



Oahu **MPO**

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PLAN

Acknowledgment

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This document supersedes OahuMPO Participation Plan for the Metropolitan Transportation Planning Process (2013). A PPP Working group met on January 8, 2019 to develop a preliminary draft.

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Notice to the Public of Rights Under Title VI

The O'ahu Metropolitan Planning Organization ("OahuMPO") operates its programs and services without regard to race, color, national origin, sex, age, or disability in accordance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act and its implementing regulations. For more information on the OahuMPO's Title VI Program, including the procedures for filing a discrimination complaint, contact the OahuMPO office by calling **(808) 587-2015**, emailing oahumpo@oahumpo.org, or visiting the OahuMPO Title VI and Environmental Justice page on <https://www.oahumpo.org/get-involved/how-to-participate/title-vi-and-environmental-justice/>.

If more information is needed in another language, please contact **(808) 587-2015**.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS



| | |
|----------------|--|
| 3C | Cooperative, Continuous, Comprehensive |
| ADA | Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 |
| CAC | Citizen Advisory Committee |
| CFR | Code of Federal Regulations |
| DTS | City Department of Transportation Services |
| EJ | Environmental Justice |
| FAA | Federal Aviation Administration |
| FHWA | Federal Highway Administration |
| FTA | Federal Transit Administration |
| HART | Honolulu Authority for Rapid Transportation |
| HDOT | Hawai'i Department of Transportation |
| HTA | Hawai'i Transportation Association |
| IGR | Intergovernmental Review |
| LEP | Limited English Proficiency |
| MPO | Metropolitan Planning Organization |
| OahuMPO | O'ahu Metropolitan Planning Organization |
| ORTP | O'ahu Regional Transportation Plan |
| OWP | Overall Work Program |
| PB | Policy Board |
| P&P | Policies and Procedures |
| PIP | Public Involvement Plan |
| PPP | Public Participation Plan |
| STIP | Statewide Transportation Improvement Program |
| T6 | Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 |
| TAC | Technical Advisory Committee |
| TMA | Transportation Management Area |
| TIP | Transportation Improvement Program |
| USC | United States Code |

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|---|-----------|
| I. Introduction | 6 |
| II. The OahuMPO | 7 |
| III. How the Public Can Get Involved | 9 |
| IV. Key OahuMPO Documents and Public Participation | 10 |
| 1. O'ahu Regional Transportation Plan (ORTP) | 10 |
| 2. Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) | 14 |
| 3. Overall Work Program (OWP) | 18 |
| 4. Public Participation Plan (PPP) | 22 |
| 5. Special Planning Studies | 26 |
| V. Public Involvement Plans for ORTP, TIP, PPP and Special Studies | 27 |
| 1. Organize for Participation | 27 |
| 2. Identify and Know Stakeholders | 27 |
| 3. Pick Appropriate Level of Involvement | 29 |
| 4. Integrate Public Involvement in the Decision-Making Process | 29 |
| 5. Match Public Participation Tools to Objectives Throughout the Process | 30 |
| VI. Evaluation and Reporting | 32 |
| VII. Plan Update and Submission | 35 |
| VII. Appendices | 36 |
| 1. Sample Context: 2019 OahuMPO Agenda and Public Participation | 36 |
| 2. T6/EJ Population | 37 |
| 3. OahuMPO's Standard Methods (CAC, Public Meetings, Website) | 39 |
| 4. Public and Intergovernmental Review List (Government Agencies Only) | 41 |
| 5. A Backgrounder on the Development of this PPP | 43 |





I. INTRODUCTION

Aloha

The O'ahu Metropolitan Planning Organization ("OahuMPO") believes that quality transportation planning requires meaningful public input. The OahuMPO is committed to public participation with the spirit of Aloha¹. It is committed also to the principles of inclusiveness, social justice, accountability, and continuous improvement. These goals also reflect the core values of the International Association for Public Participation ("IAP2")².

The purpose of this PPP document is to outline how the public can get involved in OahuMPO's planning processes. This PPP also reflects how the OahuMPO is responding to federal requirements for a proactive public involvement process.

- GOAL 01** The public will be involved early and continuously in the decision-making process.
- GOAL 02** All residents and mandated stakeholders will be given the opportunity to participate
- GOAL 03** The public will be provided with clear, timely, and accurate information for meaningful participation.
- GOAL 04** Selected public participation techniques will match the purpose.
- GOAL 05** Progress in achieving the above goals will be measured, and results reported.
- GOAL 06** Outcomes of public participation will be communicated and managed in realistic and pragmatic ways.

1. The Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) 5-7.5 codifies the "Aloha" spirit.

2. See www.iap2.org/page/corevalues



II. THE OAHUMPO

Title 23 United States Code (“USC”) sections 134–135 and Title 49 USC Sections 5303–5304 and other federal laws require that a metropolitan planning organizations (MPO) be designated, based on a minimum population threshold as defined in federal law. An MPO acts as a decision-making agency and receives certain funds to carry out a continuing, cooperative, and comprehensive (“3C”) transportation planning process³. MPOs are required to develop and have a documented PPP to define a process for providing reasonable opportunities for involving the public in transportation planning⁵. This PPP outlines the public participation that citizens, affected agencies, and stakeholders should expect from OahuMPO.

The Policy Board is the decision-making body of the OahuMPO. A professional staff, the Technical Advisory Committee (“TAC,”) and Citizen Advisory Committee (“CAC”) support the Policy Board⁶. The TAC is tasked with technical input, while the CAC is expected to provide public input. Chart 1 summarizes the current makeup of the OahuMPO. The OahuMPO staff works with participating agencies. The current partners are the HDOT, the City Department of Transportation Services (“DTS”), and the Honolulu Authority for Rapid Transportation (“HART”). OahuMPO also reaches out to a broader group of entities to address the many technical components of planning, where interagency efforts include task forces and working groups.



3. See www.fhwa.dot.gov/map21/docs/title23usc.pdf

4. Act 132 Session Laws of Hawai'i 2015 is the enabling state legislation governing OahuMPO. See www.oahumpo.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/02/Gov_Msg_No_1232-Act_132.pdf

5. Title 23 Code of Federal Regulations Sub Part C Part 450 guide MPOs PPP including contents.

6. Act 132 defines the power of the Policy Board. The current Bylaws of the Policy Board creates the two advisory committees. See the bylaws in www.oahumpo.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/02/Gov_Msg_No_1232-Act_132.pdf

OAHU MPO STRUCTURE

Chart 1: OahuMPO Structure





III. HOW THE PUBLIC CAN GET INVOLVED

How the Public Can Get Involved

The OahuMPO offers a year-round opportunity for involvement by all – residents and various transportation stakeholders. The following are the main gateways to become involved.

Chart 2: How the Public Can Get Involved



CALL THE OAHUMPO OFFICE
(808) 587-2015
8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Monday to Friday



WRITE TO OAHUMPO
707 Richards Street #200, Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813



EMAIL OAHUMPO
oahumpo@oahumpo.org



VISIT THE WEBSITE
www.oahumpo.org
Visit the "Get Involved" menu or "Contact Us" page.

FOLLOW THE OahuMPO ON SOCIAL MEDIA
www.facebook.com/OahuMetropolitan

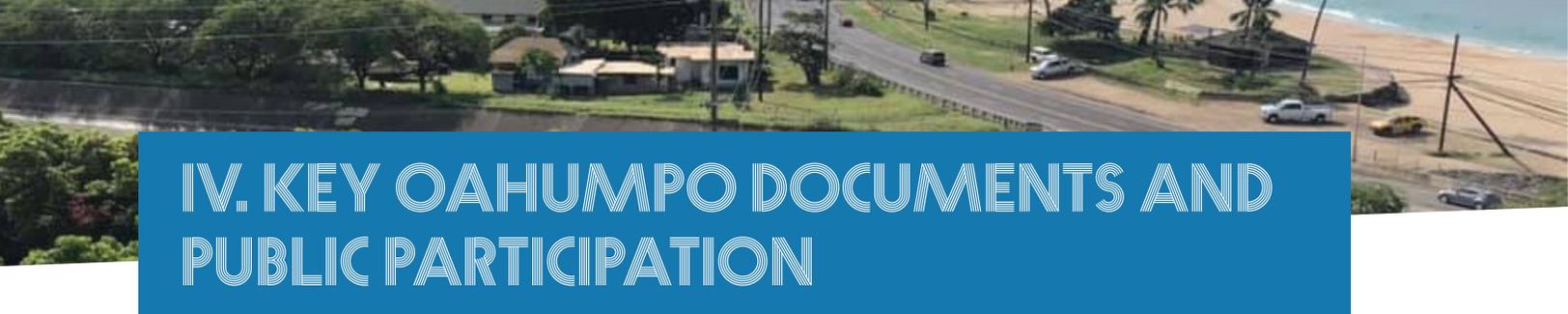


COME TO AN EVENT
Watch out for announcements for transportation planning events, including some that are hosted by the OahuMPO for different plans or different targeted groups.

PARTICIPATE IN PERSON
Attend a meeting of the Policy Board, the Technical Advisory Committee, and/or Citizen Advisory Committee. Provide timely public testimony.
Regular monthly meetings are scheduled as follows but are subject to change:
PB meetings – schedule pending, 1:00 to 2:00 p.m.
TAC meetings - every second Friday, 9:00 to 10:00 a.m.
CAC meetings – every third Wednesday, 3:00 -4:00 p.m.



REQUEST TO BE ON THE MAILING LIST
Request to be on the mailing list and be notified of opportunities for public involvement.



IV. KEY OAHUMPO DOCUMENTS AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Get Involved

The OahuMPO is responsible for four major planning documents that require public input. These are the O'ahu Regional Transportation Plan ("ORTP"), Transportation Improvement Program ("TIP"), Overall Work Program ("OWP"), and the PPP. The OahuMPO also engages in special planning studies that require public input. The development of each document is guided by several OahuMPO Policies and Procedures ("P&P")⁷.

1. O'ahu Regional Transportation Plan ("ORTP")

The ORTP is a blueprint for guiding investments in regional multimodal transportation throughout the island of O'ahu over a twenty-year horizon⁸. It is updated every five years (e.g., ORTP 2040 and ORTP 2045). The ORTP document includes policies that clarify values and goals and the projects that reflect these values and goals. An ORTP project list has two categories – constrained and illustrative. The constrained list contains the projects that are deemed financially and technically feasible and slated for implementation during the 20 year planning horizon. The illustrative list is a wish list of other desirable or strategic projects that require funding beyond what is projected to be available. The development of an ORTP can take up to four years. Each ORTP cycle needs a customized public involvement plan ("PIP") that takes into consideration the planning context at hand. Chart 3.1 outlines the opportunities for public participation throughout the planning process. Chart 3.2 and the discussion that follows sheds further light on how public involvement looks like and what to expect.



7. The current sets of OahuMPO Policies and Procedures are posted at <https://www.oahumpo.org/about-mpo/oahumpo-policies-and-procedures/>.

8. Instead of ORTP, Federal regulations use the phrase, "Metropolitan Transportation Plan" or "MTP." Per regulations, MTP shall "include both long-range and short-range program strategies/actions that lead to the development of an integrated intermodal transportation system that facilitates the efficient movement of people and goods."

Chart 3.1

Planning process, public participation, and timeline

20-year planning horizon, updated every 5 years



Chart 3.2 Key Public Participation Elements under ORTP

| Activity | Target participants | Methods | How the public gains access to information |
|--|---|--|--|
| Consultation in the development of a customized Public Involvement Plan (“PIP”) for ORTP | PB, TAC, CAC meeting attendees | Presentations at regular public meetings of the PB, TAC, and CAC; Solicitation of comments or testimonies; CAC reports to PB | OahuMPO’s standard notification methods in accordance with Hawai’i’s sunshine law ⁹ . These include public notices via State and City calendars, mail out to committee members and members of the public in a mailing list, and website |
| Collection of input for visioning and goal-setting | General public; mandated stakeholders ¹⁰ | This will be specified in each ORTP PIP ¹¹ . | This will be customized and specified in each ORTP PIP. It will include standard notification methods, and public and social media outreach |
| Call for projects – gathering of ideas for projects | General public; mandated stakeholders | This will be specific in each ORTP PIP. | This will be customized and specified in each ORTP PIP. It will include standard notification methods, and public and social media outreach |
| Endorsement of public review document draft | PB, TAC, and CAC | Presentation at meetings and solicitation of comments; CAC reports to PB. | Standard notification methods |
| Public and intergovernmental review period ¹² | General public; mandated stakeholders | Comment forms (hard, soft, and digital copies) | This will be customized and specified in each ORTP PIP. It will include standard notification methods and public and social media outreach |
| CAC and TAC endorsement; PB approval of ORTP document | CAC; general public | Presentations at public meetings; Solicitation of comments; Motion for endorsement or approval; CAC reports to PB | This will be customized and specified in each ORTP PIP. It will include standard notification methods, and public and social media outreach |

9. Hawai’i revised statute chapter 92 part 1

10. See mandated stakeholders under Part IV of this Plan.

11. Part IV of the PPP discusses steps and resources for customizing a PIP.

12. It must be noted that there are federally-required agencies that must also review OahuMPO plans. See Appendix 5 for entities that are included in the current IGR list.



ORTP

The OahuMPO will pay close attention to the following:

- **CAC's early involvement.** The CAC will have an opportunity to help prioritize public involvement activities. The CAC, along with the TAC and Policy Board, will receive ORTP status reports throughout the development of the ORTP. The CAC may also delegate some of its tasks by creating a Public Involvement Plan subcommittee.
- **Significant comments.** When significant written or oral comments are received on the public review draft, summary analysis and report on the disposition of comments shall be added to the ORTP document. Additional opportunities for public comment need to be provided if the final ORTP document differs significantly from the version that was made available for public comments and, consequently, raises new material issues that interested parties could not have foreseen from public involvement efforts.
- **Plan updates.** Once adopted by the Policy Board, the ORTP is a "living" document. A major ORTP document update, technically described as an "amendment," may take place during the implementation period. If this happens, the ORTP document with amendments will be subject to another public review period.
- **Timeline.** The ORTP is developed within four years or less. Federal regulations require that a reasonable amount of time be set for intergovernmental review and public comment period.





2. Transportation Improvement Program (“TIP”)

As projects listed in the ORTP become ready to implement and adequate funding is available, they are added to the TIP Plan. The TIP Plan represents an overall capital expenditure program for O’ahu’s multi-modal transportation system in a four-year frame (e.g., TIP for Federal Fiscal Years 2019–2022). The programming refers to the assignment of transportation investment by phase (e.g., design, engineering, right-of-way, construction). The TIP Plan includes the amount and type of federal funding being allocated to a project, the amount of local funding as a match, and how much is estimated to be spent each year. The TIP Plan includes a financial plan that describes the sources of funding that would reasonably be expected to be available to support the programmed projects. The TIP Plan is O’ahu’s component of the State Transportation Improvement Program (“STIP”) Plan. The STIP is approved by the Governor of Hawai’i or his or her designee before funds can be used.

Chart 4.1 summarizes public participation in the context of the development of the TIP Plan and its revision process. A TIP Plan may be revised from time to time. Chart 4.2 highlights the public participation elements that can be expected during TIP planning or revising.



Planning process, public participation, timeline and revision process

4 - year plan, revised twice a year





Chart 4.2 Key Public Participation Elements under TIP Plan and Plan Revision

| Activity | Target participants | Methods | How the public gains access to information |
|--|--|--|---|
| Call for early input to work elements (planning study ideas) | CAC | CAC meetings | OahuMPO’s standard notification methods. These include public notices via State and City calendar, mail out to members and members of the public in a mailing list, and OahuMPO website |
| Early response to CAC-submitted ideas | General public; mandated stakeholders | Public testimony at a PB meeting; CAC reports to PB. | OahuMPO standard notification methods, including mailing to mandated stakeholders; The OahuMPO website hosts an interactive map for project visualization |
| Review of OWP draft for public review | General public | Comment form (hard, soft, and digital copies) | Access varies but includes the standard notification methods, mail out to mandated stakeholders, and others in an IGR list, social media, and press releases |
| Public and intergovernmental review period | CAC; the general public; mandated stakeholders; federally-required agencies. | Public testimony at CAC, TAC, and PB meetings; CAC reports to PB | OahuMPO standard notification methods. |
| Endorsement by CAC, TAC; Approval by PB | CAC; General public | CAC, TAC, and PB meetings; CAC report, public testimony | Standard notification methods including TAC, PB mailing lists |

The OahuMPO will pay close attention to the following:

- **CAC's early involvement.** Before calling agencies for input to the TIP, the CAC will be offered the opportunity to develop a list of recommended projects for inclusion in the TIP. The CAC will provide its recommendations to the Policy Board for consideration.
- **Significant comments.** When significant written or oral comments are received on the public review draft, a summary analysis and report on the disposition of comments shall be added to the final TIP Plan document. Another round of intergovernmental review and public comment period will be required if the final TIP Plan or TIP Revision document will differ significantly from the public review draft and will raise new material issues that interested parties could not have foreseen from the public involvement efforts¹³.
- **Visualizations.** Interactive maps of O'ahu with project locations will be required and included in TIP.
- **TIP revisions.** Changes to the TIP may be needed from time to time. There will be two kinds of revisions, administrative modification and an amendment. An amendment will require both a public and intergovernmental review comment period. IP amendments are presented at CAC for information and the TAC for their endorsement. Amendments and modifications will be presented to the Policy Board for review and approval. TIP revisions are expected to have two cycles of public review a year.
- **Timeline.** There will be two timelines here: one for the TIP plan and another one for the TIP Plan Revisions. TIP development will take about one year; TIP revisions typically take less than six months. Federal regulations require that a reasonable amount of time be set for public and intergovernmental review period.

¹³ 23 CFR § 450.326 (b)



3. Overall Work Program (“OWP”)

The OWP is a one-year scope of work and budget for OahuMPO activities. These activities are programs and projects designed to support the implementation of the OahuMPO 3C planning process. They are also designed to comply with federal statutes and local requirements relating to the use of transportation planning funds. The OWP Plan provides a listing of all surface-transportation planning studies and programs being undertaken on O’ahu to government officials, local communities, and the public. It provides complete budget information about the expenditure of funds for those projects and programs being carried out by the OahuMPO and its participating agencies. The one-year scope follows the local fiscal year of July 1 to June 30. Chart 5.1 provides an overview of public participation in the context of OWP planning and timeline. Chart 5.2 sums up the public participation elements of the OWP.





CALL FOR WORK ELEMENTS/ PROJECT IDEAS
Submission of proposed work elements by agencies



Fall of Year 1

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT
Technical evaluation and financial review



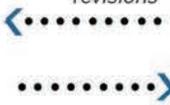
> includes sharing of updates

Year 2

DRAFT OWP
To be made available for public review.



Substantial revisions



PUBLIC COMMENTS & REVIEW
Intergovernmental review and public comment



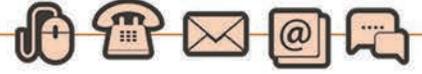
FINAL OWP
Advisory Committee (Citizen and Technical) recommendations and endorsements to the Policy Board.



POLICY BOARD APPROVAL



SUBMISSION
to FHWA & FTA for approval



Opportunities for public participation:



Customized Public Involvement Activities
Activities will be defined in the Public Involvement Plan and will be a mix of community outreach and public input gathering methods.



OahuMPO Regular Meetings
• Policy Board
• Technical Advisory Committee
• Citizen Advisory Committee
Throughout the process, committee meetings are held where public testimony is generally accepted on agenda items.



Public Comment Period and Intergovernmental Review
Online comment form, email and mail opportunities only.

Chart 5.2 Key Public Participation Elements Under OWP

| Activity | Target participants | Methods | How the public gains access to information |
|--|--|--|--|
| Call for early input to work elements (planning study ideas) | CAC | CAC meetings | OahuMPO's standard notification methods. These include public notices via State and City calendar, mail out to members and members of the public in a mailing list, and Oahu MPO website |
| Early response to CAC-submitted ideas | General public; mandated stakeholders | Public testimony at a PB meeting; CAC reports to PB. | OahuMPO standard notification methods, including mailing to mandated stakeholders; The OahuMPO website hosts an interactive map for project visualization, as appropriate |
| Review of OWP draft for public review | General public | Comment form (hard, soft, and digital copies) | Access varies but includes the standard notification methods, mail out to mandated stakeholders, and others in an IGR list, social media, and press releases |
| Public and Intergovernmental review period | CAC; the general public; mandated stakeholders; federally-required agencies. | Public testimony at CAC, TAC, and PB meetings; CAC reports to PB | OahuMPO standard notification methods |
| Endorsement by CAC, TAC; Approval by PB | CAC; General public | CAC, TAC, and PB meetings; CAC report, public testimony | Standard notification methods including TAC, PB mailing lists |

The OahuMPO will pay close attention to the following:

- **CAC's Early Involvement.** Before OahuMPO calls agencies for work elements, the CAC will be offered the opportunity to suggest work elements for the OWP.
- **Significant comments.** When significant written or oral comments are received on the public review draft, summary analysis and report on the disposition of comments will added to the OWP. document
- **OWP Amendment.** Withdrawal or addition of a work element from an approved OWP will call for an OWP amendment. Such an amendment will entail an additional and reasonable period for intergovernmental review and public comment.
- **Timeline.** The development of an OWP will and needs to run from August to June. Federal regulations require that a reasonable amount of time be set for public and intergovernmental review.





4. Public Participation Plan (“PPP”)

The PPP explains how the OahuMPO plans to communicate and distribute information to the public as well as how the public can interact and provide comments to the OahuMPO. It lists and describes methods and tools, or resources that the OahuMPO will use to meet the dual objectives of complying with federal requirements and promoting public participation. Chart 6.1 points out the key public participation points in the development of the PPP. Chart 6.2 highlights key public participation elements of the PPP development process.

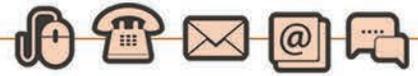


PPP

Chart 6.1

Planning process, public participation and timeline

Process may take place anytime as needed



Opportunities for public participation:



Customized Public Involvement Activities

Activities will be defined in the Public Involvement Plan and will be a mix of community outreach and public input gathering methods.



OahuMPO Regular Meetings

- Policy Board
- Technical Advisory Committee
- Citizen Advisory Committee

Throughout the process, committee meetings are held where public testimony is generally accepted on agenda items.



Public Comment Period and Intergovernmental Review

Online comment form, email and mail opportunities only.

Chart 6.2 Key Public Participation Elements in PPP

| Activity | Target participants | Methods | How the public gains access to information |
|---|--|---|---|
| Customize a PIP for for evaluating PPP as needed for special purposes | CAC; Target groups specified in the PIP | CAC meetings; Others as specified in PIP | OahuMPO's standard notification methods in accordance with Hawai'i Sunshine Law. These include public notices via State and City calendar, mail out to members and members of the public in a mailing list, and OahuMPO website |
| Public review of PPP draft | CAC; general public | CAC, TAC and PB meetings; Others as specified in the PIP | Standard notification methods including TAC and PB mailing lists/ Others as specified in the PIP |
| Intergovernmental review and public comment period | General public; Mandated stakeholders | Comment form (copies available in hard, soft, and digital format) | Standard notification methods; IGR mailing list; social media and public media |
| Endorsement by CAC and TAC; Approval by PB | CAC; General public | CAC, TAC, and PB meetings; CAC report to PB; Public testimony | Standard notification methods |

The OahuMPO will pay close attention to the following:

- **Early CAC involvement.** The CAC will provide input for a PIP if needed. It will also participate in any PPP evaluation that is designed for PPP updating.
- **Significant comments.** When significant written or oral comments are received on the public review draft, summary analysis and report on the disposition of comments will be added to the PPP document.
- **PPP update.** Substantial change to the PPP document will be incorporated as a PPP update, which will require another intergovernmental review and public comment period.
- **Timeline.** The PPP will be completed on an as needed basis. The OahuMPO will review it every four years as part of federal certification review preparations. Federal regulations require a 45-day intergovernmental review and public comment period.





5. Special Planning Studies¹⁴

Special studies may be handled directly by OahuMPO, by partner agencies, or with the help of consultants and other cooperating entities. Each plan of study will articulate a plan for public involvement. For studies handled directly by the OahuMPO, public involvement will be guided by requirements in this PPP. For studies handled by other agencies, public involvement may be based on the implementing partner agencies' federally-certified plans. For special studies that are undertaken directly by the OahuMPO, the CAC may participate in developing a study's public involvement via a "Permitted Interaction Group" as provided for Hawai'i's Sunshine Law¹⁵. Each study's final report will be subjected to a reasonable period of intergovernmental review and public comment. Significant written and oral comments received will be analyzed, and a summary and disposition will be included in a study's final report. The progress of each planning study will be monitored, and a final report will be presented at CAC, TAC, and PB meetings in a timely manner. The CAC and TAC may recommend that a study be accepted by the PB. The PB may accept a study and recommend that findings be used in future transportation planning.



¹⁴. Planning studies that have been funded and in progress or recently completed are posted on <https://www.oahumpo.org/projects/planning-studies/>

¹⁵. The Hawai'i Office of Information Practices' guidance on <https://oip.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2014/04/BAug13-Quick-Review-Part-3-Who-Bd-Members-Can-Talk-to-When.pdf>



V. PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT PLANS FOR ORTP, TIP, PPP, AND SPECIAL STUDIES

Get Involved

Not all methods and techniques of public participation can be specified in detail in this PPP. A customized Public Involvement Plan (“PIP”) will be required for ORTP, TIP, and special studies to ensure that meaningful and context-specific participation will be carried out in a reasonable way. Whether it is an ORTP, which requires more elaborate transportation planning, or a special study, which has simpler needs, the broad steps and questions in customizing a PIP will be the following:

Step 1. Organize for Participation

What needs to be done, by when? What does the timeline look like? In any given year, the OahuMPO will be engaged in public involvement for most or all of its work products. The planning of each PIP and scheduling of public involvement will be holistic to take context into account. To prepare the CAC for early and continuous public involvement, the OahuMPO will prepare and communicate its yearlong public involvement agenda to the CAC at the start of every calendar year.¹⁶

Step 2. Identify and Get to Know Your stakeholders

Who needs to be at the table? At what junctures in the planning process? There are three intersecting groups that OahuMPO will involve – the general public, Title VI/Environmental Justice (“T6/EJ”) populations, and federally-mandated transportation stakeholders.

- **General public.** The general public refers to the entire population of O’ahu. The OahuMPO strives for fairness and balance in getting the general public involved. It also endeavors to identify the “missing voices” or the part of the general population who have not otherwise been involved in OahuMPO’s planning processes.
- **T6/EJ population.** The T6/EJ population is a subset of the general public. The OahuMPO aligns its T6/EJ program with HDOT in identifying and defining what makes up this population¹⁷ OahuMPO’s T6/EJ program implementation plan is revisited every year and assures that there is a proactive effort to protect the rights of minorities and low-income people, including better access to public involvement and greater equity in its results. The charts and visuals in Appendix 3 offer a the glimpse of magnitude, distribution, and diversity of underserved populations to consider.
- **Mandated stakeholders.** The mailing list for public and intergovernmental review must also includes agencies that fall under mandated stakeholders.¹⁸ This is a subset of the general public and include T6/EJ populations identified in 23 CFR 450.316: representatives of public transportation employees (e.g., Hawai’i Teamsters/Allied Workers. Local 996); freight shippers: providers of freight transportation services: private providers of transportation (e.g., tour bus operators like E Noa Corporation); representatives of users of transportation (e.g., American Association of Retired Persons or AARP); representatives of users of pedestrian walkways and bicycle transportation facilities (e.g., Hawai’i Bicycling League); representatives of the disabled (e.g., Hawai’i Association of the Blind, Citizens for a Fair ADA ride or CFADAR); and other interested parties with reasonable opportunities to be involved in the metropolitan planning process (e.g., American Planning Association, American Society of Civil Engineers, Institute of Transportation Engineers, Neighborhood Boards, Community Associations, and others)¹⁹.

¹⁶ See Appendix 4 for the names of entities that are included in the current intergovernmental review and public comment period list.

¹⁷ OahuMPO’s standard methods are discussed further in Appendix 3.

¹⁸ www.fhwa.dot.gov/planning/public_involvement/publications/pi_techniques/

¹⁹ www.t4america.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/The-Innovative-MPO.pdf



Identification of Stakeholders

For every public involvement process, stakeholders will be identified as early as possible.

The following task will be carried out on an ongoing basis:

- Regular and systematic assessment of active CAC membership. This will be done on an annual basis, and underrepresented groups will be actively recruited.
- Complete and update master lists of OahuMPO stakeholders and their contact information, missing voices, T6/EJ, and mandated stakeholders will be actively engaged.
- Fill gaps through the following techniques:
 - Mindmap/community network analysis. This can be done among staff, with a working group, or consultant. Map out the influence and impact that a plan or study may have and identify who may have an interest in it.
 - Review other publicly-reviewed plans, legislative bills, and major studies. Discover who are actively engaged in transportation-related planning and policy.
 - Conversation/word-of-mouth and mutual sharing of ideas. Consciously seek out intelligence on how T6/EJ populations and other missing voices are identified and reached.
 - Enlist qualified consultant firms to identify and map out other possible stakeholders.
 - Tune in regularly to local news, professional planning association activities, university and school activities, social media, ethnic groups, and others for the identification of more stakeholders.
- For more impactful participation, identify specific communities and demographics then build positive relationships by:
 - Connecting with their leaders and liaisons, including thought leaders.
 - Following public conversations and contributing to these conversations.
 - Observing how targeted communities interact online and offline to know what tools to consider that improve constituent understanding and for what purposes they may be leveraged.
 - Going directly where target stakeholders gather (e.g. bus stations for carless population, ethnic markets or events, adult literacy programs and libraries).
- Tap existing public resources – This is especially useful in identifying T6/EJ populations since other federally-funded agencies have similar obligations towards several protected classes (e.g. Departments of Health, Human Services, Education, Public Housing Authority, and others).



Step 3. Pick the Appropriate Level of Involvement

What does public involvement need to accomplish? What is reasonable, given the timing and available resources?

Members of the public and stakeholder groups can not be expected to have the same levels of engagement and understanding of transportation planning. The **involved** public will be knowledgeable about the transportation policy process. These individuals and entities actively participate and have reasonably extensive knowledge of O’ahu’s transportation issues and policy. The representatives of CAC member organizations who regularly attend CAC meetings are expected to understand transportation planning issues more than the general public. The **informed** public will have some understanding of the issues but will not be familiar with the OahuMPO’s role in the regional planning process. The **interested** public, aka the general public, may have an inherent interest in transportation challenges but will possess little direct knowledge of policy issues. The most knowledgeable will be fewer but are typically the most engaged. The least knowledgeable will be great in number but are typically least involved.

Step 4. Integrate public involvement in the decision-making process

What are the methods, techniques, tools to inform, tools to gather input? How about building trust and confidence?

Visualization? The OahuMPO will continue to draw from its existing toolbox of techniques and add new ones. This includes its standard notification methods, namely public meetings for PB, TAC and CAC, and the website.²⁰ OahuMPO will consider the plethora of options from the following comprehensive resources:

1. Public Involvement Techniques for Transportation Decisionmaking: 2015 Update²¹, including changing visualization techniques. This comprehensive guide offer answers to the following questions: “What is the technique? When is it useful? Does the technique have special uses? Who participates? How do agencies use the output? Who leads it? How much does it cost? How is it used with other techniques? How is it organized? What are the drawbacks?”
2. The Innovative MPO Smart Planning, Strong Communities: A Guidebook for Metropolitan Transportation Planning.²²
3. HDOT’s Public Involvement Handbook for “how-to” templates and HDOT’s Public Affairs Office.²³
4. IAP2 Canada Social Media White Paper for digital engagement, including limitations of digital solutions.²⁴
5. Orton Family Foundation techniques, specifically on missing voices in public participation.²⁵
6. Puanani Burgess’ Building the Beloved Community: A Life Practice on process designs that are locally-informed.²⁶
7. Examples from other relevant MPOs (e.g., Maui MPO).²⁷

20. OahuMPO’s standard methods are discussed further in Appendix 3

21. www.fhwa.dot.gov/planning/public_involvement/publications/pi_techniques/

22. www.t4america.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/The-Innovative-MPO.pdf

23. hidot.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2013/01/dot-public-involvement-policy.pdf; The HDOT’s Public Affairs Office for Public Media methods, techniques, tools.

24. iap2.canada.ca/resources/Documents/newsletter/2017_Social_media_white_paper.pdf

25. www.orton.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/public-engagement-methods.pdf

26. See for example the insights from “Building a Community: A Lifes’ Practice” by Puanani Burgess in www.ksbe.edu/_assets/spi/hulili/hulili_vol_9/2_2013_Vol9_Burgess.pdf

27. mauiipo.org/sites/mauiipo.org/files/document/pdf/170522_FINAL%20Maui%20MPO%20Public%20Participation%20Plan_Policy%20Board%20adopted.pdf



Step 5. Match Public Participation Tools to Objectives Throughout the Process

What results are useful and practical enough to measure? How do we measure that substantial comments are adequately addressed? The OahuMPO will honor public input by carefully analyzing what it intends to achieve out of each step of public involvement. The example from DPP below provides an insight into what the OahuMPO will take into consideration:

Kalihi-Downtown Neighborhood: A Comprehensive Approach in a Nutshell

In engaging members of the Honolulu Downtown and Kalihi neighborhoods in Transit-Oriented-Development planning, the proponents recognized the need to create public confidence in their planning process. Their solution was to have a comprehensive public participation program that sought broad-based understanding and interests of the community. Their proposed techniques and tools included the following:

For encouraging participation:

- advertise workshop – press release, list serve, utility bills, meeting notices, etc.
- provide information session – to neighborhood groups, businesses and gathered input for evolving business; note the need to reach out to students from community mapping
- incentives for participation – refreshments to encourage community members to come to workshops or fill out a survey
- businesses - walk door-to-door

To capture as many voices, including traditionally underrepresented groups:

- an advisory group of 15-20 members who are consulted at different stages
- community workshops – present vision and engage individuals to present theirs via different activities (e.g. defining own neighborhood maps)
- small group stakeholders’ meetings –for stakeholders with special interests or individuals who want a smaller setting to express their thoughts
- questionnaires, community needs assessment surveys, business needs assessment survey, employee needs assessment survey
- hearings/ community meetings – city council meeting, neighborhood board meetings on the evolving plan and final plan
- project website to contain all information presented to the community
- online forum but not Facebook and Twitter as monitoring the latter 2 require staff time.

Graphics

Deemed essential for effective public participation. It includes rendering, videos, and other visualization.

Source: DPP



VI. EVALUATION AND REPORTING

The OahuMPO will first focus on building the capacity for internal evaluation. For this, the best practice will be to keep the evaluation simple and flexible.²⁸ The evaluation will focus on answering the following question: Is OahuMPO making a difference in expanding involvement, opening up opportunities, providing information in a timely and adequate manner, and using appropriate techniques?

At the onset, the evaluation will focus on outputs that are observable and easily documented. The scorecard of outputs will serve as an indicator that a process is in place to make a difference. Additional outputs and outcomes will be measured to determine if OahuMPO is headed in the right direction. Information will be collected via surveys and institutional self-assessment. Below is a summary of intent:

1. Observational Evaluation

The observational evaluation will be an internal activity that OahuMPO staff will undertake to produce a periodic PPP scorecard. Staff will document public involvement in order to provide an annual PPP scorecard that will include the following:

GOAL 01 Involvement

1. Number of and names of required PIP completed and implemented.
2. Number of work products completed with public involvement.

GOAL 02 Opportunity

1. Presence and types of mandated stakeholders that were given the opportunity to participate.
2. Number of participants at each public involvement event (e.g., online such as a survey or physical such as a meeting).
3. Number of stakeholder groups represented, include major T6/EJ indicators. Name groups or provided examples.

GOAL 03 Information

1. In terms of timeliness and quality, the percentage by types of information provided that met or exceeded requirements of federal, state and city, and OahuMPO policy standards.
2. Number and types of intentional visualization techniques that worked and targeted the general public, T6/EJ population, and mandated stakeholders.
3. Like in Goal 2, these will be observed and reported in two ways. Plan-specific can be based on key events or materials for different phases of involvement. Timely and quality of information for intergovernmental review and public comment periods will be reported.

²⁸ See Appendix 11 for Texas A&M Transportation Institute's listing of best practices



GOAL 04 Techniques

1. Number and types of standard OahuMPO techniques implemented.
2. Number and types of additional techniques and tools that were targeted and worked for the general public, T6/EJ population, and mandated stakeholders.
3. Like in Goal 2, these will be observed and reported in two ways. Plan-specific can be based on key events or materials for different phases of involvement. This will include techniques created for intergovernmental review and public comment periods.

GOAL 05 Evaluation and Reporting

1. Number and percentage of completed final project documents and major progress reports that have public input or involvement documentation and evaluation.
2. Number and percent of mandated reports, like T6/EJ accomplishment reports and Report to the State Legislature, that actually reported pertinent results of public participation.

GOAL 06 Communication and Management of Public Involvement Outcomes

1. Percent of public involvement plans that articulated expected public input from different public methods and how staff will ultimately use public input.
2. Percent of work product development that changed course from its public involvement plan.
3. Presence or absence of the disposition of public input in final work product documents.
4. Presence or absence of other means by which the public could understand how public feedback was ultimately used in the development and results of work products.



2. Interactive Assessment (survey)

Surveys will be the main form of interactive assessment. Surveys will focus on selected aspects of public involvement and input and will have the purpose of understanding, describing, and explaining further selected results from observation. The selection of areas to evaluate through surveys will change over time and will be guided by the progression of performance indicators, as explained in “Measures for Public Participation.”²⁹

3. Institutional Self-Assessment

This will be through staff self-assessment and analysis. The topical questions include:

- How has public input been considered? Was demographic data collected from participants at public engagement events to help identify populations that were/were not engaged? Were these data used to help guide the planning of future public input activities? Did OahuMPO report back to the public about how their inputs were used?
- Has public engagement feedback affected OahuMPO’s goals and strategies? Did information gleaned through the public engagement process result in change/s in a transportation process, plan, or project list? Has public engagement changed or shaped policies or strategies?
- What level of capacity delivers this result (e.g. staff, budget, partners, skills)? What level of capacity may be needed in the future?

4. Reporting

There will be four public outlets for evaluation findings. These will be:

- **Final reports.** Each of the plans (i.e., TIP, ORTP, OWP, and PPP) must document the implementation and results of its public involvement plan. Each plan’s final report will review planned methods and techniques, their targeted purposes and participants, the expected and actual outputs from the techniques, and overall feedback on how such a result may have affected the plan results. The final plan report will document deviations from the plan, including changes in techniques and their results. Each final report will specifically document and assess public involvement strategy for T6/EJ population. These aspects, together with the disposition of substantive and relevant public comments, should be part of the final report.
- **T6/EJ Accomplishment or Compliance Report** will especially continue to report on the following output measures. It will report data as required by HDOT which oversees OahuMPO’s T6/EJ program.
- **Special reports.** As needed, the OahuMPO may also call for special evaluation studies.

²⁹ This is a resource report by Texas A&M Transportation Institute which is posted on <https://static.tti.tamu.edu/tti.tamu.edu/documents/PRC-17-89-F.pdf>

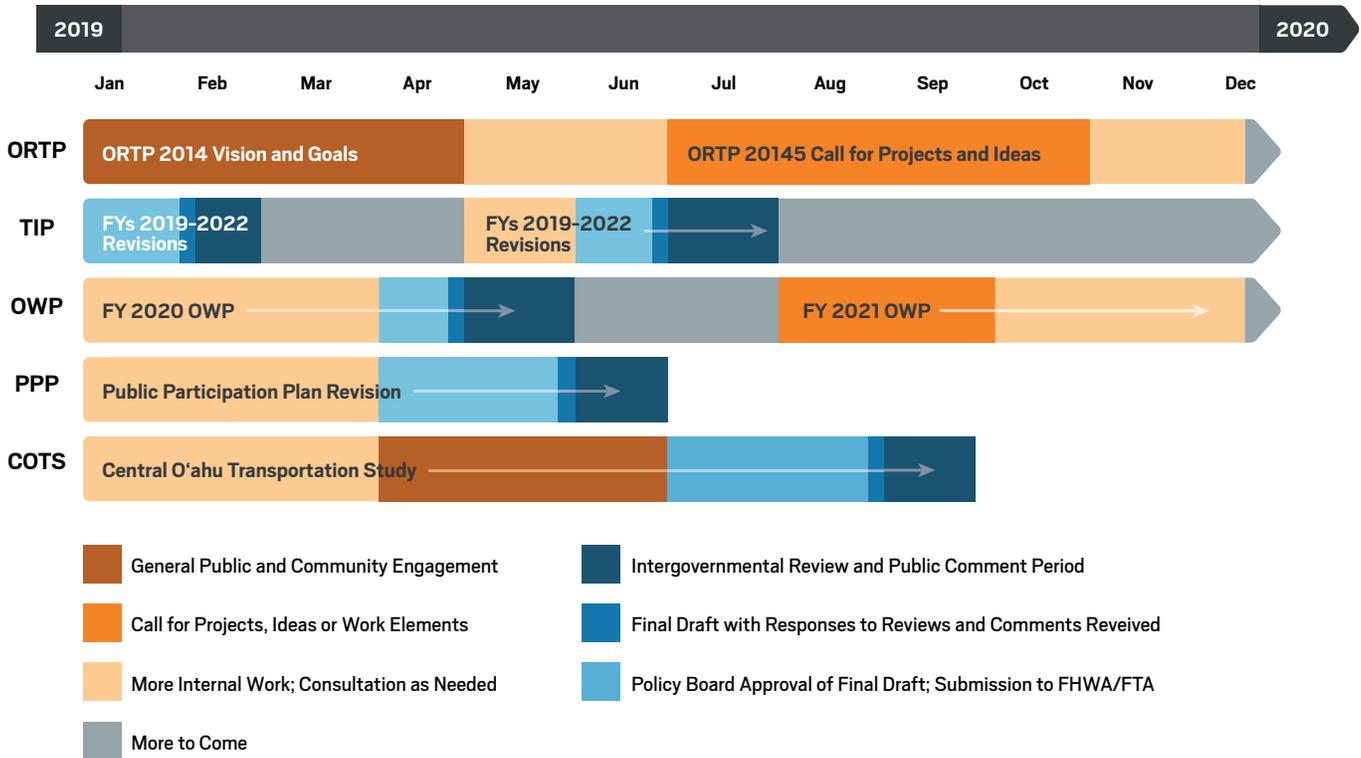
VII. PLAN UPDATE AND SUBMISSION

This plan will be internally reviewed every four years as part of federal certification review preparation, or more frequently as needed.



VIII. APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: Sample Context: 2019 OahuMPO Agenda & Public Participation





APPENDIX II: T6/EJ Population

The traditionally underserved groups include all the protected classes of people that are protected by OahuMPO’s T6/EJ program. OahuMPO will properly analyze T6/EJ data and related information to inform public involvement directed at T6/EJ populations. The OahuMPO will take into consideration the magnitude, the distribution, and the different groups in determining effective public involvement.

Environmental Justice (EJ) Population

In federal mandate parlance, the environmental justice population specifically refers to **low-income and minority populations**. In terms of federal compliance purposes, a person is considered to be **low-income** if the individual’s household income falls at or below the federal poverty guidelines, as defined by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (see inbox for 2018 example). The poverty thresholds are calculated annually and posted online at <https://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty-guidelines>. It is asserted that in Oahu’s lower-wage economy and higher cost of living/housing, the poverty threshold does not mean as much as other measures like living wage calculators. In the case of Honolulu, the homeless and the hidden homeless are among the most visible low-income stakeholders (see O’ahu’s homelessness profile in Partners-in-Care homeless dashboard in www.partnersincareOahu.org).

Recognizing O’ahu’s extraordinary diversity, OahuMPO will follow the lead of the HDOT Highway Division in using an **expanded definition of a minority population**. In this classification, a minority is an individual who identifies himself or herself as Black (a person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa); Hispanic (a person of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central American, or South American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race); American Indian/Alaska Native (a person having origins in any of the original peoples of North America and who maintains cultural identification through tribal affiliation or community recognition); Asian American (A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian subcontinent, or the Pacific Islands); Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands).

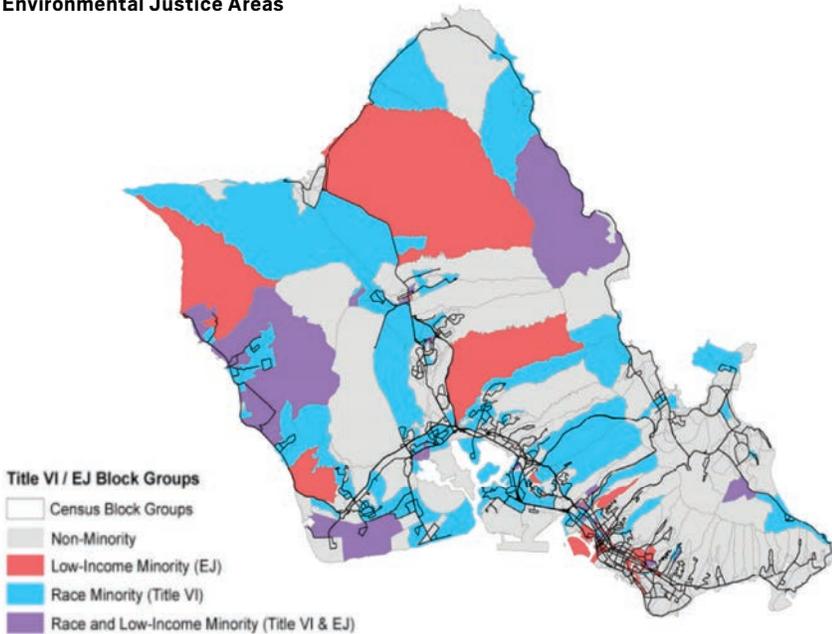
| Person in Family/ Household | Poverty Guideline |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1 | \$13,960 |
| 2 | \$18,930 |
| 3 | \$23,900 |
| 4 | \$28,870 |
| more | see aspe.hhs.gov/poverty-guidelines |



Title VI (T6) and Other Protected Classes

Intertwined with the EJ population, Title VI population addresses solutions for people with limited English proficiency (LEP) or have disabilities. This PPP is consistent with OahuMPO’s proposed FFY2018 Title VI Implementation Plan. It expands on it by recognizing other protected classes. Protected class includes those who may have been historically discriminated against on account of their race, color, national origin, religion, gender, age, and citizenship status. A snapshot of the magnitude of T6/EJ populations can be gleaned from selected U.S. Census statistics and provides a starting point for public involvement strategies for T6/EJ population.

Map 4: Title VI and Environmental Justice Areas



| 2016 Population & T6/EJ Statistics | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 986,999 | Total population for O’ahu |
| 9.50% | All people with incomes below poverty level in the last 12 months |
| 4.00% | Black or African-American, one or more races |
| 2.10% | American Indian and Alaskan Native, one or more races |
| 61.10% | Asian (large numbers for Japanese, Filipinos, one or more races) |
| 24.60% | Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, one or more Races |
| 102,393 | Civilian, non-institutionalized population with disability |
| 52,173 | Population 65 years and over, with disability |
| 80,229 | Foreign-born and non-US citizen |
| 155,956 | Foreign-born population from Asia |
| 6,530 | Homeless population in O’ahu |
| 25% | Speak a language other than English at home |
| 49.8% | Report speaking English “not well” or “not at all.” |

References:
 2016 American Community Survey
 2018 Point-in-Time Count
 HDOT Language Access Plan 2017



APPENDIX III: OahuMPO's Standard Methods

Citizen Advisory Committee

The CAC serves as a continuing forum for involving residents and public stakeholders in transportation planning. As provided for in its bylaws, the CAC is expected to be broadly-based, including minorities and disadvantaged groups. A majority of its member organizations are neighborhood boards. As such, the OahuMPO will continue to leverage the existing City neighborhood board system as a means of encouraging and formally maintaining strong citizen participation in all parts of the island. Other member organizations represent an array of interests that are important in transportation planning. The CAC is guided by the Policy Board-approved Bylaws.³⁰ Per bylaws, the CAC is the “vehicle whereby public input can be solicited to advise the Policy Board and OahuMPO Executive Director on transportation planning issues in accordance with the OahuMPO PPP; and a means of keeping citizens’ groups and the public informed of the aims and progress of the cooperative, comprehensive, and continuing transportation planning process. The CAC, through its Chair or designated representative, shall provide input on important matters raised at CAC meetings to the Policy Board at regularly scheduled meetings or by a written report.”

The agenda of CAC, TAC, and Policy Board are set to always include opportunities for public comments. The Policy Board meeting agenda items always include a section for “Report from CAC.” There is also detailed instruction on how the public can provide testimony.³¹

CAC orientation is provided annually for new representatives or as a refresher course for veteran representatives. The OahuMPO staff initiated a CAC mid-year self-assessment in 2017. This assessment will cover effectiveness in selected functions (e.g., effectiveness of CAC meetings, effectiveness in sharing information after meetings). An annual year-in-review was initiated in 2019 (e.g., to what extent has the CAC used PB meetings as an opportunity for reporting to the Policy Board?).

OahuMPO Regular Public Meetings

Hawai‘i’s Sunshine Law, language access law, and ADA guidance manual will shape some of the techniques that the OahuMPO will use for continuous involvement. Public notices for regular meetings will be posted on the state, county, and OahuMPO electronic calendars at least six days before the meeting date. Meetings are held at times and locations that are accessible and convenient to the public. Meeting packets are posted online and available for public inspection at the time it is distributed to members. The meetings are recorded, and written summaries serve as minutes. Draft minutes are posted online before the next meeting and the approved minutes a month after. Meeting notices shall also have the following instruction:

To request language interpretation, an auxiliary aid or service (i.e., sign language interpreter, or materials in alternative format), contact OahuMPO at 587-2015 (voice only) as soon as possible. Requests made as early as possible will allow adequate time to fulfill your request. TTY users may use TRS to contact our office.

The instructive resources for meeting Hawai‘i’s laws include:

1. Office of Information Practice and Hawai‘i Sunshine Law or open meeting law oip.Hawaii.gov/laws-rules-opinions/sunshine-law/
2. Disability and Communication Access Board and ADA resources health.Hawaii.gov/dcab/ada-coordination/
3. Hawai‘i Language Access Office and language access law health.Hawaii.gov/ola/what-is-the-law/

³⁰. CAC Bylaws in posted on https://www.oahumpo.org/?wpfb_dl=1442

³¹. Agenda and minutes are posted on <https://www.oahumpo.org/about-mpo/committees/>



OahuMPO Website

The website, www.oahumpo.org, is a crucial mechanism for linking clear, timely, and accurate information with the general public. Currently, it has six channels – Home, About OahuMPO, Projects, Plans and Programs, Resources, and Get Involved. The Home page brings attention to meetings and events. It also leads to a GIS-based visual tool that shows where current TIP projects are. About OahuMPO leads to the web pages for the Policy Board, TAC, CAC, and essential meeting materials. The Plans and Programs menu links to Policy Board-approved policies and procedures for plan development. It also leads to pdf files of the latest plans. Get Involved leads to different ways to be involved, from being on the mailing list to participate in any current survey. The website content and format will be updated as needed.

The website is monitored for accessibility with the help of the online tool, <https://www.webaccessibility.com/>, and deficiencies are solved with the assistance of the OahuMPO website service provider. The targeted users will also be monitored for other access issues (e.g., computer literacy). The Hawai'i Aging and Disability Resource Center will be tapped for technical advice as needed.





APPENDIX IV: Intergovernmental Review and Public Comments Period List (Government Agencies Only)

Recommended List to include:

Honolulu Department of Parks and Recreation
Honolulu Department of Community Services
Honolulu Department of Design and Construction (DDC)
Honolulu Department of Emergency Management (DEM)
Honolulu Department of Environmental Services
Honolulu Department of Facility Maintenance (DFM)
Honolulu Department of Information Technology
Honolulu Fire Department - Planning and Development
Honolulu Police Department
Honolulu Department of Planning and Permitting (DPP)
Honolulu Department of Transportation Services (DTS)
Honolulu Department of Land Management
Honolulu Budget and Fiscal Services Department
Honolulu Customer Services Department
Honolulu Office of Economic Development
Honolulu Office of the Mayor - Office of Housing
Honolulu Office of the Mayor-Neighborhood Board Commission
Honolulu Office of the Mayor-Office of Climate Change Sustainability and Resiliency
Honolulu Office of the Mayor-Office of Economic Development
Honolulu Authority for Rapid Transportation (HART)
Honolulu Board of Water Supply (BWS)
U.S. Department of Defense - Department of the Air Force, Pacific Air Forces
U.S. Department of Defense - U.S. Marine Corps Base Hawai'i
U.S. Department of Defense - Department of the Navy, U.S. Pacific Fleet
U.S. Department of Defense - Department of the Army, U.S. Army Pacific
U.S. Department of Homeland Security - Federal Emergency Management Agency, Pacific Area Office
U.S. Department of Homeland Security - U.S. Coast Guard District 14
U.S. Pacific Command
U.S. Department of Commerce - National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
U.S. Department of the Interior - National Park Service (NPS), Pacific Islands Office
U.S. Department of the Interior - USFWS Pacific Islands office
U.S. Department of the Interior - National Park Service, Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance Program (RTCA)
U.S. Department of the Interior - Fish and Wildlife Service, National Wildlife Refuge Complex
U.S. Department of Transportation - Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), Hawai'i
U.S. Department of Transportation - Federal Transit Administration (FTA) Region IX
U.S. Department of Transportation - Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), Honolulu Airports District Office
U.S. Department of Transportation - Maritime Administration (MARAD), Mid Pacific Gateway Office



U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Region 9
US Army Corps of Engineers – Honolulu District, Programs & Project Management Division
University of Hawai'i System – President's Office
University of Hawai'i at Manoa (various) – College of Engineering, School of Law, Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Public Health
University of Hawai'i Community Colleges – Leeward, Windward, Kapiolani, Honolulu
University of Hawai'i – School of Ocean and Earth Science and Technology (SOEST)
University of Hawai'i – Sea Grant College Program
University of Hawai'i – West O'ahu
Kamehameha Schools/land owner, educator
Hawai'i Department of Education
Office of Hawaiian Affairs
Hawai'i Department of Human Services
Hawai'i Department of Labor and Industrial Relations
Hawai'i Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) – Aquatic Resources Division
Hawai'i Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) – Forestry and Wildlife Division – O'ahu Branch
Hawai'i Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) – Land Division
Hawai'i Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) – Office of Conservation and Coastal Lands
Hawai'i Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) – State Historic Preservation Division – O'ahu Burial Council
Hawai'i Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) – State Parks Division
Hawai'i Department of Transportation (HDOT) Various
Hawai'i Department of Accounting and General Services
Hawai'i Department of Agriculture
Hawai'i Department of Business, Economic Development, and Tourism (DBEDT) – Hawai'i Housing Finance and Development Corporation (HHFRDC)
Hawai'i Department of Business, Economic Development, and Tourism (DBEDT) – State of Hawai'i Land Use Commission
Hawai'i Department of Business, Economic Development, and Tourism (DBEDT) – Office of Planning (OP)
Hawai'i Department of Business, Economic Development, and Tourism (DBEDT) – Hawai'i Community Development Authority (HCDA)
Hawai'i Department of Defense–Hawai'i Emergency Management Agency (HI – EMA)
Hawai'i Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL) – Hawaiian Homes Commission
Hawai'i Department of Health (DOH) – Chronic Disease Prevention & Health Promotion Division
Hawai'i Department of Health (DOH) – Disability and Communication Access Board
Hawai'i Department of Health (DOH) – Emergency Medical Services and Injury Prevention System
Hawai'i Department of Health (DOH) – Executive Office of Aging (EOA)
Hawai'i Department of Health (DOH) – Office of Environmental Control (OEQC)
Hawai'i Department of Health (DOH) – Noise and Indoor Air Quality Branch
Hawai'i Department of Health (DOH) – Solid and Hazardous Waste Branch
Hawai'i Department of Human Services – Ho'opono – Services for the Blind Branch
Hawai'i Department of Public Safety
Hawai'i Department of Justice



APPENDIX V: A Backgrounder on the Development of this PPP

2016-2017

Consultant, TLC PR Tasks:

1. OahuMPO Public Participation Plan Review – Meetings with CAC and TAC
2. Public Outreach
 - 2.1 Stakeholders representing comprehensive range of geographic, demographic, and interest groups
 - 2.2 Environmental Justice and Title VI population groups
 - 2.3 Current OahuMPO stakeholders (online survey)
3. Material assessment – website, social media, traditional media
4. Best Practice Review – MPOs reviewed include Nashville & Minneapolis- St. Paul

2018

1. OahuMPO staff completes PPP draft
2. OahuMPO staff forms a working group
3. OahuMPO staff also reviews the 2018 Federal Certification Review Report

2019

1. OahuMPO staff convenes working group
2. OahuMPO staff drafts PPP document for review based on working group's feedback and 2018 certification review recommendation
3. OahuMPPPO staff presents drafts to CAC, TAC, and Policy Board for comments, consults with FHWA community planner
4. OahuMPO staff takes into account comments received and finalizes draft for 45 days of public and intergovernmental review



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