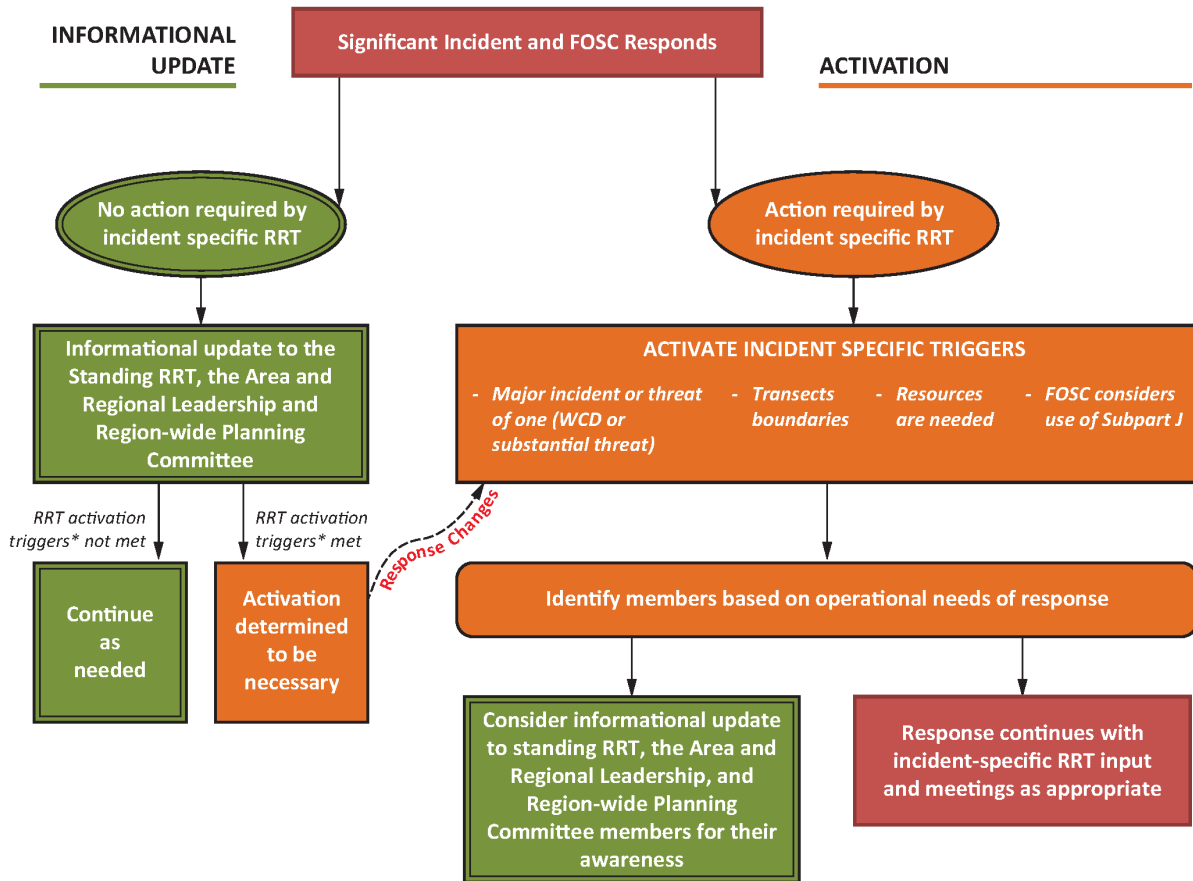


Supplement to Section 9105: Incident Specific RRT10 Activation

RRT 10 Informational Update vs Activation Procedures – Quick Response Guide



BASIC TERMS	
Standing RRT	NRT member agencies (15 federal agencies), state and tribal members.
Area and Regional Leadership	RRT and Area Committee signatories
Region-wide Planning Committee	EPA, Coast Guard, USCG COTP representatives, tribal, and state agency planners.
Incident-Specific RRT	Agencies determined necessary based on operational needs of incident.
Subpart J (Use of Dispersants and other Chemicals)	Calls out specific roles for EPA, state and tribes with jurisdiction of navigable waters, and DOI/DOC natural resources trustees with respect to use of dispersants or other chemical agents.
Subpart J Substances	Dispersants, burning agents, surface washing agents, herding agents, bioremediation agents, and solidifiers listed on the Subpart J NCP Product Schedule.

Informational Update	
Purpose?	Provide situational awareness of an incident (heads-up). Informational update may be done prior to activation if FOSC is considering specific response techniques. (300.115(j)(8))
Who decides?	FOSC, in consultation with their respective RRT Co-Chair or designee.
Who is alerted?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All members of the Standing RRT, the Area and Regional Leadership, and the Region-Wide Planning Committee.
Who conducts alert?	RRT Coordinators from EPA and the USCG
Process:	Alert Warning System alert with follow on email to identified members
Timing:	At the discretion of the FOSC, in consultation with their respective RRT Co-Chair; ongoing throughout and after the response.

Criteria for Potential Informational Update
Potential/Major pollution incident occurring that may significantly affect: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural resources, including tribal treaty protected resources. Cultural resources, including tribal treaty protected resources. Socio-economic resources.
Potential/Major pollution incident occurring or may occur that is likely to garner significant media, Congressional, or public attention.
Potential/Major pollution incident involving fatalities or significant threats to life.
Potential or actual cross-boundary impacts (state or international).
Use of dispersants or ISB in <i>pre-authorized</i> areas.
Potential/Major pollution incident occurring that may require an incident-specific RRT activation.
Use of response tactics that may affect life safety.

Incident-Specific RRT Activation
An incident-specific RRT <u>may</u> be activated by the RRT Chair from the agency providing the FOSC (300.115(j)(1)) when: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The incident exceeds the response capability of the FOSC in the place where it occurs; Transects state or regional boundaries; May pose substantial threat to the public health or welfare of the US or the environment or to regionally significant amounts of property; or The incident is a worst-case discharge as defined by NCP Section 300.324. When there is a threat of substantial discharge.
An incident-specific RRT <u>may</u> be activated to facilitate concurrence and consultation required under Subpart J – Use of Dispersants and Other Chemicals (300.910(b) and (c)).
An incident-specific RRT <u>will</u> be activated by one of the RRT Co-chairs upon request from the FOSC or any RRT representative (300.115(j)(2)).
<i>Role and membership of the incident-specific RRT is determined based on operational needs of the incident.</i>
<i>Membership shall be determined by the designated RRT Chair for the incident.</i>

Activation of Incident-Specific RRT	
Purpose:	Provide resources and/support to FOSC.
Who decides:	FOSC or RRT Chair exercising jurisdiction over the area of response.

Who is activated	Role and membership of incident-specific RRT is determined based on operational needs of the incident. Membership shall be determined by the designated RRT Chair for the incident FOSC.
Process	RRT Coordinators, in coordination with RRT Chairs, contact incident-specific RRT members.
Timing	At the discretion of the FOSC, in consultation with their respective RRT Chair; on-going throughout and after the response.

Criteria for Activating Incident-Specific RRT for Use of Subpart J Tactics

In non pre-authorized areas, the OSC is authorized to approve, but must seek the RRT concurrence from the EPA RRT member and the RRT member from the State and/or Tribe with jurisdiction for the waters for the following:

- Under 40 CFR 300.915(b) and (c)
 - Dispersants
 - Burning agents
 - Surface washing agents
 - Herding agents
 - Solidifiers
 - Bioremediation agents

This does not preclude RRT10 policy defined in the regional contingency plan requiring additional involvement.

The Regional Contingency Plan contains tools to facilitate and expedite the process for the use of dispersants and in-situ burning.

RRT concurrence not required in pre-authorized use areas.

Activation of Incident-Specific RRT – Subpart J

Purpose:	Provide required concurrence/consultation with FOSC/UC decision to use NCP Subpart J substance	
Who provides Concurrence:	EPA RRT Co-chair State or Tribe with jurisdiction of the waters	40 CFR § 300.910
Who provides Consultation:	DOI natural resource trustees DOC natural resource trustees	40 CFR §300.910
POC:	EPA and USCG RRT Coordinators	40 CFR §300.910
Other potential members:	Additional RRT10 members may be invited to sit in on these conference calls but are not directly involved in the Incident-Specific RRT members decision	NCP