



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
State Emergency Management
Program Coordinator
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



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.



Why Driving in the Fall can be Dangerous

Fog

Cold fall mornings often lead to fog, which can greatly limit your driving visibility and perception of distance. Fog tends to occur in low places or areas surrounded by hills, water, mountains, and trees. One common mistake drivers make during foggy conditions is putting on their high beams instead of staying with their low beams. This only makes visibility worse because your high beams will bounce off the fog and create glare.

When driving through fog, slow down and stay well behind the car in front of you so you'll have adequate time to stop if you need to.

Frost

During the fall, temperatures tend to drop dramatically during the night, which can lead to morning frost and icy spots on the road. This is especially common on bridges, overpasses, and shaded areas of the road.

Sun Glare

Fall is also a bad time for sun glare on the roads. Sun glare can impact your sight for seconds after exposure, making it hard to see pedestrians, oncoming traffic, or the car in front of you. According to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, drivers describe being "blinded" after exposure, and this sometimes leads to accidents or near misses.

Sun glare can also cause problems when the sun sets behind drivers. In this case, sunlight can bounce off your rearview mirror or reflect off traffic lights up ahead, and this can blind you for a split second while your eyes adjust. It can also make it hard (or impossible) to see traffic lights, which can prevent you from knowing if you're supposed to stop or go.

Deer

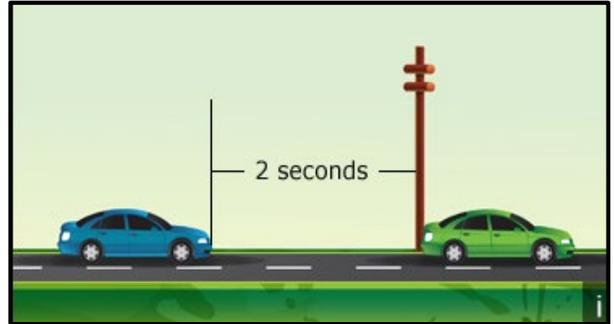
The fall season brings an increase in deer activity because it's their time for mating and migrating. If you live in a deer-heavy area, watch for darting deer, especially when driving at night.



Fall Driving Tips

Being prepared for fall's inclement weather and hazardous driving challenges is half the battle.

- Watch your speed: Drive a bit slower when faced with fall driving hazards, especially if you're driving around a school bus.
- Keep your distance: Leave a little more space between you and the car in front on rainy or foggy days, during dawn or dusk, and in areas with wet leaves. This will give you more time to react.
- Stick with low beams: Keep your headlights on low when driving in the fog (and rain). High beams will only cause glare.
- Clear frost away from your windows: Frost can reduce visibility and response time on the road.
- Approach traffic lights carefully: Sun glare can make it harder to see traffic lights change, so approach them with more than the normal care.
- Avoid using products that increase gloss: Washing and waxing with these products can magnify the fall's sunny glare and make it hard to see.
- Clean your windshield, inside and out: When your windshield's illuminated by sunlight, dust particles, streaks, and smudges become magnified, making it hard to see the road.
- Watch for wildlife: especially in the early morning and evening hours.
- Check your tire pressure: Since fall weather rapidly changes from warm to cold, your tires will often expand and contract. This can lead to a loss of pressure.



Prepare for Winter Storms and Extreme Cold

Nearly all Americans, regardless of where they live. Are likely to face some type of sever winter weather. Winter storms can range from moderate snow over a few hours to blizzards with blinding, wind-driven snow lasting several days. Storms can be accompanied by dangerously low temperatures and sometimes by strong winds, icing, sleet and freezing rain. Winter weather can knock out heat, power and communications services to your home of office, sometimes for days at a time and immobilize an entire region.

Before winter approaches, add the following supplies to your emergengy kit:

- ✓ Rock salt or environmentally safe products to melt ice on walkways.
- ✓ Sand to improve traction.
- ✓ Snow shovels and snow removal equipment.
- ✓ Sufficient heating fuel.
- ✓ Store a good supply of dry seasoned wood for your fireplace or wood-burning stove.
- ✓ Adequate clothing and blankets to keep you warm.

Prepare:

- Make a Family Communications Plan in case your family is not together when disaster strikes. Know how to contact on another, how to get back together and what do in case of an emergency.
- NOAA Weather Radio broadcast alerts and warnings directly from the NWS.
- Minimize travel> If travel is necessary, keep a disaster supplies kit in your vehicle.
- Bring pets inside during winter weather.



Winterize Your Home:

- Insulate walls and attics, caulk and weather-strip windows and doors, install storm windows or cover windows with plastic.
- Winterize your house, shed or any other structure that provides shelter. Clear rain gutters: repair roof leaks: cut tree branches that could fall on a house or other structure.
- Maintain heating equipment and chimneys: have them cleaned and inspected yearly.
- Insulate pipes; allow faucets to drip a little during cold weather to avoid freezing. Running water, even at a trickle, helps prevent pipes from freezing.
- Vent fuel-burning equipment to the outside.
- Keep fire extinguishers on hand: ensure everyone in your house knows how to use them. House fires pose an additional risk, as more people turn to alternate heating sources without taking safety precautions.
- Learn how to shut off water valves (in case a pipe bursts).
- Hire a contractor to check the roof's structural ability to sustain unusually heavy weight from the accumulation of snow or water, if drains on flat roofs do not work.

Winterize Your Vehicle

Check or have a mechanic check the following items:

- ✓ Antifreeze - Enough to avoid freezing.
- ✓ Battery and ignition system - In top condition: clean battery terminals.
- ✓ Brakes – Check wear and fluid levels.
- ✓ Exhaust system – Check for leaks and crimped pipes. Carbon monoxide is deadly and usually gives no warning.
- ✓ Fuel and air filters – Replace and keep water out of the system, use additives and maintain gas tank full.
- ✓ Heater and defroster – Working properly.
- ✓ Lights and flashing hazard lights – Check for serviceability.
- ✓ Oil – Check level and weight. Heavier oils congeal more at low temperatures and do not lubricate as well
- ✓ Thermostat – Ensure it works properly.
- ✓ Windshield wiper equipment – Repair any problems: proper washer fluid level.
- ✓ Install good winter tires with adequate tread. All – weather radials are usually adequate for most winter conditions.

For more information visit: www.ready.gov/winter-weather

