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## **ARRT Task Force update: Regional Stakeholder Committee**

May 2024 PWSRCAC Board meeting Presentation  
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### **Regional Stakeholder Committee Definition?**

**The RSC is a group of stakeholders directly impacted by an incident. They are invited to share their local knowledge with response leadership. RSC members are expected to present issues of local concern, share local knowledge, and help identify local resources that could be useful to the response.**



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## Regional Stakeholder Committee Definition?

The RSC is a group of stakeholders **directly impacted** by an incident. **They are invited** to share their local knowledge with response leadership. RSC members are expected to present **issues of local concern**, share **local knowledge**, and help identify **local resources** that could be useful to the response.



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## What does the RSC do?

Expectation is discussion and guidance on:

- Local concerns unique to area or population
- Local knowledge of value to responders
- Locally available resources that could aid the response

This requires:

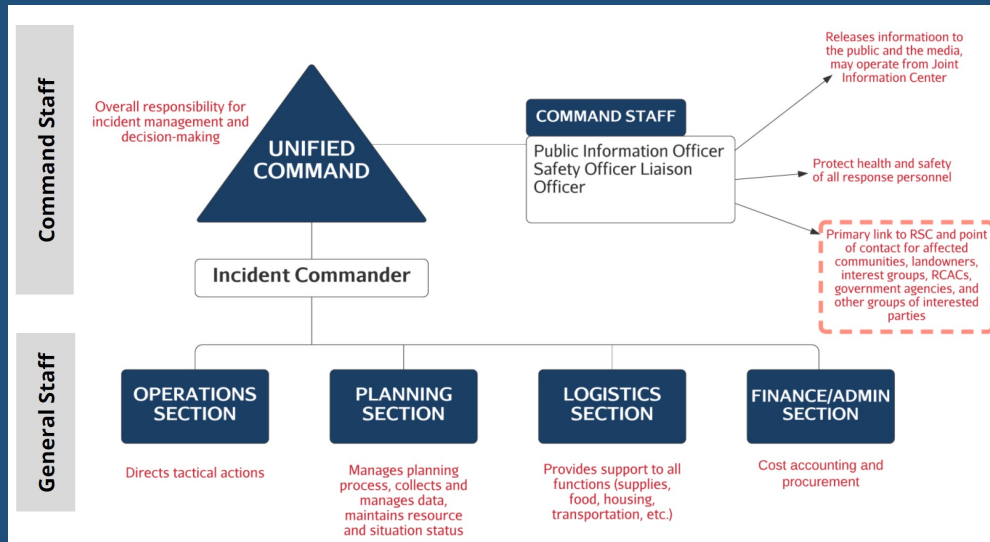
- Greater access to planning process & response information
- More access to response decision makers



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## The RSC fits where?



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## Triggers to initiate RSC?

### WHEN TO STAND UP AND RSC

Per agency policy, stakeholder engagement occurs before and in the absence of an RSC. In responses without an RSC, stakeholders can request meetings and information from the LOFR, and regular stakeholder engagement activities will proceed as usual. Input and representation of stakeholder concerns do not require an RSC.

The LOFR, in conjunction with the UC, will need to discuss if an RSC is warranted or would be of benefit. Three types of responses are most likely to trigger the need for an RSC:

- 1. Very large and/or high visibility responses with high public interest or awareness.**
- 2. An event where a working relationship with affected stakeholders would be beneficial.** The RSC process helps build a working relationship with those directly affected to facilitate information sharing, incorporate local knowledge and concerns, and identify potential local assets to assist the response. There may be responses where this relationship would benefit the UC or those directly affected.
  - a. Examples: Local knowledge concerning impacted lands is sought.
  - b. Example: Affected communities have assets, such as empty hotels in the off-season, access to heavy equipment, or potentially staging areas.
- 3. Remote responses where 'typical' avenues for response resources or knowledge on the affected environment are limited.**
  - a. Example: Many vessels or all-terrain vehicles are needed, but no local vendor exists. Non-commercial avenues may be available to 'rent' these assets via coordination with locals.
  - b. Example: A remote location that is not well mapped, lacking a detailed description of environmental conditions. Local and traditional users of the area may have the expertise to share with the UC on the affected environment and routes to access the site.



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## What are the benefits of RSC process?

### Why initiate an RSC process:

- Builds trust and working relationship with those affected
- Allows “locals” to weigh in on response decisions
- Response is remote, local input, or resources needed
- Assist & support Liaison (LOFR) job duties
- Help UC to support directly affected stakeholders



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## Those main RSC points again...

- UC needs to initiate, LOFR a vital player in process
- Invite only, “directly affected” is the key metric
- Discuss local concerns, knowledge, and resources
- Direct access to response decision makers (UC)
- A structured process, requires commitment and work from all
- Helps build trust and working relationship with those affected
- RSC member are adding input, not making tactical decisions
- *Focus/membership may change as response matures*



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## ARRT-Initiated RSC Task Force

- The ARRT initiated the RSC Task Force in August, 2022.
- Stated goals:
  - Create consistency across Regional and Area Plans
  - Create job aids for RSC process
  - Work with variety of agencies & stakeholders in Task Force



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## Task Force Process

- Initial focus was on developing LOFR job aid
  - Agreeing on RSC definition
  - Sketching out timing expectations on process
  - Information sharing
- Recent focus is on RSC members job aid
- Also developed Area plan language



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## Incorporation of Job Aids

- Need to finalize LOFR and RSC Member draft job aids
- Format and copy edit
- Present draft job aids to ARRT Tri-Chairs (ADEC, USCG, EPA)
- Incorporate into AWA plan first, under new plan architecture
- Other plans to follow
- Outreach



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## More Practice Required



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# Questions?

Thanks for listening!  
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