

# A Community Relations Model

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Sea dumped Conference

# Overview

- Development of the Community Relations Model
  - History of Community Relations
  - Definition of success
  - Positive and negative project impacts
- Presentation of the Model
  - Six principles of Community Relations
  - Key Tools
  - Lessons Learned
  - Success factors
  - Summary of tools and benefits

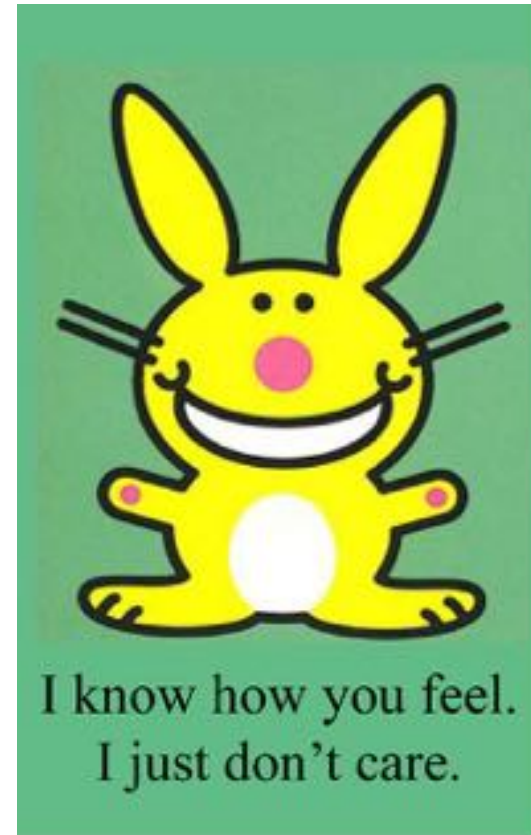
# The first approach to Community Relations was based on the EPA model

- Data heavy
- No system/ vehicle for soliciting and collecting public inputs
- Reactive community involvement



# The model progressed...

- Still data heavy
- Solicited community inputs but we didn't integrate them into project decision making
- One model for all communities
- Involvement post field work



# Today's Community Relations Model

- Dynamic information exchange
- Community-sensitive activities and communication
- Active and responsive listening
- Communities stakeholders are integrated into each aspect of the project

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Community Relations Model that is  
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Reduced Risks

+ Community Buy-in



# The Community Relations Model success can be seen through benefits to the community and governing agency

## Clear Benefits to the Community

- Reduced risk
- Clean environment
- Protection of property values
- Confidence in government and project
- Some agenda items met

## Clear Benefits to the governing agency

- Reduced project costs
- Shortened schedules with improved certainty
- Positive public and community image
- Rapid and full receipt of Right of Entry

# Effective community involvement reduces cost and schedule for Site Remediation

- **Positive Impacts**

- Full characterize of the site
- Alignment of community and project objectives
- Provides ideas and resources for improving project cost and schedule performance
- Builds constituency supportive of project funding and agency commitments
- Positive project image multiplies community support

## (Cont'd) Effective community involvement reduces cost and schedule for Site Remediation

- **Negative Impacts**

- Slow down or stop project execution
- Uncooperative landowners, civic leaders, and business owners increase project costs
- Combative legal filings
- Lack of constituency support reduces project priority and funding
- Failure to identify critical past and future land use and contamination activities
- Uninformed community results in potential for safety and contamination exposures

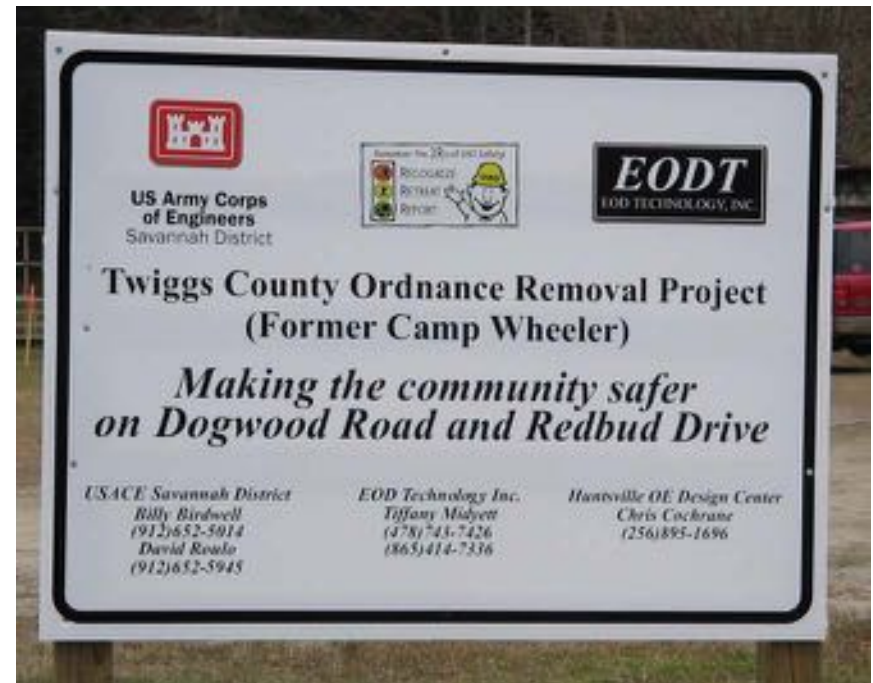
# Community Relations Model

# Six Principles of Successful Community Relations

## 1.) Establish and commit to a project message(s)

### – Example:

*The number one goal of this project is to reduce the risk of munitions exposure to community members and site users in a timely manner within the budget we have available.*



**Value:** Ensures clarity within the community

# Six Principles of Successful Community Relations

## 2.) Speak with one voice

- Every team member echoes the same message, policies, and approach.
- All written materials reflect the same information and vernacular.

**Value:** *Continuity within the community*

# Six Principles of Successful Community Relations

## 3.) Have a dedicated Community Relations point of contact

- Serves as liaison between technical experts and the community
- Should be an individual with which the community can identify

**Value:** Establishes trust-based relationship

# Six Principles of Successful Community Relations

## 4.) Apply the Risk Communication Model

- Understand your audience
  - Identify potential issues
  - Identify potential agendas
- Listen twice as much as you speak
- Avoid jargon and streamline technical data
- Show empathy
- Maintain continuity of team points of contact

**Value:** Responds to the Human Psychology of Risk



# Six Principles of Successful Community Relations

## 5.) Provide multiple and regular communication methods

- You should cater to the audience not assume how they receive information.
- Saturate them with information that is tailored to them.



**Value:** People respond best with they are well informed

# Six Principles of Successful Community Relations

## 6.) Have an exit strategy

- Projects will have an impact on the community. Have an exit strategy for completion of the project and a contingency strategy should funding be withdrawn.

**Value:** They will remember best what you do last

# The Community Relations Model has two key tools: Technical Project Planning Process and Community Relations Plan

- These tools are the primary components of community involvement and are field-proven
  - The early involvement identifies critical opportunities, constraints, and information
  - More productive (stakeholder ownership of project objectives and dynamic participation)

# The Technical Project Planning Process effectively identifies and incorporates stakeholders and regulators in project planning

- Identifies all stakeholders that have an interest and/or influence over a project
- Identifies competing or conflicting stakeholder project interests
- Improves alignment of project and community objectives
- Determines minimum data quality objectives for meeting community priorities
- Establishes an agreed upon site close-out goals based on future land uses



## Technical Project Planning Process is successful when key stakeholders and regulators are effectively engaged in advance of project start-up

- Proactively identifies and addresses potential conflicts to avoid costly delays
- Establishes early ownership of the project by the Technical Project Planning team members
- More effectively addresses changes encountered through out the project through continued collaboration with the Technical Project Planning team
- Provides for more comprehensive site characterization of past practices, future land uses, and exposure pathways

# The Technical Project Planning team improves project efficiency and effectiveness

- The team serves as a bridge to the community
  - Typically creates community advocates
  - Establishes critical trust
  - Affects funding positively
  - Provides conduit for clear Risk Communication
  - Collects community inputs through trusted citizens and civic leaders



# Project examples and lessons learned

## Camp Wheeler – Macon, Georgia

- Close community relationships enabled resident acceptance of evacuation as most effective risk reduction approach and project execution
  - Frequent and regular communication of project risk for 2 years
  - Consistent and unambiguous message with program and project transparency
  - Multiple media outlets and communication methods
  - Resulted in 2 year project schedule reduction and \$10M savings



# Technical Project Planning: Lessons learned

- Engage the broadest representation of community cross section on the Technical Project Planning team
- Consider and respect the community demographics and special interests
  - Ethnicity, age, gender
  - Religious and community user groups
  - Schedule conflicts with major events (i.e. sporting events)
  - Economic impacts (tourism, property values)



# The Community Relations plan builds on the Technical Project Planning

- Serves as a guide to the community and action plan for integrating community involvement through out the project and after completion
- Describes the relationship between the community and the project
- Plans specific community appropriate education and involvement activities
- Defines metrics for monitoring community participation and program success

# A Community Relations Plan is community specific and supports project execution

- Researches and defines community demographics
- Identifies user groups
- Characterizes current and planned property use
- Defines project objectives for community involvement
- Describes the steps that will be taken to achieve the objectives typically through community involvement activities
- Identifies communication challenges, outlets, and response methods

# Project-impacting community details are often unknown to project personnel and are addressed in the Community Relations Plan

- Cultural nuances
- Socio-economic factors
- Planned land usage
- Political factors
- Tourism



# Critical Components of Community Involvement

- Community Interviews
- Written materials
- Media Relations
- Public meetings



# Key success factors for interviews

- Identify interviewees
- Respect each interviewee's point of view
- Address demographic influences
- Apply multiple techniques for collecting interviews

# Key success factors for written materials

- Write to the audience
- Use graphics to reinforce your message
- Consider tone
- Know the purpose of the material



# Key success factors for public meetings

- When you hold a meeting
- What venue you select for the meeting
- Chose effective presenters
- Watch your terminology and jargon
- Stick to a comprehensive agenda

# Key success factors for media relations

- Maintain message integrity and consistency
- Build trusting relationships
- Ensure coverage of all technical elements





# Lessons Learned

- Meet the community on their level and on their terms
- Treat each community member as the most important person in the world
- Check yourself at the door
- Practice best and worst cases



# The Community Relations Model translates into project benefits

<b>Benefits</b>	<b>TPP and Community Relations techniques</b>
Gaining Community Trust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Broad community representation</li><li>• Consistent and regular communication</li><li>• Feedback and follow-up</li></ul>
Cost reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Align community and project objectives</li><li>• Increase use and leverage of local resources</li></ul>
Schedule acceleration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Establish relationships with cooperative landowners</li><li>• Identify past and future land use</li><li>• Identify exposure pathways</li></ul>
Schedule certainty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Identify project impacting community details</li><li>• Alignment of community and project objectives</li></ul>

## (Cont'd) The Community Relations Model translates into project benefits

<b>Benefits</b>	<b>TPP and Community Relations techniques</b>
Project efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Align community and project objectives</li> <li>• Identify critical opportunities, constraints, and information</li> </ul>
Constituency support for funding and approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Align community and project objectives</li> <li>• Establish relationships with cooperative landowners</li> <li>• Community member project ownership</li> </ul>
Improved characterization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of past and future land use</li> <li>• Establish relationships with cooperative landowners</li> </ul>
Positive public perception and image	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify competing stakeholders project interests</li> <li>• Identify project-impacting community details</li> <li>• Maintain clear and consistent message</li> </ul>

# Questions