Community EMERGENCY PLANNING for Indian Point

WESTCHESTER COUNTY 2004-2005

A Guide for You and Your Family

In the event of an emergency at the Indian Point nuclear power plant, this booklet will help you and your family stay safe.

It answers these important questions:

- **How will I know if there's an emergency at Indian Point? See page 1.**
- **How will I know which protective actions to take? See page 4.**
- **What Emergency Response Planning Area am I in? See page 3.**
- **Should I stay indoors? See page 4.**
- **Should I evacuate? See page 5.**
- **Where do I go if evacuated? See page 5.**
- **I have children in school. What happens to them in an emergency? See page 6.**
- **What is KI-potassium iodide? See page 8.**
- **What about people with special needs? See page 9.**

Read and keep this IMPORTANT booklet.

Westchestergov.com

Follow this booklet's simple six-step process to prepare you and your family for an emergency at Indian Point. Use the large map in the back of this booklet.

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A Guide for You and Your Family

Indian Point is a nuclear power energy generation facility, located in Buchanan, New York. It is owned and operated by Entergy Nuclear Northeast. The plant is on the east bank of the Hudson River in Westchester County, close to portions of Rockland, Putnam and Orange Counties.

Emergency planners in Westchester are well-trained and equipped to protect the public in the event of an emergency. For Indian Point, they have developed a comprehensive emergency plan, in cooperation with emergency planners from the other three counties, New York State and Entergy Nuclear Northeast. The Plan includes information and procedures for protecting the public in a wide range of possible nuclear emergencies.

Part of the emergency plan includes communicating with the public. The information in this booklet is for you, the people in the communities close to Indian Point. Emergency planners want people to have this information because it will help keep you safe in the unlikely event of an emergency at Indian Point.

You should read this booklet carefully, well in advance of any potential emergency. Discuss it with your family, fill in your family's information, and keep this booklet in a safe place for future reference.

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Step-by-Step Emergency Planning

As you read this booklet, you'll be asked to write in your family's own emergency information. At the end of this step-by-step process, you will have gathered together important information that will keep you and your family safe in an emergency.

1 2 3 4 5 6

You'll find much of the information you need on the large map located in the back of this booklet.

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Community Emergency Planning Glossary

EAS-Emergency Alert System—Specially designated radio and TV stations that will broadcast safety information in the event of an emergency. **EAS stations are listed on the opposite page**.

Emergency Sirens—There are 156 sirens placed within the 10 mile radius of Indian Point. In the event of an emergency at Indian Point the sirens would sound for four minutes in a loud, wavering tone.

EPZ—Emergency Planning Zone—The area designated by the federal government within a 10-mile radius of a nuclear power plant for which plans have been put in place to protect people in the event of a radiological emergency.

ERPA—Emergency Response Planning Area—The 10-mile Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) is further divided into 51 Emergency Response Planning Areas, each identified by its own number. In an emergency, public safety officials will provide specific information for different ERPAs, so it's important to know the number of the ERPA you live in. **Find your ERPA number on the map in the back of this booklet.**

Evacuation—A protective action intended to prevent or reduce exposure to radioactive materials. In an evacuation, you would be instructed to leave your home and go outside of the Emergency Planning Zone to the home of a relative or friend or to a General Population Reception Center. General Population Reception Centers are identified on the map in the back of this booklet.

General Population Reception Center—A location outside of the Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) where people who have evacuated can go. **You can find your General Population Reception Center on the map at the end of this booklet.** At the General Population Reception Centers, evacuees would receive initial assistance, including personal monitoring for radiation contamination, receive KI-potassium iodide, first aid or directions either to a place to stay or a medical facility.

Incident Levels—The federal government has designated four classifications for incidents at nuclear power plants. Each classification corresponds to the degree of seriousness of an incident. See page 13 for details.

KI—The chemical symbol for a drug called potassium iodide. KI-potassium iodide comes in the form of tablets. KI protects only the thyroid gland from just one kind of radiation—radioactive iodide. It can be obtained through your county and kept on hand in your home. KI is also available over the counter (without a prescription) at local pharmacies. In the event of a nuclear emergency, you could be instructed to swallow a KI-potassium iodide tablet. It should be taken only when directed by public officials.

Protective Action—Any action taken to protect the public's health in response to an emergency. Protective actions in a radiological emergency could include sheltering in place (staying indoors), evacuating the area and/or swallowing KI-potassium iodide.

Radiological Emergency—an emergency where radioactive materials in significant concentrations escape into the environment. If the concentrations of the materials are high enough, they could be dangerous to health.

Radioactive Release—Introduction or leak, of any radioactive materials into the environment.

School Reception Centers—Schools outside of the Emergency Planning Zone where school children are relocated during a radiological emergency. If children are in school during an incident, at the first indication of a problem, they will be taken by bus to a School Reception Center as a precautionary action. Your children will be cared for at these Centers. You can find your children's School Reception Centers on the map at the end of this booklet.

Sheltering—Also called "Sheltering-in-place." This is a protective action in which you are instructed to stay indoors with windows and doors tightly shut and all ventilation systems turned off. Under certain circumstances, it is the better way to limit exposure to radioactive materials.

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How will I know if there's an emergency at Indian Point?

Siren alerts

If there is a potential for or an actual release of radiological materials to the environment, your county executive—in partnership with New York State officials and other county executives—might sound emergency sirens. These special sirens are located throughout the 10-mile Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) around Indian Point.

In a more serious incident, the sirens would sound. You would hear a continuous, high-pitched, loud wavering sound for four minutes.

If you hear the sirens, turn on your radio or television and tune to the Emergency Alert System (EAS) station near you. EAS stations are listed below.

By listening to the EAS stations, you will be able to find out the nature of the emergency and what you should do.

Potential safety problems at Indian Point are categorized into four different levels. Emergency sirens would be sounded only for the more serious incidents. (See page 13 for more information on the four different levels of possible incidents at Indian Point.)

Siren Testing: The sirens are tested periodically throughout the year to ensure that they would work in the event of an emergency. Siren tests are announced in advance through local news media.

Tune in for information

If you hear the emergency sirens, tune in your radio and TV to an Emergency Alert System (EAS) station for further information.

Remember: The sounding of the sirens is not a signal to take any actions other than to listen to your radio or TV.

EAS Stations

AM Radio		FM Radio		Television	
WFAN	660	WRRV	92.7	WCBS	Ch 2
WABC	770	WHUD	100.7	WNBC	Ch 4
WCBS	880	WFAS	103.9	WNYW	Ch 5
WFAS	1230			WABC	Ch 7
WALL	1340				
WLNA	1420				

Emergency information could also be carried on the following stations:

AM Radio		FM Radio	
WRKL	910	WNEW	102.7
WTBQ	1110	WGNY	103.1
WRCR	1300	WXPK	107.1
WINS	1010		

step **1**

Emergency Alert System (EAS) stations listed at left would be broadcasting further safety information. Find out which EAS stations work best for you and record those stations below.

My Emergency Alert Stations:

AM Radio _____

FM Radio _____

TV _____

Enter this information here, and then on the Emergency Plan Summary, page 16.

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What is the Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ)?

"Working with our staff to keep our schools safe for 3,000 students is Hendrick Hudson School District's number one priority. Within that, emergency planning, evacuation and other issues related to Indian Point are of the highest priority. We work cooperatively with Westchester County, Entergy and all local emergency agencies to ensure the plans to keep our students and staff safe are up to date and articulated throughout the district."

Joan Thompson
Superintendent
Hendrick Hudson Schools

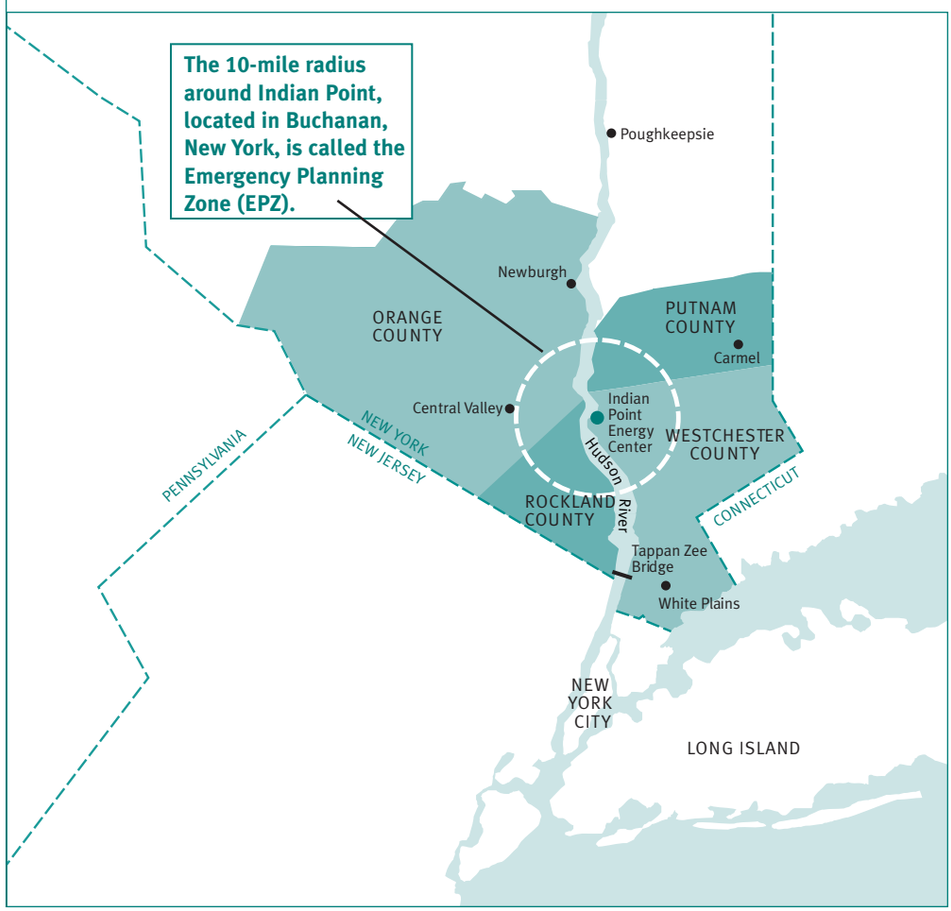
Community emergency planning described in this booklet is for the area within a 10-mile radius of Indian Point. This area is called the Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ). The federal government set the 10-mile radius as the area requiring emergency plans for protecting health and safety in radiological emergencies.

If you live or work within the EPZ, this booklet is for YOU.

A radiological emergency at Indian Point would mean that radioactive materials either escaped or could possibly escape from the plant. The materials would be in the form of a vapor or very fine particles that, if released to the air, would be carried by the wind.

Radioactive materials would float with the wind in patterns called plumes—like smoke from a smokestack. While you couldn't see, feel or smell these plumes, state and county emergency workers could accurately track them with scientific instruments.

The goal of emergency planners is to prevent or limit people's exposure to the radioactive materials.



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What Emergency Response Planning Area (ERPA) am I in?

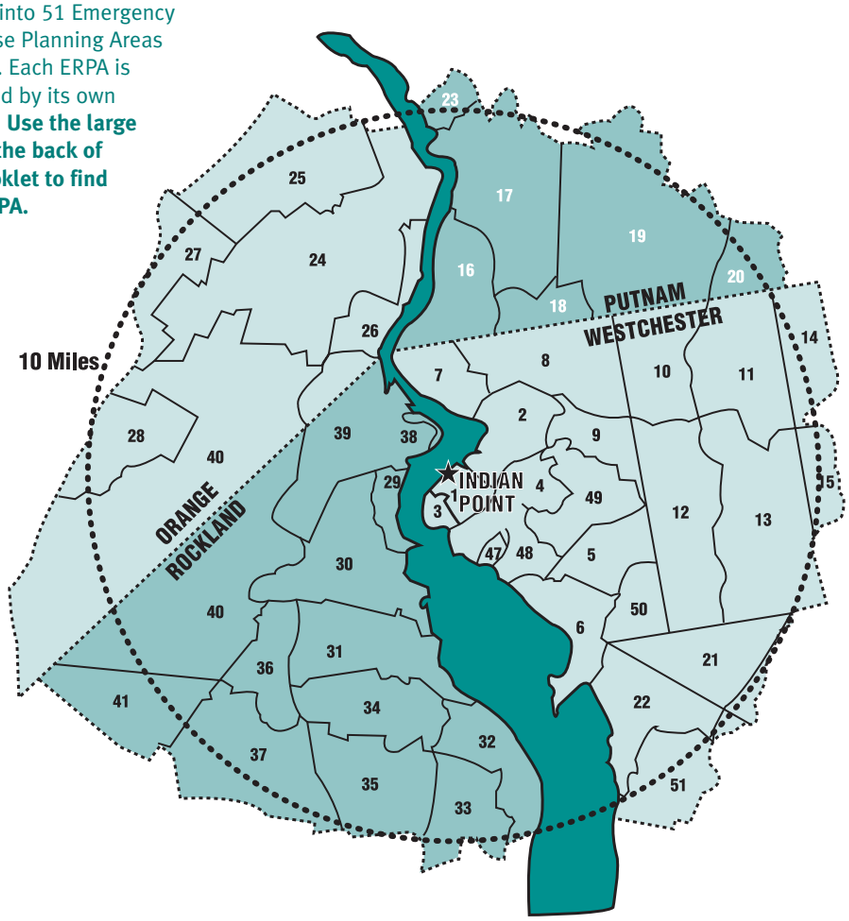
You have received this booklet in the mail because your home or workplace is located within or near the 10-mile Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ). On the map on this page, and in more detail on the large map in the back of this booklet, you will see that the EPZ is further divided into smaller areas that are numbered. Each numbered area is called an Emergency Response Planning Area (ERPA). **To be prepared for an emergency, you will need to determine the number of the ERPA you live or work in.**

Knowing your Emergency Response Planning Area, or ERPA number, is very important since any emergency instructions that you will receive on radio and TV will be for specific ERPAs. The broadcasts will inform people, depending upon which ERPA they are in, about protective actions they should take.

Know which ERPA you are in so you don't take any actions unnecessarily.

Information on ERPAs is also available on Westchester County's website. Residents can determine which ERPA they live in as well as how far they are from Indian Point by going to www.westchestergov.com and clicking on "Find your Indian Point Zone."

This map shows the Emergency Planning Zone divided into 51 Emergency Response Planning Areas (ERPAs). Each ERPA is identified by its own number. **Use the large map in the back of this booklet to find your ERPA.**



step

2

Find out what ERPA you live in by referring to the map in the back of this booklet.

My Emergency Response Planning Area (ERPA) number is:

Enter this information here, and then on the Emergency Plan Summary on page 16.

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If my Emergency Response Planning Area (ERPA) is directed to take protective action, what should I do?

"Successful emergency planning must be a cooperative effort aimed at minimizing the impact and facilitating recovery if a disaster occurs. The planning process should include a community's emergency service agencies, other governmental offices, volunteer organizations and every citizen."

Chief Robert Arruda
Yorktown Police Department

step 3

Find your home's General Population Reception Center on the large map in the back of this booklet and record its name and address here.

My General Population Reception Center is number_____

It is located at

_____

_____

_____

Enter this information here, and then on the Emergency Plan Summary, page 16.

If there were an emergency at Indian Point, public safety officials might sound the emergency sirens. They would then use the Emergency Alert System (EAS) broadcasts to direct people to take protective actions. Public safety officials could, for example, direct people in certain ERPAs to stay inside behind closed windows and doors. This protective action is called "sheltering-in-place" or simply "sheltering." Or, public safety officials could direct people living in certain ERPAs to evacuate. Those people would be directed to leave their ERPAs to a point outside the EPZ.

Staying indoors—"Sheltering-in-place"

Sheltering-in-place, that is, being directed by public officials to stay in a house or building with windows and doors closed and outside air vents shut, can be an effective emergency response to a radiation release. Because of wind and other weather conditions, for example, a brief release of radiation could pass through the area very quickly. In that situation, sheltering would provide the best protection. See the box at right for sheltering instructions.

Sheltering-in-place may also be the preferred action in cases where bad weather, say a snowstorm, prevents efficient evacuation. You could even be told to shelter only until officials mobilize their forces to support an evacuation. **Again, if you hear emergency sirens, you will receive further instructions on what to do through your emergency alert radio or TV stations.**

Evacuation

The order to evacuate specific ERPAs would be given by public safety officials through EAS broadcasts on radio or TV. People who are told to evacuate could go to the home of a relative or friend outside of the Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ). Or, they could go to their designated General Population Reception Centers (see below). Evacuation might be only a precaution. You might be able to return home relatively soon.

The Entire EPZ would probably not be evacuated—only specific ERPAs.

Based on the plant conditions and wind directions, people in specific ERPAs may be instructed to leave. That is why you should know which ERPA you are in, so you don't evacuate unnecessarily.

An unnecessary evacuation would tie up traffic for people in the ERPAs actually being evacuated. Do not evacuate unless your specific ERPA is told to do so by officials on Emergency Alert System (EAS) broadcasts.

If your ERPA is being evacuated. Remain calm and follow directions carefully. Public officials make every effort to allow sufficient time to evacuate an ERPA before there is danger of exposure.

General Population Reception Centers are available. For families being evacuated who may not have a relative or friend that they can go to outside the EPZ, the counties have established General Population Reception Centers. These Centers are located in schools outside the EPZ, and they correspond to specific ERPAs. You have to know which ERPA you are in to find out which General Population

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Reception Center you should go to. At these Centers, families will be evaluated for possible radiological contamination. And, they will be able to obtain information on a place to stay, food, medical attention or other needs. Safety and public health officials will be present at each Center. The Centers corresponding to your ERPA are found on the map in the back of this booklet. See page 15 for a list of supplies to bring with you.

Use evacuation routes for safety and efficiency. People should take the evacuation routes identified on the map in the back of this booklet to their General Population Reception Centers unless otherwise instructed. Safety officials will have various traffic control strategies in place to make travel as efficient as possible.

Sheltering instructions

If you are instructed to remain indoors ("shelter-in-place") because of an emergency, you should:

- **Stay inside.**
- **Close all windows and doors.**
- **Turn off heaters, air conditioners and any other ventilation systems.**
- **Extinguish fires in fireplaces and close dampers.**
- **Stay tuned to the Emergency Alert System (EAS) stations.**
- **Avoid using telephones, including cell phones, to prevent overloading the system and interfering with emergency use.**
- **Keep family and pets inside.**

Evacuation instructions

If you are instructed to evacuate because of an emergency, you should:

- **Be certain that your Emergency Response Planning Area (ERPA) is actually being evacuated. Do not evacuate unnecessarily.**
- **If your ERPA is being evacuated, you should arrange to leave as soon as possible by car or by emergency bus. Keep your car windows closed and use only recirculating ventilation if your car is so equipped.**
- **Refer to the Evacuation Supplies checklist on page 15 for items to bring with you during an evacuation.**
- **Take the evacuation routes designated on the map in the back of this booklet.**
- **If you have children in school, they will probably have already been relocated by school authorities. You can pick them up at their School Reception Center shown on the map in the back of this booklet.**
- **Proceed to your ERPA's General Population Reception Center designated on the map in the back of this booklet. As an alternative, you can go to the home of a friend or relative outside of the Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ).**
- **When people are instructed by public officials to evacuate, they will also be instructed to swallow a dose of KI-potassium iodide, an over-the-counter drug. KI can protect one part of your body—your thyroid—if you are exposed to one form of radiation, radioactive iodine. Please see page 8 for more details.**

Please see the "Evacuation Supplies Checklist" on page 15 and evacuation route information at the end of this booklet.

EMERGENCY BUSES

If you do not own a car, free emergency buses will pick you up along bus routes located near your home. The buses will take you to your General Population Reception Center. Emergency bus routes closest to you are identified on the back of the enclosed map. You will be notified by TV or radio when pickups will begin.

step

4

Study the suggested routes to your Reception Center on the large map in the back of this booklet and write down the route here. Note your bus stop as well.

My route:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

My emergency bus stop (should I need one):

_____

Enter this information here, and then on the Emergency Plan Summary, page 16.

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Where do I pick up my children if they're in school during an emergency?

step 5

Locate your children's School Reception Centers on the large map in the back of this booklet.

My children's School Reception Centers are:

CHILD'S NAME	SCHOOL RECEPTION CENTER
_____	_____
	_____
_____	_____
	_____
_____	_____
	_____
_____	_____
	_____

Enter this information here, and then on the Emergency Plan Summary, page 16.

Relocation of schoolchildren to School Reception Centers

An emergency could, of course, occur at any time of the day or night. It could happen during hours when your children are in school. Because of this possibility, county officials, in close consultation with safety experts from New York State, other counties and school districts, have worked out careful plans for relocating schoolchildren in a potential emergency.

As a precautionary action, at the first indication of a potential problem, emergency officials might decide to relocate schoolchildren. The children would be taken with their teachers by bus to School Reception Centers located outside the EPZ. The School Reception Centers provide temporary care for children awaiting pick-up by parents.

Children who are relocated to School Reception Centers will be registered and will stay there, under the care of teachers, until parents can pick them up.

School Reception Centers are temporary locations. Therefore, children will be moved to a General Population Center if food and shelter become necessary before parents arrive. Parents will be notified through the media if children are moved to a different center.

New York State Education Department requires that school staff be trained to put emergency plans for relocation into action should they be needed.

Parental pick-up. Many schools have plans in place to allow parents to pick up their children before they are taken to a School Reception Center. Check with the principal at your children's schools.

Relocation is a precautionary action. The County Executive would make the decision to relocate schoolchildren relatively quickly in order to get schoolchildren safely out of the way of any potential danger.

The School Reception Centers corresponding with your children's schools are located on the map in the back of this booklet.

TV and radio broadcasts will keep you informed about school relocations.

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If your child's school is relocated

- If you have children at different schools, they may, in a few cases, be sent to different School Reception Centers that are close to each other. Check the map to see if this applies to your children. Don't worry if you can't immediately pick up your children for any reason. They will be cared for at the School Reception Center or ultimately at a General Population Reception Center.
- **Remember: School Reception Centers are not the same as General Population Reception Centers.** Both types of centers are shown with their own separate symbols in the legend of the large map in the back of this booklet.
- School Reception Centers will be used only if students need to be relocated during school hours.
- If your child or children are in daycare, nursery school, after school programs or other settings located within the EPZ, check with their daycare provider on emergency plans for their location.

"Schools are entrusted by parents with the education and care of our most precious commodity, children. If an emergency were to occur during school hours, parents of school-age kids need to rest assured that their children would be protected by their children's teachers and school administrators who are trained in emergency preparedness."

Nick Lamberti
Coordinator
Risk and Safety Management,
Putnam/Northern Westchester
BOCES

important

- **Relocation of schoolchildren would most likely be carried out as a *precaution only*. Relocation would not be an indication that a radiological release will occur or has occurred. It would not necessarily mean that an evacuation will be ordered.**
- **Check with your child's school to learn more about relocation planning.**
- **If parents would like to authorize another person to pick up their children—a grandparent or baby sitter, for example—they should contact their child's school at their earliest convenience. They must follow that school's procedures for formally identifying the person who would pick up their child.**

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How can KI-potassium iodide protect me and my family, and how do I obtain it?

OBTAIN KI-POTASSIUM IODIDE FOR YOUR FAMILY FREE OF CHARGE

- **Contact Westchester County's Department of Emergency Services by calling 1-800-942-1452.**
- **KI-potassium iodide is also available for purchase at many pharmacies.**
- **Most schools in the Emergency Planing Zone(EPZ) have a supply of KI. Check with your school administrator to be sure.**

step 6

Obtain KI-potassium iodide for you and your family (see above).

My family's KI-potassium iodide is stored in this location:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Enter this information here, and then on the Emergency Plan Summary, page 16.

Potassium Iodide, known by its chemical symbol KI, is an over-the-counter medication. In the event of a serious nuclear plant emergency, KI has safety value as a supplement to sheltering and evacuation. It reduces the risk of thyroid cancer from exposure to radioactive iodine. Radioactive iodine could be among the materials released in a severe emergency.

KI protects only the thyroid gland from exposure to radioactive Iodine. It does not protect any other part of your body, and it does not protect you from other forms of radiation.

Westchester County has made KI available free of charge to every household and place of business within the 10-mile EPZ. The County has launched an extensive program to assure that KI is distributed to the public prior to an emergency. Most communities in the EPZ now have KI for distribution to the public. Contact your local town, village or city hall, or call the Westchester County Department of Emergency Services at 1-800-942-1452 to learn how to get KI to have on hand should an emergency occur.

When do I take KI-potassium iodide and how much do I swallow?

Public health authorities will advise the public through the media when they should take KI and what dose adults and children should swallow. **Listen to your Emergency Alert Stations (EAS) for instructions about KI.**

If you are told to swallow KI and evacuate, but you do not have KI, just evacuate. In an emergency, KI will be distributed at the Southbound Rest Area off Interstate 684 located in the Town of Bedford and also at the Rockefeller State Park on Rt. 117 in Pocantico Hills. If necessary, KI will also be available at your General Population Reception Center.

One KI-potassium iodide tablet protects the thyroid gland from radioactive iodide for approximately 24 hours. It is most effective if taken immediately prior to exposure as directed. However, thyroid protection can still be achieved by swallowing a KI-potassium iodide tablet up to six hours after radiation exposure.

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What other important emergency planning information do I need to know?

Planning for people with special needs

If there is a need for an evacuation, the County has plans in place to pick up and transport people with special needs who have no other means of transportation. Special needs could include a walking disability, sight or hearing impairment, or need for specialized medical equipment or transportation. People with special needs would be taken to General Population Reception Centers or other facilities.

If you have special needs, please fill out the registration card at the end of this booklet and mail it in so we can make arrangements to help. If you know someone who might need assistance filling out the card, please offer to help them.

Even if you mailed in a card last year, please do so again to keep our records up-to-date.

Protecting your pets

If you are directed to evacuate, you will want to take your pets with you. However, pets will not be permitted inside General Population Reception Centers (except service animals such as seeing-eye dogs). Make a list of places that would accept your pets in an emergency, such as boarding kennels, or friends and relatives outside the EPZ.

If you have livestock or agricultural products, useful information is available on the New York State *Emergency Management Office's* website at nysemo.state.ny.us or by calling 518-485-6011 and asking for the brochure "Radiological Emergency Information for the Agricultural Community."

"The County Executive, the heads of all County departments, local elected officials and officials from fire, police, and EMS agencies have developed and practiced a comprehensive plan for responding to an emergency at Indian Point. That is why it is important for everyone to listen and follow the directions from public officials during an emergency. This booklet has been prepared to help residents become familiar with emergency plans and to become personally involved by carefully following the six-step process to prepare them and their families for an emergency at Indian Point."

Anthony W. Sutton
Commissioner
Westchester County Department of Emergency Services

1 2 3 4 5 6 now

If you haven't already done so, transfer all the information you entered in the numbered boxes to the Emergency Plan Summary on page 16.

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Questions and answers

What process would government officials use to make decisions during an emergency at Indian Point?

State and county emergency planners, supported by hundreds of highly trained safety experts (police, firefighters, medical personnel and other officials) have developed extensive procedures for an emergency that might occur at Indian Point.

If an emergency were to occur, the county executives would receive information directly from the nuclear plant operators as well as from emergency planners and staff from all county departments. At the same time, each county executive would be in immediate and continuous communication with the county executives from the three other counties surrounding Indian Point. The county executives would also be in direct communication with state and federal officials.

Together, government officials would decide what protective actions, if any, the public should take. Their decisions and instructions would be communicated to the public through the Emergency Alert System (EAS) broadcasts as well as through other news media.

Emergency planners, representing all Westchester County departments, gather for a practice drill.

Why would we be directed to "shelter-in-place" in some situations and evacuate in others?

Sheltering-in-place and evacuation are two possible protective actions that you may be instructed to take during an emergency. The goal of protective actions is to minimize the public's exposure to a radiological release. Elected officials will decide what specific protective actions are best for the public to take after considering a wide range of expert advice and information, including data on the amount and duration of the release, wind direction and weather conditions. The actions of sheltering or evacuation each have advantages depending upon the situation.

How could an evacuation succeed when traffic often doesn't move even during rush hour?

Police are highly trained in evacuation procedures and traffic control techniques. The counties have performed traffic studies of roads both within and outside the EPZ, and have extensive control systems in place to facilitate traffic flow during any emergency.

Would all ERPA's be evacuated at the same time?

In most instances, only people living in specific ERPA's would be told to evacuate. Therefore, it is most important for people to follow directions from public officials carefully to ensure a successful evacuation.

Did you take into account "shadow" evacuation, that is, when people evacuate even when they are not directed to evacuate?

Shadow evacuation should be avoided as it causes unnecessary congestion on the roads needed by people in those ERPAs that are being instructed to evacuate. County emergency plans take the possibility of a "shadow" evacuation into consideration. These plans have factored it into their procedures and training. Public awareness of the dangers of unnecessary evacuation is one way to reduce the problem.

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Questions and answers

Can a nuclear power plant explode like a nuclear bomb?

No. Radioactive fuel in a nuclear plant has very low levels of the type of element that could cause a nuclear explosion. It should be noted that even at low concentrations, precautions must be taken so that radioactive materials produced by the uranium do not reach the environment.

All nuclear power plants in the U.S. are designed with containment buildings of concrete and steel. The 1986 accident in Chernobyl, Russia occurred in a nuclear plant that did not have a containment building.

What would happen to an elderly person who is in a nursing home if there were an emergency?

Nursing homes, hospitals, hospices, etc., within the EPZ have included emergency procedures in their emergency plans. Staff is trained in these procedures to keep these people safe in the event of an emergency.

I am housebound because of a chronic illness and live alone. What do I do?

You should fill out the enclosed postcard at the end of this booklet for people with special needs and drop it in the mail. You need to do so even if you did so last year. You should arrange for a neighbor to assist you in an emergency.

What happens to my pet in an evacuation?

If you choose to go to a friend or a relative's home outside the EPZ, ask them if they will accept your pet, or arrange to have it boarded elsewhere. Pets, except for service animals such as seeing-eye dogs are not allowed inside the General Population Reception Centers.

What Is radiation?

Radiation is energy, such as heat, light and radio waves, that moves at high speed through space or matter. One type of radiation is produced by so-called radioactive materials.

Radiation is part of nature, and humans are exposed to radiation all the time. It comes from rocks in the earth, from the sun and stars. Radiation also comes from common man-made sources, such as many building materials, smoke detectors and medical X-rays.

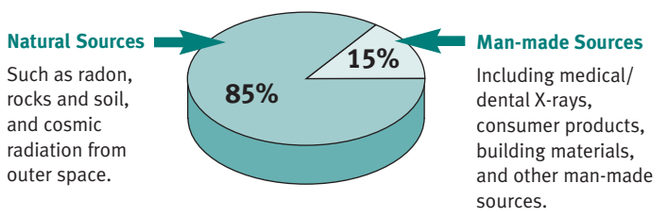
Radiation has been very well-studied for a hundred years. It can be very useful when properly controlled for peaceful purposes such as for medical X-rays and the production of electricity. But radiation can be dangerous. In too large a dose, radiation can cause harm by damaging living cells. Excessive doses of radiation need to be guarded against.

At every one of our country's more than 100 nuclear power plants, every safety precaution is taken to isolate, shield and prevent radioactive materials from escaping to the environment.

How can we measure our exposure to radiation?

Radiation can be easily measured with various instruments, including Geiger counters.

Sources of Radiation



For more information, visit the website of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission: www.nrc.gov

For any additional questions you may have, please call your county's emergency services office.

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Safety at Indian Point

Indian Point's two operating generating units have been providing electricity for more than 25 years to the New York metropolitan region.

Design

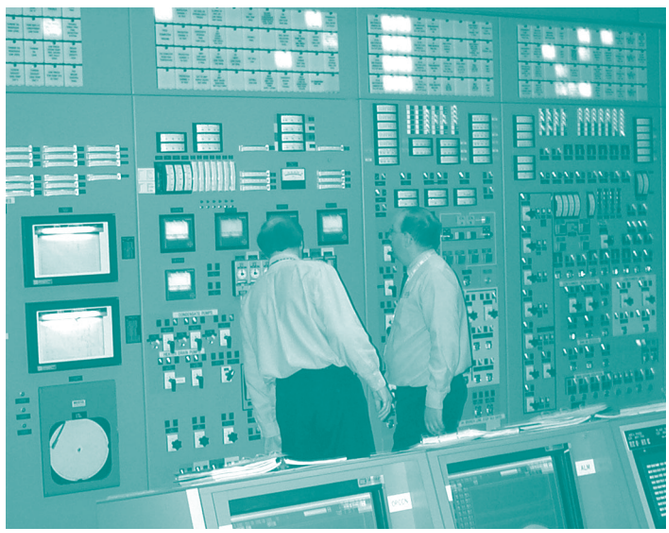
The plant is designed with redundant safety features. Redundant safety features mean that if one safety feature were to fail, backup safety systems are in place.

Staff

The plant is operated by a professional staff that is trained and drilled in emergency procedures. The staff uses technology that can track a release with great accuracy. The Indian Point staff is overseen by regulators from the US Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Security

Three levels of security forces—private security forces, New York Army National Guard as well as state and local police—coordinate security measures at Indian Point. In addition, the plant has direct access to federal law enforcement through the FBI.



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Different levels of incidents

There are four classifications of nuclear power plant incidents established by the federal government.

Incident Classification	Definition	Siren Activation?	Public Action
Unusual Event	There is a potential problem with operation of the plant. No radiation leak is expected. Federal, state and county officials will be notified immediately.	Sirens unlikely to sound	Likely no action necessary. Information will be provided to news media.
Alert	Something has happened that could reduce the plant's level of safety. A small leak of radiation could occur inside the plant not affecting the public.	Sirens may sound	Indian Point, the counties and the state emergency response centers are fully activated and coordinating their activities. Information will be provided to news media.
Site Area Emergency	A problem has substantially reduced the plant's level of safety, but radioactivity levels outside the plant site are not expected to exceed federal guidelines.	**Sirens will likely sound**	Indian Point, the counties and the state emergency response centers are fully activated and coordinating their activities. You should monitor the situation on television or radio.
General Emergency	Problems affecting plant safety systems could lead to a release of radioactivity above federal guidelines outside the plant site.	**Sirens will sound**	Stay tuned to an Emergency Alert System radio or television station to find out if you need to take protective action, such as staying indoors or leaving the area.

Incident levels could change

It's important to know that an incident at a nuclear power plant could change over a period of hours or days. Plant operators and government emergency planners would be in constant communication with each other. Plant operators may decide to change the classification level of the incident, depending upon the changing situation. The public would be informed of any changes in the incident.

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Resources for emergency planning

EMERGENCY PLANNING

Orange County
www.co.orange.ny.us

Putnam County
www.putnamcountyny.com

Rockland County
www.rocklandgov.com

Westchester County
www.westchestergov.com

New York State Emergency Management Office
www.nysemo.state.ny.us

Federal Emergency Management Agency
www.fema.gov

American Red Cross
www.redcross.org

Department of Homeland Security
www.ready.gov

RADIATION

Health Physics Society
www.hps.org

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
www.epa.gov

University of Michigan
www.umich.edu/~radinfo/

New York State Department of Health
www.health.state.ny.us/nysdoh/radon/radhlthb.htm

Center for Disease Control and Prevention
www.bt.cdc.gov/radiation/index.asp

Temple University
www.temple.edu/newtechlab/TRACES/rerfset.html

Radiation Research Foundation
www.nationalacademies.org/brer/RERF_home.html

NUCLEAR ISSUES

International Atomic Energy Agency
www.iaea.org

U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
www.nrc.gov

U.S. Department of Energy
www.energy.gov

Nuclear Energy Agency
www.nea.fr

RADIATION AND HEALTH

International Agency for Research on Cancer
www.iarc.fr

National Institutes of Health
www.nih.gov

National Cancer Institute
www.nci.nih.gov

World Health Organization
www.who.int/ionizing_radiation/en

Radiation Effects Research Foundation
www.rerf.or.jp

United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation
www.unscear.org

National Academies of Science
www.nationalacademies.org

FOR NON-EMERGENCY INFORMATION CALL:

Westchester County Office of Emergency Management
1-800-942-1452

Putnam County Bureau of Emergency Services
1-800-942-1457

Rockland County Office of Fire and Emergency Services
1-800-942-1450

Orange County Department of Emergency Services
1-800-942-7136

New York State Disaster Preparedness Commission
1-518-485-6011

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Evacuation supplies checklist

If you are told to evacuate, you should bring enough personal supplies for three days away from home. Check the items you may need, and add any special items that are not listed. If you need help finding a place to stay during an evacuation, people staffing the General Reception Centers will help you.

MEDICAL ITEMS

- ❑ Medicines
- ❑ Prescription information (doctor, name of medicine...)
- ❑ Eyeglasses or contacts
- ❑ Dentures
- ❑ Special diet foods
- ❑ _____
- ❑ _____

BABY SUPPLIES

- ❑ Baby food
- ❑ Formula
- ❑ Diapers/baby wipes
- ❑ Toys
- ❑ _____
- ❑ _____

CLOTHING

- ❑ Clothes for three days
- ❑ Shoes
- ❑ _____
- ❑ _____
- ❑ _____
- ❑ _____

PERSONAL HYGIENE ITEMS

- ❑ Shaving items
- ❑ Soaps
- ❑ Toothbrush/toothpaste
- ❑ Sanitary items
- ❑ _____
- ❑ _____
- ❑ _____

MONEY

- ❑ Cash
- ❑ Checkbook
- ❑ Credit cards
- ❑ _____
- ❑ _____

IDENTIFICATION AND IMPORTANT PAPERS

- ❑ Drivers license
- ❑ Photos of your children
- ❑ _____
- ❑ _____
- ❑ _____
- ❑ _____

BEDDING

- ❑ Two blankets per person or sleeping bags
- ❑ _____
- ❑ _____

MISCELLANEOUS

- ❑ Portable radio with spare batteries
- ❑ Flashlights with extra batteries
- ❑ KI-potassium iodide tablets
- ❑ Important phone numbers
- ❑ This planning booklet
- ❑ Bottled water
- ❑ Medical insurance card

OTHER EMERGENCY ITEMS

- ❑ _____
- ❑ _____
- ❑ _____
- ❑ _____
- ❑ _____
- ❑ _____
- ❑ _____

From The American Red Cross

Disasters can occur quickly and without warning. And when an emergency strikes, it can force you to evacuate your neighborhood or confine you to your home. If a destructive storm cut off your power, phone and other basic services for several days, or if a chemical spill or other hazard forced you to stay in your home, what would you do?

Your family will cope best by preparing for disaster before it strikes. Assemble a Disaster Supplies Kit now—once disaster hits, you won't have time to shop or search for supplies. Be prepared—build a kit! For more information, go to www.redcross.org and click on "Together We Prepare."

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Emergency Plan Summary

This summary page is your family's personal Emergency Plan. Fill out this page carefully with your information. Discuss this booklet with your family and keep it in a safe, easy-to-find place for future reference. **Remember:**

- If you hear emergency sirens sound for four minutes in a loud, wavering tone, turn to your Emergency Alert System (EAS) radio or TV station for further instructions.
- EAS broadcasts may instruct you to stay indoors with windows and doors shut, a protective action called "sheltering-in-place."
- Or, you may be instructed, depending on where you live, to evacuate. Do not evacuate unless your Emergency Response Planning Area (ERPA) is specifically instructed to do so.
- You may be instructed by safety officials on EAS broadcasts to swallow a KI-potassium iodide pill. Know where you have stored your supply, and take it with you if you are evacuated.

See page

1. My Emergency Alert System (EAS) stations are: 1
   AM radio_____ FM radio_____ TV_____
2. My ERPA number is _____ 3
3. My General Population Reception Center is _____ 4
4. My recommended route to get to my General Population Reception Center is 5
   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____
   If I don't own or have access to a car, I can take an emergency bus to my Reception Center. My emergency bus stop is located at _____
   _____.
5. My children's School Reception Center is 6

Child's name	School Reception Center
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

6. I can obtain KI-potassium iodide by calling my county's Department of Emergency Services at 1-800-942-1452. 8
   I keep my supply of KI-potassium iodide (where) _____

Other Information

If an emergency takes place, your family members might not be at home. In case this happens, it may be a good idea to agree on a place outside the EPZ where everyone would meet, such as at a General Population Reception Center or a friend's or relative's house outside the EPZ. You should also agree on a "check-in" phone number for the family—a friend or relative who lives outside the area code you're in. Everyone would call this person to check in with him or her if an emergency occurred.

Our "check-in" phone number is _____

If my family is separated in an emergency, we will meet at
Place _____
_____
Phone _____

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Emergency Plan Card

Keep a copy of your emergency plan information in your car, briefcase or purse. Photocopy as needed for additional family members.

If you hear sirens:

- If you hear emergency sirens sound for four minutes in a loud, wavering tone, turn to your Emergency Alert System (EAS) radio or TV station for further instructions.
- EAS broadcasts may instruct you to stay indoors with windows and doors shut, a protective action called "sheltering-in-place."
- Or, you may be instructed, depending on where you live, to evacuate. Do not evacuate unless your Emergency Response Planning Area (ERPA) is specifically instructed to do so.
- You may be instructed by safety officials on EAS broadcasts to swallow a KI- potassium iodide tablet.

Emergency Alert System (EAS) stations:
AM radio_____ FM radio_____ TV_____

ERPA number_____

General Population Reception Center_____

Recommended route to get to my Reception Center is

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Emergency bus stop is located at _____
_____

Child's name	School Reception Center
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

KI-potassium iodide location_____

"Check-in" phone number_____

Meeting place _____
_____
_____

Phone _____

Advance Registration Card for People with Special Needs

If you require assistance in an emergency, please fill out this questionnaire and mail it back to us. Your cooperation will help us in making proper arrangements if it becomes necessary for you to be evacuated during an emergency of any kind. If you have any questions please contact the Department of Emergency Services at 800-942-1452.

Please print

Name ❑ Mr. ❑ Mrs. ❑ Miss/Ms.	
Address, including apartment number, building, floor	
City, ZIP+4	
Telephone (Home)	Date of Birth
Primary Disability(ies)	
Secondary Disability(ies)	

Name and phone number of a local relative or person who lives near you who should be contacted in an emergency:

Name ❑ Mr. ❑ Mrs. ❑ Miss/Ms.	
Address	
City	
Telephone	Relationship: ❑ Family ❑ Neighbor ❑ Friend
2nd Telephone	

ASSISTIVE EQUIPMENT USED:

❑ Cane(s) ❑ Walker ❑ Oxygen ❑ Other
❑ Crutches ❑ Guide dog ❑ Respirator
❑ Wheelchair ❑ Hospital Bed ❑ Electric wheelchair

Are you ❑ Blind or ❑ Partially sighted?

Are you deaf/hearing impaired? ❑ Yes ❑ No
If yes, do you have TTD/TTY? ❑ Yes ❑ No
Are you completely bedridden? ❑ Yes ❑ No
If not, do you have your own transportation? ❑ Yes ❑ No
If not, can you obtain a ride with a nearby person (relative, neighbor or friend)? ❑ Yes ❑ No
If not, can you get from your house to a bus stop unassisted? ❑ Yes ❑ No

❑ **Please send additional cards for other persons with special needs in my household.**

This information is released for emergency planning use by Westchester County.

Signature _____

Please detach and mail this card. This questionnaire must be completed each time you receive a booklet on emergency planning to assure that we have up-to-date information on your needs.

Westchestergov.com

A MESSAGE FROM COUNTY EXECUTIVE ANDREW SPANO

Dear Westchester Resident:

As long as Indian Point continues to operate, Westchester County government continues to have a comprehensive response plan in place to keep you as safe as possible in an emergency. This booklet illustrates the highlights of our plan and tells you what to do if there should be an incident at this nuclear plant.

I urge you to read it and discuss it with the rest of your family.

While we have hundreds of emergency planners and trained medical, health and public safety professionals who help me to keep you safe, it is crucial for you and your family to listen to instructions and follow our directions. This Indian Point Community Emergency Planning Guide is designed to help you do just that.

It is vitally important that you not only be familiar with the booklet, but we are also asking you to complete, for your own use, the information requested that is specific to your family. Being prepared with a family emergency plan and knowing how to use it will keep you safer.

Please, keep this booklet in a safe place, and remember where you put it. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Andrew Spano
Westchester County Executive

WESTCHESTER COUNTY
OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
4 Dana Road
Valhalla, New York 10595-1548

INSIDE: Important safety information on protecting your family