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ATTACHMENT 3**GUIDING PRINCIPLES**General Principles

1. Restoration should contribute to a healthy, productive and biologically diverse ecosystem within the spill area that supports the services necessary for the people who live in the area.
2. Restoration will take an ecosystem approach to better understand what factors control the populations of injured resources.

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Principles that Focus on Direct Restoration Activities

3. Restoration will focus upon injured resources and services and will emphasize resources and services that have not recovered. Resources and services will be enhanced, as appropriate, to promote restoration. Restoration actions may address resources for which there was no documented injury if these activities will benefit an injured resource or service.
4. Resources and services not previously identified as injured may be considered for restoration if reasonable scientific or local knowledge obtained since the spill indicates a spill-related injury.
5. Projects designed to restore or enhance an injured service:
 - must have a sufficient relationship to an injured resource,
 - must benefit the same user group that was injured, and
 - should be compatible with the character and public uses of the area.
6. Restoration activities will occur primarily within the spill area. Limited restoration activities outside the spill area, but within Alaska, may be considered under the following conditions:
 - when the most effective restoration actions for an injured population are in a part of its range outside the spill area, or
 - when the information acquired from research and monitoring activities outside the spill area will be significant for restoration or understanding injuries within the spill area.

Principles Concerning Integration of Restoration Activities

7. Restoration will include a synthesis of findings and results, and will also provide an indication of important remaining issues or gaps in knowledge.
8. Restoration shall take advantage of cost sharing opportunities where effective.
9. Restoration should be guided and reevaluated as information is obtained from damage assessment studies and restoration actions.

Public Participation Principles

10. Restoration must include a meaningful public participation process at all levels — planning, project design, implementation and review.
11. Restoration must reflect public ownership of the process by timely release and reasonable access to information and data.

Principles concerning the Design of Restoration Projects

12. Proposed restoration strategies should state a clear, measurable and achievable end point.
13. Restoration must be conducted as efficiently as possible, reflecting a reasonable balance between costs and benefits.

Principles to Help Establish Priorities for Restoration Activities

14. Priority will be given to restoring injured resources and services which have economic, cultural and subsistence value to people living in the oil spill area, as long as this is consistent with other principles.
15. Possible negative effects on resources or services must be assessed in considering restoration projects.
16. Priority shall be given to strategies that involve multi-disciplinary, interagency or collaborative partnerships.
17. Restoration projects will be subject to open, independent scientific review before Trustee Council approval.
18. Past performance of the project team should be taken into consideration when making funding decisions on future restoration projects.
19. Competitive proposals for restoration projects will be encouraged.
20. Government agencies will be funded only for restoration projects that they would not have conducted had the spill not occurred.

These Guiding Principles reflect and elaborate on the Policies identified in Chapter 2 of the Draft *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Restoration Plan (November 1993). Further guidance regarding the categories of restoration action — General Restoration, Habitat Protection and Acquisition, Monitoring and Research, and Public Information and Administration — are provided in Chapter 3 of the Draft *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Restoration Plan (November 1993).

WORKING DRAFT #3

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

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1. Restoration will focus upon injured resources. Restoration may include resources for which there was no documented injury if such activities will benefit an injured resource. In addition, restoration may be considered when there is a presentation of reasonable scientific or local knowledge that indicates potential injury.
2. Restoration should contribute to a healthy, productive and biologically diverse ecosystem within the spill area.
3. Restoration shall take advantage of cost sharing opportunities where effective.
4. Restoration must take an ecosystem approach in order to understand what factors control the populations of key species.
5. Restoration should be integrated at all levels (planning, conduct, reporting and access) to the maximum extent feasible and productive to contribute to the understanding of the spill area ecosystem. Priority in allocation of limited resources will be given to strategies that are clearly integrated into an ecosystem approach.

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6. Restoration will include an interpreted synthesis of findings, results, and an indication of important remaining issues or gaps in knowledge.

7. Priority shall be given to restoring injured resources and services which have economic, cultural and subsistence value to people living in or using the oil spill area, as long as this is consistent with other goals.

8. Restoration must be conducted as efficiently as possible, reflecting a proper balance between costs and benefits.

9. Possible negative effects on resources must be assessed in undertaking specific restoration projects.

10. Restoration must include a meaningful public participation process at all levels — planning, project design, implementation and review.

11. Restoration must reflect public ownership of the process by timely release and reasonable access to information and data.

12. Restoration should be guided and reevaluated as information is obtained from damage assessment studies and restoration actions.

13. Past performance should be taken into consideration when making determinations regarding future commitments regarding restoration strategies.

14. Proposed restoration actions should state a clear, measurable and achievable end point.

15. Restoration activities will occur primarily with the spill area. Limited restoration activities outside the spill area, but within Alaska, may be considered under the following conditions:

- when the most effective restoration actions for an injured migratory population are in a part of its range outside the spill area, or
- when the information acquired from research and monitoring activities outside the spill area will be significant for restoration or understanding injuries within the spill area.

16. Projects designed to restore or enhance an injured service:

- must have a sufficient relationship to an injured resource,
- must benefit the same user group that was injured, and
- should be compatible with the character and public uses of the area.

17. Competitive proposals for restoration projects will be encouraged.

18. Restoration projects will be subject to open, independent scientific review before Trustee Council approval.

19. Government agencies will be funded only for restoration work that they do not normally conduct.

These Guiding Principles reflect and elaborate on the Policies identified in Chapter 2 of the Draft *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Restoration Plan (November 1993).

Further guidance regarding the categories of restoration action — General Restoration, Habitat Protection and Acquisition, Monitoring and Research, and Public Information and Administration — are provided in Chapter 3 of the Draft *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Restoration Plan (November 1993).

INJURED RESOURCES

Marine Mammals

- Harbor seal

- Sea otter

- Killer whale

Fish

- Sockeye salmon

- Cutthroat trout

- Dolly Varden

- Rockfish

- Pacific herring

- Pink salmon

Birds

- Common murre

- Harlequin duck

- Marbled murrelet

- Pigeon guillemot

- Bald eagle

- Black oystercatcher

Terrestrial Animals

- River otter

Intertidal Resources

- Clams

- Mussels

- Intertidal organisms

- Intertidal sediments

Subtidal Resources

- Subtidal organisms

- Subtidal sediments

Archeological Resources

Designated Wilderness

Lost or Reduced Services

Commercial Fishing
Passive Uses
Recreation/Tourism
Subsistence

MANAGEMENT PROCESSES

Administration
Integrated Research
Information Management
Communications