

RR NO.

29134

● STATUS OF THE

civil

APRIL 1969

defense

PROGRAM

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF CIVIL DEFENSE



MP-46

Author: United States, Office of Civil Defense.

NOTE

This document was developed as a brief report on the status of the civil defense program. Except where otherwise stated, information is as of April 1969. The "Statistical Summary" section (page 13) will be updated quarterly with an OCD Information Bulletin.

STATUS OF THE CIVIL DEFENSE PROGRAM

April 1969

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Supersedes MP-46, Status of Civil Defense Program, April 1968.

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I. PROGRAM KEYSTONES

These are the fundamental factors governing the nature and direction of the United States civil defense program:

1. Any system of civil defense must provide a significant *lifesaving* potential against the possibility of nuclear attack.
2. A civil defense program must be consistent with the normal pattern of American society; this can be accomplished by emphasizing *dual-purpose* use of resource, that is, by employing measures which have peacetime value as well as wartime effectiveness.
3. Management of the program is the *joint responsibility* of the Federal, State, and local governments, working in close cooperation with public and private institutions and organizations, commerce and industry, and other major elements of our society.
4. An *acceptable* program must be one that is understood by those directly involved in it. Necessary actions must be of a type that these people can, in fact, carry out.

II. THE BACKGROUND

A. Program Evolution

The changes came rapidly—A-bomb to H-bomb, airplanes to missiles, hypothetical danger to actual threat—and all of them directly affected the course of civil defense in the United States.

Almost from the start of a formalized nationwide civil defense program (with the passage of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950), the rapidity and magnitude of these changes complicated attempts at defining the potential and limitations of civil defense, the manner in which the program should be conducted, and its position in a structure of national defense. There was too much to digest rapidly. And in the changing conditions of the 1950's, there was not the time, a full understanding of the problem, nor the determined support necessary to develop and project a logical, feasible path for civil defense.

"Duck-and-cover" . . . calls for millions of volunteers . . . demands for specialized blast shelters (with national costs estimated by various persons at anywhere from \$20 to \$300 billion) . . . evacuation . . . do-it-yourself home shelters. These and other proposals came to the foreground at one time or another, overlapped, and confused those concerned about civilian preparedness in an age of nuclear weapons.

In spite of the changing views, civil defense staffs were established by States and localities, training was conducted, initial planning steps were taken, and some basic research was carried out by the Federal Government, including the development of low-cost radiological monitoring instruments, and the technological base for what later became the National Fallout Shelter Survey.

Then on May 25, 1961, President Kennedy discussed civil defense in a special message to the Congress on "Urgent National Needs." He recommended the initiation of "a nationwide long-range program of identifying present fallout shelter capacity and providing shelter in new and existing structures . . . (to) protect millions of people against the hazards of radioactive fallout in the event of a large-scale nuclear attack." And he announced his intention

to assign major civil defense responsibilities "to the top civilian authority already responsible for continental defense, the Secretary of Defense."

Presidential attention triggered a public debate on civil defense at a time when the program was still in the process of being defined. The debate tended to concentrate on the intent of the program rather than its capability, as there was not any real nation-wide shelter capability to talk about at that time. The discussion also was characterized by arguments made from a point of view of extreme absolutes—the proposed program was much too much or it was not nearly enough.

Despite the apparent lack of precision in the debate, it afforded the Congress an opportunity to examine the issues in depth, and gave the Department of Defense the background for defining a reasonable program of civil defense. The Defense Department was then in a position to develop a base for carrying out the program in an orderly manner over a period of years.

B. Focus Today

Based on extensive Defense Department studies on the role of civil defense in the national security structure, and on an exhaustive Congressional study of civil defense objectives, emphasis today is on the development of a nation-wide fallout shelter system through dual-purpose use of available resources, public and private. This includes locating with precision the fallout-protected space inherent in tens of thousands of existing larger structures throughout the Nation, and promoting the incorporation of fallout shielding features in new structures in the design stage. It is not a "shelter construction" program in the normally accepted meaning of that term but rather a systematic fact-finding process, the object of which is to locate fallout protection available in structures—from skyscrapers to private dwellings—and make this information available to those who would need it in an attack emergency.

The development of support systems to the national shelter system is another major element of the national civil defense program.

These include systems for public warning, communications, radiological monitoring, and emergency public information. The training and education of government personnel and our citizens in measures for survival under attack is still another basic element of the program.

In 1966, the Community Shelter Planning (CSP) Program was inaugurated. CSP is designed to assure that our citizens make the most effective use of shelter and allied civil defense systems in an emergency.

The primary aim of CSP in any community is to allocate people to the best available fallout protection, and get this information to the people now and again in a time of emergency. The basic instructions tell a person what public shelter he should use, or what emergency actions he should take if no public shelter is available to him. The planning process also determines the unfilled requirement for standard fallout shelter.

As an organization, civil defense is basically civil government prepared for effective action to save lives, limit damage, and speed recovery in the event of attack. The chief executive of

any governmental jurisdiction needs a trained, skilled staff to assist in preparing for coordinated emergency action. Using these skilled people as a nucleus, the emphasis is on training and planning for the use of all personnel and resources in or readily available to a city, county, or State government to meet a major emergency rather than establishing a specialized, single-purpose group on a stand-by basis. This is another dual-purpose aspect of the civil defense program—one that has paid important dividends in coping with major peacetime disasters.

The primary effort in civil defense today, then, is three-fold:

(1) Develop a nation-wide fallout shelter system through the dual-purpose use of existing structures.

(2) Encourage community planning to assure that our citizens will receive proper direction and information on the use of shelter and other lifesaving actions in a national emergency.

(3) Manage the civil defense system through the legally constituted authorities of Federal, State, and local governments.

III. THE FOREGROUND

A. Lifesaving Potential of Fallout Shelter

Defense Department studies of a wide range of hypothetical nuclear attacks against the United States show that fallout shelter would be directly responsible for saving tens of millions of lives. These studies also show that in large-scale nuclear attacks a fallout shelter system has a greater lifesaving potential for the investment involved than any other element of strategic defense, and that it is, in fact, a fundamental adjunct to the damage-limiting effectiveness of other strategic defense elements.

The studies also indicate that in a Soviet attack against cities and military targets, the current fallout shelter program projected to 1975 would be directly responsible for saving the lives of 25,000,000 of an estimated 150,000,000 survivors. Moreover, the incidence of serious radiation illness among the 150,000,000 survivors would be greatly reduced as a result of the occupancy of fallout shelters.

These lifesaving estimates are based upon the projection that one-half of the population would be in shelters having a fallout protection factor (PF) of at least 40. (A person in a fallout shelter with a PF of 40 would receive about 1/40, or 2½ percent, of the radiation he would be exposed to if he were completely unprotected.)

The lifesaving potential of a fallout shelter system could be substantially increased by the extension of PF 40 shelter to the *entire population*. In the face of a heavy attack against cities and military targets, the studies show that this type of a fallout shelter system would be directly responsible for saving the lives of 45,000,000 of an estimated 170,000,000 survivors.

These same studies show that even in a severe attack of the same character today, the fallout shelter resource of PF 40 or better *now existing and ready* would be directly responsible for saving the lives of 15,000,000 of an estimated 125,000,000 survivors. Also, the studies indicate that a substantial number of additional lives could be saved through the planned use of fallout shielding below PF 40, especially in the PF 20 to 40 range, which offers

significant protection against radioactive fallout.

B. Developing the Shelter Resource

There is some protection from radioactive fallout in all structures, because they reduce by varying degrees the intensity of radiation to which a person would be exposed. This reduction of radiation intensity results from the amount of structural mass and the distance between the source of radiation outside the building and the person within. The purpose of a fallout shelter program is to provide enough shielding to reduce radiation doses to nonfatal or nondisabling levels.

The Office of Civil Defense has initiated two types of surveys to locate fallout protection in existing structures. These surveys are highly automated and are managed for OCD by military engineers and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

A *National Fallout Shelter Survey* (NFSS) was started in late 1961 to locate potential public fallout shelter space in large structures—space meeting DoD shelter standards and which would accommodate 50 or more persons in the event of attack. By April 1969, this survey had located potential public fallout shelter space for 187,000,000 people in nearly 195,000 structures throughout the Nation. Owners of nearly 109,000 buildings, containing space for more than 104,000,000 people, had voluntarily authorized the placement of the black and yellow public fallout shelter sign on their buildings to mark them for use as public fallout shelters in the event of attack. More than 95,000 buildings with shelter space for nearly 94,000,000 people had been stocked with austere supplies (including food, medical and sanitation supplies, and radiological instruments) provided by the Federal Government. These are frequently supplemented by water, food, and other resources normally present in some buildings designated as public fallout shelters.

In addition, the national survey identified fallout protection in smaller buildings, other than private homes, that might accommodate 10 to 50 persons in the event of attack. This portion of the survey, which is being conducted

where additional shelter is needed, in phase with the Community Shelter Planning Program (discussed under "C. Preparing to Use Shelter"), has located PF 40 or better space for more than 2,500,000 people.

Surveys are also being extended to private homes under the *Home Fallout Protection Survey* (HFPS). This survey is aimed at the over 29,000,000 U.S. homes with basements. Unlike the surveys of large buildings, where about two-thirds of the fallout shelter space is located in aboveground areas, studies show that in small buildings, such as private homes, significant fallout protection exists only in belowground, basement areas.

Under active development and testing since 1962, HFPS was first deployed in Rhode Island early in 1966. The home survey is conducted in a State only upon the request of the Governor. It involves the use of a special questionnaire, which is processed by computer by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, to determine and report to residents of one-, two-, and three-family dwellings the degree of fallout protection in their home basement, and how to improve it. The information is confidential to the householder. State and local governments receive only statistical summaries to assist them in fallout shelter planning efforts.

By the end of 1968 home surveys had been completed in the District of Columbia, in two New York counties (Nassau and Suffolk) and 26 States: Alaska, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. Fallout protection of PF 20 or better was located by these surveys for 29.8 million occupants of 8.6 million homes. Over 1.8 million of these shelter spaces were PF 40 or better, and data indicate that more than 97 percent of the balance can be brought up to the PF 40 standard through minor improvements by the householder himself.

Public support for the program can be measured by the fact that 74 percent of the householders contacted by mail during the survey voluntarily completed the questionnaire and returned it to the Census Bureau to get an evalua-

tion of the fallout protection available in their homes.

C. Preparing to Use Shelter

Locating and developing fallout shelter space is an essential process for establishing the fallout shelter system but it is not, by itself, the entire system. Preparations must be made for effective use of fallout shelter in the event of attack.

Our citizens must have official, authoritative instructions on what to do and where to go in the event of a nuclear attack. To this end, OCD established the Community Shelter Planning Program, tested it in each State and is now deploying it nation-wide as quickly as funds and available professional resources permit.

At the community level, CSP involves development by local government of practical plans for using shelter resources efficiently and for getting information about shelter to every citizen. With Federal funds provided by OCD, planning professionals, working with local civil defense directors, other government officials, and civic leaders, prepare local shelter allocation plans.

The most important product of the CSP process is the advice on what action the citizen should take to maximize his chances for survival in the event of attack. A local plan will provide guidance on movement to public shelter, on the use of home shelters, and on last-minute, improvised measures for protection against fallout radiation. A major goal in a CSP project is that the plan be reviewed and adopted by the chief local authorities, published and made available to area residents on completion, and remain available for any future emergency.

In the larger counties and cities, OCD funds the full cost of the planning projects. For smaller counties and areas, OCD provides the necessary technical advice and assistance by funding a State CSP officer. By April 1969, CSP projects were completed or under way in 994 counties representing nearly 67,000,000 people in various parts of the Nation.

Effective use of a fallout shelter system also requires that authorities have available a number of allied supporting systems.

Government officials need *Emergency Operating Centers* (EOC's)—protected centers,

with necessary communications, for the use of key State and local officials in directing emergency operations. There were 2,465 EOC's in operation and 539 in preparation by April 1969. Many are manned day and night in peacetime by regular elements of government with public safety assignments.

Actions are being taken to tie these EOC's to the *Emergency Broadcast System* (EBS)—a system managed by the Federal Communications Commission in cooperation with the broadcasting industry to provide the public promptly with verified information in an attack emergency. As part of this system, OCD established a Broadcast Station Protection Program to provide fallout protection, emergency power where needed, and radio links between EOC's and key EBS stations—to make it possible for these stations to stay on the air in a fallout environment and to provide authoritative national coverage. Currently, 618 radio stations are a part of this protection program.

Communications are always a critical factor in a major emergency. A nation-wide civil defense communications network has been established to enable State governments to communicate among themselves and with the Federal Government in an emergency. This network is part of the U.S. military communications system. Although engineered for wartime use, the network has been used many times in major peacetime disasters. The same is true of the civil defense *warning* system which ties almost 1,000 warning points throughout the Nation to the Combat Operations Center of the North American Air Defense Command in Cheyenne Mountain, Colorado. Both systems are operated for OCD by the U.S. Army Strategic Communications Command.

A *radiological monitoring* system, consisting of more than 67,000 monitoring locations with instruments and trained personnel, has been established primarily at fire and police stations, airports, hospitals, and the field offices of State and Federal agencies. In addition, more than 100,000 public shelter facilities have been equipped with radiological detection and monitoring instruments.

D. Improving the System

The continuing fallout shelter surveys will add to the shelter resource in the years ahead.

With the surveys and other approved programs, OCD estimates that 250,000,000 fallout shelter spaces of PF 40 and better will be located by 1975 as part of a national civil defense program with an over-all cost of about \$1.8 billion, of which half already has been appropriated.

However, as is true today, not all of this shelter space will be well located in terms of where the people are. The probability is that even with the approved programs carried forward to 1975, fallout shelter of PF 40 and better would be lacking for up to one-half of the population.

Some of this shelter deficit can be met by promoting the voluntary design of fallout radiation shielding in new buildings. More than 17,500 architects and engineers have been qualified as fallout shelter analysts by the Department of Defense; they are professionally skilled at applying radiation protection design techniques in new buildings without adversely affecting the normal function, appearance, or cost of the structures.

Every year, about \$30 billion of new construction in the United States lends itself to this type of shelter design treatment. Although building designs can maximize shelter at no cost, experience in applying radiation protection design techniques to Federal buildings indicates that additional fallout shelter can be included in new construction at an average cost of about one-third of 1 percent, in those cases where any additional expenditures are required for this purpose. In the case of single-story, no-basement structures, which present the most difficult design problem, additional expenditures may range up to 3 percent.

With the continued cooperation of architects and consulting engineers, OCD will promote vigorously the use of radiation protection design techniques to develop shelter in new buildings in the years ahead. To this end, OCD had deployed a Direct Mail Shelter Development System (DMSDS) in 38 States by the end of 1968 and planned to expand this number to 43 States beginning in July 1969.

The DMSDS uses direct mail techniques combined with personal contact by State or local civil defense officials and university service centers. The latter are staffed by fallout shelter

analysts qualified by the Defense Department in the design of nuclear protective structures. State and local authorities confer with the building owners on the need for shelter; the Professional Advisory Service Centers assist the project designers with professional advice. The DMSDS tries to assure that contacts with building owners are made early in the design stage while there is still time to incorporate fallout protection into building designs at little or no cost.

Nonetheless, if an expanded civil defense effort is approved, studies indicate that some small payment by government would be needed to encourage the inclusion of more shelter space in new buildings. The total cost of the approved surveys and allied supporting programs, plus an expanded program including shelter payments, is estimated from \$2.1 to \$2.8 billion through FY 1975, which includes the \$1.8 billion for continuing the approved programs previously described.

Until additional shelter is developed, the only sensible action is to prepare to take advantage of the best available shelter in the event of attack, and this is a fundamental objective of the CSP projects currently under way in local jurisdictions throughout the Nation.

E. Shelter and Active Defense

Any system of continental defense must start from the blunt assumption that an all-out nuclear attack would claim millions of lives. The next step in defense analysis is to determine what reasonable measures can be taken to minimize this loss.

Active offensive and defensive systems are designed to deter enemy attack, or if this should fail, to limit damage, especially from the immediate weapons effects, against which fallout shelters can provide peripheral protection. The civil defense program is a fundamental strategic defense element for limiting damage to our population from widespread effects of radioactive fallout.

In the considerable public discussion that has surrounded the decision to deploy an antiballistic missile (ABM) system, questions have developed about the relationship between the fallout shelter system and ABM. Some of these questions are based upon misconceptions to the effect that:

(1) No fallout shelter system exists today and the development of a shelter system would have to start with a decision to deploy an ABM system and

(2) any decision to deploy an ABM system carries with it a decision to "construct" a "massive" shelter system.

The facts are:

(1) A significant fallout shelter system exists *today* and will continue to be improved and enlarged in the future, and

(2) the fallout shelter program is not a "construction" program but focuses on making dual-purpose emergency use of existing structures. Also, there is nothing "massive" about the shelter program in terms of defense costs or its impact on the everyday life of the American people.

Officials who have studied various types of nuclear defense measures for the United States have consistently emphasized the need for a nation-wide fallout shelter system regardless of what other decisions are made with respect to strategic defense.

President Nixon, at a press conference on March 14, 1969, in which he announced the decision to deploy the Safeguard ABM system, responded to a question about the relationship to the Safeguard system and shelter, and his long-range plans concerning the shelter program. He stated he had directed that a study be made of the shelter program "to see what we can do there in order to minimize American casualties."

F. OCD Appropriations

Following are the appropriations to the Office of Civil Defense since the civil defense program was assigned to the Department of Defense:

<i>Fiscal Year</i>	<i>Appropriations (Millions)</i>
1962	\$207.6
	49.6*
1963	113.0
1963 Supplemental	15.0
1964	111.6
1965	105.2
1966	106.8
1967	102.1
1968	86.1
1969	61.0
	TOTAL \$958.0

* Transferred from the former Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization.

G. Proposed FY 1970 Program

The Office of Civil Defense program is budgeted at \$75.3 million for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1969. Following are brief descriptions of the proposed programs (cost shown in millions):

1. *Fallout Shelter (\$19.6)*. Improvement and expansion of the national shelter system will be continued through shelter surveys, the resumption of Federal assistance to communities in marking public shelters, procurement of replacement supplies for shelter medical kits, and through the maintenance of advisory services for architects and engineers engaged in designing radiation protection into new buildings.

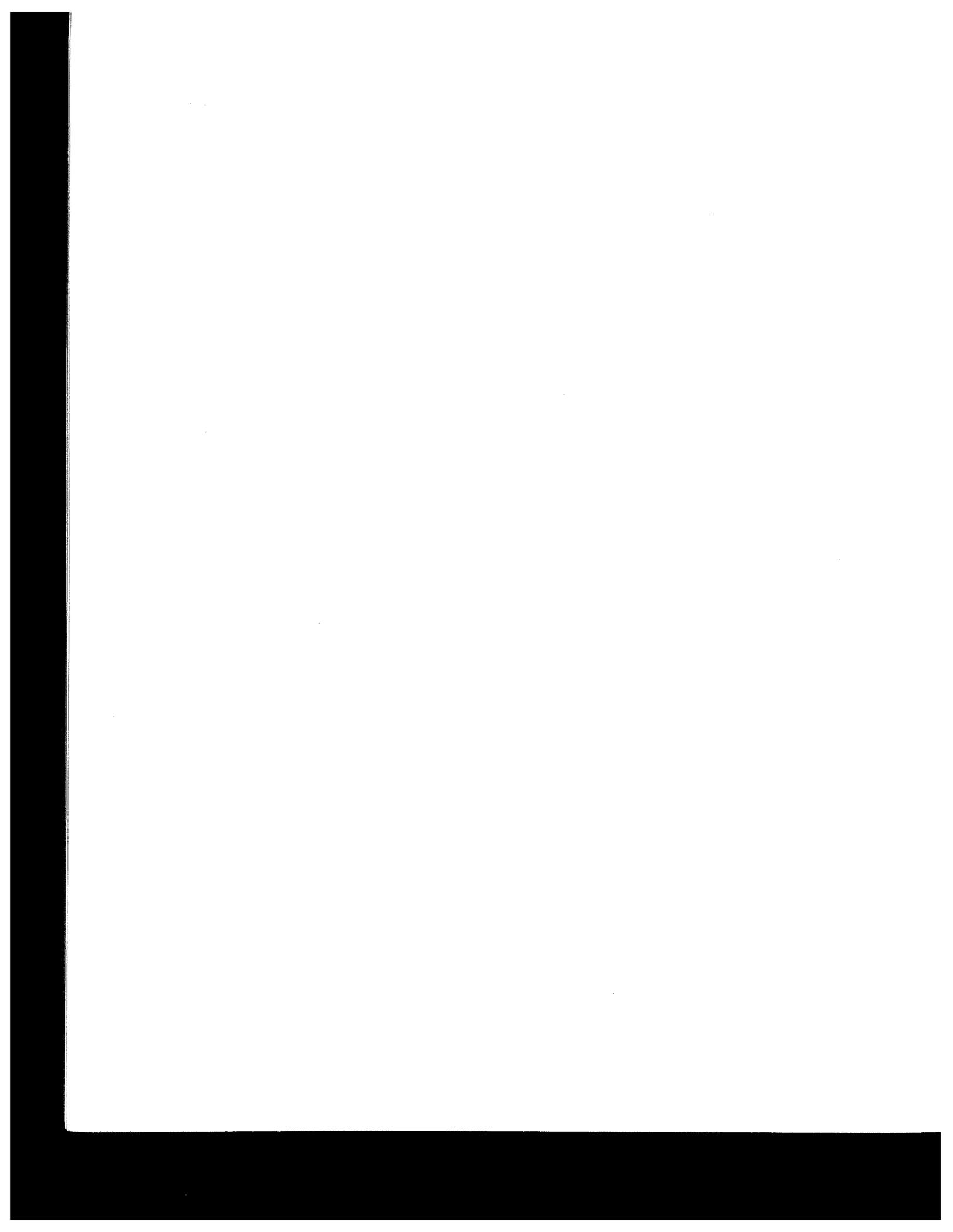
In addition, OCD proposes to conduct a low-cost experiment in developing additional fallout shelter space in shelter-deficient areas through small payments to building owners who decide to provide or increase fallout shelter space in their premises.

In fiscal 1970, the CSP effort, which assures effective use of available shelter space, will be extended to an estimated 40 additional metropolitan areas through direct Federal funding of CSP projects. Through OCD funding of State efforts, an estimated 360 additional counties (largely rural) will be covered by CSP projects.

2. *Warning and Emergency Operations (\$6.0)*. Warning and emergency operations programs will include continuance of support activities for the national radiological monitoring system and completion of the program to provide fallout protection in already selected broadcasting facilities of the Emergency Broadcast System. Development work on a Decision Information Distribution System (DIDS) for providing automatic, nation-wide attack warning will continue. OCD's National Warning System (NAWAS) and civil defense communications systems are supported by the U.S. Army Strategic Communications Command.

3. *Financial Assistance to the States (\$23.9)*. Financial assistance programs provide Federal matching funds for the continued development of emergency operating centers by the States and communities, for the procurement of civil defense equipment and supplies, for training State and local personnel in civil defense skills, and for helping the States and localities meet the personnel and administrative costs of their civil defense programs.

4. *Support Activities (\$25.8)*. The balance of the FY 1970 civil defense appropriation will fund support activities, including research and development, training and education, emergency public information, and general management.



IV. ACCEPTANCE

OCD is well into programs that have a significant impact on States and localities and bring civil defense to the attention of the public. It is appropriate, therefore, to look at the response these programs are receiving.

A. State and Local Governments

All 50 States and the District of Columbia have active civil defense programs.

More than 97 percent of all cities of 25,000 population or more are licensing, marketing, and stocking public fallout shelters located in existing buildings.

A total of 994 counties with a population of nearly 67,000,000 had completed or were participating in Community Shelter Planning projects by April 1969.

More than 4,300 local jurisdictions, representing nearly 88 percent of the Nation's population, have submitted to OCD annual program papers and semiannual progress reports, detailing the work scheduled to be accomplished during the year and the status of accomplishments. These documents, which are used by local government authorities as a management tool, are required as a condition of OCD financial assistance in State and local civil defense programs. Less than half of the local jurisdictions submitting program papers apply for OCD matching funds to pay the salaries and other administrative expenses of civil defense personnel. However, all submitting jurisdictions are eligible for other forms of Federal civil defense assistance.

B. Building Owners

In the course of the National Fallout Shelter Survey, building owners are requested to sign licenses permitting use of their buildings for public fallout shelter in the event of emergency.

Of the more than 130,000 building owners approached to date, 88 percent have signed these licenses. Of the 12 percent who did not, most gave administrative reasons, such as lack of storage space for shelter supplies, prospective change in building ownership, and prospective renovation or removal. Only about 2 percent of those who refused did so because they are unsympathetic to civil defense.

C. Architects and Engineers

When civil defense responsibilities were transferred to the Defense Department in 1961, the President of the American Institute of Architects wrote to the Office of Civil Defense suggesting that the design professions could be of assistance. As a result, an official Department of Defense Advisory Committee on the Design and Construction of Public Fallout Shelters was formed in 1962. In addition to the American Institute of Architects, the Committee comprises representatives from the Engineers Joint Council, the National Society of Professional Engineers, the American Institute of Planners, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Associated General Contractors, and the Consulting Engineers Council.

The Advisory Committee was asked to assist with a difficult problem: The provision of radiation shielding in building designs without adversely affecting cost, appearance, or function. The Committee work was summarized by Co-Chairman John McLeod, FAIA, a distinguished architect, who said:

"I am convinced that some shielding can be achieved in modern building design at no sacrifice to appearance or function and without increasing the construction cost. For a modest cost increase a greater degree of fallout protection and a larger shelter capacity can be provided.

"The previous concepts of massive aboveground or underground shelters for adequate protection have been erased by knowledgeable architects and their consulting engineers who have solved the basic problem of integrating shelter early in the conceptual design of their projects without any adverse effects."

More than 17,500 architects and engineers have completed a rigorous professional course of 50 or more classroom hours and passed a qualifying examination to become certified shelter analysts.

D. General Public

As a part of the Home Fallout Protection

Survey, residents of one-, two-, and three-family dwellings are asked to fill out a special questionnaire describing certain physical characteristics of their homes. This requires that some measurements be made inside and outside of basement areas.

The questionnaire is either mailed directly to the householder or, if he lives outside of an urban area, he may be visited by a Census enumerator. However, OCD measures public response to the home survey only on the basis of response to mailed-out questionnaires.

In the 26 States, the District of Columbia, and the two New York counties which conducted the survey, the questionnaires were mailed to 8,696,581 householders. More than 74 percent of the householders reached by this direct-mail method voluntarily took the time to

complete the questionnaire and returned it for computer processing.

In addition, there have been some 300 attitude surveys or "opinion" polls during the last 19 years in which answers to questions concerning civil defense have been obtained by accepted scientific sampling methods. Only about 15 of these surveys have been government-sponsored. A comparative analysis shows that the general findings in this body of data are very consistent. The data show, for example, that while the American people have a "low sense of urgency" with respect to civil defense, 90 percent of the U.S. population rate civil defense measures as "desirable," and more than 75 percent consider civil defense measures to be "highly desirable."

V. STATISTICAL SUMMARY

(April 1, 1969)

	<i>Structures</i>	<i>Spaces</i>
I. Fallout Shelter Surveys		
National Fallout Shelter Survey -----	194,611	186,948,000
Marked -----	108,854	104,575,000
Stocked (rated capacity) -----	95,797	93,776,000
Smaller Structures Survey -----	106,936	2,507,000
Home Fallout Protection Survey ² -----	496,000	1,817,000
HFPS Space PF 20 to 40 -----	8,107,000	28,021,000 ³
¹ Except for last HFPS figure ⁽³⁾ , PF 40 or better.		
² The HFPS has been completed in 26 States, District of Columbia, and two counties in New York. Total "spaces" are the number of sheltered occupants in the homes.		
³ Data indicate that more than 97% of this space could be readily improved to the PF 40 standard or higher.		
II. Emergency Operating Centers		
Completed -----		2,465
In Process -----		539
III. Broadcast Station Protection Program		
Stations in Program -----		618
IV. National Warning System		
Warning Points -----		993
Extensions (Matching Funds) -----		255
Back-up Installations in Protected Areas (Federal Funds) -----		376
V. Radiological Monitoring Stations -----		67,339
VI. Jurisdictions Filing Program Papers with OCD -----		4,391
VII. Community Shelter Planning Projects		
Counties Involved in Projects -----		994
Population in Project Areas -----		66,826,000

Distribution :

<p>OCD Regions, Staff College State and Local Civil Defense Directors OCD Executive Reservists Military Organizations Defense Coordinators of Federal Agencies State Civil Defense Adult Education Coordinators Qualified Fallout Shelter Analysts CE/NAVFAC Field Offices (District Engineers and Public Works Offices)</p>	<p>State Adjutants General, Military Support Planning Officers CONUS Army, Military Support Planning Officers STRATCOM-CONUS Civil Defense Warning Senior Military Colleges under DoD Universities Participating in Civil Defense Extension Program National Trade Associations Industrial Security Directors National Organizations</p>
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