

**NEW YORK POWER AUTHORITY
 JAMES A. FITZPATRICK NUCLEAR POWER PLANT
 P.O. BOX 41
 LYCOMING, NY 13093
 DOCUMENT TRANSMITTAL AND RECEIPT ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FORM**

DATE: March 13, 2000
 CONTROLLED COPY NUMBER: 34

TO: U.S.N.R.C. Document Center/Washington, DC

FROM: CATHY IZYK - EMERGENCY PLANNING DEPARTMENT

SUBJECT: EMERGENCY PLAN AND IMPLEMENTING PROCEDURES

Enclosed are revisions to your assigned copy of the JAFNPP Emergency Plan and Implementing Procedures. Please remove and **DISCARD** the old pages. Insert the attached, initial and date this routing sheet and return the completed routing sheet to ***Cathy Izyk in the Emergency Planning Department within 15 days.*** If this transmittal is not returned within 15 days, your name will be removed from the controlled list.

PLEASE INSERT THE DOCUMENTS LISTED BELOW!

VOLUME 1 Update List Dated March 13, 2000			
DOCUMENT	PAGES	REV. #	INITIALS/DATE
APPENDIX H	REPLACE ALL	24	
APPENDIX N	REPLACE ALL	11	

VOLUME 2 Update List Dated N/A			
DOCUMENT	PAGES	REV. #	INITIALS/DATE
	N/A		

VOLUME 3 Update List Dated N/A			
DOCUMENT	PAGES	REV. #	INITIALS/DATE
	N/A		

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EMERGENCY PLAN / VOLUME 1
UPDATE LIST

CONTROLLED COPY # ~~3~~

Date of Issue: March 13, 2000

Procedure Number	Procedure Title	Revision Number	Date of Last Review
N/A	TABLE OF CONTENTS	REV. 21	02/00
SECTION 1	DEFINITIONS/ACRONYMS	REV. 18	03/00
SECTION 2	SCOPE AND APPLICABILITY	REV. 16	03/00
SECTION 3	SUMMARY OF THE JAFNPP EMERGENCY PLAN	REV. 8	03/00
SECTION 4	EMERGENCY CONDITIONS	REV. 15	03/00
SECTION 5	ORGANIZATION	REV. 34	03/00
SECTION 6	EMERGENCY MEASURES	REV. 22	03/00
SECTION 7	EMERGENCY FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT	REV. 21	03/00
SECTION 8	MAINTAINING EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS	REV. 23	03/00
SECTION 9	RECOVERY	REV. 14	03/00
APPENDIX A	EMERGENCY PLAN IMPLEMENTING PROCEDURES	REV. 16	02/00
APPENDIX B	NYPA POLICY STATEMENT	REV. 4	02/00
APPENDIX C	LETTERS OF AGREEMENT	REV. 21	04/99
APPENDIX D	NEW YORK STATE PLAN AND PROCEDURES	REV. 4	02/00
APPENDIX E	OSWEGO COUNTY PLANS AND PROCEDURES	REV. 4	02/00
APPENDIX F	TYPICAL SUPPORT COMPANIES AND ORGANIZATIONS	REV. 10	02/00
APPENDIX G	DELETED (2/98)		
APPENDIX H	PUBLIC INFORMATION PROGRAM	REV. 24	03/00
APPENDIX I	EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT KITS	REV. 8	02/00
APPENDIX J	SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS	REV. 7	02/00
APPENDIX K	EVACUATION TRAVEL TIME ESTIMATES AND POPULATION DISTRIBUTION FOR THE JAF/NINE MILE POINT EMERGENCY PLANNING ZONE	REV. 5	03/00
APPENDIX L	NUREG-0654/FEMA-REP-1 CROSS REFERENCE	REV. 10	02/00
APPENDIX M	DELETED (5/84)		
APPENDIX N	TYPICAL FEDERAL SUPPORT RESOURCES	REV. 11	03/00

CONTROLLED COPY # 354

NEW YORK POWER AUTHORITY
JAMES A. FITZPATRICK NUCLEAR POWER PLANT
EMERGENCY PLAN VOLUME 1

PROCEDURE NO.: APPENDIX H

TITLE: PUBLIC INFORMATION PROGRAM*

PORC REVIEW: Meeting No.: N/A Date N/A

APPROVED BY: 
Emergency Planning Coordinator

EFFECTIVE DATE: March 13, 2000

PERIODIC REVIEW DUE DATE February 2001

Rev. No.: 24

APPENDIX H
PUBLIC INFORMATION PROGRAM*

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APPENDIX H

PUBLIC INFORMATION PROGRAM*

1. GENERAL

In order to maintain the awareness of the public and the news media, NYPA has instituted a program of public information prior to and during an emergency.

The Manager of Communications has the primary responsibility for the implementation of the public information program. During an emergency, support shall be provided by the corporate Public Relations Department headed by the Director of Public Information.

2. PRE-EMERGENCY INFORMATION

NYPA, in conjunction with the Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation, the NYSEMO, and OCEMO has established a public information program for the permanent and transient population within the plume exposure EPZ. Information is provided in several forms; brochure, signs, and telephone book insert.

a. Informational Brochure

An informational brochure containing radiological emergency response information and instructions has been prepared and mailed to all residents of the plume exposure EPZ. It presents the following information:

1. General information
2. Radiological health
3. Public notification systems
4. Courses of action
5. General preparedness
6. Sheltering
7. General evacuation
8. Relocation to a public shelter or someone's home
9. Bus information (including pick-up points) for transit-dependent people.
10. Obtaining special assistance
11. School evacuation
12. Maps describing ERPAs, evacuation routes, locations of reception centers, and bus pickup locations
13. Phone numbers for further information

These brochures shall be updated and mailed to all residences in the plume exposure EPZ annually. A sample of this information is included as Attachment 1.

b. Signs

In order to provide information to people visiting the area who may not have seen the public information brochure, emergency information signs have been prepared for posting in public places. Areas to be posted have been selected by the OCEMO. The signs present a summary of the key information contained in the brochure described above. These signs shall be updated annually. A sample of the signs is included as Figures 1 and 2.

c. Telephone Book Inserts

Emergency information is also provided to the resident and transient population through inserts in telephone books covering the plume exposure EPZ. The information provided is similar to that provided on the sign (Figure 1) and shall be updated annually. Inserts are provided in local telephone books.

3. PUBLIC INFORMATION DURING EMERGENCIES

During an emergency, the Manager of Communications in conjunction with the NYPA Public Relations Department shall provide information to the news media and the public.

The designated location for the dissemination of coordinated information regarding the Authority, State, and County emergency response to the news media is the Joint News Center located on Co. Rt. 176 in the Town of Volney. It shall be activated during an Alert, a Site Area Emergency and General Emergency and may be activated during an Unusual Event.

The Joint News Center provides working space and communications for State, County, Federal, and Authority media relations staff and the news media. It is equipped for large briefings and has the capability for the video taping of those briefings.

The Joint News Center is also the location where rumor control is provided through off-air monitoring of radio and television broadcasts and the use of staffed telephones which the public can call. Response to media inquiries shall be handled through telephones at the Joint News Center.

4. FIGURES, FORMS AND ATTACHMENTS

Figure 1, Sample Information Sign

Figure 2, Sample Siren Information Sign

Attachment 1, Sample "Oswego County Emergency Planning and You" booklet

Figure 1
SAMPLE INFORMATION SIGN

emergency planning and you

Millions of Americans live in areas that have been designated as Emergency Planning Zones around nuclear power plants. These areas are designated because of the potential consequences of a nuclear accident. The Emergency Planning Zones are designated to protect the public health and safety in the event of a nuclear accident. The Emergency Planning Zones are designated to protect the public health and safety in the event of a nuclear accident.

The operations of the Nine Mile Point and Two and FitzPatrick nuclear plants in Erie County, like many other industrial facilities, have the potential for releasing hazardous materials to the environment which may cause serious health and safety problems.

The Nine Mile Point Nuclear Station and the Two and FitzPatrick Nuclear Station are operated by the Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation and the New York Power Authority, respectively. These plants are operated in accordance with federal, state, county and local laws and regulations. The plants are operated in accordance with federal, state, county and local laws and regulations.

The plants are operated in accordance with federal, state, county and local laws and regulations. The plants are operated in accordance with federal, state, county and local laws and regulations.

We, the companies and agencies that developed these emergency plans, are prepared to put them into effect. With the cooperation and assistance of the Emergency Planning Commission, we are confident that your health and safety will be protected in an emergency.

Oswego County Emergency Management Office
Oswego County Legislature
New York State Disaster Preparedness Commission
Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation
New York Power Authority

notification

Shree and tone alert weather radios have been recalled to alert you to an emergency situation that would require you to take action. The shree tone alert weather radios are recalled because they do not meet the FCC's requirements for emergency alerting.

The shree tone alert weather radios are recalled because they do not meet the FCC's requirements for emergency alerting. The shree tone alert weather radios are recalled because they do not meet the FCC's requirements for emergency alerting.

Emergency messages will be broadcast on the following primary EAS stations:
WNYT-AM 570 MHz
WNYT-AM 630 MHz
WNYT-FM 94.3 MHz
WNYT-FM 104.7 MHz
WNYT-FM 107.3 MHz
Channel 3
Channel 4
Channel 5
Channel 6
Channel 7
Channel 8
Channel 9
Channel 10
Channel 11
Channel 12
Channel 13
Channel 14
Channel 15
Channel 16
Channel 17
Channel 18
Channel 19
Channel 20
Channel 21
Channel 22
Channel 23
Channel 24
Channel 25

EAS messages are also expected to be broadcast on the following stations:
WZZZ-AM 1300 MHz
WNYT-FM 94.3 MHz
WNYT-FM 104.7 MHz
WNYT-FM 107.3 MHz
Channel 3
Channel 4
Channel 5
Channel 6
Channel 7
Channel 8
Channel 9
Channel 10
Channel 11
Channel 12
Channel 13
Channel 14
Channel 15
Channel 16
Channel 17
Channel 18
Channel 19
Channel 20
Channel 21
Channel 22
Channel 23
Channel 24
Channel 25

You should stay tuned to these stations and follow their directions carefully. Emergency Alert System messages will originate with government officials. You should take only the actions advised by these officials and broadcast on the EAS stations.

For visitors and those not familiar with the area, information on what to do in an emergency has been posted in parks and other public places.

Shree and tone alert weather radios have been recalled to alert you to an emergency situation that would require you to take action. The shree tone alert weather radios are recalled because they do not meet the FCC's requirements for emergency alerting.

actions

In order to give you the greatest degree of protection, instructions for your actions will be given by county or state officials based on careful consideration of all the factors. Instructions will refer to the Emergency Response Planning Areas (ERPAs) shown on the map. Instructions for actions to be taken in these areas could differ from one area to another.

Sheltering indoors — If people in your area are advised to stay indoors, you should go inside a nearby building and limit the ways that outside air can enter the building. Leaving the Area — If you are instructed by government officials to leave the area temporarily, you should quickly gather the items necessary for three days and leave using the designated evacuation routes shown on the map. Remain calm, avoid using the telephone and stay tuned to EAS stations.

reception center

If you are advised to leave the area, please follow the directions given on the Emergency Alert System (EAS) stations. You should be advised to go directly to the reception center for registration and/or radiation monitoring.

At the Reception Center, you will be assigned to a nearby shelter operated by the American Red Cross if you cannot go to the home of a friend or relative outside the 10-mile emergency planning zone. Reception centers will be professionally staffed and will offer food, medical care and communications facilities. No firearms or alcoholic beverages will be allowed.

Reception Center Location: The Reception Center is at the New York State Fairgrounds on Route 66 in Syracuse. The Reception Center will be located at the intersection of Route 66 and Route 143 South to Havesha Blvd. East to 680 West, Route 48 South to 680 East.

For more information call the Oswego County
Emergency Management Office

1-800-962-2792

DO NOT CALL THIS NUMBER DURING AN EMERGENCY.

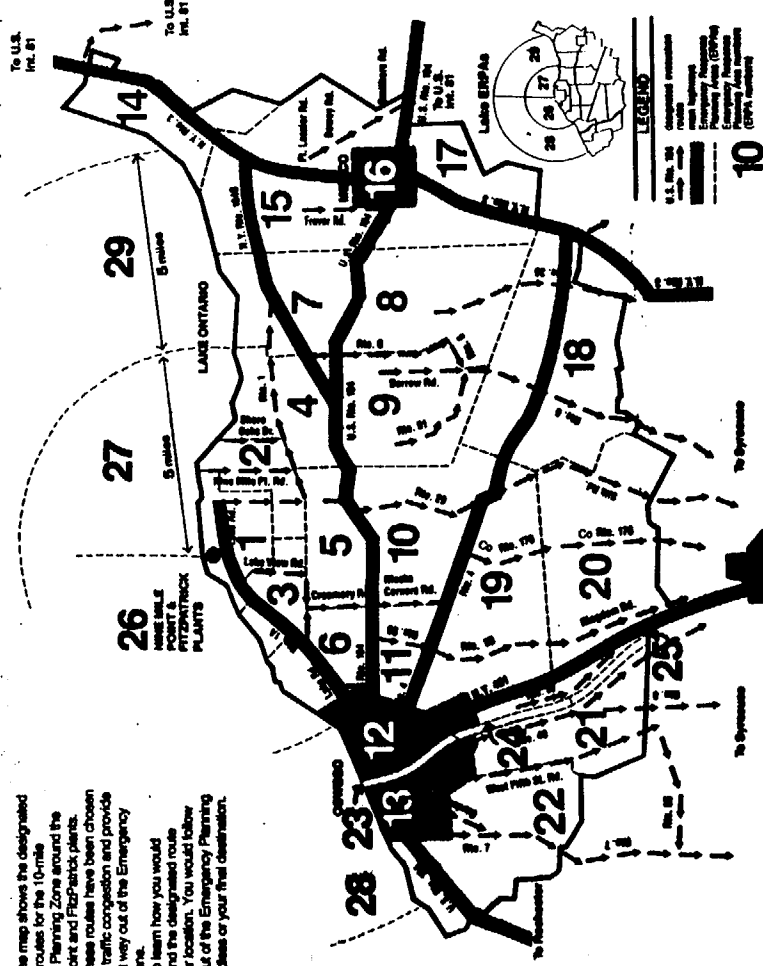
During an emergency, the news media will provide you with a telephone number which you may call to verify conflicting reports.

emergency planning zones and evacuation routes

The map shows the designated evacuation routes for the 10-mile Emergency Planning Zone around the Nine Mile Point and FitzPatrick plants.

These routes have been chosen to minimize traffic congestion and provide the quickest way out of the Emergency Planning Zone.

To learn how you would evacuate, find the designated route nearest your location. You would follow that route out of the Emergency Planning Zone regardless of your final destination.



Rev. 2/00

Figure 2
SAMPLE SIREN INFORMATION SIGN

siren information

Sirens are used to alert you to a local emergency. If you hear a three to five (3 - 5) minute siren signal, turn on your radio or TV for the most timely and accurate information and instructions.

Emergency messages will be broadcast on the following primary EAS stations:

WSYR-AM	570 kHz	WBBS-FM	104.7 MHz
WHEN-AM	620 kHz	WYYY-FM	94.5 MHz
WWHT-FM	107.9 MHz	WSTM-TV	Channel 3

Additional information may be found
in the yellow pages of a local telephone book.



Oswego County
Emergency Management Office

Rev. 3/99


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NEW YORK POWER AUTHORITY
JAMES A. FITZPATRICK NUCLEAR POWER PLANT
EMERGENCY PLAN

PROCEDURE NO.: APPENDIX N

TITLE: TYPICAL FEDERAL SUPPORT RESOURCES*

PORC REVIEW: Meeting No.: N/A Date: N/A

APPROVED BY: 
Emergency Planning Coordinator

EFFECTIVE DATE: March 13, 2000

PERIODIC REVIEW DUE DATE: February 2001

Rev. No. 11

APPENDIX N
TYPICAL FEDERAL SUPPORT RESOURCES*

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APPENDIX N

TYPICAL FEDERAL SUPPORT RESOURCES*

1. AIRFIELDS

- a. Monroe County Airport
1200 Brooks Avenue
Rochester, NY 14624
Tel. 716/464-6001
- b. Oswego County Airport
R. D. #2 Co. Rt. 176
Fulton, NY 13069
Tel. 315/591-9130
- c. Oneida County Airport
Terminal Building
Oriskany, NY 13424
Tel. 315/736-4171
- d. Syracuse Hancock International Airport
Hancock Field
Syracuse, NY 13212
Tel. 315/454-3263 (Commissioner of Aviation)
Tel. 315/455-3800 (Air Traffic Control)
- e. Watertown International Airport
RD# 2
Dexter, NY 13634
Tel. 315/639-3809
Fax: 315/639-6247

2. COMMAND POSTS

- a. JAFNPP Emergency Operations Facility
Co. Rt. 176 and Airport Rd.
R. D. #2 Box 656A
Fulton, New York 13069
Tel. 315/593-5700
- b. JAFNPP Technical Support Center
JAFNPP
Lake Road East
P.O. Box 41
Lycoming, NY 13093
Tel. 315/342-3840

- c. Joint News Center
Co. Rt. 176 and Airport Rd.
R. D. #2 Box 656A
Fulton, New York 13069
Tel. 315/592-3700

- d. New York State Emergency Operations Center
New York State Emergency Management Office
Public Security Building, State Campus
Albany, NY 12232
Tel. 518/457-2200
Tel. 518/457-6811 (backup)

- e. Oswego County Emergency Operations Center
Oswego County Office Building Annex
200 North Second Street
Fulton, NY 13069
Tel. 315/591-9150

3. TELEPHONE SYSTEMS IN PLANT VICINITY

- a. ALLTEL New York, Inc.
108 South 2nd St.
Fulton, NY 13069
Tel. 800/542-6204 (repair)

- b. Bell Atlantic
Syracuse, NY
Tel. 315/447-0360
315/890-7711 (repair)

- c. AT&T
Albany, NY
Tel. 800/222-0400
800/222-3000 (repair)
Fax: 518/432-4599

4. RADIO FREQUENCIES

<u>ORGANIZATION/FUNCTION</u>	<u>FREQUENCY</u>
a) JAFNPP Security Force	153.635
b) JAFNPP Radiological Survey Teams	153.560
c) Oswego County Sheriff/Police agencies	155.250
39 Churchill Road, Oswego, NY	155.370
	155.130
	155.490
d) E-911 Center Trunk Radio 800 MgHz System	
39 Churchill Road, Oswego, NY	46.100
	46.220
e) Oswego County Highway Department	45.920
Airport Rd., Town of Scriba, NY	
	155.340
	155.280
	155.220
f) Nine Mile Point - Niagara Mohawk	
Rad	37.900
Offsite Administration B/U Rad	451.575
	456.575
	452.750
	457.750

Please include "Emergency Planning and You" booklet
2000 with Volume 1, Appendix H (PUBLIC
INFORMATION PROGRAM*)

Thank you, Kathy

siren information

Sirens are used to alert you to a local emergency. If you hear a three to five (3 - 5) minute siren signal, turn on your radio or TV for the most timely and accurate information and instructions.

Emergency messages will be broadcast on the following primary EAS stations:

WSYR-AM	570 kHz	WBBS-FM	104.7 MHz
WHEN-AM	620 kHz	WYYY-FM	94.5 MHz
WWHT-FM	107.9 MHz	WSTM-TV	Channel 3

Additional information may be found
in the yellow pages of a local telephone book.



Oswego County
Emergency Management Office

Rev. 3/99

emergency planning and you

Last year, thousands of American families had to leave their homes because of emergencies. The American Red Cross operated thousands of temporary relocation centers as a result of natural acts like hurricanes, floods and tornadoes, and large accidents, such as explosions, fires, and serious transportation accidents.

The operators of the Nine Mile Point One and Two and FitzPatrick nuclear plants in Scriba recognize, like many other industrial facilities, they have the potential for releasing hazardous materials to the environment despite stringent safety standards under which they operate.

Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation and the New York Power Authority work closely with federal, state, county, and local officials to improve plans for handling an emergency. These plans will enable the utilities and government agencies to cope with any emergency situation that may arise. They were developed under revised regulations issued in 1980 by the federal government to strengthen and make more uniform the emergency plans near all nuclear stations.

We, the companies and agencies that developed these emergency plans, are prepared to put them to use. With the understanding and cooperation of you and your neighbors, we are confident that your health and safety will be protected in an emergency.

Oswego County Emergency Management Office
 Oswego County Legislature
 New York State Disaster Preparedness Commission
 Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation
 New York Power Authority

notification

Sirens and tone alert weather radios have been installed to alert you to an emergency situation that would require you to take action. The sirens emit steady, loud, high-pitched signals. The tone alert radios are special radios provided to individuals who may be out of siren range.

If you hear the sirens for an extended period of time—3-5 minutes—or if you hear a message on your tone alert radio, it means one thing: **You should turn on your AM/FM radio or television to an Emergency Alert System (EAS) station.** EAS replaces the Emergency Broadcast System (EBS).

Emergency messages will be broadcast on the following primary EAS stations.

WSYR-AM	570 kHz	Syracuse
WHEN-AM	620 kHz	Liverpool
WYYY-FM	94.5 MHz	Syracuse
WBBS-FM	104.7 MHz	Syracuse
WWHT-FM	107.9 MHz	Liverpool
WSTM-TV	Channel 3	Syracuse

EAS messages are also expected to be broadcast on the following stations:

WZZZ-AM	1300 kHz	Fulton
WNYS-TV	88.9 MHz	SUNY, Oswego
WRVO-FM	89.9 MHz	Oswego
WSCP-FM	101.7 MHz	Pulaski
WTVH-TV	Channel 5	Syracuse
WIXT-TV	Channel 9	East Syracuse
WNYS-TV	Channel 43	Syracuse
WSYT-TV	Channel 68	Syracuse

You should stay tuned to these stations and follow their directions carefully. Emergency Alert System messages will originate with government officials. You should take only the actions advised by these officials and broadcast on the EAS stations.

For visitors and those not familiar with the area, information on what to do in an emergency has been posted in parks and other public places.

Boaters and people fishing on the Oswego River and Lake Ontario will be notified either by the U.S. Coast Guard or the Oswego County Sheriff's Department.

actions

In order to give you the greatest degree of protection, instructions for your actions will be given by county or state officials based on careful consideration of all the factors. Instructions will refer to the Emergency Response Planning Areas (ERPAs) shown on the map. Please be certain of the number assigned to your area because instructions could differ from one area to another.

Staying Indoors — If people in your area are advised to stay indoors, you should go inside a nearby building and limit the ways that outside air can enter the building.

Leaving the Area — If you are instructed by government officials to leave the area temporarily, you should quickly gather the items necessary for three days and leave using the designated evacuation routes shown on the map.

You should remain calm, avoid using the telephone and stay tuned to EAS stations.

reception center

If you are advised to leave the area, please follow the directions given on the Emergency Alert System (EAS) stations. You and your family may be advised to go directly to the Reception Center for registration and/or radiation monitoring.

At the Reception Center, you will be assigned to a nearby shelter operated by the American Red Cross if you cannot go to the home of a friend or relative outside the 10-mile emergency planning zone. Relocation centers will be professionally staffed and will offer food, medical care and communications facilities. **No firearms or alcoholic beverages will be allowed.**

Reception Center Location: The Reception Center is at the **New York State Fairgrounds on Route 690 in Syracuse**, accessible from Route I-81 South to Hiawatha Blvd. Exit to Route 690 West; Route 481 South to I-81 South to Hiawatha Blvd. Exit to 690 West; Route 48 South to 690 East.

For more information call the Oswego County Emergency Management Office

1-800-962-2792

DO NOT CALL THIS NUMBER DURING AN EMERGENCY.

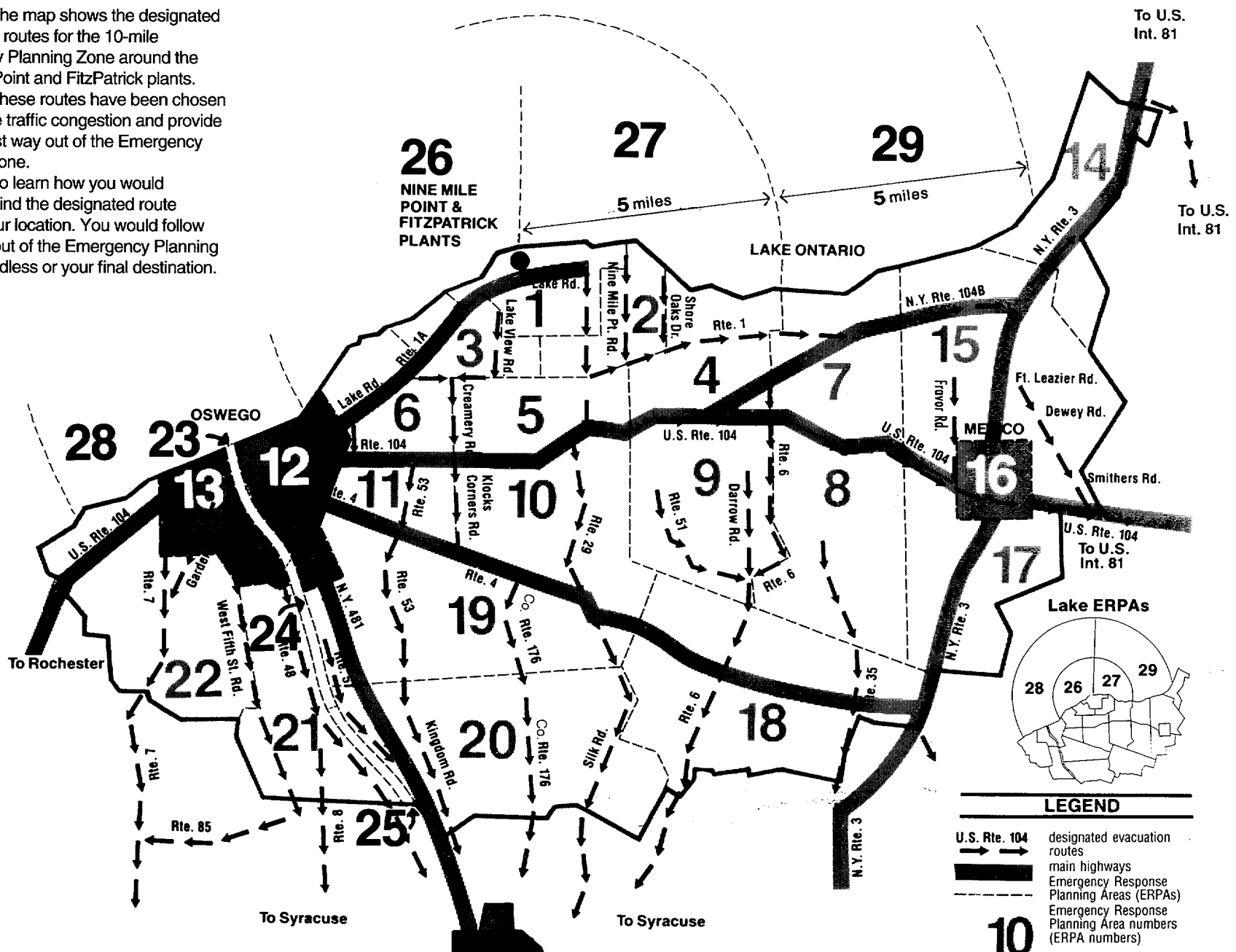
During an emergency, the news media will provide you with a telephone number which you may call to verify conflicting reports.

emergency planning zones and evacuation routes

The map shows the designated evacuation routes for the 10-mile Emergency Planning Zone around the Nine Mile Point and FitzPatrick plants.

These routes have been chosen to minimize traffic congestion and provide the quickest way out of the Emergency Planning Zone.

To learn how you would evacuate, find the designated route nearest your location. You would follow that route out of the Emergency Planning Zone regardless of your final destination.



OSWEGO COUNTY

EMERGENCY PLANNING and YOU

Radiation,
Hazardous Materials,
Weather

2000

Oswego County Legislature
Oswego County Emergency
Management Office
New York State Disaster
Preparedness Commission
Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation
New York Power Authority





*James A. FitzPatrick
Nuclear Power Plant*

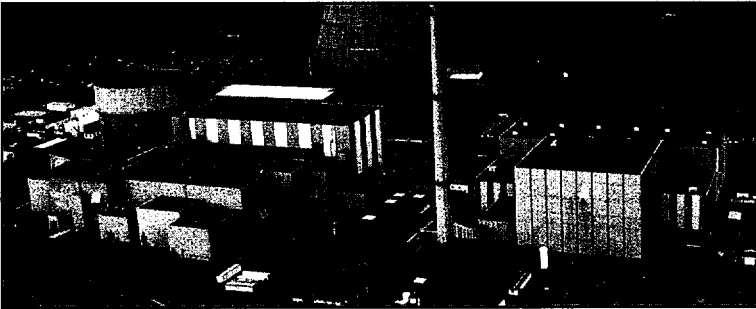
If you hear a three-to-five minute siren, you are being notified of an emergency in your area.

Here's what to do

- 1.** Turn on your radio. The Emergency Alert System (EAS) radio will have the most timely and accurate information concerning the emergency. The EAS stations are listed on page 5.
- 2.** If told by an EAS message to stay indoors, remain in your home or place of business. For details, turn to page 6.
- 3.** If you are told by an EAS message to leave the area, please turn to maps beginning on page A1 for detailed information.
- 4.** Please don't use the telephone except to call for help, so lines will not be overloaded.

***To report a police, fire, or
medical emergency, dial 911***

**My Emergency Response
Planning Area (ERPA) # _____**



*Nine Mile Point
Units One and Two
Nuclear Power Plants*

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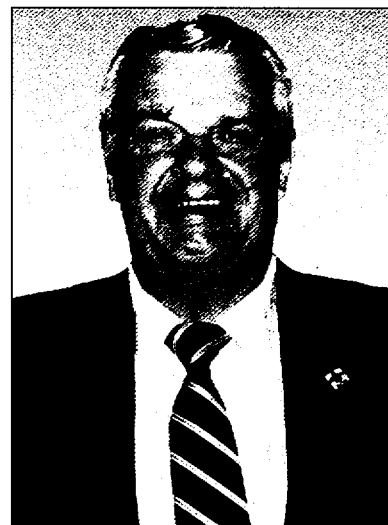
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**Dear Neighbor of the
Nine Mile Point Nuclear Power Plants:**

This booklet is one element of the emergency preparedness program established to help assure the safety of the residents living in the vicinity of the Nine Mile Point and James A. FitzPatrick nuclear power plants. The program is coordinated by the Oswego County Legislature, Oswego County Emergency Management Office, New York State Disaster Preparedness Commission, New York Power Authority, and Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation.

This important booklet describes the emergency plans and contains information that could help you respond in the event of an emergency. We strongly encourage you to read it, and to discuss it with other members of your family. It is very important that you keep it in a handy place for future reference.

If you have any questions concerning any aspect of emergency planning, please call the Oswego County Emergency Management Office at 1-800-962-2792.



Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Floyd L. Boynton". The ink is dark and the signature is fluid and legible.

Floyd Boynton
Chairman
Oswego County Legislature

The need for emergency planning

Each year thousands of Americans are faced with disaster – from natural hazards such as floods, hurricanes, winter storms, and tornadoes, and from large incidents such as explosions, fires, and serious transportation accidents.

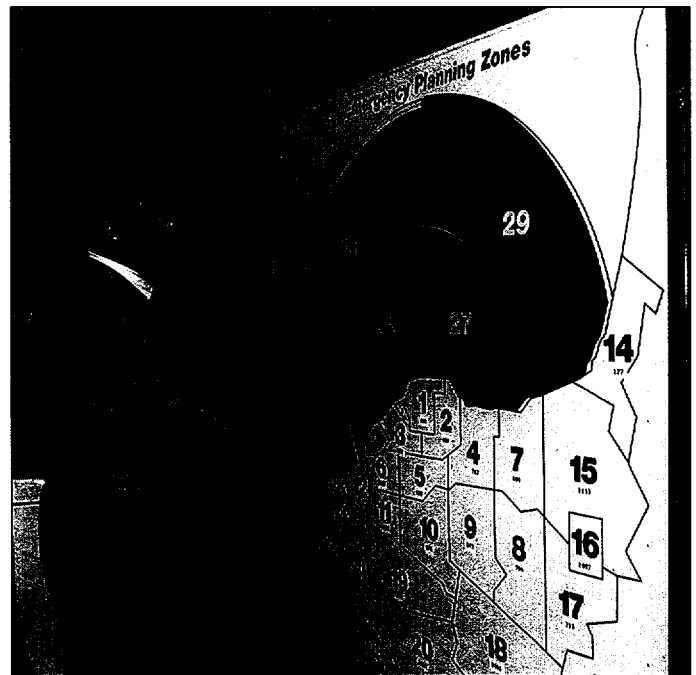
To protect the lives and property of the public at such times, government agencies, private companies, and non-profit organizations coordinate their emergency planning efforts. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) oversees federal involvement in these plans. Similarly, the New York State Disaster Preparedness Commission as well as county emergency management agencies continually update and test their emergency plans.

The operators of the Nine Mile Point Units One and Two and the James A. FitzPatrick Nuclear Power Plant recognize that, like many other industrial facilities, these plants have the potential for releasing hazardous materials to the environment despite the stringent safety standards under which they operate. Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation and the New York Power Authority work closely with federal, state, county, and local officials to improve plans for handling an emergency. Teams of personnel from Oswego County, New York State, Niagara Mohawk, and the New York Power Authority have been trained continuously and tested on a regular basis by appropriate federal agencies since 1980 to ensure the health and safety of Oswego County residents in the event of an accident.

Each individual in the area should also be prepared for any type of emergency that may arise. This booklet summarizes the emergency plans in the event of a radiological incident at the Nine Mile Point Nuclear Power site and in other types of natural or man-made hazardous incidents as well.

Please read this booklet and ask others in your family to read it, and put it in a place where you can find it quickly. Discuss it with your family to be sure that everyone understands it.

We, the companies and agencies that develop these emergency plans, are prepared to put them to use. With the understanding and cooperation of you and your neighbors, we are confident that your health and safety will be protected in an emergency.



Emergency Response Planning Areas are reviewed by a member of the emergency response team.

**Oswego County Legislature
Oswego County Emergency Management Office
New York State Disaster Preparedness Commission
Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation
New York Power Authority**

How would you know there is an emergency?

Emergency sirens and tone alert weather radios have been installed throughout the Emergency Planning Zone to alert you of any emergency situation that would require you to take action. Thirty-seven sirens, located in heavily populated areas, emit steady, loud, high-pitched signals for three to five minutes.

In less populated areas where the sirens may not be heard clearly, residents are provided with special "tone alert weather radios" that are tuned to a National Weather Service frequency. These weather radios will sound an alarm to warn residents of an emergency. The alarm is followed by a message indicating why the alarm sounded.

The emergency sirens are tested, one at a time, four times a year and a full scale, simultaneous activation of all 37 sirens takes place once each year. The tone-alert radios are tested each Wednesday, approximately at 11 am to noon.

If you believe you live in an area where you cannot hear the sirens clearly, call the Oswego County Emergency Management Office at 1-800-962-2792. The office will determine if you are eligible to receive a tone-alert weather radio.

If you hear the sirens for an extended period of time—about three minutes—or if you hear a message on your tone alert radios that tells you there is an emergency at one of the nuclear power plants, you should do one thing: **turn on your commercial AM FM radio or television to an Emergency Alert System station.** The Emergency Alert System replaces the former Emergency Broadcast System.

Emergency messages will be broadcast on the following primary EAS stations:

*WSYR - AM 570 kHz, Syracuse
WHEN - AM 620 kHz, Liverpool
WYYY - FM 94.5 MHz, Syracuse
WBBS - FM 104.7 MHz, Syracuse
WWHT - FM 107.9 MHz, Liverpool
WSTM - TV Channel 3, Syracuse*

EAS messages are also expected to be broadcast on the following stations:

*WZZZ - AM 1300 kHz, Fulton
WNYO - FM 88.9 MHz, SUNY Oswego
WRVO - FM 89.9 MHz, Oswego
WSCP - FM 101.7 MHz, Pulaski
WTVH - TV Channel 5, Syracuse
WIXT - TV Channel 9, East Syracuse
WNYS - TV Channel 43, Syracuse
WSYT - TV Channel 68, Syracuse*

You should stay tuned to these stations and follow their directions carefully until they announce that the emergency has ended.

Emergency Alert System messages will originate with state and county officials. You should take only the actions advised by these officials and broadcast on the EAS stations. For visitors and those not familiar with the area, information on what to do in an emergency has been posted in parks and other public places.

Boaters and people fishing on the Oswego River and Lake Ontario will be notified either by the U.S. Coast Guard or by the Oswego County Sheriff Department.

Siren Test Schedule 2000

February 7-11	8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.
May 8-12	4:00 p.m. - 8:00 p.m.
August 7-11	8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.
November 13-17*	8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

* Full-scale activation and EAS test scheduled November 17

If you hear a steady, uninterrupted siren sounding for three to five minutes and there is **no** Emergency Alert System message on the radio or television, then there is **no** emergency at Nine Mile Point.

What would you be asked to do?

Staying Indoors

If there is a chemical or radiological emergency, actions may be taken that would avoid the need for evacuation. A chemical or radiological release would be scattered into the air and become diluted as it moves with the wind.

In such an instance some residents may be advised to remain indoors, or to shelter.

If the emergency sirens and tone alert radios sound or emergency workers drive through your area broadcasting instructions, and the Emergency Alert System reports that your area should be **sheltered**, you should:

- Stay tuned to Emergency Alert System (EAS) stations.
- Stay off the roads. Unless told to evacuate, you will be safer staying indoors.
- Not use the telephone, except in the case of a special emergency, to avoid overloading phone lines.

You may be asked to take the following actions:

- Keep your family and pets inside the house.
- Close all doors and windows.
- Turn off air conditioners and other ventilation systems.
- Extinguish fires in fireplaces, allow the smoke to escape through chimney and then close flues.

Away From Home

If you are outside the affected area—at work or on an errand—do not enter it until you have heard that all is clear. The news media will notify you when the emergency has ended, and give you additional actions that you should take.



Oswego Fire Department firefighters Greg and Robert Smith respond to a hazardous materials incident involving chlorine.

Leaving The Area

Your county and state health and emergency management officials may decide that you should leave your home temporarily because of the possibility of a prolonged chemical or radiological release.

If the emergency sirens and tone alert radios sound or emergency workers drive through your area broadcasting instructions, and the Emergency Alert System reports that your area should be **evacuated**, you should:

- ❑ Remain calm; you will have ample time to leave.
- ❑ Ignore all rumors. Stay tuned to the Emergency Alert System stations for official reports.
- ❑ Not use the telephone, except for a special emergency, to avoid overloading phone lines.
- ❑ Gather up the items you would need for a three-day visit, including:
 - Blankets or sleeping bags for everyone in the family.
 - Prescription medication.
 - Changes of clothing for three days.
 - Personal items, like shaving kits, soap and cosmetics.
 - Formula and other needs of infants and children.
 - Checkbook, credit cards and important papers.
 - Food for any pet you take with you. (Only pets in carriers will be allowed on public transportation.)
 - A portable radio and extra batteries.
 - First aid kit.
 - Flashlight and extra batteries.
 - This booklet.

- ❑ Be sure to lock all windows and doors.
- ❑ Offer a ride to a neighbor who may not have a car.
- ❑ Close the windows and air vents of your car and do not operate the air conditioner or heater until you have left the emergency area.
- ❑ Leave by the route designated on the map in this booklet.
- ❑ If you need transportation, walk to the nearest emergency bus pickup point, as shown on the map at the end of this booklet.

You and your family might be advised to go directly to the Reception Center for registration and/or radiation monitoring.

The Reception Center for your area is the New York State Fairgrounds in Syracuse. There you would be assigned to a nearby temporary relocation shelter operated by the American Red Cross, if you cannot stay at the home of a friend or relative outside the 10-mile Emergency Planning Zone. The relocation shelters will be professionally staffed and will offer food, medical care and communications facilities. **No firearms or alcoholic beverages will be allowed.**

Families going to the home of a friend or relative outside the 10-mile emergency planning zone may use the Reception Center as a meeting point and message center.

Whether you are going to a friend's home or to the Reception Center, remain calm, drive carefully and leave the emergency area by the route designated on the map to prevent unnecessary traffic congestion.

What plans have been made for...

Children in School?

While not all situations require action by children in school, there are some emergencies where one or more of the following actions would be taken:

- If county emergency officials decide that children would be safer going home immediately, your school's regular early dismissal plan would be used.
- If county emergency officials decide that it would be safer to remain indoors, students and school personnel will be sheltered in their school buildings until they can safely return home.
- If the emergency is one that requires evacuation, students and school personnel will be evacuated for their safety. Buses will take them to the Reception Center at the New York State Fairgrounds.

People In Special Facilities?

Hospitals, nursing homes, day-care centers and group homes are all considered special facilities.

Special facilities in the emergency planning area have tone alert radios which will notify the person in charge if there is an emergency situation. The person in charge will be advised what to do. If advised that staying indoors is safer, the person in charge will see that people in these facilities remain sheltered until advised to do otherwise.

If advised to evacuate, the person in charge will use normal evacuation procedures. Residents will be sent to the Reception Center or health care facilities outside the emergency planning area.

People With Disabilities?

Special provisions have been made for people who may not be able to leave their homes on their own because of physical disabilities, confinement or advanced age. If you have a physical disability, or know of people in the area unable to fill out the card for themselves, please fill out the advance registration card at the end of this booklet now and mail it. Officials will use the cards to compile a list of area residents with disabilities, including blindness, hearing impairment, confinement to wheelchair, or other immobility. This will enable officials to make arrangements for people who need special attention to be picked up and transported to the Reception Center in the event of an evacuation, or to notify them to stay indoors if that is the recommended action. Sending in this card now is important so that any special needs can be met. When the card is received, they will be notified. **Even if a card was mailed last year, please mail a card this year to keep our records up to date.**

Transportation?

If you do not have your own transportation, try to arrange a ride with a neighbor. Otherwise, you can ride one of the evacuation buses to the Reception Center at the New York State Fairgrounds.

Take your blanket and necessary personal items that you can carry to the nearest bus pickup point shown on the maps at the end of this booklet. Only pets in carriers will be allowed on public transportation.



What should you do now?

To be sure that your family is fully prepared for any type of emergency, you should:

- Have members of your family read this booklet.
 - Discuss it with your family to be sure that everyone understands it.
 - Agree upon a destination if you should have to leave home. Select a friend or relative outside the 10-mile emergency planning zone shown on the map in this booklet, and try to arrange for your family to meet there in the event of an emergency.
 - Mail the enclosed card if you would need special attention during an emergency because of a physical disability, advanced age, or other special considerations. Also, send in the card if you know of others in your neighborhood who would need such attention.
- For all types of emergencies, be sure that you keep on hand a portable radio with extra batteries, a flashlight, a first aid kit, medicines needed by your family, a list of important papers and other items you should take with you. The most important items are water (in plastic jugs or other closed containers) and food (in cans or sealed packages) which require no refrigeration or cooking.
 - Put this booklet in a place where you can find it easily.

Call the Oswego County Emergency Management Office at 1-800-962-2792 if you have any questions about these emergency plans. Do not call this number during an emergency.

During an emergency, the news media will provide you with a telephone number which you may call to verify conflicting reports.

Specific emergency information

Radiological Emergencies

The principal health hazard of a nuclear plant is the possibility of radioactive materials being released to the environment. A major release is unlikely because nuclear plants are built with a variety of safety features and are surrounded by a massive concrete and steel containment building, which exists for the single purpose of holding radioactive material inside. These barriers are designed to prevent the release of radioactive materials even in the event of an accident.

A nuclear plant cannot explode like an atomic bomb. The kind of uranium used for fuel makes a nuclear explosion physically impossible.

Occasionally, nuclear power plants do have malfunctions. A problem with the pumps, valves, or pipes inside the plant can cause it to stop operating until the equipment is repaired. At times, a malfunction results in a leak of radioactive materials inside the containment building. The Nine Mile Point One, Nine Mile Point Two and the FitzPatrick Plants have never had a release of radiation that would require the public to take protective action. Nevertheless, as one more added precaution, plans have been developed as required by federal rules to protect the public, particularly people who live or work within 10 miles of the plants, in case radioactive materials were released.

In most cases, malfunctions would allow hours or even days before they resulted in a significant release of radiation, so the public would generally be notified well in advance of a health threat. Nearby residents may be advised to stay indoors temporarily. There is, however, a possibility that they may be advised to leave their homes until a potential danger has ended. In either event, your cooperation would be important.

More information on the nature and effects of radiation is included on pages 12 and 13.

Hazardous Materials

A variety of chemicals and hazardous materials that may be dangerous is used by Oswego County industries and carried to facilities by trucks and trains. As soon as these materials are used and properly contained, they are no danger to the general public. However, because these materials may be poisonous, flammable, or explosive, an accident may make it necessary for the public to be protected. Local, state, and federal officials have developed plans for emergency responses to these types of accidents.

Facilities are required by law to provide information on the presence of hazardous chemicals and to assist communities in planning for local emergencies. Locally, the Oswego County Local Emergency Planning Committee works closely with the industries to prepare for and protect the public in hazardous-materials accidents.

Emergency responders are trained to recognize such incidents, and hazardous-materials teams are trained to respond. Toxic materials such as chlorine, pesticides, or ammonia are poisonous and can be harmful if inhaled, swallowed, or even absorbed through the skin. Flammable liquids and gases can explode. Chemicals may combine with other materials and explode or may produce poisonous fumes or gases if they are not handled properly.

Officials may find it necessary to keep people away from the accident and control traffic on area roads. Because gases, fumes, or smoke are carried by the wind, it may be necessary to protect people in the downwind direction. Officials may call for evacuation of downwind areas or sheltering inside a building and limiting the ways outside air can get in.

In any situation involving hazardous materials:

- Stay away from the scene of the incident.
- Be careful not to touch or walk through any spilled material.
- Avoid breathing fumes, smoke or vapors, even if they do not have an odor.
- As in all emergencies, follow the instructions of local officials, and listen to Emergency Alert System announcements for the latest information.

Weather Emergencies

Oswego County can be affected by a wide variety of weather emergencies. Knowing what can occur and how to protect yourself before the emergency happens is your best protection.

Winter storms

Winter in Oswego County can mean difficult driving conditions, reduced visibility, severe cold, ice storms, heavy snow storms, and storms with strong wind. Most deaths are due to traffic accidents on icy roads, heart attacks while shoveling snow, or hypothermia.

- If you're caught outside in a winter storm, find shelter, try to stay dry, and cover all exposed parts of the body.
- If you're stranded on the road, stay in your vehicle. Run the motor about 10 minutes each hour, and open the window a crack for fresh air and to avoid carbon monoxide poisoning.
- If you're stranded in a building, stay inside. Use fire safeguards and proper ventilation when using wood stoves or fire places. Close off unneeded rooms. Wear layers of loose-fitting, lightweight, warm clothing and peel them off to avoid overheating.

Severe thunderstorms

Despite their small size, all thunderstorms are dangerous. Lightning kills more people each year than tornadoes. Heavy rain can lead to flash flooding. Other dangers are strong winds, hail, and tornadoes.

Thunderstorms are likely to occur in the spring and summer months and during the afternoon and evening hours, but they can take place year-round at any time. When caught in a thunderstorm:

- If you hear thunder, go to safe shelter immediately!
- Move to a sturdy building or car.
- Avoid using the telephone or electrical appliances.
- If tornadoes are threatened, move to an underground shelter or inside room. Stay away from windows. If outside, lie flat in a ditch or depression.

Floods and flash floods

Floods are the most common and widespread of all natural hazards. Some develop over several days, but flash floods can result in a few minutes. Most deaths



are due to flash floods, and often occur at night and when people become trapped in automobiles. If flooding or flash flooding is forecast, take these actions to protect yourself:

- Learn the safest route from your home or business to high, safe ground.
- Bring outside possessions inside or tie them down securely.
- If advised to evacuate, do so immediately.
- When traveling, follow recommended routes. Never attempt to drive through fast-moving flood water.
- Develop a plan that your family would follow in a disaster. Include meeting places and contact numbers.
- Put together a disaster supplies kit that includes essential items like a battery powered radio and flashlight, extra fresh batteries, non-perishable food, water, first aid kit, and other necessities. Emergency supplies should last a week.
- Post emergency numbers by each telephone.
- Install smoke detectors on each level of your home and make sure they're working.
- In an emergency, stay calm. Avoid using the telephone unless it is absolutely necessary. Stay away from affected areas. Don't pass rumors. Follow the instructions of local officials.
- Stay tuned to local media. Local television and radio stations and National Weather Service tone-alert weather radios will carry information on what is expected and what you should do. The Emergency Alert System may be used for official announcements by local governments. See page 5 for EAS listing.

For more information on weather emergencies, call the Oswego County Emergency Management Office at 1-800-962-2792.

Radiation from nature and man

To help you understand radiation and its effects, here is a report by Roger Linnemann, M.D., Clinical Associate Professor of Radiology at the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine and President of Radiation Management Corporation.

Introduction To Radiation

By Roger Linnemann, M.D.

Radiation has been a natural part of the environment since the beginning of time. We have constantly been exposed to radiation in the form of cosmic rays from the sun. In addition, radioactive elements, like radium and uranium, are scattered in small quantities throughout the world, creating an environment on earth that has always been radioactive: our soil, the wood and brick that we use to build our homes, the food we eat, the water we drink, and even the air we breathe contain materials that are naturally radioactive.

Natural radiation comes from a small percentage of atoms making up our world that contain extra energy. When they release that energy to stabilize themselves, it's in the form of tiny particles or rays that we call ionizing radiation. Through most of our history, we were unaware of this natural event that was taking place around us billions of times a second. But in the century since radiation was discovered, it has become one of the most widely studied and best understood processes in all of nature.

Radiation is easily detected and measured by instruments that can find even a few radioactive atoms among billions of non-radioactive ones. This means that we can know quite precisely the amounts of radiation that we are exposed to from nature and other sources like medical and dental X-rays.

A standard measurement of radiation effects is called the "rem." Since most exposures result in only small fractions of a rem, they are often described in terms of "millirem"—or one-thousandth of a rem.

Your Exposure Levels

How many millirem are you now receiving? It depends on several factors—your diet, the building materials of your home and workplace, the amount of medical X-rays you receive, even the elevation of your home, because at higher altitudes you receive more cosmic rays.

According to a report by the National Council on Radiation Protection (NCRP), the average annual exposure to individuals in the United States population from natural and man-made sources of radiation is about 360 millirem a year, or about one millirem per day.

A typical American each year receives about 200 millirem to the lining of the lung from radon gases in the soil and air; 100 millirem from other radioactivity in the air we breathe, the water and food we consume, and the soil and building materials of our homes and offices.

In addition, the average American receives about 50 millirem per year from radiation procedures in medicine and dentistry. A typical chest X-ray, for example, delivers about six millirem; a GI series about 245 millirem; and a Computerized Automated Tomography (CAT) scan about 1,500 millirem. From consumer products (airport X-rays, televisions, smoke detectors), the average American receives 10 millirem per year.

Some people receive more radiation. If you lived in Denver, for example, you would receive about 25 millirem more than if you lived at sea-level because the higher elevation would expose you to additional cosmic rays. If you make trips by airplane, you receive one to two additional millirem for each 2,500 miles you travel because of the higher altitudes at which planes fly.

If you live within 50 miles of a nuclear power plant, the additional average annual exposure is less than 0.01 millirem. This is 100 times less than a person receives each year by watching the television.

Radiation And Nuclear Plants

The normal operation of a nuclear power plant is a minor factor in radiation exposure. Even the people who live nearest the plant receive at most only one to two millirem a year. This is even less than the radiation exposure from cosmic rays during one coast-to-coast airplane flight.

If a nuclear plant under normal operation represents such a minor radiation exposure, what about radiation released as a result of a reactor accident? With more than 100 nuclear-powered commercial electric plants operating around the country, there has never been an accident that has exposed a member of the public even to the level of a year's natural radiation. At Three Mile Island in 1979, the containment building was able to prevent a major release of radiation, as it is designed and built to do, even during a complicated accident. Radiation and health experts from the Environmental Protection Agency and other federal agencies calculated that the maximum amount of radiation that anyone theoretically could have received, even standing unsheltered in the highest radiation area outside the plant property for 10 days, was 70 millirem. They reported that the average exposure for the population within five miles of the plant was only about one millirem.

Radiation Guidelines

Two organizations of prominent scientific experts on radiation and health—the International Commission

on Radiological Protection and the National Council on Radiation Protection Measurements—were established in the 1920's to recommend public health and safety standards for radiation exposure. After more than 80 years of experience and research in the use of radiation and the evaluation of its effect on humans and animals, they recommend that the exposure to workers in the industry be limited to a maximum of 5,000 millirems a year. For members of the public, the recommendation is a maximum of 500 millirem above natural and medical exposure. We know that radiation can be hazardous at much higher levels. At the levels of these standards, however, if there is any health effect it is so small that we cannot detect it. The NCRP considers exposures of one millirem per year a negligible risk level.

Scientists have been studying radiation for nearly a century, and all evidence of harmful health effects is based on exposures that are hundreds of times higher than the level that we receive from nature. Because of the care taken by the scientific and medical community, the average adult's exposure to medical and dental X-rays has been kept to the level of natural background radiation, and exposure from other man-made sources, like consumer products and nuclear power plants, has been kept to small fractions of radiation levels in nature.

Typical Radiation Sources

(Source: 1996 NUREG/BR-0239; BIER V,1990)

The following are typical sources of annual radiation exposures to most Americans:

Source	Millirem
<i>Cosmic rays from the sun</i>	<i>28</i>
<i>Natural radioactivity in water, food and air</i>	<i>40</i>
<i>Denver, Colorado</i>	<i>64</i>
<i>Radon gas</i>	<i>200</i>
<i>Medical and dental X-rays</i>	<i>54</i>
<i>Consumer products (smoke detectors, TV's etc.)</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>Fallout from nuclear weapons testing</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Nuclear power plant routine operation</i>	<i>less than 1</i>
<i>Occupational exposure limits</i>	<i>500</i>

Stay prepared

Federal, state, county, local agencies and the operators of the Nine Mile Point One and Two and FitzPatrick nuclear power plants place paramount importance on the protection of the public health and safety.

If a chemical or radiological release were to occur, the emergency plans developed cooperatively by these organizations are designed to keep any effects to a minimum. The plans are regularly updated, and at least once a year you will receive information about your role in emergency planning.

Thank you for your cooperation.

For further information about emergency planning, radiation, nuclear power or the plants at Nine Mile Point, contact:

**Oswego County
Emergency Management Office**
Director
200 North Second Street
Fulton, New York 13069
1-800-962-2792*

**New York State
Emergency Management Office**
Public Information Officer
Building No. 22—Suite 101
1220 Washington Avenue
Albany, New York 12226-2251
1 (518) 485-6011

Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation
Nuclear Communications and Public Affairs
P.O. Box 81
Lycoming, New York 13093
349-7601

New York Power Authority
James A. FitzPatrick Nuclear Power Plant
P.O. Box 41
Lycoming, New York 13093
342-3840

**Do not use this number during an emergency. During an emergency, the news media will provide you with a telephone number you may call to verify conflicting reports.*

Facts about Nine Mile Point and FitzPatrick plants

Nuclear energy has been providing electricity to residents of New York State since 1962, when one of the nation's first nuclear electric power plants began operation. The three plants at Nine Mile Point provide a significant part of the power needed by upstate New Yorkers for jobs, schools and hospitals, communications and for use in homes.

By using nuclear fuel, the Nine Mile Point One and Two and FitzPatrick plants make unnecessary the burning of more than 15 million barrels of imported oil each year. By substituting nuclear energy for imported oil, the three plants save consumers hundred of millions of dollars a year in electric rates.

Over the years, the operation of the power plants at the Nine Mile Point site have not caused an injury to a member of the public. The health and safety record has been equally impressive for the other nuclear plants operating around the United States.

The reason for this record is that scientists and engineers in the United States have recognized the potential hazard of nuclear plants—the accidental release of radioactive materials—and designed the plants to prevent a large release from happening.

If you would like additional information on how the plants operate, please write to:



New York Power Authority
James A. FitzPatrick Nuclear Power Plant
P.O. Box 41
Lycoming, New York 13093
342-3840



Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation
The Energy Center
P.O. Box 81
Lycoming, New York 13093
342-4117

Emergency Planning Zone, ERPAs, and evacuation notes

The maps on the following pages provide a handy reference for important emergency planning information.

They contain:

- Maps of the Emergency Planning Zone, Emergency Response Planning Areas, and bus pick-up points along the evacuation routes.
- A summary of emergency response information
- The location of the Reception Center.

What should you do now?

- Have members of your family read this booklet, and discuss it with them to be sure everyone understands it.
- Mail the enclosed card if you need special attention during an emergency because of a physical disability, advanced age, or other special considerations. Also send in the card if you know of others in your neighborhood who would need such attention.
- Be ready for all types of emergencies. Keep on hand a portable radio with extra batteries, a flashlight, first aid kit, medicines needed by your family, a list of important papers, and other items you would need to take with you in case of evacuation. Keep on hand water stored in plastic jugs or other closed containers, and non-perishable food that requires no refrigeration or cooking.
- **Keep this planning booklet handy for easy reference in an emergency.**

My Emergency Response Planning Area is: ERPA

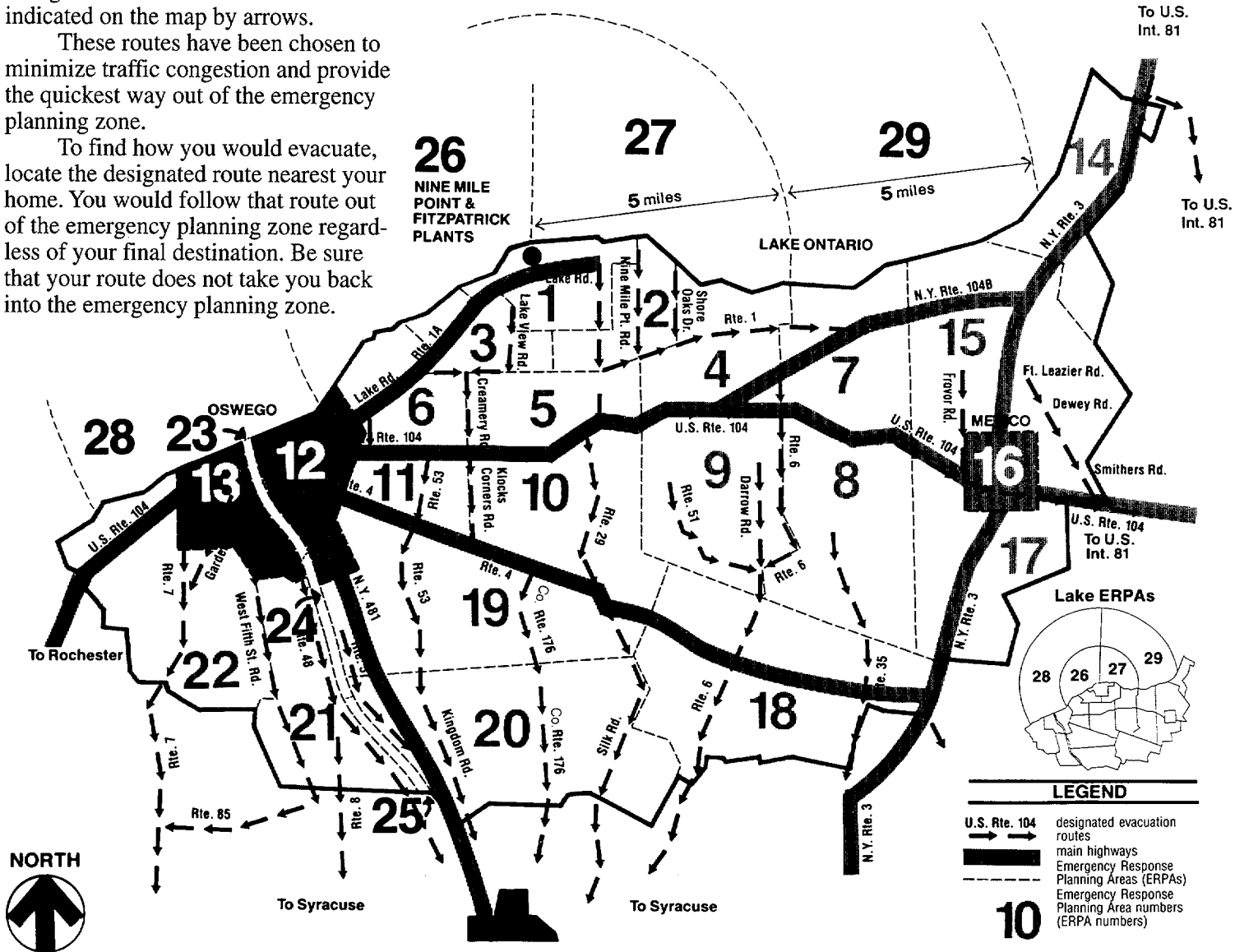
In the event of an evacuation, my Evacuation Route is: _____

Emergency planning zones and evacuation routes

This map shows the designated evacuation routes for the entire 10-mile emergency planning zone around the Nine Mile Point and FitzPatrick plants. That zone is divided into Emergency Response Planning Areas (ERPAs). Designated evacuation routes are indicated on the map by arrows.

These routes have been chosen to minimize traffic congestion and provide the quickest way out of the emergency planning zone.

To find how you would evacuate, locate the designated route nearest your home. You would follow that route out of the emergency planning zone regardless of your final destination. Be sure that your route does not take you back into the emergency planning zone.



2000

Your notification

Sirens and tone alert weather radios have been installed to alert you of any emergency situation that would require you to take action. The sirens emit steady, loud, high-pitched signals. The tone alert radios are special radios provided to individuals who may be out of siren range.

If you hear the sirens for an extended period of time—about three minutes—or if you hear a message on your tone alert radio, it means one thing: You should turn on your AM/FM radio or television to an Emergency Alert System (EAS).

Emergency messages will be broadcast on:

WSYR-AM	570 kHz	Syracuse
WHEN-AM	620 kHz	Liverpool
WYYY-FM	94.5 MHz	Syracuse
WBBS-FM	104.7 MHz	Syracuse
WWHT-FM	107.9 MHz	Liverpool
WSTM-TV	Channel 3	Syracuse

EAS messages are also expected to be broadcast on the following stations:

WZZZ-AM	1300 kHz	Fulton
WNYO-FM	88.9 MHz	SUNY, Oswego
WRVO-FM	89.9 MHz	Oswego
WSCP-FM	101.7 MHz	Pulaski
WTVH-TV	Channel 5	Syracuse
WIXT-TV	Channel 9	East Syracuse
WNYS-TV	Channel 43	Syracuse
WSYT-TV	Channel 68	Syracuse

You should stay tuned to these stations and follow their directions carefully until they announce that the emergency has ended.

Emergency Alert System messages will originate with state and county officials. You should take only the actions advised by these officials and broadcast on the EAS stations.

For visitors or those not familiar with the area, information on what to do in an emergency has been posted in parks and other public places.

Boaters and people fishing on the Oswego River and Lake Ontario will be notified either by U.S. Coast Guard or by the Oswego County Sheriff's Department.

Your actions

In order to give you the greatest degree of protection, instructions for your actions will be given by county or state officials based on careful considerations of all the factors. Instructions will refer to the Emergency Response Planning Areas (ERPAs) shown on the map on page A-1. Please be certain of the number assigned to your area because instructions could differ from one area to another. Turn to pages 6 and 7 for information on what to do if you are asked to stay indoors or to leave the area.

Children in school

Special arrangements have been made for children in school. Do not drive to school to pick up your children. They will be released in time to come home before you leave, or they will be bussed directly from their school to the reception center at the New York State Fairgrounds. Specifics for those schools by county officials in response to the emergency will be made available to local media.

Schools in the Emergency Planning Zone include:

Mexico:

- Mexico Academy and Central Schools
- Oswego County BOCES
- Day care and nursery schools in Mexico

Oswego:

- Oswego City Schools
- Oswego Academy Alternate Education Program
- Parochial Schools in Oswego
- Oswego County BOCES
- Oswego Community Christian Schools
- Day care and nursery schools in Oswego, Minetto, and Scriba.

Special assistance

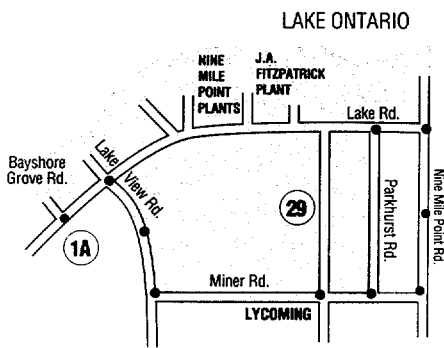
The advance registration card, attached to the back cover of the booklet, will be used to make arrangements for special assistance. If you have not sent in this card and require special assistance, call: **1-800-962-2792.***

*Do not use this number during an emergency. During an emergency, the news media will provide you with a telephone number you may call to verify conflicting reports.

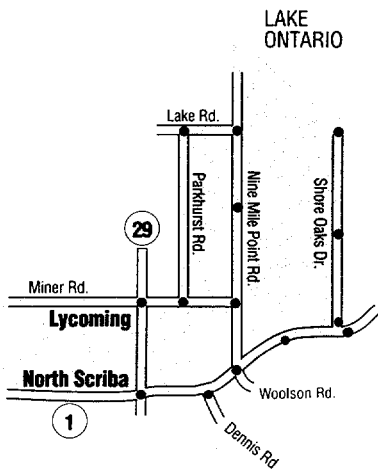
Your bus pickup point

If you do not have any means of transportation, you can ride one of the evacuation buses to the Reception Center at the New York State Fairgrounds. Bus pickup points are indicated by dots on the following maps. You should walk to the nearest bus pickup point shown on the map of your Emergency Response Planning Area (ERPA).

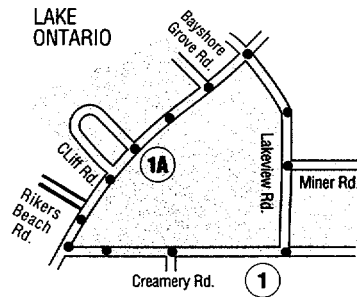
ERPA 1



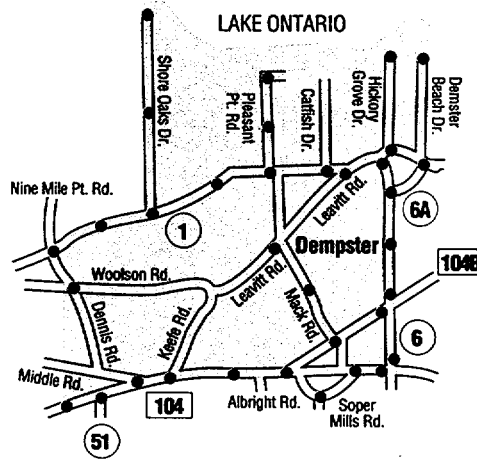
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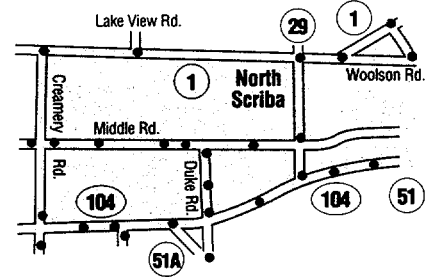
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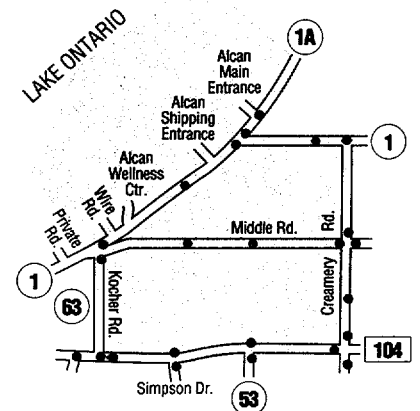
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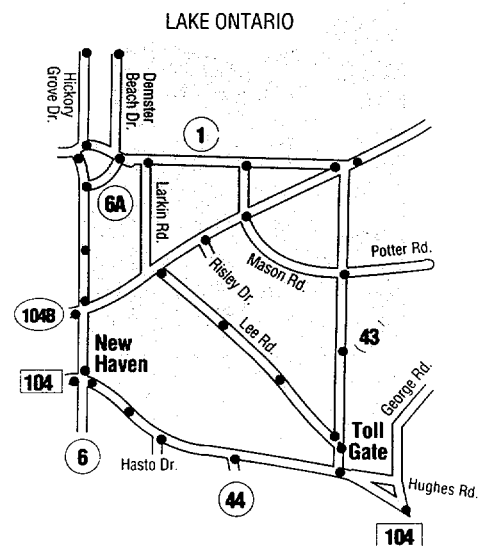
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ERPA 6

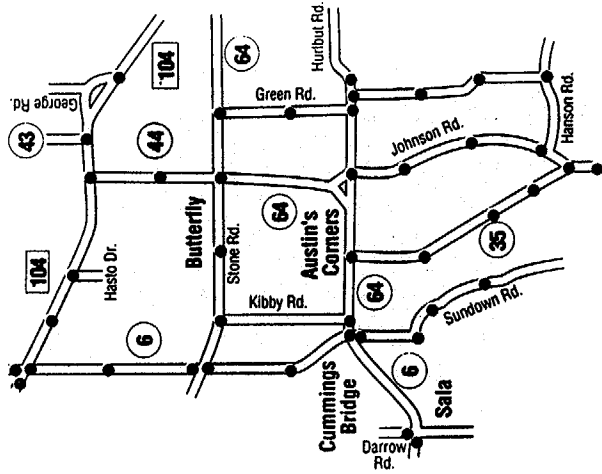


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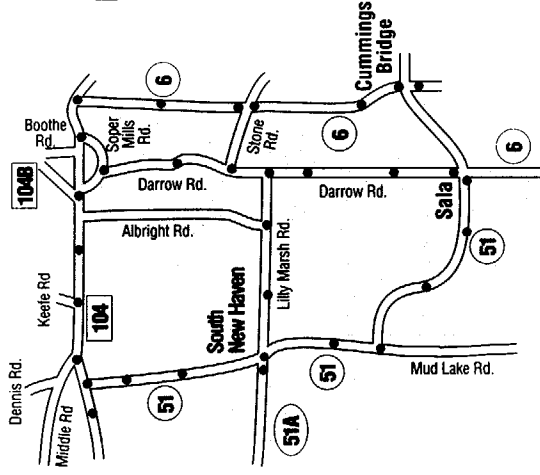


Your bus pickup point

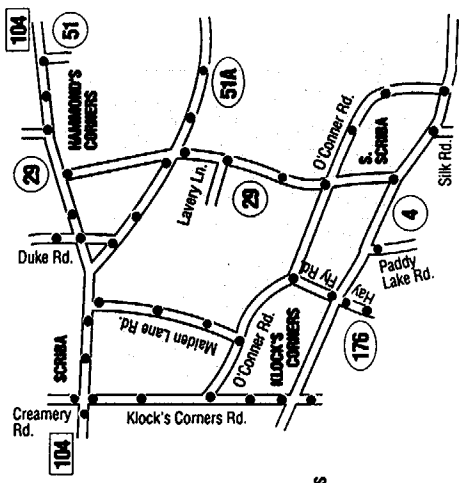
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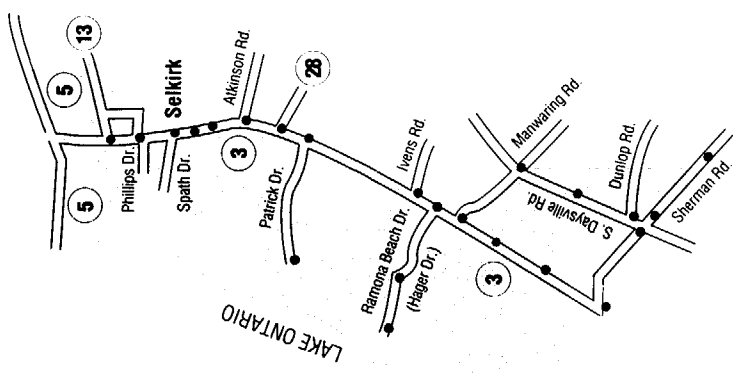
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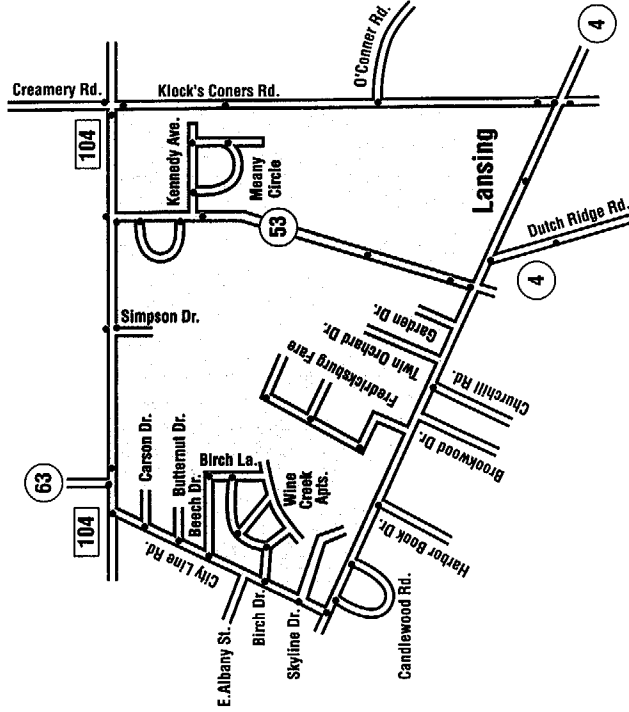
ERPA 10



ERPA 14



ERPA 11



Your bus pickup point

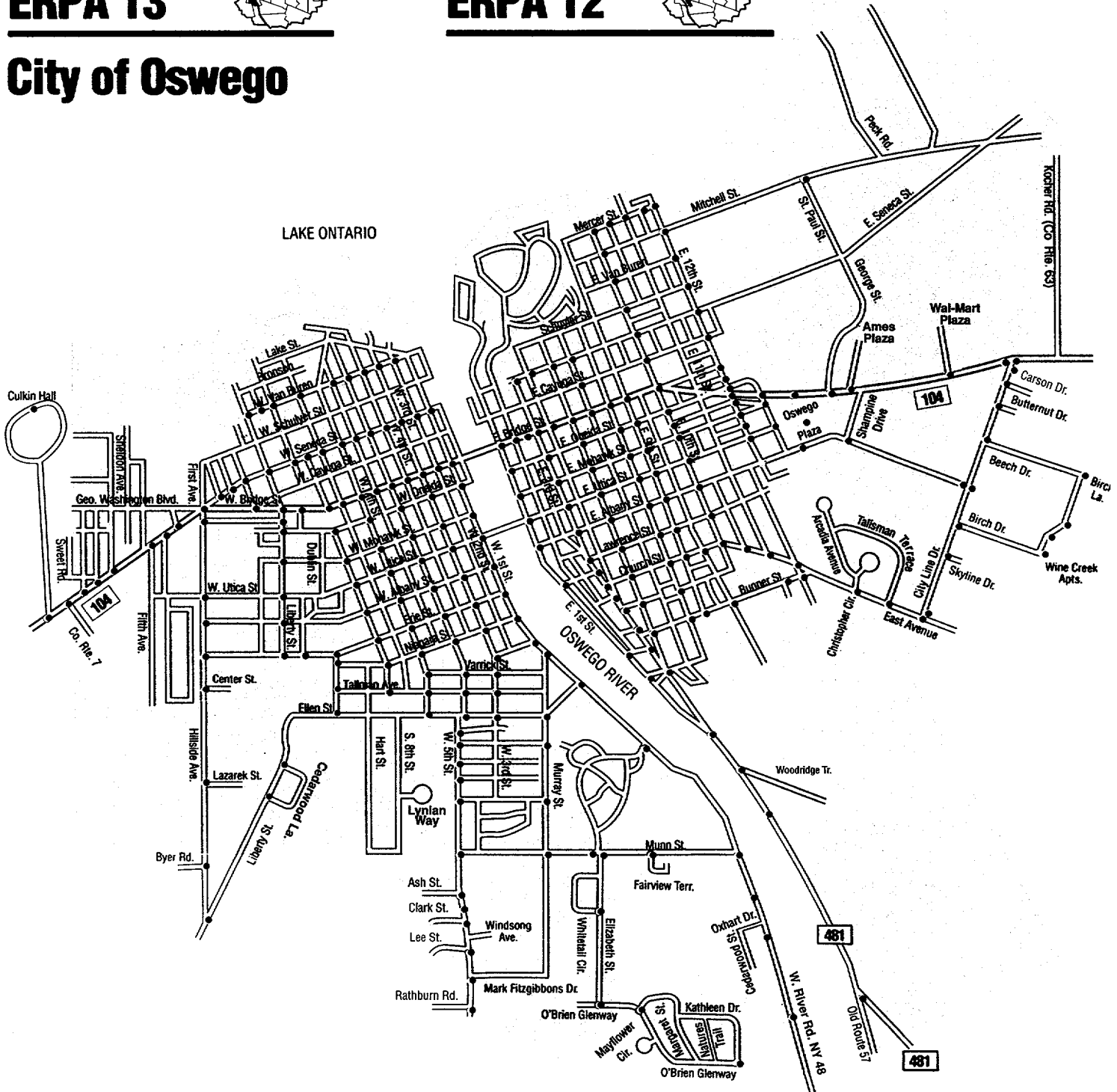
ERPA 13



ERPA 12

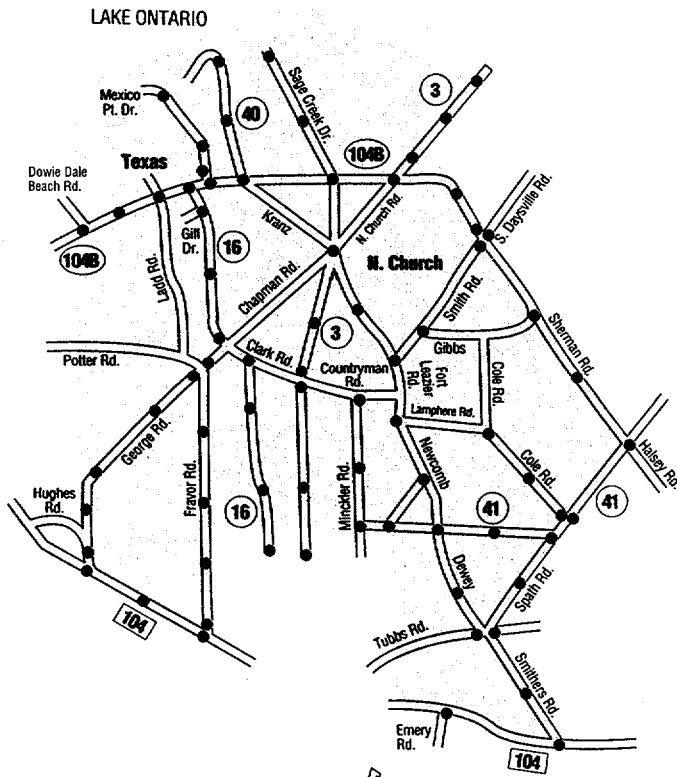


City of Oswego

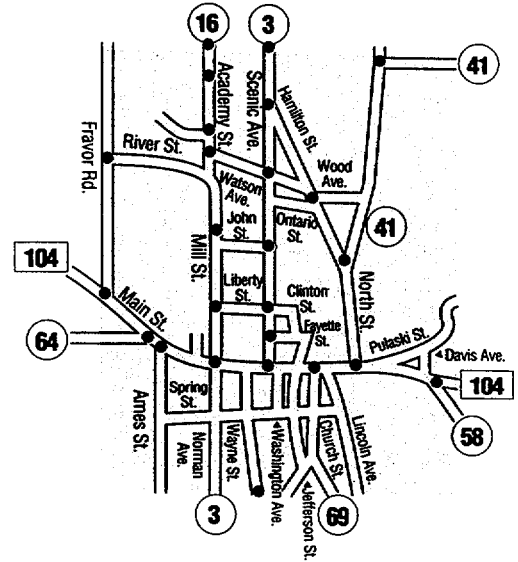


Your bus pickup point

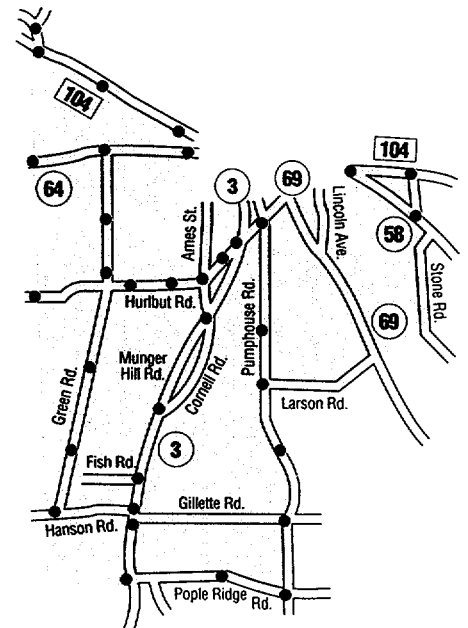
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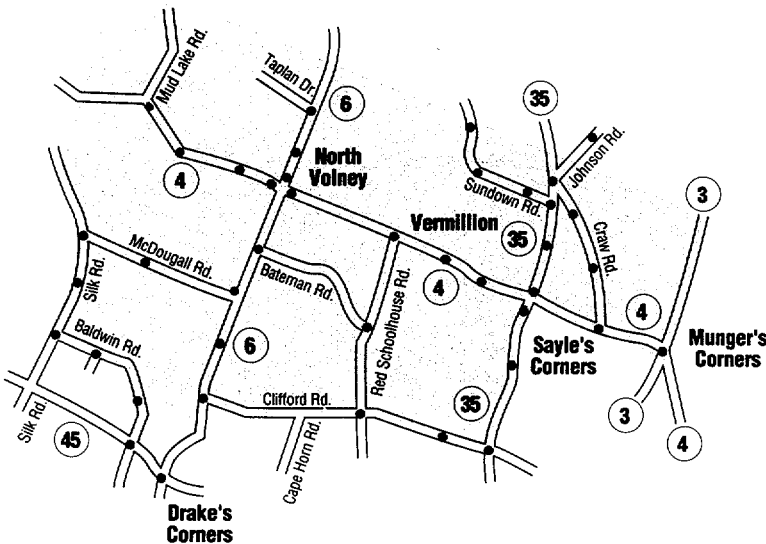
ERPA 16



ERPA 17

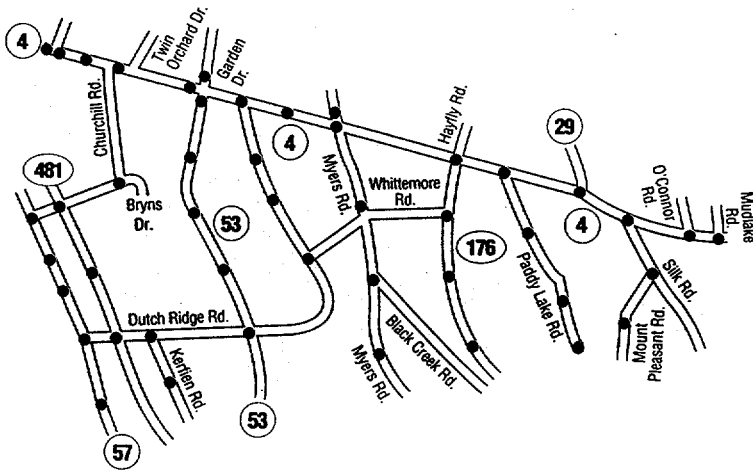


ERPA 18

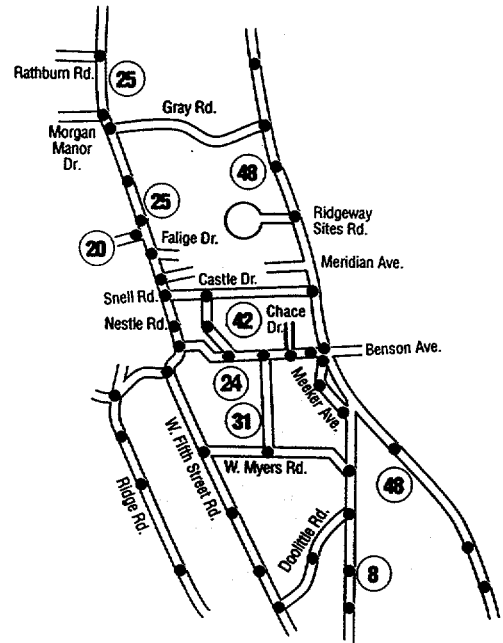


Your bus pickup point

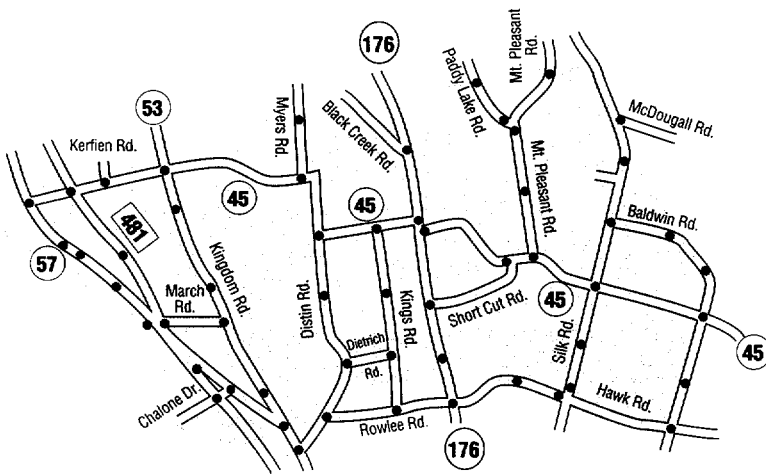
ERPA 19



ERPA 21



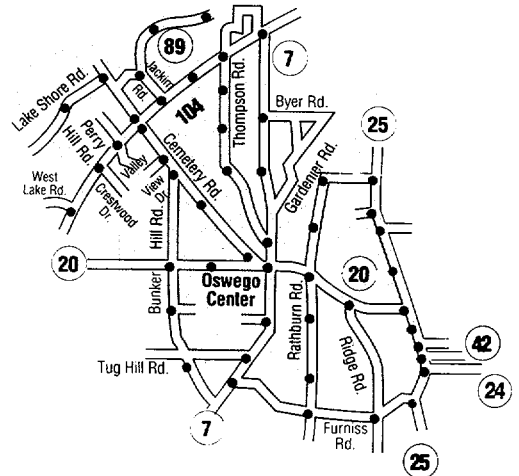
ERPA 20



ERPA 22



LAKE ONTARIO



Your Reception Center

The Reception Center for your area is the New York State Fairgrounds in Syracuse. The Reception Center will be operated by county and state health and social services personnel.

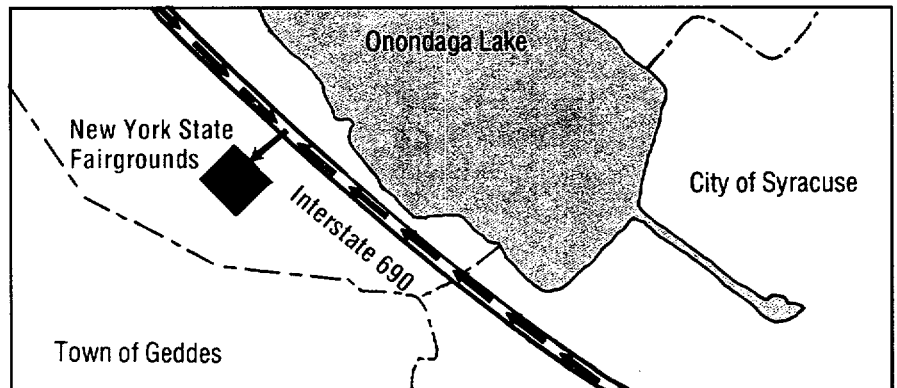
If you are advised to leave the area, please follow the directions given on the Emergency Alert System (EAS) stations. You and your family may be advised to go directly to the Reception Center for registration and/or radiation monitoring.

The location of the Reception Center is shown at the right. There, you would be assigned to a nearby temporary relocation shelter operated by the American Red Cross, if you cannot stay at the home of a friend or relative outside the 10-mile emergency planning zone. The relocation shelters will be professionally staffed and will offer food, medical care and communications facilities. No firearms or alcoholic beverages will be allowed.

If it becomes necessary to evacuate children directly from school, they will be bused to the Reception Center at the New York State Fairgrounds. All of the evacuation buses provided for those who require transportation will also go to this Reception Center.

Emergency Reception Center location

New York State Fairgrounds, Syracuse, accessible from Route I-81 South to Hiawatha Blvd. Exit to 690W; Route 481 South to I-81 South to Hiawatha Blvd. Exit to 690W; Route 48 South to 690 East



For More Information

Call the Oswego County Emergency Management Office at:

1-800-962-2792

Do not use this number during an emergency. During an emergency, the news media will provide you with a telephone number which you may call to verify conflicting reports.

To People with Disabilities:

In the event of a natural or man-made disaster, some residents may need special attention because of their physical impairments or transportation problems. Please fill out and mail the following card. *(Please print)*

Name _____ Age _____

Address _____

City, Village, Town NY Zip Code

Description of Residence _____
(Example-white house, 5th on left)

Telephone _____

Name and phone number of closest relative or person who should be contacted in case of an emergency:

Name	Telephone
------	-----------

1. Are you deaf or hearing impaired? Yes No

2. Are you blind or sight impaired? Yes No

3. Do you need transportation? Yes No

4. If so, can you ride with a relative, neighbor or friend? Yes No

5. Can you get from your house to a bus stop unassisted? Yes No

Describe Disability(ies)

Do you use:

Cane(s) Crutches

Guide Dog Walker

Wheelchair Other

Do you have any special equipment which is required for your care? Yes No

(Example: respirator, oxygen, hospital bed)

Please send additional cards for other disabled persons in my household. Yes No

Note: This information is kept at the Oswego County Emergency Management office only to be used in the event of an emergency or disaster.



NO POSTAGE
NECESSARY
IF MAILED IN
THE UNITED
STATES

BUSINESS REPLY MAIL

FIRST CLASS PERMIT NO. 132 Fulton, NY 13069

POSTAGE WILL BE PAID BY ADDRESSEE

Oswego County Emergency Management Office
200 North Second Street
Fulton, New York 13069



Oswego County Emergency Management Office
200 North Second Street
Fulton, New York 13069

Bulk Rate
U.S. Postage
PAID
Syracuse, N.Y.
Permit No. 3893

————— **Important Information** —————
————— **Please Read and Save This Booklet** —————

**For More Information Call The Oswego County
Emergency Management Office At:
1-800-962-2792
Do not use this number during an emergency.**