

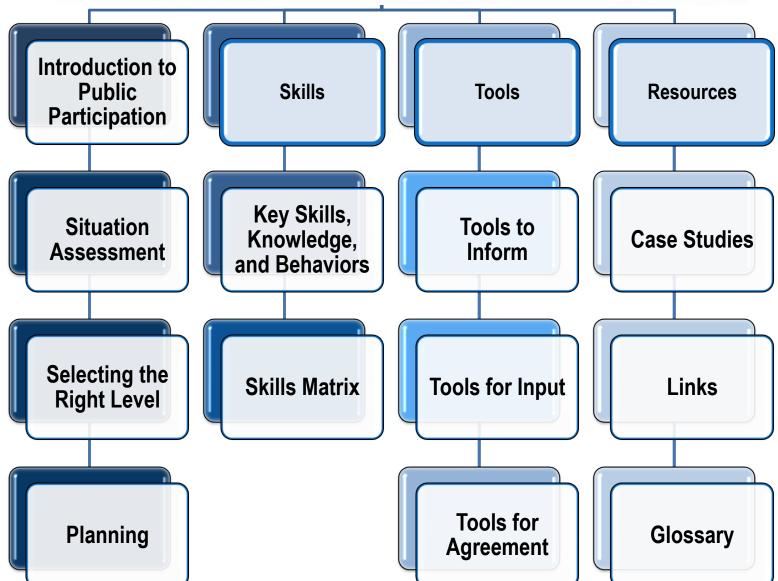
EPA Public Participation Guide

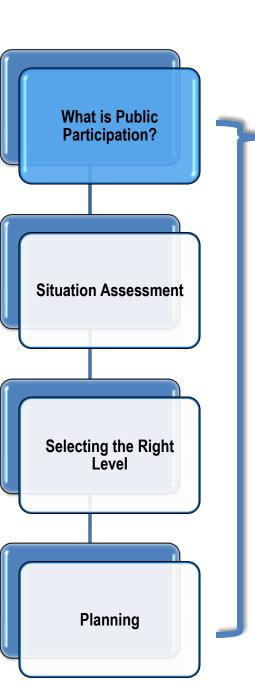
Doug Sarno
January 7, 2013
doug@forumfg.com











What is Public Participation?



- Definition
- Benefits
- Best practices
- Sponsor responsibilities





Situation Assessment

- What is it
- Why do it
- How to do it
- What to do with the results
- Links



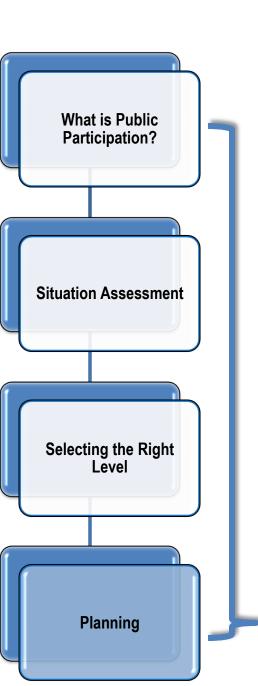


Selecting Level



- Introduction to Spectrum
- Inform
- Consult
- Involve
- Collaborate
- Empower

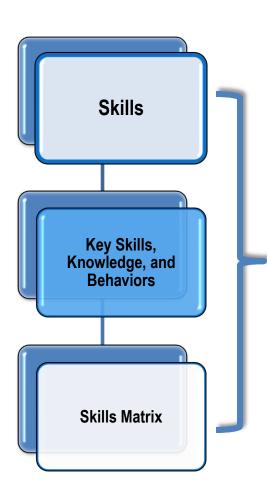




Planning Steps



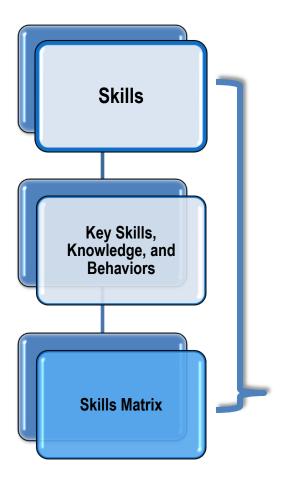
- Organize for Participation
- Identify and Get to Know Your Stakeholders
- Pick an Appropriate Level of Public Participation
- Integrate Public Participation Into the Decision Process
- Match Public Participation to Objectives Throughout



Skills, Knowledge, Behaviors

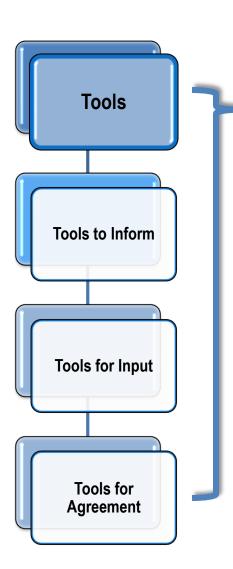
- Public Participation Principles
- Public Participation Behaviors
- Project Management
- Communications
- Facilitation





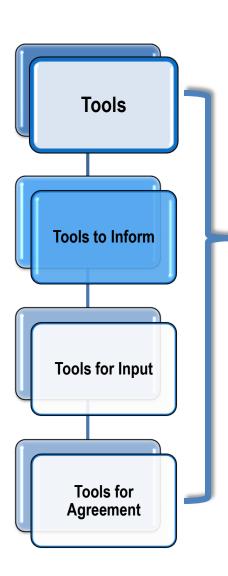
Skills Matrix—helps to identify needed skills and training for your overall team.

iblic Participation Fol e public participation team ccessful public participatio	, as a wh n.	nole, should exhib			Add	litional S	Skills from	
	Skill Level for all Team			re and Leducio	4	Ol Doloios		
oundational Skills	Members					inclose and overon		
Inderstanding of Public Participation Principles Opportunity for influence Commitment to input Inclusiveness	Understand and recognize the importance of all principles.		guidance to ensure that principles are at the core of the planning and implementation of the project.		approach to public participation.			
Relationship-	1				1	nomida t	training in	
building			Per	ognize individual		Provide i behavior	'S	
Tennengrency	Transparency Transparency Reflections					Deliavio		
- desetanding of Fuuliv	arstanding of Fuoris			n behavior and bu capacity over time	III DIII			
Participation Benaviors behaviors			heir interactions the car		P×			
		ure their interaction			•		1	
Humility						1	1	
Respect Honesty	pos	itive.	ali	gned with their cur	10111	1		
Reliability	- 1		be	havior capacity. odel the behaviors	at	1		
Flexibility		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1				1	de training in	
Resilience	- 1		a	all times. Design public meeting		1	management.	
15.000	A	pply appropriate		and events.		proje	gn public meetings	
Project Management			create project		and events.			
Situation		I We to their individual				Create project		
Assessment Goal-setting	1	ole.		workplans. Provide overall pri	oject	wor	kplans.	
Goal-setting Planning	- 1		- 1	management and				
• Process	1		1	leadership.		- 1		
Insmanement						1		
- Monting and t	vent					- 0	ovide training in	
Management		Understand the		Recognize indiv	idual		mmunication.	
 Evaluation 	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =		History etc.	539UO bos sitts	III (Eai	181	Tegye objusto	
in takeholder communication to the communication to		stance of B	SCU PMIII	and Di	THO IN	10	unication Skills	
		their own curren	action to	capacity over to			and assistance in all	
		level, and take improve skills (over time.	roles are prop	erly	1	areas.	
Descentation	procentations		Elibrore anno		KIIIS.			
Interpersonal skills Active listening		gkolls g		aligned with si Engage outsi		perts		
				19malame		ps in		
				- mante skills	ς.		Apply all the skills	
						ly With	mulead of an expent	
leutral Facilitation		Recognize a	Recognize and respect the role and importance of facilitation.				neutral facilitator.	
		the role and			ent cr	edible		



Tool Sheet Topics

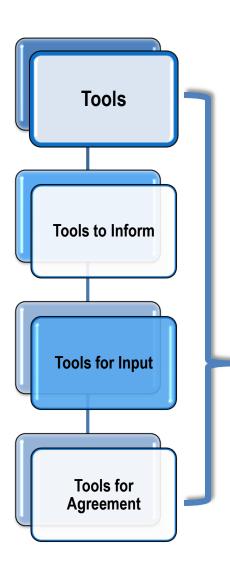
- Tool Description
- Potential Uses
- Challenges to Consider
- Principles for Successful Planning
- Resources Needed
- Cost
- Group Size
- Relevant Participation Levels
- Links



Tools to Inform

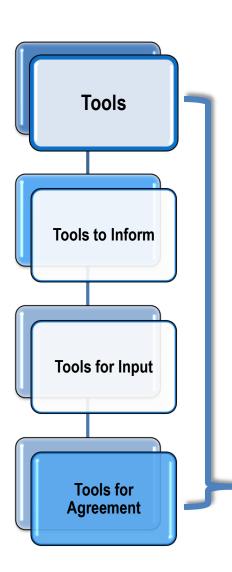
- Briefings
- Fact Sheets, Newsletters, Bulletins
- Information Hotline
- Information Repositories
- Information Kiosks
- Press and media
- Public Meetings
- Web sites





Tools for Input

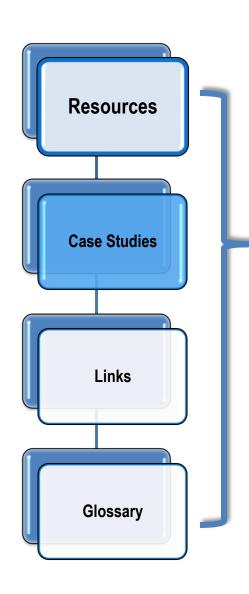
- Appreciative Inquiry Processes
- Charrettes
- Computer-Assisted Processes
- Focus Groups
- Interviews
- Study Circles
- Public Meetings/ Hearings
- Public Workshops
- World Café



Tools for Agreement

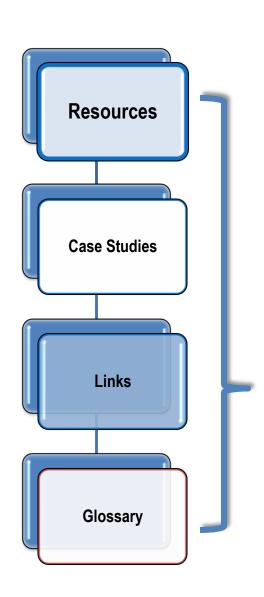
- Consensus workshops
- Advisory boards and similar groups
- Electronic Democracy
- Citizen Juries





Case Study Format

- Project Name and Sponsoring Agencies
- Background
- Public Participation Goal and Level
- Public Participation Approach
- Result/Outcome
- Specific Public Participation Tools and Techniques Used
- Lessons Learned
- Links



Links

- Reports
- Cases
- Tools
- Resources
- Other sites



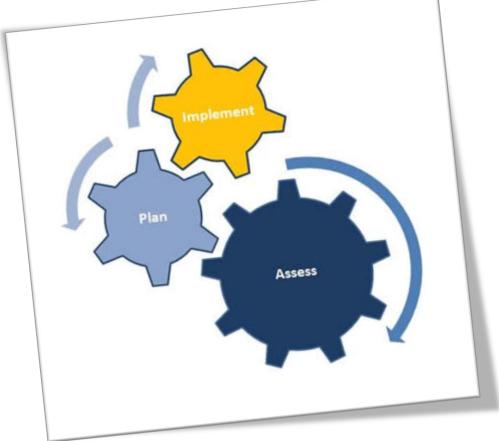
Public Participation Situation Assessment

Doug Sarno
January 7, 2013
doug@forumfg.com

What is a Situation Assessment?

Investigation to understand the needs and conditions of your project

 Provides the information needed to design and implement successful public participation



Key Elements

- Can be formal and detailed or informal
- Requires talking to ALL types of stakeholders
- Document and use results directly in design



Two Parts of a Situation Assessment

- Internal Assessment
- External Assessment

The Internal Assessment

- Work with all levels of the organization and throughout the system
- Clarify the true expectations and willingness to engage the public and corresponding commitments

Results of the Internal Assessment

- Identify decision makers
- Clarify issue from the sponsor perspective
- Identify any constraints—what is off the table?
- Identify preliminary list of stakeholders
- Identify available resources and capacity
- Identify willingness and commitment of sponsor

The External Assessment

- Engage a broad range of stakeholder perspectives
- Talk to them directly
- Use this process to develop and strengthen relationships

Results of the External Assessment

- Key stakeholder voices that must be engaged for a credible process
- Key stakeholder concerns, issues, and interests
- Level of stakeholder understanding
- Stakeholder interest in participating

Conducting Stakeholder Interviews

- Start with community leaders
- Go to all parts of the community
- Ask for other stakeholders to talk to

Parts of the Stakeholder Interview

- Their interests, history, and viewpoints
- Their sense of who will care
- How they would like to be involved
- What they need to participate effectively
- What they can expect from you moving forward

Situation Assessment Exercise

- Work in small groups assigned
- Goal is to think of our overall community of public participation and dialogue about our overall preparedness to conduct meaningful public participation

Questions to Ask Ourselves

- What resources and capacity do we have?
- What additional resources, capacity, and commitments do we need?
- Where do we have strong relationships?
- What stakeholders should we be reaching? Where do we need to build stronger relationships?
- Strategies to increase resources and build and strengthen relationships?

Information to Capture

- Resources and relationships we have
- Resources and relationships we need to strengthen
- Strategies to build and share resources to improve our public participation efforts