

# OAK RIDGE EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDE

## WHAT TO DO IF AN EMERGENCY OCCURS ON THE OAK RIDGE RESERVATION



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF  
**ENERGY**



Department of  
**Military**

**TEMA**

# DEVELOPED IN COORDINATION WITH THE FOLLOWING AGENCIES:



Anderson County Emergency Management Agency



City of Oak Ridge Fire Department



Knox County Emergency Management Agency



Loudon County Emergency Management Agency



Roane County Emergency Services

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

Keeping the Oak Ridge Reservation safe . . . . .	5
Key emergency information. . . . .	6
How to stay informed during an emergency . . . . .	8
If you are advised to shelter-in-place . . . . .	10
If you are advised to evacuate . . . . .	11
Contact information for special assistance . . . . .	11
Emergency planning sectors . . . . .	13
Reception center locations . . . . .	14
Where to evacuate by sector . . . . .	15
Emergency supplies checklist. . . . .	16
About radiation. . . . .	17
About chemical hazards. . . . .	19
Oak Ridge Reservation sites . . . . .	20
About the Tennessee Emergency Management Agency. . . . .	24







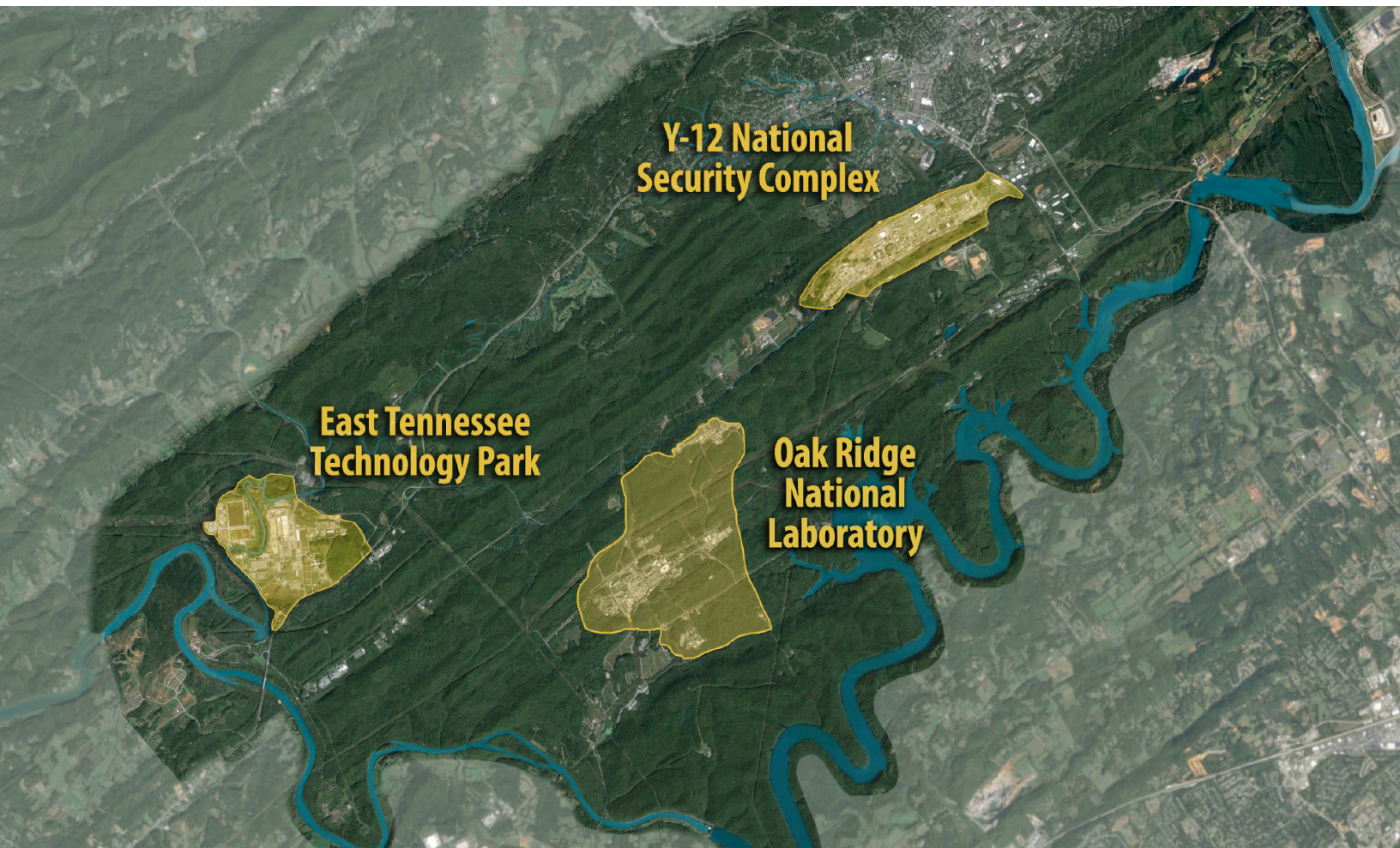
# KEEPING THE OAK RIDGE RESERVATION SAFE

The Department of Energy (DOE) is committed to keeping its employees and the surrounding communities safe. While an emergency event in Oak Ridge is very unlikely, we developed this booklet to ensure local residents are prepared and informed beforehand.

If you hear sirens outside of the normal tests (conducted the first Wednesday of the month between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.), this booklet provides directions and checklists for emergencies, sources to receive the latest updates, actions for sheltering-in-place, and the nearest reception centers for evacuations. Preparation is crucial, so please take the time to become familiar with this material.

DOE has three primary sites in Oak Ridge—the Y-12 National Security Complex, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, and East Tennessee Technology Park. While the sites vary and are responsible for different DOE missions, they all employ highly trained staff who are focused on conducting their job safely.

DOE has extensive environmental, safety, and health programs in place at its sites to maintain safe operations. However, in the unlikely event that something happens, DOE and state and local government agencies are trained to respond to ensure and protect public safety.





# KEY EMERGENCY INFORMATION

The U.S. Department of Energy's (DOE) Oak Ridge Reservation occupies more than 30,000 acres within Anderson and Roane counties in East Tennessee. Three sites lie within its borders—they include the Y-12 National Security Complex (Y-12), Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL), and East Tennessee Technology Park (ETTP).

DOE's Oak Ridge Office of Environmental Management (OREM) has cleanup responsibilities at all three of these sites. Its efforts are eliminating risks, enhancing safety, opening land for re-development, and modernizing campuses to enable vital ongoing scientific and energy research and national security missions.

## WHAT TO DO IF THERE IS AN EMERGENCY?

If an emergency occurs, emergency responders are dispatched to the scene and trained technical and management staff report to our Emergency Operations Center. Emergency responders will arrive quickly to assess the conditions and determine what protective actions are necessary.

During an unlikely emergency event, DOE will provide updates through social media and news alerts. Emergency Alert System messages will also be sent out that can be seen and heard on local television and radio stations. These messages will provide specific protective actions the public should take, if necessary, as directed by the Tennessee Emergency Management Agency.

Often events are confined to a single building or site. However, if an event has a potential impact beyond site boundaries, warning sirens will sound to notify the public within two miles of the affected site. If you live in a potentially affected area, you may be directed to shelter-in-place or evacuate. The key is to stay informed.



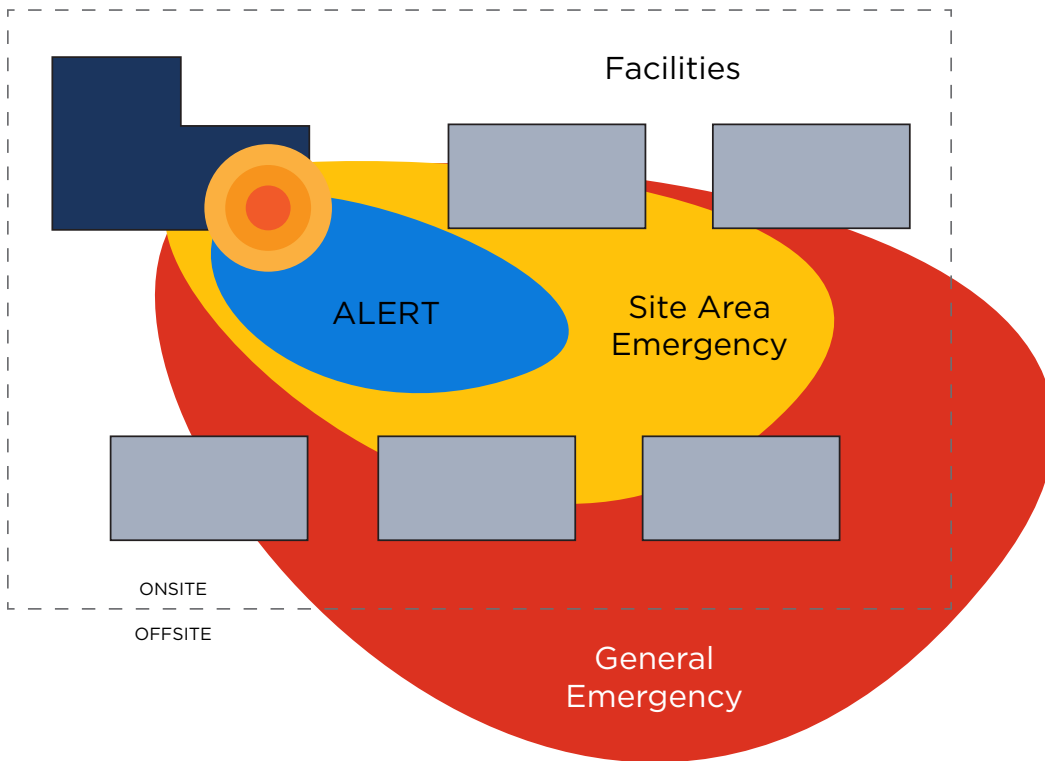


## CATEGORIZING AND CLASSIFYING EVENTS

Operational emergencies that are not classified are events that do not involve the release of harmful levels of hazardous materials but require significant response by the site, such as the fire department.

The chart below describes how emergencies are classified at DOE sites. Events resulting in the airborne release of hazardous materials are classified into one of three levels in order of increasing severity based on their potential reach and impact (alert, site area emergency, and general emergency). You will hear these terms used during public announcements.

## EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION



### Alert

Harmful airborne release that extends up to 100 meters from the incident.

### Site Area Emergency

Harmful airborne release that extends more than 100 meters or up to the site boundary from the incident.

### General Emergency

Harmful airborne release that has the potential to or has gone offsite.

**Site** is defined as the boundaries of either Y-12 or ORNL.



# HOW TO STAY INFORMED DURING AN EMERGENCY

## IF YOU HEAR THE PUBLIC WARNING SIRENS

In the unlikely event harmful quantities of hazardous materials are released, beyond a site's boundary, warning sirens will sound within two miles of the affected site. It will be a steady wailing sound for three to five minutes. Remember that the warning sirens are tested the first Wednesday of the month between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.

If you hear the sirens outside the normal monthly test, immediately go indoors or into a vehicle and tune into one of the local radio or television Emergency Alert System stations for specific instructions. If you are on a lake or river, travel away from the sound of the sirens and tune to a local Emergency Alert System station for specific instructions.

## EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM MESSAGES

The Emergency Alert System is a network of radio and television stations that provide emergency instructions to the public. The radio and television stations in the Oak Ridge area that broadcast these messages are listed below. These messages may also be sent over weather alert radios.

Protective actions are taken to avoid or minimize exposure to the hazard. During emergencies, the local authorities may direct the public to shelter-in-place or evacuate. These two terms are described in further detail in the next section.

## EAS STATIONS

STATION NAME	STATION ID
<b>EAS Radio</b>	
WIVK (Primary - Knoxville)	FM 107.7
WJXB	FM 97.5
<b>Local Television News</b>	
WATE (regional ABC affiliate)	Channel 6
WVLT (regional CBS affiliate)	Channel 8
WBIR (regional NBC affiliate)	Channel 10
WTNZ (regional FOX affiliate)	Channel 43



## SOCIAL MEDIA UPDATES

Residents and businesses who follow DOE's social media accounts will be able to receive the latest updates and information during an emergency event. These accounts ensure people receive the most accurate information possible as events develop. Rumors and inaccurate data are often prevalent during emergencies, so it is best to follow the source of the information. DOE's primary social media accounts for Oak Ridge are listed and linked below.

### Y-12 National Security Complex

 [Facebook](#)  [Twitter](#)

### Oak Ridge National Laboratory

 [Facebook](#)  [Twitter](#)

### DOE Oak Ridge Office of Environmental Management

 [Facebook](#)  [Twitter](#)

### Tennessee Emergency Management Agency

 [Facebook](#)  [Twitter](#)

## NEWS AND MEDIA UPDATES

If an emergency situation requires continuous updates to the public, DOE will open its Joint Information Center for the media to obtain the latest information for broadcast. A citizen's hotline will also be activated to answer questions from the public. The number is (865) 362-8600.

## TEXT ALERTS

Text alerts are another way to stay informed. Residents and businesses in Anderson County can receive alerts about anything from severe weather to evacuation notices in their county by signing up for the [CodeRED emergency alert system](#). Residents and businesses in Roane Country can do the same through the [Hyper-Reach emergency alert system](#).

# IF YOU ARE ADVISED TO SHELTER-IN-PLACE

Sheltering-in-place provides protection from potential airborne hazardous materials. If you are asked to shelter-in-place, follow these instructions:

- Bring everyone inside, including pets.
- Close all doors and windows.
- Turn off and close all ventilation systems, including:
  - Air conditioning
  - Attic & exhaust fans
  - Furnaces
  - Fireplace dampers
  - Heating/cooling systems
- Determine your sector — see page 13
- Continue to shelter-in-place and listen to one of the Emergency Alert System stations.
- When the outside air is no longer dangerous, the Emergency Alert System will announce sheltering-in-place has ended, and that it is safe to open and ventilate your home or building.
- Reception centers may be opened for individuals who cannot return home due to an ongoing shelter-in-place where they live. If you are affected in this manner, please listen to Emergency Alert System stations for announcements of reception centers being opened, or go to the home of a friend or relative that is outside the area of concern.





# IF YOU ARE ADVISED TO EVACUATE

An evacuation may be conducted when there is a concern that hazardous materials may impact people in a certain area. Follow these guidelines if you are directed to evacuate from your home or work:

- Write down the evacuation route and designated reception center provided by the Emergency Alert System stations. These instructions will depend on the sector you are in, and which site is involved in the emergency (see the next sections).
- If you do not have transportation, call a neighbor or co-worker for assistance. DO NOT CALL 911.
- Keep your vehicle windows closed and turn off air systems to eliminate the possible intake of outside air into your vehicle.
- Tune your vehicle's radio to one of the EAS stations listed on page 6.
- Secure your home or workplace.
- If you are at home, gather items you will need for a short stay away from home, such as:
  - Medicine and all prescriptions
  - Food, water, and pet food
  - Blankets, pillows, and/or sleeping bag
  - Cash, checkbook, debit and credit cards
  - Important papers
  - Items for baby or children
  - Change of clothing
  - Cell phone and charger

## IF YOU NEED SPECIAL ASSISTANCE

If you or someone in your household has special needs, such as hearing or physical impairments that could prevent taking protective actions, contact the local emergency management agency serving your residence to submit a special needs request.

<b><u>Anderson County Emergency Management Agency</u></b>	(865) 457-6765 or (865) 457-6767
<b><u>Knox County/Knoxville Emergency Management Agency</u></b>	(865) 215-1166
<b><u>Loudon County Emergency Management Agency</u></b>	(865) 458-7298
<b><u>Roane County Office of Emergency Services</u></b>	(865) 717-4115
<b><u>City of Oak Ridge Fire Department</u></b>	(865) 425-3520

## CHILDREN IN SCHOOL

During an emergency, affected schools will be contacted immediately by local officials. Your children will be sheltered in their school until it is safe to leave. In the event of a relocation, your children will be transported by school officials to the pre-determined locations listed on page 15. If relocation is necessary for sectors beyond the two-mile area, relocation information will be released through media broadcasts.

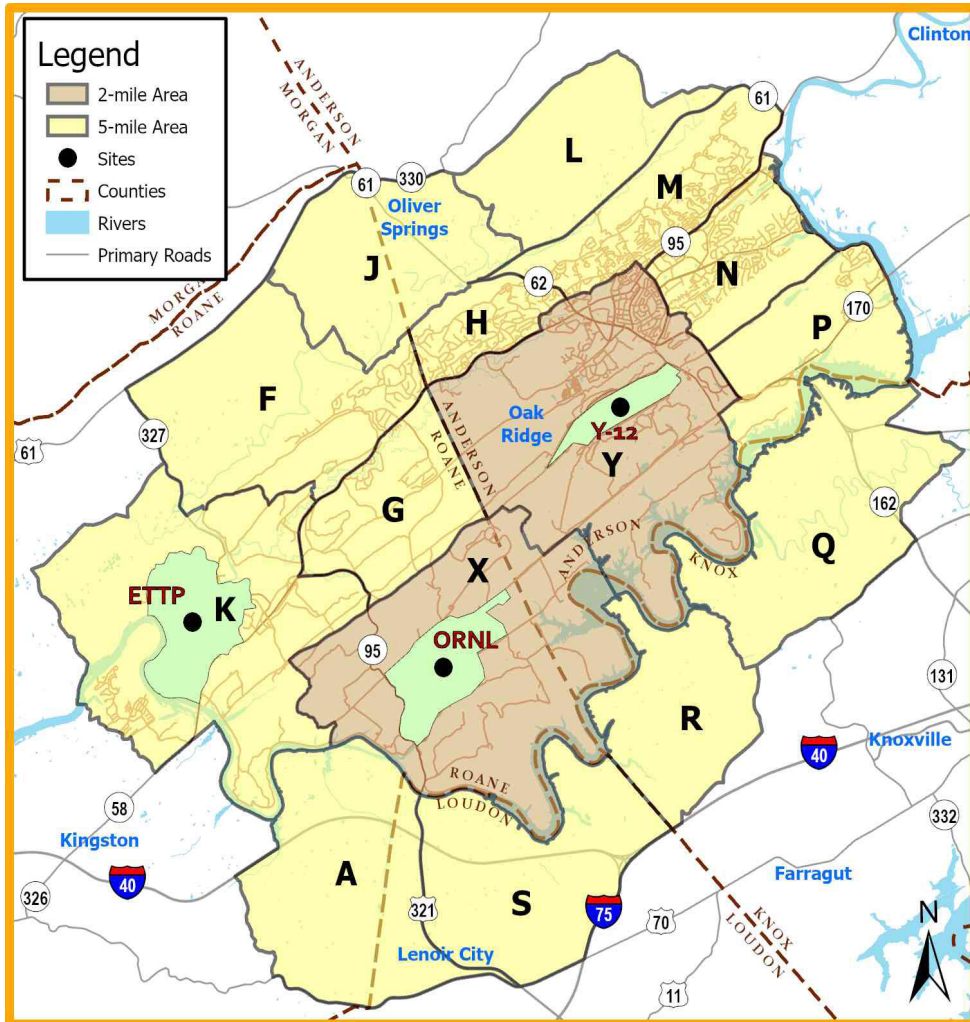
**PARENTS: DO NOT pick up your children until you are told it is safe.**

### Schools in 5-Mile Emergency Planning Zone

Linden Elementary	Sector H (Oak Ridge)
Willow Brook Elementary	Sector H (Oak Ridge)
Norwood Elementary	Sector J (Anderson County)
Norwood Middle School	Sector J (Anderson County)
Oliver Springs High School	Sector J (Roane County)
Oliver Springs Middle School	Sector J (Roane County)
Dyllis Springs Elementary	Sector J (Roane County)
Grand Oaks Elementary	Sector M (Anderson County)
Glenwood Elementary	Sector M (Oak Ridge)
Oak Ridge Preschool	Sector M (Oak Ridge)
Christian Academy of Oak Ridge	Sector N (Private)
Jefferson Middle School	Sector N (Oak Ridge)
Hardin Valley Academy	Sector Q (Knox County)
Hardin Valley Elementary	Sector Q (Knox County)
Hardin Valley Middle	Sector Q (Knox County)
Eaton Elementary	Sector S (Loudon County)
North Middle School	Sector S (Loudon County)
St Mary's School	Sector Y (Private)
Oak Ridge High School	Sector Y (Oak Ridge)
Robertsville Middle School	Sector Y (Oak Ridge)
Woodland Elementary School	Sector Y (Oak Ridge)



# EMERGENCY PLANNING SECTORS



## HOW TO FIND MY SECTOR

It's very important to know the sector where you live or work if an emergency occurs on the Oak Ridge Reservation. EAS messages, local alert notifications, and social media will give the sector(s) that have been affected. TEMA offers a sector finder tool where residents can input their address and determine their sector. [Go to the Sector Finder Tool](#) to identify if you live or work in a 5-mile radius of an emergency planning zone.

# RECEPTION CENTER LOCATIONS



## ANDERSON COUNTY

### Clinton Community Center

101 Hicks Street  
Clinton, TN 37716



## KNOX COUNTY

### Karns High School

2710 Byington Solway Road  
Knoxville, TN 37931



## LOUDON COUNTY

### Loudon County High School

1039 Mulberry Street  
Loudon, TN 37774



## ROANE COUNTY

### Roane State Community College

276 Patton Lane  
Harriman, TN 37748



## CITY OF OAK RIDGE

### Oak Ridge Civic Center

1403 Oak Ridge Turnpike  
Oak Ridge, TN 37830\*



# WHERE TO EVACUATE BY SECTOR

Emergency affecting sector...	Event at Oak Ridge National Laboratory	Event at Y-12 National Security Complex
A	Loudon County High School	-
F	Roane State Community College	Roane State Community College
G	Roane State Community College	Roane State Community College
H	Clinton Community Center	Roane State Community College
J	-	Roane State Community College
K	Roane State Community College	-
L	-	Clinton Community Center
M	-	Clinton Community Center
N	-	Clinton Community Centerl
P	-	Karns High School
Q	Karns High School	Karns High School
R	Karns High School	Loudon County High School
S	Loudon County High School	-
X	Karns High School	Loudon County High School
Y	Clinton Community Center	Clinton Community Center

Each sector has designated reception centers for evacuations. These centers are opened based on the site where the incident has occurred and the impacts of the event. Note: A dash indicates that no action is required for that sector.

## SEE MAP AND REMEMBER:

I LIVE IN SECTOR \_\_\_\_\_

I WORK IN SECTOR \_\_\_\_\_

EVACUATION LOCATIONS FOR MY CHILDREN'S SCHOOLS:

\_\_\_\_\_

# EMERGENCY SUPPLIES CHECKLIST

To help you prepare for sheltering-in-place or an evacuation, we have provided two supply lists to consider. The first list contains items you may need in your home to aid in response to an emergency. The second list recommends supplies you should take with you if you are asked to evacuate. These are common needs, but it is not a comprehensive list so add any additional supplies you may need.

It is also a good idea to prepare a to-go bag in case of an emergency. If you are evacuating with a pet, please ensure you transport your pet in a carrier with plenty of food and water.

## EMERGENCY SUPPLIES FOR YOUR HOME (ENOUGH FOR AT LEAST 72 HOURS):

- Food and water
- Candles and matches
- Portable radio
- Flashlight
- Extra batteries
- First aid kit
- Toolbox
- This booklet

## EVACUATION SUPPLIES:

- Medicine and all prescriptions
- Personal products (shaving cream, deodorant, and toothbrush)
- Special diet food and supplies
- Food, water, and pet food
- Blankets, pillows, and/or sleeping bag
- Cash, checkbook, debit/credit cards
- Important papers
- Items for baby (diapers, formula, clothing)
- Items for children (toys, books, clothing)
- Change of clothing
- Cell phone and charger
- This booklet





# ABOUT RADIATION

## WHAT IS RADIATION?

Radiation is a form of energy that is a part of our everyday lives. While high doses of radiation can be very harmful to our health, we are exposed to small amounts of radiation every day. Most of the radiation dose we are exposed to comes from naturally occurring radioactive materials such as uranium, thorium, radon, and certain forms of potassium and carbon. The air we breathe contains radon, the food we eat contains uranium and thorium from the soil, and our bodies contain radioactive forms of potassium and carbon. Cosmic radiation from the sun also contributes to our natural radiation dose.

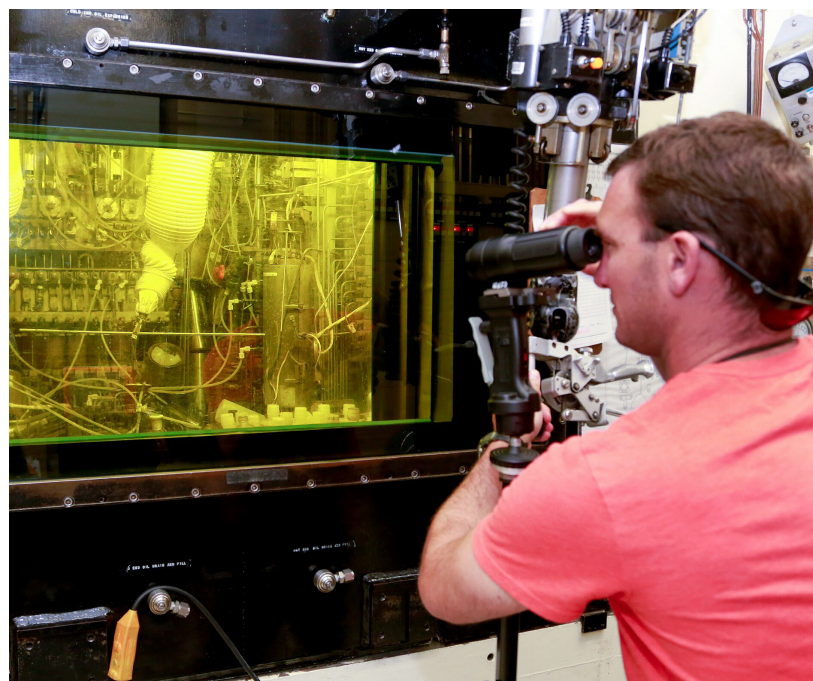
We also receive radiation doses from man-made sources such as x-rays, nuclear medical procedures, power plants, and smoke detectors. Some people, such as nuclear plant operators, flight crews, and nuclear medicine staff may also receive an occupational radiation dose.

## MEASURING DOSE

Radiation doses are normally measured in a unit called rem. The dose is based both on the amount of radiation received by an individual and the biological effect associated with the particular type of radiation. Since our radiation doses are normally very small, we usually record the dose in millirem (mrem). One rem equals 1,000 mrem.

The average annual dose to a member of the U.S. population is about 620 mrem. Approximately 310 mrem is from natural sources, and the other 310 mrem is from man-made sources. To put this in perspective, the average dose from a chest or dental x-ray is about 10 mrem, and we get about 3 mrem when we make a cross country flight.

DOE has established a 100-millirem dose limit to members of the public from exposure pathways that are the result of its operations. DOE conducts annual studies to determine the maximum dose any members of the public could receive from its operations. Specifically in Oak Ridge, the maximum annual dose possible is 3 mrem, and it is very unlikely anyone could have actually received this dose.



## LEVELS OF RADIATION

Gastrointestinal series (upper and lower)	1,400 millirem
CT scan (head and body).	1,100 millirem
Radon in average household	200 millirem/year
Plutonium-powered pacemaker	100 millirem/year
Natural radioactivity in our body	40 millirem/year
Cosmic radiation	31 millirem/year
Mammogram	30 millirem
Consumer products	11 millirem/year
Dental or chest x-ray	10 millirem
Using natural gas in the home	9 millirem/year
Air travel (every 2,000 miles)	1 millirem
Maximum possible from normal operations on the Oak Ridge Reservation*	3 millirem/year

*\*Source, 2018 DOE Annual Site Environmental Report Summary*





# ABOUT CHEMICAL HAZARDS

## WHAT IS A CHEMICAL HAZARD?

A chemical hazard is any substance that can cause harm, primarily to people. Chemicals of all kinds are stored in our homes and can result in serious injuries if not properly handled. Household items such as bleach can result in harmful chlorine gas or hydrochloric acid if used carelessly. Gasoline fumes can result in major health hazards if inhaled.

DOE uses thousands of chemicals in its varied research and operations in Oak Ridge. New chemicals are, or can be, created as a result of research or other activities. DOE follows national safety requirements in storing and handling these chemicals to minimize the risk of injuries from its chemical usage. However, accidents can occur despite careful attention to proper handling and storage procedures.

A federal law called the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act gives you the right to know about toxic chemicals being released into the environment. The Toxics Release Inventory maintained by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency provides information about the types and amounts of toxic chemicals that are released each year. Data for DOE's facilities in Oak Ridge is included in this inventory.

## A CHEMICAL EMERGENCY IN OAK RIDGE

DOE has dozens of facilities engaged in chemical operations at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory and Y-12 National Security Complex. Most operations involve such small quantities of chemicals where an accident poses little threat to people. However, DOE also has some larger chemical operations and, in some locations, larger amounts of stored chemicals where workers and the public can be impacted by accidents.

While accidents are possible, DOE believes the risk of exposure to its workers is low due to the safety precautions followed throughout the Oak Ridge Reservation. The risk to the public from harmful levels of material being released outside of DOE's sites is even lower.

In the event of a chemical release with the potential for off-site impacts, the sirens will sound and a message will be broadcast on the Emergency Alert System. However, as a matter of preparedness and compliance with federal government safety requirements, DOE has emergency response plans in place for accidents that could occur. DOE and its contractors maintain an experienced group of emergency response personnel trained to respond to potential chemical accidents.





# OAK RIDGE NATIONAL LABORATORY

Construction of X-10, also known as the Clinton Laboratories, began in 1943. Its first mission was to develop and test the experimental Graphite Reactor, which went critical in March 1944. It was used initially as a pilot test facility for plutonium production.

Since then, 13 reactors were designed and built onsite, and staff also conducted extensive research developing and producing various isotopes—many for nuclear medicine. In the 1960's, research into genetics and the biological effects of radiation were added to the site's mission. In the 1970's, ORNL began ecological and biological research concerning the environmental effects and safety of nuclear power plants. During the 1980s and 1990s, the mission grew to encompass alternative energy and Strategic Defense Initiative research.

Today, ORNL has grown and expanded its capabilities, and it is at the forefront of supercomputing, advanced manufacturing, materials research, neutron science, clean energy, and national security.

## QUICK FACTS

**Sector:** X

**Site manager:** DOE Office of Science

**Contractor:** UT-Battelle

**Employees:** 5,800

**Size:** 4,400 acres

**Risks:** Radiologically contaminated facilities, chemicals used for research and operations, inventory of fissile material, and transuranic waste

**More info:** [www.ornl.gov](http://www.ornl.gov)





# Y-12 NATIONAL SECURITY COMPLEX

Y-12 was built to enrich uranium for the first atomic weapon, and it had more than 22,000 workers by the end of World War II. Afterward, the site provided lithium separation and key components for the thermonuclear weapons that helped end the Cold War.

Today, the Y-12 National Security Complex is a key site in the U.S. Nuclear Security Enterprise and is responsible for uranium storage, processing and manufacturing operations. Employees at the site have extensive expertise in machining, handling, and protecting radiological materials. Y-12 is managed by Consolidated Nuclear Security (CNS) for the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) Production Office.

Established by Congress in 2000, NNSA is a semi-autonomous agency within the U.S. Department of Energy responsible for enhancing national security through the military application of nuclear science. NNSA maintains and enhances the safety, security, and effectiveness of the U.S. nuclear weapons stockpile; works to reduce the global danger from weapons of mass destruction; provides the U.S. Navy with safe and militarily effective nuclear propulsion; and responds to nuclear and radiological emergencies in the U.S. and abroad.

Y-12 is responsible for maintaining the safety, security and effectiveness of the U.S. nuclear weapons stockpile. There are four distinct facets of this mission—weapons component production, surveillance, dismantlement, and storage. Production includes manufacturing new components, which are often combined with recycled components into subassemblies. This process, referred to as refurbishment, extends the lifetimes of systems in the active weapons stockpile and ensures their effectiveness. Another aspect of this mission is surveillance testing. This process determines how weapons in the active stockpile are aging. Dismantlement involves separating components of retired weapons and recovering their nuclear materials. Safe and secure storage occurs throughout all these processes.

## QUICK FACTS

**Sector:** Y

**Site manager:** National Nuclear Security Administration

**Contractor:** Consolidated Nuclear Security

**Employees:** 8,000\* (*includes UPF construction*)

**Size:** 3,079 acres

**Risks:** Contaminated facilities, chemicals used for operations, inventory of fissile material

**More info:** [www.y12.doe.gov](http://www.y12.doe.gov)





Additionally, Y-12 works with NNSA and other federal agencies to secure vulnerable nuclear materials domestically and internationally. Activities encompass detection, removal and security of nuclear material, and ultimately making weapons material available for peaceful uses such as fueling research reactors and producing medical isotopes.

Through NNSA's Global Threat Reduction Initiative, employees safely secure materials and transport them to Y-12 for ultimate storage or disposition. Y-12 also works domestically and internationally to ensure materials are appropriately protected by training protective forces. Finally, Y-12 provides highly enriched uranium (HEU) to fuel reactors in the Navy's nuclear-powered aircraft carriers and submarines.





# EAST TENNESSEE TECHNOLOGY PARK

The K-25 plant was constructed during the Manhattan Project to enrich uranium for the first atomic weapon using the gaseous diffusion process. Due to the success of this technique, the original plant was expanded during the Cold War and employed 12,000 workers. At its peak, the site contained five enormous uranium enrichment facilities—K-25, K-27, K-29, K-31, and K-33— and hundreds of support facilities.

DOE ceased all gaseous diffusion operations at the K-25 plant in 1987. The centrifuge uranium separation program that was also at the plant was terminated in 1985. DOE began environmental cleanup at the site in the 1990's to address the deteriorating facilities and the environmental hazards created during decades of enrichment. The site was renamed the East Tennessee Technology Park (ETTP) in 1997.

DOE's Oak Ridge Office of Environmental Management has removed all of the buildings from the site and successfully eliminated all of the risks and hazards that could have created a potential offsite impact at ETTP.

DOE has transformed the site into a multi-use industrial park, which includes industrial development, conservation, and historic preservation. As land is cleared and cleaned, it is transferred from federal ownership to the community for reuse. To date, approximately 1,300 acres have been transferred for economic development and another 650 acres are slated for transfer in the years ahead. More than 100 acres are set aside for historic preservation as part of the Manhattan National Historical Park, and 3,500 acres are dedicated to conservation for the community to enjoy

## QUICK FACTS

**Sector:** K

**Site manager:** DOE Office of Environmental Management & Community Reuse Organization of East Tennessee

**Contractor:** UCOR

**Size:** 2,200 acres

**Risks:** None to the public

**More info:** [heritagectr.com](http://heritagectr.com)



# TENNESSEE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

Tennessee state law and the governor's executive authority empowers the Tennessee Emergency Management Agency (TEMA) to protect the public from disasters and emergencies. TEMA's mission is to coordinate preparedness, response, and recovery from man-made, natural, and technological hazards in a professional and efficient manner in concert with our stakeholders. It is the lead state agency during a state of emergency and ensures governor's orders are implemented to protect lives and property until the emergency has passed.

If a DOE-related emergency occurs, TEMA will support local jurisdictions by managing the flow of assets, services, and teams to address the emergency. If necessary, TEMA can activate the State Emergency Operations Center to coordinate and communicate with critical emergency functions. It can also reach out for mutual aid from other state departments or agencies, local jurisdictions, other states, and DOE.

After the emergency has passed, TEMA then works with local jurisdictions to conduct damage assessments to ensure local needs are met and to coordinate any required federal assistance programs to assist with recovery.

For more information on how to prepare for emergencies, or to learn more about TEMA's role in protecting citizens during emergencies and disasters, please visit the TEMA website at:

<https://www.tn.gov/tema.html>

## LOCAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCIES

Your first stop to get more information about emergency preparedness or response should be your local emergency management agency. For more information about your county's emergency management agency, please refer to page 11.

Information on those sites allow residents submit special needs requests if someone in your household has special needs, such as hearing or physical impairments that would prevent taking protective actions. These sites also provide instructions on how to register for local media alerting systems that allow residents to receive timely emergency notifications over smartphones or other digital devices. That information is also available on page 9 of this booklet.





**THIS BOOKLET IS  
AVAILABLE ONLINE**

<https://www.y12.doe.gov/about/emergency-public-information>

**A COOPERATIVE PUBLICATION  
OF THE FOLLOWING AGENCIES:**



**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF  
ENERGY**

**U.S. Department of Energy**

(Oak Ridge National Laboratory Site Office and  
Oak Ridge Office of Environmental Management)



**National Nuclear Security Administration Production Office**



Department of  
**Military**

**TEMA**

**Tennessee Emergency Management Agency**