



WET WEATHER STAKEHOLDER TEAM

2015 MEETINGS
VOLUME 1



Wet Weather Team
Stakeholder Group Agenda
August 11, 2015
5:30 p.m. – 8:00 p.m.

- 5:15 – 5:45 Dinner served
- 5:45 – 5:50 Welcome, Introductions, Agenda Overview, Review Meeting “Ground Rules”
Clay Kelly, Strand Associates
- 5:50 – 6:05 Review of Values & Aspects and their Application to the 20-Yr Facility Plan
Gary Swanson, CH2M
- 6:05 – 6:30 Example Application of Assessment Tool
Gary
- 6:30 – 7:10 Weighting the Aspects
Gary, Clay, Ted Grosshardt & Tony Glore
- 7:10 – 7:50 Weighting the Values
Gary, Clay, Ted & Tony
- 7:50 – 8:00 Observer Comments, Wrap-up and Adjourn
Clay

Meeting Summary
Wet Weather Stakeholder Group Meeting
August 11, 2015
MSD Main Office, Louisville

The Wet Weather Team (WWT), chartered by the Louisville and Jefferson County Metropolitan Sewer District (MSD), met on August 11, 2015, at MSD's main office. The objective of the meeting was to "weight" the importance of the values and aspects to be used in the development of the benefit/cost project evaluation tool for the 20-Year Comprehensive Facility Plan.

Welcome

Clay Kelly of Strand Associates, Inc.[®] opened the meeting by welcoming the members and reviewing the meeting objectives and agenda. The ground rules of the meetings were also reviewed.

Brian Bingham, MSD Chief of Operations, shared that Tony Parrott from MSD of Greater Cincinnati had accepted the position of Executive Director. Tony will start on September 14, 2015. Greg Heitzman, MSD's current Executive Director, will stay on until the end of September to provide a transition period.

Review of Values & Aspects and their Application to the 20-Year Comprehensive Facility Plan

Gary Swanson of CH2M-Hill began the discussion by reminding the Stakeholders of their role in prioritizing projects in the Facility Plan and then walked through an example from the IOAP.

- The Facility Plan will use a similar method to prioritize projects as the IOAP did. It is a values-based decision model that uses a structured approach to quantify subjective items and standardize prioritization across competing interests.
- Values were identified to evaluate individual projects and program-level suites of solutions. Values have aspects associated with them that can be measured and thus quantified. The values are weighted to reflect the priorities and ideals of the Stakeholder group.
- Projects are ranked by their scoring and cost to prioritize the most cost-effective community-based alternatives.

Another stakeholder noted that all the scores for Environmental Enhancement and Eco-friendly Solutions in the example were between -1 and 1 and asked if those were the only scores possible. Gary said that most of the projects will score in that range but not all.

Introduction of Weighting Mechanics

Gary, with assistance from Ted Grossardt of Vox Populi, led the group through the process of weighting aspects and values using the "clicker" technology.

Gary and Brian discussed the meaning and implications of the Regulatory Compliance value with several stakeholders and clarified that regulatory compliance was not necessarily a clear-cut determination. For the purposes of this plan, it refers to the degree of compliance, difficulty of meeting a standard, and ability to maintain a level of compliance. State and Federal regulations often do not have specific standards and leave it up to individual communities to decide what level of control or level of protection they want to achieve. For example, some communities have elected to control sewer overflows up to a 100-year storm (a much higher level of control than MSD has committed to) while other communities are only targeting a six-month storm (which is lower than the level of control that MSD projects are meeting).

In response to a stakeholder comment, Gary clarified that the group was reviewing project-level values and that the programmatic-level values from the IOAP would be used as well, since they are still applicable.

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Weighting of Aspects

Gary led the group through the weighting of aspects with the results instantly tabulated during the presentation.

Based on a discussion amongst stakeholders, “Public Service Delivery” was added as an aspect under the Property Protection value. This aspect accounts for the impact on providing services such as drinking water, power, and trash collections.

A stakeholder asked how the technical team will decide whether increases or decreases in stream base flow are positive or negative changes. Gary explained that since the team is local and very knowledgeable of the local area and streams, it is able to make those decisions based on best professional judgment. The scoring description will clarify that benefits of stream flow changes need to be site-specific.

A stakeholder asked why “Amended Consent Decree” was listed as an aspect under the Regulatory Compliance value if this plan was not modifying Consent Decree projects. Gary responded that potential projects could have impacts on Consent Decree projects that would make them easier to complete and/or more effective. He added that potential projects that have negative effects on Consent Decree projects would not be allowed.

Weighting of Values

Gary led the group through the weighting of values with the results instantly tabulated during the presentation.

Stakeholder raised concerns that the Economic Vitality value is only measured by number of new customers. Gary showed that this value looks at whether or not it promotes growth and also looks at new flows and loads to account for differences in growth between areas such as residential, retail, and industry.

Ted asked the stakeholders to rate the input process they had just taken part in and received highly favorable feedback.

Observer Comments, Wrap Up and Adjourn

Clay asked for feedback on whether or not the stakeholders in attendance would be comfortable with getting the same input from the stakeholders that could not be in attendance. The group agreed and suggested that a similar process be used to gather their input.

A stakeholder shared that the evenness of the weighting may be a reflection of the diversity of the group and that more skewed results could be found when these types of questions are taken to more homogenous groups in the community. Angela Akridge, MSD Chief Engineer, followed-up by saying that she sees dramatic differences in responses based on whether or not individuals have been personally affected by stormwater flooding and/or sanitary issues.

Meeting Materials

- Agenda for the 8/11/2015 WWT Stakeholder Group Meeting
- Copy of the presentation slides
- Results from weighting exercises
- Copy of Wet Weather Team Ground Rules

Meeting Summary
Wet Weather Stakeholder Group Meeting
August 11, 2015
MSD Main Office, Louisville

Meeting Participants

Wet Weather Team Stakeholders (Present)

Steve Barger, Labor (Retired)
Susan Barto, Mayor of Lyndon
Stuart Benson, Louisville Metro Council, District 20
Allan Dittmer, University of Louisville Provost Office
Mark French, University of Louisville Speed School of Engineering
Mike Heitz, Director, Louisville Metro Parks (represented by Jason Canuel)
Tom Herman, Zeon Chemicals
David James, Louisville Metro Council, District 6
Rick Johnstone, Deputy Mayor, Louisville Metro Mayor's Office (Retired)
Maria Koetter, Louisville Metro Government, Director of Sustainability
Bob Marrett, CMB Development Company
Kurt Mason, District Conservationist, Jefferson County Soil Conservation District
Jim Mims, Louisville Metro Planning & Design Services Department
Gina O'Brien, Brightside Executive Director
Lisa Santos, Irish Hill Neighborhood Association
David Tollerud, University of Louisville, School of Public Health and Information Sciences
David Wicks, Kentucky Conservation Committee, Jefferson County Public Schools Center for Environmental Education (retired)

Wet Weather Team Stakeholders (Not Present)

Arnita Gadson, Executive Director, Kentucky Environmental Quality Commission
Rocky Pusateri, Elite Built Homes
Bruce Scott, Kentucky Waterways Alliance
Tina Ward-Pugh, WaterStep

Wet Weather Team MSD Personnel (Present)

Angela Akridge, MSD Chief Engineer
Brian Bingham, MSD Chief of Operations
John Loechle, MSD Infrastructure Manager

Technical Support

Gary Swanson, CH2M-Hill
Clay Kelly, Strand Associates
Paul Maron, Strand Associates
Ted Grossardt, Vox Populi

Meeting Observers

Norm Barker, HDR
Jeff Eger HDR
Mike Harris, JTL
Matt Newman, HDR
Mark Sneve, Strand Associates

Summary of Results from WWT Weighting on Aspects and Values to be Used for MSD Service Area Planning

Results from August, 2015 WWT Input

This is a brief summary of the results from an input exercise carried out by MSD, soliciting quantitative input from the Wet Weather Team (WWT) Stakeholder Group (the Group) as part of the long range planning for the three primary Louisville and Jefferson County Metropolitan Sewer District (MSD) Service Areas: Wastewater, Stormwater, and Flood Protection.

The WWT, along with the 20-Year Comprehensive Facility Plan technical team, developed a list of six Values against which potential projects could be evaluated. The resulting evaluation tool would be used to determine the “benefit” portion of the cost/benefit ratio. The Group also helped identify the unique Aspects that would be the defining measurement of each of the Values.

The WWT was asked to weight the importance of the Aspects used to measure each of the six Values, which were themselves the weighted evaluation criteria applied to all projects in all three Service Areas. More details about the data input, as well as the exact deployment of the Aspects and Values can be found in other MSD planning documents and materials, including the WWT Stakeholder Group binder.

Method:

MSD convened a face-to-face meeting of the WWT Stakeholders for purposes of gathering quantitative importance evaluations for both Aspects and Values, on August 11, 2015. Eighteen of the 23 WWT Stakeholders were able to attend that meeting, and at that meeting the required quantitative evaluations were gathered using a facilitated process incorporating the use of Audience Response Systems, commonly referred to as the “clickers”. Minutes of the details of this meeting are available in the WWT Stakeholder Group binder.

Because not all members were able to attend and because those in attendance agreed that every effort should be made to include input from all WWT members, MSD mounted an online input interface a few days later and invited those who were unable to attend to enter their evaluations through this method. The online interface was kept available for 10 days and the subject members were given several reminders of the opportunity. Ultimately three of the five remaining members completed the survey.

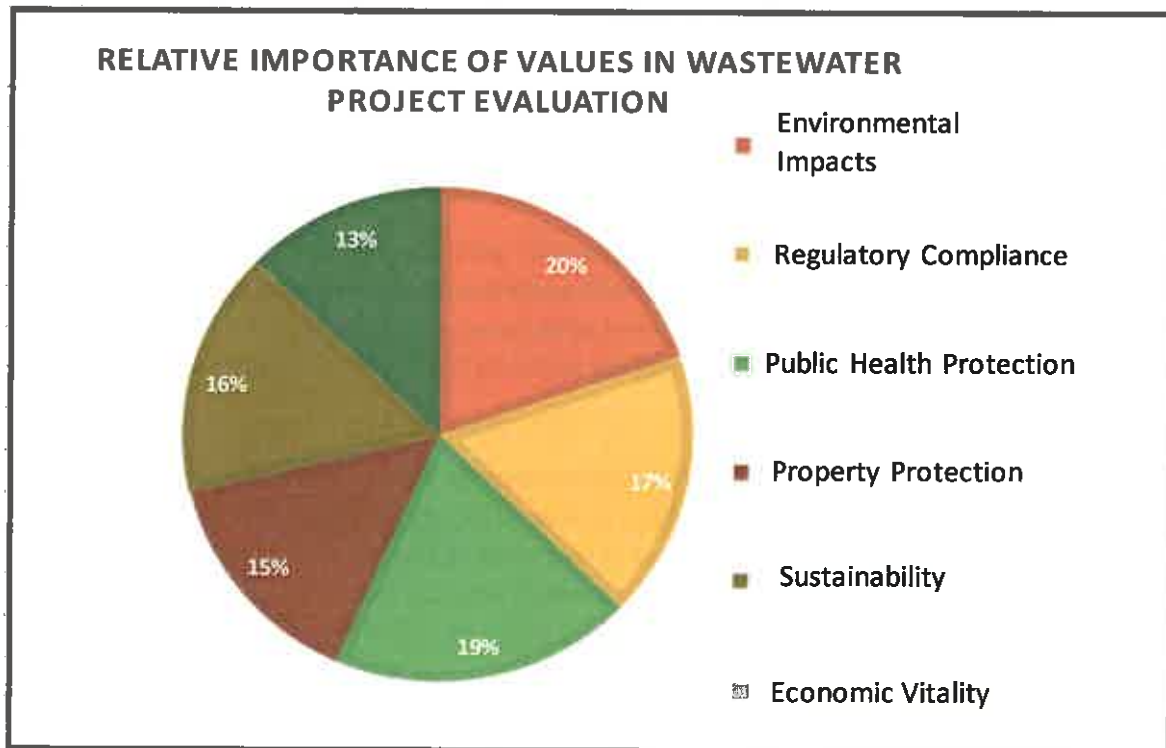
Results:

The online data was combined with the data gathered in the face to face meeting to compute the overall weightings derived from the WWT. The following pie charts summarize the relative importance that each of the six Values will be accorded in evaluating projects in each of the three Service Areas.

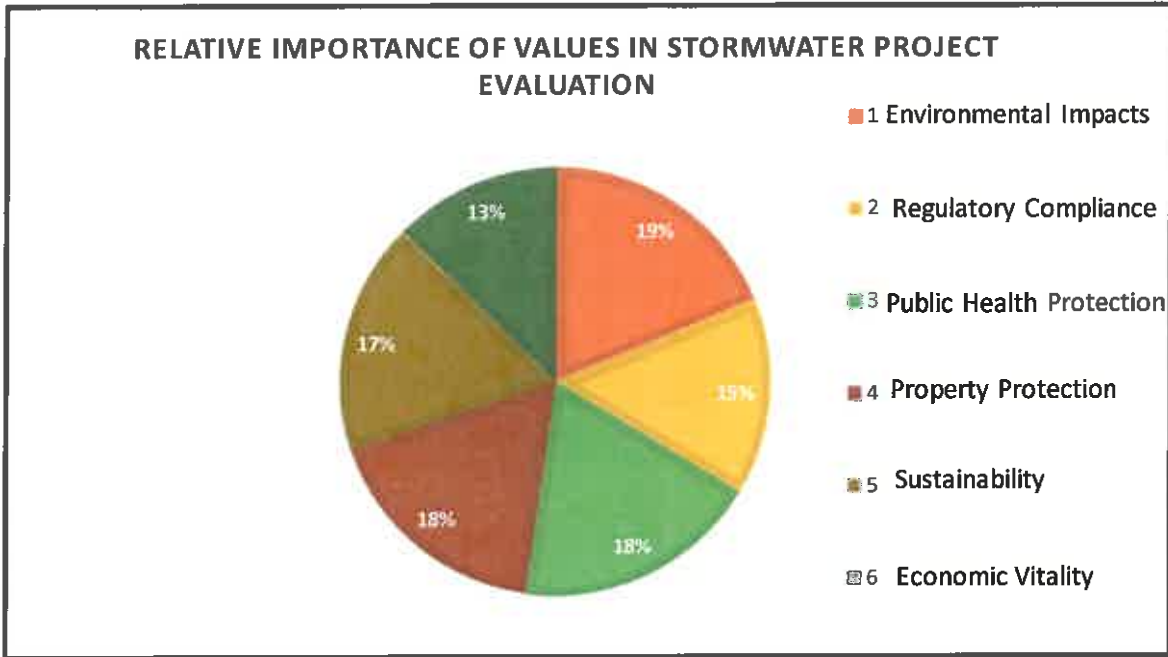
Following that are tables that reflect the relative weights that each Aspect will have in measuring the content of a particular Value for a particular Service Area. Because not all Aspects of a Value are necessarily relevant for every Service Area, the charts reflect how the relevant Aspects combine to compose the measurement of each Value vis-à-vis each Service Area.

Relative Importance of the Six Values as Applied to Each of the Three Service Area Projects.

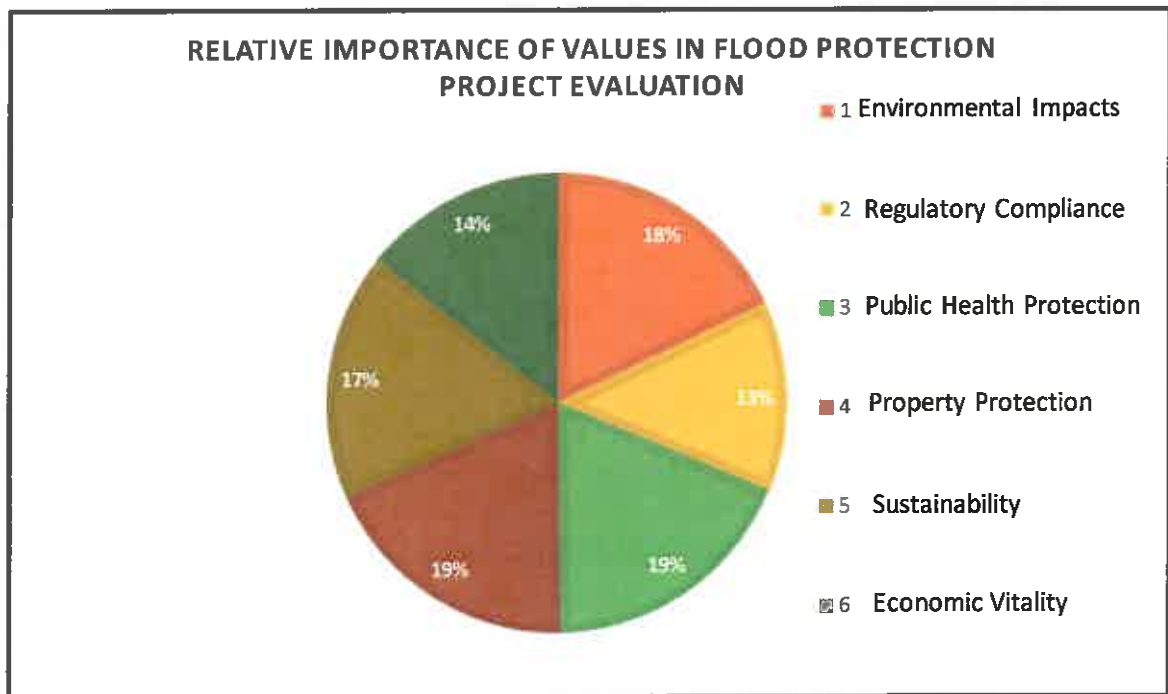
All six Values will be applied to some extent in evaluating projects in each of the three Service Areas. Based on the combination of the face to face and online data, these pie charts indicate, to the nearest whole percentage, the relative amount of 'weight' that each value will have. It is notable that none of the six Weights constitutes an overwhelming or dominant consideration: Rather each contributes a measurable portion of the overall evaluation.



Wastewater Projects will be assigned value based on the weights shown above. The maximum difference in weights is only 7%, between Environmental Impacts at 20% and Economic Vitality at 13%.



Stormwater Projects will be assigned value based on the weights shown above. The maximum difference in weights is only 6%, between Environmental Impacts at 19% and Economic Vitality at 13%.



Flood Protection Projects will be assigned value based on the weights shown above. The maximum difference in weights is only 6%, between Public Health Protection and Property Protection, each at 19%, and Regulatory Compliance at 13%.

How Aspects Will be Weighted to Measure Values Vis-à-vis Each Service Area

The following tables detail how Aspects will be used to evaluate the Values as they apply to the different Service Area projects. Because not all Aspects apply to all Service Areas, only those that do apply are used to measure the Value as it applies to that Service Area.

	F2F	Online	Combined	Score	%	Score	%	Score	%
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS				WASTEWATER		STORMWATER		FLOOD PROTECTION	
Terrestrial Habitat	3.28	4.00	3.38	3.38	10.2%	3.38	10.2%	3.38	14.9%
Aquatic Habitat	3.78	4.00	3.81	3.81	11.4%	3.81	11.4%	3.81	16.7%
Tree Canopy	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	12.0%	4.00	12.0%	4.00	17.6%
Visual Aesthetics	3.44	3.67	3.47	3.47	10.4%	3.47	10.4%	3.47	15.3%
Odor Aesthetics	3.83	4.33	3.90	3.90	11.7%	3.90	11.7%	3.90	17.1%
Stream Base Flow	3.50	3.00	3.43	3.43	10.3%	3.43	10.3%		
Stream Peak Flow	4.22	4.00	4.19	4.19	12.6%	4.19	12.6%	4.19	18.4%
Nutrient Loadings	3.67	4.00	3.72	3.72	11.2%	3.72	11.2%		
Impaired Use Impacts	3.33	4.00	3.43	3.43	10.3%	3.43	10.3%		
Sum				33.33	100.0%	33.33	100.0%	22.76	100.0%

Environmental Impacts are measured by a maximum of 10 different aspects, the importance of which is more or less evenly distributed. In the case of Flood Protection, Stream Peak Flow is about 4.5% more important than Terrestrial Habitat, the maximum difference between any two Aspects for any Service Area.

	F2F	Online	Combined	Score	%	Score	%	Score	%
REGULATORY COMPLIANCE				WASTEWATER		STORMWATER		FLOOD PROTECTION	
KPDES	3.94	4.00	3.95	3.95	27.5%				
MS4	4.06	4.33	4.10			4.10	32.2%		
Amended Consent Decree	4.28	4.67	4.34	4.34	30.2%	4.34	34.1%	4.34	37.2%
Flood Plain Management	4.22	4.67	4.28			4.28	33.7%	4.28	36.7%
Building Code	2.78	4.33	3.00						
Air Permits	2.83	4.33	3.04	3.04	21.2%			3.04	26.1%
Biosolids	2.78	4.67	3.05	3.05	21.2%				
Sum				14.38	100.0%	12.72	100.0%	11.66	100.0%

Regulatory Compliance is measured by a maximum of 7 different aspects. The largest difference in importance, 11.1%, is between Amended Consent Decree and Air Permits, in the case of the Flood Protection Service Area.

	F2F	Online	Combined	Score	%	Score	%	Score	%
PUBLIC HEALTH PROTECTION				WASTEWATER		STORMWATER		FLOOD PROTECTION	
Pathogen Exposure	4.56	4.00	4.48	4.48	58.0%	4.48	40.7%		
Drowning Risk	3.33	3.00	3.28			3.28	29.8%	3.28	50.3%
Mold Exposure	3.17	3.67	3.24	3.24	42.0%	3.24	29.5%	3.24	49.7%
Sum				7.72	100.0%	11.00	100%	6.52	100.0%

Public Health Protection is measured by a maximum of 3 different aspects. The largest difference in importance, 16%, is between Pathogen Exposure and Mold Exposure, in the case of the Wastewater Service Area.

	F2F	Online	Combined	Score	%	Score	%	Score	%
PROPERTY PROTECTION				WASTEWATER		STORMWATER		FLOOD PROTECTION	
Basement Backup	4.44	3.33	4.28	4.28	26.5%	4.28	21.7%	4.28	28.1%
Surface Flooding - Traffic Disruption	3.33	3.33	3.33	3.33	20.6%	3.33	16.9%	3.33	21.9%
Surface Flooding - Structural Damage	4.06	4.33	4.10	4.10	25.3%	4.10	20.8%	4.10	26.9%
Flood Insurance Rating	3.39	4.33	3.52			3.52	17.9%	3.52	23.1%
Failure Likelihood	2.50	3.67	2.67						
Results of Failure	3.00	4.00	3.14						
Public Service Delivery	4.50	4.33	4.48	4.48	27.7%	4.48	22.7%		
Sum				16.19	100.0%	19.71	100.0%	15.23	100.0%

Property Protection is measured by a maximum of 7 different aspects. The largest difference in importance, 7.1%, is between Public Service Delivery and Surface Flooding-Traffic Disruption, in the case of the Wastewater Service Area.

	F2F	Online	Combined	Score	%	Score	%	Score	%
SUSTAINABILITY				WASTEWATER		STORMWATER		FLOOD PROTECTION	
Non-Renewable Resource Consumption	3.61	3.67	3.62	3.62	12.4%	3.62	12.4%	3.62	14.4%
Mechanical v. natural systems	4.06	4.33	4.10	4.10	14.0%	4.10	14.0%		
Multi-purpose community asset	3.39	4.33	3.52	3.52	12.1%	3.52	12.1%	3.52	14.0%
Public access	3.33	3.33	3.33	3.33	11.4%	3.33	11.4%	3.33	13.2%
Public information/education enabler	3.11	4.33	3.28	3.28	11.2%	3.28	11.2%	3.28	13.1%
Reclaim abandoned or under-utilized land	4.00	3.33	3.90	3.90	13.4%	3.90	13.4%	3.90	15.5%
Impact on Impervious surface	3.89	3.33	3.81	3.81	13.0%	3.81	13.0%	3.81	15.2%
Land Use compatibility	3.61	4.00	3.67	3.67	12.5%	3.67	12.5%	3.67	14.6%
Sum				29.24	100.0%	29.24	100.0%	25.14	100.0%

Sustainability is measured by a maximum of 8 different aspects. The largest difference in importance, 2.8%, is between Mechanical v Natural Systems and Public Information / Education Enabler, for both Wastewater and Stormwater Service Areas.

	F2F	Online	Combined	Score	%	Score	%	Score	%
ECONOMIC VITALITY				WASTEWATER		STORMWATER		FLOOD PROTECTION	
Number of residential customers	3.06	4.00	3.19	3.19	46.2%				
Flow/load from commercial/Industrial	3.67	4.00	3.72	3.72	53.8%				
Sum				6.91	100.0%	0	0	0	0

Economic Vitality is measured by 2 different aspects that apply only to Wastewater Service Area projects. The different in importance between them is 7.6%.

Louisville and Jefferson County Metropolitan Sewer District
Wet Weather Team Ground Rules
Final Version, 8/15/06 (updated 10/5/07)

A. Participants and Participation

1. Wet Weather Team (WWT) members are “participants.” The Wet Weather Team consists of MSD personnel and a subgroup of stakeholders that will provide guidance to MSD. MSD personnel may participate in WWT discussions, but will not be included in decisions regarding stakeholder guidance to MSD. All participants in the stakeholder subgroup have equal representation.
2. The facilitation team is a neutral third party with no stake in the outcome of the discussions. The facilitation team, although under contract to MSD, works for the process and treats all Wet Weather Team participants as equal “clients.”
3. To ensure an effective process, participants agree to make every effort to attend all meetings. If an alternate is needed, the suggested alternate will be recommended to and discussed with MSD in advance to ensure there will be appropriate balance and representation on the Wet Weather Team.
4. Observers are welcome at meetings, but are not participants in the Wet Weather Team’s deliberations. A portion or portions of each meeting (not to exceed 15 minutes each) will be dedicated to receiving observer comments. Each observer’s oral comments must not exceed two minutes, although written comments to the WWT and/or MSD will be welcome throughout the process.
5. MSD will consider requests from participants to invite outside experts to speak at Wet Weather Team meetings on relevant topics; however, MSD reserves the option of providing additional or alternative perspectives at meetings to ensure that the full range of perspectives and factual evidence is provided.
6. Wet Weather Team members are expected to participate through the entire process; however, any participant may withdraw from the process at any time without prejudice. In the event a participant chooses to withdraw, he or she should communicate the reasons for withdrawal and may be replaced by MSD with another representative with similar expertise and experience.

B. Meeting Discussions and Procedures

1. Each participant agrees to honest and direct communications.
2. Participants are encouraged to frame observations in terms of needs and interests, not in terms of positions; opportunities for finding solutions increase dramatically when discussion focuses on needs and interests.
3. Decisions will be made during meetings; if an alternate attends a meeting, he or she must be fully briefed on Wet Weather Team deliberations and able to participate in decision making.
4. The facilitator will manage the discussions, using more or less structure depending on the nature and tenor of the discussions.

5. Participants and/or the facilitator may request a caucus break at any time during the meeting. Individual caucus breaks are not to exceed 15 minutes.
6. A general summary of meeting discussions will be prepared; observations contained in the summary will not be individually attributed. Participants can, however, submit attributed comments directly to MSD and/or the MSD Board for consideration; all written comments will be made available publicly.
7. All meetings will start and finish on time.

C. Desired Outcomes

1. The stakeholder subgroup of the Wet Weather Team is a “consensus seeking” body. The desired outcome is one in which all stakeholder subgroup members support the products and are willing to say so publicly. Full consensus, however, is not necessary to enable the MSD Board to have a balanced and well-informed final decision process.
2. The perspectives of all WWT stakeholders—particularly in cases where consensus is lacking—will be gathered throughout the plan development process and made available to the MSD Board for consideration during their final decision making.
3. To help the process stay on track, agreed-upon, non-mainstream issues may be recorded and dealt with at a later date or referred to other, more appropriate forums.

D. Communications Outside of Wet Weather Team Meetings

1. Individual observations are not for attribution outside the meeting.
2. Participants are encouraged to refer inquiries from the press to the facilitation team or to final meeting summaries or other final Wet Weather Team materials. Individuals who choose to speak with the press agree to limit remarks to personal views and to refrain from characterizing the views of, or attributing comments to, other participants or the full Wet Weather Team.
3. Wet Weather Team participants may share information about the project’s process and activities with peers outside the Team, as long as the communications make clear that the information is not an official product of the Team.
4. Wet Weather Team participants may share draft documents and communicate about the project’s progress with managers and co-workers within their own organizations. Wet Weather Team participants agree to consult with the Team before sharing draft documents outside of the Team or their immediate co-workers and managers.

Values Based Alternative Analysis

How does it really work?

Wet Weather Team Stakeholder Group
August 11, 2015

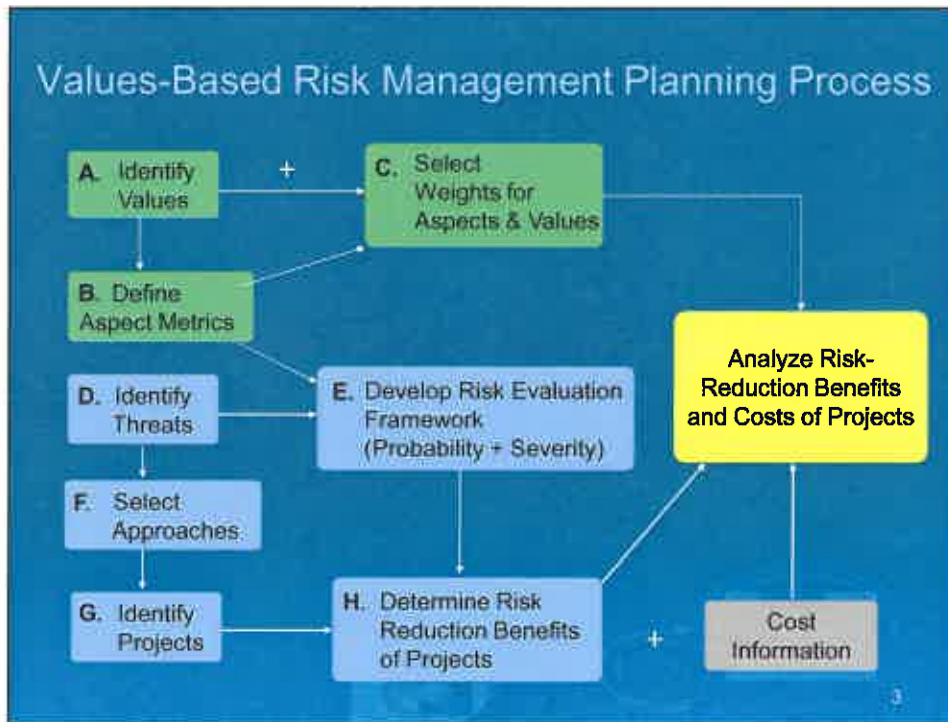


Objectives

- Review decision process and stakeholder input points
- Illustrate process with simplified example project alternative evaluation
- Walk through actual scoring of sewer overflow elimination alternative



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How to Score

- For Regulatory Compliance Example –
 - Score the Base Condition (Data Driven)
 - Score the New Enhanced Condition Based on the Incorporation of the New Technology
 - Calculate the Benefit by Subtracting the Base Score From the New Score

How to Score

- Environmental Enhancement Example –
 - Determine the Benefit of Each Alternative.
 - Score the Benefit by Totaling the Scores for Each Environmental Enhancement Component.
- Utilize the Summary Page to Determine the Benefit/Cost (From Earlier Pricing) for Both Alternatives.

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Value-Based Decision Example

- Problem Statement – Explore and Articulate Trade-Offs of Treatment Levels for Ohio River Discharge. Assumptions are:
 - In-line storage maximized
 - After in-line storage implemented, overflow predicted to be:
 - 25 events per year
 - Average Annual Overflow Volume (AAOV) = 150 MG
 - Annual Average Overflow Peak Flow = 30 MGD
 - Satellite treatment facility required

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Example Considers 3 Possible Alternative Approaches

- Alternative 1 – Treat flow only for aesthetics and pathogens
- Alternative 2 – Provide primary treatment and disinfection per CSO Policy
- Alternative 3 – Provide secondary treatment

Alternative 1 – Treatment Only for Aesthetics and Pathogens (Cincinnati example)

- Treat 85% of AAOV, 4 events per year have peaks that exceed treatment capacity
- Screening and grit removal for solids and floatable control
- No significant BOD or TSS removal
- Disinfection to 200 Fecal Coliforms/100 ml
- Example present worth cost \$13 million



BOD = Biochemical Oxygen Demand
TSS = Total Suspended Solids

Alternative 2 – Primary Treatment plus Disinfection (per CSO Policy)

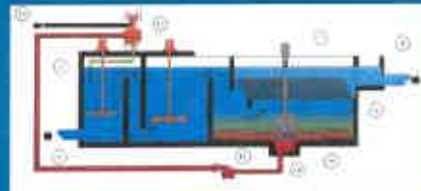
- Treat 85% of AAOV, 4 events per year have peaks that exceed treatment capacity
- Screening and grit removal for solids and floatable control
- Primary treatment removes 60% TSS and 25% BOD
- Disinfection to 200 FC/100 ml
- Example present worth cost \$ 19 million



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Alternative 3 – Secondary Treatment (“overflow” elimination)

- Treat 85% of AAOV, 4 events per year have peaks that exceed treatment capacity
- Screening and grit removal for solids and floatable control
- Secondary Treatment reduces TSS and BOD 85%
- Disinfection to 200 FC/100ml
- Example present worth cost \$ 27 million



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Example Performance Measures Regulatory Compliance

Probability		Untreated Volume greater than 100MG AAOV	Untreated overflow volume between 50 - 100 MG AAOV	Untreated overflow volume between 5 - 50 MG AAOV	Untreated overflow volume between 1 - 5 MG AAOV	Untreated overflow volume less than 1 MG AAOV	
		Probably Unacceptable	Questionable Acceptability	Probably Acceptable	Clearly Acceptable	Exceeds Expectations	
		5	4	3	2	1	
Overflow Frequency greater than 10 times per year	Probably Unacceptable	5	25	20	15	10	5
Overflow frequency between 4 and 10 times per year	Questionable Acceptability	4	20	16	12	8	4
Overflow frequency between 1 - 4 times per year	Probably Acceptable	3	15	12	8	6	3
Overflow frequency between 2 and 2 year recurrence	Clearly Acceptable	2	10	8	6	4	2
Overflow frequency less than 2 year recurrence	Exceeds Expectations	1	5	4	3	2	1

Note: for the purpose of this example, only one possible aspect of regulatory compliance is shown. Actual performance measure scales will consider several aspects of regulatory compliance (solids and floatables, TMDL loads, etc.)

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Scoring Example Regulatory Compliance

Probability		Untreated Volume greater than 100MG AAOV	Untreated overflow volume between 50 - 100 MG AAOV	Untreated overflow volume between 5 - 50 MG AAOV	Untreated overflow volume between 1 - 5 MG AAOV	Untreated overflow volume less than 1 MG AAOV	
		Probably Unacceptable	Questionable Acceptability	Probably Acceptable	Clearly Acceptable	Exceeds Expectations	
		5	4	3	2	1	
Overflow Frequency greater than 10 times per year	Probably Unacceptable	5	B 25 1	20	15	10	5
Overflow frequency between 4 and 10 times per year	Questionable Acceptability	4	20	16	12	8	4
Overflow frequency between 1 - 4 times per year	Probably Acceptable	3	15	12	8	2 6 3	3
Overflow frequency between 2 and 2 year recurrence	Clearly Acceptable	2	10	8	6	4	2
Overflow frequency less than 2 year recurrence	Exceeds Expectations	1	5	4	3	2	1

B = Base Condition

2 = Alternative Number

Alt 1 0 points

Alt 2 25 - 6 = 19 points

Alt 3 25 - 6 = 19 points

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Example Scoring Summary

Alternative	Regulatory Compliance	Environmental Enhancement	Total Benefit Score (unweighted)	Total Present Worth (millions)	Example Benefit/Cost (unweighted)
1	0	0	0	\$13	0.00
2	10	13	32	\$19	1.68
3	10	10	38	\$27	1.41

Alt 1 – lowest cost
 Alt 3 – highest benefits
 Alt 2 – best benefit/cost ratio

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Detailed Alternative Scoring

- One alternative (conveyance) for one SSO (Manhole 40870)

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Community Values and Component Aspects

Establishing Relative Importance in MSD's Primary Services

Wet Weather Team Stakeholder Group

August 11, 2015

Our Goals Today

1. Agree On the Correct Aspects to Measure Each Value
2. Assign the Relative Weights to the Aspects to Measure Each Value
3. Assign the Relative Importance of the Values for each Service Area

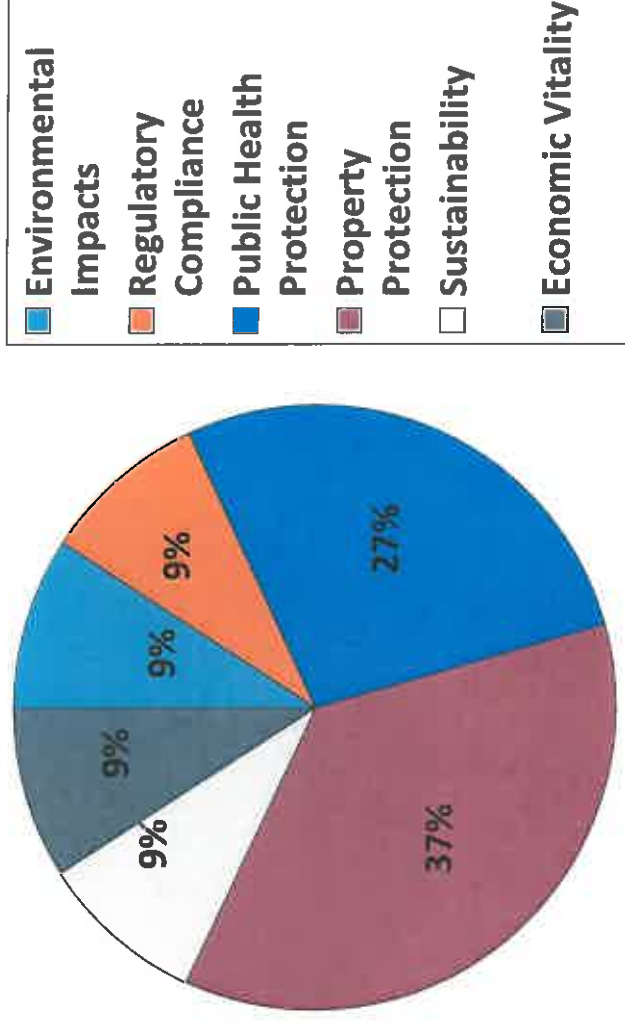
Current Configuration of Values and Aspects to Analyze Projects for the Three Service Areas

Value	Aspect	Wastewater	Stormwater	Flood Protection
Environmental Impacts	Terrestrial Habitat	X	X	X
	Aquatic Habitat	X	X	X
	Tree Canopy	X	X	X
	Visual Aesthetics	X	X	X
	Odor Aesthetics	X	X	X
	Stream Base Flow	X	X	X
	Stream Peak Flow	X	X	X
	Nutrient Loadings	X	X	X
	Impaired Use Impacts	X	X	X
	KPDES	X		
Regulatory Compliance	MS4	X	X	X
	Amended Consent Decree	X	X	X
	Flood Plain Management		X	X
	Building Code			X
Public Health Protection	Air Permits	X		X
	Biosolids	X		
	Pathogen Exposure	X	X	X
	Drowning Risk	X	X	X
Property Protection	Mold Exposure	X	X	X
	Basement Backup	X	X	X
	Surface Flooding - Traffic Disruption	X	X	X
	Surface Flooding - Structural Damage	X	X	X
Sustainability	Flood Insurance Rating		X	X
	Failure Likelihood		X	X
	Results of Failure			X
	Non-Renewable Resource Consumption	X	X	X
Economic Vitality	Mechanical v. natural systems	X	X	X
	Multi-purpose community asset	X	X	X
	Public access	X	X	X
	Public information/education enabler	X	X	X
Economic Vitality	Reclaim abandoned or under-utilized land	X	X	X
	Impact on impervious surface	X	X	X
	Land Use compatibility or improvement	X	X	X
	Number of residential customers	X	X	X
Economic Vitality	Flow/load from commercial/industrial	X		
		X		

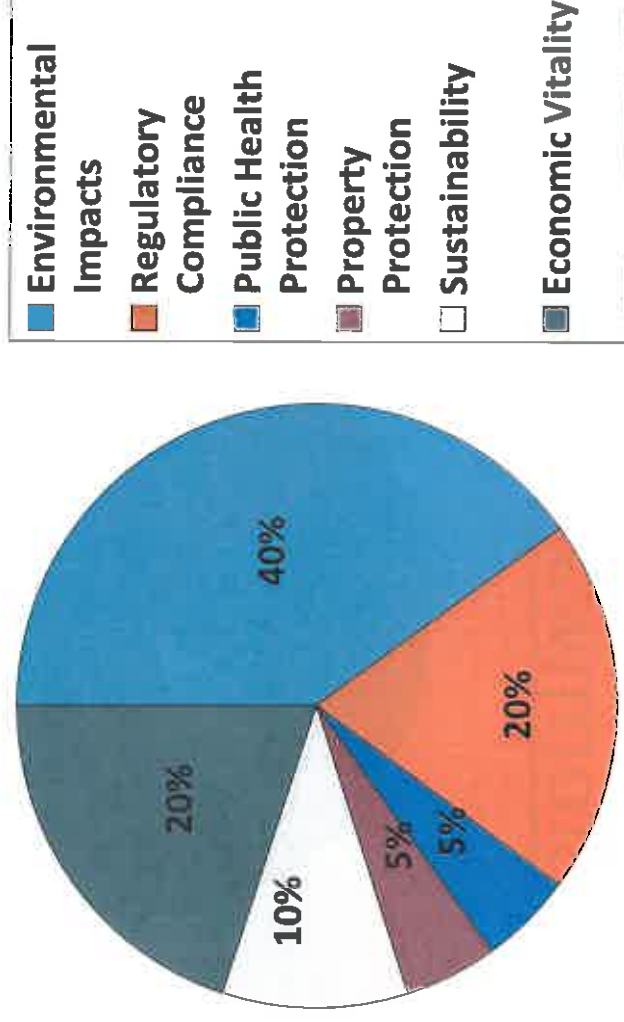
Six Values May Have Different Weights for Different Service Areas.

- The total weight of the Values = 100%
- The proportional “weight” or importance of each Value may vary by Service Area
- These weights based on your input today.

Example: Possible Relative Importance of Values for Stormwater Service Area Projects

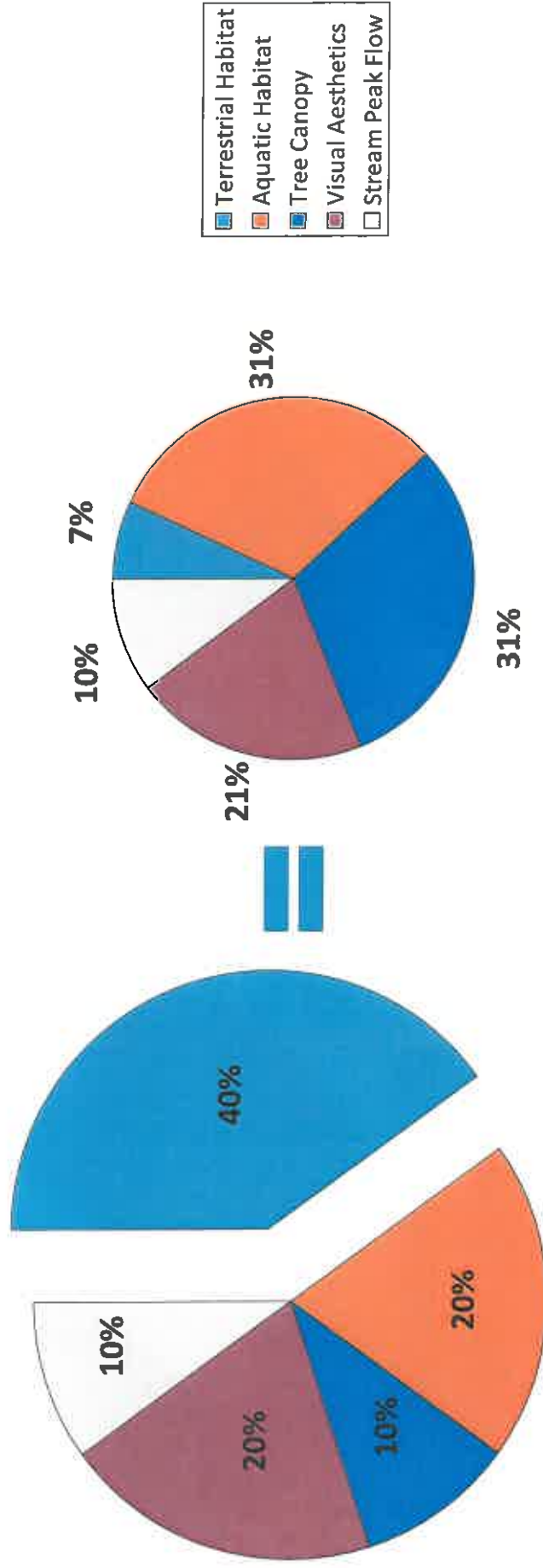


Example: Possible Relative Importance of Values for Wastewater Service Area Projects



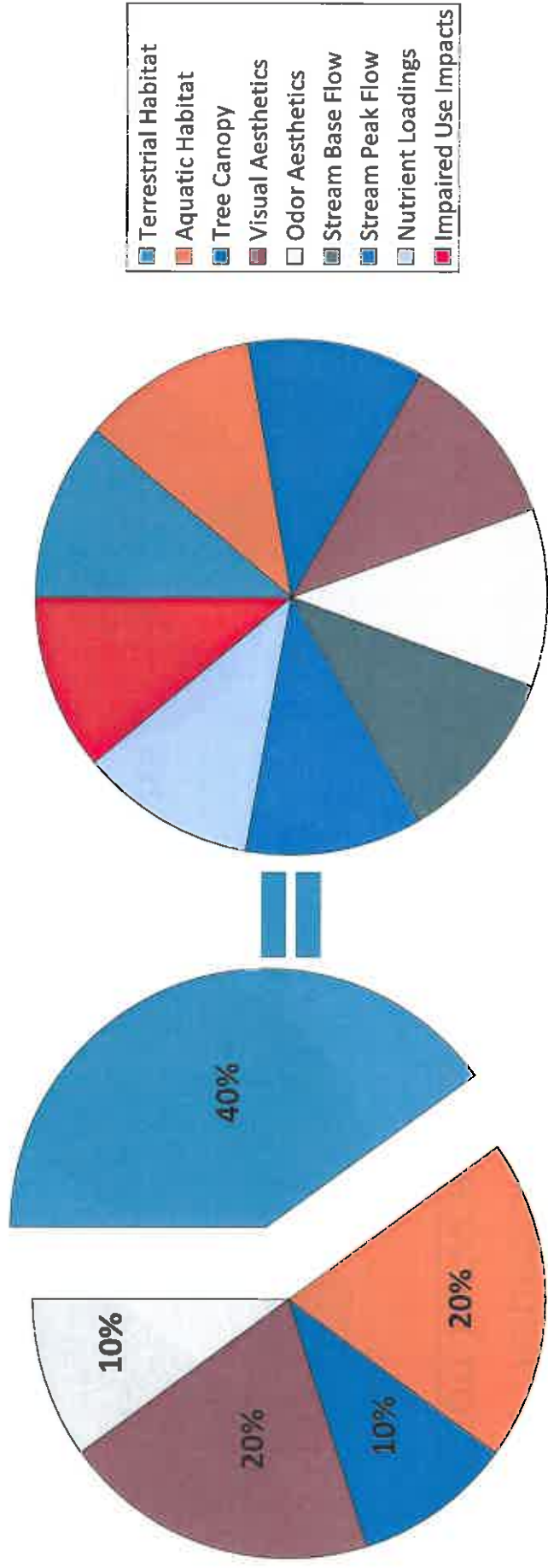
How Each Value is Defined and Measured: Aspects

Example: Aspects that Measure “Environmental Impact” for Flood Protection Service Area

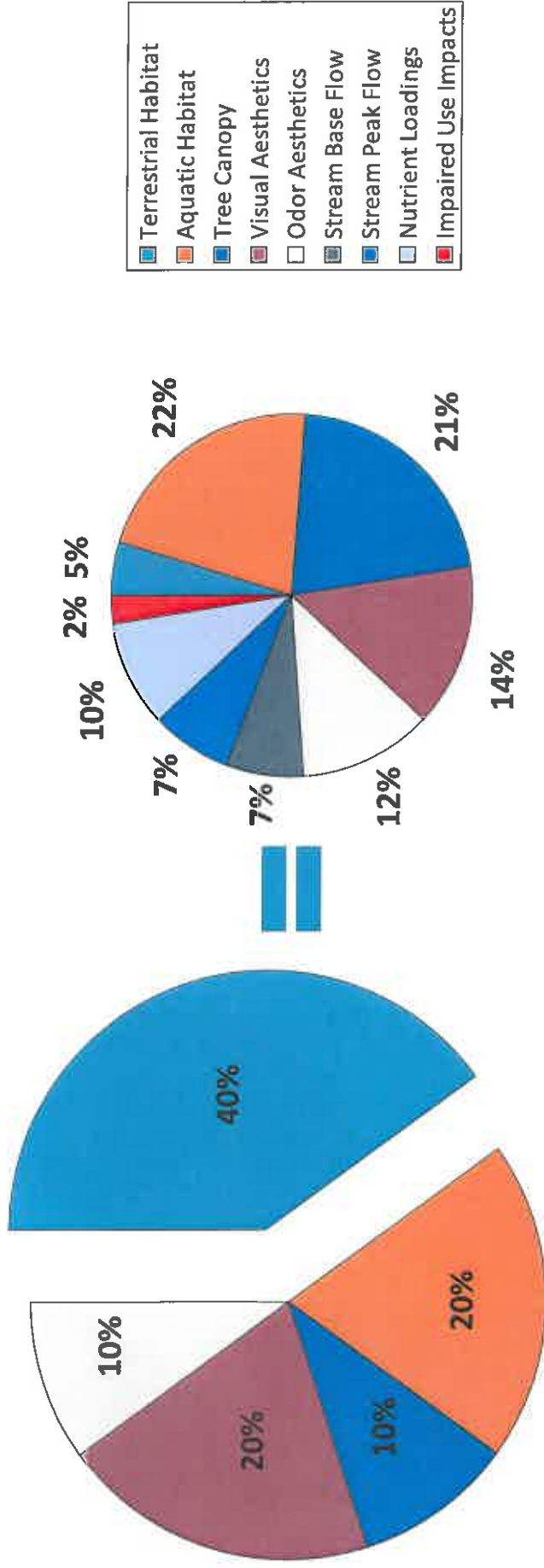


Different Subsets of Aspects Measure Value for Different Service Areas

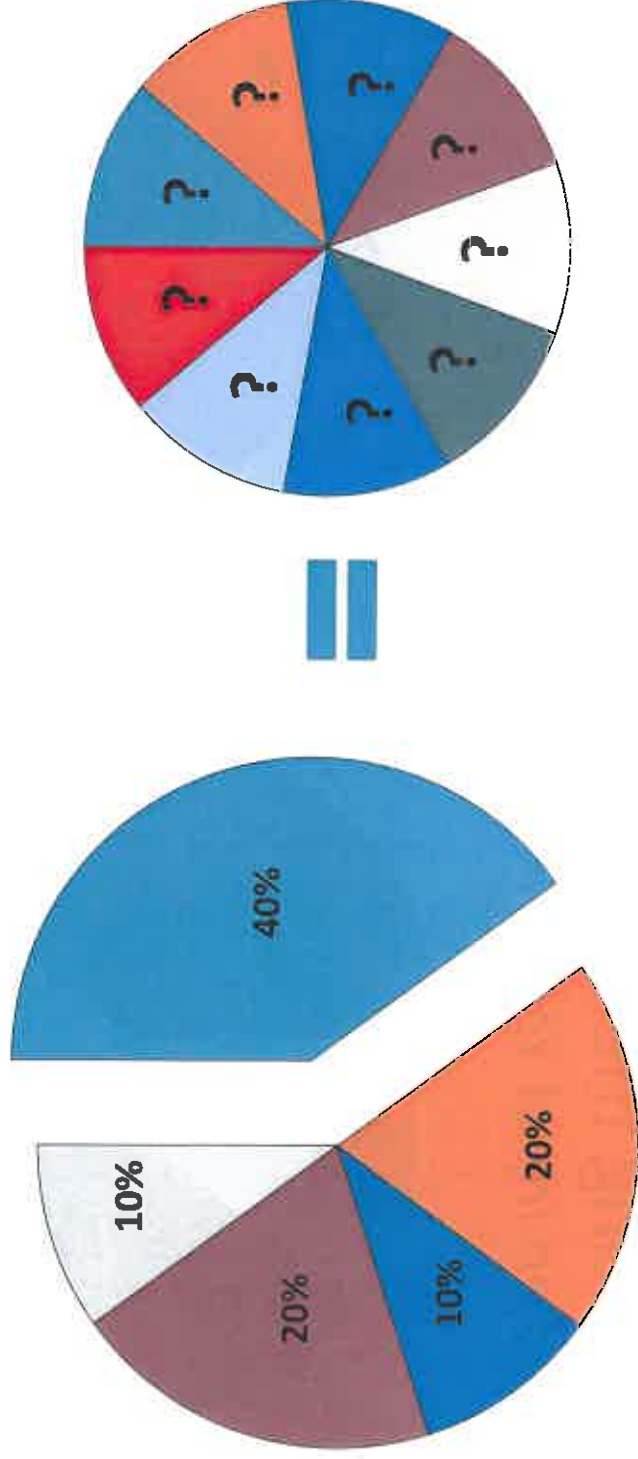
Example: How “Environmental Impact” is defined for the Wastewater Service Area



Aspects May Have Different Levels of Importance for Indicating the Value Based on Input You Will Provide Today



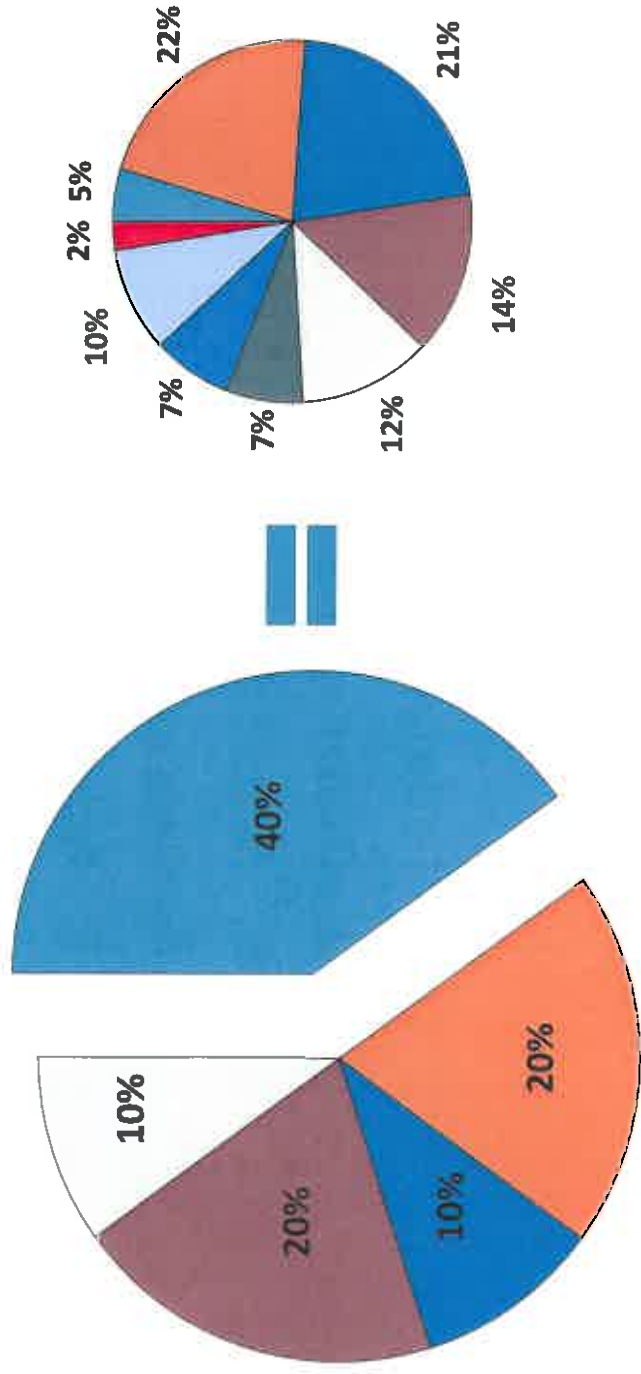
1: Agree On the Correct Aspects to Measure Each Value



Measuring Public Health Protection

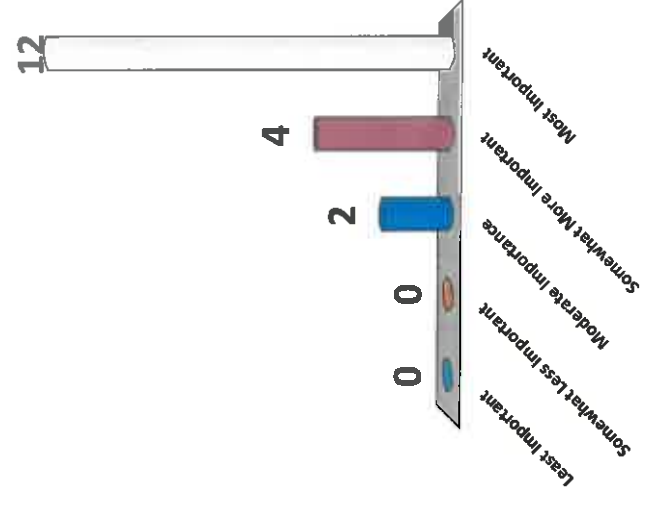
1. Pathogen Exposure
2. Drowning Risk
3. Mold Exposure
4. Aspect # 4?
5. Aspect # 5?

2: Assign the Relative Weights to the Aspects to Measure Each Value



Pathogen Exposure Importance for Measuring Public Health Protection?

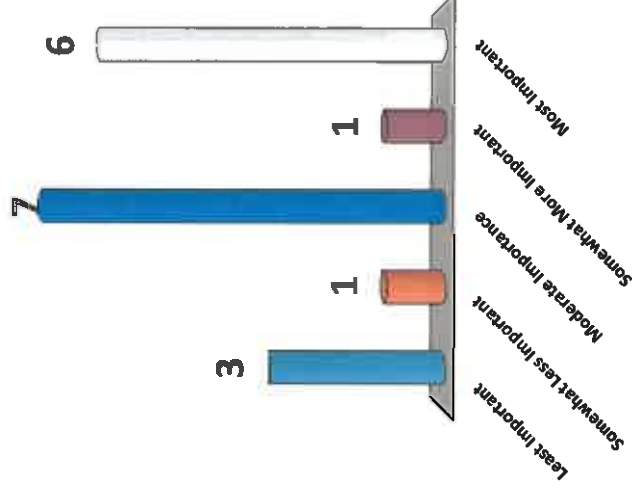
1. Least Important
2. Somewhat Less Important
3. Moderate Importance
4. Somewhat More Important
5. Most Important



Mean = 4.56

Drowning Risk Importance for Measuring Public Health Protection?

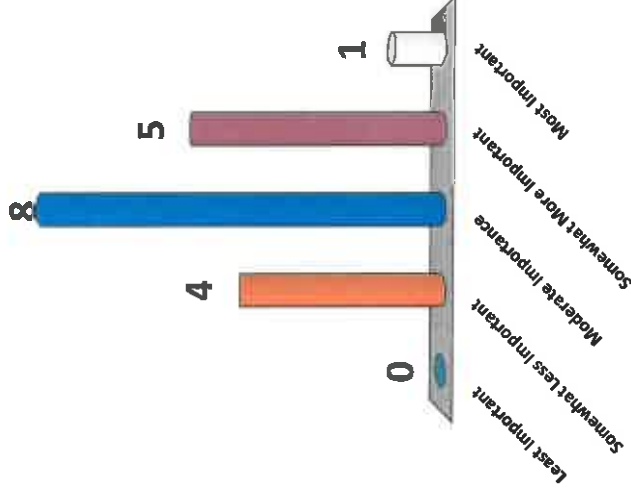
1. Least Important
2. Somewhat Less Important
3. Moderate Importance
4. Somewhat More Important
5. Most Important



Mean = 3.33

Mold Exposure Importance for Measuring Public Health Protection?

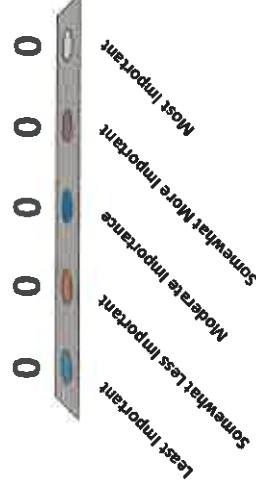
1. Least Important
2. Somewhat Less Important
3. Moderate Importance
4. Somewhat More Important
5. Most Important



Mean = 3.17

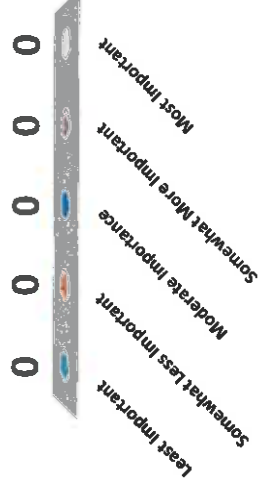
Aspect # 4? Importance for Measuring Public Health Protection?

1. Least Important
2. Somewhat Less Important
3. Moderate Importance
4. Somewhat More Important
5. Most Important

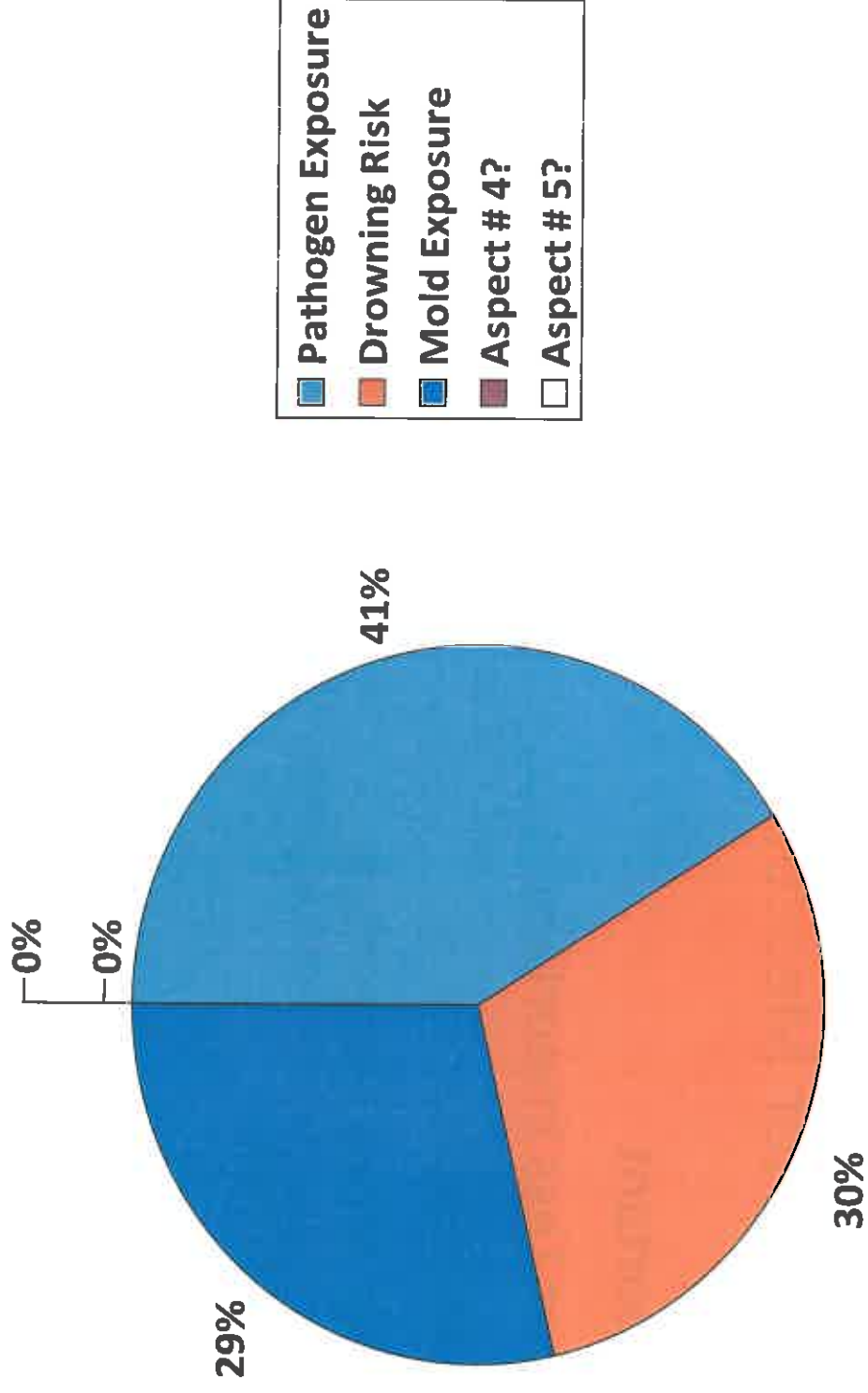


Aspect # 5? Importance for Measuring Public Health Protection?

1. Least Important
2. Somewhat Less Important
3. Moderate Importance
4. Somewhat More Important
5. Most Important



Relative Importance of Aspects in Public Health Protection

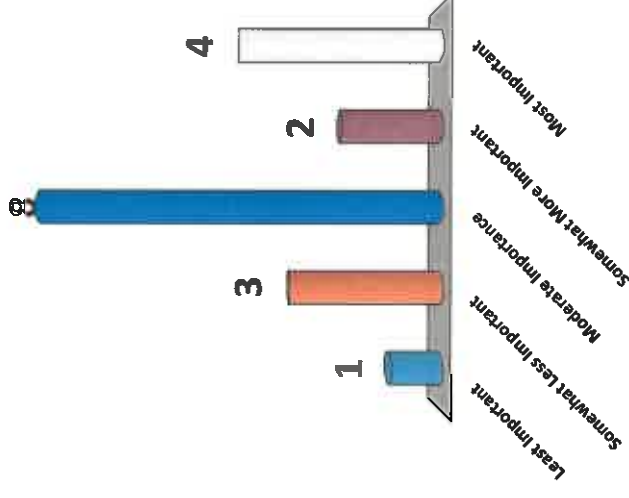


Measuring Environmental Impacts

1. Terrestrial Habitat
2. Aquatic Habitat
3. Tree Canopy
4. Visual Aesthetics
5. Odor Aesthetics
6. Stream Base Flow
7. Stream Peak Flow
8. Nutrient Loadings
9. Impaired Use Impacts
10. Aspect # 10?
11. Aspect # 11?

Terrestrial Habitat Importance for Measuring Environmental Impacts

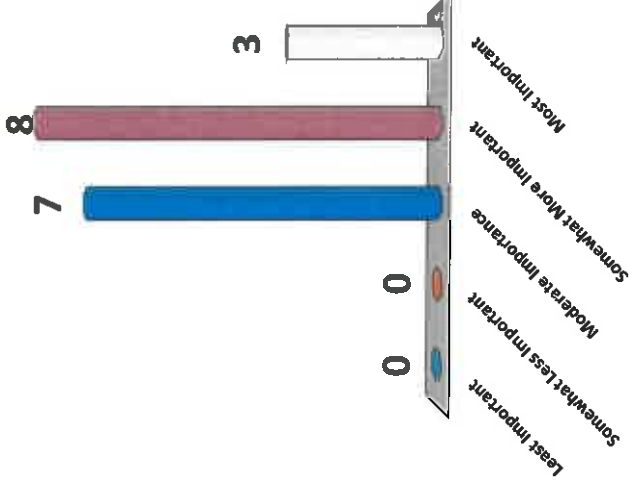
1. Least Important
2. Somewhat Less Important
3. Moderate Importance
4. Somewhat More Important
5. Most Important



Mean = 3.28

Aquatic Habitat Importance for Measuring Environmental Impacts

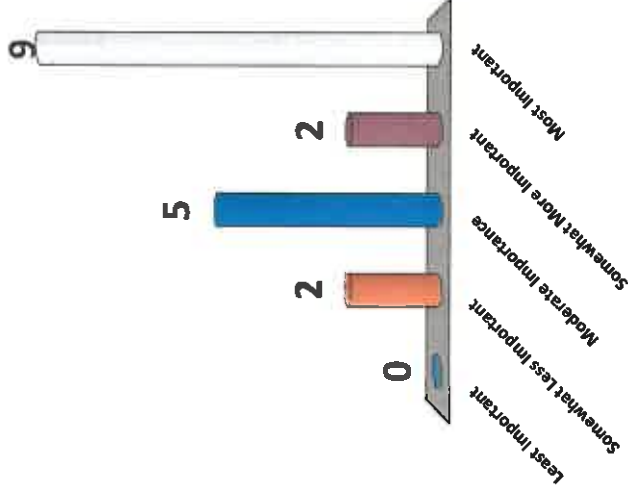
1. Least Important
2. Somewhat Less Important
3. Moderate Importance
4. Somewhat More Important
5. Most Important



Mean = 3.78

Tree Canopy Importance for Measuring Environmental Impacts

1. Least Important
2. Somewhat Less Important
3. Moderate Importance
4. Somewhat More Important
5. Most Important

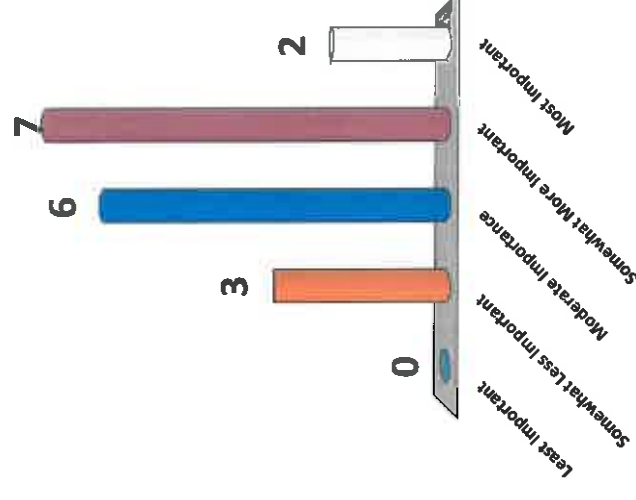


Mean = 4.00

Visual Aesthetics

Importance for Measuring Environmental Impacts

1. Least Important
2. Somewhat Less Important
3. Moderate Importance
4. Somewhat More Important
5. Most Important



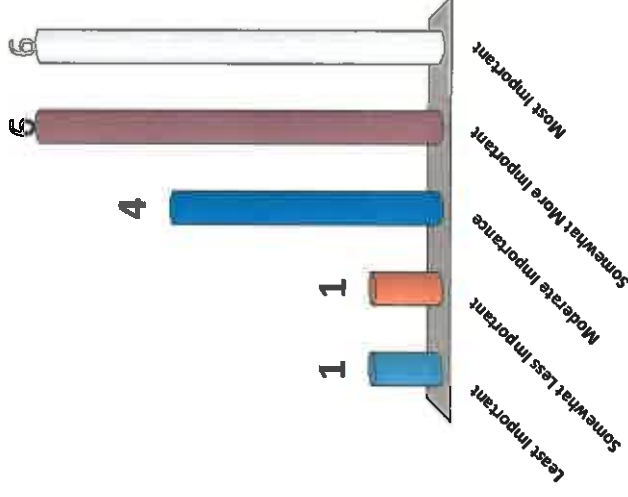
Mean = 3.44

Odor Aesthetics

Importance for Measuring Environmental Impacts

Impacts

1. Least Important
2. Somewhat Less Important
3. Moderate Importance
4. Somewhat More Important
5. Most Important



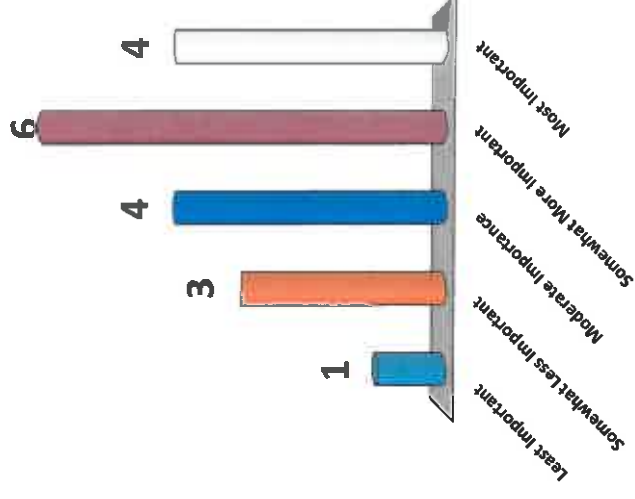
Mean = 3.83

Stream Base Flow

Importance for Measuring Environmental

Impacts

1. Least Important
2. Somewhat Less Important
3. Moderate Importance
4. Somewhat More Important
5. Most Important



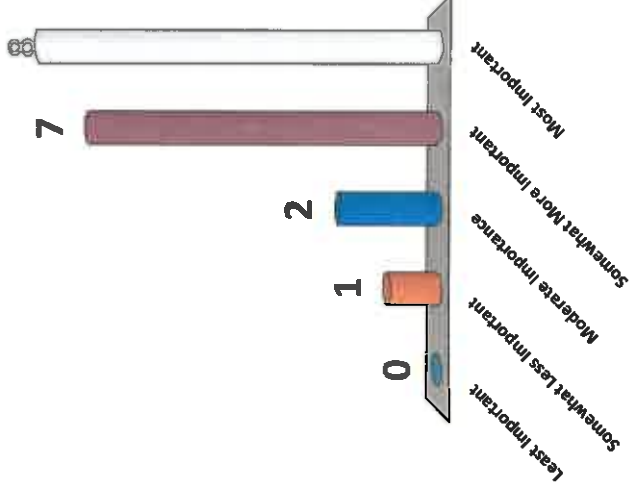
Mean = 3.50

Stream Peak Flow

Importance for Measuring Environmental

Impacts

1. Least Important
2. Somewhat Less Important
3. Moderate Importance
4. Somewhat More Important
5. Most Important

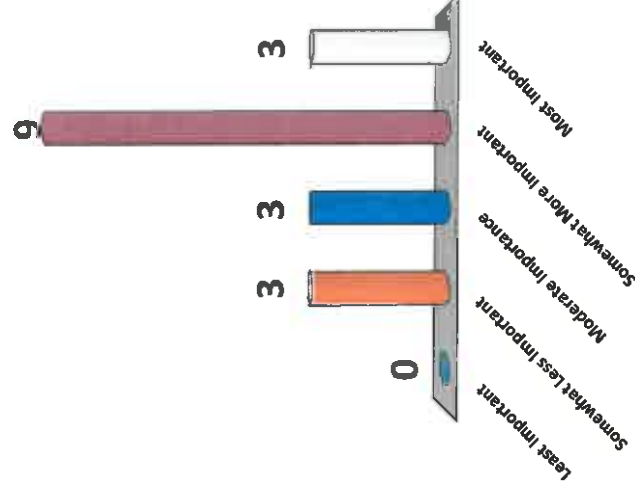


Mean = 4.22

Nutrient Loadings

Importance for Measuring Environmental Impacts

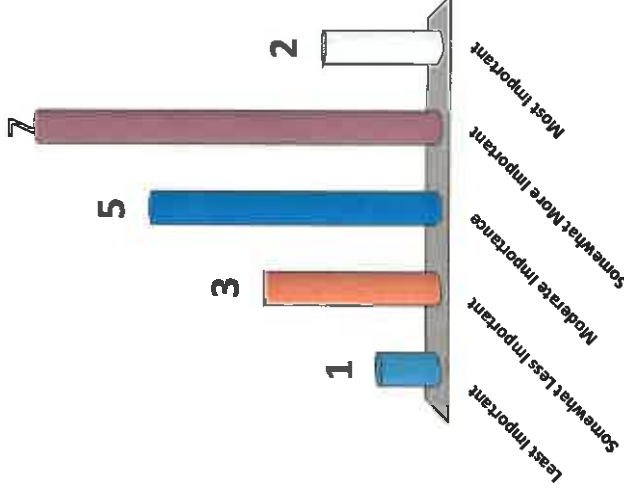
1. Least Important
2. Somewhat Less Important
3. Moderate Importance
4. Somewhat More Important
5. Most Important



Mean = 3.67

Impaired Use Impacts Importance for Measuring Environmental Impacts

1. Least Important
2. Somewhat Less Important
3. Moderate Importance
4. Somewhat More Important
5. Most Important



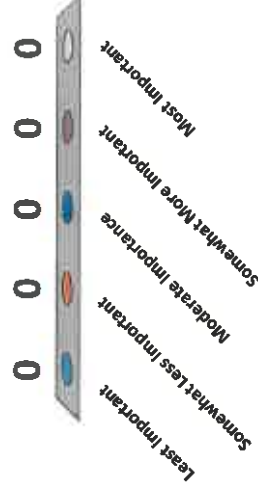
Mean = 3.33

Aspect # 10?

Importance for Measuring Environmental

Impacts

1. Least Important
2. Somewhat Less Important
3. Moderate Importance
4. Somewhat More Important
5. Most Important

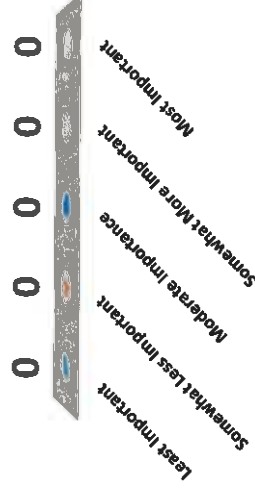


Aspect # 11?

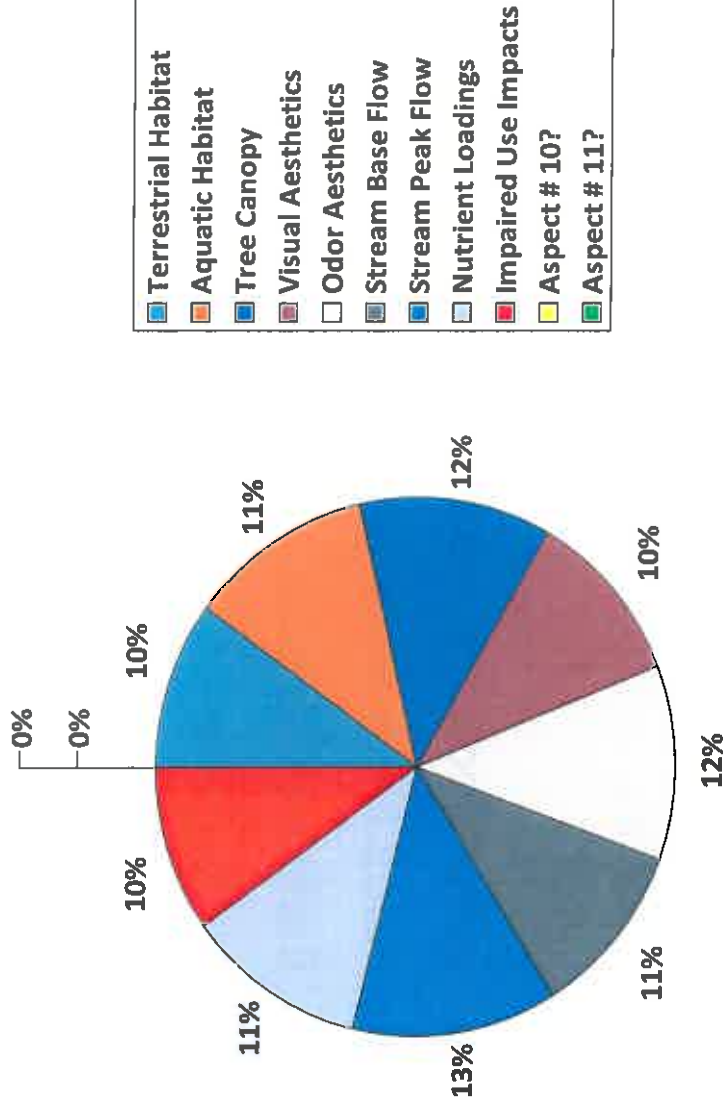
Importance for Measuring Environmental

Impacts

1. Least Important
2. Somewhat Less Important
3. Moderate Importance
4. Somewhat More Important
5. Most Important



Relative Importance of Aspects in Environmental Impacts



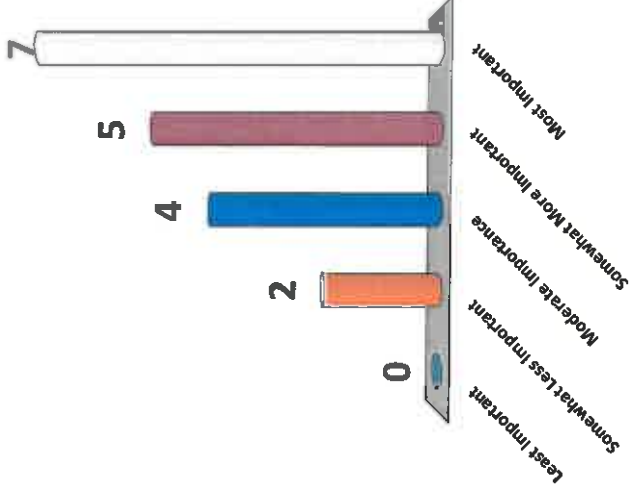
Measuring Regulatory Compliance

1. KPDES
2. MS4
3. Amended Consent Decree
4. Flood Plain Management
5. Building Code
6. Air Permits
7. Biosolids
8. Aspect # 8?
9. Aspect # 9?

KPDES:

Importance for Measuring Regulatory Compliance?

1. Least Important
2. Somewhat Less Important
3. Moderate Importance
4. Somewhat More Important
5. Most Important

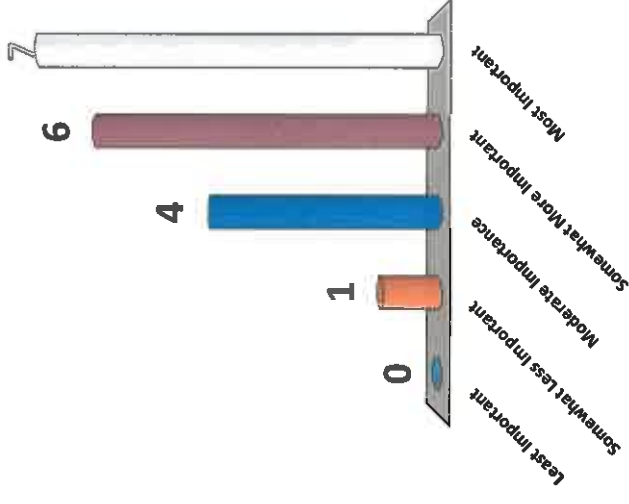


Mean = 3.94

MS4:

Importance for Measuring Regulatory Compliance?

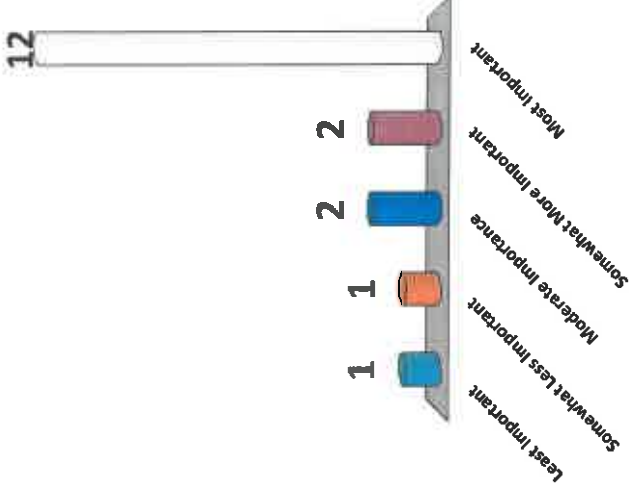
1. Least Important
2. Somewhat Less Important
3. Moderate Importance
4. Somewhat More Important
5. Most Important



Mean = 4.06

Amended Consent Decree: Importance for Measuring Regulatory Compliance?

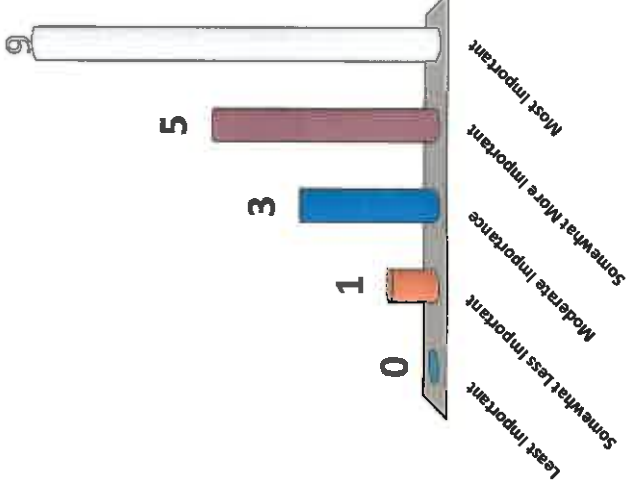
1. Least Important
2. Somewhat Less Important
3. Moderate Importance
4. Somewhat More Important
5. Most Important



Mean = 4.28

Flood Plain Management: Importance for Measuring Regulatory Compliance?

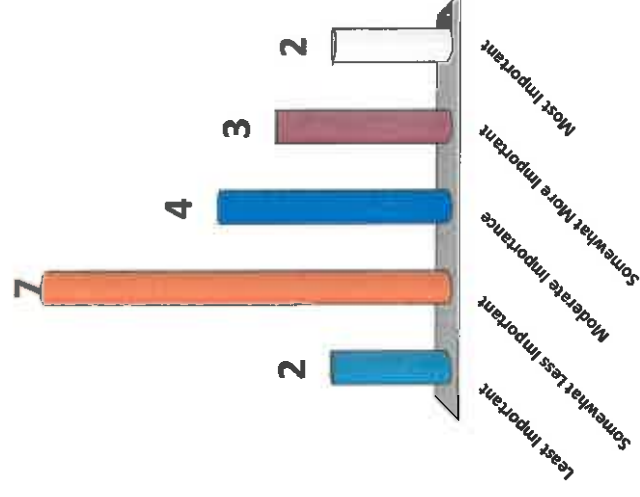
1. Least Important
2. Somewhat Less Important
3. Moderate Importance
4. Somewhat More Important
5. Most Important



Mean = 4.22

Building Code: Importance for Measuring Regulatory Compliance?

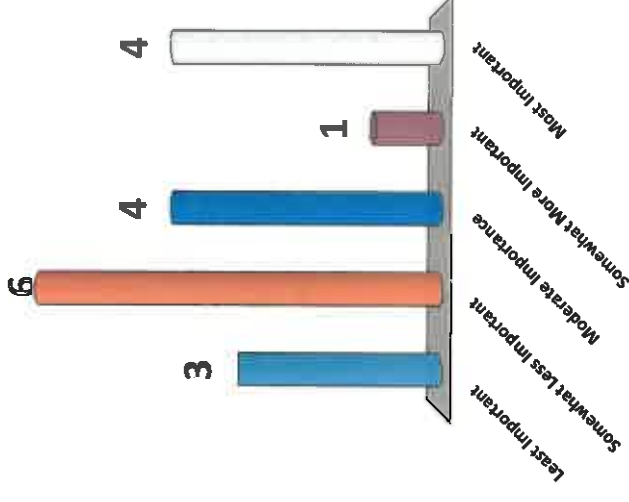
1. Least Important
2. Somewhat Less Important
3. Moderate Importance
4. Somewhat More Important
5. Most Important



Mean = 2.78

Air Permits: Importance for Measuring Regulatory Compliance?

1. Least Important
2. Somewhat Less Important
3. Moderate Importance
4. Somewhat More Important
5. Most Important

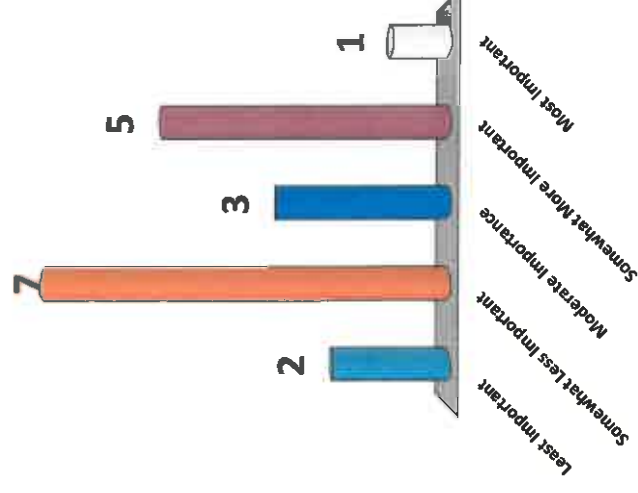


Mean = 2.83

Biosolids:

Importance for Measuring Regulatory Compliance?

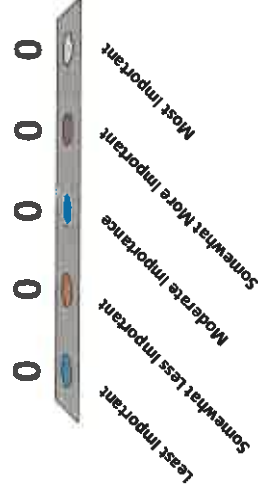
1. Least Important
2. Somewhat Less Important
3. Moderate Importance
4. Somewhat More Important
5. Most Important



Mean = 2.78

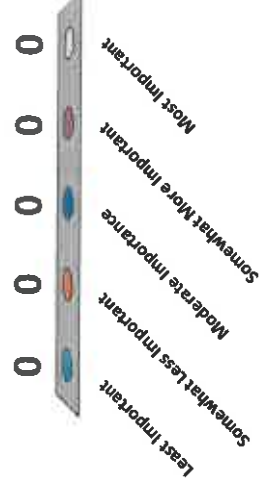
Aspect # 8: Importance for Measuring Regulatory Compliance?

1. Least Important
2. Somewhat Less Important
3. Moderate Importance
4. Somewhat More Important
5. Most Important

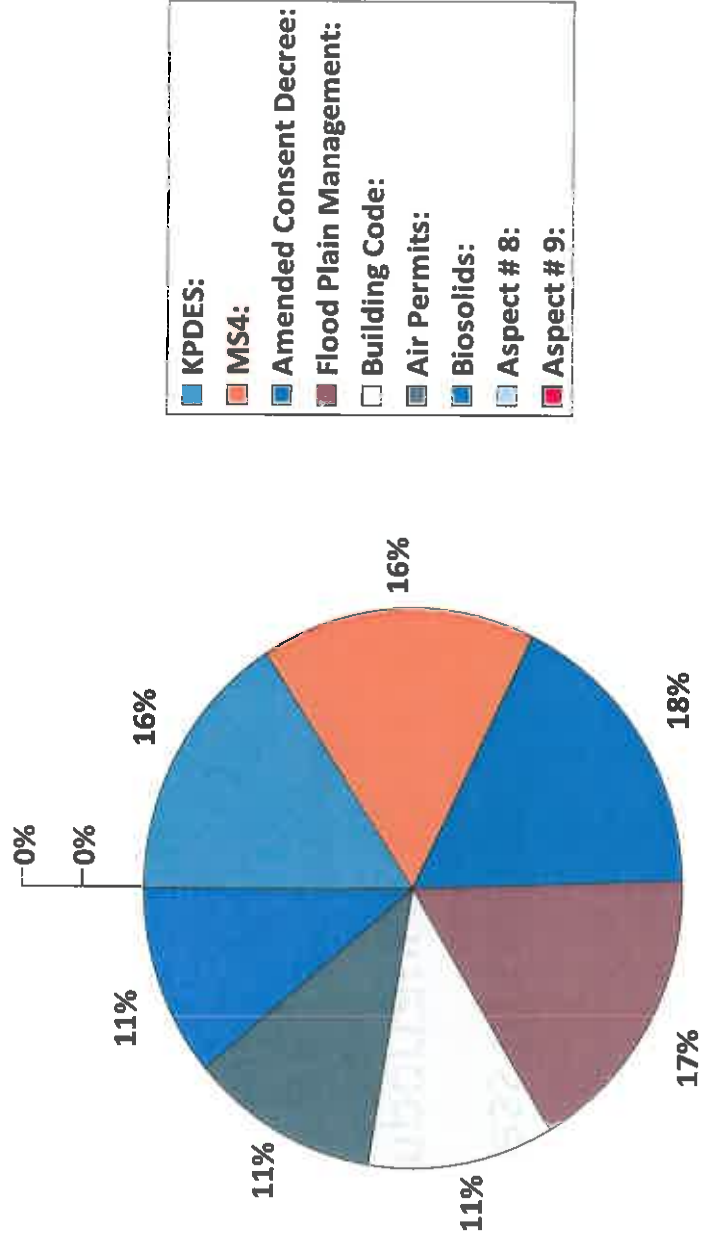


Aspect # 9: Importance for Measuring Regulatory Compliance?

1. Least Important
2. Somewhat Less Important
3. Moderate Importance
4. Somewhat More Important
5. Most Important



Relative Importance of Aspects in Regulatory Compliance

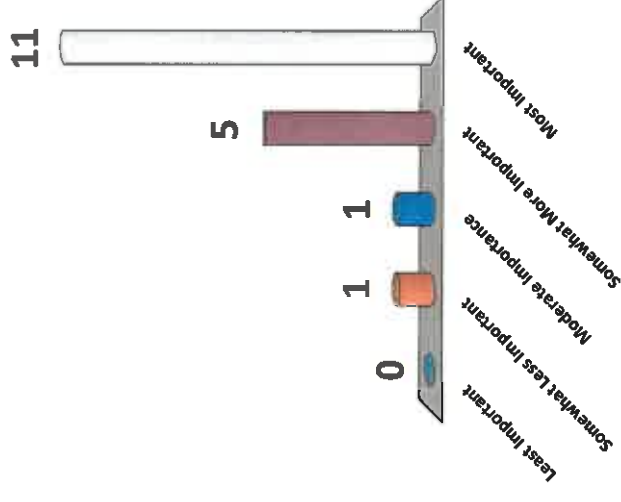


Measuring Property Protection

1. Basement Backup
2. Surface Flooding - Traffic Disruption
3. Surface Flooding - Structural Damage
4. Flood Insurance Rating
5. Failure Likelihood
6. Results of Failure
7. Public Service Delivery
8. Aspect # 8?

Basement Backup: Importance for Measuring Property Protection?

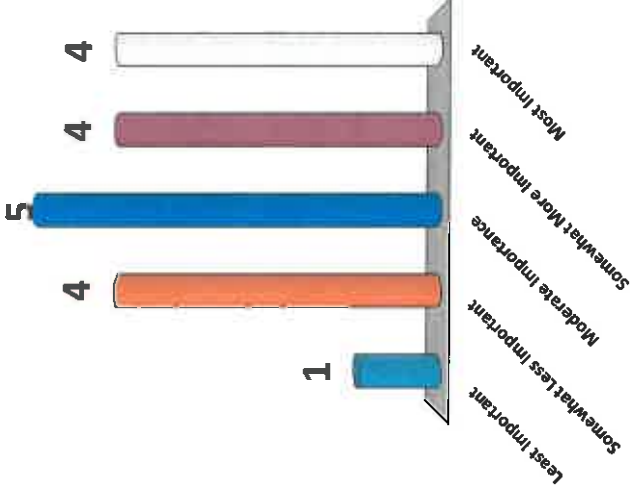
1. Least Important
2. Somewhat Less Important
3. Moderate Importance
4. Somewhat More Important
5. Most Important



Mean = 4.44

Surface Flooding - Traffic Disruption: Importance for Measuring Property Protection?

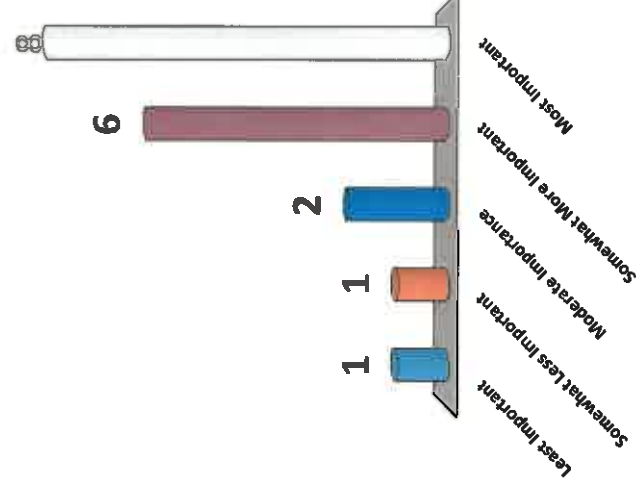
1. Least Important
2. Somewhat Less Important
3. Moderate Importance
4. Somewhat More Important
5. Most Important



Mean = 3.33

Surface Flooding - Structural Damage: Importance for Measuring Property Protection?

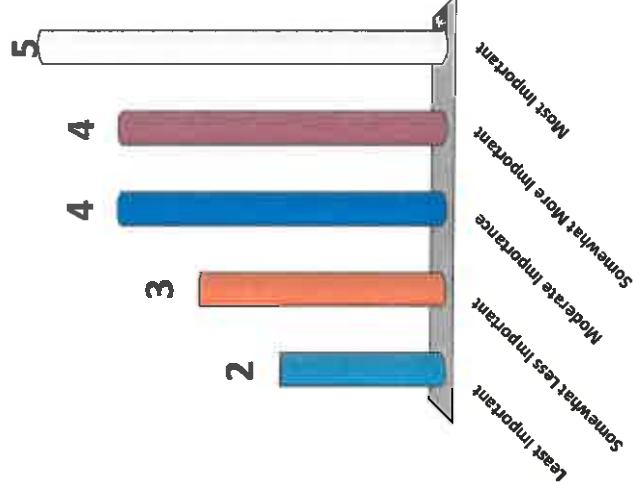
1. Least Important
2. Somewhat Less Important
3. Moderate Importance
4. Somewhat More Important
5. Most Important



Mean = 4.06

Flood Insurance Rating: Importance for Measuring Property Protection?

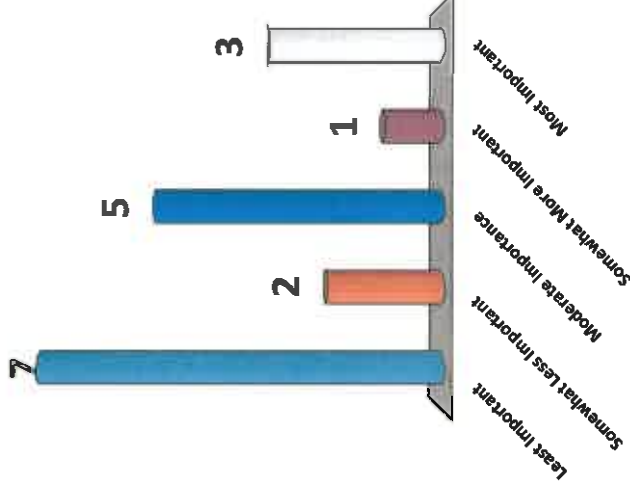
1. Least Important
2. Somewhat Less Important
3. Moderate Importance
4. Somewhat More Important
5. Most Important



Mean = 3.39

Failure Likelihood: Importance for Measuring Property Protection?

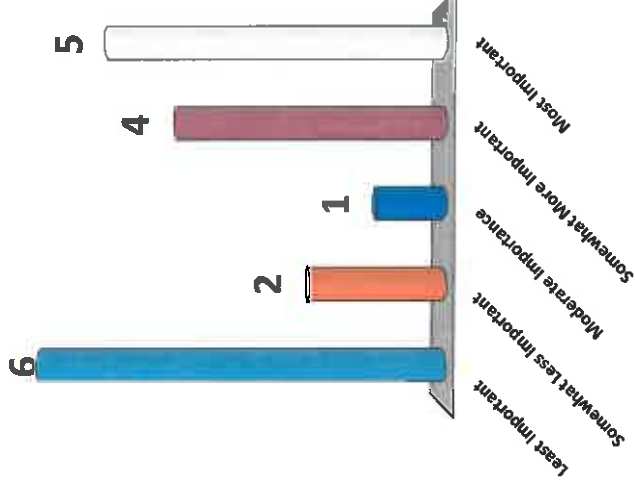
1. Least Important
2. Somewhat Less Important
3. Moderate Importance
4. Somewhat More Important
5. Most Important



Mean = 2.50

Results of Failure: Importance for Measuring Property Protection?

1. Least Important
2. Somewhat Less Important
3. Moderate Importance
4. Somewhat More Important
5. Most Important

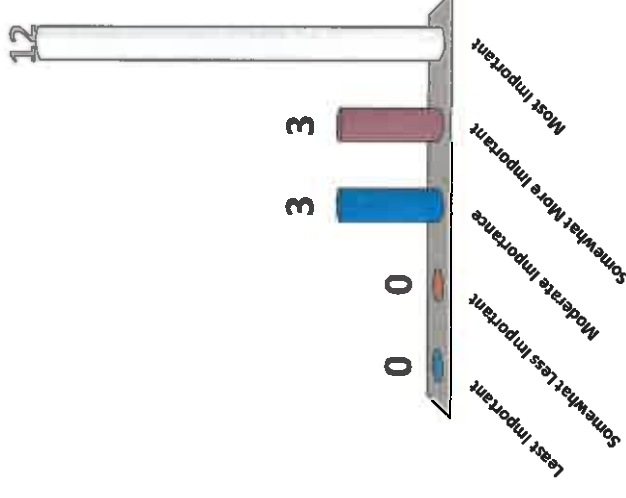


Mean = 3.00

Aspect #7:

Importance for Measuring Property Protection?

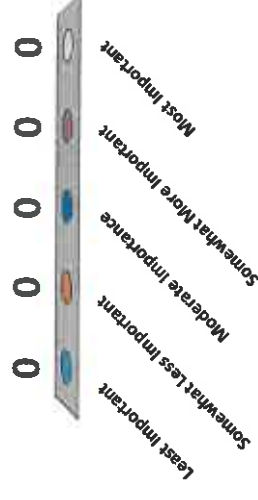
1. Least Important
2. Somewhat Less Important
3. Moderate Importance
4. Somewhat More Important
5. Most Important



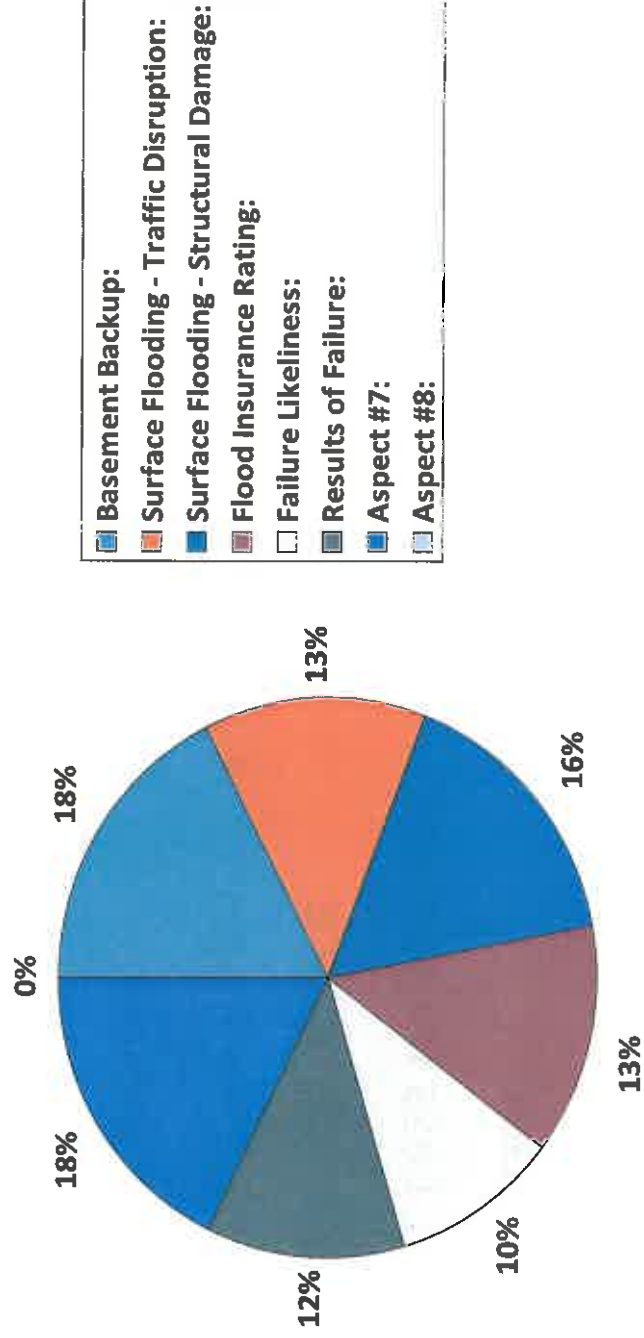
Mean = 4.50

Aspect #8: Importance for Measuring Property Protection?

1. Least Important
2. Somewhat Less Important
3. Moderate Importance
4. Somewhat More Important
5. Most Important



Relative Importance of Aspects in Property Protection

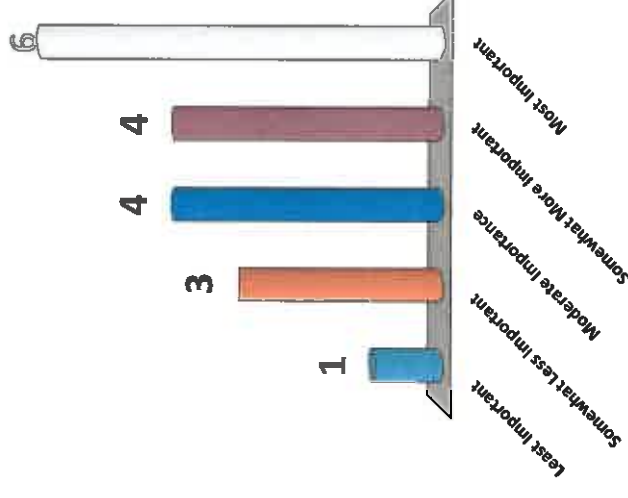


Measuring Sustainability

1. Non-Renewable Resource Consumption
2. Mechanical v. natural systems
3. Multi-purpose community asset
4. Public Access
5. Public Information/education enabler
6. Reclaim abandoned or under-utilized land
7. Impact on impervious surface
8. Land Use compatibility or improvement
9. Aspect # 9?
10. Aspect # 10?

Non-Renewable Resource Consumption: Importance for Measuring Sustainability?

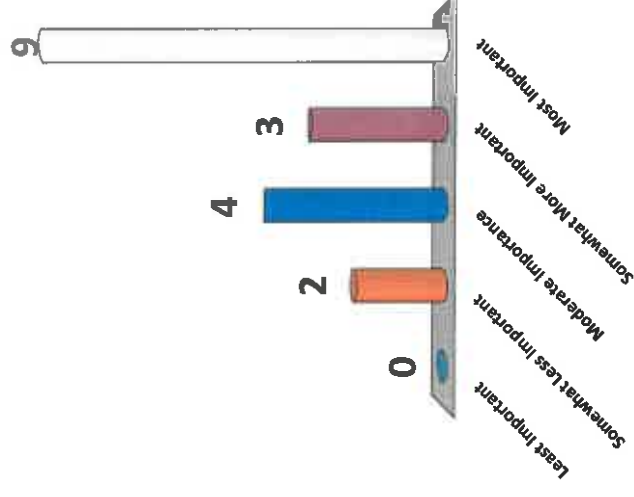
1. Least Important
2. Somewhat Less Important
3. Moderate Importance
4. Somewhat More Important
5. Most Important



Mean = 3.61

Mechanical v. natural systems: Importance for Measuring Sustainability?

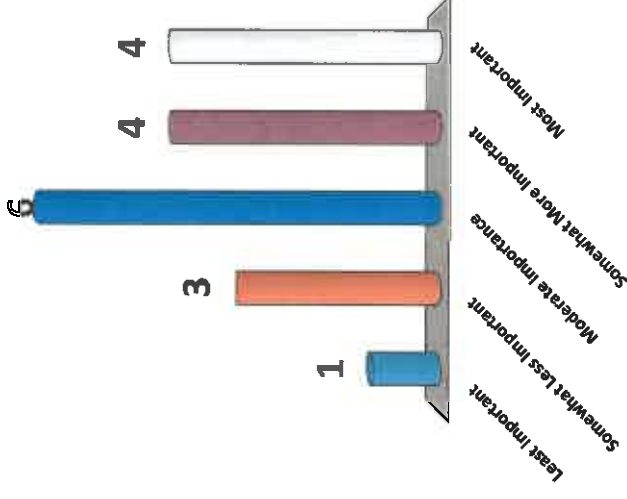
1. Least Important
2. Somewhat Less Important
3. Moderate Importance
4. Somewhat More Important
5. Most Important



Mean = 4.06

Multi-purpose community asset: Importance for Measuring Sustainability?

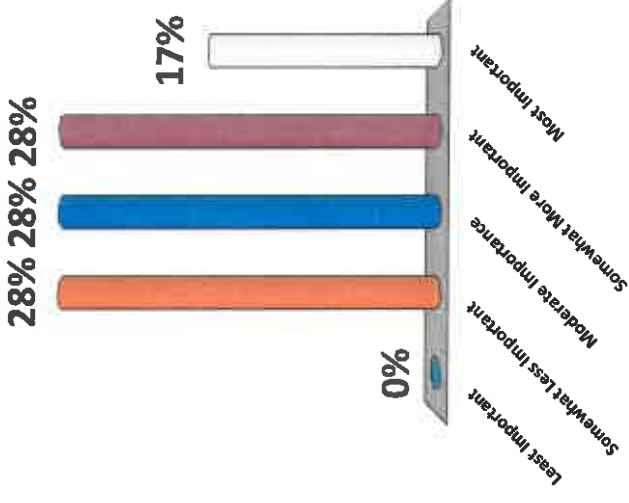
1. Least Important
2. Somewhat Less Important
3. Moderate Importance
4. Somewhat More Important
5. Most Important



Mean = 3.39

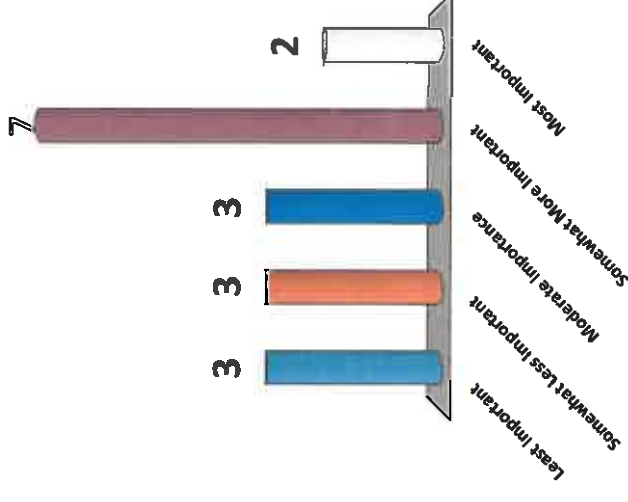
Public access: Importance for Measuring Sustainability?

1. Least Important
2. Somewhat Less Important
3. Moderate Importance
4. Somewhat More Important
5. Most Important



Public information/education enabler: Importance for Measuring Sustainability?

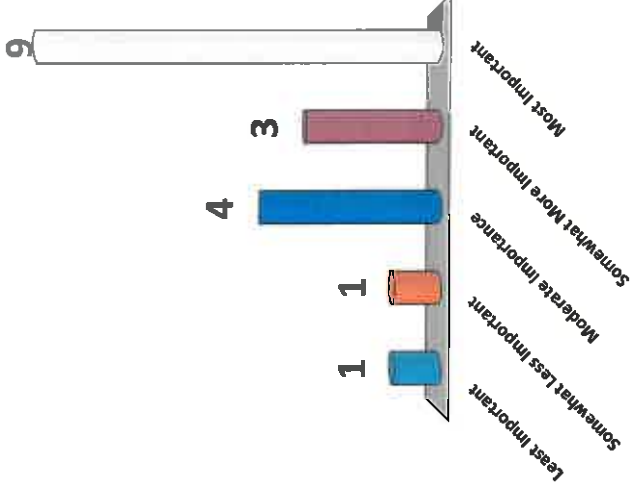
1. Least Important
2. Somewhat Less Important
3. Moderate Importance
4. Somewhat More Important
5. Most Important



Mean = 3.11

Reclaim abandoned or under-utilized land: Importance for Measuring Sustainability?

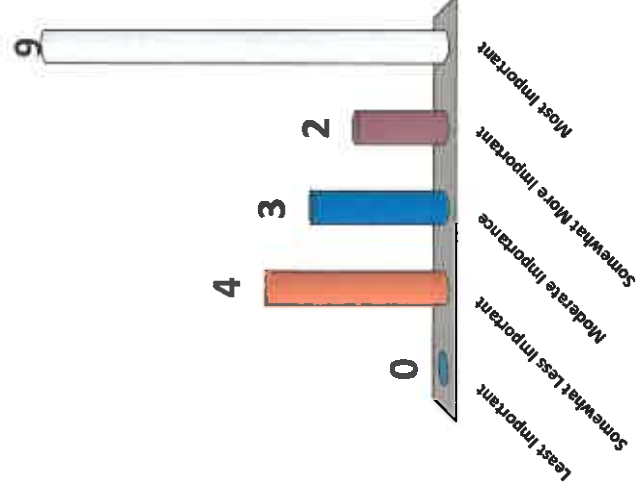
1. Least Important
2. Somewhat Less Important
3. Moderate Importance
4. Somewhat More Important
5. Most Important



Mean = 4.00

Impact on Impervious surface: Importance for Measuring Sustainability?

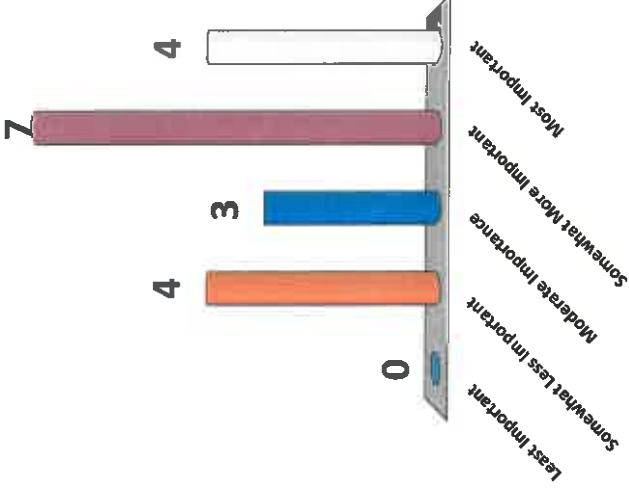
1. Least Important
2. Somewhat Less Important
3. Moderate Importance
4. Somewhat More Important
5. Most Important



Mean = 3.89

Land Use compatibility or improvement: Importance for Measuring Sustainability?

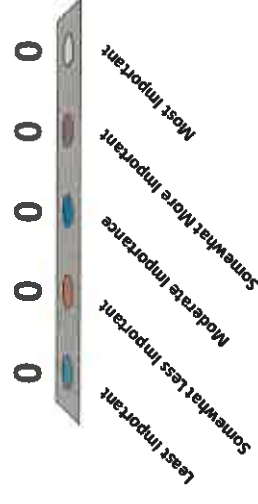
1. Least Important
2. Somewhat Less Important
3. Moderate Importance
4. Somewhat More Important
5. Most Important



Mean = 3.61

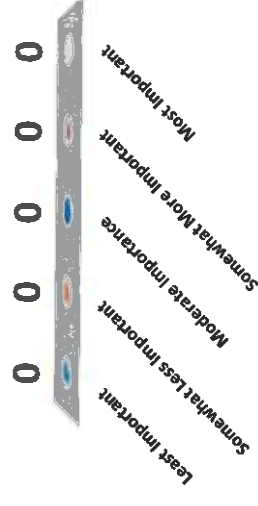
Aspect #8: Importance for Measuring Sustainability?

1. Least Important
2. Somewhat Less Important
3. Moderate Importance
4. Somewhat More Important
5. Most Important

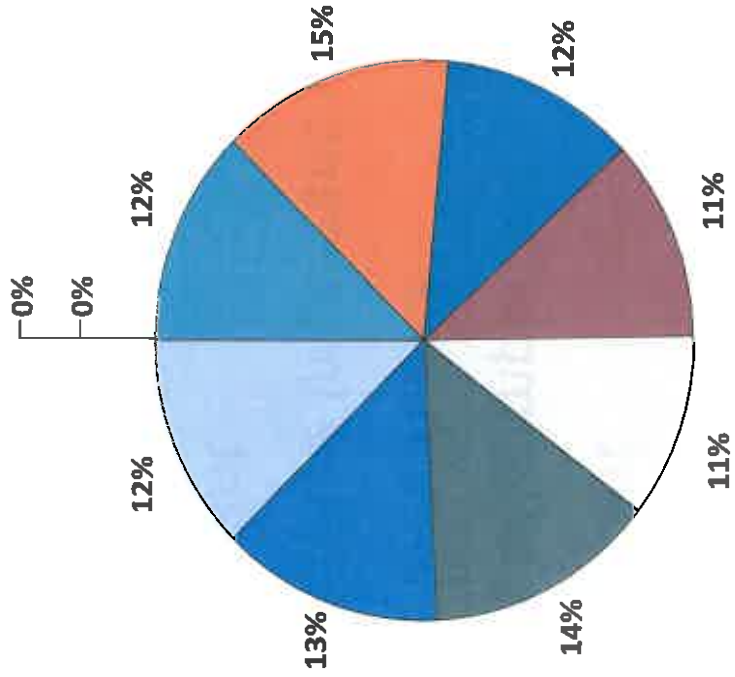


Aspect #9: Importance for Measuring Sustainability?

1. Least Important
2. Somewhat Less Important
3. Moderate Importance
4. Somewhat More Important
5. Most Important



Relative Importance of Aspects in Sustainability



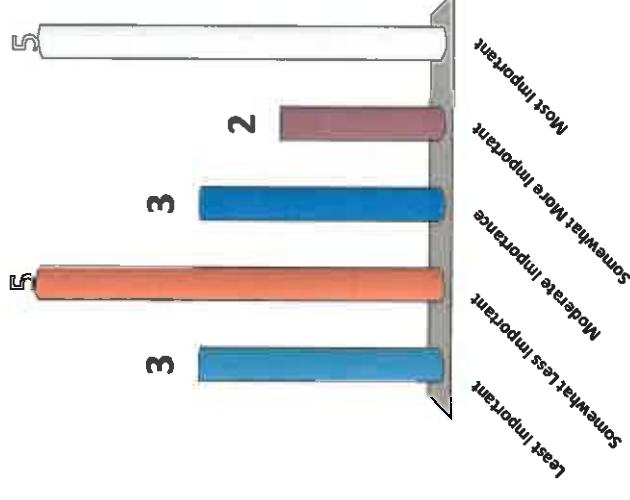
- Non-Renewable Resource Consumption:
- Mechanical v. natural systems:
- Multi-purpose community asset:
- Public access:
- Public information/education enabler:
- Reclaim abandoned or under-utilized land:
- Impact on Impervious surface:
- Land Use compatibility or improvement:
- Aspect #8:
- Aspect #9:

Measuring Economic Vitality

1. Number of residential customer
2. Flow / load from commercial / industrial
3. Aspect # 3?
4. Aspect # 4?

Number of residential customers: Importance for Measuring Economic Vitality?

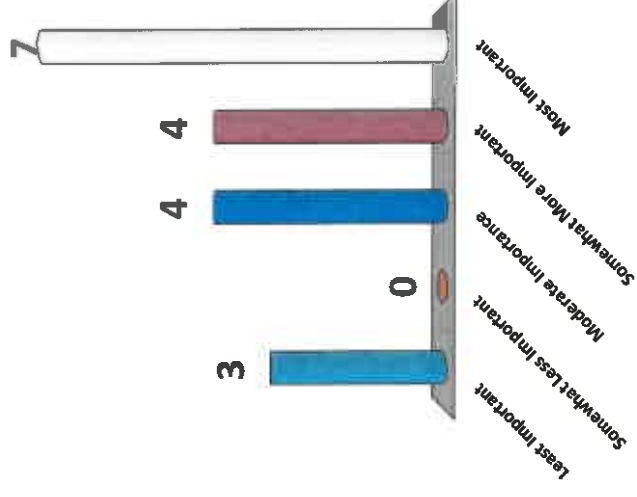
1. Least Important
2. Somewhat Less Important
3. Moderate Importance
4. Somewhat More Important
5. Most Important



Mean = 3.06

Flow / load from commercial / industrial: Importance for Measuring Economic Vitality?

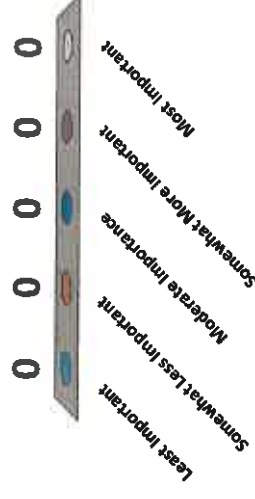
1. Least Important
2. Somewhat Less Important
3. Moderate Importance
4. Somewhat More Important
5. Most Important



Mean = 3.67

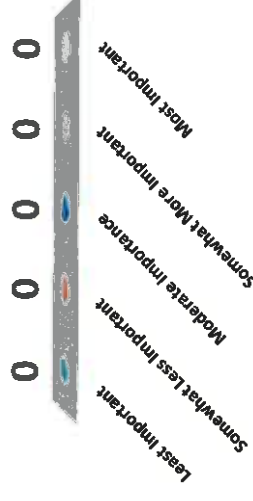
Aspect #3:
Importance for Measuring Economic Vitality?

1. Least Important
2. Somewhat Less Important
3. Moderate Importance
4. Somewhat More Important
5. Most Important

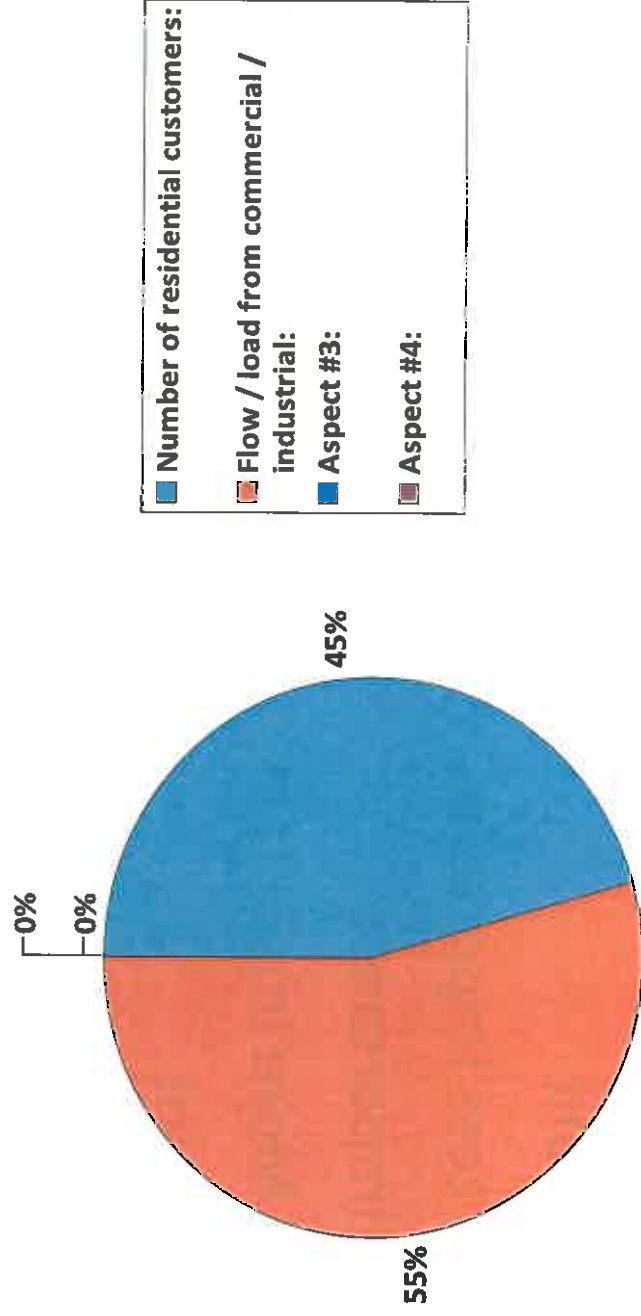


Aspect #4: Importance for Measuring Economic Vitality?

1. Least Important
2. Somewhat Less Important
3. Moderate Importance
4. Somewhat More Important
5. Most Important



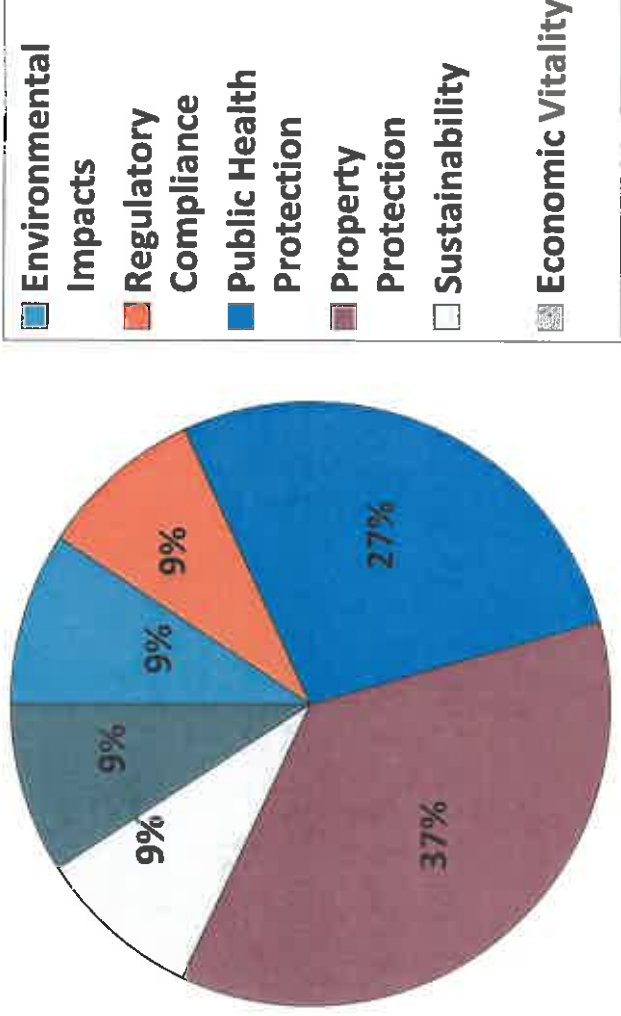
Relative Importance of Aspects in Economic Vitality



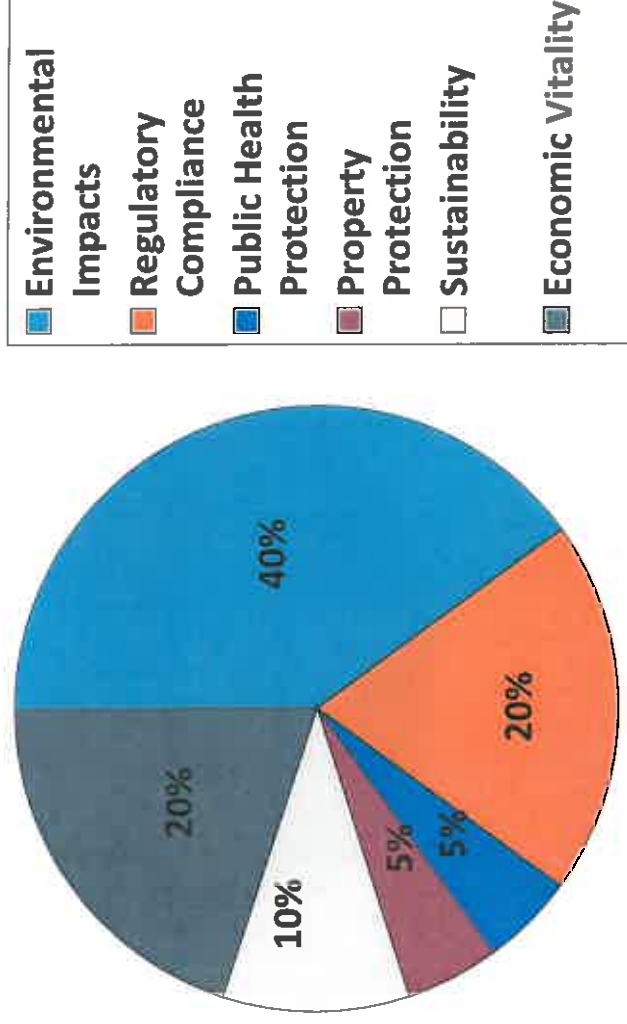
WHEW!

- Now that we know how we're going to measure the Values, we have one more thing to do...
- How will the Values be combined to evaluate projects for each of the three Service Areas?

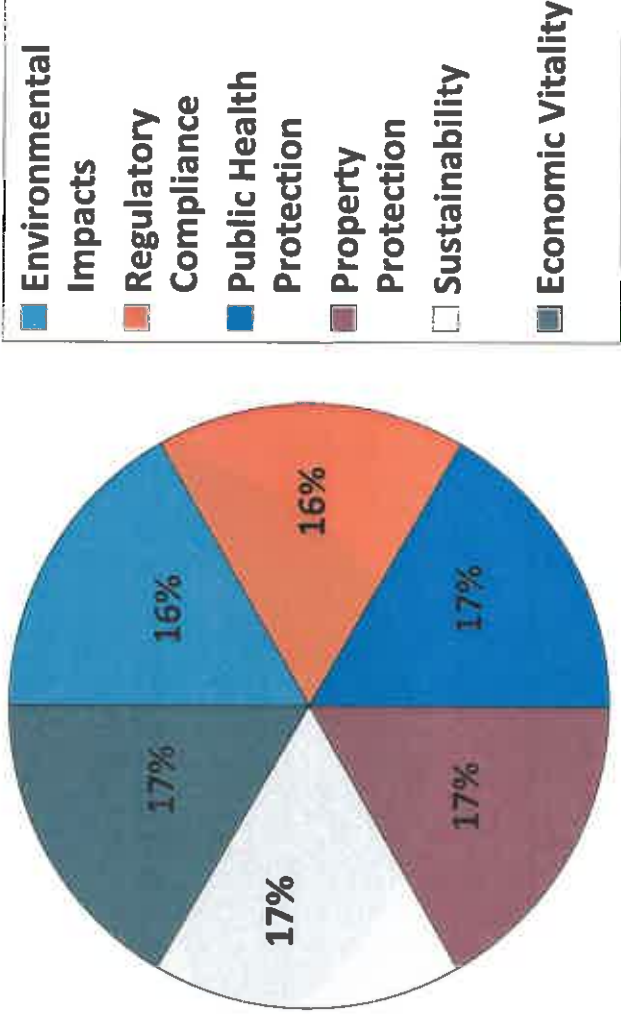
Example: Possible Relative Importance of Values for Stormwater Service Area Projects



Example: Possible Relative Importance of Values for Wastewater Service Area Projects

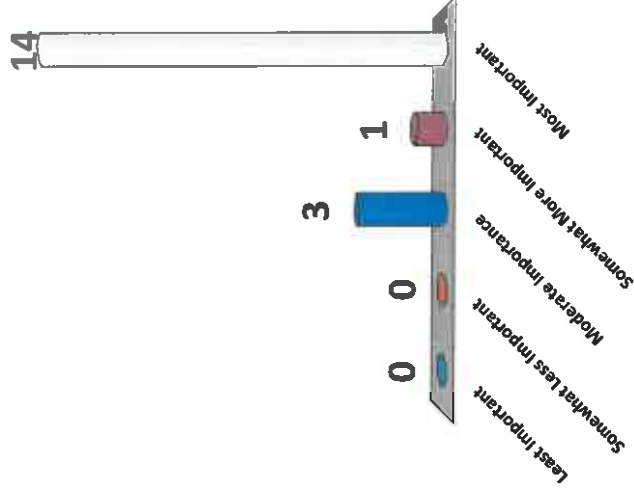


Relative Importance of the Six Values for Evaluating Wastewater Service Area Projects



1. Environmental Impacts: Importance for Evaluating Wastewater Service Area Projects?

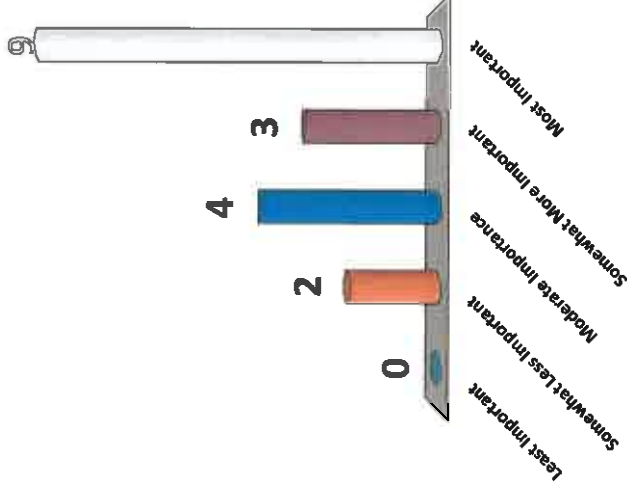
1. Least Important
2. Somewhat Less Important
3. Moderate Importance
4. Somewhat More Important
5. Most Important



Mean = 4.61

2. Regulatory Compliance: Importance for Evaluating Wastewater Service Area Projects?

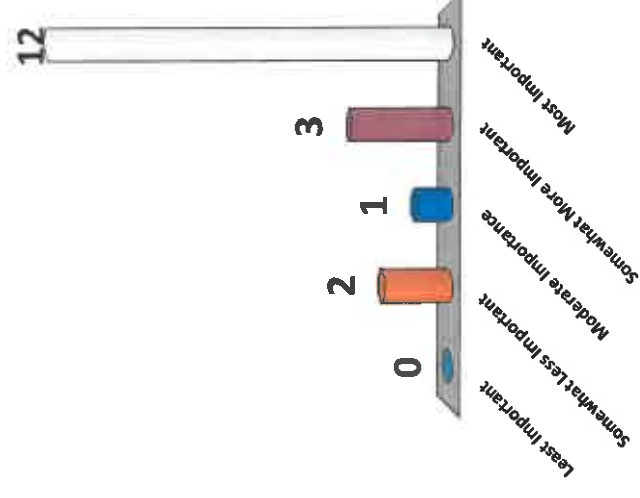
1. Least Important
2. Somewhat Less Important
3. Moderate Importance
4. Somewhat More Important
5. Most Important



Mean = 4.06

3. Public Health Protection: Importance for Evaluating Wastewater Service Area Projects?

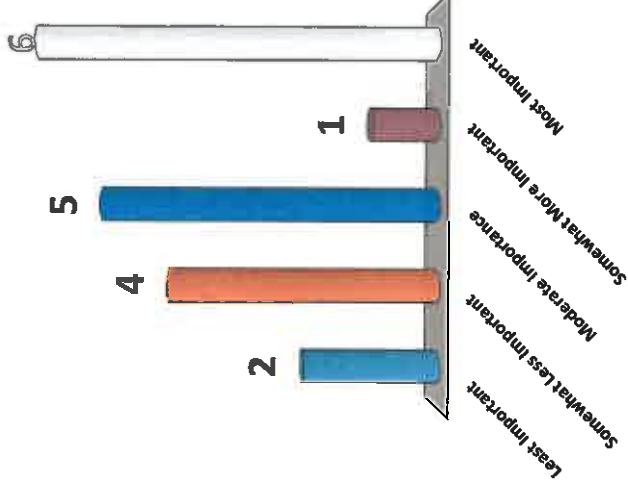
1. Least Important
2. Somewhat Less Important
3. Moderate Importance
4. Somewhat More Important
5. Most Important



Mean = 4.39

4. Property Protection: Importance for Evaluating Wastewater Service Area Projects?

1. Least Important
2. Somewhat Less Important
3. Moderate Importance
4. Somewhat More Important
5. Most Important

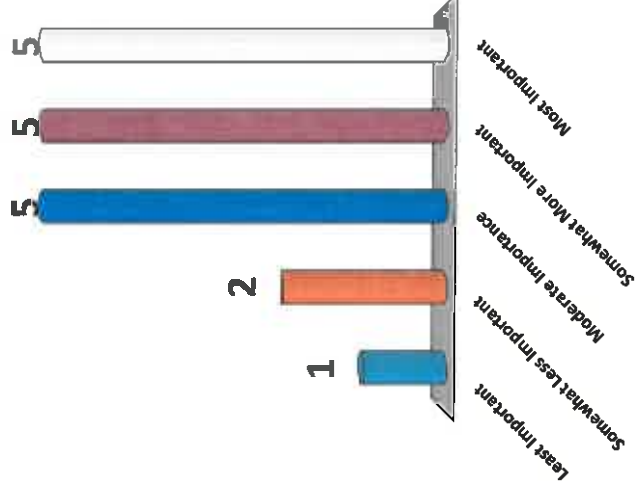


Mean = 3.28

5. Sustainability:

Importance for Evaluating Wastewater Service Area Projects?

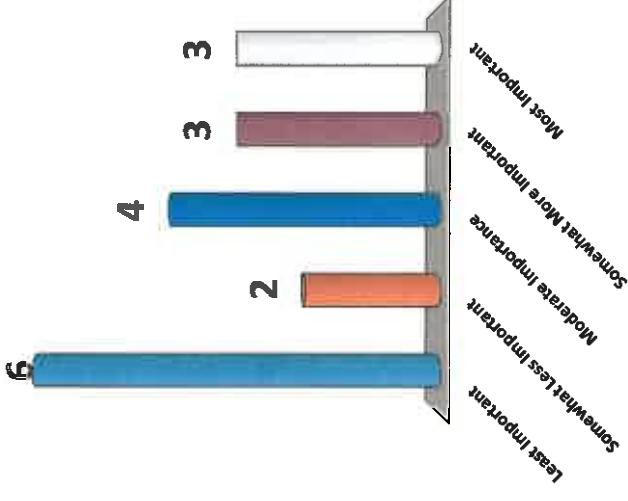
1. Least Important
2. Somewhat Less Important
3. Moderate Importance
4. Somewhat More Important
5. Most Important



Mean = 3.61

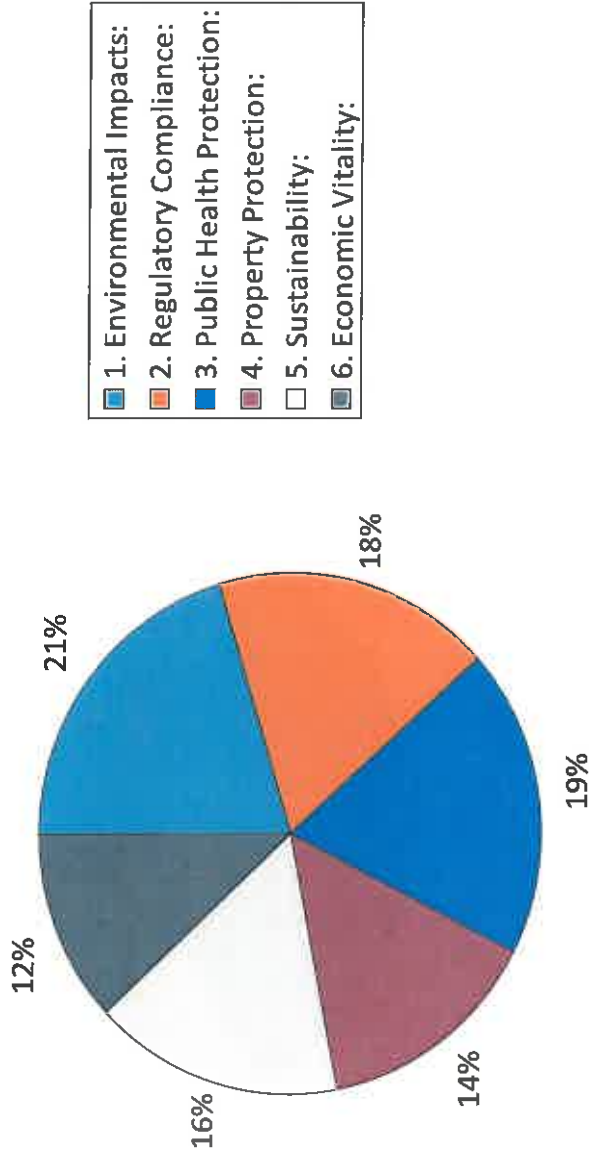
6. Economic Vitality: Importance for Evaluating Wastewater Service Area Projects?

1. Least Important
2. Somewhat Less Important
3. Moderate Importance
4. Somewhat More Important
5. Most Important

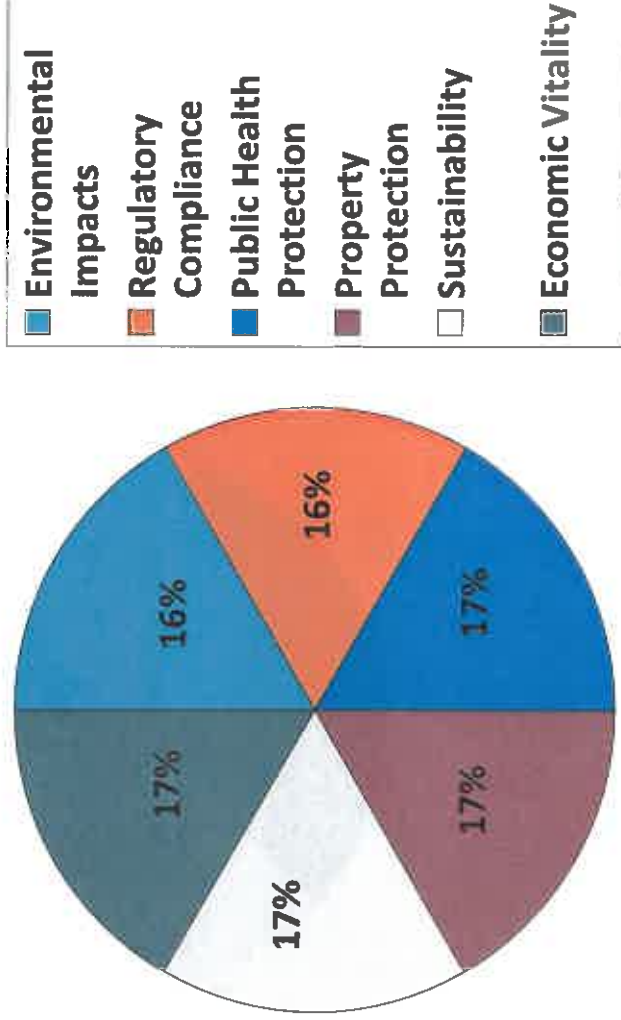


Mean = 2.72

Relative Importance of Values for Evaluating Wastewater Service Area Projects

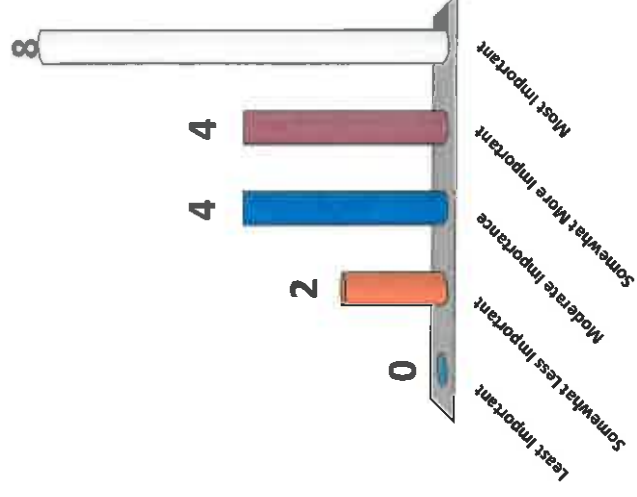


Relative Importance of Values for Stormwater Service Area?



1. Environmental Impacts: Importance for Evaluating Stormwater Service Area Projects?

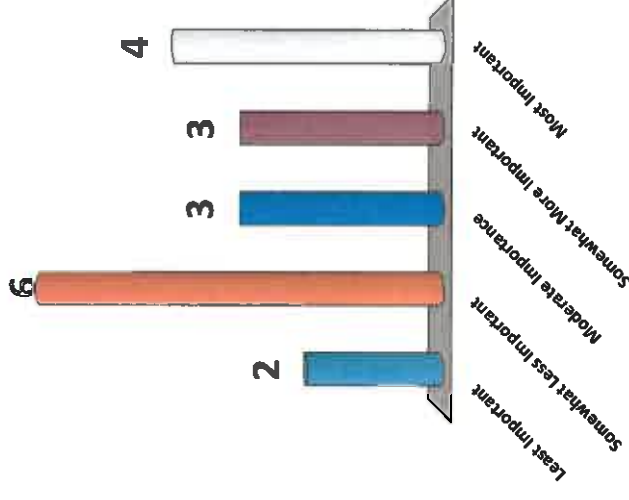
1. Least Important
2. Somewhat Less Important
3. Moderate Importance
4. Somewhat More Important
5. Most Important



Mean = 4.00

2. Regulatory Compliance: Importance for Evaluating Stormwater Service Area Projects?

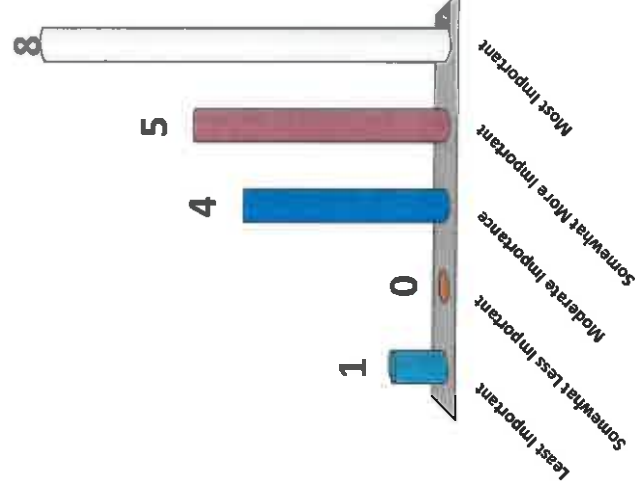
1. Least Important
2. Somewhat Less Important
3. Moderate Importance
4. Somewhat More Important
5. Most Important



Mean = 3.06

3. Public Health Protection: Importance for Evaluating Stormwater Service Area Projects?

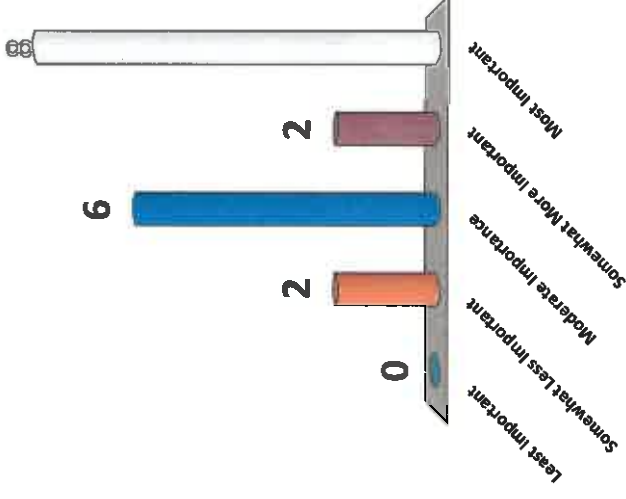
1. Least Important
2. Somewhat Less Important
3. Moderate Importance
4. Somewhat More Important
5. Most Important



Mean = 4.06

4. Property Protection: Importance for Evaluating Stormwater Service Area Projects?

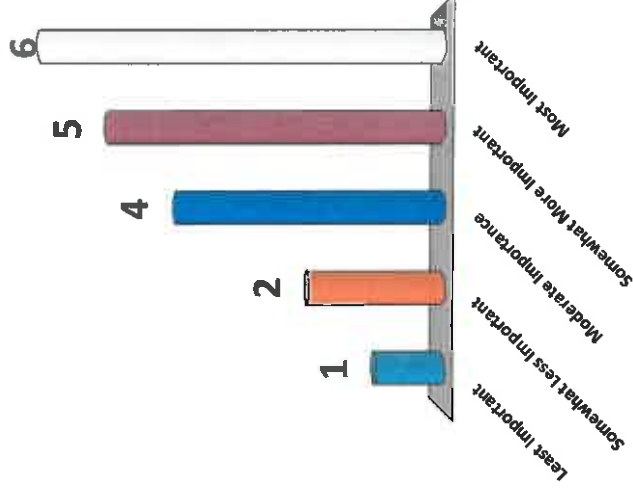
1. Least Important
2. Somewhat Less Important
3. Moderate Importance
4. Somewhat More Important
5. Most Important



Mean = 3.89

5. Sustainability: Importance for Evaluating Stormwater Service Area Projects?

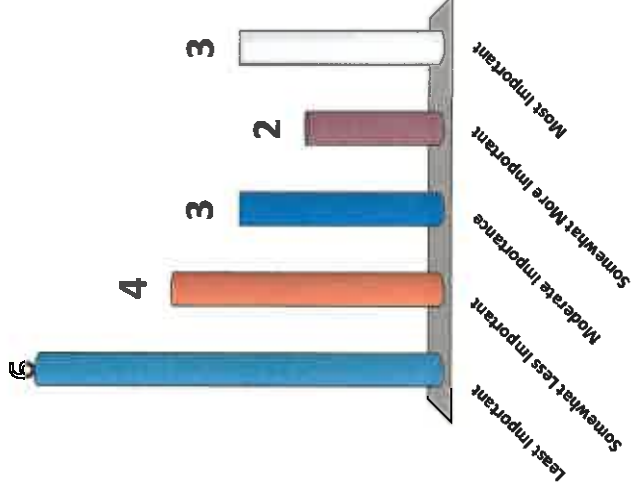
1. Least Important
2. Somewhat Less Important
3. Moderate Importance
4. Somewhat More Important
5. Most Important



Mean = 3.72

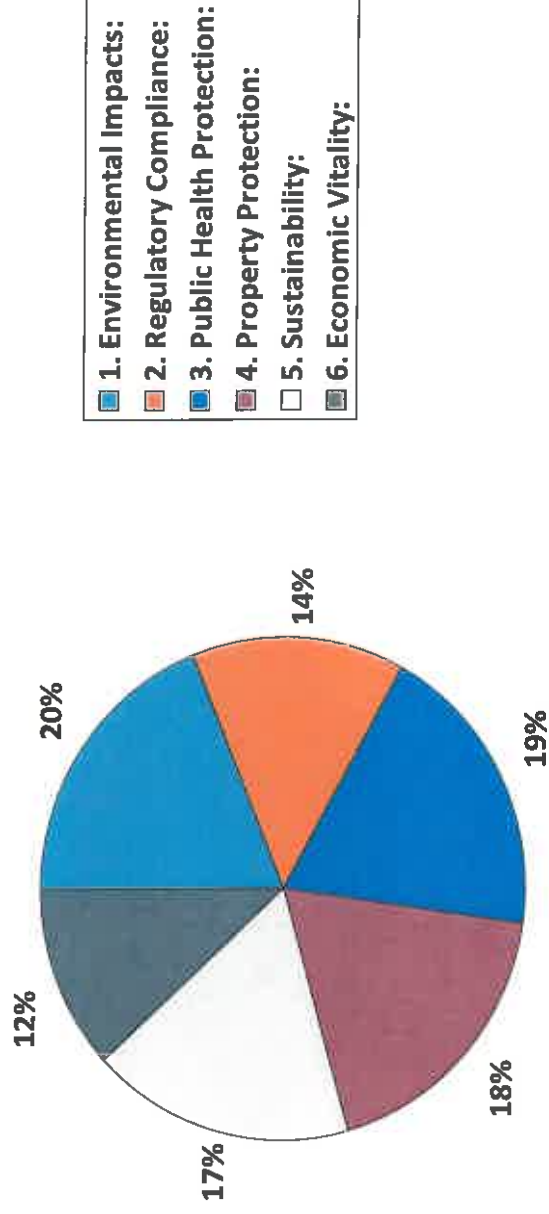
6. Economic Vitality: Importance for Evaluating Stormwater Service Area Projects?

1. Least Important
2. Somewhat Less Important
3. Moderate Importance
4. Somewhat More Important
5. Most Important

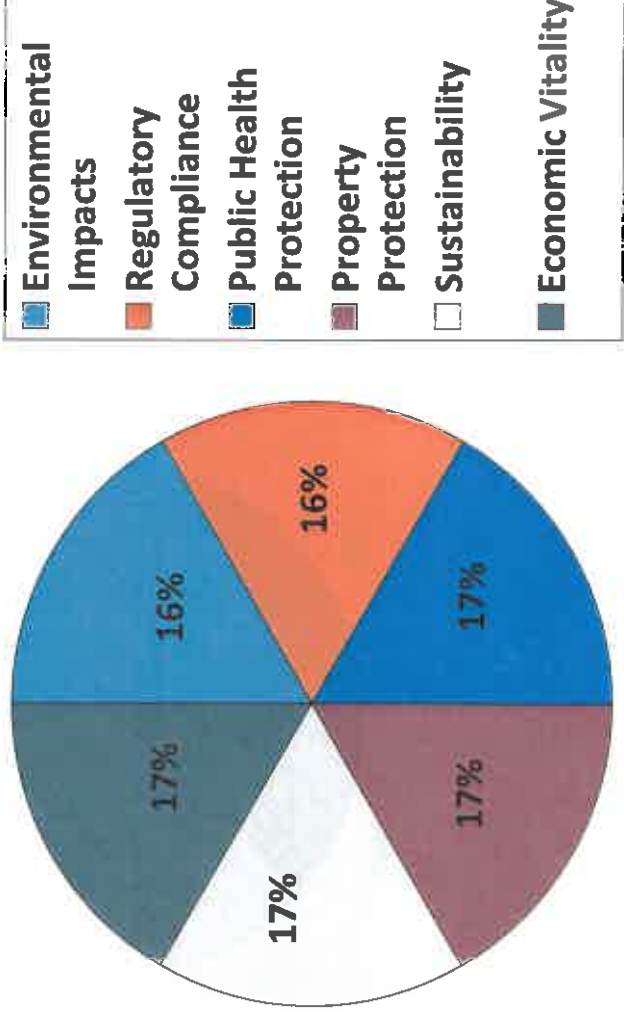


Mean = 2.56

Relative Importance of Values for Evaluating Stormwater Service Area Projects



Relative Importance of Values for Flood Protection Service Area?



1. Environmental Impacts: Importance for Evaluating Flood Protection Service Area Projects?

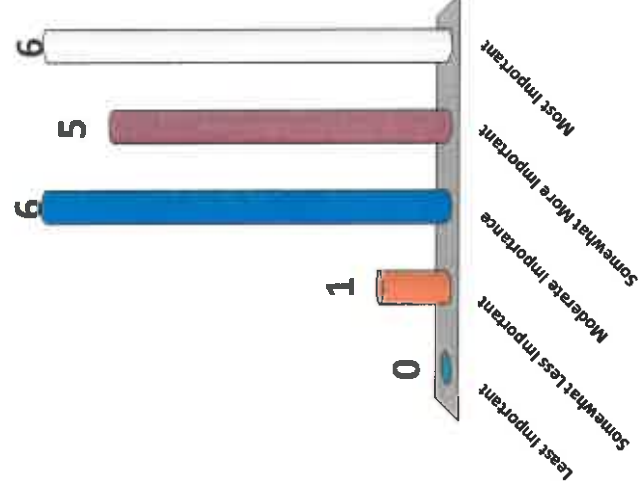
1. Least Important

2. Somewhat Less Important

3. Moderate Importance

4. Somewhat More Important

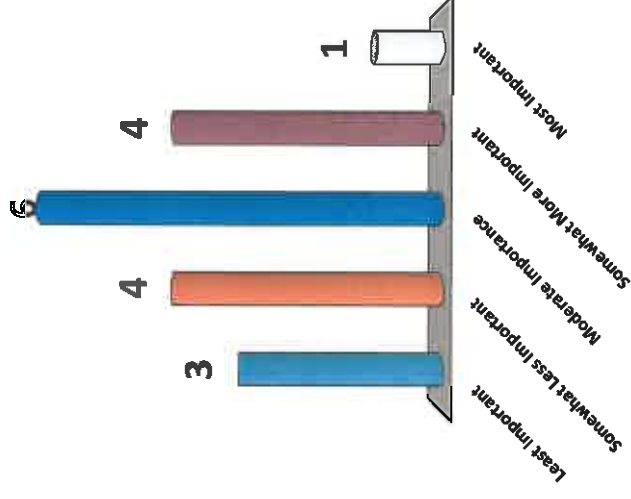
5. Most Important



Mean = 3.89

2. Regulatory Compliance: Importance for Evaluating Flood Protection Service Area Projects?

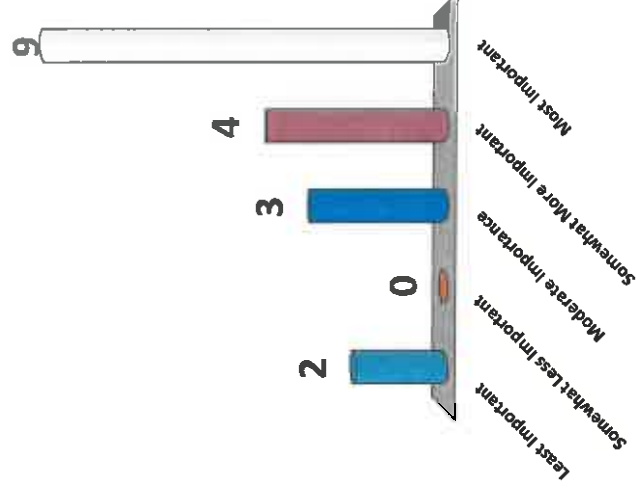
1. Least Important
2. Somewhat Less Important
3. Moderate Importance
4. Somewhat More Important
5. Most Important



Mean = 2.78

3. Public Health Protection: Importance for Evaluating Flood Protection Service Area Projects?

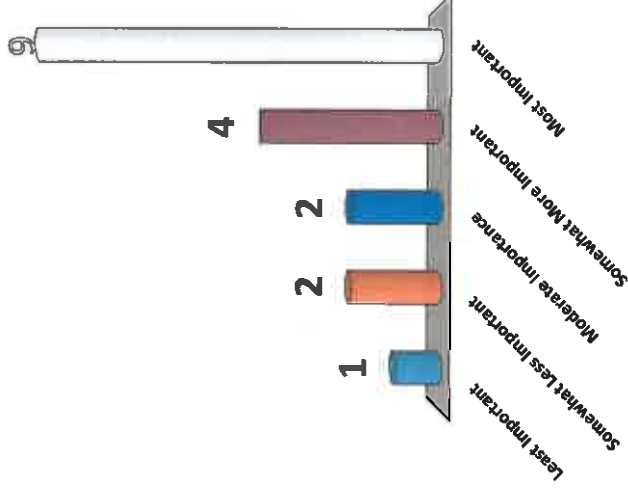
1. Least Important
2. Somewhat Less Important
3. Moderate Importance
4. Somewhat More Important
5. Most Important



Mean = 4.00

4. Property Protection: Importance for Evaluating Flood Protection Service Area Projects?

1. Least Important
2. Somewhat Less Important
3. Moderate Importance
4. Somewhat More Important
5. Most Important



Mean = 4.00

5. Sustainability:

Importance for Evaluating Flood Protection Service Area Projects?

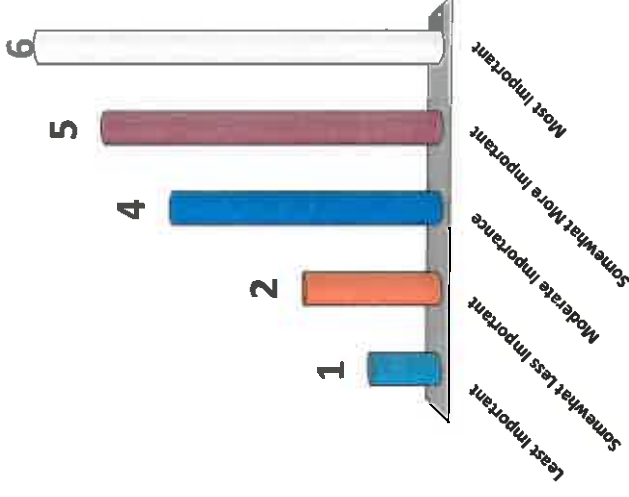
1. Least Important

2. Somewhat Less Important

3. Moderate Importance

4. Somewhat More Important

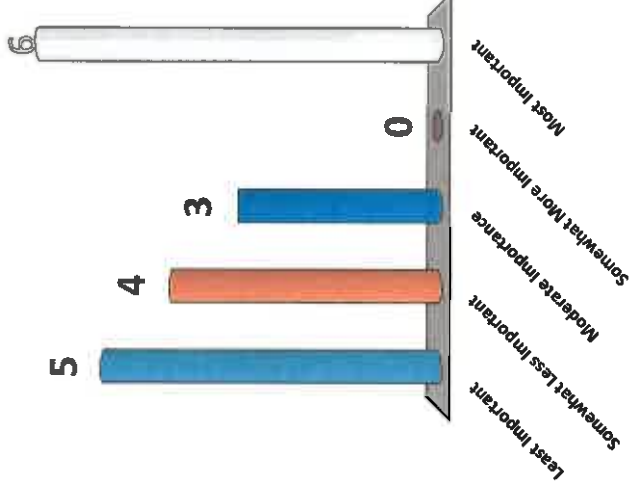
5. Most Important



Mean = 3.72

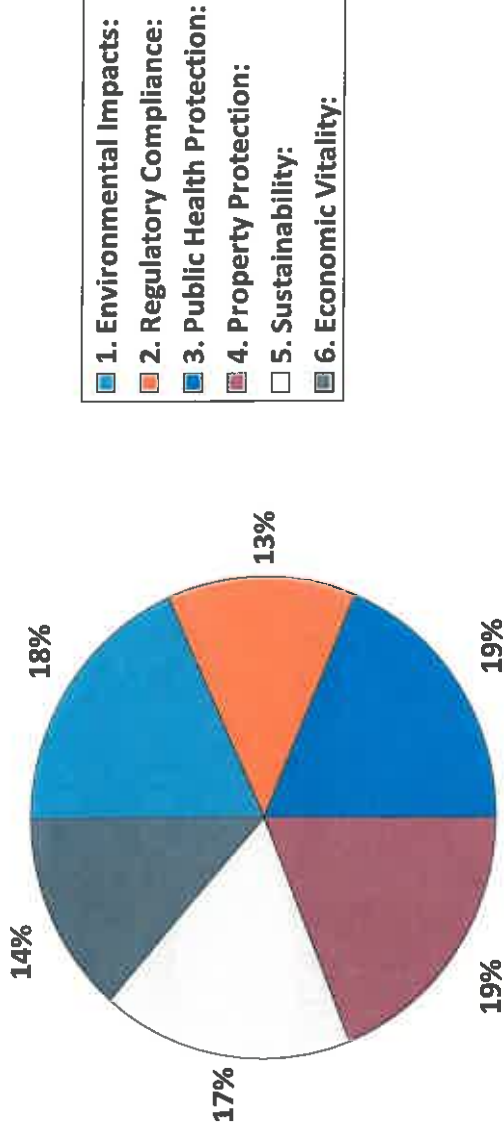
6. Economic Vitality: Importance for Evaluating Flood Protection Service Area Projects?

1. Least Important
2. Somewhat Less Important
3. Moderate Importance
4. Somewhat More Important
5. Most Important



Mean = 2.89

Relative Importance of Values for Evaluating Flood Protection Service Area Projects



THANK YOU!

- That was a lot of work.
- In case you're counting, you gave us well over a thousand inputs tonight.
- MSD is working to improve the way the public can be involved in their decision-making, and this is one of those ways.
- So we'd like to know what you think about this process.

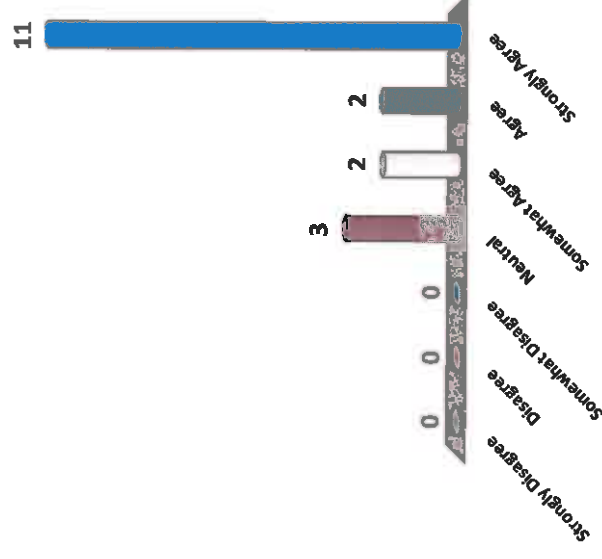
Public Input Should Be:

- **Democratic and Fair:** Everyone should have an equal voice.
- **Relevant:** The information should provide specific input for MSD's decision-making.
- **Inclusive:** The processes should accommodate large numbers of people.
- **Efficient:** Providing input should not require a huge time commitment from the public.

SO HOW DID WE DO?

This Process was Democratic and Fair

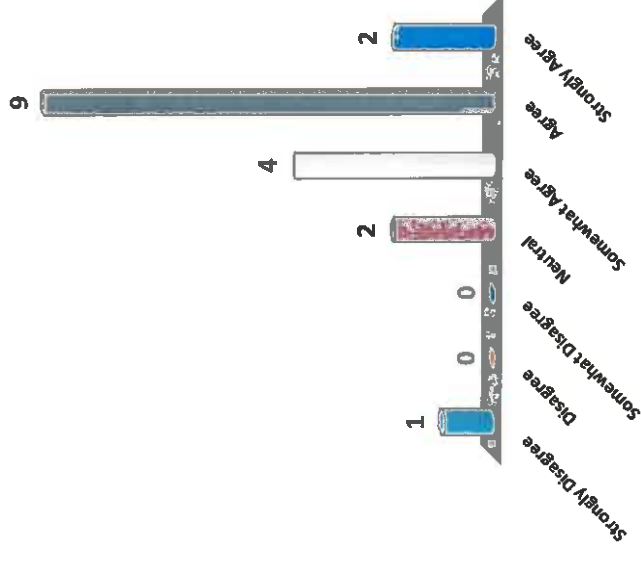
1. Strongly Disagree
2. Disagree
3. Somewhat Disagree
4. Neutral
5. Somewhat Agree
6. Agree
7. Strongly Agree



Mean = 6.17

This Process Gathered Relevant Input

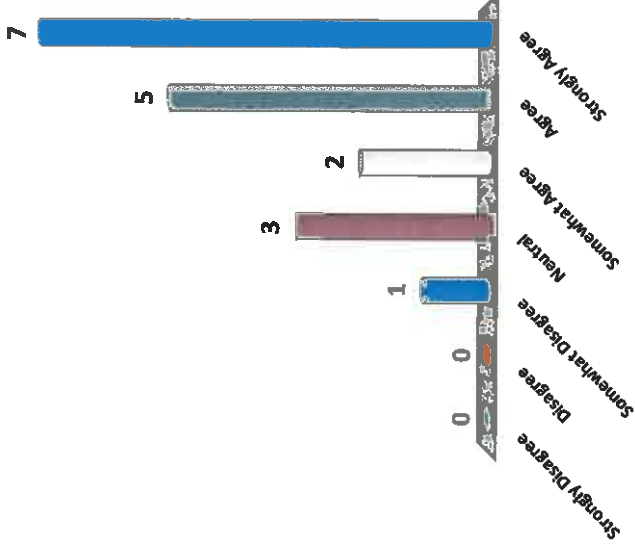
1. Strongly Disagree
2. Disagree
3. Somewhat Disagree
4. Neutral
5. Somewhat Agree
6. Agree
7. Strongly Agree



Mean = 5.39

This Process Accommodates Large Groups

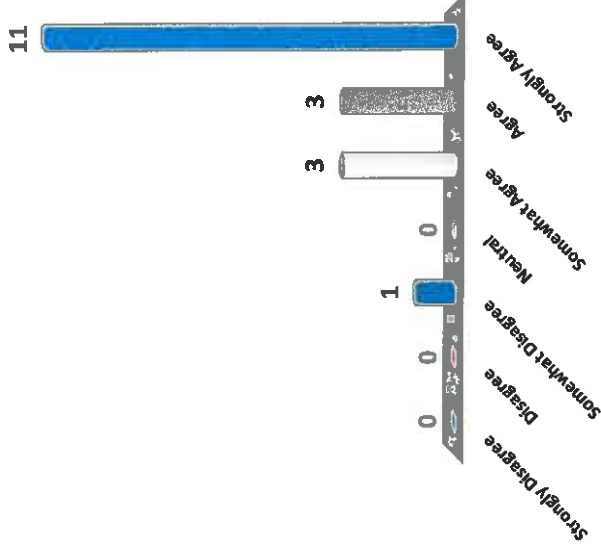
1. Strongly Disagree
2. Disagree
3. Somewhat Disagree
4. Neutral
5. Somewhat Agree
6. Agree
7. Strongly Agree



Mean = 5.78

This Process Used My Time Efficiently

1. Strongly Disagree
2. Disagree
3. Somewhat Disagree
4. Neutral
5. Somewhat Agree
6. Agree
7. Strongly Agree



Mean = 6.28

Values-Based Risk Management Planning Process

