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**Suggested Criteria/Considerations for Evaluating
Restoration Alternatives Presented in the Matrices
(only for internal, nonpublic use in this form)**

Note: The material under the first three Roman numerals (I-III) apply to the items in the matrix columns (i.e., injured resources) and rows (i.e., restoration options).

(I) Injury

(B) Documentation

- (1) Injured resource (i.e., species, service, etc.)
- (2) Nature (what is the injury?)
- (3) Degree and Extent (how serious; spatial distribution within and among habitats?)
- (4) Geographic area
 - (a) Prince William Sound
 - (b) outer Kenai Peninsula coast
 - (c) lower Cook Inlet/interior Kenai Peninsula coast
 - (d) Kodiak
 - (e) Alaska Peninsula
 - (f) other

(A) Source of documentation

- (1) NRDA studies
- (2) Other

(II) Natural Recovery?

- (A) Level of injured resource (as with I.B.1 above)
- (B) Nature of the recovery (as with I.B.2-4 above)

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(C) Estimated recovery period, based on:

- (1) NRDA or other field data from EVOS
- (2) Literature and historical experience

(III) Restoration Measure

(A) Description

(B) Implementing agency/entity (probable)

(C) Cost

- (1) Planning/legal (e.g., EISs)
- (1) Capital
- (2) Real estate and development rights
- (3) Operating/management
 - (a) Initial
 - (b) Long-term (i.e., maintenance)
- (4) Endowment
- (5) Other

(D) Legal

- (1) Consistent with the current CERCLA/CWA regulations?
- (2) Consistent with definition of "restoration" in draft state-federal Memorandum of Agreement?
- (3) Falls in gray area, but may be appropriate under broad interpretation (especially in the event of out of court settlement or a successful cv-type claim)?

(E) Legislation (at state or federal levels)

- (1) New authority?
- (2) Designation of land classification (e.g., Wilderness Area)?
- (3) Appropriations?

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Note: The material under the following Roman numerals apply to the "cells" at the intersection of injury columns with restoration option rows.

(IV) Relationship of restoration alternative to injury?

(A) Direct (hands-on)

(B) Indirect

(1) Replacement

(2) Acquisition of equivalent resource

(a) Reduce cumulative impacts¹

(b) True equivalency²

(C) Geographic sphere in which activity is carried out?

(1) On-site

(2) Adjacent

(3) Within oil-spill area³

(4) Within region

(5) Within state of Alaska

(6) Outside of Alaska

¹Acquisition of habitat adjacent or related to injured resource in order to preclude continued or future environmental degradation which may inhibit or even negate the recovery of the injured resource. The best example is acquiring timbered uplands to project adjacent coastal habitats.

²When a resource is injured irreparably or the recovery time is unacceptable, one may recommend acquiring the equivalent in a strict sense: e.g., wilderness beach for wilderness beach. This is decidedly different than reducing cumulative impacts.

³Can be broken down as per regions within oil spill area as identified for injury information.

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(V) Technical Feasibility?

- (A) Technology and management skills known/established?
- (B) Reasonable chance of success in an acceptable time?

(VI) Benefits?

- (A) At what level will benefit accrue?
 - (1) Single species, resource, or service
 - (2) Multiple species, etc.
 - (3) Habitat/community
 - (4) Ecosystem
- (B) Net environmental benefit? (i.e., do more good than harm)

(VII) Restoration cost versus resource value

- (A) Estimated dollar of injured resource
- (B) Is the total cost of the proposed restoration measure grossly disproportionate to the value of the resource?

(VIII) Alternatives?

- (A) Are there other alternatives that would address the same injuries? (if so, they are presumably in the matrices)
- (B) Is the restoration measure cost-effective relative to those alternatives? Based on:
 - (1) Least cost, but with
 - (2) Same level of benefit

(IX) Relationship to agency mandates/agendas

- (A) To what degree is proposed restoration measure statutorily required, regardless of oil spill?
- (B) To what degree is proposed restoration measure likely to be carried out, even if not required by law, but regardless of the oil spill?

Barbara Isak

RPWG

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RESTORATION PLANNING WORK GROUP
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL OFFICE
645 "G" Street
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501

MEMORANDUM

TO: Dave Gibbons, DATE: August 18, 1992
Acting Administrative Director,
Restoration Team

FROM: John Strand,
Chair
Restoration Planning Work Group

RE: Draft Evaluation Criteria

Attached is RPWG's draft of the evaluation criteria and rating categories that will be used in sorting options into alternatives. During the next two weeks, we will be using these criteria (modified, if need be, after our discussion with you) to evaluate each option by the resource and service it targets. The system will be used to sort options into alternatives, and to evaluate the options within each alternative.

You should find few surprises in reviewing the criteria themselves. For the most part, they are the same as those approved by the Trustees and reviewed by the public in Chapter VI of the Restoration Framework. Of the eleven criteria in the Restoration Framework, we propose to use all but three. These three are more appropriately applied in the annual work plans. The reasons for not using them are explained on Page 7. In addition, we introduce one additional criterion: Measurement of Results. This criterion asks whether the option includes projects with measurable results.

We look forward to discussing this system with you tomorrow.

cc: Restoration Team
RPWG

Draft Evaluation Criteria

Rating Restoration Options for their Effect on each Resource and Service

DRAFT FOR RT REVIEW

CRITERIA

1. **Potential to improve the rate or degree of recovery:** Will implementation of the restoration option accelerate the recovery of an injured resource or service?

Further Explanation: This criterion answers the question, "How much will the option help the targeted injury?" It evaluates whether the option will decrease the amount of time required for an injured resource or service to recover. In this criterion, the prevention of further degradation or decline is also considered. In evaluating options under this criterion, the working group assumes that the option will perform as expected. For example, the group assumes that an option that uses decoys to synchronize murre breeding in a colony will indeed synchronize the breeding. The question of will the option produce the outputs it promises (e.g., restore breeding in murre, actually clean mussel beds, etc.) is considered in criteria #2, technical feasibility.

Rating Categories¹:

High = Potential to greatly improve the rate or degree of recovery for a significant portion of the injured resource or service.

Medium = Has potential to either:

a. greatly improve the rate or degree of recovery for a small portion of the injured resource or service; or,

b. produce a small improvement in the rate or degree of recovery for a large portion of the injured resource or service; or

c. produce a moderate effect in the rate or degree of recovery for a moderate portion of the injured resource or service.

Low = Potential for a small improvement in the rate or degree of recovery over a small portion of the injured resource or service area.

¹ In evaluating an option under this criterion, the prevention of further degradation or decline is also considered.

2. **Technical feasibility:** Are the technology and resource management skills available to successfully implement the restoration option in the environment of the oil-spill area?

Further Explanation: Techniques for restoring different injuries from the oil spill vary from the experimental to the proven. In this criterion, options are rated for the documented evidence that they can meet the objectives they aim for. If the objective is to increase the breeding ability of a bird species, this criterion is used to evaluate the team's confidence that the option can, in fact, achieve that objective. For feasibility options, this criterion is rated with a Yes or No. If Yes, the option is carried on in the evaluation process. If No, it is rejected.

Rating Categories:

- High = There is documented evidence that the option has the potential to restore the injured resource or service.
- Medium = There is documented evidence that the option has the potential to restore a similar resource or service.
- Low = The technical feasibility is unproven, but there is reason to believe it is feasible.

3. **Degree to which proposed action benefits more than one resource or service:** Would the restoration option benefit multiple resources and services, both injured target resources and services, as well as non-target resources and services?

Further Explanation: This criterion evaluates whether the option will help more than one resource or service, or whether it will restore a resource that provides food or habitat for many others.

Rating Categories:

- High = Benefits more than one resource including at least one that supports multiple trophic levels (e.g. mussels, *Fucus*, salmon etc...). Benefiting these resources will produce high benefits for multiple resources and services which depend on them.
- Medium = Benefits more than one resource or service.
- Low = Benefits one resource or service.

4. Measurement of Results: Do projects that fall under this option have measurable results?

Further Explanation: For some projects and options, it will be easier to answer the questions, "Did the project work? Did it help restore the injury it was addressing?" The monitoring program will be designed to help the Trustees determine which injuries are recovering, and whether the recovery can be attributed to a specific restoration project. Projects with measurable outputs are easier to assess. Without being able to directly or indirectly measure the results of the project, it is difficult to tell if the project is working. This criterion, based on our current knowledge, considers whether the option is likely to include projects with measurable results. However, it is likely that additional projects will be identified in the future that were not considered in this evaluation.

Rating Categories:

- High = The majority of projects in the option are likely to produce measurable results attributable to the project.
- Medium = Less than the majority of the projects in the option are likely to produce measurable results attributable to the project.
- Low = Projects in the option are unlikely to produce measurable results.

5. Potential for no additional injury resulting from proposed actions, including long-term and indirect impacts: Will implementation of the restoration option result in additional injury to target or nontarget resources or services: Is the project of net environmental benefit?

Further Explanation: This criterion considers injuries that an option might cause to other resources and services. For ease of evaluation, the injuries to resources and to services are recorded separately.

Rating Categories:

- High = There is no expectation of additional injury.
- Medium = Any additional injury will be minor or short-term.
- Low = Major or long-term injury could result from implementation of this option.

6. Potential effects of the action on human health and safety: Are there hazards to or adverse impacts on humans associated with implementation of the restoration option?

Rating Categories:

- High = There is no evidence for adverse effects on human health or safety, for the public or for persons implementing the option.
- Medium = There is evidence for some adverse effects on human health or safety, for the public or for people implementing the option (includes higher than normal occupational hazards, or other adverse effects that require extra precautions etc...).
- Low = There is evidence for significant adverse effects on human health and safety, for the public or for persons implementing the option that would be difficult to prevent or counteract.

7. The relationship of the expected costs of the proposed actions to the expected benefits: Do benefits equal or exceed costs?

Further Explanation: This is not intended to be a straight cost/benefit analysis, but a broad consideration of the direct and indirect costs [including lost uses] and the primary and secondary benefits associated with implementation of the restoration option.

Rating Categories:

- High = There are outstanding benefits associated with improving the rate or degree of recovery of the resource or service, and it can be done at low or modest cost.
- Medium = Less than outstanding benefits at modest or low cost, or high benefits at high cost.
- Low = There is a high cost that is not balanced by outstanding benefits.

TRACKING CRITERIA. These criteria are used to track information that may be useful to RPWG, the RT, and the Trustees. They may be used to develop recommendations for implementation and for ranking options within an alternative.

- 8. Degree to which proposed action enhances the resource or service:** Would the restoration option improve on the quality or create an additional quantity of natural resources or services that go beyond pre-spill levels?

Rating Categories:

Yes = The option would bring the resource or service beyond pre-spill levels for a significant portion of the spill area.

No = The option would **not** bring the resource or service beyond pre-spill levels for a significant portion of the spill area.

Unknown = Unknown.

- 9. Will the restoration opportunity be lost if implementation of the option is delayed?** Would delay in the option result in further injury to a resource or service, or would we forego a restoration opportunity?

Further Explanation: This criterion is important for scheduling implementation. For example, timing is critical if the Trustees are to purchase habitat under an imminent threat scenario, if we are to restore a species population that is currently not breeding in adequate numbers, or if we are to prevent the decline of threatened archaeological resources.

Rating Categories:

Yes = An opportunity may be lost if implementation is delayed.

No = An opportunity will not be lost if implementation is delayed.

- 10. Public comments.** This portion of the evaluation records whether or not significant numbers of public comments were received concerning an option. An accompanying field includes a summary of the comments.

Categories:

Positive = Generally supportive comments received.

Negative = Generally negative comments received.

Mixed = Both positive and negative comments received.

No rating = Did not receive significant public comments specific to the option.

ADDITIONAL CHARACTERISTICS FOR EVALUATION DATABASE

We anticipate that the following characteristics will be useful in describing the alternatives (e.g., What portions of the alternatives are Habitat Acquisition versus Management etc...).

The following characteristics will be answered with Yes or No:

1. Direct Restoration
2. Replacement
3. Acquisition of Equivalent Resources
4. Management of Human Uses
5. Manipulation of Resources
6. Enhancement Activity
7. Habitat Acquisition
8. Habitat Protection

OTHER CRITERIA FROM THE RESTORATION FRAMEWORK. The criteria below are from the Restoration Framework. They were considered but will not be used in the evaluation of individual options for the reasons noted below.

Criterion: **The effects of any other actual or planned response or restoration actions:** Are there other actions, such as additional clean-up work, that bear on the recovery of a resource targeted by the restoration option?

Reason: On an option level, this criteria overlaps with number 3 (Degree to which proposed action benefits more than one resource or service) and number 5 (Potential for additional injury resulting from proposed actions...). It remains useful on a project-specific level to ensure coordination between projects. Therefore it should be taken into account on annual work plans which will implement the restoration plan.

Criterion: **Cost Effectiveness:** Does the restoration option achieve the desired objective at the least cost?

Reason: Useful on an implementation level; however, the criterion is useful to choose between projects within an option (if two projects give similar outputs, but one is cheaper). On the option level, this criterion is not an effective measure.

Criterion: **Consistency with applicable Federal and State laws and policies:** Is the restoration option consistent with the directives and policies with which the Trustee agencies must comply? Potential conflicts must be resolved prior to implementation.

Reason: All options comply with this criteria. Thus, it is not useful to compare options to each other. As the criteria indicates, any potential conflict must be resolved before implementation. Projects done to implement the restoration plan must still comply with NEPA, agency permitting requirements, etc.

Draft Evaluation Criteria Summary Worksheet

RESOURCE or SERVICE:

Evaluation Date: _____

OPTION:

CRITERIA	RATING H, M, or L	COMMENT
1. Potential to improve the rate or degree of recovery:		
2. Technical feasibility:		
3. Degree to which proposed action benefits more than one resource or service:		
4. Measurement of results:		
5. Potential for no additional injury resulting from proposed actions, including long-term and indirect impacts:		
o to other target or nontarget <i>resources</i> ?		
o to other target or nontarget <i>services</i> ?		
6. Potential effects of the action on human health and safety:		
7. The relationship of the expected costs of the proposed action to the expected benefits:		

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

Summary Worksheet Continued

TRACKING CRITERIA	RATING	COMMENT
8. Degree to which proposed action enhances the resource or service:		
9. Will the restoration opportunity be lost if implementation of the option is delayed?		
10. Public comments.		
ADDITIONAL CHARACTERISTICS	RATING YES/NO	COMMENT
Direct Restoration		
Replacement		
Acquisition of Equivalent Resources		
Management of Human Uses		
Manipulation of Resources		
Enhancement Activity		
Habitat Acquisition		
Habitat Protection		

Draft Evaluation Criteria

Rating Restoration Options for their Effect on each Resource and Service

SECOND DRAFT FOR RT REVIEW; Changes Made at Aug. 26th RT Meeting

NOTE TO REVIEWER: Additions from the August 17th draft ~~use this redline format~~, deletions are shown ~~strikeout~~. If a criteria is entirely new (because of comments at the RT meeting), it uses regular type, but an introductory note ~~in this format~~ that the criteria is new.

Please be sure to review the three criteria below:

- New Criteria 1b: Potential to prevent degradation and decline. This was originally in criteria #1. But the RT asked that it be made a separate criteria in a way parallel to the original criteria #1.
- Revised Criteria 4, Enhancement. This was originally a "tracking criteria", but we were asked to make it a "regular" criteria and to pattern it after the old Criteria #1.
- Revision to Additional Characteristics (pg. 9). We were asked to revise these characteristics and come up with a more thoughtful organization.

These three areas required some original language; other changes in the draft were those made at the August 26th RT meeting.

Draft Evaluation Criteria

Rating Restoration Options for their Effect on each Resource and Service

SECOND DRAFT FOR RT REVIEW; Changes Made at Aug. 26th RT Meeting

CRITERIA

1. **Potential to improve the rate or degree of recovery:** Will implementation of the restoration option accelerate the recovery of an injured resource or service?

Further Explanation: This criterion answers the question, "How much will the option help the targeted injury?" It evaluates whether the option will decrease the amount of time required for an injured resource or service to recover. In this criterion, the prevention of further degradation or decline is also considered. In evaluating options under this criterion, the working group assumes that the option will perform as expected. For example, the group assumes that an option that uses decoys to synchronize murre breeding in a colony will indeed synchronize the breeding. The question of will the option produce the outputs it promises (e.g., restore breeding in murre, actually clean mussel beds, etc.) is considered in criteria #2, technical feasibility.

Rating Categories¹:

High = Potential to greatly improve the rate or degree of recovery for a significant portion of the injured resource or service.

Medium = Has potential to either:

- a. greatly improve the rate or degree of recovery for ~~at least~~ a small portion of the injured resource or service; or,
- b. produce a small improvement in the rate or degree of recovery for a large portion of the injured resource or service; or
- c. produce a moderate effect in the rate or degree of recovery for a moderate portion of the injured resource or service.

Low = Potential for a small improvement in the rate or degree of recovery over a small portion of the injured resource or service area.

~~¹ In evaluating an option under this criterion, the prevention of further degradation or decline is also considered.~~

NOTE TO REVIEWERS: The criteria below was requested in August 26th RT meeting. It tracks the language from Criteria 1a but focuses on prevention of degradation or decline.

1b. Potential to prevent further degradation or decline? Will implementation of the restoration prevent further degradation or decline in an injured resource or service?

Rating Categories:

High = Potential to prevent substantial degradation or decline for a significant portion of the injured resource or service.

Medium = Has potential to either:

a. prevent substantial degradation or decline for at least a small portion of the injured resource or service; or,

b. prevent small degradation or decline for a large portion of the injured resource or service; or

c. prevent moderate degradation or decline for a moderate portion of the injured resource or service.

Low = Potential to prevent small degradation or decline in the rate or degree of recovery over a small portion of the injured resource or service area.

NA = Not applicable; option focuses on restoration, not prevention of degradation or decline.

2. **Technical feasibility:** Are the technology and resource management skills available to successfully implement the restoration option in the environment of the oil-spill area?

Further Explanation: Techniques for restoring different injuries from the oil spill vary from the experimental to the proven. In this criterion, options are rated for the documented evidence that they can meet the objectives they aim for. If the objective is to increase the breeding ability of a bird species, this criterion is used to evaluate the team's confidence that the option can, in fact, achieve that objective. For feasibility options, this criterion is rated with a Yes or No. If Yes, the option is carried on in the evaluation process. If No, it is rejected.

Rating Categories:

High = There is documented evidence that the option works consistently when applied to ~~has the potential to restore~~ the injured resource or service.

Medium = There is documented evidence that the option has the potential to restore a similar resource or service, or has produced mixed results when applied to the injured resource or service.

~~Unproven~~ Low = The technical feasibility is unproven, but there is reason to believe it is feasible. If an option has unproven technical feasibility, it may be appropriate for a feasibility study and be re-evaluated before it is fully implemented.

3. **Degree to which proposed action benefits more than one resource or service:** Would the restoration option benefit multiple resources ~~and or~~ services, both injured target resources ~~and or~~ services, as well as non-target resources ~~and or~~ services?

Further Explanation: This criterion evaluates whether the option will help more than one resource or service, or whether it will restore a resource that provides food or habitat for many others.

Rating Categories:

High = Benefits more than one resource including at least one that supports multiple trophic levels (e.g. mussels, *Fucus*, salmon etc...). Benefiting these resources will produce high benefits for multiple resources ~~and or~~ services which depend on them.

Medium = Benefits more than one resource or service.

Low = Benefits one resource or service.

~~4. Measurement of Results: Do projects that fall under this option have measurable results?~~

~~Further Explanation: For some projects and options, it will be easier to answer the questions, "Did the project work? Did it help restore the injury it was addressing?" The monitoring program will be designed to help the Trustees determine which injuries are recovering, and whether the recovery can be attributed to a specific restoration project. Projects with measurable outputs are easier to assess. Without being able to directly or indirectly measure the results of the project, it is difficult to tell if the project is working. This criterion, based on our current knowledge, considers whether the option is likely to include projects with measurable results. However, it is likely that additional projects will be identified in the future that were not considered in this evaluation.~~

Rating Categories:

~~High = The majority of projects in the option are likely to produce measurable results attributable to the project.~~

~~Medium = Less than the majority of the projects in the option are likely to produce measurable results attributable to the project.~~

~~Low = Projects in the option are unlikely to produce measurable results.~~

NOTE TO REVIEWERS: The criteria below was requested in August 26th RT meeting. We were requested to move the Enhancement "tracking criteria" (old #8) to the "regular" criteria, and adapt the language from Criteria #1.

4. Degree to which proposed action enhances the resource or service: Would the restoration option improve on the quality or create an additional quantity of natural resources or services that go beyond pre-spill levels?

Rating Categories:

High = The option has the potential to bring the resource or service greatly beyond pre-spill levels for a significant portion of the spill area.

Medium = Has the potential to either:

a. bring the resource or service greatly beyond pre-spill levels for at least a small portion of the injured resource or service; or,

b. bring the resource or service beyond pre-spill levels by a small amount for a large portion of the injured resource or service; or

c. bring the resource or service beyond pre-spill levels by a moderate amount for a moderate portion of the injured resource or service.

Low = Would **not** bring the resource or service beyond pre-spill levels for a significant portion of the spill area.

NOTE TO REVIEWERS: At the 8/26 RT meeting, to make the criteria easier to understand, we were asked to divide criteria 5 into two criteria — one for services and one for resources. They are divided below.

5a. Potential for no additional injury to resources resulting from proposed actions, including long-term and indirect impacts: Will implementation of the restoration option result in additional injury to target or nontarget resources or services: Is the project of net environmental benefit?

Further Explanation: This and the following criteria¹ considers injuries that an option might cause to other resources and services. For ease of evaluation, the injuries to resources and to services are recorded separately, that is, criterion 5a records additional injury to resources; and 5b, to services.

Rating Categories¹:

- High = There is no expectation of additional injury to resources.
- Medium = Any additional injury to resources will be minor or short-term.
- Low = Major or long-term injury to resources could result from implementation of this option.

5b. Potential for no additional injury to services resulting from proposed actions, including long-term and indirect impacts: Will implementation of the restoration option result in additional injury to target or nontarget services: Is the project of net environmental benefit?

Rating Categories¹:

- High = There is no expectation of additional injury to services.
- Medium = Any additional injury to services will be minor or short-term.
- Low = Major or long-term injury to services could result from implementation of this option.

¹ For purposes of evaluating these criteria, returning to a condition that existed pre-spill is not considered an injury. For example, if the spill decreased the population of a predator species which, in turn, caused an increase in the prey species, and if restoring the predator species to pre-spill levels will cause the prey species to return to its pre-spill levels, then the fall in prey population not an additional injury for purposes of these criteria.

6. **Potential effects of the action on human health and safety:** Are there hazards to or adverse impacts on humans associated with implementation of the restoration option?

Rating Categories:

- High = There is no evidence for adverse effects on human health or safety, ~~for to~~ the public ~~or for persons implementing the option.~~
- Medium = There is evidence for some adverse effects on human health or safety, ~~for to~~ the public ~~or for people implementing the option (includes higher than normal occupational hazards, or other adverse effects that require extra precautions etc...).~~
- Low = There is evidence for significant adverse affects on human health and safety, ~~for to~~ the public ~~or for persons implementing the option that would be difficult to prevent or counteract.~~

7. **The relationship of the expected costs of the proposed actions to the expected benefits:** Do benefits equal or exceed costs?

Further Explanation: This is not intended to be a straight cost/benefit analysis, but a broad consideration of the direct and indirect costs [including lost uses] and the primary and secondary benefits associated with implementation of the restoration option.

Rating Categories:

- High = There are outstanding benefits associated with improving the rate or degree of recovery of the resource or service, and it can be done at low or modest cost.
- Medium = Less than outstanding benefits at modest or low cost, or high benefits at high cost.
- Low = There is a high cost that is not balanced by outstanding benefits.

TRACKING CRITERIA. These criteria are used to track information that may be useful to RPWG, the RT, and the Trustees. They may be used to develop recommendations for implementation and for ranking options within an alternative.

NOTE TO REVIEWERS: What was Tracking Criteria #8, Enhancement, is now moved to Criteria #4 (per instructions from August 26th RT meeting)

~~8. Degree to which proposed action enhances the resource or service: Would the restoration option improve on the quality or create an additional quantity of natural resources or services that go beyond pre spill levels?~~

~~Rating Categories:~~

~~Yes = The option would bring the resource or service beyond pre spill levels for a significant portion of the spill area.~~

~~No = The option would not bring the resource or service beyond pre spill levels for a significant portion of the spill area.~~

~~Unknown = Unknown.~~

9. Will the restoration opportunity be lost if implementation of the option is delayed? Would delay in the option result in further injury to a resource or service, or would we forego a restoration opportunity?

Further Explanation: This criterion is important for scheduling implementation. For example, timing is critical if the Trustees are to purchase habitat under an imminent threat scenario, if we are to restore a species population that is currently not breeding in adequate numbers, or if we are to prevent the decline of threatened archaeological resources.

Rating Categories:

Yes = An opportunity may ~~will~~ be lost if implementation is delayed.

No = An opportunity will not be lost if implementation is delayed.

10. **Public comments.** This portion of the evaluation records whether or not significant numbers of public comments were received concerning an option. An accompanying field includes a summary of the comments.

Categories:

Positive = Generally supportive comments received.

Negative = Generally negative comments received.

Mixed = Both positive and negative comments received.

No rating = Did not receive significant public comments specific to the option.

ADDITIONAL CHARACTERISTICS FOR EVALUATION DATABASE

We anticipate that the following characteristics will be useful in describing the alternatives (e.g., What portions of the alternatives are Habitat Acquisition versus Management etc...).

NOTE TO REVIEWERS: At the Aug. 26th RT meeting, the RT did not complete making specific recommendations on how to change this section; rather, they asked RPWG to complete a little more thought and come back with our own revision. Our revision is below.

The following characteristics will be answered with Yes or No:

FRAMEWORK ALTERNATIVES

1. Management of Human Use
2. Manipulation of Resources
3. Habitat Protection

Note: The categories below are not mutually exclusive. It is possible say "Yes" to more than one components under any of the three headings.

SETTLEMENT CATEGORIES

1. Direct Restoration
2. Replacement
3. Acquisition of Equivalent Resources
4. Enhancement

OTHER CRITERIA FROM THE RESTORATION FRAMEWORK. The criteria below are from the Restoration Framework. They were considered but will not be used in the evaluation of individual options for the reasons noted below.

Criterion: **The effects of any other actual or planned response or restoration actions:** Are there other actions, such as additional clean-up work, that bear on the recovery of a resource targeted by the restoration option?

Reason: On an option level, this criteria overlaps with number 3 (Degree to which proposed action benefits more than one resource or service) and number 5 (Potential for additional injury resulting from proposed actions...). It remains useful on a project-specific level to ensure coordination between projects. Therefore it should be taken into account on annual work plans which will implement the restoration plan.

Criterion: **Cost Effectiveness:** Does the restoration option achieve the desired objective at the least cost?

Reason: Useful on an implementation level; however, the criterion is useful to choose between

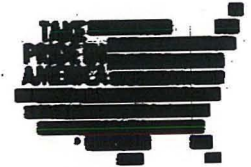
projects within an option (if two projects give similar outputs, but one is cheaper). On the option level, this criterion is not an effective measure.

Criterion: **Consistency with applicable Federal and State laws and policies:** Is the restoration option consistent with the directives and policies with which the Trustee agencies must comply? Potential conflicts must be resolved prior to implementation.

Reason: All options comply with this criteria. Thus, it is not useful to compare options to each other. As the criteria indicates, any potential conflict must be resolved before implementation. Projects done to implement the restoration plan must still comply with NEPA, agency permitting requirements, etc.

RWG
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United States Department of the Interior



OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

1689 C Street, Suite 100
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-5151

August 18, 1992

MEMORANDUM

TO: Dave Gibbons, EVOS Interim Administrative Director

FROM: Curtis V. McVee, EVOS Department of the Interior Trustee Council Representative *Curtis V. McVee*

SUBJECT: Draft Evaluation Criteria

This correspondence is in response to the memorandum dated August 18, 1992 from John Strand to you entitled "Draft Evaluation Criteria", and supplements my memorandum dated August 14, 1992 to you regarding the proposed Restoration Plan outline.

The Department of the Interior's (DOI) review of the August 18, 1992 memorandum indicates that the draft evaluation criteria may be appropriate for application to specific actions. We believe it is premature to use these evaluation criteria to rank restoration options and suboptions (see attached July 27, 1992 version). The options and suboptions contained in the July 27, 1992 document are in fact a mixture of goals and objectives, rather than actions. It is DOI's position, as stated in my August 14, 1992 memorandum, that the draft Restoration Plan needs to define goals, objectives, and actions for each injured resource and service.

We believe that the following steps must be taken to ensure that appropriate alternatives and a proposed action are developed as part of the draft Restoration Plan:

- (1) Identify which resources and services have been injured (Trustee Council concurrence must be obtained on this);
- (2) Identify what actions can be taken under the Memorandum of Agreement and Consent Decree (i.e., restoring, replacing, enhancing, rehabilitating, or acquiring the equivalent of natural resources) (Trustee Council concurrence must be obtained on this);
- (3) Construct a matrix for each injured service and resource that identifies goals associated with each action that may be taken;
- (4) Identify objective(s) to reach each goal; and

- (5) Identify all types of activities that are required to reach each objective.

Following the completion of these tasks, it would then be appropriate to develop criteria to rank activities required to reach each objective. The draft evaluation criteria should then be reviewed once again for appropriateness for use in developing alternatives.

Please call if you have any questions.

cc: Trustee Council Members
Restoration Team Members
Restoration Planning Work Group Members

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RESTORATION OPTIONS AND SUBOPTIONS FOR FURTHER CONSIDERATION
7/27/92

Management of Human Uses

1. Create archeological site stewardship program involving local citizens
2. Increase fish and shellfish management
 - a. intensify management of species which already have management plans
 - b. write management plans for species which don't currently have them
3. -----
4. Reduce disturbance at marine bird colonies and marine mammal haul-out sites and rubbing beaches
5. -----
6. Redesignate public lands for recreational uses
 - a. redesignate a portion of the Chugach National Forest as a National Recreation Area
 - b. redesignate state lands as state parks and state marine parks
7. Increase field presence of management agencies in affected areas
8. Restrict or eliminate legal harvest of marine and terrestrial mammals and sea ducks
 - a. temporarily restrict or close harvests of injured species in the oil-spill area
 - b. educate public to encourage voluntary reductions of commercial, sport and subsistence harvest levels
9. Minimize incidental take of marine birds by commercial fisheries

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Manipulation of Resources

10. Preservation of archaeological sites and artifacts
11. Improve or supplement stream and lake habitats for spawning and rearing of wild salmonids
 - a. supplement fry production
 - b. improve access to spawning areas
 - c. improve spawning and rearing habitat
12. Creation of new recreation facilities (small-scale, backcountry emphasis)
 - a. replace recreational facilities
 - b. construct new recreational facilities**
13. Eliminate sources of persistent contamination from mussel beds
14. Accelerate recovery of upper intertidal zone
15. Supplement or clean marine spawning substrates
 - a. supplement subtidal substrates for spawning herring
 - b. clean intertidal salmon spawning substrates**
16. Restore murre productivity
 - a. enhance social stimuli
 - b. improve physical characteristics of nest sites
17. Increase productivity and survival of marine birds through predator control
 - a. eliminate introduced foxes from islands important to nesting marine birds
 - b. reduce predator access to seabird colonies

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18. Replace fisheries harvest opportunities by establishing alternative salmon runs and reducing pressures on wild stocks
 - a. establish additional hatchery runs
 - b. transplant hatchery reared fish to depleted areas
 - c. use wild egg takes from non-injured streams to establish new runs

Habitat Protection and Acquisition

19. Update and expand the state's Anadromous Fish Stream Catalog
20. Coordinate agency management within the spill area
 - a. amend AK Coastal Zone Management Act
 - b. amend coastal district management plans/add AMSA's
 - c. amend state and/or federal land management plans
 - d. develop state and federal MOA's for restoration of injured resources**
21. -----
22. Designate protected marine areas
 - a. National Marine Sanctuary
 - b. Estuarine Research Reserve
 - c. Research Natural Area
 - d. ADF&G Special Area
23. -----
24. -----
25. -----
26. Amend Alaska Forest Practices Act to extended buffer strips adjacent to anadromous fish streams

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27. Designate Long-Term Ecological Research Sites to be used as "benchmark" monitoring sites
28. Acquire access to sport-fishing streams and other recreation areas
 - a. purchase title or rights
 - b. negotiate access without purchase
 - c. negotiate "17b" easements**
29. -----

Other Options

30. Test subsistence foods for hydrocarbon contamination
31. Develop a comprehensive monitoring program
32. Endow a fund to support restoration activities (given to RT)
33. Develop integrated public information and education program
 - a. develop programs to provide and distribute up-dated information, and educational products
 - b. construct or enhance existing interpretive and educational facilities**
34. Establish a marine environmental institute
 - a. construct new facility
 - b. enhance existing institutions**
 - c. coordinate research in Prince William Sound**
35. Identify institutions and individuals with artifacts from the spill area and offer to purchase specific pieces for the public
36. Redesignate portions of federally managed lands as wilderness areas

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- a. USFWS Refuges**
- b. Chugach National Forest
- c. National Park Service units**

37. Acquire fee title to private lands supporting injured resources and services or their equivalents

- a. tidelands
- b. upland forests and watersheds
- c. inholdings within state and federal parks, refuges, etc.
- d. marine mammal and bird coastal habitats

38. Negotiate protection options (short of fee title acquisition) for private land supporting injured resources and services or their equivalents

- a. tidelands
- b. upland forests and watersheds
- c. inholdings within state and federal parks, refuges, etc.
- d. marine mammal and bird coastal habitats

** Starred suboptions have not yet been written

United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Office of Environmental Affairs
1689 C Street, Room 119
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-5126

TELEFAX 276-7178.

TO: John Strand
OACI

FROM: Paul D. Gates

Verification Number: (907) 271-5011

Telefax Number: (907) 271-4102

Number of Pages to Follow: 7

Date: 8/19/92

Time: 10:00a.

