A SIX-STEP PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT GUIDE FOR CAPITAL PROJECTS
This guide was developed to advance public engagement practice across Arlington County government.

Building on both the Participation, Leadership and Civic Engagement (PLACE) initiative and the Community Facilities Study, this guide integrates more recent feedback received from both internal and external stakeholders regarding opportunities to improve public engagement for Arlington County Government capital projects.

The levels of engagement framework was influenced by engagement concepts produced by the International Association of Public Participation, available at www.iap2.org.

The guide was prepared by Arlington County’s Office of Communications and Public Engagement, with input from both both internal and external stakeholders.

topics.arlingtonva.us/engage
Arlington County is a dynamic environment – a place where people are passionate about their community and committed to enhancing its policies and programs. With a community of more than 222,000 residents and an equal number of people who work here every day, our government is constantly planning for our future and advancing hundreds of projects.

Whether we’re letting our residents know about plans to create a new park, looking for feedback on a transportation project or new facility, or seeking input on a policy update… we want to hear from our community. This guide is our commitment to meaningful engagement and provides the framework for successful engagement. It provides a range of techniques to engage the community in the activities and decision-making processes of the County.
Public Engagement Values

These seven guiding values are the foundation for the County’s engagement initiatives and strategies. These are followed by guiding principles, which are the most effective way to build trust and to demonstrate Arlington County Government’s commitment to the community.

1. **Inclusion and mutual respect**
   - Ensure public notice and engagement is based on building trust and seeking to involve all stakeholders and range of perspectives, without predetermined outcomes.

2. **Early involvement and timely communication**
   - Communicate as early as possible in the engagement process, provide regular updates, and ensure timely information that supports stakeholder participation.

3. **Transparent and accountable**
   - Share information and provide feedback about how community input was considered and/or integrated.

4. **Open, two-way communication**
   - Work with stakeholders in a cooperative and collaborative way to share information and provide opportunities for constructive dialogue.

5. **Fiscally sustainable**
   - Ensure methods and resources for public notice and engagement reflect the magnitude, complexity, and costs to the extent possible for each initiative.

6. **Clear and accessible communication**
   - Use plain language and a wide range of tools and techniques for communicating and engaging with stakeholders.

7. **Continuous improvement**
   - Review process and seek better ways of engaging the community and provide efficient and effective public notice and engagement processes.
The six-step approach for public engagement is an easy-to-use framework designed to help project teams articulate the project scope, identify impacted stakeholders, and communicate areas of opportunity for public input.

1. Clearly Define the Project
2. Identify Project Stakeholders
3. Determine Level of Engagement
4. Create & Implement Engagement & Communication Strategies
5. Conduct Analysis for Decision Makers
6. Complete Project Closeout & After Action Review

* These steps are a guide. As processes vary, not every engagement step may be possible.
The first step includes foundational information for the project, including:

- **Project basics**
  - Name, location

- **Origin**
  - How project was initiated and any relationship to other County plans or policies (include dates)

- **Project team**
  - Name, role, department, email

- **Engagement & Communication Plan Sign-off**
  - Identify who needs to review and sign-off on the completed plan. Include your communications team and, in some cases, senior leadership.

- **Description**
  - Purpose, objectives, major components

- **Project partners**
  - Other departments, Arlington Public Schools, outside agencies, utilities

- **Parameters**
  - Schedule, budgets, regulatory constraints

- **Project Lifecycle (see page 7)**

- **Project Context (see page 8)**

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**Departmental communications lead should sign-off on engagement and communication plans. In some cases, senior leadership may also need to review and approve these plans.**
Clearly Define the Project (continued)

Project Lifecycle
Determine what stages your project will have. Engagement and communication opportunities may occur at different points or stages in a project’s lifecycle.

Common project stages involve:
- Planning & visioning
- Approval
- Scoping
- Funding
- Design
- Construction

Large, complex projects often have different stages - with different engagement levels at those varying stages.

There is no one-size-fits-all project cycle for the multitude of County projects and processes. Each will have their own stages, opportunities and levels of engagement.

You will determine levels of engagement in Step 3.
Clearly Define the Project (continued)

Project Context
Consider the context of the project using these starter questions.

Understanding the context of your project will help more thoroughly identify stakeholders, level of potential sign-off required and levels of engagement in the next steps.

### STEP 1 Clearly Define the Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Context</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>To Some Extent</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Does this project relate to master, sector, corridor, Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) and/or other plans?</td>
<td>✔️</td>
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<tr>
<td>Have members of the public had an opportunity to provide input into the project prior to this point in time?</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
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<tr>
<td>Are there other projects in the immediate geographic area that are important to be aware of? This includes county, regional, state, federal and utility projects.</td>
<td>✔️</td>
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<tr>
<td>Are there any potential benefits and/or concerns for nearby residents and/or businesses (e.g., health/safety, traffic, parking)?</td>
<td>✔️</td>
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<tr>
<td>Are there any greater needs that this project fulfills?</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Is there community support for this project?</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are there community concerns and/or opposition for this project?</td>
<td>✔️</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Six-Step Approach for Public Engagement

2 Identify Project Stakeholders

Identify all community members, groups and organizations that will be impacted by or have an interest in your project. Consider what their differing views and perspectives may be. Be sure to consider the following:

- Commissions, Committees, Advisory Groups
- Civic Associations and Neighborhoods
- Condo/rental units and associations
- Adjacent neighbors
- Under-represented communities
- Other Community Members, Non-Governmental Groups, Businesses
  - Impacted or interested community members who may not be in the immediate impact area
  - Non-governmental groups or NGOs
  - Businesses, employers, employees, business improvement districts (BIDs)
  - School and parent groups, local churches, religious group facilities

Who will be affected by the project and the decisions made?
### Determine Level of Engagement

There are four levels of engagement for County projects: Communicate, Consult, Involve and Collaborate*. The following indicators will help decide the appropriate engagement level for a project. More checks in a particular category, generally indicates that is the appropriate engagement level. If there’s a tie, use the higher engagement level. It will be important to use both these indicators and the framework on page 11 to determine levels of engagement.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Communicate</th>
<th>Indicators for Engagement Level</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project would not interrupt service and/or traffic for an extended period of time (typically &lt; one month)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Residents and/or businesses would not be disrupted for an extended period (typically &lt; 6 months)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project is a direct replacement of infrastructure, materials or other in the same location</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Communicate &amp; Consult</th>
<th>Indicators for Engagement Level</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project addresses a public health and/or safety concern</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Project would not cause loss of or significant** change to facility, program or service to community</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Project changes may be triggered by legislative, regulatory or policy requirements.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Communicate, Consult &amp; Involve</th>
<th>Indicators for Engagement Level</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project included in approved County Plan (e.g., Master, Sector, Corridor, CIP)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project would fundamentally change the size, capacity, and/or intensity of use of space, roadway, etc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project would cause loss of or significant** change to a facility/program/service for broader Arlington</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project could have significant** impacts on nearby residents and/or businesses (e.g., health/safety, traffic, parking, loss of mature trees, adverse construction impacts)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strong community interest (support, concern, differing views, opposition) anticipated for project</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Communicate, Consult, Involve &amp; Collaborate</th>
<th>Indicators for Engagement Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project not a capital maintenance or operations project</td>
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<tr>
<td>Multiple commissions and/or advisory boards would typically provide input on this type of project</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project did not originate from a previously approved County Plan (e.g., Master, Sector, Corridor, CIP)</td>
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<tr>
<td>County Board/County Manager has provided high-level direction (e.g., construction of public buildings, studies)</td>
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* Levels of engagement are adapted from the IAP2 spectrum published by International Association of Public Participation; see www.iap2.org.

** Significance can be assessed, in part, by answering context questions in Step 1.
Six-Step Approach for Public Engagement

3 Determine Level of Engagement (continued)

While the extent of engagement increases each step from Communicate to Collaborate, the number of projects inversely decreases, with the highest number of County projects falling into the Communicate category and the least number of projects in the Collaborate category. Large, complex projects may have an overall engagement level, with different levels of engagement within stages.

**Levels of Engagement**

- **Communicate**
  - Keep community informed on project updates, changes, regulatory constraints, and progress through the lifecycle of the project.
  - Project Examples:
    - Turf replacement (synthetic per 8-year replacement cycle or sod replacement for grass turf fields)
    - Trail or parking lot milling and repaving
    - Restroom renovation
    - Paving
    - Water main and storm sewer line replacement
    - Facility maintenance impacting operations/programs

- **Communicate & Consult**
  - Keep community informed, listen to views and provide feedback on how the input influenced the project and/or decisions.
  - Project Examples:
    - Renovation of athletic courts or fields
    - New fire hydrant installation

- **Communicate, Consult & Involve**
  - Share how concerns/views were reflected in analyses and/or solutions and designs developed; share how inputs influenced the final decision or project.
  - Project Examples:
    - Capital maintenance projects where several amenities may potentially reorient or change location
    - New location for athletic field lights or synthetic field conversions that implement policy from Board-adopted plans
    - Design phases that implement Board-adopted plans
    - Stream restoration
    - Major transit facilities
    - Major reconfiguration of roadways

- **Communicate, Consult, Involve & Collaborate**
  - Seek community input in partnership with stakeholders.
  - Project Examples:
    - Sector, area, corridor, park master plans
    - Neighborhood conservation projects
    - New public facilities

**Emergency and Repair Work**

Many routine activities do not require an engagement plan. Examples include:

- Water service line maintenance
- Routine signage, including replacement
- Routine restriping
- Routine park maintenance
- Streetlight and signal maintenance
- Minor facility maintenance with no impact to programs or services
- Concrete (sidewalk, curb, gutter, ADA ramp, catch basin) repair
- Pothole and patching
- Emergency or spot repairs (water, sewer or street)
- Fire hydrant repair/replace
- Valve exercising or repair
Determine Level of Engagement (continued)

**Communicate**
Keep community informed on project updates, changes, regulatory constraints and progress through the lifecycle of the project.

- Early, often and ongoing communication

**Communicate & Consult**
Keep community informed, listen to views and provide feedback on how the input influenced the project and/or decisions.

- 1-2+ engagement opportunities
- Typically after concepts or options are developed

**Communicate, Consult & Involve**
Share how concerns/views were reflected in analyses and/or solutions and designs developed; share how inputs influenced the final decision or project.

- 3-5+ engagement opportunities
- Over a defined period of time
- Typically prior to design development

**Communicate, Consult, Involve & Collaborate**
Seek community input in partnership with stakeholders.

- Use multiple engagement opportunities that build on each other

**Strategy** | **Examples of Potential Tools**
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- Email updates and e-newsletters
- County news channels – Citizen; Insider, ATV, etc.
- Neighborhood and civic association newsletters
- Webpages – project-specific, topical
- Social media – Facebook, Twitter, Next Door, etc.
- Signage – sandwich boards, posters, flyers, door hangers, displays
- Printed media - fact sheets, brochures
- Mailings, mail inserts, letters
- Listening sessions
- Public hearings
- Walking tours & field visits
- Listening sessions, civic association meetings, small meetings with stakeholders
- Online feedback – comment forms, email boxes, surveys/polls, CiviComment

*plus the strategies listed above in previous levels.*

- Open houses
- Roundtables, focus groups, workshops
- Online dialogues
- Input from Commissions/Advisory Groups
- Interactive forums (in person and/or online)
- World cafes

*plus the strategies listed above in previous levels.*

- Charrettes
- Working groups
- Citizen-led engagement and partnerships

*plus the strategies listed above in previous levels.*

*Levels of engagement are adapted from the IAP2 spectrum published by International Association of Public Participation; see www.iap2.org.*
Six-Step Approach for Public Engagement

Create and Implement Engagement & Communication Strategies

As you create your strategy:

- Outline your public engagement goals and the objectives for each one. Think about the higher vision and purpose of the engagement strategy.
- Align the appropriate tools with your engagement objectives.
- List your target audience, necessary resources, location and timeline details -- and identify the lead contact for each item.
- Ensure information about the project and related engagement opportunities are available to stakeholders.
- Develop and use outreach messages, or your "elevator speech", that summarizes the project in a few brief sentences.
- Feedback from commission, advisory or working group chairs may be helpful in this process.

Be sure to allow ample time for public feedback and meeting notifications.

Your communications lead can help identify and execute the most effective engagement strategies.
Create and Implement Engagement & Communication Strategies (continued)

As you **implement** your strategy:

- Convene staff involved to review roles, responsibilities and run of show for each engagement opportunity.
- Periodically assess your communication strategy and make modifications as you go to ensure that you are reaching all interested stakeholders.
- Establish a system to document all of the input you receive to help you in the next step.
- As appropriate, include contractors and/or consultants identified for this project in your strategy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target Audience</th>
<th>Key Message</th>
<th>Strategy &amp; Tools</th>
<th>Timeline</th>
<th>Related Engagement Activities</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Outreach Messages</td>
<td>We need your help to design the new heart of Arlington! Central Park will be a beautiful place for every Arlingtonian to experience and enjoy. Meet us there! Learn more at arlingtonva.us.</td>
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Conduct Analysis for Decision Makers

Review and analyze all of the input you’ve received and summarize your findings.

It will be more important that the decision makers receive an analysis of the input received through public engagement. It is especially important for them to see all the perspectives and views that have surfaced throughout the process.

Complete Project Closeout & After Action Review

At the conclusion of a project, include notifying stakeholders of the status or outcome in your project closeout tasks. Ensure all public information locations (websites, signage, etc.) are updated to reflect the final information.

Take time to conduct an after action review. This type of review offers an opportunity to reflect on what went well and explore areas for improvement. Lessons learned can be used to adjust engagement strategies for future projects.

STEP 6 Complete Project Closeout & After Action Review

Each quarter (as applicable), teams are encouraged to review the engagement processes for Key Projects and include internal and external stakeholders in this process.

- What aspects of the Engagement process went well?
- What were key concerns/challenges that surfaced about the engagement process?
- Were there aspects of the engagement process that could have been done differently? Or better?
- How was stakeholder input provided during the public engagement process considered in the development of the final product?
- What suggestions do you have for future engagements for ‘similar’ projects?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project Status</td>
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