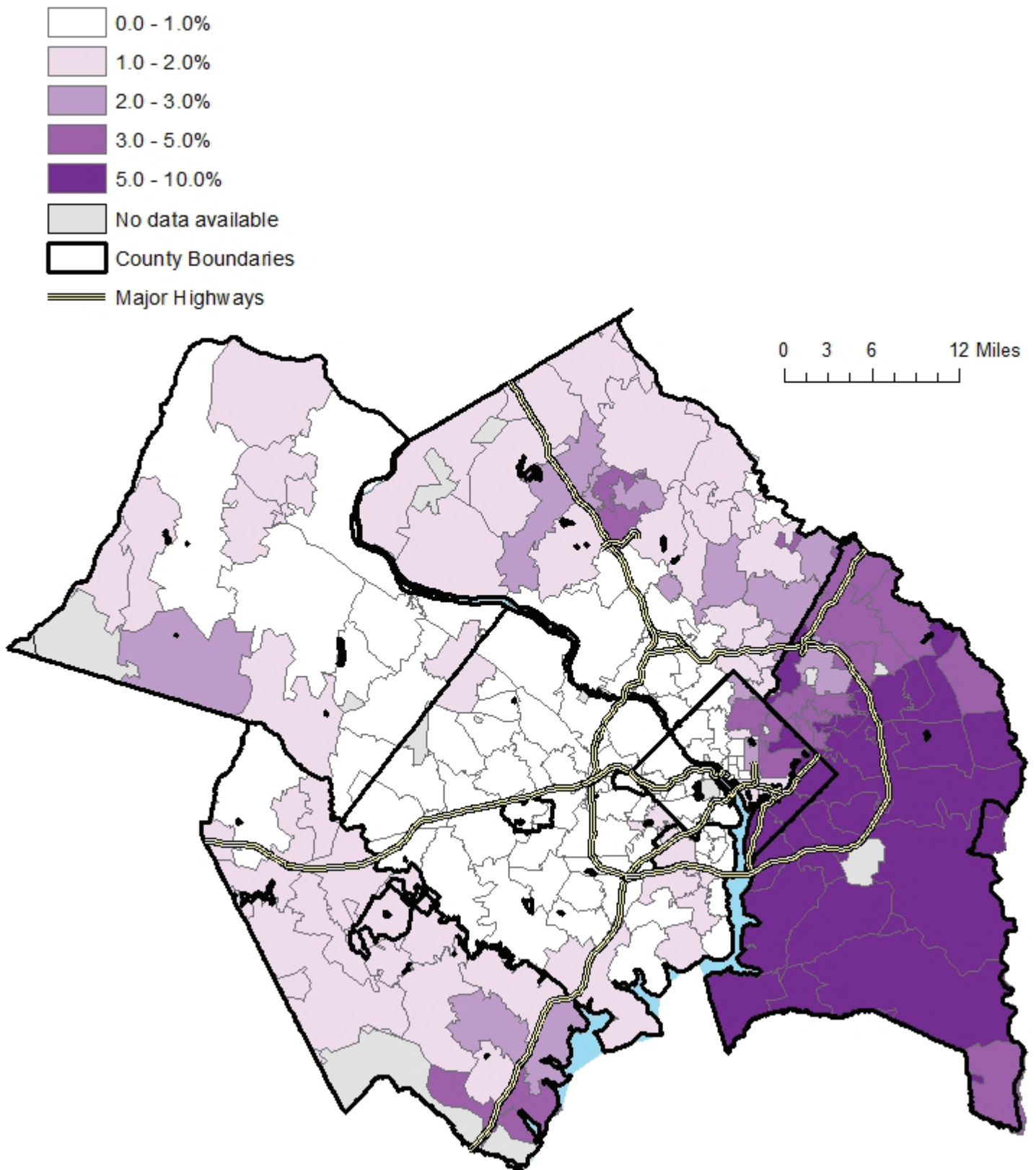
The Future of CAFN

As the crisis has evolved, so has the response of major stakeholders, including CAFN. The Roundtable and COG started CAFN as a temporary response to a regional crisis. They discovered in the process that there is an ongoing need for regional support for housing counseling organizations, which do not always fit neatly into other affordable housing coalitions and support networks because counseling is very different from housing development. As a result, the two sponsoring organizations have been searching for a permanent home for CAFN.

As CAFN evolves, the stakeholders who have guided it will take a look at the following issues:

- What are the ongoing needs for a regional entity to continue to support the education of homeowners by housing counselors? What additional beneficial roles can a regional entity play in building the capacity of local housing counseling organizations?
- Can CAFN provide a more robust set of services around pre-purchase counseling to help the region avoid the next crisis? A 2013 NeighborWorks report found that homebuyers who receive pre-purchase counseling from NeighborWorks organizations are one-third less likely to become 90+ days delinquent during the two years after receiving their loan.
- Within the constraints of the current resource environment, how can CAFN help counseling organizations that are working in ongoing regional foreclosure hot spots as well as foreclosures that may occur throughout the region when interest rates rise at the end of the five year fixed interest rate period established by HAMP?

**Figure 4: Delinquency Rates Still High in Prince George's and Select Neighborhoods:
Percent of First-Lien Mortgages Delinquent 90 Days or More, December 2013**



Source: Urban Institute analysis of CoreLogic MarketTrends Data

Appendix A: Partner Profiles

The organizations and people highlighted here help demonstrate the breadth and depth of the foreclosure crisis and the passion and intensity that nonprofit housing counseling organizations bring to helping people avoid foreclosure. All of the organizations highlighted here not only benefited from CAFN's work—by receiving grants and using CAFN's outreach materials—they also helped shape CAFN's agenda through their active participation in the Leadership Group.

Housing Initiative Partnership

In March 2013, Al Makonnen sought out HIP's services. A taxi driver, Mr. Makonnen's income declined by 30 percent over the course of the previous year. Just as his income was going down, his expenses, particularly gas, were going up.

Mr. Makonnen's case was assigned to J.Scott Hutchinson. At their first meeting, Mr. Makonnen was three months behind on his mortgage. His monthly payment of \$2,029 represented 45 percent of his monthly income.

Mr. Hutchison assisted Mr. Makonnen with a loan modification application. Over the course of the next three months, Mr. Hutchison communicated regularly with the single point of contact assigned to the case and assisted Mr. Makonnen with submitting additional documents.

In July, Mr. Makonnen's request for a modification was approved. His trial payment represents 31 percent of his gross income. His monthly mortgage payment was reduced by approximately one third to \$1,394 per month with an interest rate of 2 percent. And, at the end of a day

The Housing Initiative Partnership is a Prince George's County-based nonprofit that focuses on both affordable housing development and housing counseling. HIP's counseling mission is to help Prince George's and Montgomery County residents make informed and sustainable housing choices by providing individualized pre- and post-purchase counseling to Spanish- and English-speaking clients. Five out of six of HIP's housing counselors speak Spanish and English. HIP operates the regional foreclosure prevention hotline on behalf of CAFN. HIP has a post modification counseling program to help its clients avoid redefaulting on their mortgage.

driving his taxi cab, Mr. Makonnen can still come home.

Housing Counseling Services

Mr. Y.E. is an immigrant from Eastern Africa. After moving to Springfield, Virginia, he took his limited language and professional skills to start his own trucking company. Mr. E purchased his own truck and successfully grew his one-man company to hire a few more employees. During the spring of 2013, Mr. E got into a car collision while working and sustained several injuries that put him out of work.

Mr. E's unforeseen hardship caused him a lot of financial pressure. He is the sole income earner in a house of six people. Immediately, Mr. E went from a comfortable income and paying all of his bills, to being pressured with unforeseen medical bills and repairs on his truck without a source of income. Until he was able to repair his truck and start working again, he would not be able to meet his financial obligations.

Mr. E needed some time to get back on his feet financially. After missing his second mortgage payment, Mr. E came to Housing Counseling Services, Inc. (HCS) to meet with a Foreclosure Counselor, Kevin Cummiskey. Mr. Cummiskey reviewed Mr. E's financial situation and helped determine possible foreclosure alternatives. Since Mr. E was not working at the time he came into the office, Mr. Cummiskey evaluated Mr. E's current financial situation and his financial situation when he is earning an income. Based on his regular income, Mr. E could meet all of his financial obligations; his problem was getting through this short-term hardship. Mr. E had some assets, but didn't know how to apply them. With the medical bills, needed repairs to his truck to restart his business, and his household expenses, his savings were insufficient to meet all of his financial obligations. Mr. Cummiskey helped educate Mr. E about his options. Without an income, he was ineligible for most workout options. The best option was a forbearance, which provided a short period of time for Mr. E to become financially stable.

Founded in 1972, [Housing Counseling Services, Inc.](#) is a non-profit housing training, advocacy, and referral center. Housing Counseling Services' (HCS) mission is to help low- and moderate-income people live in healthy, safe, affordable and sustainable housing. Headquartered in the District, HCS provides pre-purchase and foreclosure prevention counseling services to residents of D.C., Maryland and Virginia. HCS used the grant from CAFN to fund outreach and foreclosure prevention initiatives in Northern Virginia.

Mr. Cummiskey helped Mr. E draft a budget. By applying Mr. E's assets towards repair of the truck, Mr. E would be able to start working and earning income again. Mr. E had several consistent contracts that would help him return to his previous income. Mr. Cummiskey helped Mr. E determine how much money he could set aside each month to be able to make the balloon payment. Mr. E decided that a six-month forbearance plan would allow him to repair his truck and put enough extra aside for his mortgage to reinstate the loan after forbearance. Mr. E is now working again and gradually paying down his medical bills. He is also setting money aside for when his forbearance period ends.

Asian-American Homeownership Counseling

Mr. D. Luong lives in Kensington, MD with his wife, two young children, and his 70- year old mother. Mr. Luong is a naturalized citizen, with limited English proficiency, who immigrated from Vietnam 20 years ago.

Mr. Luong works as an air condition and heating technician. His work dried up during the recession, since in economic downturns many people save money by opting to buy small window units or space heaters instead of getting their HVAC system repaired or replaced.

In January 2013, Mr. Luong reached out to AAHC. He was assigned to Ms. Quyn Nguyen who is fluent in Vietnamese and English. As Ms. Nguyen was working on Mr. Luong's second loan modification request, Mr. Luong was laid off. Ms. Nguyen had to quickly change course and submit a forbearance request during his unemployment.

During the forbearance review process, Mr. Luong was rehired. Ms. Nguyen changed course again and submitted a loan modification request. As Ms. Nguyen was working on the final package, Mr. Luong received a final loss mitigation affidavit, indicating that the servicer was moving forward with foreclosure, and giving Mr. Luong the opportunity to opt into the Maryland foreclosure mediation program. (Servicers are not supposed to move forward with foreclosures while negotiating loss mitigation alternatives.)

Mr. Luong was referred to Maryland legal services but did not qualify for pro-bono assistance. Instead, Ms. Nguyen prepared his mediation package and accompanied Mr. Luong to mediation. After 10 months of working on his case, involving three submissions, two mediation sessions, many hours of face-to-face-meetings and phone contacts with the servicer, the servicer's attorney, and the underwriter, Mr. Luong was finally approved for a loan modification with a three-month trial payment. He was given time to catch up on missed payments and his monthly payment was adjusted to \$1,232, an \$82 per month reduction. Mr. Luong and his family, including his elderly mother, are still in their home.

[Asian-American Homeownership Counseling, Inc. \(AAHC\)](#) was founded in response to the foreclosure crisis to provide a broad range of housing counseling services to the immigrant community, particularly Asian and Pacific Islander. Approximately half of AAHC's clients are Asian and Pacific Islanders. Of those clients almost 80 percent are first-generation small business owners. AAHC has offices in Maryland and Virginia and a satellite office in DC.

Appendix B: Capital Area Foreclosure Prevention Fund Summary

	Service Area for Grant	Round 1	Round 2	Round 3	Round 4	Total CAFN Support
Funders		Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, NeighborWorks America, United Way of National Capital Area	Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, NeighborWorks America, United Way of National Capital Area	Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, United Way of National Capital Area, Bank of America, Wells Fargo, Capital One, Washington Area Women's Foundation	Washington Area Women's Foundation	
Special priorities		Hardest-hit areas, Spanish speakers particularly in Prince George's, cofunding with HIP, existing track record	Hardest-hit areas, round 2 cofunding with HIP, use of HOPE Loan Port, adoption of National Industry, existing track record	Hardest-hit areas, underserved Northern Virginia areas, organizations doing outreach	Mini-grants to support participation in outcomes initiative	
Asian American Homeownership Counseling	Fairfax, Prince William, Montgomery			\$37,500	\$5,000	\$42,500
Centro de Apoyo Familiar	Prince George's		\$25,000			\$25,000
Coalition for Homeownership Preservation in Prince George's County	Prince George's			\$10,000		\$10,000
First Home Alliance	Prince William	\$25,000				\$25,000
Hispanic Committee of Virginia	Northern Virginia		\$25,000			\$25,000
Housing Counseling Services	D.C., Fairfax, Prince William	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$50,000	\$5,000	\$105,000
Housing Initiative Partnership	Prince George's		\$25,000	\$50,000	\$5,000	\$80,000
Housing Options and Planning Enterprises	Prince George's	\$25,000		\$40,000	\$5,000	\$70,000
Latino Economic Development Corporation	D.C., Montgomery	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$37,500	\$5,000	\$92,500
Lydia's House	D.C.	\$10,000				\$10,000
SEED Foundation	Prince George's	\$25,000				\$25,000
Unity Economic Development Corporation	D.C., Prince George's		\$20,000			\$20,000
University Legal Services	D.C.	\$25,000	NeighborWorks Training Scholarship			\$25,000
VOICE	Prince William			\$10,000		\$10,000
TOTAL		\$160,000	\$145,000	\$235,000	\$25,000	\$565,000



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**METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
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WASHINGTON, DC 20002-4239**

RESOLUTION ENDORSING *JOINING FORCES TO COMBAT FORECLOSURE: A LOOK BACK AT THE CAPITAL AREA FORECLOSURE NETWORK*

WHEREAS, the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments (COG) is comprised of the 22 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 2008, COG hosted the first regional housing foreclosure summit; and

WHEREAS, in 2010, the COG Board and the Board of the Nonprofit Roundtable of Greater Washington established the Capital Area Foreclosure Network (CAFN) to provide a coordinated regional response to the foreclosure crisis; and

WHEREAS, since its founding, CAFN has addressed the crisis through: outreach and education of at-risk homeowners and renters to inform them of available help; capacity building of local nonprofit housing counseling organizations that have demonstrated effectiveness in helping homeowners avoid foreclosures; and regionally-focused data and analysis of emerging foreclosure trends; and

WHEREAS, while high mortgage delinquency rates persist in some parts of the region, foreclosure rates have dropped significantly since the peak of the crisis and the housing market has shown signs of recovery; and

WHEREAS, the COG Board has received the report *Joining Forces to Combat Foreclosure: A Look Back at the Capital Area Foreclosure Network*; and

WHEREAS, the COG Board desires to endorse said report summarizing CAFN's efforts and accomplishments over the past four years.

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

The Board endorses *Joining Forces to Combat Foreclosure: A Look Back at the Capital Area Foreclosure Network* and directs its Executive Director, or his designee, to notify COG member jurisdictions and CAFN members and partners of the Board's endorsement.



AGENDA ITEM #9

AIRPORT INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION

District of Columbia
Bladensburg*
Bowie
Charles County
College Park
Frederick
Frederick County
Gaithersburg
Greenbelt
Montgomery County
Prince George's County
Rockville
Takoma Park
Alexandria
Arlington County
Fairfax
Fairfax County
Falls Church
Loudoun County
Manassas
Manassas Park
Prince William County

*Adjunct Member

MEMORANDUM

To: COG Board of Directors
From: Rich Roisman, Department of Transportation Planning
Date: October 1, 2014
RE: Background for Agenda Item #9 – Airports Infrastructure in the National Capital Region

The Board continues its 2014 focus on regional infrastructure at its October 8th meeting by receiving a briefing on our region's airport infrastructure. Staff will provide a brief background presentation, including results from the 2013 Washington-Baltimore Regional Air Passenger Survey, and then the Board will hear from the Chief Executive Officers of Baltimore-Washington International Thurgood Marshall Airport (BWI) and the Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority (MWAA), the operator of Ronald Reagan Washington National Airport (DCA) and Washington Dulles International Airport (IAD).

Under the leadership of Supervisor Letourneau, who has a particular interest in airport infrastructure, a Regional Airports Forum was held in the COG Board Room on Friday, September 26th. Approximately 25 people from the airports and the region's economic development and business communities attended the two hour forum. There were presentations from David Mould, Vice-President for Communications for MWAA, and James Walsh, Deputy Executive Director and Chief Financial Officer for BWI, as well as from COG staff. The staff presentation from the Forum is included in your packet for your information and reference. Based on the presentations from the airports and subsequent discussion at the Forum, the airport operators share many common interests; in particular, maintaining the appropriate balance of airport utilization within the regional three airport system, encouraging growth at the airports where capacity exists for expansion and significant investment has been made in anticipation of forecast growth, and ensuring that sufficient funds are available to continue investment in maintenance and expansion of our regional airport infrastructure.

Our region greatly benefits from having access to the three major commercial service airports named above, all three of which are in the top 25 busiest airports in the United States based on 2013 data from the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). New York is the only other region that falls into this category. Our Continuous Airport System Planning (CASP) program funded by the FAA (with COG match) and the airports themselves and administered by the COG Department of Transportation Planning, focuses on all three airports as a regional system and covers a planning region larger than that typically used for the activities of the Transportation Planning Board. The air systems planning region is shown on Slide 1 of the presentation included in your packet. The regional three airport system serves both air passengers and air

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cargo and is accessed by a multimodal surface transportation system. Under our CASP program, we conduct an air passenger survey simultaneously at all three airports every two years; the most recent survey was conducted in October 2013. The survey results provide the foundation for our other air system planning activities. The staff presentation for this item will highlight the major findings from the 2013 survey.

Historically, each facility in the three airport regional system has served a distinct market. BWI is the primary airport for the Baltimore area and serves the northeastern portion of the Washington area, particularly eastern Montgomery County and northern Prince George's County. It is the region's main airport for low cost air carriers due to the presence of Southwest Airlines, which began service at BWI in 1993 and now following its acquisition of AirTran Airways has just under 71% of the market share at BWI, based on the most recently available data (July 2014).

DCA is the most accessible airport to the core areas of the District of Columbia and Arlington County and is frequently accessed by business travelers and visitors to the area, not only via the roadway network but also through its Metrorail station on the Yellow and Blue Lines. Based on the 2013 air passenger survey, 15% of locally originating air passengers traveled to DCA using Metrorail, which is among the highest percentages in the country. DCA is the region's airport for traditional short haul domestic flights. Combined, American and US Airways (who merged in December 2013) have slightly less than 56% of the market share at DCA. That share has been shrinking as a result of takeoff and landing slot divestitures that were conditions of Federal approval of the merger. The divested slots have been picked up by low-cost carriers such as Southwest, Virgin America, and JetBlue.

IAD is the region's international air gateway and also the airport for long-haul domestic flights to the West Coast of the U.S. and other Western destinations such as Las Vegas, Salt Lake City, Denver, and Phoenix. Dulles currently provides service to 50 international destinations with 28 carriers, including daily non-stop service to Beijing, Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Doha, Frankfurt, Johannesburg, Istanbul, Singapore, Tokyo Narita, and Seoul Incheon. IAD is also one of nine airports in North America that is currently served by the Airbus A380, the world's largest passenger aircraft. A380 service is currently available several times a week on Air France's daily nonstop service to Paris Charles de Gaulle, and A380 service on British Airways to London Heathrow will begin on October 2nd. United Airlines, which operates both domestic and international service out of IAD, has 64% of the market at IAD. Frontier Airlines, which is rebranding itself as a low-cost carrier, began service from IAD on August 19th and currently serves 17 cities.

The three regional airports need to be considered as a single system, and long-standing regional policy seeks a balance within that system. All commercial service airports are highly regulated, but DCA is one of the most highly regulated airports in the country. In addition to the airspace restrictions in place around the Washington-Baltimore region due to the presence of Federal buildings and aircraft operations (including those transporting the President of the United States),

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DCA has been subject to the high-density rule or slot rule since that caps the maximum number of takeoffs and landings per hour since 1969, subject to nighttime noise rules since 1981, and the perimeter rule that limits nonstop flights beyond a certain distance from the airport since 1966. These rules were put in place to maintain the system balance, create a safe operating environment, and to mitigate noise issues for neighborhoods in the flight paths of DCA.

It has been the standing policy of the COG Board of Directors since the region's first regional air system plan was undertaken in July 1973 to seek balance in the regional three airport system and to seek a broad, balanced, and integrated perspective on matters relating to airport and aircraft policies. In addition, when DCA and IAD were transferred from Federal operation to the newly-created MWAA in 1987, the U.S. Congress directed that DCA function as the short haul, origin-destination airport and IAD as the long-haul, growth airport. A combination of economic factors, regulatory changes, and changes within the airline industry has been contributing to an imbalance within the system.

The most recent action by the Board with regard to our region's airports is Resolution R33-08, which was adopted on June 11, 2008, and is included in your packet for reference. This resolution reaffirmed the Board's opposition to additional slots and perimeter changes at DCA. Additional slots and perimeter exceptions have been added at DCA since this resolution was adopted, most recently during the last FAA reauthorization in 2012. This current FAA authorization expires on September 30th, 2015. One of the primary messages received during the Regional Airports Forum is that the region's airport operators would be seeking Board action again reaffirming their opposition to additional slots and perimeter exceptions at DCA during the development of the next FAA bill. Such action would be consistent with previous Board policy as noted above; however, it is too early in the legislative process for Board action on this matter to be effective (Congress is not yet listening), and so the resolution for consideration on October 8th directs staff to continue research on the above issues and report back to the Board in early 2015, with the intent to have the Board consider a resolution and position on FAA reauthorization at that time.

During the Regional Airports Forum, the region's airport operators also indicated that they would be seeking Board action regarding changes to the FAA's Passenger Facility Charge (PFC) Program. The PFC program allows the collection of fees up to \$4.50 for every boarded passenger at publically-controlled commercial service airports. PFCs are a significant source of infrastructure funding in our regional three airport system, but the cap of \$4.50 per passenger has not kept pace with inflation. A national coalition of airports is seeking to have the PFC cap increased to \$8.50 per passenger and indexed to inflation as part of the FAA reauthorization. This is an issue on which the Board has not previously taken a position, and staff needs more time to conduct research on the impacts of increasing the PFC cap. The proposed October 8th resolution directs staff to conduct further research in coordination with the airports and report back findings to the Board in early 2015.

**METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
777 North Capitol Street, NE
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**RESOLUTION REAFFIRMING OPPOSITION TO ADDITIONAL SLOTS AND PERIMETER
CHANGES AT REAGAN WASHINGTON NATIONAL AIRPORT**

WHEREAS, the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments (COG) has a long standing position on the governance and land use and noise compatibility policy at Reagan Washington National Airport; and

WHEREAS, COG supports maintaining the existing slot rule of 60 landings and takeoffs per hour and a non-stop 1,250 mile rule at Reagan Washington National Airport; and

WHEREAS, the COG Board of Directors created the Aviation Policy Committee to provide a broad, balanced, and integrated perspective on matters relating to airport and aircraft policies in the Washington Metropolitan region; and

WHEREAS, the slot and high density rules have been effective in "capping" noise at Reagan Washington National Airport; and

WHEREAS, the current Reagan Washington National Part 150 Noise Exposure and Compatibility Study, which was submitted to the Federal Aviation Administration in 2004, was developed using existing high density and slot and perimeter rules for forecasting future operations at the airport; and

WHEREAS, the Part 150 Planning effort was a collaborative effort between the Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority and COG; and

WHEREAS, Reagan Washington National Airport's important role in our region must be carefully balanced against its noise and environmental impacts on the residents of the region; and

WHEREAS, the metropolitan Washington region continues to be adversely impacted by noise from Reagan Washington National Airport; and

WHEREAS, the Washington Region has not asked for expansion at Reagan Washington National Airport and has a stated policy of encouraging air expansion at Dulles National Airport.

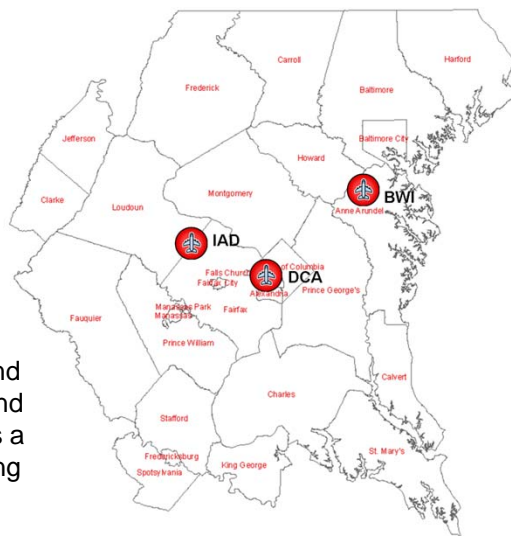
**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE
METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS THAT:**

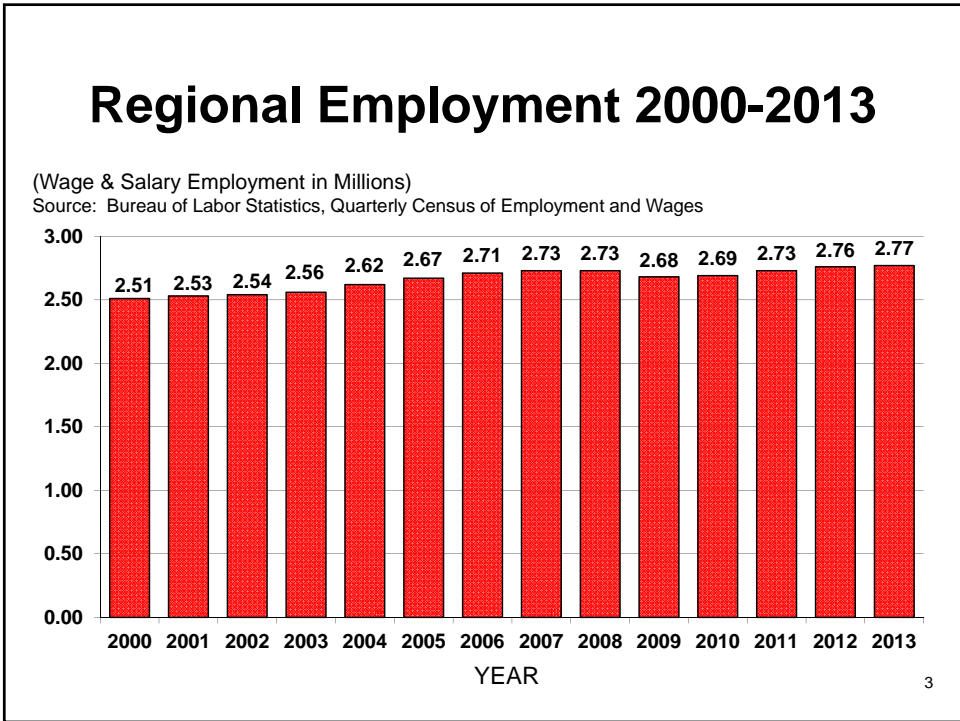
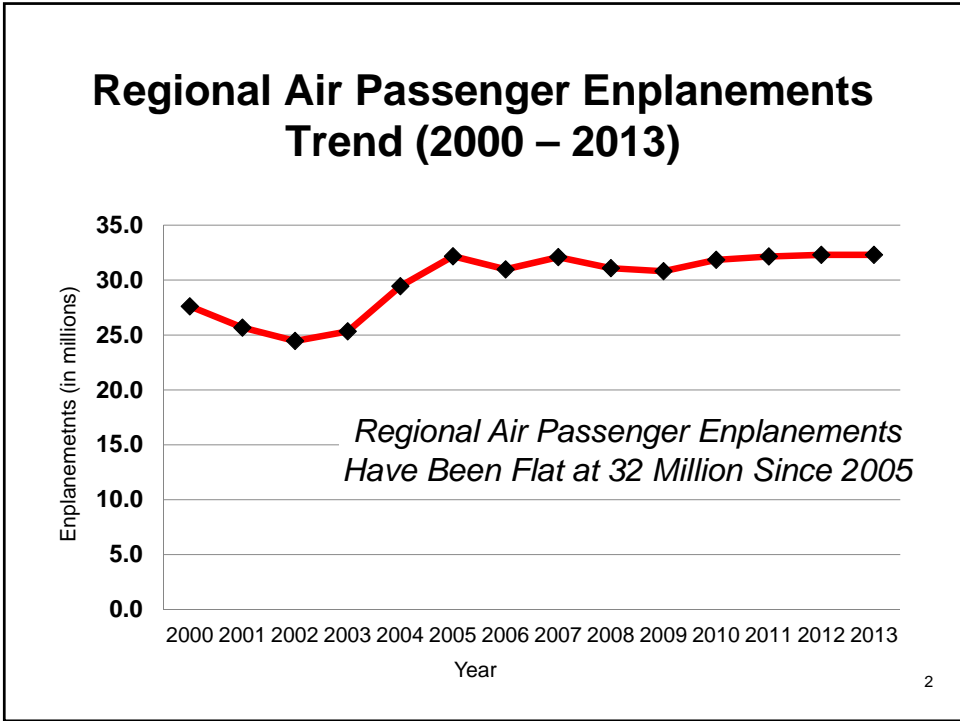
1. The COG Board of Directors opposes efforts to usurp regional and local authority over airports and reaffirms its position opposing additional slots and perimeter rule changes at Reagan Washington National Airport.
2. The Chair of the COG Board shall communicate this position to: the Chief Elected Officials of all COG member jurisdictions; all members of the regional congressional delegation of the United States Congress; the Chair and members of the appropriate congressional committees; and the President of the United States.

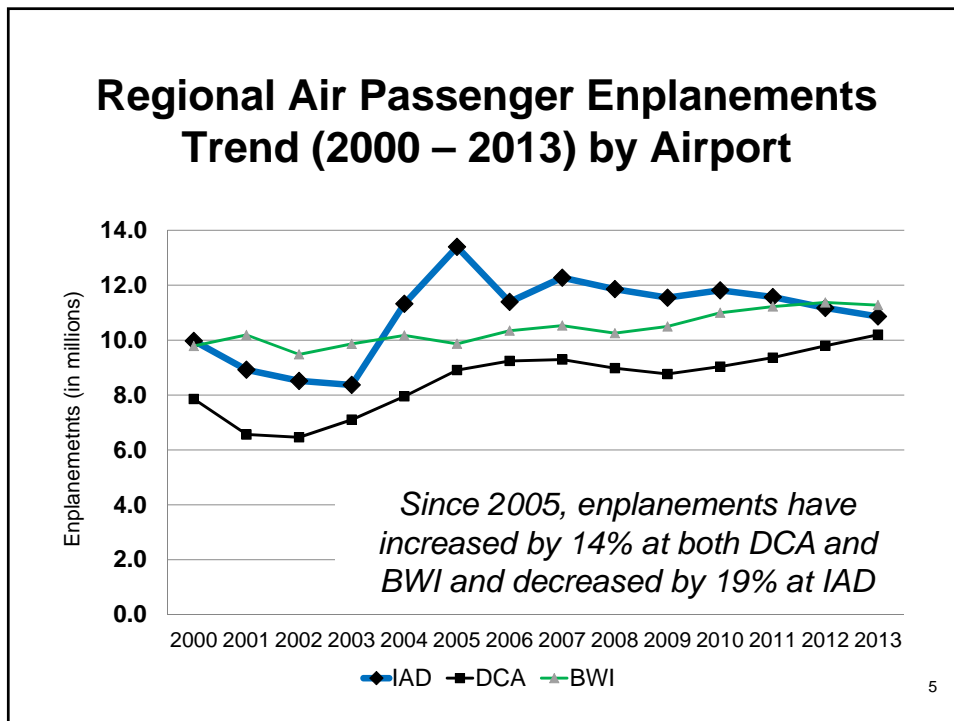
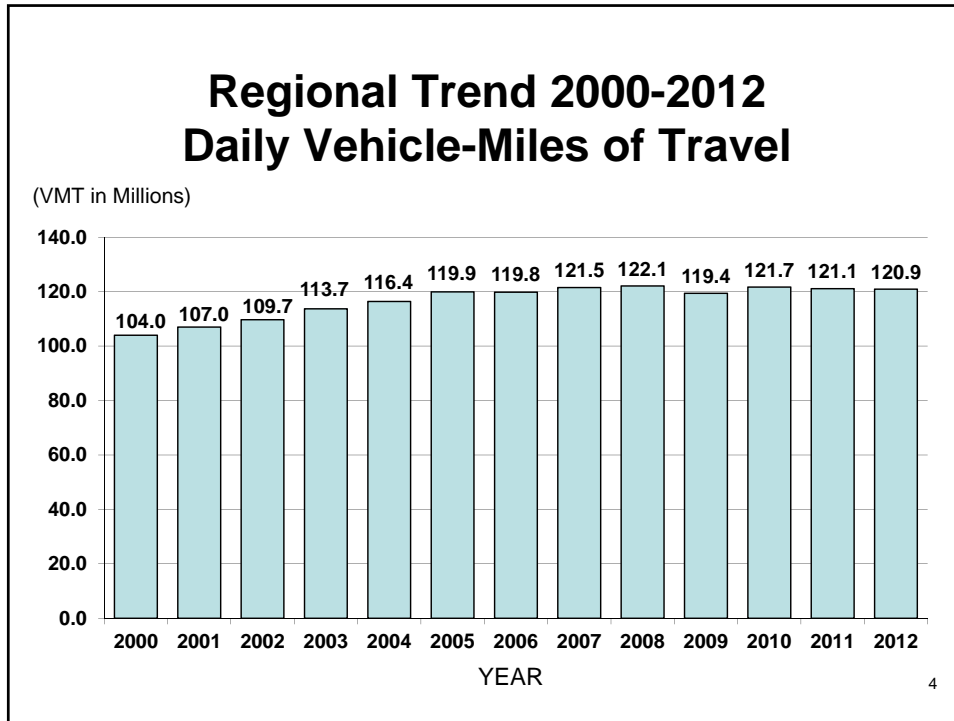


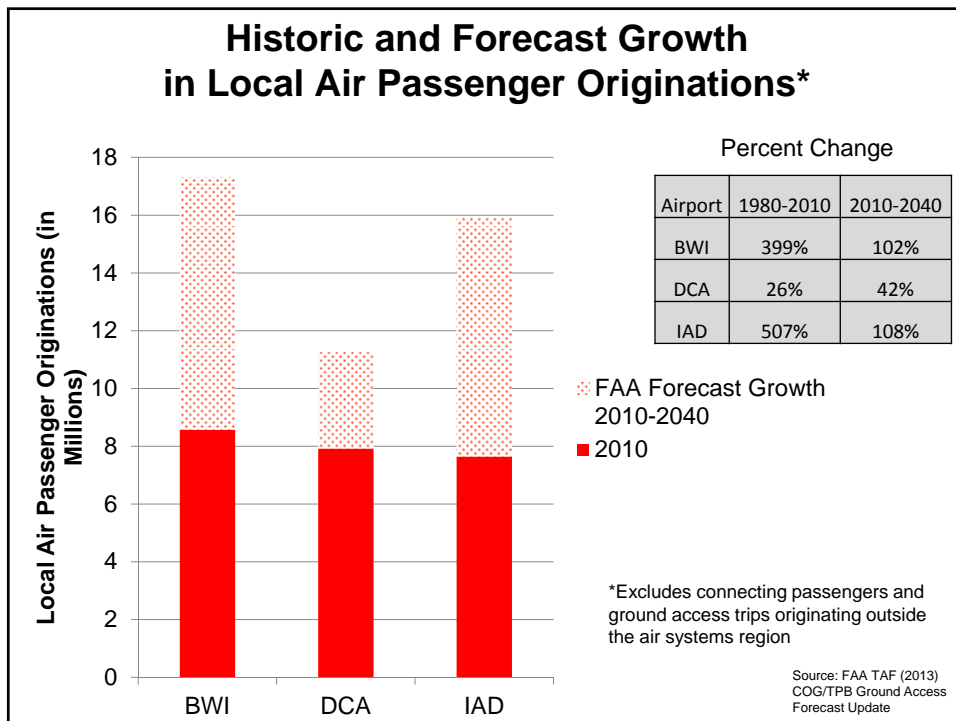
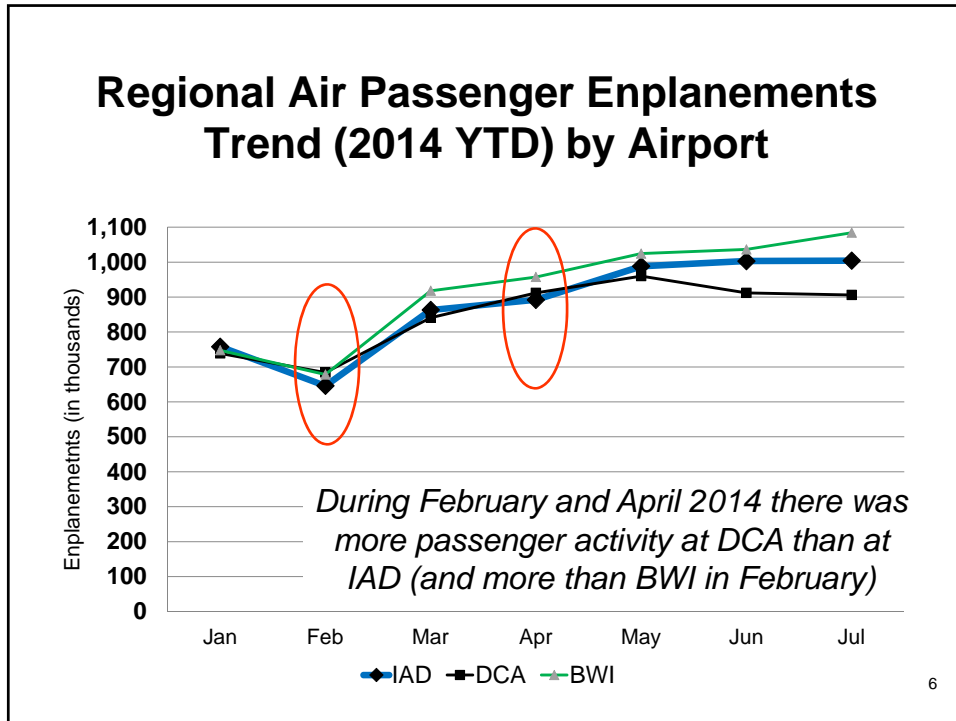
Having Three Commercial Airports is a Key Regional Asset

- ▶ Historically, three airports with three distinct markets
- ▶ Serve air passengers and air cargo
- ▶ Multimodal ground access
- ▶ COG (with MWA and MAA) conducts regional air passenger surveys every two years
- ▶ COG also prepares airport ground access forecasts, monitors ground access travel time, and prepares a regional air system plan (including an air cargo element)



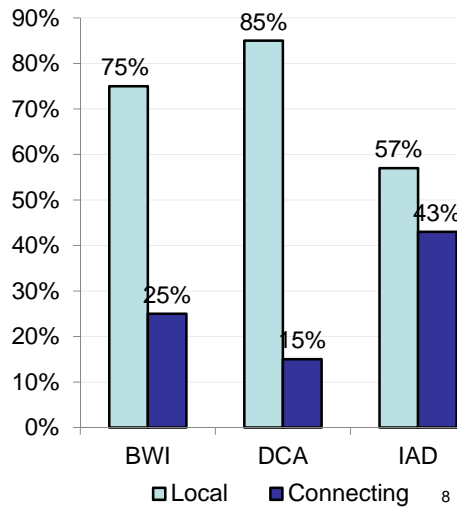




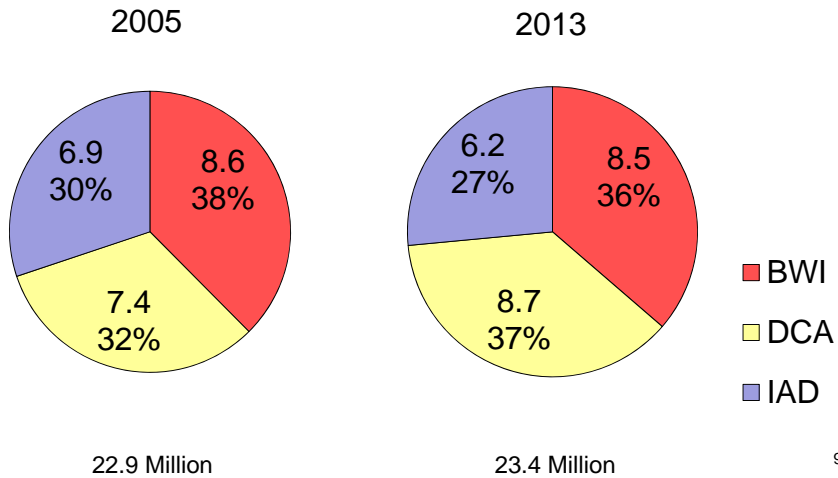


Locally Originating vs. Connecting Passengers (2013)

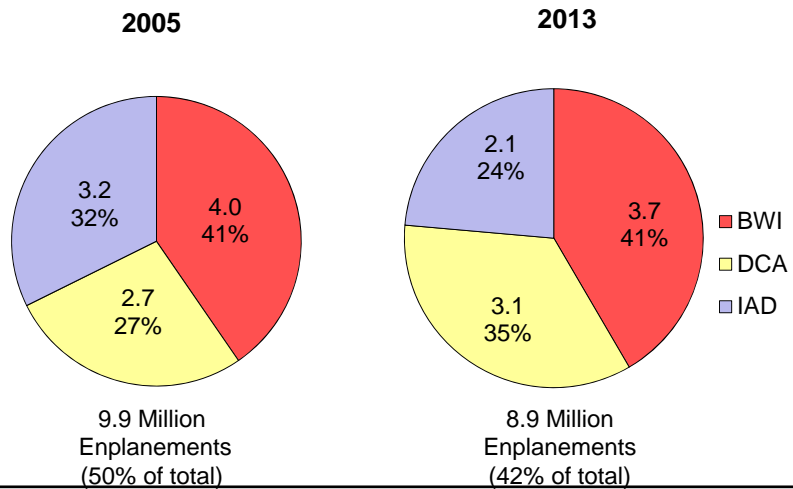
- ▶ Locally originating passengers use the regional surface transportation network to access the airport
- ▶ Connecting passengers are often flying an airline for which the airport is a hub or focus city



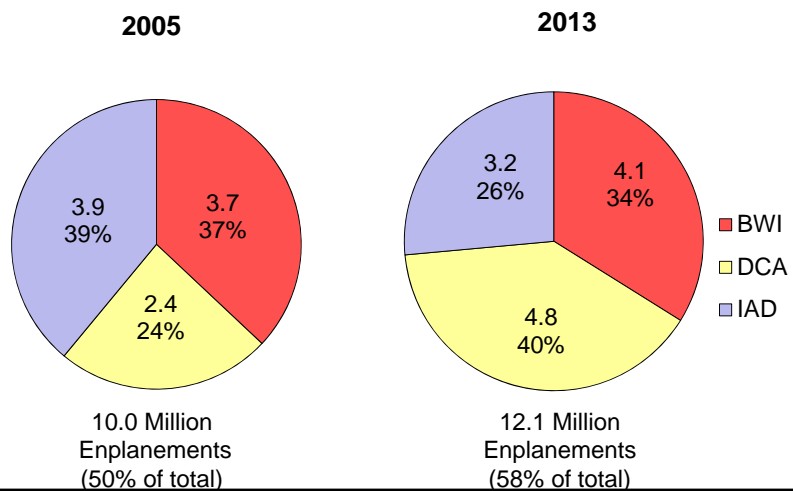
Change in Locally Originating Passengers by Airport

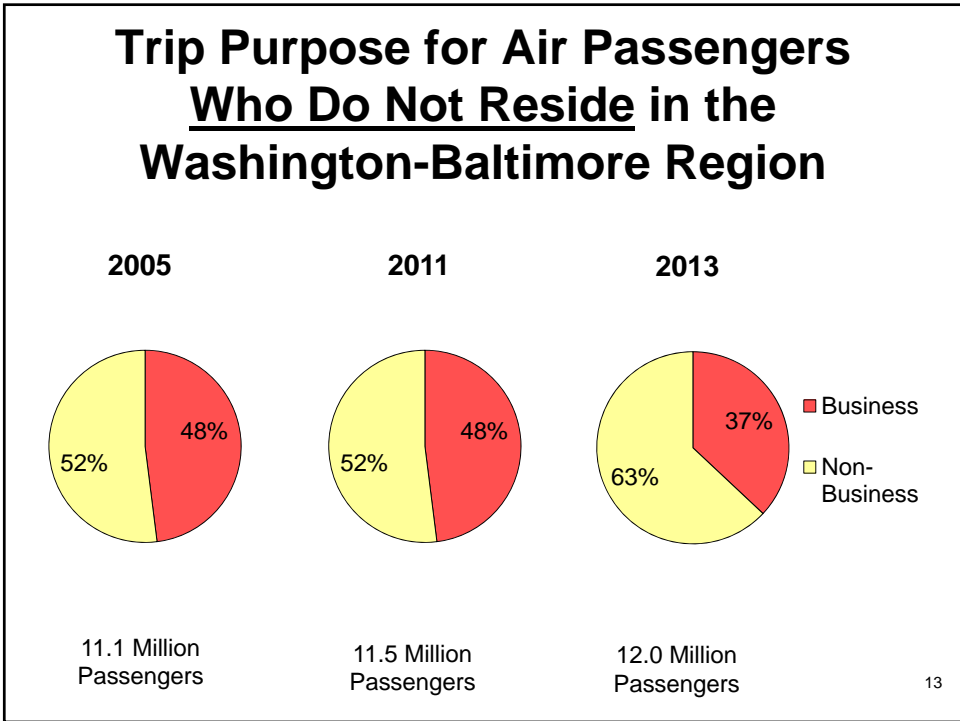
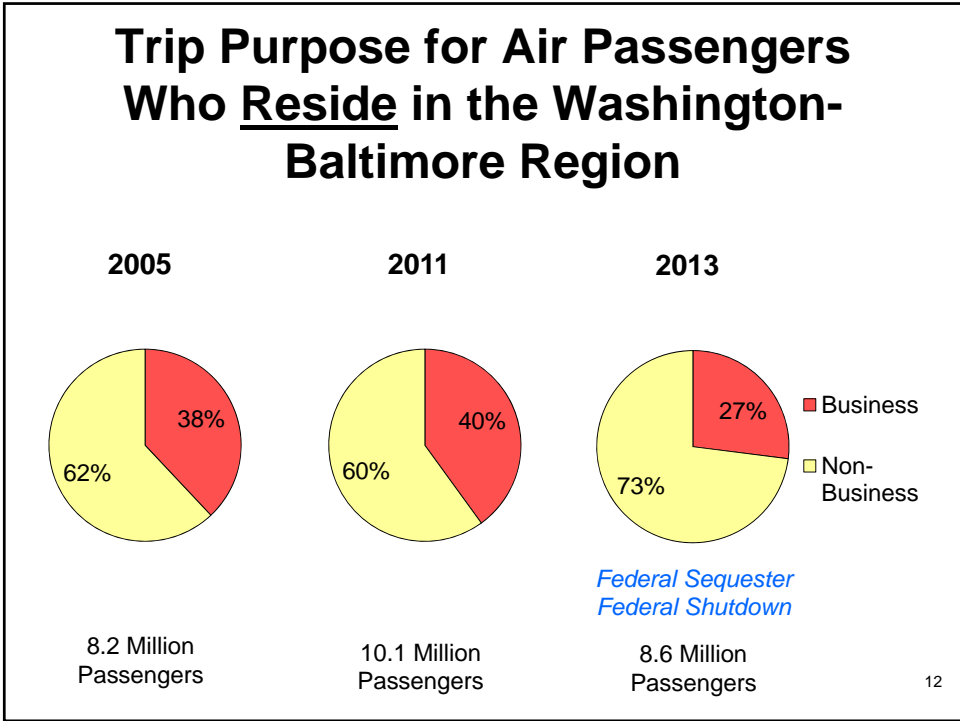


Locally Originating Air Passengers Who Reside in the Washington- Baltimore Region, by Airport



Locally Originating Air Passengers Who Do Not Reside in the Washington- Baltimore Region, by Airport





Factors Influencing Airport Choice by Trip Purpose (2013)

	Business	Non-Business	All
Closest airport	59%	53%	55%
Better public ground transportation	2%	3%	3%
Better access roads and parking	3%	3%	3%
More convenient flight times	9%	8%	8%
Only airport with direct flight	7%	6%	6%
Less expensive airfare	10%	19%	16%
Frequent flyer with specific airline	4%	3%	3%
Only airport serving market	3%	2%	2%
Other	3%	3%	3%

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Factors Influencing Airport Choice for Business Travelers – by Airport (2013)

	BWI	DCA	IAD	All
Closest airport	58%	70%	45%	59%
Better public ground transportation	1%	4%	1%	2%
Better access roads and parking	4%	2%	5%	3%
More convenient flight times	8%	8%	13%	9%
Only airport with direct flight	5%	4%	14%	7%
Less expensive airfare	15%	5%	10%	10%
Frequent flyer with specific airline	4%	3%	5%	4%
Only airport serving market	2%	2%	5%	3%
Other	4%	4%	3%	3%

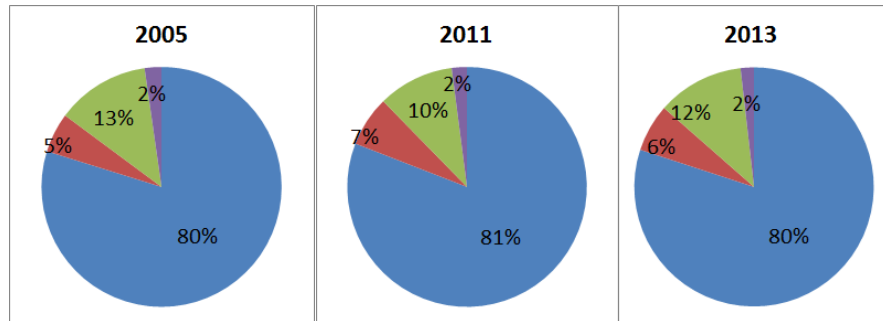
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Factors Influencing Airport Choice for Non-Business Travelers – by Airport (2013)

	BWI	DCA	IAD	All
Closest airport	55%	58%	42%	53%
Better public ground transportation	1%	6%	1%	3%
Better access roads and parking	3%	2%	5%	3%
More convenient flight times	6%	8%	12%	8%
Only airport with direct flight	4%	4%	12%	6%
Less expensive airfare	24%	15%	18%	16%
Frequent flyer with specific airline	3%	2%	4%	3%
Only airport serving market	2%	1%	5%	2%
Other	2%	4%	3%	3%

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Airport Trip Mode of Access (Regional)



Metrorail Share at DCA
13%

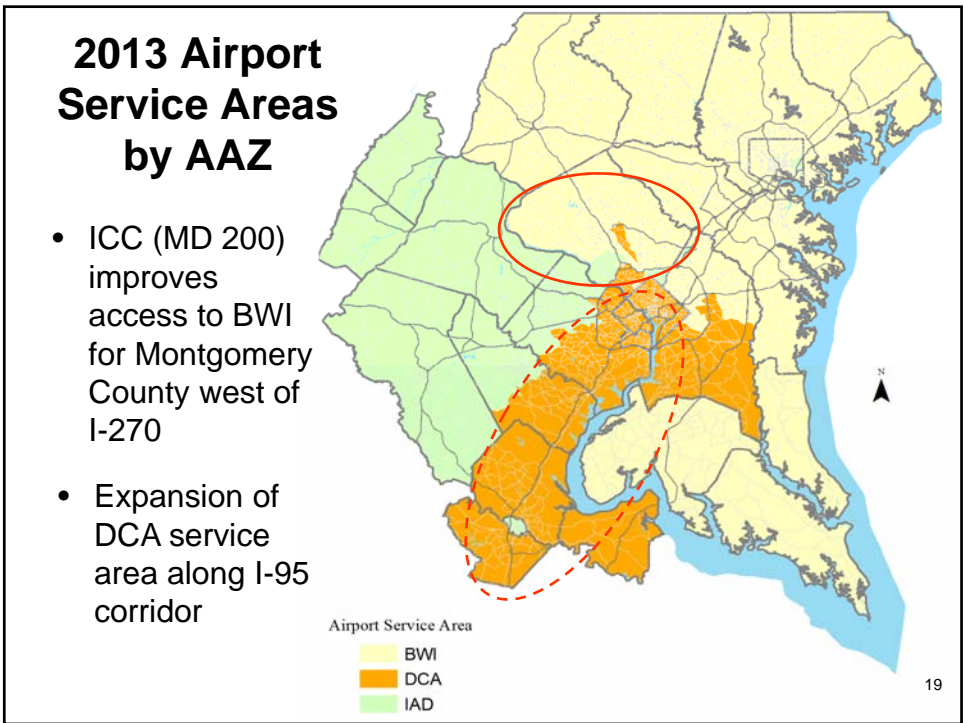
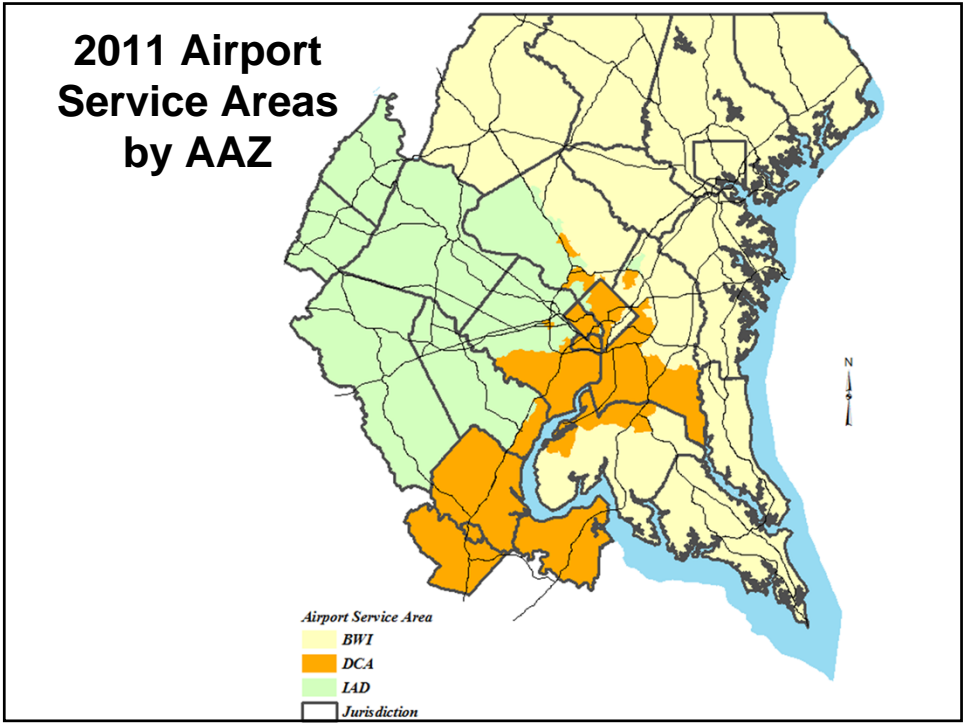
Metrorail Share at DCA
16%

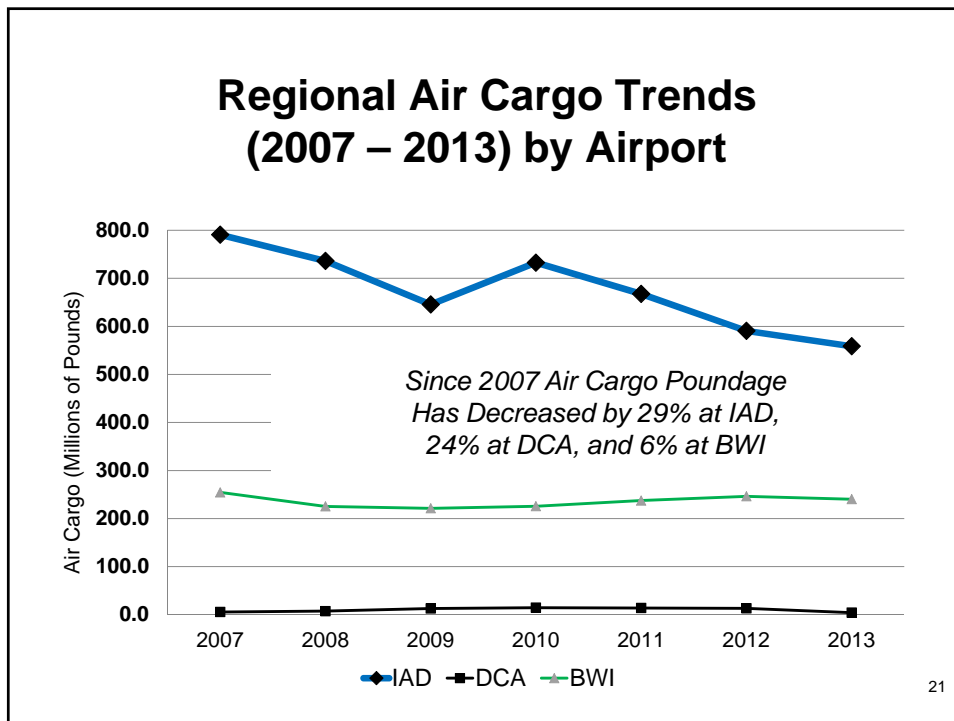
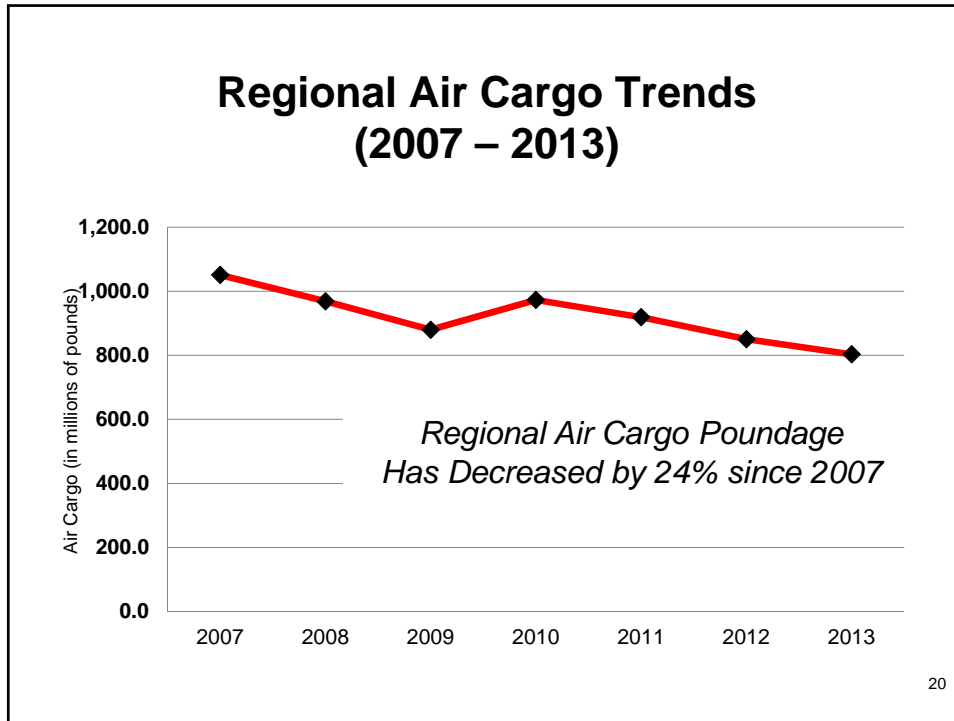
Metrorail Share at DCA
15%

DCA's transit usage is among the highest in the country for airports

- Private Car / Rental Car / Taxi
- Metrorail / Light Rail / Amtrak
- Airport Bus / Van / Limo + Hotel / Motel Bus
- Metrobuses / MTA Bus / Other

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Air Cargo Forecasts

- ▶ Industry forecasts show between 2% and 8% annual growth in air cargo for the next two decades
 - ▶ Asian markets forecast for most growth
- ▶ Currently, growth in air cargo is slow, and load factors are low
- ▶ Update of the Air Cargo Element of the Regional Airport System Plan (just begun) will examine the forecasts in greater detail

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Our Region's Airports: Challenges and Opportunities

1. Impact of Federal government reductions
2. Capacity limits at DCA
3. New service from Low Cost Carriers into DCA and IAD
4. Air cargo growth initiatives at IAD
5. ICC (MD 200) improves access for BWI
6. Weekend MARC service improves access for BWI
7. Silver Line improves access for IAD
8. IAD Western Access

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Our Airports' Importance to Our Region's Economy

<u>Economic Impact of BWI</u>	<u>Economic Impact of DCA+IAD</u>
▶ \$5.6B in business revenue	▶ \$19.8B in business revenue
▶ \$3.6B in personal income	▶ \$14.6B labor income
▶ \$2.0B in local purchases	▶ \$3.1B in state/local/aviation taxes
▶ \$721M in state/local/aviation taxes	▶ 371,000 total jobs
▶ 93,791 jobs	

Sources: The Regional and Local Economic Impacts of the Baltimore/Washington Thurgood Marshall Airport, July 2011; MWAA 2012 Economic Impact Study, May 2014

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Summary

- ▶ Regional air passenger enplanements have been flat since 2005, but traffic has been shifting between BWI, DCA, and IAD
- ▶ Regional air cargo volumes have been decreasing since 2007 but are showing signs of improvement
- ▶ Forecasts indicate future regional growth in both air passengers and air cargo
- ▶ Maintaining and improving our airports and ground access connections to our airports is crucial to the region's future economic growth and prosperity
- ▶ The impact of future reductions in the Federal workforce is the biggest challenge to air passenger growth

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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
777 North Capitol Street, NE
Washington, DC 20002-4290

**RESOLUTION DIRECTING STAFF TO PROVIDE FURTHER INFORMATION ON REGIONAL AIRPORT ISSUES
AS GUIDANCE FOR A FUTURE POLICY STATEMENT REGARDING FAA REAUTHORIZATION**

WHEREAS, the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments (COG) and its member jurisdictions have a strong interest in the National Capital Region's three major commercial service airports: Ronald Reagan Washington National Airport (DCA); Washington Dulles International Airport (IAD) and Baltimore-Washington International Thurgood Marshall Airport (BWI), which includes utilization within the regional airport system, encouraging growth at the airports where capacity exists for expansion and significant investment has been made in anticipation of forecast growth, and ensuring that sufficient funds are available to continue investment in maintenance and expansion of regional airport infrastructure; and

WHEREAS, since the region's first regional air system plan was undertaken in July 1973, it has been the standing policy of COG to seek balance in the regional three airport system and to seek a broad, balanced, and integrated perspective on matters relating to airport and aircraft policies; and

WHEREAS, COG has a long standing position on the governance and land use and noise compatibility policy at DCA; and

WHEREAS, in a 2008 resolution COG expressed its support for maintaining the then existing high density/slot rule and perimeter rule at DCA; and

WHEREAS, COG, on behalf of the National Capital Region, has not asked for expansion at DCA and has a policy of encouraging air expansion at IAD and BWI; and

WHEREAS, the COG Board of Directors has received a briefing on existing and planned airport infrastructure and funding sources, including potential Congressional reauthorization of funding of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA); and;

WHEREAS, the 2013 Washington-Baltimore Regional Air Passenger Survey was a collaborative effort between the Region's three airports and COG that demonstrates an imbalance in our three-airport regional system due to a combination of economic factors, regulatory changes, and changes within the airline industry ; and

WHEREAS, as a separate but related issue, a significant portion of the region's airport infrastructure is funded through passenger facility charges (PFCs) and the legislative cap on PFCs has not kept pace with inflation; and

WHEREAS, the current FAA authorization expires on September 30, 2015, and the next reauthorization may provide an opportunity to raise the cap on PFCs, as well as address concerns about

whether the current slot and perimeter rules are appropriate and how the evidenced imbalances in the region's three airports might be addressed.

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

1. The COG Board of Directors directs staff to continue research on the impacts of further modifications to the slot and perimeter rules at Ronald Reagan Washington National Airport on the three airport regional system, and on the impact of changes to the rules on PFCs on the regional three airport system.
2. Staff shall coordinate their research with their contacts within the region's three airports and other transportation interests and report their findings to the Board in early 2015, with sufficient time to allow the Board to consider a resolution expressing a definitive policy statement with regard to FAA reauthorization.



AGENDA ITEM #10

OTHER BUSINESS

(No attachment)



AGENDA ITEM #11

**ADJOURN –
THE NEXT MEETING IS
WEDNESDAY
NOVEMBER 12, 2014**