Greetings fellow planners. It has been an exciting late summer for OKAPA. The annual Student Fall Seminar held on the OU campus was a resounding success this year – APA member attendance was great and the topic was very insightful. This year, Anthony McDermid, President of TAP Architects in OKC, gave an excellent talk on a redevelopment project in downtown OKC. Many thanks to Dr. Shen for being instrumental in getting this year’s speaker.

After many years, Dr. Richard Marshment has stepped down as department chair of the RCPL department at OU. Many of the alumni have been very fortunate to have worked with Dr. Marshment over many years. Many thanks to his long years of service to students, OKAPA and the alumni. Congratulations to Dr. Shen on becoming the new Chairman of the RCPL department. We are looking forward to working with him on many exciting future projects and seminars.

Parking is always a key component in downtown redevelopment and economic vitality. On Tuesday, October 25, 2005 from 11:30 to 1:00pm the Tulsa Preservation Commission wishes to invite APA members to a “bring your own brown bag lunch” presentation. This presentation seeks to inform local leaders and planners regarding the impact of building demolitions and the prevalence of surface parking lots in Tulsa’s downtown. Entitled, “Current Opportunities to Revitalize and Energize Downtown Tulsa,” the Tulsa Preservation Commission is soliciting input and suggestions from groups, like APA members, to review and prepare recommendations for policy-makers important to the future our historic downtown core. This is an exciting opportunity for APA members to have input into a critical downtown development issue in the State of Oklahoma. For additional information please contact Julie Miner, City of Tulsa, 918-596-2600.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

ISTOOK SAYS STATE NEEDS TO HELP NOW.

Washington, D.C. - The I-40 Crosstown Expressway project took a big step forward today with the announcement that it would receive an additional $110 million in the highway reauthorization bill. (continued on page 3).

Inside this issue:

- Presidents Notes
- Legislative Update
- Brownfields in Oklahoma: Challenges and Opportunities for Local Governments
- INCOG Press Release
- City Sees “Green” Emerging from Brownfield Opportunities
- Boomtown, USA: The State of Rural Living in Oklahoma
- New AICP Graduates in Oklahoma
- Why Should a Planner Pursue AICP?
- Oklahoma City’s New Landscape Ordinance
Brownfields in Oklahoma: Challenges and Opportunities for Local Governments
By Dr. Charles Warnken, Assistant Professor of Regional and City Planning, University of Oklahoma

Brownfields are defined as “real property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant (US EPA homepage, visited 2 September 2005).” Brownfields range in nature and size from being vacant buildings contaminated with asbestos and lead paint, old gas stations with potentially leaking underground storage tanks, to large abandoned former industrial sites. It is estimated that some 500,000 brownfield sites exist across the US and given Oklahoma’s oil and gas legacy, a large number of sites in the state.

Cleaning up these sites—many of which are located within the center of Oklahoma’s communities—and returning them to productive use has provided an important challenge and opportunity for local governments. Challenges include difficult market, technical and legal issues associated with brownfield redevelopment, but beyond the public health benefits, many communities are effectively linking brownfield reuse strategies with other local economic development projects. With the support of recent state and federal legislation and initiatives by all levels of government, partnerships in brownfield programs are emerging as an important tool to assist local governments in an array of community development and revitalization projects.

Brownfields programs are grounded in the Superfund (formally the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act- CERCLA) and Resource Conservation and Recovery (RCRA) legislation of the late 1970s. Oklahoma, given the historical and continued importance of this industry to the state’s economy, has a number of superfund sites that have been cleaned and others that are being remediated. Perhaps the most famous of these sites is the Tar Creek site in Ottawa County. Other sites working to be cleaned under these programs framework include the Conoco Refinery in Ponca City and the Hudson Refining site in Cushing among others.

Oklahoma passed its first major Brownfields legislation, The Oklahoma Brownfields Voluntary Redevelopment Act, in 1996 and since this time brownfield programs have been distinct from previous superfund legislation at both the state and federal level. The act creates a voluntary cleanup program for the redevelopment of contaminated sites by limiting the liability of property owners from state Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) action. Working with DEQ and local governments, landowners can clean the property to an appropriate level for reuse and many programs (tax incentives, technical assistance, grant and loan funds) exist to facilitate this process. For full information please see DEQ’s website at www.deq.state.ok.us. Cities as diverse as Duncan, Blackwell, Claremore have used this program to develop contaminated sites from old oil refineries to an old hospital complex.

In 2002, the US Congress passed the Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act (Brownfields Act 2002). Among many things, the act expanded the type of contaminated sites eligible of brownfield funding, provided further legal clarification for new owners when taking ownership of these sites and boosted both EPA and HUD funding for brownfields programs, an important feat in light of the economy since this time. For more information on this legislation and its wide reaching effects please see the US EPA’s website at www.epa.gov.

At the state and local level, Oklahoma has been active in utilizing available brownfield programs. Using support from the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) ranging from technical assessment, cleanup, workforce development grants and programs such as the creation of state Revolving Loan Funds (RLFs), many communities, regional and tribal governments have been successful in complementing local initiatives with federal and state resources to effectively incorporate brownfields funding with local economic and community development planning. Brownfields can provide both large and (continued on page 4).
INCOG Press Release
PUBLIC COMMENTS DRIVE DESTINATION 2030 LONG RANGE TRANSPORTATION PLAN
Submitted by Aaron Bell, AICP, INCOG Senior Transportation Planner

INCOG, a voluntary association of local governments in Creek, Osage, Rogers, Tulsa, and Wagoner counties, recently completed the Destination 2030 Long Range Transportation Plan (LRTP), which looks forward 25 years to anticipate the transportation needs of the Tulsa Metropolitan Area.

The LRTP public process began three years ago with a resident survey and has continued with over 75 public open houses, retreats, and other events. Approximately 2,000 residents and organization representatives have provided input and feedback. These comments formed the basis for the planning process, which focused on meeting the present and future needs of users and operators in the four main transportation modes (roadways, public transportation, bicycle/pedestrian transportation, and freight movement).

According to Tim Armer, INCOG Transportation Planning Manager, input from residents was vital to the planning process.

“Public comments ensure we have the most accurate and complete public information, which is used to plan the future transportation system. This was a unique opportunity for people to have a direct role in forming the future of our community.”

The plan includes specific improvements for each mode of transportation, including:

Roadways – Widening of specific major highways and streets, as well as implementation of new technologies that inform drivers of congested or hazardous areas.

Public Transportation – Securing dedicated funding for the public transportation system and exploration of light rail and other innovative alternatives.

Bicycle/Pedestrian – Extension of the existing trail/bikeways network and improvement/provision of sidewalks for all pedestrians.

Freight Movement – Exploration of physical barriers and other issues that impede the safe and economical movement of freight.

The final plan, recently adopted by the INCOG Board of Directors, is available on INCOG’s website: www.incog.org/transportation/destination2030. For more information, please contact INCOG’s Transportation Planning Division at 918.584.7526 or tarmer@incog.org.

Are you thinking about taking the American Institute of Certified Planners (AICP) Exam in the near future? If so, you are invited to join an AICP study group in either Tulsa, Oklahoma City, or both. For more information, please contact Steve Boettcher, OKAPA – Professional Development Officer, (918) 579-9453, sboettcher@incog.org.

Legislative (continued from pg 1)

"This is great news," said Istook. "The Crosstown Expressway is critical to the continued revitalization of downtown Oklahoma City. It's a vital artery for our state and city as well as for the entire federal highway system."

"We should all applaud Senator Inhofe's work in improving Oklahoma's share of national highway funding, and helping to add further federal funds for the I-40 Crosstown Expressway expansion and realignment. This also means it's time for the state now to help with their share of this crucial project, because the project will be delayed if they don't help."

Since 1998, the Oklahoma Congressional delegation has procured a staggering $290 million total in federal money, which is 92% of the cost of relocating I-40. (That cost is about $315-million; a separate $45-million is needed to construct a local boulevard that will be built where the highway is now.) Istook personally secured over a third of that funding, including almost $80 million in the last two years through his position on the Appropriations Committee and as chairman of the House Transportation Appropriations Subcommittee, and has played a key role in helping secure the other two-thirds.

Istook says it's now time for state government to help to finish the job. "Everybody keeps saying this is Oklahoma's most important project, but not everybody has been willing to help with it. I've reminded the Governor many times about the need for the state to help. He said he wanted to wait until we passed the new highway bill. Now we've passed it, so it's time for action by the state to complement the heavy lifting we've done in Washington," said Istook.

"The average non-federal contribution on projects of this size is 39%. We're not asking them for anything near that level, yet so far the state hasn't committed one single penny. It's time for the state to accept responsibility to help this important project to become a reality."
Brownfields
(continued from pg 2)

small communities with an opportunity to
redevelop their downtowns, main streets
and other areas by using these programs
as a central part of economic revitaliza-
tion strategies.

Recent recipients of awards in
Oklahoma include:
• Absentee-Shawnee Tribe (2004),
Oklahoma Energy Resources Board
(OERB-2004), the Tulsa Industrial Au-
dority (2004), Association of South
Oklahoma Governments (ASCOG-2004,
1999), Cherokee Nation (2000), Okla-
homa City (1998), Comanche Nation
(1998), Tulsa (1997) received EPA As-
se ssment grants to help inventory poten-
tial sites and begin community develop-
ment and environmental assessment plan-
ing;
• In 2003, the Oklahoma City Office
of Workforce Development received a
Job Training grant to train local persons
in environmental remediation techniques;
• Oklahoma City (2005), ASCOG
(2004) and DEQ (2001) have received
RLF grants to provide a pool of loan
funds for environmental remediation.

Oklahoma City is currently us-
ing a loan from DEQ for partial as-
tance in the remediation and eventual
reuse of the historic Skirvin Hotel, a great
example of how brownfields programs
can contribute to successful redevelop-
ment strategies.

In November 2004 in Oklahoma
City, through a partnership created be-
tween Oklahoma City, DEQ, EPA and
the University of Oklahoma, the first
Oklahoma Brownfield Conference was
held. The conference brought together
national, state and local leaders in brown-
fields to discuss the many and varied
array of opportunities available for local
governments to participate in brownfields
programs. Attendees ranged from local
economic development officials, repre-
sentatives form environmental service
firms to tribal governments. A primary
conference theme was that central to suc-
cessful redevelopment projects centered
around brownfield sites is extensive col-
laboration between community actors,
the many levels of government and associ-
ated professions (environmental attor-
eys and remediation specialists, real
estate professionals, etc.) involved in the
long term process of environmental
remediation and reuse. While consider-
able opportunities exist, difficult legal
and market challenges still persist.

The most important aspect of
the conference was to bring together the
various public, private and nonprofit or-
ganizations and individuals working in
the diverse area of brownfields and create
a network of professionals interested the
growing brownfield arena. Central to this
was having communities share with at-
tendees their experiences with the brown-
field process; working with independent
landowners, DEQ, the EPA and other
organizations involved in the process and
making communities aware of some of
the legal and technical resources avail-
able to local governments. A national
brownfields conference, sponsored by the
EPA and the International City/County
Management Association (ICMA) is
scheduled for 2-4 November 2005 in
Denver (see www.brownfields2005.org
for more information).

One idea that emerged from the
conference was to hold an Oklahoma
conference every other year to share ex-
eriences and
(Continued on Page 8).

City Sees “Green” Emerging From Brownfield Opportunities

Most of Oklahoma City’s
Brownfields are located in the inner city,
and while they are not the only impedi-
ment to the area’s redevelopment, they
have certainly been a major contributor
to economic disinvestment and the
checkerboard of vacant and underutilized
properties. In 2001, the OKC Planning
Department began work with the US
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
Region VI office in Dallas to identify
Brownfield redevelopment opportunities
in the Oklahoma City Empowerment
Zone (EZ). Large portions of the EZ had
once been home to Oklahoma City oil-
fields, refineries and salvage yards.
Through time, these largely minority
areas have continued to decline, leaving
neighborhoods without the jobs, com-
mercial opportunities and services essen-
tial to a quality living environment.

Through pilot funding from
EPA, Oklahoma City initiated a series of
public meetings in 2004 to create a reuse
plan for the Eastside Reinvestment Area
(ERA). The ERA is primarily in the NE
quadrant of the city’s Empowerment
Zone. Three former SuperFund sites are
located in the ERA: The NE 4th Refin-
ery, Dougle Eagle Refinery, and the NE
10th Street Junkyard and Landfill. While
remediated a decade ago, these sites had
remained undeveloped. Two former
Oklahoma City Public School sites had
also been closed and stood boarded and
abandoned: Truman Elementary School
and Page Woodson High School.

The public planning meetings
resulted in new recreational, social and
cultural site plans and provided city lead-
ers with an opportunity to build commu-
ity interest and momentum around the
new idea of Brownfields redevelopment.
Since that time, Oklahoma City has been
awarded:
(Continued on Page 8).
America, and in Oklahoma.  

Don’t talk about rural demise to Kathy Taylor, State Secretary of Commerce. She has developed a very proactive, pro-business approach. Her emphasis is on regionalism in the rural areas, taking a very long term, strategic view toward economic development and job creation. Providing financial incentives to communities that band together into regional efforts is genius at work.

Some towns think they can’t change, that they’re mired in a rut and destined to continue in that same rut forever. They should look to the example of Elk City, where in the 1970’s were on top of the world during the oil boom and then went bust in the mid 80’s, a short roller coaster ride for Elk City. But according to Marilyn Williams, Head of City License and Permits for Elk City, “It took several long years of hard focused work to get Elk City to where it is today. We have been fortunate to have City leaders that have always planned and set goals that focused on what would be best for the town.” Elk City continues to build on its future rather than resting on its past.

Innovation and determination are prevalent in Alva, a town of 5,288 residents with the heart of a farmer, literally. A handful of concerned citizens took the bull by the horns and redeveloped an abandoned strip mall into a frozen pizza dough factory. “We found that the gluten level of the wheat grown in this area is some of the best for making frozen dough for pizzas,” explains Terry Ross of Community National Bank. “We set a goal of $20 million; raised $9 million in equity from 900 different people coupled with that the State’s 30% tax credit for value added ag investments we made it happen.” Their next step is to expand the operation with a topping facility.

Oklahoma has many small communities that are like diamonds in the rough, shining in the plains sun, prospering while many towns around them struggle to maintain a status quo that is not so good.

I call these prospering small towns agurbs® because of their direct tie to agriculture and their representation of the next step from flight: first to the cities, then to the suburbs, and finally to the agurbs®. (Agurbs® are also from a non-Metropolitan Statistical Area, meaning the town has fewer than 50,000 residents with a total metropolitan population of fewer than 100,000.) I detail the difference between an agurb® and any other small town in my book, Boomtown, USA: The 7½ Keys to Big Success in Small Towns. Briefly, those keys are:

1. Adopt a Can-Do Attitude. Agurbs® see solutions where others see problems (continued on pg. 6).

Congratulations to the new Oklahoma members of the American Institute of Certified Planners (AICP). by Steve Boettcher, AICP, OKAPA PDO

OKAPA would like to congratulate Aaron Bell, AICP of Tulsa and Dana Schoening, AICP of Duncan for passing the May 2005 American Institute of Certified Planners exam. In addition, we congratulate three planners who passed the AICP exam in November 2004: Brent Isaacs, AICP of Tulsa; Ricky Jones, AICP of Tulsa; and Wade Burkholder, AICP of Ashburn, Virginia, a former OKAPA member. In the planning field, AICP certification is the accepted credential for professional competence and ethical practice. To become a certified planner, a candidate must belong to the American Planning Association, fulfill rigorous education and work experience requirements, and pass a four-hour long, computer based AICP examination. The State of Oklahoma had a 100% pass rate for both the May 2005 and the November 2004 exam windows. The national pass rate for those testing windows was 66% for May and 60% for November. These new AICP members from the Oklahoma Chapter join over 14,000 APA members who have made this extra commitment and joined APA’s professional institute.
It’s not that they don’t encounter setbacks; they just aren’t defeated by them. This type of Can Do spirit is found in Stillwater where a thriving economic development organization thrives raising $2.5 million this year to increase the opportunities not only in their town, but on a regional basis out 50 miles.

2. Shape Your Vision. Agurbs® shape a vision for their town, a plan to make that vision happen, and then they go after it.

3. Leverage Your Resources. Agurbs® know their strengths and use their resources to their advantage, leveraging them to build a strong economic base. Guymon has used this key to their advantage. The Pioneer Days Rodeo, held in May, is one of the largest events in the state and is among the top 10 in prize money on the professional rodeo circuit with $1.5 million impact on the local economy with 60 percent of the spectators and contestants being non-residents.


5. Encourage an Entrepreneurial Approach. Agurbs® encourage an entrepreneurial approach in their business district. This approach impacts a community’s economy and its employment figures.

6. Maintain Local Control. Agurbs® maintain local control, not depending upon large, bureaucratic organizations halfway across the country to make their decisions for them.

7. Build Your Brand. Agurbs® build a brand for themselves, so that communities around them know what their strengths are, what their community offers to others.

7½. Embrace the Teeter-Totter Factor. This is the fine balance between make and break in a small town. Those towns that succeed are those that can sense something shifting and can turn a negative into a positive. Those agurbs®, based on growth in population or employment and per capita income, are:

- Durant
- Guymon
- Jay
- Madill
- Pryor
- Stillwater
- Stilwell

Perhaps you live in one of these forward-thinking communities. If not, maybe you can take a role in helping shape your community into an agurb® – a strong, thriving community, among the choicest small towns in Oklahoma.

---

Would you like to promote the planning profession? Interested in getting involved with the future of planning? Join us as we explore new ideas for teaching planning to children in schools. Go to www.okplanning.org/events.html to find out when next we will meet to discuss this exiting topic!

---

Congratulations to Dr. Guoqiang Shen, the new University of Oklahoma RCPL Director and OKAPA Planning Faculty Liaison!
AICP is the professional institute of APA concerned with requirements for certification of professional planners, ethics, professional development, planning education, and the standards of planning practice. One of the goals of the Professional Development Officer is to promote interest in taking the AICP exam and to assist those who are preparing to take the exam. I had an opportunity to ask Aaron Bell, AICP some questions about his recent AICP exam experience and the value that he sees in becoming an AICP member.

PDO: What do you see as the value in being an AICP member?

A. Bell: AICP membership is quite an accomplishment. I am recognized by my profession as having achieved one of the highest honors in city planning. I’m encouraged to maintain my proficiency in planning through continuing education and professional development as a responsibility to myself, clients and the public I serve. The amount of exposure to other planning methods and ideas from seasoned planners is remarkable. Finally, if I ever considered furthering my career in the planning field, the AICP is rapidly becoming a standard component of the pre-qualification process. So, it’s nice to have already obtained it.

PDO: What is the best approach to study for the AICP exam?

A. Bell: At least one year in advance, preferably in a group that meets regularly.

PDO: Is there anything a person can do in their daily routine that would help them become better prepared to take the AICP exam?

A. Bell: Be more observant as to what you do and what your colleagues do and see how it fits into the overall planning scheme. Talk to others about their tasks and see how it relates to planning.

PDO: Did you like taking a computer based exam?

A. Bell: No, but I quickly got used to it. It’s the wave of the future, so the more you take practice tests via computer, the better off you’ll be.

PDO: Would you like to see any changes made to the AICP exam process? What comments do you have about the process?

A. Bell: Better exam preparation guidelines and subject matter from APA and AICP. Too much emphasis is on gathering preparation materials from private consultants, whose practice questions for the most part were not reflective of the exam.

PDO: What would you say to someone who is considering taking the AICP Exam and needs to take that first step?

A. Bell: Decide why you’re taking it, because that will have to be at the forefront of your study preparation. There will be instances where you’re not going to have the time to study (Trust me I know—I did this with a 10-month old baby girl demanding all of my attention).

PDO: What are your future goals now that you are an AICP member?

A. Bell: Position myself to excel and further my career in the planning sector, serve as a model and guide for other minority planners seeking to.

Recognition of the vital link between community appearance and economic development, the City of Oklahoma City overhauled its 15 year-old landscape regulations in 2003. The Planning Department led a review committee of 20 stakeholders that worked for 2-1/2 years to craft a different system for how new developments must be landscaped.

The result? Oklahoma City now has an effective tool for raising the standard for new development. At one time, the city lured new businesses because property was so affordable. Now Oklahoma City’s renaissance has attracted many businesses that are choosing to invest more in how they look, knowing that the Oklahoma City consumer expects more and spends more as a result. The new system allows more flexibility and creativity for developers and designers, who can more easily customize landscaping to their unique developments. To support this, the former percentage-based system was replaced with a point system. Landscaping is now assessed a point value that can be used in any combination to meet minimum point totals. Parking lots were the most significantly impacted with requirements for enhanced screening and tree cover.

Although the ordinance greatly increased the amount of landscaping required, the point system allows flexibility in species selection and design, which can help keep costs low. The idea was to increase quality over quantity. Since the ordinance has been applied to new development over the past 18 months, the visual impact is obvious and the businesses are beginning to reap the benefits of their beautification efforts.

Oklahoma City’s New Landscape Ordinance Scores “Points” with Community

Submitted by John Dugan, AICP, PhD., Oklahoma City Planning Director

(Cont. on pg. 8)
Why AICP?  
(continued from pg 7)

advancement in the field, and finally, continue to encourage my peers to pursue AICP status; it promotes professional growth and enhances the overall quality of our profession as a whole.

Exam Notes: The AICP exam is offered during two testing windows each year. The next AICP exam window is November 2005. The deadline to register for the November 2005 AICP exam is September 15, 2005. AICP has introduced a new application that combines the application and registration steps into one form and one fee. For detailed information on the AICP exam go to the AICP website at www.planning.org. You will find answers to some of your basic questions concerning the exam, such as:

• AICP Eligibility Requirements

City Sees “Green”  
(continued from page 4)

• $780,000 Loan for remediation of the historic Skirvin Hotel
• $2 million Revolving Loan Fund grant from the USEPA
• Targeted Brownfield Assessment for the Truman School building
• Targeted Brownfield Assessment for the Page Woodson school building

Brownfields  
(continued from page 4)

information and highlight success stories in Oklahoma and elsewhere. As anyone that has been involved in planning for or hosting a conference is aware, a lot of time, effort and support (monetary and otherwise) from both individuals and organizations is required for these to be effective. If anyone is interested in participating in the planning of this event please contact the author.

Given the increasingly important role of brownfields in local and regional community development strategies, it is anticipated that interest in brownfields across Oklahoma will continue to emerge. Both Oklahoma City and DEQ, among others, have been effective in creating strong brownfields programs and are committed to effectively using brownfield programs to complement other economic development activities. Brownfields provide an opportunity for communities large and small to incorporate environmental and public health concerns into everyday economic development concerns and as such can be the foundation for sustainable economic development. In an age of increasing global uncertainty, one thing local and state governments can control is how they use their land and whether it be preparing contaminated sites and building for commercial development or remediating sites for community parks, both are central to community well being and quality of life.

For more information on Brownfields, please see the following:


Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality, Land Protection Division: http://www.deq.state.ok.us/LPDnew/index.htm

For a great overview of DEQs programs, see:

http://www.deq.state.ok.us/mainlinks/reports/landreport04.pdf

National Brownfield Association: http://www.brownfieldassociation.org/

Northeast Midwest Institute: http://www.nemw.org/reports.htm#brownfields

National Vacant Properties Campaign: http://vacantproperties.org

Note: Any errors or omissions are solely the responsibility of the author. Questions, comments, concerns and any inquiries about the Oklahoma Brownfields Conference can be directed to:

Charles G. Warnken, Ph.D.
Assistant Professor
Regional and City Planning
University of Oklahoma
162 Gould Hall
Norman, OK 73019-6141
Direct: 405.325.3871
Email: cwarnken@ou.edu
FREE COUPON!!!

Present this coupon for a free issue of Oklahoma Planner, Fall 2005 edition!

Limit one coupon per person. No purchase necessary. Offer expires 10/24/2005 or as supplies last.

Prospective article contributors may email such articles to the newsletter editor at eenyart@incog.org.

OKAPA Officers

President
Richard Rolison, AICP
Rrolison@cityofsapulpa.net
(918) 248-5917

Vice-President
Jan Ramseyer-Fees, AICP
Jan.fees@ci.edmond.ok.us
(405) 359-4796

Past President
Mike Southard, AICP
msouthard@shawneeok.org
(405) 878-1665

Professional Development Officer
Steve Boettcher, AICP
sboettcher@incog.org
(918) 584-7526

Treasurer
Bob Wolfram, AICP
city_plan@cityofcollinsville.com
(918) 371-1012

Legislative Liaison
Nancy McNayr, AICP
Nancy@mcnayr.net

Board Of Directors
Jim Coles, APA
jcoles@ci.tulsa.ok.us
John Dugan, AICP
John.dugan@okc.gov
Farhad Daroga, AICP
fdaroga@brokenarrowok.gov

Secretary/Newsletter Editor
Erik Enyart
eenyart@incog.org
(918) 227-6369