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## **F.1 Introduction**

Section 1006(c)(5) of OPA requires that restoration plans be developed and implemented only after adequate public notice and consideration of all public comments. The development of an effective public involvement (or participation) program or plan enhances the probability that a restoration plan will be produced, made available, and become acceptable to all affected and interested parties.

A public involvement program or plan is desirable for two reasons:

- It makes the public a partner to the process; and
- The public often has useful suggestions for items to be incorporated or stressed in the restoration plan.

Public review of restoration plans is integral to the restoration planning process not only in OPA, but also in NEPA. Benefits of public involvement include:

- Confirming trustee determinations regarding restoration actions that will make the environment and public whole;
- Ensuring that appropriate assessment procedures for determining restoration actions for a given incident are followed; and
- Reducing transaction costs.

These benefits are realized by listening to and addressing public views and expectations and resolving conflicts as they arise, not after-the-fact. Since the public often has information of value to the restoration planning process, its involvement will facilitate restoration.

The public involvement process has evolved over the years. In the past, the public did not always play a key part in the restoration planning process. Today, a larger segment of the public is requiring a more active role in the restoration decisionmaking process.

Frequently, the public lacks familiarity with highly scientific and technical topics. Therefore, public involvement programs or plans should:

- Provide a wide segment of the public with the information it needs to participate in planning and decisionmaking; and
- Provide this informed public with adequate opportunities and mechanisms for involvement throughout project planning.

Better methods and materials must continue to be developed so that one can respond to the evolving needs of both trustees and the public. Approaches that will do this are presented in this appendix.

## **F.2 Public Involvement Framework**

Trustees agencies should develop appropriate procedures to involve the public in restoration planning. Federal agencies have adopted procedures to comply with the NEPA regulations for public involvement.

One of the most comprehensive and typical public involvement procedures are those developed by the USEPA (40 CFR Part 25, 46 Fed. Reg. 5740), which identify the key components of public involvement and may be referred to in developing or refining trustee public involvement procedures for highly complex, long-term efforts. For example, the USEPA procedures present information on how to use public hearings, public meetings, and advisory groups as mechanisms of a public involvement program or plan.

Some specific procedures that may be used to achieve public involvement are briefly noted below. These elements should be used to the extent appropriate given the nature and extent of the planning effort.

### *(a) Identification of parties who may be interested in, or affected by, a proposed restoration plan*

The scoping process described in the NEPA regulations could be used to identify these parties.<sup>1</sup> Trustees should develop a *contact list* and use this list to send interested parties notices of hearings, meetings, field trips, or the release of project reports.

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<sup>1</sup> NEPA regulations at § 1501.7.

(b) *Outreach*

Trustees should provide policy, program, and technical information to interested parties as early as possible in the restoration planning process. This information should be made available at places that are easily accessible to the interested parties. Efforts should be made to ensure that the public understands the scientific and technical aspects of the planning process. This understanding could be achieved through the publication of fact sheets or technical summaries, surveys or interviews of community members, public service announcements, news releases, and other educational activities such as workshops and field trips. When announcing public meetings or hearings, agency officials should provide adequate advance notice.

(c) *Dialogue*

Consultation with interested parties should be considered before trustee decisions are finalized. Techniques for increasing dialogue between agency officials and the public include, but are not limited to, citizen advisory committees, workshops, conferences, small group meetings, and toll-free information lines. Any advisory committee formed should present a balance of interests in its membership.

(d) *Feedback*

Trustees must consider all public comments or concerns. Where appropriate, trustee feedback should specify the effect that any public comments or concerns had on proposed restoration actions.

Trustees are encouraged to develop public involvement work plans. These plans should specify key decisions that are subject to public involvement, staff and budget resources for public involvement activities, potentially affected parties, and a schedule for public involvement activities. The work plans should also consider identifying the procedures for conducting the four functions outlined above: identification, outreach, dialogue, and feedback. An example of a detailed work plan is found at the end of this appendix.

Trustees should strive to develop open public involvement that will result in a working relationship. This relationship is established by:

- **Public Notices**

A list should be developed of those persons and organizations interested in, or possibly affected by, proposed restoration actions. Those on the list should receive timely and periodic notification of the availability of materials and early advance notification of public hearings or meetings, where appropriate.

- Public Consultation

Public consultation and the exchange of views between trustees and affected and interested persons and organizations may take several forms including public hearings and meetings and advisory groups, as well as less formal consultation mechanisms (e.g., task forces, workshops, and informal personal communication with individuals or groups). Merely conferring with the public after a trustee agency decision is not helpful. Therefore, information should be distributed in a timely manner during the decisionmaking process. Public agencies should encourage full presentation of the issues at an early stage so that responsive decisions can be made.

- ◆ Public Hearings/Meetings.

Notice of public hearings/meetings must be well publicized and mailed to interested and/or affected parties of record. The timing of this notice will depend on each trustee agency's NEPA, SEPA, or other applicable requirements. The notice should include matters to be discussed and may be accompanied by a discussion of the trustee agency's recommendations for major issues (if any), information on the availability of a bibliography of relevant materials (if deemed appropriate), and procedures for obtaining further information. Relevant data, reports, etc., must be available prior to the hearing/meeting. Hearing locations and times must facilitate attendance and a complete record of the hearings must be available for public review.

Prior to convening a public hearing/meeting, trustees may wish to first assess the nature and intensity of public concerns for a particular restoration project. This may be accomplished by having discussions with various representatives of the public, providing them with a brief case history of the incident and restoration project, and soliciting recommendations for public involvement activities that the trustees should undertake to address public concerns. The underlying rationale for this approach is to avoid or minimize conflicts and thereby develop a more effective public involvement program or plan.

- ◆ Advisory Groups.

Advisory groups may be required for certain restoration projects. Advisory groups are formed to foster constructive interchange and enhance the prospect of community understanding of agency action. Membership of the group should represent a balance of interested and affected parties.

### F.3 Approach to Public Involvement

In the development of a public involvement program or plan for a restoration plan, the following questions should be answered:

- Who is the public affected by the proposed restoration action?
- Where do we find the public?
- What do we need from the public?
- How can mechanisms be provided for input?
- When in the NRDA is input needed?

Answers that have evolved to these questions follow.

#### *Who Is the Public Affected by the Proposed Action?*

The public is not a homogenous group. Audience segments of the public can be identified in terms of demographic and geographic characteristics (e.g., interest groups, employment categories, income levels, social groups, or locations). A given number of the public may be included in more than one impacted audience segment. Each segment will have somewhat different concerns and the function of public involvement is to uncover those differences at an early date and provide a forum for their resolution, where possible.

#### *Where Do We Find the Public?*

There are several different methods to locate different segments of the affected public. A mix of several of these approaches for public participation tends to be optimal.

##### (a) Self-Identification

A citizen or group may inject itself into the planning process via petition, appeal, public hearing, election, suit, protest demonstration, or publicity. More informal self-identification may be made by correspondence or telephone calls.

## (b) Group Identification

Trustees may make contact with the public defined by geographic location, interests, or social class. Interest groups can be located by consulting lists of associations. Often these lists are maintained by various government agencies, university departments, professional associations, or good government groups such as the League of Women Voters. In addition, commercial firms which sell specialized mailing lists can be contracted. Clipping files at local newspapers and libraries are another source of names. Social groups may be located via the public or private agencies which serve them.

## (c) Third Party Identification

Third party identification is much like group identification, except that it is done by a third party. Possible third parties are:

- A volunteer citizens committee;
- A professional consultant; and
- The national association of an interest group.

The same techniques for locating specific members of the public are used by both group and third party identification efforts.

In addition to involving persons already on record as having an interest in the planning process, an effort should be made to locate new names. To encourage self-identification, the following techniques may be used:

- Newspaper advertisements;
- Radio and TV spots;
- Public service announcements;
- Establishment of a toll-free hot line; and
- Distribution of brochures and other public information materials at sites where interest groups or social groups are likely to congregate.

To encourage third party identification, a snowball interview technique can be used. The individual responsible for public involvement begins by interviewing a group of persons known to have an interest and asks them to identify others whom they expect would have an interest. These persons are subsequently interviewed, and the process continues until no new names are forthcoming.

It may be desirable to subscribe to and clip appropriate local papers as another source of information from the public. This provides a valuable insight to local issues and allows monitoring of the success of publicity and public involvement measures. New names for mailing lists can also be located from these sources.

### *What Do We Need from the Public?*

There are two major objectives when soliciting public input. The first is a short-term objective and consists of information that often includes local perception of issues, confirmation of background facts and figures, review of study findings, and reaction to alternative courses of action. The second long-term objective is the building of positive attitudes toward the restoration plan being undertaken and its missions.

### *How Can Mechanisms Be Provided for Input?*

The public affected by the outcome of a restoration action or project may not be well informed about the mission of the trustee agency, the purpose of the study, and how it fits into the particular context under consideration. In addition, members of the public may have had little experience with public involvement exercises, and may need help in overcoming language, cultural, or economic barriers. Mechanisms appropriate for input should accomplish two ends, public education and information gathering.

(a) Public Education. Mechanisms may include:

- Dissemination of pamphlets, newsletters, and newspaper special supplements;
- Planning a display booth at a high-traffic public location;
- Press release or feature story in local media;
- Participation in TV or radio forums, such as those presented by educational stations or general purpose talk shows; and



- Central depository of interim NRDA findings (e.g., at local libraries, or other convenient site).

(b) Information Gathering. Mechanisms may include:

- Public meeting/public hearing;
- Workshop;
- Telephone hotline;
- Opinion surveys; and
- Speakers bureau.

Each mechanism has significant advantages and disadvantages that should be evaluated in relation to time, funding, personalities involved, number of participants, and the level of communications skills of those undertaking the information gathering.

*Where in the NRDA Is Input Needed?*

The earlier in a restoration planning process that public input is solicited, the greater the likelihood that the process will be completed on schedule and within budget. Therefore, an adequate budget should be allocated for the planning process. Effort invested in initial problem definition with local officials and other affected parties usually produces substantial benefits in a clearer understanding of restoration project needs and avoidance of unnecessary costs or misguided efforts.

Public input should be encouraged in both a formal and informal manner. Specific forums should be provided for input. The trustees should be in touch with those segments of the public who are most interested in active participation during the development and review phases of the restoration plan. Specific forums could take the form of citizen review committee meetings, public meetings, or workshops. Project milestones that lend themselves to such forums include the completion of the Notice of Intent to Conduct Restoration Planning and the Draft Restoration Plan.

## **F.4 Example of a Public Involvement (Participation) Work Plan**

The example below represents a public involvement (participation) plan for Hypothetical Bay; a CERCLA case. Although reference is made to CERCLA and hazardous substances, trustees should view this example in light of how it can best be adapted under the OPA context.

### **PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PLAN FOR HYPOTHETICAL BAY-WIDE NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT AND RESTORATION PLANNING**

#### **A. INTRODUCTION**

##### **1. THE HYPOTHETICAL BAY-WIDE NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT (NRDA)**

Federal and state agencies and tribal governments in cooperation with other interested parties have started a process in Hypothetical Bay aimed at the restoration of natural resources injured as a result of the releases of hazardous substances into the Bay. This process is called the Hypothetical Bay-wide natural resource damage assessment and restoration process, and is commonly referred to as the "Hypothetical Bay-wide NRDA." The federal and state agencies and tribal governments who are conducting the Hypothetical Bay-wide NRDA are called Natural Resource Trustees. The Hypothetical Bay-wide NRDA is taking place under the federal Superfund law (the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 or CERCLA) and other applicable laws. CERCLA also authorizes the hazardous pollutant cleanup actions that the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is currently undertaking in Hypothetical Bay.

The Hypothetical Bay-wide NRDA involves two main elements:

- The damage assessment aimed at determining the injury to or loss of Hypothetical Bay natural resources resulting from releases of hazardous substances, assessing monetary damages for those injuries and losses, collecting the damages from responsible parties, and using those funds for implementing natural resource restoration projects; and
- The restoration effort aimed at restoring or replacing the injured natural resources or acquiring their equivalent, funded by the responsible parties.

The first step in the Hypothetical Bay-wide NRDA process is the preparation of a Damage Assessment Plan. The purpose of the Assessment Plan is to identify (1) the natural resources injured, and (2) the scientific and economic methods that the Trustees will use to determine the extent of injury resulting from releases of hazardous substances, and (3) to place a monetary value on those injuries. Restoration planning, in part, will proceed parallel with damage assessment planning to ensure that habitat restoration opportunities in the Bay are identified and, if appropriate, acted upon before the damage assessment is complete. The goal is to prepare and implement an effective and timely natural resource damage assessment and restoration plan for Hypothetical Bay.

## **2. RESPONSIBILITY FOR DAMAGE ASSESSMENT AND RESTORATION PLANNING**

The Natural Resource Trustees are responsible for carrying out the Hypothetical Bay-wide NRDA. These Trustees represent the interests of the public in assessing damage to and restoring the public's natural resources. In Hypothetical Bay, the federal Trustees are the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), which includes the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) and the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). The Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) is the lead trustee for the State of Washington, which is also represented by the Washington State Departments of Fisheries, Wildlife, and Natural Resources (DNR). Tribal Trustees are the Puyallup Tribe of Indians and the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe. Under an agreement among the Trustees, NOAA is named as the overall lead Trustee.

## **3. RESPONSIBILITY FOR DEVELOPING AND IMPLEMENTING THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PLAN**

The Trustee Council formed a Public Participation Panel in November 1991 to prepare this public participation plan. This panel includes members of the Trustee Council (Trustees and PRPs), representatives of community organizations, local governments, and EPA.

The Trustee Council is responsible for implementing the plan. The Trustee Council will assign responsibilities for implementation of specific tasks to Trustee Council members, technical panel members or other parties, as appropriate.

Dissemination of public information regarding the NRDA process will be coordinated among the Trustees and other parties to insure that the public receives an accurate and consistent description of the intent and progress of the NRDA process. In general, NOAA as lead Trustee, in coordination with the other Trustee members of the Trustee Council, will assume responsibility for certain public information and involvement processes. After review by the other Trustees, and other members of the Trustee Council as appropriate, NOAA will generally issue news releases, notices and documents for public review, forward materials to document "repositories" (places where documents are maintained for public review), coordinate joint activities, and serve as a point of contact and clearinghouse of information for other agencies and the public. By agreement among the parties, other Trustees may assume some of these responsibilities. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will establish and maintain a mailing list. Each Trustee will designate a person to respond to requests from the news media. By agreement among the Trustees, NOAA may serve as a spokesperson on behalf of the Trustees regarding the NRDA process.

The Public Participation Panel will continue to meet on a periodic basis to monitor implementation of the public participation plan and make appropriate recommendations to the Trustee Council. At the direction of the Trustee Council, the Panel will also assist with preparation and distribution of public information documents and assist with implementation of public information and participation activities. As necessary, the Panel will draft suggested revisions to the plan for Trustee Council review and approval.

At Trustee Council meetings, the Public Participation Panel chairperson (and/or co-chairperson) will report on public participation activities, will request reports from other panel chairpersons on public participation activities led by those Panels, and will provide recommendations for changes or new proposed activities made by members of the Public Participation Panel.

#### **4. PURPOSE OF THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PLAN**

Trustee Council members recognize and agree that public participation in the Hypothetical Bay-wide NRDA is both desirable and necessary, and that regular communication with the public is an important part of preparing and implementing the damage assessment and restoration plan. The goals of this public participation plan are to:

- Encourage public interest and participation in the NRDA process;
- Keep the public informed of the damage assessment and restoration planning process; and

- Involve the public in identifying injuries to natural resources, and in the development of the restoration plan for injured Hypothetical Bay natural resources.
- This public participation plan takes an active approach to allow for early, regular and meaningful public participation. The public participation provisions of the CERCLA regulations offer opportunities for the public to become involved. This plan provides a menu of supplemental public participation activities which goes beyond the regulatory provisions for public participation to involve the public on an active, ongoing basis throughout the damage assessment and restoration planning process.

A supplemental public participation plan will be prepared at the end of the planning process to address public participation opportunities in conducting the damage assessment and restoration effort.

## **B. INTERESTED AUDIENCES**

This public participation plan is intended to reach those persons or groups who have an interest in the restoration of the Hypothetical Bay environment. Seven audiences have currently been identified as having such an interest. Each of these groups should be kept informed of and offered the opportunity to become involved in the Hypothetical Bay-wide NRDA.

The Trustee Council recognizes that there is considerable diversity within each of the audiences identified below and that they do not necessarily speak with one voice. People from each group who directly participate in the Hypothetical Bay-wide NRDA process are not being asked to represent or speak on behalf of that group or to support or "sign off" on the damage assessment and restoration plans, but rather to share their perspective in looking at the issues and in finding creative ways to solve problems, if possible.

### **(a) Local Community Groups**

Over 60 local community groups and organizations are identified in the Hypothetical Bay area. As evidenced in the results from Tacoma's recent Community Summits, many of these groups feel it is extremely important to formulate strategies for cleaning up the environment with community needs and values in mind. Working with local community groups and organizations, via interactive meetings and contributions to their newsletters, is an important way to inform the public on Hypothetical Bay-wide NRDA planning and involve them in planning decisions.

(b) Environmental Groups

Many environmental groups are expected to be interested in the Hypothetical Bay-wide NRDA process because of its potential for addressing current environmental problems in Hypothetical Bay, as well as its potential to serve as a model or precedent for NRDA processes in other urban estuaries.

(c) Recreational Groups

A variety of sport fishery groups are likely interested in improving the quality and quantity of edible fish and shellfish in Hypothetical Bay. Other recreational groups may be interested in providing more public access to the Bay, as well as encouraging water-oriented recreational use in the Bay, such as kayaking and canoeing, bird watching, etc.

(d) Business and Labor Community Groups

Because of the importance of Hypothetical Bay in the local economy, business and labor groups are likely to be interested in what effect the Hypothetical Bay-wide NRDA process will have on the long-term commercial use of the Bay. Business groups are also likely to be concerned about the economic costs to be borne by large and small businesses considered responsible for injuries to natural resources.

(e) Locally Elected Officials and Local Governmental Agencies and Committees

The challenges and regulatory complexities of cleaning up and restoring Hypothetical Bay require coordination among many tribal, federal, state and local agencies. Locally elected officials and local governmental agencies need to be kept informed of the NRDA process, so they can be responsive to constituents and provide the necessary coordination. For example, the City of Tacoma has set up several advisory bodies for environmental matters, including the Environmental Commission, the Urban Waterfront Committee, and the Environmental Concerns Implementation Group.

(f) General Public

People who are interested in the cleanup and restoration of Hypothetical Bay, or in other aspects of the Hypothetical Bay-wide NRDA process may not be involved in any of the above audiences. To encourage public participation, the general public should be kept informed about the NRDA process.

(g) Media

The news media offer a way to inform the public in a community with many thousands of people. Neighborhood media, as well as media with metropolitan and state-wide audiences, need to be kept up-to-speed on the process. News, editorial, and advertising (for notices) can all help to involve the public in planning and decision making.

**C. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ACTIVITIES**

**1. TWO ELEMENTS TO THE HYPOTHETICAL BAY-WIDE NRDA PLANNING PROCESS**

The public participation activities that will occur under this plan cover the two main elements of the Hypothetical Bay-wide NRDA planning process: (1) the damage assessment, and (2) the restoration effort. However, these two main elements are not distinct, and damage assessment and restoration activities are intricately linked together.

(a) The Damage Assessment Planning Process

The damage assessment planning process is aimed at developing a plan for identifying the natural resources of concern and the scientific and economic methods that the Trustees will use to determine the extent of injury resulting from releases of hazardous substances and for placing a monetary value on those injuries. A technical panel has been established to determine the elements and criteria necessary to the development of the Plan. Tasks associated with the damage assessment planning process may include the following:

- Identifying natural resources which have been damaged;
- Evaluating the adequacy of existing damage data;
- Collecting scoping data;
- Identifying any further studies and economic measures of damages which may be necessary;
- Issuing a draft assessment plan after peer review;
- Public review of the draft assessment plan; and
- Adopting a final assessment plan.

## (b) The Restoration Planning Process

The restoration planning process is aimed at developing a methodology for restoring habitat and species injured by the releases of hazardous substances. The restoration plan will identify among other things (1) priority habitats and species, (2) priority restoration sites, (3) suitable restoration options, and (4) costs to implement the proposed restoration (e.g. construction, long-term monitoring, and contingency costs). Restoration options allowed under the law include rehabilitation (e.g., revegetation), replacement (e.g., through fish hatcheries), and acquisition of equivalent resources. A technical panel has been established to determine the elements and criteria necessary to the development of the Plan. Tasks associated with the restoration planning process may include the following:

- Developing restoration goals;
- Identifying potentially suitable types of habitat and restoration sites;
- Compiling and reviewing existing data, and developing data, as needed, on habitat types that are beneficial to resources injured by releases of hazardous substances;
- Compiling and reviewing existing data, and developing data, as needed, on functional values of habitat types;
- Identifying performance criteria based on habitat function to determine success of restoration projects;
- Identifying contingency processes should a project not achieve its performance criteria or goals;
- Identifying potential projects or types of projects at each candidate site and estimating costs of each project; and
- Developing monitoring plans to evaluate if projects meet their identified performance criteria or goals.

Because of the dependency of restoration planning upon information to be developed in the injury determination and quantification process, the restoration plan may not be finalized until the damage assessment is complete.



## 2. TWO TYPES OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ACTIVITIES

The public participation activities that will occur under this plan for the different planning elements are described in two parts: (a) formal notice, commenting and related activities; and (b) supplemental public participation activities.

As discussed previously (see A.3 above), responsibility for conducting these activities lies with the Trustee Council, with the assistance of the Public Participation Panel and participation of the technical panels as appropriate. Public meetings under the formal notice and comment process will be sponsored by the Trustees.

### (a) Formal Notice, Commenting and Related Activities

This part identifies the times in the planning and decisionmaking process when the public can review and comment on documents that are officially available in draft or final form. These activities are identified under the U.S. Department of the Interior's NRDA regulations, as supplemented by the Trustee Council. Although use of the regulations is optional, at this time the Trustees have indicated their intent to use Interior's NRDA regulations.

Notice of Intent to Perform an Assessment -- Notice inviting the participation of potentially responsible parties (PRPs) in developing the type and scope of the assessment and in the performance of the assessment.

- Notice to all PRPs was mailed in December, 1991; and
- A PRP meeting was held by the Trustees on February 3, 1992 to answer questions the PRPs had on the process.

Draft Damage Assessment Plan -- Notice inviting the public to review and comment on the draft Assessment Plan and any significant modifications proposed to be included in the final Assessment Plan. Written or oral comments on the draft Assessment Plan to the Trustees are provided for at least 30 calendar days.

- A public meeting will be held early in the comment period to explain the draft Assessment Plan.
- A second public meeting will be held toward the end of the comment period to provide an opportunity for public comment on the draft Assessment Plan.

- Draft Restoration Plan -- Notice inviting the public to comment on the draft Restoration Plan and any significant modifications proposed to be included in the final Restoration Plan. Written or oral comments on the draft Restoration Plan to the Trustees are provided for at least 30 calendar days.
- A public meeting will be held early in the comment period to explain the draft Restoration Plan.
- A second public meeting will be held toward the end of the comment period to provide an opportunity for public comment on the draft Restoration Plan.

(b) Supplemental Public Participation Activities

This section describes ways to educate, inform and involve the public on a regular and meaningful basis before decisions are made and the official draft and final damage assessment and restoration plans are issued. The Trustee Council is committed to conducting these supplemental activities to ensure regular and meaningful public participation throughout the damage assessment and restoration process. The Trustee Council's ability to conduct these supplemental activities, and the frequency at which they are conducted, depend on available resources. Therefore, it may not be possible to undertake all of the additional public participation activities described below. Joint participation in the activities of other interested groups and agencies working in the Hypothetical Bay area will be an alternative means to provide a forum for the public to become involved in the Hypothetical Bay-wide NRDA process.

Introduce the Public to the Hypothetical Bay-wide NRDA Process and Invite Their Participation.

- Mass mailing. To contact potentially interested individuals and groups. Preparation of a fact sheet, introductory NRDA documents, and notice of a public meeting for incorporation into interested groups' newsletters, with a form (mail back "coupon") to be filled out and mailed back to indicate interest in being included on a mailing list.
- News releases to print, television and radio media to provide notice of general meeting.

General meeting to provide an overview of the NRDA process, share available information on the status of Hypothetical Bay resources, and discuss ways in which the public can get involved in the damage assessment and restoration process.

## Continued Outreach to the Public and Interested Groups, Local Governmental Agencies, and the Media

- Fact sheets - periodically as appropriate.
- Newsletters - periodically as appropriate.
- Background documents, technical reports and review documents - available by request and at repositories.
- Meetings - periodically, at critical junctures in the planning process.
- Informal briefings and presentations - periodically, to provide an interactive forum for the exchange of ideas and information with interested groups.
- Speakers bureau - to provide presentations to interested groups upon request. Depending on available resources, supplemented with a slide/video program.
- Field trips and site visits - as resources allow.
- Media contact person - to keep the media informed at each juncture of the process.
- Workshops - periodically throughout the planning process, e.g., before critical junctures in damage assessment and restoration planning, as resources permit. Participation in workshops sponsored by EPA's technical groups, and other community groups, such as the CBCAC and Citizens for a Healthy Bay.
- Panels - as appropriate, include as members of the Public Participation Panel or as participants in the working committees of the Restoration Panel individuals with a particular interest or expertise in public participation or restoration planning.
- Photographic record - periodically throughout restoration project development and monitoring.

#### D. RESOURCES FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

For further information, please contact:

Robert A. Taylor, General Counsel Damage Assessment and Restoration Center, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, 7600 Sand Point Way N.E., Seattle, WA 98115; (206) 526-6604.

Kate Benkert, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 3704 Griffin Lane S.E., Suite 102, Olympia, WA 98501-2192; (206) 753-9440.

Fred Gardner, Washington Department of Ecology, Toxic Cleanup Program, Mail Stop 7600, Olympia, WA 98504-8711; (206) 438-3018.

Bill Sullivan, Puyallup Tribe of Indians, Environmental Programs, 2002 East 28th Street, Tacoma, WA 98404; (206) 597-6200.

Rod Malcom, Muckleshoot Indian Tribe, Fisheries Department, 40405 Auburn-Enumclaw Road, Auburn, WA 98002; (206) 825-7030.

Media Contact: Hal Alabaster, Public Affairs Northwest, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, 7600 Sand Point Way N.E., Seattle, WA 98115; (206) 526-6046. (Alternate: Doug Zimmer, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 3704 Griffin Lane S.E., Suite 102, Olympia, WA 98501-2192; (206) 753-9440).

Public Liaison: To be assigned.

Repositories:

- (a) Tacoma Public Library
  - Main Branch
  - 1102 Tacoma Ave.
  - Tacoma, Washington 98402
  - Gary Reese, Manager, Special Collections
  - (206) 591-5622
  
- (b) Citizens for a Healthy Bay
  - 771 Broadway
  - Tacoma, Washington 98402
  - (206) 383-2429

(c) NOAA Library-Seattle  
Library and Information Services  
7600 Sand Point Way N.E., Bldg. 3  
Seattle, Washington 98115  
Attn: Maureen Woods/Donna Reisdorff  
(206) 526-6241

## **E. SCHEDULE FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ACTIVITIES**

A core public participation program is being developed. Upon approval of the Trustee Council, the core program will be described in Appendix A. Additional or more frequent public participation activities will be undertaken as available resources allow.