

# **Frequently Asked Questions**

## **About the Proposed Integration of the Nashville Area MPO and the Greater Nashville Regional Council**

**FOR DISCUSSION BY THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON APRIL 11, 2017**

### **General Information about the Integration**

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#### **1. Who is overseeing the work related to the integration of the MPO and GNRC?**

In August 2016, the Nashville Area Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) and the Greater Nashville Regional Council (GNRC) entered into a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) that established a framework for the two organizations to explore ways to enhance coordination among local communities in Middle Tennessee. As part of that agreement, a Joint Committee comprised of mayors from each board was created to develop recommendations for improving the efficiency and effectiveness of regional decision-making and to better align transportation planning programs with other regional activities related to economic development, infrastructure investment, and livability.

#### **2. What is the MPO?**

The Nashville Area MPO is the federally-designated transportation planning agency for Davidson, Maury, Robertson, Rutherford, Sumner, Williamson, and Wilson counties. The MPO fulfills federal transportation planning requirements to ensure TDOT, local governments, and transit agencies remain eligible for federal transportation grants aimed at improving area roadways and transit systems. MPO policies, plans, and programs are adopted by an Executive Board which convenes city and county mayors with local, state, and federal transportation officials. The MPO board is staffed by professional planners and engineers who are housed at the Metropolitan Nashville-Davidson County Planning Department.

#### **3. What is the GNRC?**

The Greater Nashville Regional Council (GNRC) is one of nine regional development districts established by the General Assembly under the Tennessee Development District Act of 1965. GNRC, which operates as a council of governments (COG), represents 13 counties and 52 cities in Middle Tennessee. County members include Cheatham, Davidson, Dickson, Houston, Humphreys, Montgomery, Robertson, Rutherford, Stewart, Sumner, Trousdale, Williamson and Wilson counties.

GNRC's mission is to assist local communities and state agencies in the development of plans and programs that guide growth and development in the most desirable, efficient, and cost effective manner, while ensuring the continued long-term livability of the region. The GNRC is governed by a regional council comprised of 52 city mayors, 13 county mayors/ executives, 2 state legislators, 13 appointments representing business/industry, and 13 appointments representing minority populations. The full council delegates its monthly management duties to an executive committee, and employs nearly 70 full-time staff.

#### **4. What organizational options were considered by the Joint Committee for improving the collaboration between the MPO and GNRC?**

The Joint Committee evaluated the following options:

- Keeping the MPO housed at Metro, improve coordination with GNRC services and programming;
- Establishing the MPO as a free-standing legal entity, improve coordination with GNRC services and programming;
- Integrating MPO program staff into the GNRC, maintain separate board and committee structures;
- Fully integrating the MPO program and leadership structure into the GNRC.

#### **5. What is the current position of the Joint Committee?**

On February 2, 2017, the Joint Committee adopted an initial recommendation to pursue full integration of the MPO and GNRC to include staff, programming, and board leadership. Committee members expressed belief that integration will help streamline and improve regional coordination among local governments across Middle Tennessee, align infrastructure planning with economic development initiatives, and bring the Nashville area in line with the state of practice in peer regions across the nation.

The Joint Committee's recommendation was endorsed by the governing bodies of the MPO and GNRC on February 15. The following is the anticipated schedule of next steps:

- **February/March:** Illustrate how full integration would be enacted and develop a blueprint for overcoming challenges related to staffing, HR, legal, legislative, fiscal, or programmatic issues; Engage staff, partners, and funders to tailor the recommendation for formal approval.
- **March/April:** Endorse final recommendation along with the blueprint developed in Feb/March.
- **April/May:** Adopt an implementation plan with actions, timelines, roles, and budgets.
- **May through September:** Execute the implementation plan as adopted.

#### **6. How common is it for MPOs and Development Districts/Regional Councils to be integrated as proposed by the Joint Committee?**

Integrated MPOs and Development Districts are fairly common, especially in larger Metro areas like Nashville. In fact, about half of the MPOs across the nation are integrated into their region's development district/ regional council. These types of organizations have a shared history that dates back to the 1960's, but their evolution has varied across the nation. In Tennessee, MPO policy boards have historically been staffed and administered by the largest local government within its planning area, or by a joint city-county regional planning commission. In many other parts of the U.S., the federally-defined MPO functions/requirements are carried out by a regional organization, especially when the MPO planning area includes multiple counties and a diverse mix of larger cities, small towns, and rural areas.

In Middle Tennessee, the idea of integrating the Nashville Area MPO with the GNRC is not new and was last evaluated by the MPO executive committee in 2007.

## **7. What are the main benefits of the MPO and GNRC integration?**

There are many benefits of an integrated MPO/GNRC. The three most significant include better comprehensive planning to prepare the region for growth and development; more efficient collaboration among mayors and community leaders with streamlined access to regional data, programs, and services; and the establishment of true regional ownership in the policy making and daily operations of regional planning programs and services.

## **8. What are the main challenges to the MPO and GNRC integration?**

The biggest challenge associated with integration will be related to ongoing communication to ensure that members and key partners understand the game plan for achieving the shared vision. While there will be several important steps necessary to complete the process of integration, none of them are unreasonable or overly complicated. It also is important to note that the MPO and GNRC are not reinventing the wheel; there are several examples across the nation of similar efforts that provide important lessons learned to help our region avoid any unintended consequences. To aid in this communication and to ensure that all concerns are adequately addressed, the Joint Committee will oversee the development of a detailed implementation plan that will guide the integration process.

Many of the concerns that have been raised during the evaluation of options (e.g., office location, salaries and benefits, matching funds, program performance, communications) are issues that should be periodically addressed by any organization and are not unique to this integration.

## **9. What will the integrated organization be named?**

The combined organization is expected to carry the name of the Greater Nashville Regional Council; however, a branding and marketing plan will be included as a significant component of the integration process. This work will lead to recommendations to improve the overall brand identity of the GNRC and to enhance everyone's awareness of regional collaboration, planning, and services offered by and through the regional council. That evaluation will provide specific recommendations for improvements to the website, social media channels, and collateral materials as well.

## **Stakeholder and Public Involvement**

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### **10. How are MPO and GNRC members being included in decisions related to integration?**

The chairman of the MPO and GNRC governing bodies have each appointed representatives to a Joint Committee that is responsible for overseeing the process and developing recommendations for the full membership of each organization. Members of the MPO and GNRC boards are being updated by staff and Joint Committee leadership at regular monthly board meetings and periodically by email. All material generated through the work of the Joint Committee and their meeting notes are posted at [COG.NashvilleMPO.org](http://COG.NashvilleMPO.org).

In addition, MPO members are briefed at the regular monthly meetings of the Technical Coordinating Committee which convenes staff representatives from local governments and state and federal agencies. Ultimately, the decision to integrate will be one made by the governing bodies of each organization at publicly noticed meetings.

## **11. How are staff of the MPO and GNRC involved?**

Staff of the MPO (10 fulltime employees) and GNRC (65 fulltime employees) have been involved throughout the process and updated regularly through email communication, one-on-one meetings, and staff meetings. Staff meetings have consisted of regular departmental/ division meetings as well as larger joint staff meetings between GNRC and MPO employees. In addition, staff have been encouraged to complete anonymous on-line surveys to share their thoughts and concerns about the potential integration. The first survey was conducted among 64 GNRC staff and 9 MPO staffers (nearly 100% participation) at the beginning of the process. A second survey is now underway to capture shifts in attitudes and concerns as more information has become available. The following are results as of March 28, 2017.

- 54 GNRC and 5 MPO staff members responded (near 100% participation).
- 70% have attended at least one Joint Committee meeting to learn about the effort.
- 67% said they are excited about the potential outcome associated with integration; 12% said they had an open mind; 1 person had serious concerns; and 20% have not yet formed an opinion.
- Through open-ended questions, staff indicated excitement over the potential integration specifically related to coordination among programs and their overall visibility and effectiveness. Most of the concerns were associated with unknowns related to office space, salaries and benefits, and the current capacity of GNRC to manage the additional HR and legal needs of the MPO.

## **12. How are state/federal agencies being included in decisions related to integration?**

There are numerous state and federal agencies that provide funding to the MPO and GNRC. The MPO receives grant funding from the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and Federal Transit Administration (FTA) through contracts issued by the Tennessee Department of Transportation (TDOT) to the Metropolitan Planning Commission of Nashville-Davidson County on behalf of the MPO. The GNRC receives funding through TDOT, Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Tennessee Department of Economic and Community Development, Tennessee Commission on Aging and Disability, TennCare, Tennessee Department of Tourist Development, Tennessee Arts Commission, Tennessee Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, Tennessee Housing Development Agency, the U.S. Economic Development Administration, among others.

Throughout the process, staff of the MPO and GNRC have communicated with representatives of state and federal agencies individually, as well as through formal group meetings that have served to inform partners and solicit feedback. The first meeting with the group of funders was held on January 12, 2017, and the second on March 16.

## **13. How transparent is this process to interested stakeholders and members of the public?**

Throughout the process, staff of the MPO and GNRC have communicated with representatives of its non-profit partners across the region including area chambers of commerce, Mid-Cumberland Human Resource Agency, Cumberland Region Tomorrow, Cumberland River Compact, Nashville Civic Design Center, The TMA Group, Leadership Middle Tennessee, Conexion Americas, among others. A group

meeting of these non-profit organizations was held on January 10, 2017 for the purposes of sharing information about and to solicit feedback. A second meeting was held on March 16.

In addition, regular reports on progress have been provided at publicly noticed meetings of the MPO Executive Board and Technical Coordinating Committee, and the GNRC Executive Committee. Materials associated with the effort including the Memorandum of Agreement, background information, and research findings are made available at <http://COG.NashvilleMPO.org>.

## **MPO Coordination and Planning Practices**

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### **14. What will happen to the MPO Executive Board?**

The act of integrating the MPO with GNRC does not require any substantive changes to the MPO Executive Board membership or its responsibilities. Integration does not require – and staff is not recommending – changing the MPO boundaries, so membership will remain as it currently is. In addition, the MPO Executive Board will continue to serve as the federally-required transportation policy board (TPB) for the MPO planning area, retaining its authority to adopt the Regional Transportation Plan, the Transportation Improvement Program, and the Unified Planning Work Program according to federal regulations and in cooperation with the Tennessee Department of Transportation.

The MPO board will need to make address specific details related to integration by updating the MPO bylaws and prospectus.

These changes to the bylaws should include:

- reflecting the MPO's relationship with the GNRC as the sponsor agency,
- clarifying the MPO executive committee's role in selecting the Executive Director/MPO program coordinator, and
- removing the GNRC representative from the MPO Board.

Changes needed to the MPO's Prospectus to reflect the change in relationship with GNRC include:

- the change in MPO host agency and fiscal agent from the MPC of Nashville-Davidson County to GNRC, and
- staffing arrangements.

### **15. What will happen to the MPO Technical Coordinating Committee?**

The Technical Coordinating Committee (TCC) will continue to exist following the integration of the MPO and GNRC and no substantive changes are expected to its current operations. The TCC is an important and federally-required part of the MPO organizational structure. The TCC convenes planners, engineers, and administrators from local governments across the region with representatives of TDOT, TDEC, FHWA, and FTA to help MPO staff prepare recommendations for the MPO Executive Board and to assist with the implementation of MPO plans and programs.

## **16. What will happen to current MPO staff members?**

MPO staff members are currently employees of the Metropolitan Planning Commission of Nashville-Davidson County and enjoy the full range of benefits provided by Metro Nashville Government. The costs of staff salaries and benefits are reimbursed to Metro by MPO federal planning grant funds. As part of the integration of the MPO/GNRC, all existing permanent MPO employees will be offered full employment by GNRC at comparable positions, salaries, and benefits. The GNRC participates in the Tennessee Consolidated Retirement System and offers state health insurance benefits. Accrued vacation time will be transferred on a 1 to 1 basis. Existing staff will continue to work on MPO-related programs, but also will be given the opportunity to expand or evolve their role as other positions within the organization become available.

## **17. Who will oversee MPO process and programs at GNRC?**

The MPO Executive Board members will continue to be responsible for MPO policies, plans, and programs carried out by an MPO program manager. While the MPO program manager will be an employee of GNRC (as is the current arrangement with MPC) should MPO Executive Board members want to retain a role in selecting the MPO program manager, the sponsorship agreement with GNRC would have to reflect this role.

As with all programs managed by GNRC, the GNRC executive director will be accountable for daily operations and quality of final products associated with the MPO program and products and for ensuring that all federal requirements and grant contract conditions are met. GNRC's current executive director served as the MPO's director between 2007 and 2016 and has more than 15 years of experience working with MPOs across the nation.

## **18. How will the MPO manage/administer planning activities studies during the transition?**

The MPO will continue to operate as is during the transition. The most significant aspects of integration that will affect MPO operation will be related to grant contract reassignments, the onboarding of current MPO staff onto GNRC payroll and benefits systems, and the physical relocation of MPO staff, files and equipment to GNRC offices. The MPO/GNRC will work with TDOT and the Metropolitan Planning Commission of Nashville-Davidson County to develop a detailed plan of action to accommodate these changes in a way that minimizes disruption to MPO program activities.

## **GNRC Administration of the MPO Program**

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### **19. What additional administrative support will be needed at the GNRC as a result of integrating the MPO programs and staff?**

Recent reorganization and internal process improvements at GNRC have ensured that the agency is well-equipped to administer the MPO program along with its existing portfolio. Should integration occur, the MPO program will be supported by GNRC legal, HR, and fiscal staff. As part of the planning for integration, the GNRC will evaluate the need for additional finance and legal staff, and begin the process to hire for its vacant deputy executive director position.

## **20. How will the GNRC ensure that federal planning grants intended for MPO programs are spent appropriately.**

GNRC is set up very well to track MPO revenue and expenses. GNRC currently manages several grant programs under contract to various state and federal agencies, including TDOT. The agency has a sophisticated payroll system that includes a web-based timesheet for staff to track their hours by program. GNRC is accustomed to generating detailed invoices and progress reports for its grant funders and is regularly audited according to State of Tennessee guidelines established by the Office of the Comptroller.

GNRC will continue to develop an annual budget and work program to communicate upcoming program goals, proposed activities, and anticipated funding sources and expenditures. In addition, the GNRC will prepare the federally-required Unified Planning Work Program that details specific activities and expenditures associated with the MPO program.

## **21. Where will the offices of the integrated staff be located?**

The MPO office space is currently located with the Metropolitan Planning Department of Nashville-Davidson County on the second floor of 800 Second Avenue South in downtown Nashville. The GNRC owns two floors of the office condo building at 501 Union Street in downtown Nashville. The GNRC is in the process of selling its office condo and will be looking for temporary space to house staff until its permanent offices can be constructed. The integration of the MPO into GNRC is occurring at an ideal time as the GNRC has begun looking for temporary space in Metro Center and in downtown Nashville that would be suitable for the combined GNRC/MPO staff.

## **Geography and Membership**

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### **22. Will the official metropolitan planning area (MPA) of the Nashville MPO be revised as a result of integration?**

Federal law requires all Census-defined Urbanized Areas (UZA) of 50,000 or more in population be part of an MPO in order to access federal transportation funds, therefore, the UZA is the basic building block of an MPO's metropolitan planning area (MPA). In addition, the MPO must also include areas outside of the UZA that are expected to urbanize over the next 20 years. Federal code also encourages adjacent UZAs or communities across the entire Metropolitan Statistical Area to consider participation in the same MPO or at the least in the development of joint transportation plans.

The definition of the MPA is important, as it establish the geographic area for MPO membership and sets the limits for where federal funds suballocated to the MPO can be used on planning activities and transportation project development. The MPO's MPA has expanded a handful of times since its inception in the late 1960s. Initially, the MPO's footprint was contained wholly within Davidson County. The most recent expansion, in 2014, brought Robertson and Maury counties into the MPA.

The MPO is not proposing a formal change to the MPA as a result of integration. The GNRC service area will continue to include the footprint of the Nashville Area MPO, Clarksville Urbanized MPO, and the Middle Tennessee RPO. Though separate planning areas will exist, it is the goal to support the development of a joint transportation plan that positions growth and development forecasts, transportation needs, and project priorities for both rural and urbanized areas across its region.

**23. Maury County is included in the MPO planning area, but is not a member of the GNRC.**

**How will this be handled?**

Maury County and each of its municipalities with a population of 5,000 as of the last decennial U.S. Census (Columbia and Spring Hill) will have voting privileges on the integrated MPO Board and the new GNRC Joint Transportation Policy Committee, and will serve in the same capacity as they do now on the existing MPO Executive Board. Maury County and its municipalities will continue to be a voting member of the South Central Tennessee Development District while also being invited to sit on the full governing body of the GNRC as a non-voting member.

It is not unprecedented in Tennessee for one development district to provide programs and services to a county in another. Currently, Trousdale County, a GNRC member, is provided Rural Planning Organization services by the Upper Cumberland Development District. This arrangement is also not uncommon across the country. For example, the MPO planning area of the Atlanta Regional Commission is larger than the footprint of the formal Commission boundaries. In such cases, there is usually a written agreement between the Transportation Policy Board (TPB) and the governing body of the regional council to ensure that TPB policy and programming decisions will be enacted by the Council.

**24. How will the new integrated GNRC relate to the Clarksville Urbanized Area MPO and the Middle Tennessee RPO?**

While this effort is focused specifically on the integration of the Nashville Area MPO into GNRC, it is important to note that the ultimate goal is to develop strong regional capacity to support comprehensive planning efforts across the entire GNRC footprint. To that end, it makes sense to ensure that these transportation planning organizations work together to develop a comprehensive and seamless transportation plan for the entire Middle Tennessee region, and that transportation planning is done in coordination with other regional planning efforts aimed at improved economic opportunity and regional infrastructure enhancements.

The GNRC statutory and organizational framework provides a great opportunity to do this in a way that will be successful and mutually beneficial to TDOT, local governments, and the regional planning organizations. The current thinking on this subject is that it makes sense for the GNRC to staff the Middle Tennessee RPO in the near future. The RPO is currently staffed by the Mid-Cumberland Human Resource Agency, but was previously staffed by the GNRC. The issues that led to the RPO's departure from GNRC have long since been resolved. Most, if not all, other RPOs in Tennessee are staffed by their development district. There is no proposal to integrate the staff of the Clarksville Urbanized Area MPO at this time, but members of the Clarksville MPO board and technical coordinating committee will be provided an opportunity to coordinate with members of the Nashville Area MPO and Middle Tennessee RPO through the forum provided by the integrated GNRC.

**Funding and Membership Dues**

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**25. What will happen with the federal transportation planning grants that fund MPO operations and consultant studies?**

One of the most important steps in the process to integrate the MPO into GNRC will be the transfer or reassignment of federal transportation planning grants. Currently, those grant dollars are provided



through contracts between TDOT and the Metropolitan Planning Commission of Nashville-Davidson County. Upon the formal decision by the MPO and GNRC to integrate the organizations, the MPO Executive Board will have an opportunity to request that grants be reassigned to GNRC. Until such time those grant contracts are reassigned, grant funding may be passed through Metro Nashville to GNRC via subcontract. Such pass-thru may require an amendment to existing grant contracts and the MPO's Unified Planning Work Program.

## **26. Who will provide the revenue for the required non-federal match to the MPO's federal transportation planning grants?**

Non-federal matching funds for MPO federal transportation planning grants are the responsibility of the MPO membership who benefit from access to project funding through the MPO's Transportation Improvement Program. Since 2008, the MPO has had membership dues in place to generate matching funds for federal grants used for consultant studies identified in the Unified Planning Work Program. Currently, federal grant dollars used to pay for MPO staff salaries and other direct costs are matched by an in-kind donation of the indirect cost (overhead) incurred by the Metropolitan Government of Nashville-Davidson County for the office space and administrative (HR, legal, finance, IT, etc) support of the MPO operations. This in-kind support from Metro is not a long-term arrangement and could cease at any time. Most host agencies charge grant contracts for their allowable indirect costs. Regardless of Metro's decision to continue this practice or not, the integration of the MPO into GNRC will necessitate that the full amount of required matching funds is generated by MPO dues.

## **27. How will MPO membership dues be affected by the integration?**

Regardless of integration, MPO dues likely will need to be increased to generate sufficient revenue to provide the required non-federal matching funds for federal planning grants. MPO membership dues were established by the MPO Executive Board on April 26, 2007 to ensure adequate local matching funds are available to draw down federal transportation planning grants. Dues are currently collected to match federal funds used for MPO regional studies, with Metro Nashville providing an in-kind donation of its overhead rate in support of MPO staff salaries and benefits. Metro's in-kind donation was put into place as a short-term arrangement to help offset the full cost of dues. The per capita rate has not increased since its inception, in part due to the recent economic recession, however the per capita rate was lowered for county members in 2013, down to 11 cents per capita.

Currently, regional dues generate nearly \$190,000 annually of the approximate \$450,000 needed to match the \$2 million in federal/state planning grants. The value is significant to members of the MPO as they collectively benefit from approximately \$700 million in federal transportation grants from the current FYs 2017-2020 Transportation Improvement Program.

## **28. How will GNRC membership dues be affected by the integration?**

GNRC dues are not directly affected by the integration of the MPO program. Upon the integration of the program, the MPO dues will be incorporated into the dues structure of the GNRC at the rate established by the MPO Executive Board. Only those GNRC members who are also part of the MPO planning area will be charged MPO dues. GNRC dues will be itemized during invoicing so that members understand how their contribution is being utilized by the agency.

## **29. How will the management of non-MPO state and federal grant funds at GNRC be affected by the integration?**

There will be no direct impact to the management of other grant programs at GNRC as a result of the integration, however, the GNRC will evaluate the need for additional finance and legal staff as it grows in order to benefit all programs and services it administers.

## **State Legislation and Federal Designations**

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### **30. Will integration trigger the federal redesignation process for the MPO?**

The act of integrating the MPO into GNRC will not itself require the formal redesignation of the MPO, but other changes to the structure of the MPO decision-making process carried out by the GNRC could trigger such action.

According to 23 CFR 450.310, a redesignation would be required whenever an existing MPO proposes to make a substantial change in the proportion of voting members representing the largest incorporated city, other local governments, and the state, OR a substantial change in the decision-making authority or responsibility of the MPO or in the decision-making procedures established under the MPO by-laws.

The relevant U.S. Code is available at <https://www.law.cornell.edu/cfr/text/23/450.310>

### **31. What does federal MPO redesignation entail?**

Should the proposal to integrate the MPO into the GNRC carry with it changes that would require redesignation, those proposed changes would need to be approved by the Governor and local governments representing at least 75 percent of the MPO's population (including the largest incorporated city).

### **32. Will GNRC require any additional state enabling legislation to serve as the MPO?**

No, the act of integrating the MPO into the GNRC will not itself require any additional state enabling legislation, but other structural changes to the GNRC could require an amendment to the GNRC statute.

The GNRC was established in 1967 (TCA 64-7-101) for the "purpose of regional planning, economic development, promotion of interlocal cooperation and agreements for the counties, municipalities and metropolitan governments." Furthermore, TCA establishes that GNRC's role in regional planning, economic development and interlocal agreements and cooperation includes the coordination of these activities and programs with those of other federal, state and local planning and development agencies. MPO programming is complementary to this authorized scope of work.

### **33. What type of changes would require state legislation?**

Since the Council's voting membership, board and executive committee structure, and official geographic footprint are explicitly detailed in TCA 64-7-103 and 104, respectively, any formal modifications to those aspects of the Council will require changes to the Statute, along with any programming deemed inconsistent with the powers and duties outlined in TCA 64-7-110. Note, the MPO program is well within the limits of the existing powers and duties of the GNRC. Any proposed changes to the GNRC governance structure which requires additional legislation will be deferred until a subsequent legislative session.

### **34. Will integration make the MPO vulnerable to sunset provisions of state law?**

While any department, commission, or agency created by the Tennessee General Assembly is subject to possible sunset review, the GNRC, like the other regional development districts, is not currently enumerated in TCA 4-29-101 et. seq. as an agency that is subject to a regular review period. Should the GNRC be evaluated for sunset, it is important to note that many of its programs would need to continue in order for the state and local governments to be eligible for a variety of federal funding sources aimed at aging and disability services, economic and community development, and transportation improvements (MPO). Regardless of the sunset potential for GNRC, MPO plans and programs are required by federal law.

### **35. Will MPO/GNRC integration address the representational equity issues born out of the 2015 state legislation that prohibited the use of weighted voting on the MPO policy board?**

The discussion about integrating the MPO into GNRC will include conversations about representational equity on the integrated MPO Board and the new GNRC Joint Transportation Policy Committee, though no specific decisions have been made up to this point about how the MPO bylaws should be amended in the future. Based on conversations between staff and board members, the prevailing preference among current MPO leadership and members is to seek a repeal of the statute prohibiting the use of population proportionate voting. Staff has developed and discussed alternative methods for ensuring representational equity with the MPO Executive Committee and Executive Board.

### **36. How will the MPO and GNRC communicate with members of the Tennessee General Assembly during the development and implementation of integration plans.**

The MPO chairman has been in communication with the Tennessee Lt. Governor and the GNRC president has been in communication with the two members of GNRC's full council who serve in the Tennessee General Assembly. Both members on the Council, Rep. Susan Lynn and Senator Steve Dickerson, are supportive of integration and have committed to serving as champions in the legislature for the Council. GNRC staff will continue to reach out to the Middle Tennessee delegation and other key members of the legislature as integration proceeds. Moreover, the GNRC submits its annual work program and annual report to the Senate and House Government Operations Committee. This work program will explain the organizational structure and scope of work of the GNRC.