

RESTORATION TEAM/RPWG JOINT MEETING  
AUGUST 11, 1992  
8:00 A.M.

**Attendees**

Byron Morris  
Mark Brodersen  
Bob Loeffler  
John Strand  
Sandy Rabinowitch  
Doug Muetter  
Ken Rice  
Chris Swenson  
Pam Bergmann  
Joe Sullivan  
Art Weiner  
Karen Klinge  
Kathy Berg  
Mark Fraker  
Sharon Saari  
Kathy Schildbach

**The following items were distributed:**

Process for Evaluating Options and Creating Alternatives  
Annotated Outline  
Revised Issue Statements

**The following issues were discussed:**

**PROCESS FOR EVALUATING OPTIONS AND CREATING ALTERNATIVES**

Bob provided a presentation which included the philosophy and mechanics of building alternatives (grouping options into alternatives), and the products. Doug asked if there will be a plan. Bob stated the preferred alternative becomes the plan. The alternatives are the different themes. Pam asked if the themes have been identified. Bob stated that they have not been identified and he is just using examples. A theme is a comprehensive way of making decisions. Mark B. asked if the decision rules are used to get to the high, medium or low ranking. Bob stated no. Mark B. asked how definitions are applied. Bob stated that they are supposed to be explicit. Art stated that the breaks between high, medium and low have not been defined. There is still a great deal of subjectivity in the calls among high, medium and low. Will the alternatives include every option. Art stated that there is a matrix which shows how each option relates to each injured resource. Depending on the decision rules, you could have alternatives with a vast amount of options or a few options. The key is the database query and using the options to build the alternatives. Sandy added if you have an option that doesn't fit

into an alternative, that option might fall out of the process. Art stated that this process programs more objectivity into the process. Ken asked how the issues relate to the overall process. Bob stated the issues infuse the process. The alternatives have to address the choices facing the Trustees. Ken asked if the issues are used in developing the themes. Bob stated yes.

The following products will be developed:

- Alternatives (Groups of Options)
- Evaluation of Options by Resource/Service
- Preferred Alternative

Art stated that best professional judgement and literature are used to make the ranking. The key to the process is how you rate. Rating is internal and ranking is external. Byron stated alternatives should not be built to preclude options. Pam stated the criteria are important and everyone needs to buy off on those. The list of criteria should be faxed out to the Restoration Team. Bob stated that it would require a decisional meeting from the Restoration Team. The decision rules are how you write the rules for the computer. Art stated that conceptually the Restoration Team has to buy off on the concept of this process. Pam stated the process is logical, straight forward and well organized and RPWG should go ahead. Mark B. asked how long this process will take. Sandy stated that this is a lot of work but is a good defensible process which the public and the Trustees can understand. Sandy stated he would rather be a week or two late and have a good product. Mark B. stated he is very concerned about time. John stated that by the end of the month, RPWG should have a view of the alternatives. Pam stated the process should be done carefully. Ken stated we should stop thinking about a preferred alternative at this point and develop a suite of implementable alternatives. Sandy stated that terminology between the plan and the EIS is consistent. Pam stated the political decision is the preferred alternative. Mark B. stated that alternative themes could be created using less time. He is very uncomfortable with the time being spent on this process and what is produced. Ken stated he doesn't like the connotation of decision rules. The themes are important for the Restoration Team and Trustee Council to take a look at. The themes must fit with the Trustee Council's projections of what needs to go forward. Mark B. asked how public opinion will be reflected. Bob stated public opinion tells what the public finds important and will be used to make choices. Sandy stated there is a need to have a flexible plan. John asked if the decision was to go ahead with the process. The Restoration Team stated yes.

#### **ANNOTATED OUTLINE**

Sandy presented an overview of the annotated outline and gave the Restoration Team an opportunity to review the document. Revisions

from the previous outline were pointed out. Pam stated that assuming that the DEIS comes out at the same time as the Restoration Plan, the plan should be the preferred alternative and the DEIS the analysis. Ken stated that two stand alone documents are necessary. Sandy stated that an effort is being made between RPWG and Walcoff to keep the duplication down. Ken stated that what will be in the draft Restoration Plan and final Restoration Plan needs to be separated. The final Restoration Plan will not include all the other alternatives but the one the Trustee Council decides to implement. The draft plan gives a range of alternatives and provides what direction the Trustee Council plans to move in. In the final plan, the public's comments are taken into account. Ken stated the proposed action is to write a Restoration Plan, and there are various ways to go at this. Pam stated this process will go to the Trustee Council at their September 14th meeting. The Restoration Team's concurrence is needed on the outline prior to that meeting. Art suggested adding a section on what was the injury, current state of injury, and the rate of recovery of various resources. The Restoration Team will meet with RPWG on the August 26-27, to discuss progress on development of alternatives. Pam stated comments on the outline should be done by the middle of next week. John stated that Bob Spies has been asked for information on injured species. Bob's information will be ready by early September. RPWG was asked to provide by this afternoon what is needed from the Restoration Team and when.

#### **REVISED ISSUE STATEMENTS**

John stated that RPWG members attempted to accommodate the comments received from the Restoration Team and what was said at the teleconference on Monday. This is still a draft and available for additional comments.

Meeting adjourned at 9:45.

# **Creating Alternatives**

## **RPWG's Proposed Process**

Presentation to Restoration Team; August 11, 1992

### **I. Overview**

- A. Purpose of Making Alternatives
- B. What does an Alternative Look Like?
- C. Concepts for Building alternatives

### **II. Grouping Restoration Options into Alternatives**

### **III. The Products**

# **I. OVERVIEW**

## **A. Purpose of Making Alternatives**

- communicate the possible restoration choices,
- educate participants in the restoration planning process about the tradeoffs, and
- "focus public review and comment on a reasonable range of viable approaches" to restoration (from USFS).

## **B. What does an Alternative Look Like?**

- The building blocks are Restoration Options
- Alternatives are groups of options that correspond to a theme or meet some criteria.

## **C. Concepts for Building alternatives**

Alternatives should cover the range of significant public & agency opinion.

The number of alternatives should not be so great as to cause confusion: shoot for 3-5 alternatives.

Different categories of alternatives may be useful.

Alternatives are unnecessary:

- if no controversy, no alternative (no straw-man alternatives)
- if general agreement, include in all alternatives

## II. GROUP OPTIONS INTO ALTERNATIVES

### A. For each resource & service, rate each option by criteria:

Option 11: Improve Stream and Lake Habitats for Wild salmonids

Criteria:

Science Criteria	
Potential to Improve Recovery	High
etc.	Medium
etc.	High
Socioeconomic Criteria	
etc.	Low
etc.	High

### B. Sort the Options into Alternatives

Prepare Alternative Themes

Prepare Decision Rules

### C. Concepts for writing Criteria & Decision Rules

Keep it Simple

Criteria must be defined

Criteria should emphasize how public makes decisions

### **III. THE PRODUCT (WHAT YOU'LL GET)**

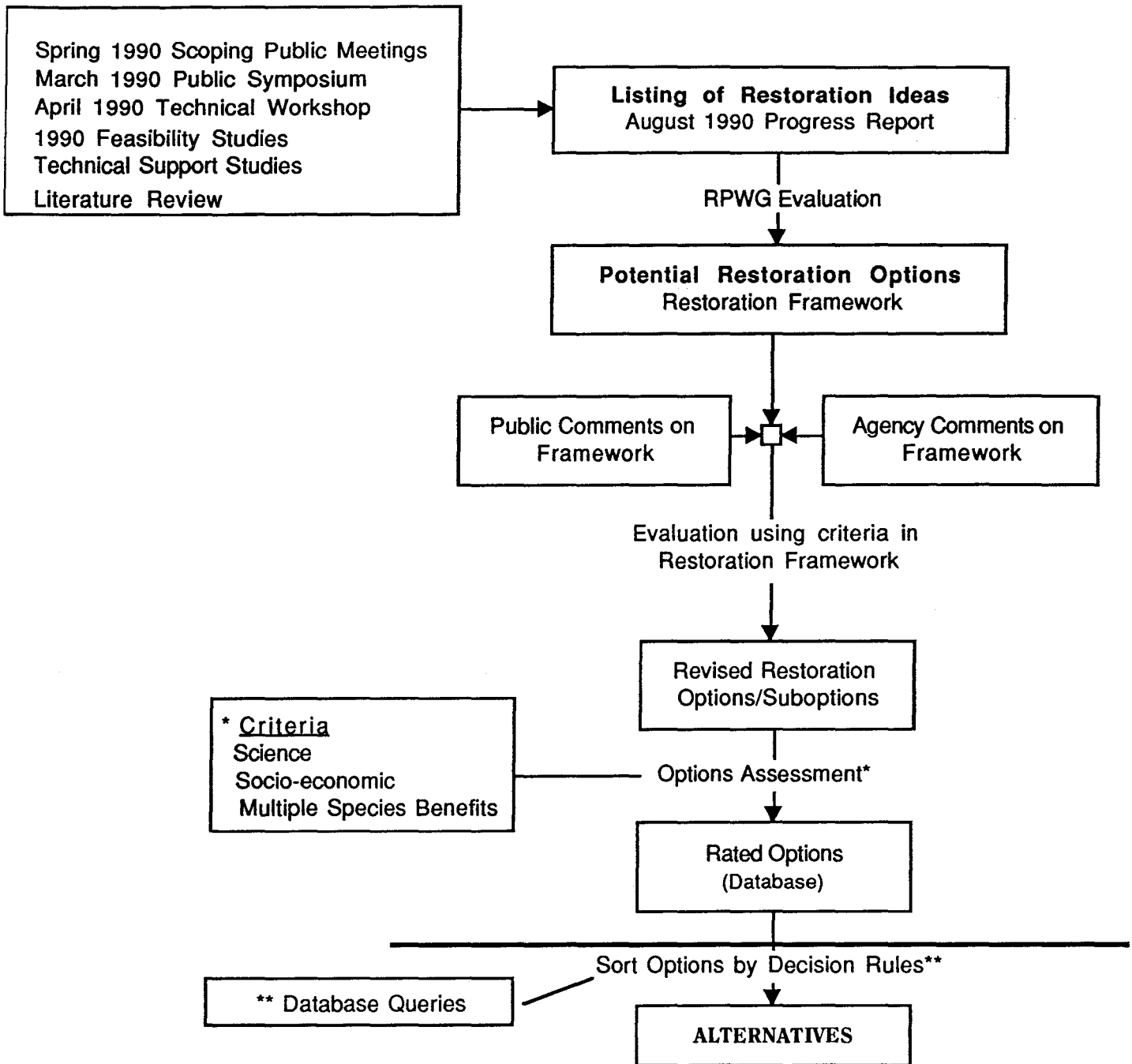
Alternatives (Groups of Options)

Evaluation of Options by Resource/Service

Preferred Alternative



# OPTIONS ASSESSMENT



RPWG  
J

Draft Annotated Outline  
DRAFT RESTORATION PLAN

8/10/92

- i. Cover Letter
- ii. Comment Sheet
- iii. Table of Contents
- iv. Executive Summary
- I. Introduction

A. Purpose of document

*Presents the proposed action (see Restoration Framework, page 1) and explains the function of the Draft Restoration Plan as providing overall direction for the restoration process and guidance for implementation of annual work plans, including all anticipated annual and periodic activities. Explains the relationship among alternatives, options and restoration projects. Indicates that document presents preferred, no action, and other alternatives and explains how the alternatives will accomplish the goals of the proposed action.*

B. Background

*Summarizes the history of the oil spill, including the cleanup; pre-settlement NRDA program; criminal and civil settlements; and the EVOS trustee organization and administration.*

C. Spending guidelines for EVOS settlement

1. Civil settlement

*Summarizes guidelines for spending civil settlement money. Includes a description of the decision-making process for expenditures.*

2. Criminal settlements (state and federal)

*Summarizes state and federal guidelines for spending criminal settlement money. Explains relationship to civil settlement guidelines.*

D. Relationship to Draft Environmental Impact Statement

*Following a brief outline of the NEPA process, the relationship of the Draft Environmental Impact*

*Statement (DEIS) to the Draft Restoration Plan will be explained. Explains that the DEIS will be programmatic in nature and the impacts of the preferred restoration alternative will be presented and compared with those of all other restoration alternatives.*

## II. Summary of Public Comments on Restoration Framework

*Presents the number and nature of the comments received on the Restoration Framework and how they were used.*

## III. Injured Resources and Services

### A. Criteria for selecting injured resources and services

*Injury criteria will be listed and briefly explained. Any changes from those in the Restoration Framework will be explained.*

### B. How criteria are applied

*The decision-making process for applying the injury criteria will be explained.*

### C. Conclusion: listing and summary tables/graphics for resources and services that meet the injury criteria

*Presents information on the range of injuries from the ecosystem level to individual resources and services. Injuries will be explained in terms of injured life history stages or user groups, the geography of the injury, and the status and prospects for natural recovery.*

## IV. Restoration Options

### A. Explanation of restoration options

*Briefly explains restoration options.*

### B. Criteria for evaluating restoration options

*Identifies and defines criteria that are used in evaluating and ranking candidate restoration options. Explains any changes from Restoration Framework.*

### C. How criteria are applied

*Describes the process used in ranking options (as high, medium, or low) for each criteria. Includes a description of the process used to generate candidate restoration alternatives.*

D. Criteria for screening habitat protection and acquisition projects

*Identifies and defines threshold and other criteria.*

E. How the criteria will be applied in the process of screening habitat protection and acquisition projects

*Describes the evaluation process that will be used in identifying and prioritizing habitat for protection and acquisition. Includes description of imminent threat analysis for determining whether accelerated protection is required due to immediate threats to restoration potential.*

V. Restoration Plan Alternatives

A. Description of alternatives

*3-5 Alternatives will be presented.*

1. No action alternative (natural recovery)

*Describes the scope and nature of the no action alternative. Explains reliance on natural processes and the limited activities that would occur. Distinguishes between these and the more active restoration options presented in other alternatives.*

2. Other alternative

*Describes the scope and nature of one of the other alternatives (not including the preferred alternative). Presents a summary of the options included in the alternative and considers the following: responsiveness to recognized injuries and the proposed action, timing of implementation, geographic scope of application, and relative amounts of funding required for option categories presented in the alternative (e.g., management of human uses, habitat protection, etc.).*

3. Preferred alternative

*Describes the scope and nature of the preferred alternative. Presents a summary of the options included and considers the following: responsiveness of the alternative to recognized injuries and the proposed action, timing of implementation, geographic scope of application, and relative amounts of funding required for*

option categories (e.g., management of human uses, habitat acquisition and protection, etc.).

4. Other alternative

See annotation for V.A.2.

5. Other alternative

See annotation for V.A.2.

B. Comparison of alternatives

*Describes the significant differences between the alternatives so the public can readily see the choices presented.*

VI. Implementation Process for Life of the Settlement

A. Public participation

*Describes how the Trustee Council will continue to provide for meaningful public involvement over the life of the settlement. This will include information about the Public Advisory Group (i.e., the process used to establish it and any accomplishments to date) and all other efforts by Trustee Council staff to accomplish this goal.*

B. Public education

*Explains what actions the Trustee Council will take to provide for an appropriate level of public education about the restoration program. Although this is related to public participation efforts, it differs in that the Trustee Council will generate educational products relating to restoration. Educational efforts may, in part, take the form of annual work plan projects.*

C. Monitoring/Evaluation

*Presents elements of an integrated, long-term monitoring program designed to follow the rate of recovery of injured resources and services and to evaluate the effectiveness of restoration activities. Also presents an evaluation process to determine if plans, projects and related activities have been implemented as designed.*

- D. Development of annual work plans (i.e., selection of projects/studies for a given year)

*Describes the process and timeline the Trustee Council will follow in prioritizing annual research and restoration needs.*

- E. Funding mechanisms

1. Current mechanism

*Describes the current funding mechanism (court registry account). Explains how the process functions and its affects on the nature, extent and future of the restoration program.*

2. Endowment

*Describes the various approaches to endowments that could be suitable for the restoration program. Explains how endowments could function and affects they could have on the nature, extent and future of the restoration program.*

- F. Amendments to the final Restoration Plan

*Describes the process for amending the final plan.*

## Appendices

- A. Restoration options

*Summarizes all options and suboptions. The descriptions will be more detailed than those in the Restoration Framework.*

- B. Charter of the Public Advisory Group

*Copy of the Public Advisory Group charter*

- C. List of other publications

DRAFT

DRAFT

ISSUES

REVISION OF 08/10/92

Author: Ray Thompson

Reviewed by RPWG 8/10/92

#### ISSUE STATEMENTS

1. Injured resources and services vary in level of injury, rate of recovery, location, and value to ecosystem and humans. What priority or weight should be given to these factors in determining priorities for restoration options?
2. What level of information, either from new or continuing damage assessment studies, including socio-economic studies, is necessary to evaluate the need for and effectiveness of present and future restoration?
3. What level of long-term monitoring or research is appropriate to determine the rate of recovery and long-term health and management of injured species, ecosystems, and services?
4. How do special management designations for public lands and waters fit into an overall restoration program?
5. What information is valuable to the public and how should it be disseminated?
6. If there is a need for scientific, recreational or other facilities, where, how, and when should they be constructed?
7. What are the effects of restoration activities on local economies and subsistence?
8. What are the appropriate restoration strategies for restoring and/or enhancing both injured and non-injured resources and services?
9. What are the opportunities and appropriateness for long-term funding of programs through endowments?
10. How will restoration funds be managed and allocated to provide equal opportunity for qualified parties to compete for funds?
11. How will intertidal and upland habitat protection mechanisms for public and private land be integrated into an overall restoration program?
12. Should restoration activities be evaluated concurrently or hierarchically?