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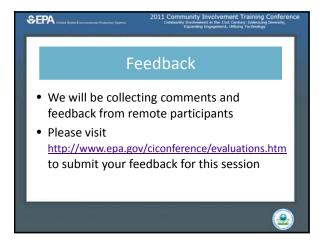
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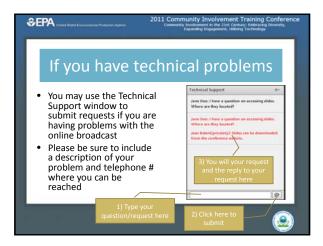
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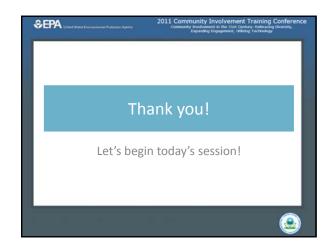
Questions for the speakers

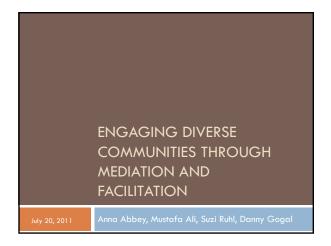
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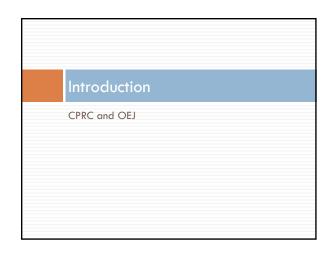
 Instead, please refer to the conference agenda and materials to contact speakers with follow up questions AFTER the live broadcast











Introduction: CPRC

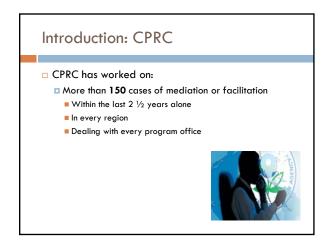
The purpose of EPA's Conflict Prevention and Resolution Center is to make agreement easier and engage the public.

CPRC does this by:

Coaching, advising and consulting with clients about environmental cases.

Providing access to mediators and facilitators through our contract.

Teaching EPA staff and managers skills to help prevent and defuse conflicts in their environmental projects.



### Introduction to OEJ

EPA's goal is to provide an environment where all people enjoy the same degree of protection from environmental and health hazards and equal access to the decision-making processes that maintain a healthy environment in which to live, learn, and work.

### OEJ does this by:

- Coordinating EPA's efforts to integrate EJ into all policies, programs, and activities.
- Providing information, technical and financial resources to communities and EPA to meet their EJ goals.

### What is engagement? Understanding the terms

### What is engagement?



### Other names for engagement

- □ Public Involvement
- Public Participation
- □ Community Engagement

### **Definitions**

- Public involvement is the full range of actions and processes that EPA uses to engage the public in the Agency's work.
- Public involvement means that the Agency considers in it's decision making the:
  - Concerns
  - Values
  - □ Preferences

Of anyone who has an interest in an Agency decision.

(EPA's Public Involvement Policy. 2003)

### **Definitions**

- Public Participation- the process by which public concerns, needs and values are incorporated into governmental and corporate decision making.
- It is a two-way communication and interaction, with the overall goal of better decisions that are supported by the public.

(Creighton. The Public Participation Handbook. 2005)

### **Definitions**

 Community engagement is the process of working collaboratively with groups of people to address issues affecting their well-being.

(CDC. Principles for Community Engagement. 1997)

What are mediation & facilitation?

Understanding the terms

### **Definitions**

- Mediation is a process in which a neutral third party (the mediator) assists disputants in reaching a mutually satisfying settlement of their differences.
- Mediation is voluntary, can be informal or formal, and is confidential.
- □ The mediator:
  - Helps the disputants to communicate clearly, listen carefully,
     & consider creative ways for reaching resolution.
  - Makes no judgments about the people or the conflict, and issues no decision.

(www.intranet.epa.gov/adr)

### **Definitions**

- Facilitation is a process used to help a group of people or parties have constructive discussions about complex or potentially controversial issues.
- The facilitator:
  - Helps the parties set ground rules
  - Promotes effective communication
  - □ Elicits creative options
  - □ Keeps the group focused and on track

(www.intranet.epa.gov/adr)

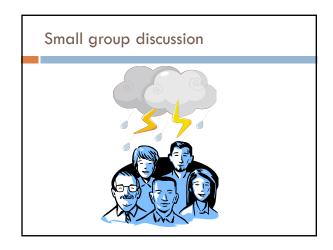
### **Definitions**

- Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) is "any procedure that is used to resolve issues in controversy, including but not limited to:
  - Conciliation
  - □ Facilitation
  - Mediation
  - Fact finding
  - Mini-trialsArbitration
  - Use of ombuds

(or any combination thereof)

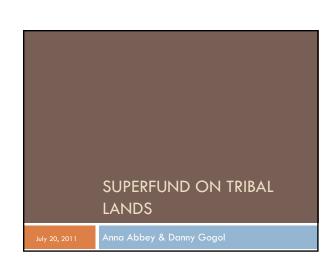
(EPA's ADR Policy. 2000)

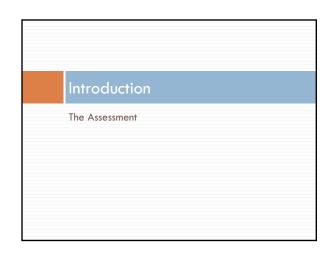
### How does it work? Mediation and Facilitation as tools for engagement

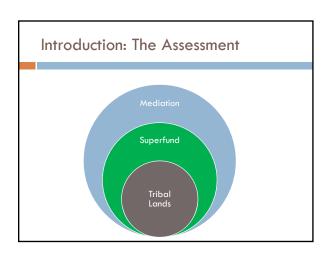


### When to use mediation and facilitation Adversarial relationships Dealing with difficult people Low trust situations You don't have enough time to manage all the pieces You have too many roles in the situation You don't have all the skills necessary It's just not your "thing"

## EPA's use of mediation and facilitation Adversarial access agreements Mediate PRP response negotiations Negotiate jurisdictional disputes Facilitate CAGs, or other groups Facilitate angry public meetings Design and facilitate public engagement processes Do situation assessments Mediate/facilitate MOUs And so much more....

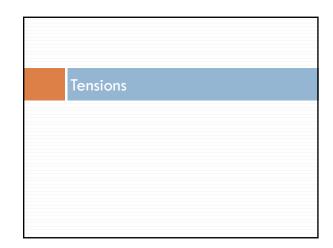






### Introduction: The Assessment

- □ Third party neutral interviewer
  - □ Dr. Teresa Michelsen of Mediation Solutions
- □ 7 Superfund sites
- □ 27 interviewees
  - □ EPA staff
  - □ Tribal members and representatives
  - Mediators and Facilitators

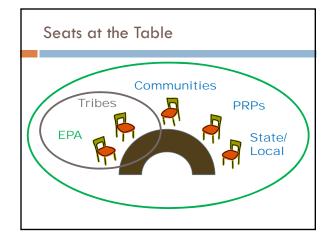


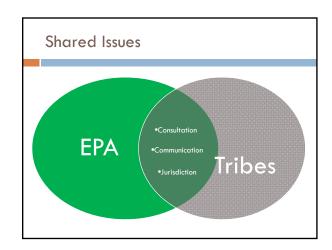
### **Historical Context**

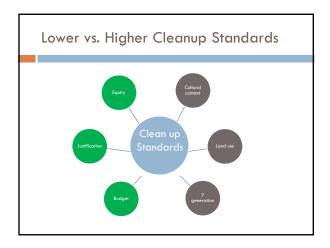
- □ EPA and Tribes
  - Historic injustices by federal government
  - $\blacksquare$  Long memory
  - Trust issues
  - "Just a job" vs. a stewardship lifestyle
  - □ Place-based governance
  - $lue{}$  History is always present in processes

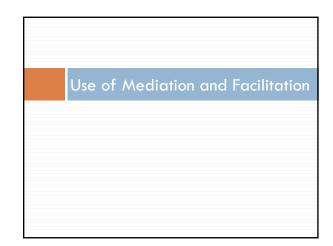
### Community Context

- □ PRPs and Tribes
  - Trust issues conduct of RI/FS
  - □ Poor enforcement
  - □ Emotional, cultural and economic impacts
- □ Tribes and communities
  - Economic and development issues
  - □ Racial prejudice
  - □ Different priorities









### Reasons for Initiating ADR

- $\hfill \square$  Increasing trust between agencies and tribes
- □ Find better ways to communicate and share information
- □ Improve working relationships
- □ Reduce conflict
- □ Better understand issues
- Better explain decisions
- □ Educate parties/public

Nearly all were relationship or communication-based

### **ADR Best Practices**

- □ Mediators produced positive results by:
  - Managing negative behaviors in meetings
  - Demonstrating empathy and neutrality
  - □ Bringing structure to the process
  - $\hfill\Box$  Helping parties move beyond the past
  - Maintaining a calm and respectful demeanor throughout heated discussions
  - Using flexible approaches as called for
  - Working with parties to build and maintain commitment to the process
  - Promoting healing and trust-building

### **ADR** Results

- □ Improved communication
- □ Constructive information-sharing
- □ Better understanding of each other/issues
- More positive relationships
- □ Greater mutual respect and support
- Improved trust
- □ Feeling heard
- □ Substantive achievements
- □ ADR could be phased out

Recommendations

### Recommendations: Mediation and Facilitation

- □ Situation assessment is critical
  - Assess issues and timing
  - □ Assess willingness to work together
  - Learn tribe-specific history and cultural information
  - Design customized process
  - Prepare parties for ADR from an emotional, process, and substantive standpoint
- Include tribe in selection of practitioner who has the trust of the community
- Use a practitioner with tribal experience and/or a native practitioner

### Recommendations: National/Regions

- Clarify consultation
- Define tribal trust responsibilities in the context of Superfund
- □ Develop Inclusive Culture
  - Training
  - Hiring
  - □ Flexibility and responsiveness

### Recommendations: Site Managers

- Spend time upfront
- Understand each tribe's government
- □ Seek parity in government to government
- Provide technical, financial resources for the tribe to participate
- Listen, be open-minded
- Take a longer-term view of protecting human health and the environment
- Emphasize teamwork
- Address environmental justice issues
- Engage the tribe in work
- Avoid giving cultural offense or breaching protocol

### Conclusion

□ Study available online:

http://intranet.epa.gov/adr/downloads/superfund/SuperfundonTribalLands.pdf

# ADR & EJ Mustafa Ali & Suzi Ruhl

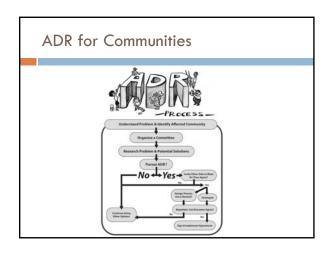
### Definition: EJ

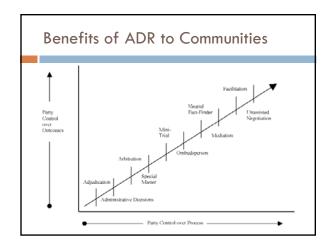
Environmental Justice (EJ) is the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies.

EPA has this goal for all communities and persons across this Nation.

ww.epa.gov/environmentaljustice/)







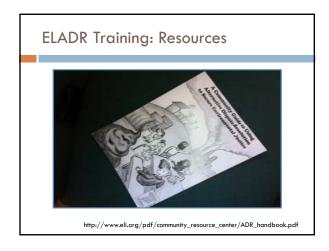
EL ADR Training: Lessons Learned

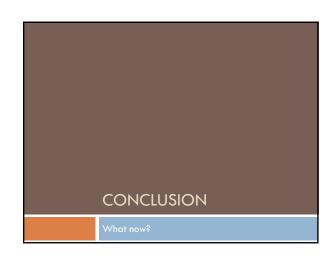
Training on ADR and environmental laws
Expanded capacity
Increased participation in decision-making
Workshop's networking benefits
Expanded community participation
Unified their voice
Foster learning from others
Teach others skills learned

### ELADR Training: Best Practices Networking Learning from each other Connecting with allies Connecting with organizations that can help Outreach Empowerment

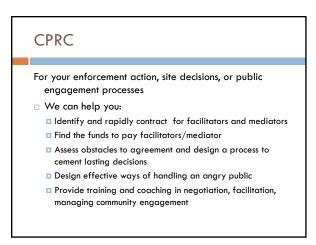
ELADR Training: Best Practices continued

ADR Skills
Negotiating with outside groups
Resolving differences with allies
Public Participation
Environmental Information and Law





## Resources How do you access mediation & facilitation at EPA?



## CPRC Conflict Prevention and Resolution Contract EP-W09-011 Available to HQ offices and Regions Offers access to a full range of facilitation, mediation and training services Provides contractors nationwide FAST and Easy to access See EPA intranet: intranet.epa.gov/adr

# Other Resources TASC- Technical Assistance Service Contract OSWER CAG facilitation, Technical assistance related work Community Relations Service (CRS) at DOJ Race, ethnicity or sexual orientation related tensions Sharon Ridings, internal facilitators Community Mediation Centers

