



Purpose

The National Guard (NG) Emergency Management (EM) program is responsible for all activities and operations related to preparing for, mitigating the potential effect of, preventing, responding to, and recovering from all multi-agency and/or multi-jurisdictional emergencies on or impacting NG installations nationwide. The NG EM Program functions within an all-hazards environment consisting of all natural, technological (man-made), and terrorism hazards.

Vision

To provide the NG EM services when and where they are needed with the joint and interagency capacity necessary to effectively and efficiently protect the NG community and mission capabilities from all hazards.

Mission

To provide integrated and comprehensive NG EM services necessary to protect our community and mission capabilities from all hazards in a cost effective, implementable, and sustainable manner through resiliency.

IMPORTANT NUMBERS TO KNOW

**EMERGENCY
POLICE-FIRE-MEDICAL
DIAL 911**

Andrew Moore
**Emergency Management
Program Manager**
J-3/7 DOMOPS
Force Protection Team
walton.a.moore.nfg@mail.mil
615-313-0917

**TN National Guard Joint
Emergency Operation Center**
615-313-7593

**TN Emergency Management
Agency (TEMA)**
615-741-0001

**Federal Emergency Management
Agency (FEMA)**
1-800-621-FEMA

American Red Cross
1-800-RED-CROSS

National Poison Control Center
1-800-222-1222

**National Domestic Violence
Hotline**
1-800-799-7233

CW4 Bob Nicholson
State Safety Office
615-367-5529/5586/5589



EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Be Informed

Identify all hazards that can affect you and your Family. Emergencies can arise from weather and other natural hazards, industrial and transportation accidents, disease epidemics and terrorist acts. Anticipate the emergencies most likely to affect you and your Family in your geographical location. Knowing what to do can make all the difference when seconds count.

Make a Plan

Make and practice your Family emergency plan, considering communication methods and emergency actions. You and your Family members may not be together when an emergency strikes. Planning ahead for various emergencies will improve your chances of keeping in touch, staying safe and quickly reuniting. Make sure everyone understands what to do, where to go and what to take in the event of an emergency.

Build a Kit

Assemble an emergency kit that includes enough supplies to meet your Family's essential needs for at least three days. Consider the basics of survival and the unique needs of your Family including pets. You may want to assemble emergency supply kits in your home, car and workplace. Your emergency kits must include water, food, first aid supplies, medicines and important documents.

Get Involved

Prepared individuals build stronger communities. In an emergency, you may be in a position to provide help to not only your family, but to those in your community. Learn how to receive training, how to volunteer, and how to share your knowledge and skills with others.



National Preparedness Month (NPM) is an observance each September to raise awareness about the importance of preparing for disasters and emergencies that could happen at any time. The 2021 theme is “**Prepare to Protect. Preparing for disasters is protecting everyone you love.**”



Week 1 September 1-4: Make A Plan

Talk to your friends and family about how you will communicate before, during, and after a disaster. Make sure to update your plan based on the Centers for Disease Control recommendations due to the Coronavirus.

Week 2 September 5-11: Build A Kit

Gather supplies that will last for several days after a disaster for everyone living in your home. Don't forget to consider the unique needs each person or pet may have in case you have to evacuate quickly. Update your kits and supplies based on recommendations by the Centers for Disease Control.

Week 3 September 12-18: Low-Cost, No-Cost Preparedness

Limit the impacts that disasters have on you and your family. Know the risk of disasters in your area. Learn how to make your home stronger in the face of storms and other common hazards. Check your insurance coverage to make sure it is up-to-date.

Week 4 September 19-25: Teach Youth About Preparedness

Talk to your kids about preparing for emergencies and what to do in case you are separated. Reassure them by providing information about how they can get involved.

Week 1, Sept 1-4: Make a Plan

- **#PrepareToProtect** means preparing to protect everyone you love. Start by making a plan before disasters and emergencies strike: www.ready.gov/plan
- Discuss with your household or family how you will communicate if there is an emergency.
- Decide and practice your emergency plan with members of your household.
- Houses, mobile homes, apartments, and high-rise buildings have different evacuation considerations. Make a plan for each: www.ready.gov/plan-for-locations
- Involve your entire family, including your children, in planning for disasters and emergencies so they are prepared, not afraid: www.ready.gov/plan

Make a plan today. Your family may not be together if a disaster strikes, so it is important to know which [types of disasters](#) could affect your area. Know how you'll contact one another and reconnect if separated. Establish a family meeting place that's familiar and easy to find.

Step 1: Put a plan together by discussing the questions below with your family, friends or household to start your emergency plan.

- How will I receive [emergency alerts and warnings](#)?
- What is my [shelter](#) plan?
- What is my [evacuation](#) route?
- What is my [family/household communication plan](#)?
- Do I need to update my [emergency preparedness kit](#)?
- Check with the [Centers for Disease Control \(CDC\)](#) and update my emergency plans due to Coronavirus. Get masks (for everyone over 2 years old), disinfectants, and check my sheltering plan.

Step 2: Consider specific needs in your household.

As you prepare your plan tailor your plans and supplies to your specific daily living needs and responsibilities. Discuss your needs and responsibilities and how people in the network can assist each other with communication, care of children, business, pets or specific needs like operating medical equipment. Create your own personal network for specific areas where you need assistance. Keep in mind some these factors when developing your plan:

- Different ages of members within your household
- Responsibilities for assisting others
- Locations frequented
- Dietary needs
- Medical needs including prescriptions and equipment
- Disabilities or access and functional needs including devices and equipment
- Languages spoken
- Cultural and religious considerations
- Pets or service animals
- Households with school-aged children

Week 1, Sept 1-4: Make a Plan (cont.)

Step 3: Fill out a Family Emergency Plan.

Download and fill out a family emergency plan or use it as a guide to create your own.
[Emergency Plan for Parents](#) (PDF)

Step 4: Practice your plan with your family/household Associated Content

[Family Emergency Communication Guide](#) (PDF)
[Family Communication Plan Fillable Card](#) (PDF)
[Emergency Plan for Families](#) or (PDF)
[Emergency Plan for Kids](#) or (PDF)
[Emergency Plan for Commuters](#) (PDF)
[Pet Owners](#) (PDF)
[Family Emergency Communication Planning Document](#) (PDF)
[Family Emergency Communication Plan Wallet Cards](#) (PDF)
[Know Your Alerts and Warnings](#) (PDF)
[Protect Critical Documents and Valuables](#) (PDF)
[Document and Insure Your Property](#) (PDF)
[Emergency Financial First Aid Kit](#) (PDF)
[Consumer Financial Protection Bureau Disaster Checklist](#) (PDF)
[Make a Plan](#) (Video)



Week 2, Sept 5-11: Build a Kit

- Create or update your emergency supplies with this list: www.ready.gov/kit

Gather supplies that will last for several days after a disaster for everyone living in your home. Don't forget to consider the unique needs each person or pet may have in case you have to evacuate quickly. Update your kits and supplies based on recommendations by the Centers for Disease Control.

Build A Kit

After an emergency, you may need to survive on your own for several days. Being prepared means having your own [food](#), [water](#) and other [supplies](#) to last for several days. A disaster supplies kit is a collection of basic items your household may need in the event of an emergency.

Make sure your emergency kit is stocked with the items on the checklist below. Most of the items are inexpensive and easy to find and any one of them could save your life. Headed to the store? [Download a printable version](#) to take with you. Once you take a look at the basic items consider what [unique needs](#) your family might have, such as supplies for [pets](#) or [seniors](#).

Basic Disaster Supplies Kit

To assemble your kit store items in airtight plastic bags and put your entire disaster supplies kit in one or two easy-to-carry containers such as plastic bins or a duffel bag.

A basic emergency supply kit could include the following recommended items:

- [Water](#) (one gallon per person per day for at least three days, for drinking and sanitation)
- [Food](#) (at least a three-day supply of non-perishable food)
- Battery-powered or hand crank radio and a NOAA Weather Radio with tone alert
- Flashlight
- First aid kit
- Extra batteries
- Whistle (to signal for help)
- Dust mask (to help filter contaminated air)
- Plastic sheeting and duct tape (to [shelter in place](#))
- Moist towelettes, garbage bags and plastic ties (for personal sanitation)
- Wrench or pliers (to [turn off utilities](#))
- Manual can opener (for food)
- Local maps
- Cell phone with chargers and a backup battery
- Download the [Recommended Supplies List](#) (PDF)



Week 2, Sept 5-11: Build a Kit (cont.)

Additional Emergency Supplies

Since Spring of 2020, the CDC has recommended people include additional items in their kits to help prevent the spread of coronavirus or other viruses and the flu.

Consider adding the following items to your emergency supply kit based on your individual needs:

- [Cloth face coverings](#) (for everyone ages 2 and above), soap, hand sanitizer, disinfecting wipes to disinfect surfaces
- [Prescription medications](#)
- Non-prescription medications such as pain relievers, anti-diarrhea medication, antacids or laxatives
- Prescription eyeglasses and contact lens solution
- Infant formula, bottles, diapers, wipes and diaper rash cream
- Pet food and extra water for your pet
- Cash or traveler's checks
- Important family documents such as copies of insurance policies, identification and bank account records saved electronically or in a waterproof, portable container
- Sleeping bag or warm blanket for each person
- Complete change of clothing appropriate for your climate and sturdy shoes
- Fire extinguisher
- Matches in a waterproof container
- Feminine supplies and personal hygiene items
- Mess kits, paper cups, plates, paper towels and plastic utensils
- Paper and pencil
- Books, games, puzzles or other activities for children

Maintaining Your Kit

After assembling your kit remember to maintain it so it's ready when needed:

- Keep canned [food](#) in a cool, dry place.
- Store boxed food in tightly closed plastic or metal containers.
- Replace expired items as needed.
- Re-think your needs every year and update your kit as your family's needs change.

Kit Storage Locations

Since you do not know where you will be when an emergency occurs, prepare supplies for home, work and cars.

- **Home:** Keep this kit in a designated place and have it ready in case you have to leave your home quickly. Make sure all family members know where the kit is kept.
- **Work:** Be prepared to shelter at work for at least 24 hours. Your work kit should include food, water and other necessities like medicines, as well as comfortable walking shoes, stored in a "grab and go" case.
- **Car:** In case you are stranded, keep a kit of emergency supplies [in your car](#).

Week 3, Sept 12-18: Low-Cost, No-Cost Preparedness

Limit the impacts that disasters have on you and your family. Know the risk of disasters in your area and check your insurance coverage. Learn how to make your home stronger in the face of storms and other common hazards and act fast if you receive a local warning or alert.

Know what disasters and hazards could affect your area, how to get [emergency alerts](#), and where you would go if you and your family need to evacuate. Make sure your family has a plan and practices it often.

Emergency Alerts

When emergencies strike, public safety officials use timely and reliable systems to alert you. This page describes different warning alerts you can get and how to get them.

Wireless Emergency Alerts

Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEAs) are just one of the ways public safety officials can quickly and effectively alert the public to serious emergencies. They are sent through the [Integrated Public Alert and Warning System \(IPAWS\)](#), which integrates the nation's alert and warning systems, technologies and infrastructure.

What you need to know about WEAs:

- WEAs can be sent by state and local public safety officials, the National Weather Service, the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children and the president of the United States.
- To provide comments or concerns about a WEA sent in your area contact [local officials directly](#).
- WEAs can be issued for five alert categories: imminent threat, public safety, AMBER, Presidential, and test messages.
- WEAs look like text messages but are designed to get your attention with a unique sound and vibration repeated twice.
- WEAs are no more than 360 characters and include the type and time of the alert, any action you should take and the agency issuing the alert.
- WEAs are not affected by network congestion and will not disrupt texts, calls or data sessions that are in progress.
- Mobile users are not charged for receiving WEAs and there is no need to subscribe.

If you are not are not receiving Wireless Emergency Alerts here are some tips to troubleshoot your mobile device:

Check the settings on your mobile phones and review your user manual (you may be able to find this online too)

- Older phones may not be WEA capable, and some cell phone models require you to enable WEAs.
- Most mobile service providers call these messages WEAs, but some manufacturers refer to them as “Government Alerts,” or “Emergency Alert Messages.”

Check with your wireless providers to see if they can resolve the issue

- All major phone providers and some smaller providers participate in WEA
- [Federal Communications Commission \(FCC\)](#) registry of WEA providers
- [FEMA Integrated Public Alert Warning System \(IPAWS\)](#)

Week 3, Sept 12-18: Low-Cost, No-Cost Preparedness (cont.)

Emergency Alert System

- The Emergency Alert System (EAS) is a national public warning system that allows the president to address the American people within 10 minutes during a national emergency. The alerts are sent through broadcasters, satellite digital audio services, direct broadcast satellite providers, cable television systems and wireless cable systems.
- The EAS may also be used by state and local authorities to deliver important emergency information such as weather information, imminent threats, AMBER alerts and local incident information targeted to specific areas.
- The president has sole responsibility for determining when the national-level EAS will be activated. FEMA is responsible for national-level EAS tests and exercises.
- The EAS is also used when all other means of alerting the public are unavailable.

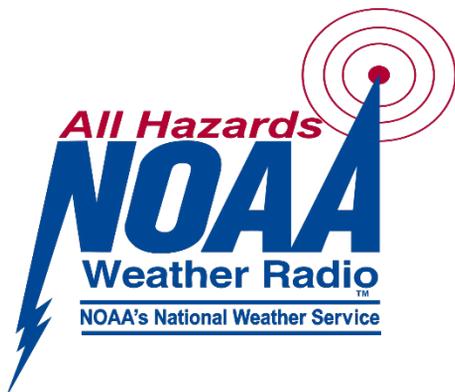
NOAA Weather Radio

[NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards \(NWR\)](#) is a nationwide network of radio stations that broadcast continuous weather information from the nearest National Weather Service office.

- NWR broadcasts official warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, seven days a week.
- NWR also broadcasts alerts of non-weather emergencies such as national security or public safety threats through the Emergency Alert System.

Associated Content

- [Wireless Emergency Alerts Fact Sheet](#) (PDF)
- [Know Your Alerts and Warnings](#) (PDF)
- [Emergency Alert System Fact Sheet](#) (PDF)
- [Kids: Wireless Emergency Alerts \(WEA\) and Word Search Puzzle](#) (PDF)
- [Educators: Wireless Emergency Alerts Instructional Materials](#) (PDF)
- [Integrated Public Alert and Warning System \(IPAWS\)](#) (Link)
- [Emergency Alert System](#) (Link)
- [NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards \(NWR\)](#) (Link)



Week 3, Sept 12-18: Low-Cost, No-Cost Preparedness (cont.)

Preparing for Disaster

A natural disaster can occur at any time. Some disasters give a warning, such as a storm preceding a flood. Others, such as earthquakes, give little or no warning. Once a disaster happens, the time to prepare is gone. The best way to cope with a natural disaster is to prepare by having a plan before it strikes. Disasters vary in size, from smaller events such as a storm affecting a single suburb, to large-scale events that can affect whole cities or large areas that cross state boundaries. As a result of disasters, people may be injured or killed, or may lose their homes and valuable possessions. It is important to protect your Family, home, business and assets from such events. Insurers provide society with the means to do this. Following a natural disaster, insurance companies can pay claims to policyholders with the right policies who are affected, allowing communities to rebuild. Taking steps to prepare for a disaster can help get you back to normal faster. If you are unprepared, the devastation and financial loss caused by natural disasters can be magnified.

Plan for your risk

Every American should know how to prepare for any natural disaster.

Most of us live in areas that can be affected by extreme weather and other natural disasters, whether it is from wildfires, floods, severe storms, droughts, hurricanes or earthquakes. The first step is to identify the types of disasters you are exposed to, the likelihood of these occurring and their potential impact. Knowing the most common hazards in your area — particularly if you're new to the region — can help you focus your preparation plans for each hazard.

For instance, ask yourself:

- Is my area vulnerable to any natural hazards?
- How often are these hazards likely to occur in my area?
- Which of my assets would be affected?
- To what extent would I be affected financially?
- How would I recover if I did not have insurance?
- How can each disaster be predicted or mitigated?

Local councils and emergency management authorities can help you identify risk in your area and outline the local plans and recommendations for each. Once you have identified the disasters you are exposed to, it's important to review your insurance policies and confirm your cover against various events. If you don't have insurance, consider the types of policies you may require and the risks you need them to cover. If you live in a flood or wildfire zone, it would be wise to insure your property accordingly. For example, if your home is next to a river or creek and your property is at risk of flooding, check your policy to see if you're covered. If you're unsure, contact your insurer to find out. Many insurers will place embargoes on insurance when natural disasters are considered imminent. This means if a hurricane is heading your way you may not be able to purchase insurance cover until the insurer lifts restrictions on new policies. Embargoes prevent property owners buying insurance just before a disaster strikes and then cancelling once the risk has passed.

Week 3, Sept 12-18: Low-Cost, No-Cost Preparedness (cont.)

All-Hazard incidents, including but not limited to natural, man-made and technological disasters; chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear (CBRN) and high-yield explosive incidents; and accidents affecting Tennessee National Guard Personnel and Families.

- Active Shooter
- Attacks in Public Places
- Bioterrorism
- Chemical Emergencies
- Cybersecurity
- Drought
- Earthquakes
- Explosions
- Extreme Heat
- Floods
- Hazardous Materials Incidents
- Home Fires
- Household Chemical Emergencies
- Landslides and Debris Flow
- Nuclear Power Plants
- Pandemic
- Power Outages
- Severe Weather
- Snowstorms and Extreme Cold
- Thunderstorms and Lightning
- Tornadoes
- Wildfires



For detailed information on Disasters and Emergencies go to:

<https://www.ready.gov/be-informed>

Week 4, Sept 19-25: Teach Youth About Preparedness

Emergency situations, inclement weather, and natural disasters can occur at any time and without much notice. While disaster planning, response, and recovery efforts are typically led by adults, it is important to teach youth to also prepare for disasters. To help accomplish this, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) offers numerous resources to help involve youth in disaster planning. In honor of National Preparedness Month, let us share with you a few tips to help teach youth disaster preparedness techniques and strategies.

FEMA's Youth Preparedness Council

Have you heard about [FEMA's Youth Preparedness Council](#)? This organization was created in 2012 to connect those who are interested in supporting disaster preparedness and response in their local communities. Members of the Council meet with FEMA representatives periodically in Washington D.C. to provide input on strategies and initiatives. Those interested in joining are selected based on their dedication, experience, and potential to make an impact as a youth supporter of disaster preparedness.

Ready 2 Help Game

For younger children, FEMA has created a "Ready 2 Help" card game to help teach youth how to respond in an emergency situation. The game was designed to instruct children ages eight and above on how to react to emergency situations in a fun and simple way using a five step process: Stay Safe, Stay Calm, Get Help, Give Information, and Give Care. The game can be downloaded and printed for free by visiting www.ready.gov/game.

Family Emergency Planning

Some disasters strike without any warning, and Family members may not all be in the same place. How will you get in touch with each other? Where will you meet? How will you get out of your house in case of a fire? What if your neighborhood is being evacuated? It's important to make a plan, now, so that you will know what to do, how to find each other, and how to communicate in an emergency.



Week 4, Sept 19-25: Teach Youth About Preparedness

Teen CERT

[Teen Community Emergency Response Team \(CERT\)](#) basic training includes emergency preparedness and disaster response skills such as fire safety, light search and rescue, team organization, and disaster medical operations. High school students receive the CERT training including classroom instruction, hands-on activities and exercises to learn new life skills, serve their school and community, and experience the value of teamwork.

Youth Preparedness Technical Assistance

The FEMA Youth Preparedness Technical Assistance (TA) Center is a resource for current and potential youth preparedness practitioners to receive information, request materials, or [connect with other practitioners. Assistance is available free of charge by emailing FEMA-Youth-Preparedness@fema.dhs.gov.](#)

Children & Disasters Newsletter

The FEMA Children & Disasters Newsletter is a resource for youth preparedness practitioners, educators, parents, children, and teens. It shares timely research, examples of successful youth preparedness programs, safety tips, and resources related to youth preparedness.

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[Archived Issues](#)



Report Suspicious Activity or Behavior



iWATCH
ARMY

iREPORT

i KEEP US SAFE

See Something

Say Something

J-3/7 DOMOPS (Force Protection Team)

CPT Mike Page, ATFP/OPSEC Officer, 615-313-0750

1LT Mike Jester, PSO / CPT Teana Caswell, Acting PSO, 615-313-0940

Andrew Moore, EMPM, 615-313-0917

Richard Merian, ATPC / Zach Hensley, Acting ATPC, 615-313-0813



YOU CAN'T JUST
WISH
RISK AWAY

Think OPSEC

Resources

Department of Homeland Security
<https://www.dhs.gov>

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
www.fema.gov

Ready Campaign
www.ready.gov

Ready Army
<https://ready.army.mil>

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
www.cdc.gov

National Weather Service
www.weather.gov

Tennessee Emergency Management Agency
<https://www.tn.gov/tema.html>

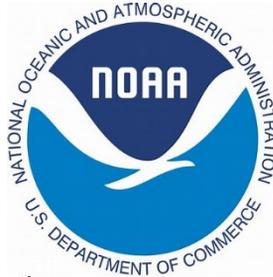
NOAA
<https://www.noaa.gov>

Tennessee State Government
www.tn.gov

American Red Cross
<https://www.redcross.org>

U.S. Army Combat Readiness Center
<https://safety.army.mil/>

TWRA
<https://www.tn.gov/twra.html>



American Red Cross

Tennessee State Government



FEMA

