

**CPG 1-3
DECEMBER 1976**

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE HANDBOOK

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**DEFENSE CIVIL PREPAREDNESS AGENCY
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE**

CHAPTER EIGHT

SHELTER ASSISTANCE

8.1 OBJECTIVES

This activity is aimed at locating existing shelter, planning for the use of shelter in an emergency, and promoting development of new shelter.

8.2 LOCATING EXISTING SHELTER

Most buildings provide some degree of protection from fallout radiation and direct effects of nuclear detonations including blast, initial radiation, and fire. Identification of these buildings and the degree of protection they provide is fully federally supported through the National Shelter Survey (NSS) program.

The NSS is conducted under supervision of government architects or engineers, and much of the work is carried out under a "summer-hire" program using specially qualified college students. Each DCPA Regional office directs the survey efforts within the States according to priorities and technical guidelines issued by the National office.

8.3 PLANNING FOR USE OF SHELTER IN EMERGENCY

Shelter use planning provides for the best possible protection for the public, utilizing the best available protective shelter space. It determines what the people should do and where to go and provides for informing the public in event of a nuclear attack.

This planning recognizes the various effects to which communities might be subjected in the event of nuclear attack because of their size, location, and military value, and is called Nuclear Civil Protection planning (NCP). This planning may include protection for people (1) at or near their normal residence or (2) after they have relocated to some distance from higher risk areas which might receive direct effects. Both forms of planning, i.e., shelter in-place called Community Shelter Planning (CSP), and shelter after relocation called Crisis Relocation Planning (CRP), are needed for complete contingency planning for nuclear defense. Thus, NCP embraces both CSP and CRP together with associated emergency operational plans for implementation in the event of a crisis or actual attack.

The work involved in developing or updating Nuclear Civil Protection plans is fully federally supported, primarily by means of contracts for hiring planners within each of the States. Under these contracts the States provide local governments with technical and procedural assistance for developing both allocation plans and the means to inform the public on what to do and where to go. These information materials are developed to the point of camera-ready copy (i.e., ready for immediate publication when it is determined necessary), along with plans for dissemination to

**WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE
ON
FALLOUT PROTECTION**



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January 25, 1960

Statement to the Press

January 25, 1960

The White House

The President, in meeting today with the members of the Special Committee on Civil Defense of the Governors' Conference, re-emphasized his support of the statement on National Policy on Shelters, issued at his direction on May 7, 1958. This statement declared that "in the event of nuclear attack on this country fallout shelters offer the best single non-military defense measure for the protection of the greatest number of our people."

The President also referred to his statement, contained in a message to the Senate on August 25, 1959, that "along with our military defense and retaliatory forces, civil defense and defense mobilization are vital parts of the nation's total defense--together they stand as a strong deterrent to war."

The President appreciated the opportunity to confer with the Governors and to discuss with them programs they have under consideration at State and local levels to implement the National Federal Shelter policy. To this end, the President asked the Director of the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization to continue to act as his personal representative in working with the Governors' Special Committee on Civil Defense.

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for fiscal year
1958

**ANNUAL
REPORT**
OF THE FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF CIVIL AND DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

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**CIVIL DEFENSE PREPAREDNESS.****PREPARE:**

Your family shelter and equip with two-week supply of food and water, first aid kit, battery radio.

Evacuation kit for your automobile with food, water, first aid kit, battery or car radio, blankets.

LEARN:

1. Warning signals and what they mean.
2. Your community plan for emergency action.
3. Protection from radioactive fallout.
4. First aid and home emergency preparedness.
5. Use of CONELRAD—640 or 1240 for official directions.

**WHEN THE WARNING SOUNDS****A STEADY BLAST OF 3 TO 5 MINUTES**

This means: **ATTACK ALERT—TAKE ACTION AS DIRECTED BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT.**

Tune your AM radio to a Conelrad frequency (640 or 1240) for official directions. Proceed according to your community's emergency action plan. Don't use the telephone.

WAILING TONE OR SHORT BLASTS FOR 3 MINUTES

This means: **ATTACK—TAKE COVER IMMEDIATELY IN BEST AVAILABLE SHELTER.**

In a building: If there is no prepared shelter, go into a basement or to an interior first floor room. Stay in shelter until you get word you can leave.

Outdoors or in a car: Go to nearest shelter. If you cannot reach prepared shelter lie flat on the ground face down, or crouch on floor of car.

FIGURE 7.—Civil Defense Preparedness Card.

Chapter 3

RADIOLOGICAL DEFENSE

Fallout, a silent weapon that would endanger every part of the country after a nuclear attack, received increased attention by the Agency in another priority program—Radiological Defense. The program was made up of a number of parts—operational planning, shelter, instrumentation, monitoring, training, public information, and research.

PLANNING

A radiological defense plan was developed as an annex to the National Plan for Civil Defense.¹ The plan assigned radiological defense responsibilities to Federal, State, and local governments, and provided the guidelines for the development of State and local radiological defense plans. Additional guidelines were developed through a New England study for the Agency by Technical Operations, Incorporated, of Burlington, Mass. The study resulted in a draft manual, *Radiological Defense Planning Guide*, which was under review by the Agency at the end of the year.

SHELTER

A 5-point National Policy on Shelters was announced by the Administrator on May 7, 1958. The policy, which directly supported the Radiological Defense Program, placed joint responsibility for fallout protection on the Federal Government and the American people. The policy was based on the recognition that, in the event of nuclear attack, "fallout shelters offer the best single nonmilitary defense measure for the protection of the greatest number of our people."

The text of the policy statement follows:

The Administration has conducted exhaustive studies and tests with respect to protective measures to safeguard our citizens against the effects of nuclear weapons. These several analyses have indicated that there is a great potential for the saving of life by fallout shelters. In the event of nuclear attack on this country, fallout shelters offer the best single nonmilitary defense measure for the protection of the greatest number of our people.

Furthermore, a nation with adequate fallout protection is a nation which would be more difficult to successfully attack. This fact alone would substantially lessen the temptation of an aggressor to launch an attack.

¹ Later title: *The National Plan for Civil Defense and Defense Mobilization* (see ch. 1, Planning).

STRATEGY
for
SURVIVAL

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THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA PRESS
TUCSON 1963

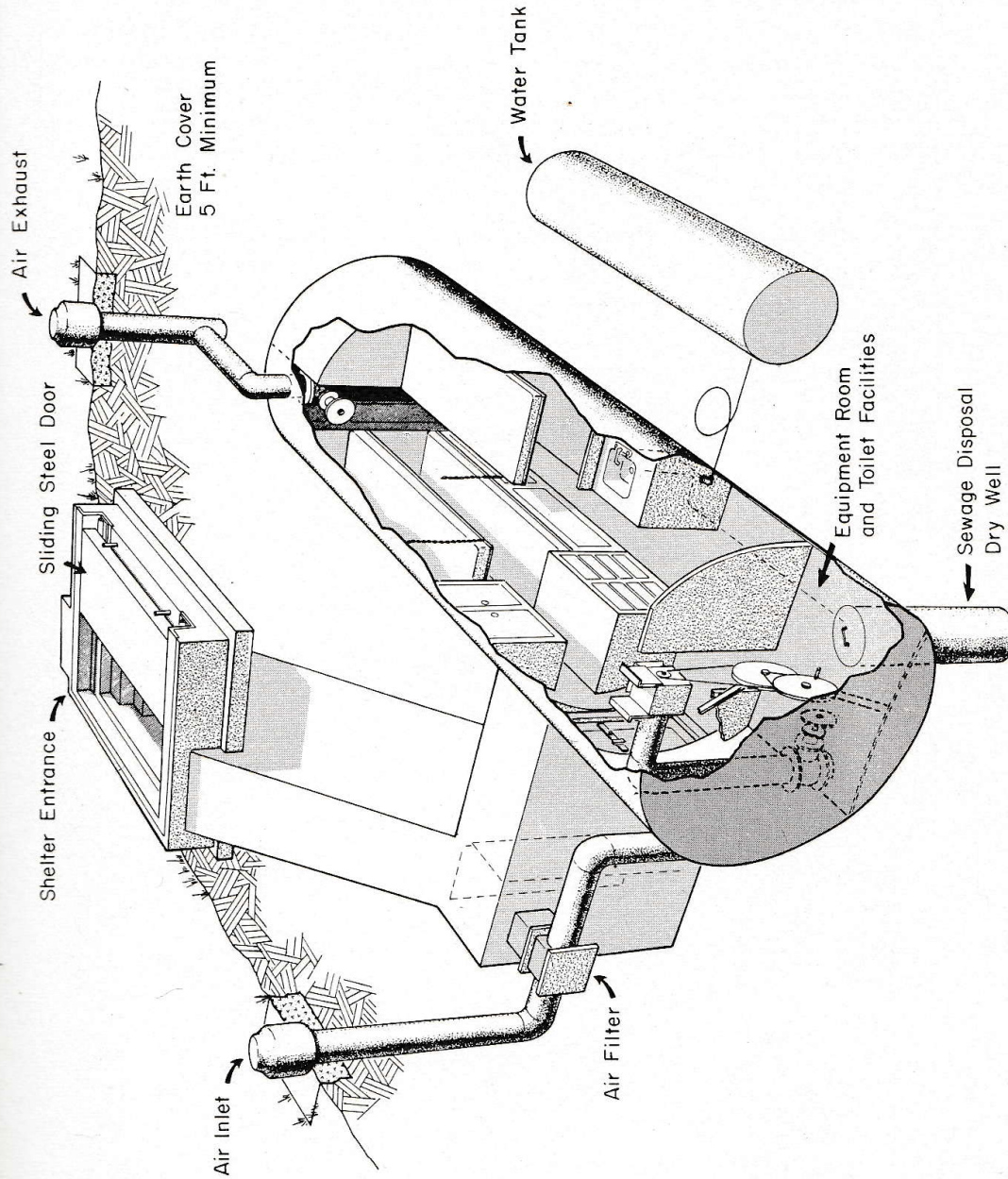


Figure 49 — Multi-plate steel protective home shelter.

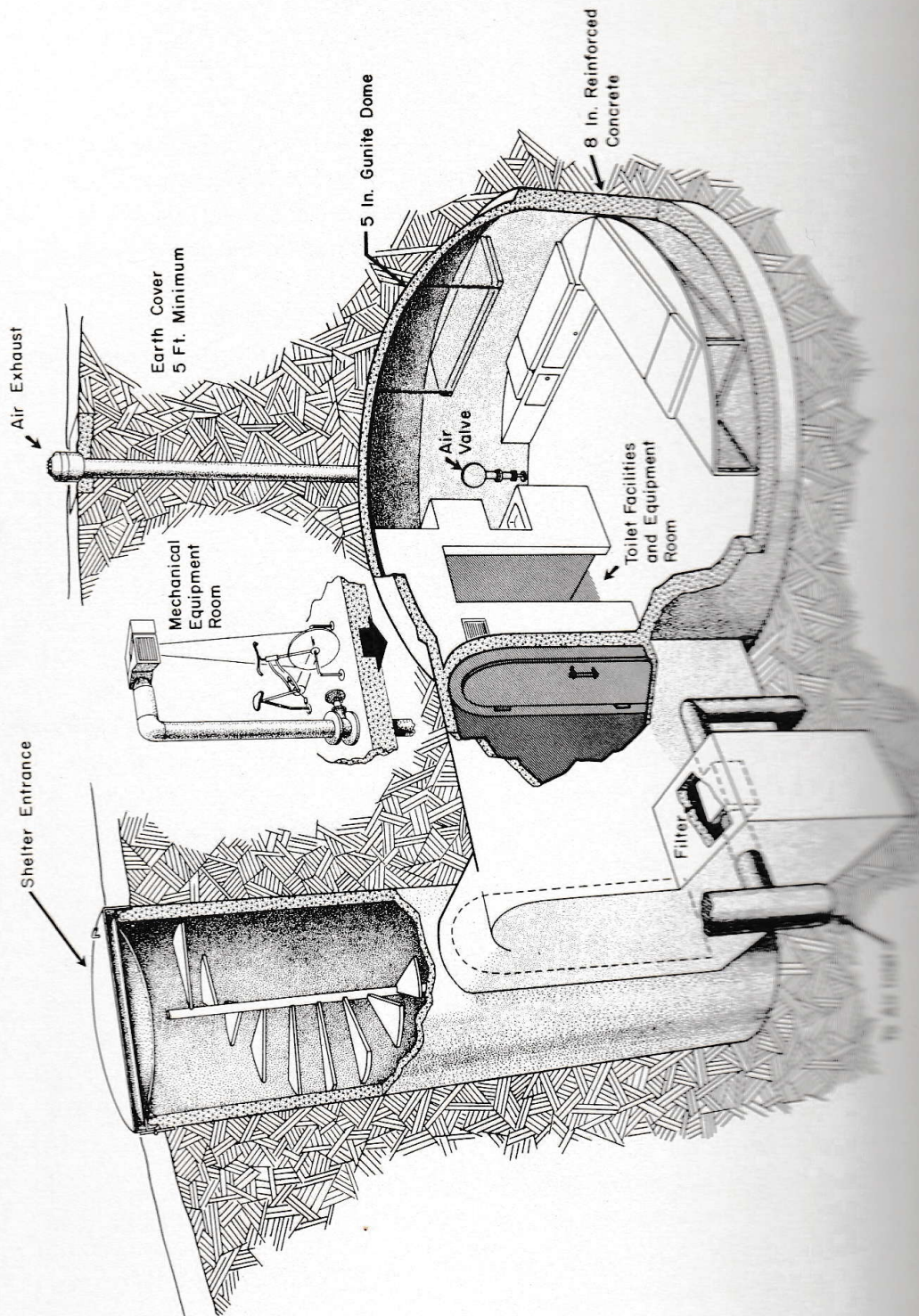


Figure 50 — Elliptical dome reinforced concrete protective home shelter.