

Environmental Protection Agency

§ 310.10

this part, release also means the threat of release.

(m) *Single response* means all of the concerted activities conducted in response to a single episode, incident, or threat causing or contributing to a release or threatened release of hazardous substances, or pollutants or contaminants.

§ 310.4 What abbreviations should I know?

The following abbreviations appear in this part:

CERCLA—The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (Pub. L. 96-510, 42 U.S.C. 9601-9675), as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, also known as Superfund.

EPA or the Agency—Environmental Protection Agency.

EPCRA—Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (Pub. L. 99-499, 42 U.S.C. 11000-11050).

LEPC—Local Emergency Planning Committee.

NCP—National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan also known as the National Contingency Plan (40 CFR part 300).

NRC—National Response Center.

OMB—Office of Management and Budget.

PRP—Potentially Responsible Party.

SARA—The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (Pub. L. 99-499, 42 U.S.C. 9601).

SERC—State Emergency Response Commission.

USCG—U.S. Coast Guard.

Subpart B—Provisions

WHO CAN BE REIMBURSED?

§ 310.5 Am I eligible for reimbursement?

If you are the governing body of a county, parish, municipality, city, town, township, federally-recognized Indian tribe or general purpose unit of local government, you are eligible for reimbursement. This does not include special purpose districts.

§ 310.6 Are states eligible?

States are NOT eligible for reimbursement under this part, and states may NOT request reimbursement on behalf of their local governments.

§ 310.7 Can more than one local agency or government be reimbursed for response to the same incident?

No. EPA will accept only one reimbursement request for a single response. A single response includes all of the temporary emergency measures that ALL local governments or agencies conduct in response to a single hazardous substance release. If more than one local government or agency responds, you must decide among yourselves who will request reimbursement on behalf of all.

WHAT CAN BE REIMBURSED?

§ 310.8 Can EPA reimburse the entire cost of my response?

Possibly not. EPA can only reimburse you for temporary emergency measures you take in response to releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants. The statute allows reimbursement for only certain costs, and by statute, the total amount of the reimbursement may not exceed \$25,000 for a single response.

§ 310.9 If more than one local agency or government is involved, can each receive up to \$25,000?

No. The maximum amount EPA can reimburse is \$25,000 for a single response, which includes all activities by ALL local responders. If the costs incurred by multiple local governments or agencies exceed \$25,000, you must decide among yourselves how the total reimbursement will be divided.

§ 310.10 What are temporary emergency measures?

(a) Temporary emergency measures are actions taken to control or eliminate immediate threats to human health and the environment.

(b) Examples of temporary emergency measures are:

- (1) Site security;
- (2) Controlling the source of contamination;
- (3) Containing the release to prevent spreading;
- (4) Neutralizing or treating pollutants released; and
- (5) Controlling contaminated runoff.