



DANIEL J. EVANS  
GOVERNOR

H. E. LINK  
DIRECTOR

In Reply Reference  
HEL-1223

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL DEFENSE  
STATE OF WASHINGTON

P. O. BOX 1519  
OLYMPIA 98501

December 23, 1966

The Honorable Marjorie Lynch  
State of Washington  
House of Representatives  
802 Pickens Road  
Yakima, Washington

Dear Marge:

As we discussed by phone, I am sending you a number of drafts pertaining to civil defense programs for your perusal and utilization if applicable and desirable.

In addition, I am providing a directory of qualified shelter analysts. It is tabbed for ready reference and you will note that Governor Evans is a qualified shelter analyst, and, I assume, knowledgeable in this area. Obviously, Marge, I do not intend that you propose any of the suggested legislation which might reflect discredit or politically endanger you, but I am merely furnishing you the material which, in my short tenure as the State Director of Civil Defense, I believe to be essential before the program can be reasonably assured of success.

You might find that the suggestion to include Civil Defense Adult Education in the curriculum at the high school level to be a matter which should normally be advanced by the Superintendent of Public Instruction's office; however, I have met with no marked degree of success in my request of him for inclusion. Again, mere ammunition which you may or may not elect to fire at this particular point in time.

If I or any member of my staff may be of assistance, please do not hesitate to so request.

Looking forward to seeing you during the early days of the session, I am,

Sincerely,

H. E. Link  
Director

HEL:bj  
Enclosures

## SENATE BILL NO. 90

Introduced by Mr. Anderson of Minnehaha

### A BILL

1 FOR AN ACT ENTITLED, An Act requiring Radioactive Fall-  
2 out Protection to be incorporated into the plans for con-  
3 struction and remodeling of state owned buildings.

4 *Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of South Dakota:*

5 Section 1. That all state institutions, agencies, boards and  
6 departments shall cooperate with the State Engineer and the  
7 Department of Military Affairs, Division of Civil Defense when  
8 planning the construction or remodeling of facilities owned by  
9 the state of South Dakota to provide, where needed, public  
10 protection from the effects of radioactive fallout with a mini-  
11 mum protection factor of one hundred, (100).

12 Section 2. The following procedures shall be followed in  
13 the planning for the remodeling of existing state owned build-  
14 ings or the construction of new state buildings within this state  
15 out of public funds.

16 A. The State Engineer shall, upon determining that any  
17 state owned building proposed to be remodeled or any build-  
18 ing to be constructed, which buildings, in his opinion could  
19 be reasonably adopted to afford public protection from radio-  
20 active fallout, request from the State Civil Defense Director  
21 a certificate as to the requirement, if any, for additional public

1 fallout shelter space in the location where the state owned  
2 building is to be remodeled or constructed.

3 B. Upon such certification that the proposed building is in  
4 an area of the state where public fallout shelter space is  
5 needed, the State Engineer will so advise the agency, insti-  
6 tution, board or department which shall then require the archi-  
7 tect engaged in the design of the building to incorporate the  
8 maximum fallout protection.

9 Section 3. The State Engineer shall not approve plans and  
10 specifications for the construction or remodeling of any state  
11 owned building which can reasonably be designed with public  
12 shelter space unless the maximum incorporation of fallout shel-  
13 ter space has been accomplished within the building and a  
14 protection factor minimum of one hundred (100) is included  
15 in the plans.

16  
17 \* Lines 9-15 eliminated by  
18 senate. House did not restore  
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**EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 82**

**TO:** All Agencies Under The Mayor

**FROM:** Mayor

**DATE:** August 9, 1966

**SUBJECT:** Shelter Areas in City-owned Buildings and Structures

- 1) This Executive Order establishes the policy of the City and County of Denver for providing shelters in city-owned buildings and structures.
- 2) Effective this date, department heads, agency heads, officers, and members of boards and commissions of the City and County of Denver shall be charged with the responsibility to include shelter area(s) plans and specifications in the design and construction of all new buildings or structures and additions to existing buildings and structures. The shelter area(s) in each building or structure shall provide fallout protection for at least its normal anticipated population which shall meet or exceed the minimum space and fallout protection criteria recommended by the Office of Civil Defense, United States Department of Defense, unless exempted from such shelter requirement.
- 3) Shelter area(s) plans and specifications may be omitted from any new construction or addition providing the shelter area(s) costs exceed one percent (1%) of the total cost of the building or structure. The Mayor will provide the architect and/or contractor with a letter stating that a shelter will not be included in the plans for construction.
- 4) Fallout shelter areas shall be incorporated in all public buildings of the City and County of Denver to the fullest extent practicable in order to provide protection, against radiation for the greatest number of people in the event of nuclear attack or other similar or related emergency.



ORDINANCE NO. 229, SERIES 1965

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING ORDINANCE NO. 364, SERIES, 1959, BY ADDING TO THE BUILDING CODE OF THE CITY OF LOUISVILLE, ARTICLE XVIII, EMERGENCY SHELTER STRUCTURES.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN OF THE CITY OF LOUISVILLE:

SECTION I. That Ordinance No. 364, Series 1959, Building Code of the City of Louisville, as amended, be further amended by adding Article XVIII, Emergency Shelter Structures, to read as follows:

ARTICLE XVIII  
EMERGENCY SHELTER STRUCTURES

- SECTION 1800. All municipally owned buildings, all court houses, all jails, all public libraries, and all public schools, colleges and universities, to be built after ~~July~~ 1st, 1966, must have fallout shelter spaces to accommodate no less than the normal occupancy.
- SECTION 1800.1 Fallout shelters must be designed and constructed in accordance with the latest civil defense design criteria, to include a storage space for emergency fallout shelter supplies and equipment.
- SECTION 1800.2 All shelters must be designed by a certified shelter analyst as certified by the Office of Civil Defense, Department of Defense.
- SECTION 1800.3 Any additions to existing buildings of the types specified above wherein floor area is increased twenty (20) per cent or more are included in this section.

/s/ Ruby Merhoff

CBA

/s/ Oscar G. Stoll

PBA

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF HARRISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI, ADVOCATING RADIO ACTIVITY FALL OUT SHELTERS.

SUPERVISOR LAZ QUAVE moved the adoption of the following Resolution:

WHEREAS, Harrison County, Mississippi, has a present population of 190,000, to 200,000 citizens and in the event of an all out nuclear attack upon our nation, Harrison County, Mississippi, and the citizens thereof, would be subject to deadly radio activity fallout; And,

WHEREAS, it is recognized that private and public fallout shelters would save thousands of lives in Harrison County, however, there now exists insufficient fallout shelters in Harrison County, Mississippi, to shelter all the citizens of the County, And,

WHEREAS, there now exists, through the services of the Harrison County Civil Defense Council, a service, free of charge to the public, to business and industry, to review preliminary plans for construction of large structures, to determine if a fallout shelter can be incorporated within the new shelter, at a little or no additional cost in the construction of the new structure; And,

WHEREAS, it is urged by the Board of Supervisors of Harrison County, Mississippi, that the public, business and industry of this County avail themselves of this service, in order to help alleviate the fallout shelter shortage now existing in Harrison County, Mississippi.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF HARRISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI, that adequate fallout shelters be incorporated in all public buildings

of the County, where practical, and the Board of Supervisors further urges all private citizens, business and industry erecting buildings, that they take advantage of this service, in order to provide protection against radiation for the greatest number of people in Harrison County, Mississippi in the event of a nuclear attack.

Supervisor Rimmer C. Simpson seconded the Motion and the President put the question to a vote.

The Resolution having received the affirmative vote of all of the Supervisors present, the President declared the Resolution passed and adopted, this the 4th day of May, 1966.



State of Alabama  
House of Representatives

John  
Ley  
1966



HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 28

By Messrs. Nabors and Owens

WHEREAS, There now exists the threat of a Nuclear War, with many countries possessing a pronounced nuclear capability, and

WHEREAS, In the event of a nuclear war, or even a nuclear accident, many people would unnecessarily die from the effects of nuclear radiation, and

WHEREAS, The Fallout Shelter Program, if developed to conform to requirements, would save the lives of millions of people from the deathly effects of nuclear radiation, and all types of natural disasters, such as tornadoes, hurricanes, earthquakes, floods, fires and others, and

WHEREAS, The State of Alabama now has a population approximating three and one-half million people, and Civil Defense forces and supporting agencies have located shelter areas that will accommodate and contribute toward the saving of the lives of only about one and one-half million people, and

WHEREAS, There now is a tragic and deplorable deficit in Fallout Shelter facilities here in Alabama that are badly needed to accommodate near two million people, and it behooves all governmental authorities in the State of Alabama, at the State, County and Municipal levels, to seriously consider the lack of adequate fallout shelter facilities, and fully recognize their responsibilities to the survival of the people of Alabama over the effects of all types of disaster.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, By the House of Representatives, The Senate concurring, that the Civil Defense Fallout Shelter Program and effort promoted by the Civil Defense Department of the State of Alabama, all County and Municipal Civil Defense Organizations in Alabama, and all participating Federal agencies, be, and are hereby commended and supported and endorsed.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the House of Representatives, The Senate concurring, strongly and forcefully urge and recommend to the building trade, organizations, boards, governmental and commercial agencies, and all other interested organizations, that the protective Fallout Shelter concepts be most seriously considered in the designing and planning, as well as the authorization of, all future buildings and structural programs in the State of Alabama, with a view to providing more and adequate Fallout Shelter protection therein for the survival of the people of the State of Alabama. Further, That the latest Fallout Shelter Slanting and other developed construction techniques that are designed to provide shelter protection, be incorporated in all public and private construction in the State of Alabama wherever possible and feasible.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and have caused the Great Seal of the State of Alabama to be affixed by the Secretary of State, at the Capitol in the City of Montgomery on this the 19th day of August, 1966.

*George Wallace*  
Governor

ATTEST:

*Miss Agnes Baggell*  
Secretary of State





DRAFT

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

Bill No. 3822

Page 1 of 1

Introduced by Rep. Westbrook

Date

Ref. to Committee on Pub Health

General Assembly,

January Session, A. D., 1965

AN ACT CONCERNING FALLOUT SHELTERS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

No town or school district shall receive funds for the construction of or as reimbursement for the construction of any school or school addition or the equipment thereof, the construction of which commences after October 1, 1965, unless the plans for said construction include a fallout shelter. The local director of civil defense in the town affected, the state office of civil defense and the state board of education may except such towns or school districts from the provisions of this act in instances of undue hardship caused by a high water table, rock formations or certain soil conditions or when an addition is made to a building which already contains adequate shelter space.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE: To require the construction of fallout shelters in such schools.

DRAFT

AN ACT RELATING TO CIVIL DEFENSE; REQUIRING PROTECTION FROM RADIOACTIVE FALLOUT TO BE INCORPORATED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF CERTAIN STATE OWNED BUILDINGS; AUTHORIZING RADIOACTIVE FALLOUT PROTECTION IN SCHOOL BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTED IN OKLAHOMA; PROVIDING FOR PARTICIPATION IN FEDERAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS FOR THIS PURPOSE.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA:

Section 1. (a) All State Institutions, agencies, boards and departments shall cooperate with the State Director of Civil Defense when planning the construction of a State owned building to provide, where needed, public protection from radioactive fallout.

(b) Each State Institution, agency, board or department proposing to construct any building shall submit to the State Director of Civil Defense a description of the proposed construction together with a request to the Civil Defense Director for an opinion as to whether such construction could be reasonably adapted to afford public protection from radioactive fallout and his certification as to requirements, if any, for public radioactive fallout shelter in the location where the State owned building is to be constructed.

(c) Upon receipt from the Director of Civil Defense of an opinion that such construction can reasonably be adapted to afford public protection from radioactive fallout and his certification that radioactive fallout shelter is needed in the location where the building is to be constructed, the agency, institution, board or department shall then require the architect engaged in the design of the building to incorporate the maximum reasonable fallout protection which can be constructed in the building without substantial departure from the original building plans. Failure to receive such opinion and certification 20 days after the description of proposed construction is submitted to the Civil Defense Director, shall relieve the agency, institution, board or department from

any further obligation under this Act.

Section 2. School authorities of the State of Oklahoma, its political subdivisions, and its school districts, are authorized to plan, design and construct new school buildings which afford protection for the anticipated school body and faculty against radiation hazards that could result from enemy attack upon the United States.

Section 3. Each State institution, agency, board and department, each political subdivision of the State and each school district of the State is authorized to participate in such federal assistance programs as may be available or may become available to assist in providing fallout shelter protection.



5 copies

DRAFT

# IN HOUSE

REGULAR SESSION, 1966

HOUSE BILL NO. 477

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1966

Messrs. Bob Henry Eicher, Charles J. Jones, Fallis Vernon Buky, Norbert Blume and Bill Criscillis introduced the following bill, which originated in the House, was ordered to be printed.

DRAFT

AN ACT relating to minimum standards for construction of school buildings to provide radiation hazard protection.

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:*

- 1 Section 1. KRS 162.060 is amended hereby:
- 2 (1) The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be
- 3 furnished a copy of all plans and specifications for new public
- 4 school buildings contemplated by boards of education and for
- 5 all additions to or alterations of old buildings. He shall examine
- 6 or cause to be examined all such plans and specifications and
- 7 shall approve or disapprove them in accordance with the rules
- 8 and regulations of the State Board of Education. No board of
- 9 education may award a contract for the erection of a new build-
- 10 ing or contract for an addition to or alteration of an old building

1 until the plan has been approved by the Superintendent of Pub-  
2 lic Instruction.

3 (2) No plan for construction, alteration or modification of  
4 any school building shall be approved unless the following mini-  
5 mum requirements and any supplementary regulations of the  
6 State Board of Education and any regulations concerning the  
7 sanitation of schools jointly prescribed by the State Board of Edu-  
8 cation and the State Board of Health in conformity with the  
9 school code have been fully complied with. It shall be the  
10 responsibility of the architect concerned in proposing and pre-  
11 paring plans for the construction, alteration or modification of  
12 any such school building to see that these standards are observed.  
13 No plan shall be approved that fails to meet these minimum  
14 standards except as modifications of these standards are author-  
15 ized under regulations of the State Board of Education.

16 (3) Except as exempted in subsection (4), each school  
17 building to be constructed after the effective date of this act  
18 shall be planned, designed and constructed so as to afford  
19 protection for at least the anticipated normal student body and  
20 faculty against radiation hazards that could result from enemy  
21 attack on the United States. The protected space provided in  
22 such school buildings shall meet the minimum protection factors  
23 established by the Public Defense Advisory Council and shall  
24 provide effective space utilization for general school purposes.

25 (4) The Public Defense Advisory Council may prescribe  
26 rules and regulations governing exemption or waiver from the  
27 requirements set forth in subsection (2), and shall have authority  
28 to waive the shelter space requirement in those cases where the

1 inclusion of a fallout shelter in school construction creates an  
2 additional cost of more than ~~three per cent~~, or is considered im-  
3 practicable or unnecessary. No plan for school construction shall  
4 be approved that fails to meet the requirements set forth in sub-  
5 section (3) unless a waiver of these requirements has been author-  
6 ized by the Public Defense Advisory Council for the specific  
7 school building concerned.

8 (5) The Superintendent of Public Instruction and the  
9 boards of education of the political subdivisions of the Common-  
10 wealth are authorized to modify existing school structures to  
11 provide radiation hazard protection for at least their anticipated  
12 normal student body and faculty on the same basis as set forth  
13 in subsection (2). Such authorities are further authorized to  
14 participate in any Federal assistance programs that may be or  
15 become available to assist local authorities in providing radiation  
16 hazard protection in new school construction or alteration or mod-  
17 ification of existing school structures.

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SENATE BILL NO. 213

PASSED SENATE AS AMENDED 5-4-65

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to school plants, fallout shelters; amending section 235.26, Florida Statutes, relating to minimum standards for school buildings, by adding subsection (21), authorizing fallout shelters in school buildings constructed subsequent to passage of this act in accordance with minimum protection factors as established by the state civil defense council; authorizing the modification of existing school facilities to provide such protection, and for participation in federal assistance programs for this purpose; providing an effective date.

WHEREAS, it is common knowledge that the hope and future of America lies in the younger generation, and

WHEREAS, the world today continues under the threat of possible nuclear war, and

WHEREAS, it has been proven in tests conducted by the United States government that tens of millions of lives can be saved by adequate shelter protection, and

WHEREAS, adequate fallout shelters could be included in all school buildings to serve a practical area of space for school purposes, recreation, storage, teaching and pupil protection as well as emergency shelter for other citizens in event of a nuclear attack, and

WHEREAS, the legislature of the state of Florida desires to do all in its power to provide maximum safety and protection for all of the people of Florida, NOW, THEREFORE,

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Section 235.26, Florida Statutes, is amended by adding subsection (21) to read:

235.26 Minimum standards for school building construction.

No county superintendent shall recommend tentative approval, and no county board shall tentatively approve any plans for construction of any school building in the county, unless the

following minimum requirements and any supplementary regulations of the state board of education and any regulations concerning the sanitation of schools jointly prescribed by the state board of education and the state board of health in conformity with the school code have been fully complied with. Furthermore, it shall be the responsibility of the architect concerned in proposing and preparing plans for the construction or alteration of or the addition to any such school building to see that these standards are observed. The state superintendent shall not approve any plans that fail to meet these minimum standards except as modifications of these standards are authorized under regulations of the state board.

(21) FALLOUT SHELTERS.--

(a) The school authorities of the state and its political subdivisions are authorized to plan, design and construct new school buildings which afford protection for the anticipated normal student body and faculty against radiation hazards that could result from enemy attack on the United States. The protected space provided in such school buildings shall meet the minimum protection factors established by the state civil defense council and shall provide effective space utilization for general school purposes.

(b) In those schools in which fallout protection is provided, the minimum protection factors established by state civil defense council shall be certified to by a qualified fallout shelter analyst recognized by the state civil defense council.

(c) The school authorities of the state and its political subdivisions are authorized to modify existing school structures to provide fallout protection for at



least their anticipated normal student body and faculty on the same basis as set forth in paragraph (a) of this subsection. Such authorities are further authorized to participate in such federal assistance programs as may be or become available to assist local authorities in providing fallout protection in new school construction or through modification of existing school structures.

(d) The provisions of this section shall be taken into consideration by the county superintendent and county school board prior to planning any new school building and notification to this effect shall accompany all preliminary plans submitted to the State Superintendent for approval under Section 235.27, Florida Statutes.

Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 1966.



J

AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO CIVIL DEFENSE

Now, therefore be it resolved that the Bingham County Board of Commissioners having realized the value of presently trained county personnel in Radiological Monitoring, has instructed the County Civil Defense Director to set a schedule for training all county employees in Radiological Monitoring by May of 1968, training the most likely used personnel first. The training is to be done either on county time or, the employee receiving an additional two days vacation for completing the 16 hour course on his own time.

Leo L. Brewer

Robert Lee

Leo L. Brewer  
Bingham County Board of Commissioners

Dated June 13, 1966

7 x 1 1/2 9/8

CITY OF ANCHORAGE, ALASKA  
ORDINANCE NO. 20-66

ORDINANCE AMENDING SECTION 2-61(e) OF THE CODE OF ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF ANCHORAGE TO PROVIDE FOR THE MANDATORY CONSIDERATION BY THE CITY ENGINEER OF PROVIDING FALLOUT SHELTER PROTECTION IN NEW CITY CONSTRUCTION BY THE USE OF SLANTING TECHNIQUES IN DESIGN.

*Shelter Encouragement*

WHEREAS, The City of Anchorage is participating in the National Defense Program, which program emphasizes the need to provide shelters for the comfort and protection of persons in time of nuclear attack or great natural disaster;

WHEREAS, The Anchorage Area Community Shelter Plan survey and report of 1965 revealed a large deficit in public shelters in and around the City of Anchorage; and

WHEREAS, the continued receipt of Federal Civil Defense assistance is contingent upon the City of Anchorage meeting certain Office of Civil Defense standards, including the provision of shelters and dissemination of information thereon to all citizens.

THE CITY OF ANCHORAGE ORDAINS:

Section 1. That chapter 2 of the Anchorage Code of Ordinances be amended by amending Section 2-61(e) to read as follows:

(e) Prepare or cause to be prepared all contracts and specifications that may be required for public works. All such specifications and contracts shall be subject to clearance by the city attorney as to legality. Any design of new or any remodeling of an existing city structure shall provide nuclear fallout shelter protection in the structure by the use of slanting techniques in design only to the extent that the incorporation of nuclear fallout shelter protection does not increase by more than five per cent (5%) the total costs of <sup>construction</sup> ~~design~~ ~~otherwise~~ not incorporating the protection. The ~~council by motion~~ *city manager* may exempt

construction of new or remodelling of a city structure from the requirement of providing fallout protection because of cost or other factors making the incorporation of the fallout protection impractical or unfeasible.

First Reading: April 26, 1966. (*Passed*)

Second Reading: \_\_\_\_\_, 1966.

Passed and approved by the City Council of the City of Anchorage, Alaska, the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 1966.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Elmer Rasmuson, Mayor

ATTEST:

\_\_\_\_\_  
B. W. Boeke, City Clerk



CITY OF ANCHORAGE, ALASKA  
RESOLUTION NO. 42-R-66

A RESOLUTION URGING THE PROVISION OF FALLOUT SHELTER PROTECTION IN NEW CONSTRUCTION AND REMODELING WITHIN THE CITY OF ANCHORAGE.

WHEREAS, the City of Anchorage is participating in the National Defense program which program emphasizes the need to provide shelters for the comfort and protection of persons in time of nuclear attack or great natural disaster;

WHEREAS, the Anchorage Area Community Shelter Plan survey and report of 1965 revealed a large deficit in public shelters in and around the City of Anchorage; and

WHEREAS, it is in the public interest to have fallout shelter protection.

THE CITY OF ANCHORAGE RESOLVES:

That it is in the public interest for all persons planning to build or remodel public <sup>Commercial, institutional and industrial</sup> buildings to consider and be encouraged to incorporate fallout shelter protection by the use of slanting techniques in design in all new and remodeled public buildings.

Publication of this resolution shall be made by posting a copy hereof on the City Hall Bulletin Board for a period of ten days following its passage and approval.

Passed and approved by the City Council of the City of Anchorage, Alaska, the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 1966.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Elmer Rasmuson, Mayor

ATTEST:

\_\_\_\_\_  
B.W. Boeke, City Clerk

STATE OF GEORGIA  
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE  
CIVIL DEFENSE DIVISION  
Post Office Box 4839  
Atlanta, Georgia 30302

SCHOOLS WITH FALLOUT SHELTERS

VALDOSTA, GEORGIA - Using Slanting Technique

Lowndes County High School (Construction cost \$1,322,189.00)

Cost per sq. ft.	\$9.75
<u>Shelter General Construction Cost per sq. ft.</u> of gross school area (total cost \$1,300.00)	<u>Neqligible</u>
School capacity	1,000
Shelter capacity (40 PF or better)	3,798

New schools across the country are encouraging shelters in the initial design. These schools did not use the slanting technique.

Lincoln Elementary School, Alva, Oklahoma

Cost per sq. ft.	\$12.12
<u>Shelter General Construction Cost per sq. ft.</u> of gross school area	.31
School capacity	165
Shelter capacity	256

Miami Carol City Sr. High School, Miami, Florida

Cost per sq. ft.	\$12.05
<u>Shelter General Construction Cost per sq. ft.</u> of gross school area	.06
School capacity	1,400
Shelter capacity	1,750

S. E. Polk Senior - Junior High School, Ivy, Iowa

Cost per sq. ft.	\$17.16
<u>Shelter General Construction Cost per sq. ft.</u> of gross school area	<u>NONE</u> (inherent in basic design)
School capacity	1,200
Shelter capacity	1,700

Lenihan High School, Marshalltown, Iowa

Cost per sq. ft.	\$12.79
<u>Shelter General Construction Cost per sq. ft.</u> of gross school area	.05
School capacity	300 (Now)
Shelter capacity	500 (Ult)
	600

MARGUERITE A. BROCK  
Coordinator  
WOMEN'S DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

DID YOU KNOW -

that the daily attendance of pupils and teachers in our Georgia schools is almost 1,184,781, approximately 1/4 of the Georgia population?

AND THAT -

at present there is no shelter for over 1,103,914 students and teachers in educational buildings

AND FOR LITTLE OR NO ADDITIONAL COST -

shelter can be incorporated in most school construction having more than one floor or basement?

Every building offers some protection against fall-out radiation. Some, however, offer more than others. Many buildings which could have provided reasonable protection had weak points which nullified otherwise good protection. If these weak points had been detected in the design stage, changes could have been made that would have increased fallout protection without adding substantially to the cost of the structure.

AND AT NO COST TO THE SCHOOL AUTHORITIES -

each school with fallout shelter will be stocked with federally furnished supplies; food, water, medical supplies, Geiger Counters, Sanitation Kits, et cetera.

AND ASSISTANCE IS AVAILABLE -

Civil Defense has qualified 104 practicing architects and engineers in Georgia to give technical assistance in shelter design. If your designing architect is not trained in shelter design, the State of Georgia will arrange for the services of a Professor of Architecture from a leading university to train and assist him in designing shelter capability in your school. This service is performed on site free of charge.

Wise parents urge their community leaders to include fallout shelter in new school construction.

ARE YOUR CHILDREN WORTH THIS EFFORT?

MARGUERITE A. BROCK  
Coordinator  
Women's Defense Activities  
CIVIL DEFENSE, STATE OF GEORGIA  
Atlanta, Georgia