

*Area Plan Commission of Tippecanoe County presents*

# PLANNING AND THE PUBLIC

*A Plan for Engaging Citizens in the Planning Process*



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Resolution T-21-xx

RESOLUTION TO ADOPT THE  
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PLAN

**WHEREAS**, the Area Plan Commission of Tippecanoe County has been designated the Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) by the Governor, and

**WHEREAS**, the Area Plan Commission of Tippecanoe County, is responsible for developing and maintaining the Public Participation Plan, and

**WHEREAS**, the citizens of Tippecanoe County have the right to participate in the transportation planning process, and

**WHEREAS**, the Area Plan Commission of Tippecanoe County is committed to providing different mediums so that all members of the public, regardless of physical ability, can participate in the transportation planning process, and

**WHEREAS**, the Technical Transportation Committee reviewed the proposed plan at its xxx, 2021 meeting and recommended its adoption, and

**NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED** that the Policy Board of the Metropolitan Planning Organization does hereby adopt the Public Participation Plan.

ADOPTED on Thursday the xxx, 2021.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Tony Roswarski  
President

\_\_\_\_\_  
David Hittle  
Secretary

## Introduction

### Purpose

The creation of this plan is to encourage public participation and ensure transparency in the planning process. This plan is to be used as a guideline for the Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) to ensure public participation compliance and the continued creation of plans which garner community support and meet community needs.

Without public input, there is no way to guarantee that a plan is representative of the served population's needs and goals. Public participation and input is what ensures the public have governmental operations and regulations that are addressing community needs and desires. This participation and subsequent support is a key aspect that drives the planning process forward toward the goal of adoption and community adherence.

As with any planning process, outlining the process and providing step by step actions aids planning agencies in creating the best, most transparent plan they can. This plan will serve as a supplemental document to transportation planning documents and provide outreach goals as well as a guide to making sure the public is aware of transportation upgrades and changes.

The Area Plan Commission of Tippecanoe County, the MPO for Indiana's Tippecanoe County, has made a commitment to public involvement with the creation of the first Comprehensive Plan for Tippecanoe County, adopted in 1959, and the Transportation Plan adopted in 1978. Public participation is especially important in Transportation Planning. As plans are created that will affect the connectivity of our community, public input must be included in the decision-making process to ensure the entire population is adequately served. Guidelines at both the state and federal level mandate that we comply with regulations that prioritize public involvement, explained more fully in the Regulation Compliance section found on page 7.

### Goals of the Plan

There are four public participation goals which pertain to every planning process the APCTC completes:

**Goal 1:** To open up continuous dialogue with the public:

- Develop relationships using a variety of communication techniques (i.e. social media, web presence, public meetings and other traditional forms of communication).

**Goal 2:** To develop a plan that aids in outreach and complete communication to all members of the served community:

- Build communication with existing organizations.
- Prioritize outreach to underserved populations.
- Prioritize outreach methods that are welcoming, open, accessible, easily understood, participatory, and inclusive.

**Goal 3:** To ensure decision makers are informed of public input:

- Provide meeting details during planning processes to ensure public input is recognized accordingly.
- Be able to provide feedback to the public on how their input was used.

**Goal 4:** To continuously evaluate the public participation process:

- Provide evaluation methods for public participation (post-meeting surveys, online options for communication).
- Establish internal evaluation methods (anonymous, or otherwise, post-surveys for meeting conductors and aides).

### Area Plan Commission of Tippecanoe County (APCTC)

The Area Plan Commission of Tippecanoe County (APCTC) serves all areas of Tippecanoe County, which includes the cities of Lafayette, West Lafayette, and the towns of Battle Ground, Clarks Hill, and Dayton. The Commission was created in 1959 and officially designated at the Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) for the Lafayette Urbanized Area in 1975. In 2010, the APCTC began to partner with Carroll County to provide planning assistance through a Small Urban and Rural Transportation Planning (SURTP) grant from the Indiana Department of Transportation (INDOT). Only five years later, the APCTC increased its membership in compliance with West Lafayette becoming a Class II city and created a separate Policy Board. The member body currently consists of six citizens and 11 elected officials (see Appendix VII for a detailed member listing).

APCTC works primarily on comprehensive planning; current planning, which includes zoning and land subdivision; transportation planning; demographic, housing and economic projections and forecasts; park planning; floodplain management; hazard mitigation planning; GIS functions including street addressing, as well being the Census agency and depository for the Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA).

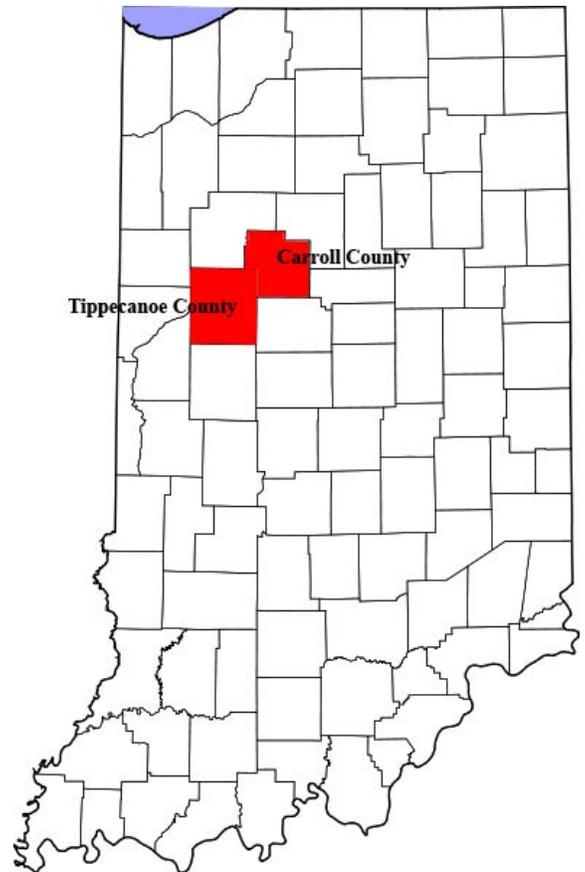


Photo Source: E. Hepworth

#### **Reach out to the APCTC:**

Area Plan Commission  
20 North 3<sup>rd</sup> Street  
Lafayette, IN 47901

[www.tippecanoe.in.gov](http://www.tippecanoe.in.gov)

[apc@tippecanoe.in.gov](mailto:apc@tippecanoe.in.gov)

## Transportation Planning Committees

The public, stakeholder organizations, business representatives and government officials have the opportunity to participate in the development of transportation planning documents through the Policy Board and its advisory Committees: the Technical Transportation Committee and the Citizen Participation Committee. The committees are an integral part of the planning process and advise the Policy Board on planning matters. The public is encouraged to attend all committee meetings and an opportunity to speak is provided at each meeting.

### Policy Board

The Policy Board is the decision-making body and is primarily comprised of the chief elected officials from the Cities of Lafayette, West Lafayette, and Tippecanoe County. Members also include representatives from INDOT and CityBus. Members of this committee ultimately make financial commitments to implement transportation projects. Meetings are held on the second Thursday of every month and agendas are posted as provided by law and sent to the media a week prior to meetings.

### Technical Transportation Committee

The Technical Transportation Committee (TTC) draws from the advice and knowledge of various local, state, and federal government engineers and planners, traffic officers, and transit and airport operators. Members have important responsibilities for designing, operating, and maintaining the transportation system. This group makes recommendations to the Policy Board on project development, project prioritization, and project changes. The public is also asked to provide input and suggestions. The TTC meets on the third Wednesday afternoon of each month. Agendas are posted and sent to the media a week prior to meetings.

### Citizen Participation Committee

The Citizen Participation Committee (CPC) is a broad-based, grassroots committee of citizens. They provide a link for disseminating information to nearly 30 organizations in the Greater Lafayette area. In addition to providing information, the meetings allow for group representatives to give feedback on topics from previous meetings. The meetings are scheduled quarterly and are held on the 2nd Wednesday of the month. Agendas are mailed to all representatives and sent to the media one to two weeks prior to the meeting.

### Area Demographics

According to 2010 US Census Data, the population for the Tippecanoe County area was 172,780. Tippecanoe County has been consistently growing over the past 40 years, and its 2016 estimated population is 188,059. This creates different demands for public participation methods and tactics, but it also brings to light the importance of constant evaluation of the current methods and implementation of new methods. As the demographics of the county change, we must ensure that our outreach methods are effective in including the true representative population of Tippecanoe County. The

following table shows population growth as well as housing and employment changes from 1970 to 2010.

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010
<b>Total Population</b>	109,378	121,702	130,598	148,955	172,780
<b>Household Population</b>	96,901	105,271	114,138	133,829	158,317
<b>Group Quarter Population</b>	12,477	16,031	16,460	15,126	14,463
<b>Total Housing Units</b>	34,197	43,130	48,134	58,343	71,096
<b>Occupied Housing Units</b>	32,320	40,681	45,618	55,226	65,532
<b>Person per Household</b>	3.00	2.59	2.50	2.42	2.42
<b>Vacant Housing Units</b>	1,877	2,449	2,516	3,117	5,564
<b>Percent of Housing Units Vacant</b>	5.5%	5.7%	5.2%	5.3%	7.8%
<b>Total Employment (number of Jobs)</b>	52,016	64,824	79,949	98,426	94,911

Source: 2045 MTP; US Census Data

Population diversity as well as socioeconomic levels are also pertinent in creating an effective public participation plan. The table below breaks down Tippecanoe County’s changes in racial and ethnic representation from 2000 US Census Data and 2010 US Census Data.

	2000	2010	% of Increase
<b>Total Population</b>	148,955	172,780	16%
<b>White Population</b>	132,354	145,190	9.7%
<b>Hispanic Population</b>	7,834	12,947	65.3%
<b>African American Population</b>	3,752	6,913	84.2%
<b>Asian Population</b>	6,649	10,730	61.4%
<b>American Indian Population</b>	417	453	8.6%
<b>Pacific Islander Population</b>	48	50	4.2%
<b>2 or More Races</b>	2,048	3,772	84.2%

The largest increases in population came from the Latinx, African American, and Asian populations, as well as the population of citizens identifying as 2 or more races. In understanding population and demographic changes over time, the Plan Commission can more clearly understand the community it serves.

Source: American FactFinder; US Census Data

The table below breaks down the county’s current socioeconomic make-up. Using income information from the 2000 US Census and the 2015 American Community Survey\*, the table below explains the economic makeup of Tippecanoe County, focusing on employment numbers and poverty levels.

	<b>2000</b>	<b>2015 (estimates)</b>
<b>Population 16 years and older</b>	121,214	147,529
<b>Employed</b>	80,619 (66.5%)	92,799 (62.9%)
<b>Median Household Income</b>	\$38,652	\$45,932
<b>Percentage of Individuals in Poverty</b>	15.4%	22.2%
<b>Percentage of Families in Poverty</b>	7.3%	11.3%

Source: American FactFinder; US Census Data

These numbers represent the changes Tippecanoe County has seen across 15 years and tell a story about how the community is changing. Growth of individual as well as family poverty rates and a decreased percentage of employed citizens of working age, suggests a downturn in prosperity in the community, all while population is increasing.

*\*American Community Survey Data is not as comprehensive as US Census Data. There are margins of error related to the number estimates drawn from the survey data.*

**Population Forecast**

Using data compiled from the US Census Bureau, the population forecast created for the 2045 Metropolitan Transportation Plan helps us to determine what Tippecanoe County will look like over the next 30+ years.

	<b>2010</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2030</b>	<b>2040</b>	<b>2045</b>
<b>Total Population</b>	172,780	196,665	215,545	232,347	242,449
<b>Household Population</b>	158,317	179,181	196,503	213,673	220,871
<b>Group Quarter Population</b>	14,463	17,484	19,043	18,674	21,578
<b>Total Housing Units</b>	71,096	79,004	87,004	95,004	98,204
<b>Occupied Housing Units</b>	65,532	74,659	82,219	82,779	92,803
<b>Person per Household</b>	2.41	2.40	2.39	2.38	2.38
<b>Vacant Housing Units</b>	5,564	4,345	4,785	5,225	5,401
<b>Percent Housing Units Vacant</b>	7.8%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%
<b>Total Employment</b>	94,911	112,976	124,416	135,856	140,432
<b>Retail Employment</b>	18,205	20,336	22,395	24,454	25,278
<b>Non-Retail Employment</b>	72,636	92,640	102,021	111,402	115,114

Source: 2045 MTP; US Census Data

Using the data from the tables depicted above, Tippecanoe County can be understood from many levels. Both the growth forecast, as well as current socioeconomic and demographic data, aid APCTC in

understanding the population they are trying to engage. Having accurate knowledge of the population that is being served is one of the first steps in creating public participation that is efficient and effective.

The above charts and data show that Tippecanoe County has become increasingly diverse, but also has seen an upturn in poverty rates and a downturn in employment rates. These facts support the effort of the Plan Commission to engage diverse and varied members of the community in a variety of ways. While traditional engagement methods will still prove valuable, incorporating modern and improved efforts ensure higher levels of participation.

## Regulation Compliance

Regulation compliance is highly important for any plan, but most importantly for plans receiving federal funding. These include long and short-range transportation plans. The APCTC understands these regulations and works to adhere to them to streamline and make governmental processes more understandable.

### ADA

The “American’s with Disabilities Act of 1990” affords the same protections against discrimination of people with disabilities as the “Civil Rights Act of 1964.” The ADA also requires employers to provide “reasonable accommodations” and imposes accessibility requirements on public accommodations.

To maintain compliance with this landmark legislation, our public meetings must be held in places that accommodate all citizens without exception. This includes materials that accommodate blindness, deafness, wheelchair access, and more. This also requires our online materials to comply with ADA regulations. A complete list of regulations can be found online at the web address provided in Appendix XI, and by working with the Tippecanoe County ADA Coordinator.

### FAST Act

The FAST Act, an acronym for “Fixing America’s Surface Transportation” Act, was passed by Congress and signed by the President in December of 2015. The federal law focuses on providing “long-term funding certainty for surface transportation infrastructure planning and investment,” and it initially covered projects outlined from 2016-2020. Under the Continuing Appropriations Act, the FAST act was extended until the end of Federal Fiscal Year 2021 (September 30, 2021). The focus of funding received through the FAST Act includes “highway, highway and motor vehicle safety, public transportation, motor carrier safety, hazardous materials safety, rail, research,” and more. The FAST Act works in conjunction with existing programs to ensure projects are completed and efficiently paid for, and gives states and local governments the confidence to tackle critical transportation projects with the support of a long term federal partner. The FAST Act also builds on the program structure of MAP-21, the prior federal legislation.

There are extra regulations outlined for MPOs to comply with in the adoption of the FAST Act. These are mainly changes that include upgrades to performance-based planning and programming, additions to the Metropolitan Planning Process, changes in authority when using Planning information in

Environmental Review processes, asset management changes, and more. Though mainly related to transportation planning initiatives, compliance is required. A detailed outline of the final rule can be found online at the web address provided in Appendix XI.

## **Title VI**

*Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964* states that “[n]o person in the United States shall, on the ground of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance.”

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) expands on Title VI with their own program of the same name that “expands the covered classes to include sex, age, disability and low-income.” These regulations require that an entity receiving federal funding does not discriminate based on any of the attributes mentioned above.

In the context of public participation, this means that all citizens in Tippecanoe County have the right to participate in the transportation planning process. Some citizens may experience barriers to public participation, and this section of the plan addresses how APCTC will overcome these barriers to afford all citizens the opportunity to participate in the transportation planning process. More details are given in the Environmental Justice and Hard to Reach Populations sections of this plan.

## **Environmental Justice**

Expanding beyond Title VI is Executive Order (EO) 12898, signed by the President in 1994. With expanded efforts in transportation planning and its evolution, it became clear that Environmental Justice concerns must be considered in transportation planning processes. As explained on the FHWA’s website on Environmental Justice, “Effective transportation decision-making depends upon understanding and properly addressing the unique needs of different socioeconomic groups. This is more than a desktop exercise; it requires involving the public. The FHWA is committed to this more comprehensive, inclusive approach. These changes make sure that every transportation project nationwide considers the human environment.”

As an MPO, APCTC is required by this EO to “Evaluate and - where necessary - improve their public involvement processes to eliminate participation barriers and engage minority and low-income populations in transportation decision-making.”

This EO makes sure that transportation changes and negative impacts are not disproportionately high on minority or low-income populations and the communities they inhabit, or live near. It also prioritizes improved data collection and monitoring of potential impacts on minority or low-income groups, and overall enhancement of the public-involvement process through community-based partnerships.

## **Hard to Reach Populations**

As referenced in the Tippecanoe County demographics section beginning on page 4, our population has grown increasingly diverse over time. It is a priority of APCTC to continue to reach out to these underrepresented groups and avoid marginalization of entire demographic populations.

An effective resource on literacy rates and limited English proficiency in the United States is the FHWA’s “How to Engage Low-Literacy and Limited-English-Proficiency Populations” document. The document provides details on how to collect data on low literacy areas/populations, as well as outlining some of the most effective ways to engage with the public.

When engaging with low-literacy population, multiple barriers to participation present themselves. Many low-literacy citizens are also low-income citizens, due to limitations in work because of their lack of literacy. Typical barriers to participation for low-income citizens include inability to attend meetings due to atypical work schedules, lack of transportation, lack of notice due to lack of access to news resources. APCTC is aware that these are barriers experienced by a significant number of citizens in the community. Using in-person engagement techniques at locations frequented by low-literacy citizens can help to combat these barriers. An example of this type of technique would be to set up an information table at a community center or other public space frequented by this population.

Targeting locations that are frequented by specific demographics, as locations to leave flyers and inform the owners on upcoming meeting, is an easy way to build rapport and provide opportunities for engagement to an underrepresented population. The Tippecanoe County area is no stranger to grocery outlets and other businesses that cater to Latinx customers or Asian citizens. APCTC has had some success in reaching out to the Latinx community, and we hope to replicate that success with other minority populations. Below is a table exhibiting businesses in the Latinx community that allowed us to drop off flyers. APCTC hopes to replicate this effort with Asian and Black owned businesses. These tables should be kept up to date.

<b><i>BUSINESS</i></b>	<b><i>ADDRESS</i></b>
Del Real Auto Sales	3816 SR 38
Jalisco Grocery	3315 McCarty Lane
Mama Ines Bakery	518 Sagamore Parkway N
Mama Ines Bakery South	3107 Builders Drive, Suite 15
Manolo Auto Sales	1909 S Creasy Lane
Rodriguez Law PC	1440 Sagamore Parkway N, Suite 7

As the number of citizens with limited ability to speak English in Tippecanoe County increases, it becomes more important to offer translated versions of planning documents. Once Tippecanoe County secures more translators for different languages, APCTC will develop protocols to translate planning documents.

Collaboration with representative organizations and people who know the culture that you’re attempting to engage is also important. These organizations and persons can be valuable resources and serve as an advocate for APCTC’s participation opportunities. Below is a contact table for relevant organizations that represent some of the hard to reach populations in Tippecanoe County.

	<b>WEBSITE</b>	<b>PHONE NUMBER</b>	<b>EMAIL</b>
<b>Area IV Agency</b>	http://www.areaivagency.org	765-447-7683	
<b>Senior Center</b>	https://www.tippecanoeseniorcenter.org	765-447-2311	
<b>Latino Center for Wellness and Education</b>	http://latinocenter.orgspring.org		<a href="mailto:latinocenter_tippecanoe@live.com">latinocenter_tippecanoe@live.com</a>
<b>Wabash Center (Disability Resources)</b>	https://www.wabashcenter.com/	765-423-5531	

## Public Participation Process

Public participation involves different engagement levels. The various levels affect goals and relationships between persons being engaged. The following table is adapted from the International Association for Public Participation (IAP2)'s "Public Participation Spectrum."

	<b>Inform</b>	<b>Consult</b>	<b>Involve</b>	<b>Collaborate</b>	<b>Empower</b>
Goal	"To provide the public with balanced and objective information to assist them in understanding the problem, alternatives, opportunities and/or solutions."	"To obtain public feedback on analysis, alternatives and/or decisions."	"To work directly with the public throughout the process to ensure that public concerns and aspirations are consistently understood and considered."	"To partner with the public in each aspect of the decision including the development of alternatives and the identification of the preferred solution."	"To place final decision making in the hands of the public."
Promise to the Public	"We will keep you informed."	"We will keep you informed, listen and acknowledge concerns and aspirations, and provide feedback on how public input influenced the decision. We will seek your feedback on drafts and proposals."	"We will work with you to ensure that your concerns and aspirations are directly reflected in the alternatives developed and provide feedback on how public input influenced the decision."	"We will work together with you to formulate solutions and incorporate your advice and recommendations into the decisions to the maximum extent possible."	"We will implement what you decide."

According to this table, this plan is designed to help us operate at the **Involve** level of engagement, which is cumulative and involves the "inform" and "consult" levels. Plans are living documents and should be amended as needed to operate at levels that work best for those served by the plan and the goals of said plan.

## Methods/Techniques

The four goals of the Public Participation Plan outline optimal outcomes when engaging the public in the planning process. To achieve those four goals, APCTC should use the following methods to create inclusionary plans and build rapport with the public it serves.

When these techniques are used for federally-required transportation planning efforts, APCTC is required to give the public sufficient notice in advance of certain milestones. The requirements for the amount of time that constitutes sufficient notice are outlined in the FAST Act. If future legislation changes these requirements, APCTC will follow the updated requirements.

## Media

TECHNIQUE/TOOL	DESCRIPTION	OUTCOME
Direct Mail	Direct mailings are sent out to interested parties for various planning projects. Direct mailings can also be used when an email address is unavailable, but materials have been requested or need to be sent out. Correspondence should be tracked.	Though a slower process, still using direct mail ensures that we can communicate in any way a citizen prefers.
Display Ads/Flyers	Display Ads and Flyers are used to promote meetings and events that are not routinely scheduled, such as open houses. These should be distributed online, at the meeting sites, and at any other reasonable location to increase participation.	Quick, colorful, eye-catching flyers help to inform the public in a fun way. Using these to inform the public of meetings or major actions underway offer opportunities for public participation.
Fact Sheets/General Info Docs	These documents include key facts and figures on current and future planning projects. These can be distributed to the public upon request and available at public meetings and open houses.	These are made to provide key information on current and future planning projects in an easily digestible format.
Legal Notices	Legal notices are published in local newspapers, radio stations, and local TV. These inform the public on major actions and events and provide information on specific issues. Major actions include public hearings, federal planning reviews, major plan adoptions, and opportunities for public participation.	These notices are made to inform the public and ensure compliance with public notification legislation.
Press Releases	Formal press releases are a traditional way to distribute information on actions and initiatives to local media outlets.	Media outlets can inform the public about the latest initiatives through outlets citizens usually interact with.
Surveys	Both paper and electronic surveys are useful to gauge public knowledge, input, and/or sentiment. Surveys can ask specific questions or seek general comments. They can be conducted online through the	These provide records of public sentiment, documentation of public response and proof of public desires.

	website, social media, in person at meetings, or through direct mail. These can be used generally or for specific studies.	
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## Meetings

TECHNIQUE/TOOL	DESCRIPTION	OUTCOME
Open Houses	Open houses are informal public meetings that allow the public to engage with project team members on a one-on-one basis. They can feature short presentations, but focus on the opportunity for the public to comment on a proposed plan during its development.	The public is invited to review the plan and become informed and educated on planning issues, initiatives and goals.
Information Tables	Information tables provide an opportunity for planners to interact with the public at events or locations where the public is already at. Some members of the public may feel intimidated if they are asked to go to a government building for a meeting, so bringing information tables to places where the public gathers can mitigate this discomfort, and lead to good dialogue.	Open dialogue with the public, including suggestions about planning products. These suggestions can be recorded, and then formalized for further discussion as needed.
Public Meetings*	Public meetings are gatherings, open to the public, which comply with Indiana’s Public Access Laws.	These offer more formal public comment, periods of which are available during or after the meeting.
Public Hearings*	Public hearings are legally advertised formal meetings which have a structured procedure and process for taking public comment. Public transit activities often have federally required hearings. Voluntary hearings can be formed when a formal record of public comment is desired.	Proceedings are transcribed and recorded for formal record keeping, copies of which can be provided to the public upon request.

*\*When executive orders are issued that recommend or require social distancing, both public meetings and public hearings may transition to a virtual-only format for the duration of those executive orders. If this transition occurs, all meeting notices will include links to the websites where the meeting or hearing will be streamed.*

## Online Outreach

TECHNIQUE/TOOL	DESCRIPTION	OUTCOME
Email	Electronic distribution is the preferred method of document transfer and meeting notice. Correspondence in this manner will be archived in compliance with public record regulations.	This is an immediate communication resource and method that opens up convenient ways to interact in a formal and comprehensive manner.
Social Media*	Social Media offers the opportunity to disseminate information quickly to citizens who opt into following along with the information we wish to share. Platforms such as NextDoor and Facebook are great resources to open up conversation with citizens and quickly share meeting notices, plan adoption, and other relevant information on a mass scale. Page analytics indicate that social media posts have had a positive impact on engagements, but APCTC is still exploring how to integrate new platforms to improve this.	Social Media is a more participant centric and modern way of communicating with the public, especially youth.
Webinar/Streaming Video	These are virtual (previously recorded or live) conferences that could take the place of an informational open house. These are low cost and convenient, as participants can call in or log on from any location. These meetings can also be archived for redistribution. Tippecanoe County streams public meetings on YouTube and Facebook, and then uploads recordings of the streams to those sites. Page analytics indicate that streaming public meetings has had a positive impact on engagements, but APCTC is still exploring how to integrate new platforms to improve this.	Webinars and streaming video increase convenience for participants who may want to be informed, but are less likely to attend an in-person meeting, or have a schedule conflict.
Website	The website ( <a href="http://www.tippecanoe.in.gov/apc">www.tippecanoe.in.gov/apc</a> ) is a comprehensive resource for all Plan Commission activities, documents and events. Everything should be kept up to date and should be as comprehensive yet as user-friendly as possible. APCTC is working to provide more interactive tools on the website, especially interactive maps that utilize GIS-based tools.	Having an online resource makes all our documents and information available to a variety of people, with a variety of schedules.

*\*The Tippecanoe County Government has been working towards integrating Social Media into its public participation strategy. Under Tippecanoe County Government’s Policy, APC shall adhere to the adopted rules and comply with its regulations. Social Media is an effective way to keep the public notified on upcoming meetings, gauge their sentiment, and help to avoid misunderstanding and rumors about potential projects. Social Media has been, and will continue to be a valuable tool in the planning and public participation process.*

## Alternative Formats

TECHNIQUE/TOOL	DESCRIPTION	OUTCOME
Public Outreach and Inclusion	These are special activities that can sometime fall under extra-curricular and volunteer work. Encouraging staff to become involved with local youth/underserved populations through educational/fundraising organizations spreads knowledge in the community about planning and pique outside interest.	Citizens become more familiar with planning and the goals of good planning, as well as local initiatives, and the staff has an opportunity to build community rapport.
Task Forces/Working Groups	Special committees are formed to offer insight and discuss a certain subject or initiative. These are open to the public.	Experts on particular matters can come together to provide useful insight in decision making processes.
Translated Documents	Websites as well as formal documents should be translated to locally predominant languages to increase exposure and public comprehension. Offering translators at public meetings also helps to ensure that a particular segment of the population is being communicated with.	More transparency in the community and inclusion of hard to reach populations.

## Strategies

Strategies in public involvement should be thought of as an arrangement of techniques that provide the most transparent and efficient means of keeping the public informed on matters affecting them. The three stages to focus on are as follows:

### Outreach

The first step in congregating a community is outreach. Outreach is defined as “extending services,” and outreach should be thought of as the process of educating the public on opportunities they have available to receive service/support and be involved in MPO activities.

Outreach can be conducted using methods discussed in the section above. Methods that should be used include *public outreach and inclusion, the APC website, social media, press releases, and flyers.*

Social Media and web-based outreach tools have gained increasing popularity in the last decade. Government agencies should leverage the technology because of its popularity and the opportunity it provides for open and easy conversation between the agency and its citizens.

APCTC should take advantage of the opportunity provided by social media to start a direct conversation with the public on both an individual and group level.

### Engage

This is the “participation” part of the public participation process. Engaging citizens is key to knowing their needs and opinions. Traditional engagement methods include *task forces/working groups, open houses, public meetings, and surveys*.

These methods continue to be effective methods of engagement, but technology must continue to be incorporated into the participation process. Webinars/video streaming that include a chat function are opportunities for informal question/answer sessions. Digital dissemination of surveys is a more convenient spin on the traditional method: manually writing in responses to a survey. Sending out digital versions allows citizens to fill in their answers on their own time. Social media platforms like Facebook and NextDoor allow for conversations to be had quickly and efficiently. Connecting and engaging on social media is effective mainly because it requires less effort by the citizen. They can engage from the comfort of their homes, while at the office, or on the bus commuting. This ease and increased opportunity of communication helps to decrease typical barricades to involvement, the largest of which is inability to show up to meetings due to schedule/transportation limitations.

An important aspect of engaging with the public is to gather and utilize public comments. Public comments should be gathered from as diverse a range of stakeholders as possible. As appropriate and whenever possible, public comments should be used to inform planning efforts. APCTC staff is responsible for responding to comments from the public about planning efforts. Public comments submitted during a public comment period are considered part of the public record. Summaries of comments received are included as appendices in the appropriate plan. If a final document, plan, or TIP varies substantially from the one which was made available for public comment and review, APCTC will provide a summary of changes and may hold an additional public comment period if necessary

## **Sustain**

Though engagement may seem like the last step in the participation process, it is important to sustain relationships and continue communication with citizens. Failing to build rapport with citizens can cause trust and relationships to fizzle, eventually alienating an entire community group.

Methods to sustain relationships include *direct mail, fact sheets, newsletters, email and social media*. Using these methods to keep interested citizens updated on relevant actions and agendas under way by APCTC.

With a sustained relationship, citizens will be easier to reach when they’re needed to participate in a process. Keeping them updated on meetings and continuing to compile mailing lists of interested citizens ensures that we have as many people as possible involved in the process.

These are sometimes used in the above order or mixed to fit each situation. As a government organization, MPOs must always reach out to their public, offer them an opportunity to engage, and work to sustain involvement.

## Evaluation

The only way to ensure the public participation process is operating in its most efficient and effective manner is through measured evaluation. Evaluation should occur both internally, meaning between the APCTC employees, and externally, meaning the public.

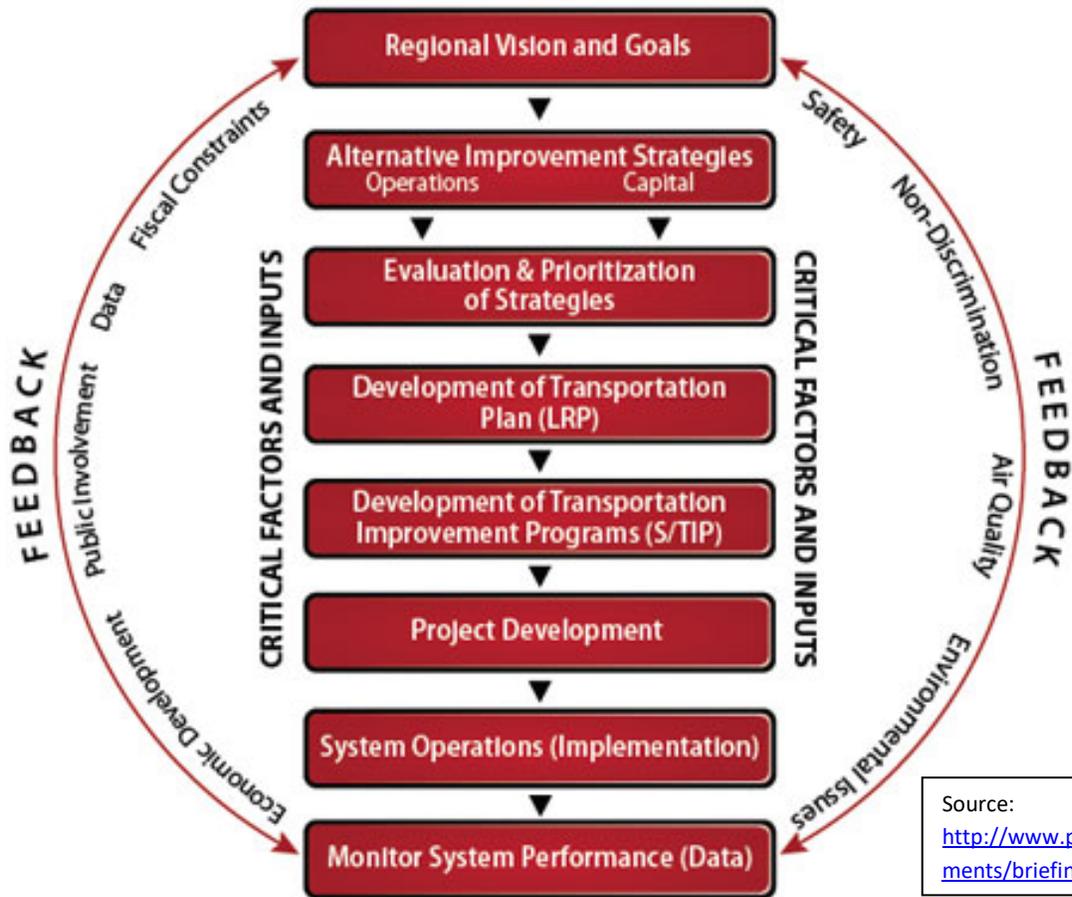
Providing evaluation forms to be filled out after a public involvement meeting is a great opportunity to gain insight on what citizens felt worked and what improvement they would like to see. Appendix I provides a sample “Participant Evaluation Form.”

Internal evaluations are often overlooked, but they are an important part of improving outreach. Anonymous surveys evaluating meeting effectiveness as well as employee sentiment will help to start conversations to push staff toward improvement. Appendix II provides a sample “Staff Evaluation Form” for employees who arranged and participated in meetings.

To ensure that all participants have an opportunity to be heard, especially those who are reluctant to speak up during meetings, offer a public comment form. This gives constituents an opportunity to completely articulate their concerns as well as opt into communication methods in use. The sample “Public Comment Form” in Appendix III serves as an example for what can be used for constituents to fill out at meetings, or other events.

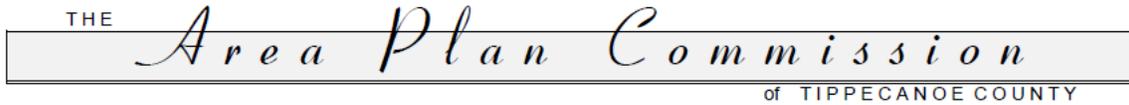
## Coordination with Existing Plans

The guidelines laid out in this plan are to be used generally in all planning efforts but also specifically for long range transportation planning efforts, including the Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) and the Metropolitan Transportation Plan (MTP). Long and short-range planning initiatives need the input of the citizens they serve in order to be successful and utilized properly and to their full extent.



The above illustration provided by FHWA outlines the cyclical transportation planning process. Note that feedback is a constant back and forth driver in the process of planning. Without receiving feedback from the local community, APCTC loses the opportunity to create effective and relevant plans for the community.

# APPENDIX I: Participant Evaluation Form



20 NORTH 3RD STREET  
LAFAYETTE, INDIANA 47901-1209

(765) 423-9242  
(765) 423-9154 [FAX]  
www.tippecanoe.in.gov/apc

SALLIE DELL FAHEY  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

## Participant Evaluation Form

This form is for the public to evaluate public involvement opportunities they have participated in, which will help us to better engage with the public.

### General Information

Plan or Project: \_\_\_\_\_

Date(s) and Location of Participation: \_\_\_\_\_

Is this your first time participating with Tippecanoe County APC?

**Yes or No**

### About Your Experience

How did you learn about this activity?

*For the following questions, please tell us whether you agree or disagree with the statement by circling one of the numbers.*

I felt I was welcomed to participate.

1	2	3	4	5
Disagree Completely	Mostly Disagree	Neutral	Mostly Agree	Agree Completely

If you did not feel welcome, please explain why.

I felt free to make comments and ask questions.

1	2	3	4	5
Disagree Completely	Mostly Disagree	Neutral	Mostly Agree	Agree Completely

If you did not, why?

I feel my comments were heard, considered, and/or responded to.

1	2	3	4	5
Disagree Completely	Mostly Disagree	Neutral	Mostly Agree	Agree Completely

If you did not feel that way, please explain why?

I feel I received good background information that helped me participate in the activity.

1	2	3	4	5
Disagree Completely	Mostly Disagree	Neutral	Mostly Agree	Agree Completely

If you do not feel this way, would you tell us what was missing, or what other information would have helped?

I was satisfied with the room arrangement.

1	2	3	4	5
Disagree Completely	Mostly Disagree	Neutral	Mostly Agree	Agree Completely

I was satisfied with the location.

1	2	3	4	5
Disagree Completely	Mostly Disagree	Neutral	Mostly Agree	Agree Completely

If you not satisfied with the room arrangement or location, please explain what would improve the experience for you.

I was informed of how my input would be used, or what the impact would be.

**Yes or No**

I was informed of the remaining activities and the timing of the completion of the project I participated in.

**Yes or No**

I was informed about how it would be reported back to the public.

**Yes or No**

Would you participate again in a Tippecanoe APC activity?

**Yes or No**

If not, please explain why.

What could Tippecanoe APC do to improve your participation experience?

**About You (Optional)**

**Race** (circle all that apply)

Caucasian African-American Hispanic/Latino Asian Native American Pacific Islander

Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**Age** (circle your group)

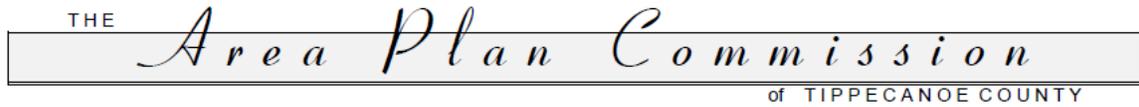
0-17 18-24 25-34 35-44 45-54 55-64 65+

**Status**

Do you identify as a person with disability? **Yes or No**

Do you qualify as a veteran? **Yes or No**

## APPENDIX II: Staff Evaluation Form



20 NORTH 3RD STREET  
LAFAYETTE, INDIANA 47901-1209

(765) 423-9242  
(765) 423-9154 [FAX]  
www.tippecanoe.in.gov/apc

SALLIE DELL FAHEY  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

### Staff Evaluation Form

This form is to be used as an opportunity for staff involved in the public participation process to evaluate their own performance and quality of involvement, as well as record public involvement of the indicated activity/event.

Plan or Project: \_\_\_\_\_

Evaluator: \_\_\_\_\_

Date/Time/Location: \_\_\_\_\_

Number of Participants: \_\_\_\_\_

#### Demographics Represented

**Race** (circle all that apply)

Caucasian African-American Hispanic/Latino Asian Native American Pacific Islander

Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**Age** (estimates of number represented)

0-17: \_\_\_\_\_ 18-24: \_\_\_\_\_ 25-34: \_\_\_\_\_ 35-44: \_\_\_\_\_ 45-54: \_\_\_\_\_

55-64: \_\_\_\_\_ 65+: \_\_\_\_\_

Did anyone self-identify as a person with a disability?

What types of stakeholders were represented at this meeting?

What type(s) of outreach activities/techniques were used?

How far in advance of key decision-making points did Tippecanoe County APC seek public input and disseminate information? Was citizen feedback actively solicited throughout the project and/or planning period? If so, was it used in the evaluation?

How was public participation incorporated into the decision-making process?

Is there evidence of the degree to which public input influenced the process and changed the product?

How were citizens informed of the results of the public participation process?

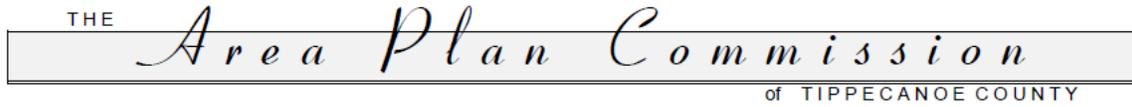
How did the incorporation of the Public Participation Plan into the plan/project improve stakeholder input?

What techniques that were not used for this meeting should be used for future meetings?

What were the comments made at the meeting?

Planning for Lafayette, West Lafayette, Dayton, Battle Ground, Clarks Hill and Tippecanoe County

## APPENDIX III: Public Comment Form



20 NORTH 3RD STREET  
LAFAYETTE, INDIANA 47901-1209

(765) 423-9242  
(765) 423-9154 [FAX]  
[www.tippecanoe.in.gov/apc](http://www.tippecanoe.in.gov/apc)

SALLIE DELL FAHEY  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

### Public Comment Registration and Form

Date:

---

Regarding:

---

---

---

Name:

---

Affiliation:

---

Address:

---

---

---

Phone:

---

Email:

---

Would you like to be added to our mailing list? **Yes** or **No**

## APPENDIX IV: Media Contact Information

<b>ORGANIZATION</b>	<b>PHONE</b>	<b>WEBSITE</b>	<b>EMAIL</b>	<b>FAX</b>
<b>Journal &amp; Courier</b>	800-456-3223	<a href="http://www.jconline.com/">http://www.jconline.com/</a>	News editor: Carol Bangert: <a href="mailto:cbangert@gannett.com">cbangert@gannett.com</a>	765-420-5246
<b>Lafayette Leader</b>	574-583-5121	<a href="http://www.newsbug.info/lafayette_leader/">http://www.newsbug.info/lafayette_leader/</a>	<a href="mailto:office@thehj.com">office@thehj.com</a>	765-428-8124
<b>Lafayette Online</b>	765-479-8181	<a href="http://www.lafayette-online.com/">http://www.lafayette-online.com/</a>		734-661-0673
<b>Latina Shopping Magazine</b>	317-457-3272	<a href="http://www.latinashoppingmagazine.com">http://www.latinashoppingmagazine.com</a>	latinashopping@hotmail.com	
<b>Purdue Exponent</b>	765-743-1111	<a href="http://www.purdueexponent.org/">http://www.purdueexponent.org/</a>	help@purdueexponent.org	765-743-6087
<b>Shine99 (WSHW-FM)</b>	765-659-3338	<a href="http://www.shine99.com">http://www.shine99.com</a>		765-654-3484
<b>WASK</b>	765-447-2186	<a href="http://www.wask.com">http://www.wask.com</a>	CynthiaAndres@neuhoffmeida.com	765-448-4452
<b>WAZY</b>	765-474-1410	<a href="http://wazy.com">http://wazy.com</a>	ski@wazy.com	765-474-3442
<b>WBAA- Purdue</b>	765- 494-5920	<a href="http://wbaa.org/">http://wbaa.org/</a>	wbaagm@purdue.edu	765-496-1542
<b>WKHY</b>	765-447-2186	<a href="http://www.wkhy.com">http://www.wkhy.com</a>	CynthiaAndres@neuhoffmeida.com	765-448-1348
<b>WKOA</b>	765-447-2186	<a href="http://www.wkoa.com">http://www.wkoa.com</a>	CynthiaAndres@neuhoffmeida.com	765-448-4452
<b>WLFI- TV 18</b>	765-463-1800	<a href="http://www.wlfi.com">http://www.wlfi.com</a>		765-463-7979
<b>Channel 16</b>	765-474-1410x233	<a href="http://starcitybroadcasting.com/">http://starcitybroadcasting.com/</a>	chrism@starcitybroadcasting.com	765.474.3442

## APPENDIX V: Citizen Participation Committee Membership

This list is updated annually to reflect citizens and organization representatives who want to stay informed. A current list is on file at the APC office. Below is a list of past organizations that have been represented.

- |   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| - Builders Association of Greater Lafayette | Redevelopment Departments                          | - St. Mary's Neighborhood                     |
| - Centennial Neighborhood Association       | - Lafayette Environmental Action Federation (LEAF) | - Sycamore Audubon Society                    |
| - Center at Jenks Rest                      | - Lafayette School Corporation                     | - Tippecanoe County Farm Bureau               |
| - Columbia Park Neighborhood                | - League of Women Voters of Greater Lafayette      | - Tippecanoe School Corporation               |
| - Community & Family Resource Center        | - Lincoln Neighborhood                             | - Tree Lafayette                              |
| - Chamber of Commerce                       | - McAllister-St. Lawrence Neighborhood             | - Vinton Neighborhood                         |
| - Downtown Neighborhood Association         | - Monon Neighborhood                               | - Wabash Valley Trust                         |
| - Go Greener Commission of West Lafayette   | - Neighborhood Housing Services                    | - Wallace Triangle                            |
| - Hanna Community Council                   | - New Chauncey Neighborhood Association            | - West Lafayette Bike Committee               |
| - Hanna Neighborhood                        | - NICHS Land Trust                                 | - West Lafayette Community Development        |
| - Hedgewood Neighborhood                    | - Northwest Central Labor Council                  | - West Lafayette Community School Corporation |
| - Highland Neighborhood                     | - Perrin Neighborhood                              | - West Lafayette Economic Development         |
| - Historic Jeff Neighborhood                | - Purdue Research Foundation                       | - West Lafayette Environmental Commission     |
| - Historic Ninth Street Hill                | - Purdue University School of Civil Engineering    | - West Lafayette Human Relations Commission   |
| - Indiana Bicycle Coalition                 | - Randolph Township Volunteer Fire Department      | - Westminster Village                         |
| - INDOT                                     | - Sierra Club                                      | - Wildcat Park Foundation Inc.                |
| - Izaak Walton League                       | - South Oakland Neighborhood                       |   |
| - Lafayette Board of Realtors, Inc.         |  |   |
| - Lafayette Community &                     |  |   |

## APPENDIX VI: 2021 Area Plan Commission Membership

- |                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Jackson Bogan, President       | <i>Citizen Appointed by Lafayette Mayor</i>               |
| Larry Leverenz, Vice President | <i>Citizen Appointed by West Lafayette Mayor</i>          |
| Kathy Parker                   | <i>Member West Lafayette City Council</i>                 |
| Thomas Murtaugh                | <i>Member Board of County Commissioners</i>               |
| Jason Dombkowski               | <i>Citizen Appointed by West Lafayette Mayor</i>          |
| Michelle Dennis                | <i>Citizen Appointed by West Lafayette Mayor</i>          |
| Gary Schroeder                 | <i>Citizen Appointed by Board of County Commissioners</i> |
| Jerry Reynolds                 | <i>Member Lafayette City Council- Mayor Appointment</i>   |
| Jake Gray                      | <i>Citizen Appointed by Lafayette Mayor</i>               |
| Carla Snodgrass                | <i>Member Dayton Town Council</i>                         |
| Vicki Pearl                    | <i>Citizen Appointed by Board of County Commissioners</i> |
| Tracy Brown                    | <i>Member Board of County Commissioners</i>               |
| Lisa Dullum                    | <i>Member of County Council</i>                           |
| Greg Jones                     | <i>Member Battle Ground Town Council</i>                  |
| Perry Brown                    | <i>Member Lafayette City Council- Council Appointment</i> |
| Diana Luper                    | <i>Clerk-Treasurer Clarks Hill</i>                        |
| Roland Winger                  | <i>Member of County Council</i>                           |

## APPENDIX VII: Policy Board

### VOTING MEMBERS

Tony Roswarski, President  
John Dennis, Vice President  
Thomas Murtaugh  
Kevin Underwood  
Jackson Bogan  
Ron Campbell  
Peter Bunder  
Mike Gibson

Cindy Murray  
Shane Spears  
TBD

*Mayor City of Lafayette*  
*Mayor City of West Lafayette*  
*President Tippecanoe County Board of Commissioners*  
*President Tippecanoe County Council*  
*President Area Plan Commission*  
*President Lafayette City Council*  
*President West Lafayette City Council*  
*President Greater Lafayette Public Transportation Corporation*  
*President Lafayette Board of Public Works*  
*Representative Indiana Department of Transportation*  
*Representative of the President of Purdue University*

### NON-VOTING MEMBERS

Kari Carmany-George  
Cecilia Crenshaw  
David Hittle  
Dennis Carson  
Jeromy Grenard  
Scott Walker  
Jon Fricker  
Mitchell Lankford  
Stewart Kline

*Representing FHWA*  
*Representing FTA*  
*Executive Director of Area Plan Commission*  
*Director of Lafayette Redevelopment*  
*City Engineer of Lafayette*  
*Executive Director of Chamber*  
*Chairman of Technical Transportation Committee*  
*City Engineer West Lafayette*  
*Executive Director of Tippecanoe County Highway*

## APPENDIX VIII: Technical Transportation Committee Membership

### VOTING MEMBERS

Jon Fricker, Chair  
David Hittle, Secretary  
Jeromy Grenard  
Bill Smith  
Stewart Kline  
William Carpenter  
Mitchell Lankford  
Adam Keyster  
John Ricks  
Marty Sennett  
Jason Philhower

*Join Highway Research Project*  
*Area Plan Commission*  
*Lafayette City Engineer*  
*INDOT Crawfordsville District*  
*Tippecanoe County Highway Director*  
*Lafayette Police Department*  
*West Lafayette City Engineer*  
*Proxy for Purdue University Airport*  
*Tippecanoe County Sheriff Department*  
*CityBus*  
*West Lafayette Police Department*

### NON-VOTING MEMBERS

Kari Carmany-George  
Cecilia Crenshaw  
Scott Walker  
Dennis Carson  
Sharon Emery

*Representative of FHWA*  
*Representative of FTA*  
*Chamber of Commerce*  
*Lafayette Community Development*  
*INDOT Urban & MPO Planning Section*

## APPENDIX IX: Stakeholder List

NAME	ORGANIZATION
Amanda Estes	Bicycle Lafayette
Amanda Johnson	Hey Taxi
Andrea Schmidt	Vinton Woods
Ann Ginda	St Mary's Neighborhood
Bill Glick	The Center at Jenks Rest
Bill Pate	Pate Trucking
Bob Fox	Fox Hauling Conveying
Brenda Mundell	Vinton Highlands
Bret Dunlap	Norfolk Southern
British Cooksey	Foodliner Quest
Bruce Rush	Fed Ex Freight
Bud Spurlock	Spurlock Bud Enterprise Inc
Carina Olaru	Latino Cultural Center
Charles Jackson	A1 Taxi & Courier
Chris Brock	Necessitates Transportation
Chris Mankovich	Precision Motor Transport Group
Chuck Ryan	CSX Railroad
Cindy Good	Vinton Highlands
Curt Ashendel	West Lafayette Bike & Ped Committee
Dane Lagrange	Express Air Coach INC
Darrell Clase	TIP Emergency Ambulance
Dave Ferney	Transport Service Co.
David Jackson	Wabash River Runners Club
Dixie Harper	Reservation
Donna Brassie	Columbian Park Neighborhood
Donna Lyon	Mobility for Area Citizens
Donnie Allen	AMT Trucking Inc
Ed Armstrong	Sanctuary Neighborhood
Elaine Brovont	Mid-Land Meals
Elva James	Area IV Agency on Aging and Community Services
Garnett Powell	McLeod Express
Geveva Werner	Vinton Neighborhood
Greg Barkley	Hodson's Bay Company
Jack Peetz	Shaffer Trucking
Jason Jordon	Cassens Transport
Jeff Florian	Lafayette Limo
Jeffrey Ryoko	Stockton Crossing
Jeremy Lawley	Spirit EMS
Jerri Parks	Glenn Acres
Jim Calloway	Imperial Travel Service

Jim Noonan	Wallace Triangle
Jim Schuster	Shaffer Trucking
Jim Watson	Schilli Specialized Flatbed Division
Jon Paddack	Paddack Bros Inc
Joseph Hapac	Greyhound
Karen Moyars	International Center
Kathy Peck	Star Ambulance
Ken McCammon	Centennial Neighborhood
Ken Schwieterman	Home Helpers
Khristina Deckard	Venture Logistics
Kim Ketterer	Vinton Woods
Larry Earnhart	Carry Transit
Laura Bartrom	St Lawrence-McAllister
Lee Goudy	Homecare by Design
Lester Chaney	Magic Cab
Linda Shaw	Wabash Neighborhood
Lisa Minier	BrightStar
Lynn Nelson	South Oakland Neighborhood
Mark Smith	American Enterprise
Michelle Richardson-Stokes	NAACP Branch 3056
Mike Simpson	River Oaks Neighborhood
Nathan Metz	Prompt Ambulance
Pat Boling	Wabash River Cycle Club
Paul Branham	Reindeer Shuttle
Randy Anderson	St Lawrence-McAllister
Renee Thomas	Black Cultural Center PU
Rhonda Profock	Grane Transportation
Ritch Winstead	Winstead Enterprise
Rodney Hester	A2B Cab
Rose Kaczmarowski	Bicycle Lafayette
Rosemarie Evers	Historic Jefferson
Sally Hernandez	Comfort Keepers
Sandy Cornell	Brady Lane/Pipers Glen
Shelly Opperman	Historic Ninth Street Hill
Tammy Kennedy	Liquid Transport Corp
Thomas R Schilli	Schilli Trans Services Inc
Tom Derhammer	High Tech Trucking
Tyler Stroo	KB&S Railroad
Willard Biederstedt	Jesco Hills Homeowner Association
William Jenkins	Locomotive Taxi
Zoe Neal	Virtuous Cycles

## APPENDIX X: Area Plan Commission of Tippecanoe County- Staff

David Hittle	<i>Executive Director</i>
Tim Stroshine	<i>Assistant Director- Transportation/Comprehensive</i>
Ryan O’Gara	<i>Assistant Director- Current/Comprehensive</i>
Don Lamb	<i>Senior Planner</i>
Kathy Lind	<i>Senior Planner</i>
Doug Poad	<i>Senior Transportation Planner</i>
Aria Staiger	<i>Planner I- Transportation</i>
Larry Aukerman	<i>Planner I</i>
John Burns	<i>Planner I</i>
Rabita Foley	<i>Planner I</i>
Daelen Ogas	<i>GIS Specialist- General</i>
Maureen McNamara	<i>GIS Specialist- Transportation</i>
Diana Trader	<i>Administrative Assistant and Accounting Coordinator</i>
Chyna Lynch	<i>Meetings Secretary and Payroll Clerk</i>
Eric Burns	<i>Legal Counsel</i>

## APPENDIX XI: Resources

American Planning Association (APA)  
APA- Indiana  
Corps of Engineers  
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)  
Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)  
Federal Transit Administration (FTA)  
Fish and Wildlife Service  
Housing and Urban Development (HUD)  
Indiana Department of Natural Resources (IDNR)  
IDNR State Historic Preservation Officer  
Indiana Department of Transportation (INDOT)  
Indiana MPO Council  
Indiana Department of Environmental Management  
National Park Service  
Natural Resources Conservation Service

### **REGULATION DETAILS:**

ADA: <https://www.ada.gov/>

FAST Act: <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2016-05-27/html/2016-11964.htm>

Title VI: <https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/civilrights/programs/tvi.cfm>

Environmental Justice: [https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/environmental\\_justice/overview/](https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/environmental_justice/overview/)