

A CHECKLIST OF EMERGENCY RESPONSE ISSUES

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Vessels

[Bay Assessment and Response Team \(BART\) Scientific Support](#)

<<http://www.ci.uri.edu/projects/bartsci/>>

[DEM / URI BART Scientific Support Roster](#)

<http://www.ci.uri.edu/projects/bartsci/Docs/Roster_Apr05.htm>

NOTIFICATIONS (See "[Section 2: Notifications](#)" in DEM ERP)

- First Responders (See "Required Emergency Notifications")
- News Media
- Government authorities
 - Agency: Emergency Response Administrator, DEM Director
 - State: Governor, Secretary of State, Lt. Governor
 - Local: Legislators and public officials from affected area.
- Other Stakeholders
 - Leaders of affected industries
 - Commercial Fishing Organizations
 - Citizen Environmentalist Organizations

SITE CONTROL

The first act of the Incident Commander must be to establish control of the site. A site must be controlled for the protection of first responders and to exclude unnecessary personnel. The basic approach is to establish three distinct zones, the exclusion zone (called the hot zone), contamination reduction zone (called the warm zone) and the support zone (called the cold zone).

HOT ZONE

The hot zone is the area where the actual incident occurred and contamination exists. All individuals entering the hot zone must wear the prescribed levels of personal protection and be decontaminated before leaving. Entry and exit check points will be established at the outer boundary of the hot zone to regulate the entry and exit of personnel and equipment. The outer boundary of the hot zone is initially established by visually surveying the immediate area and determining where the hazardous materials involved are located. Monitoring equipment may also be used to define the area.

WARM ZONE

The warm zone is the transitional area between the hot zone and the cold zone. This zone generally contains the decontamination area and access control points through which personnel and equipment enter and exit. Since this zone is less hazardous, personnel can wear lower levels of personal protection equipment.

COLD ZONE

The cold zone is the outermost part of the site and is considered non-contaminated. This is where the command post is located, along with support equipment. Normal work clothes are acceptable in this area. The command post should be situated upwind and upstream of the hot zone and should be easily accessible to highways or other transportation routes. The press is allowed in this zone.

The size and distances between the hot zone, warm zone, cold zone and the command post is based on conditions specific to each incident, the material involved, and the judgment of the incident commander. The following criteria should be considered when establishing zone boundaries:

- Physical and topographical features of the site;
- Weather conditions and wind direction;
- Field measurements of air contaminants;
- Air dispersion models of the chemical(s) involved;
- Physical, chemical, toxicological, and other characteristics of the chemical(s) present;
- Cleanup activities;
- Potential for fire or explosion; and
- Adequate roads, power sources, and water.

PRIORITIES

PRIORITIES FOR RESPONSE TO RELEASE OF POLLUTANTS

1. Protect human health and safety
 - Protect incident responders
 - Protect the public
 - Control all hazards – in the material discharged, the equipment used, and the environments that are affected
2. Contain the release
 - Control the source, terminate the flow
 - Contain the spill (e.g., booming, dikes and dams, dispersants, in-situ burning)
3. Protect environmentally sensitive habitats and wildlife
 - Identify sensitive habitats
 - Boom inlets
 - Rescue and protect wildlife
4. Protect economically important areas
 - Recreational areas, parks, beaches, trails
 - Homes and residential areas
 - Marinas
 - Hotels and resorts
5. Cleanup impacted areas
 - Physical recovery
 - Chemical cleaners
 - Bioremediation
6. Remediate the effects of the release
 - Assess natural resource damages
 - Rehabilitate the impacted area
 - Recover costs

FIRST THOUGHTS ON MAJOR OIL SPILLS:

- What is the hazard – kind of oil, amount spilled, location, and likely path?
- Have the proper response authorities been notified?
 - Call the Law Enforcement Hot Line -- (401) 222- 3070 or 800-498-1336
- What human and environmental resources are most at risk?
- Are people along the sea and/or landfall path duly warned?
- What is the source of the spill and who is the responsible party?
- What is being done to contain the spill and to minimize damage?
- Who is coordinating emergency response and clean-up?
- Should additional authorities be notified? (See “Notifications”)

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS (ESF) FOR ALL HAZARDS

Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, [National Response Plan](http://www.dhs.gov/dhspublic/interapp/editorial/editorial_0566.xml)
<http://www.dhs.gov/dhspublic/interapp/editorial/editorial_0566.xml>

ESF #1 - Transportation

- Federal and civil transportation support
- Transportation safety
- Restoration/recovery of transportation infrastructure
- Movement restrictions
- Damage and impact assessment

ESF #2 – Communications

- Coordination with telecommunications industry
- Restoration/repair of telecommunications infrastructure
- Protection, restoration, and sustainment of national cyber and information technology resources

ESF #3 - Public Works and Engineering

- Infrastructure protection and emergency repair
- Infrastructure restoration
- Engineering services, construction management
- Critical infrastructure liaison

ESF #4 - Firefighting

- Firefighting activities on Federal lands
- Resource support to rural and urban firefighting operations

ESF #5 - Emergency Management

- Coordination of incident management efforts
- Issuance of mission assignments
- Resource and human capital
- Incident action planning
- Financial management

ESF #6 - Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services

- Mass care
- Disaster housing
- Human services

ESF #7 - Resource Support

- Resource support (facility space, office equipment and supplies, contracting services, etc.)

ESF #8 - Public Health and Medical Service

- Public health
- Medical
- Mental health services
- Mortuary services

ESF #9 - Urban Search and Rescue

- Life-saving assistance
- Urban search and rescue

ESF #10 - Oil and Hazardous Materials Response

- Oil and hazardous materials (chemical, biological, radiological, etc.) response
- Environmental safety and short- and long-term cleanup

- ESF #11 - Agriculture and Natural Resources
 - Nutrition assistance
 - Animal and plant disease/pest response
 - Food safety and security
 - Natural and cultural resources and historic properties protection and restoration
- ESF #12 - Energy
 - Energy infrastructure assessment, repair, and restoration
 - Energy industry utilities coordination
 - Energy forecast
- ESF #13 - Public Safety and Security
 - Facility and resource security
 - Security planning and technical and resource assistance
 - Public safety/security support
 - Support to access, traffic, and crowd control
- ESF #14 - Long-Term Community Recovery and Mitigation
 - Social and economic community impact assessment
 - Long-term community recovery assistance to States, local governments, and the private sector
 - Mitigation analysis and program implementation
- ESF #15 - External Affairs
 - Emergency public information and protective action guidance
 - Media and community relations
 - Congressional and international affairs
 - Tribal and insular affairs