



CSP
COMMUNITY SHELTER PLAN
FOR
ADA COUNTY, IDAHO
IMPORTANT
THIS MAY SAVE YOUR LIFE IN THE
EVENT OF A NUCLEAR DISASTER

PUBLISHED BY:
ADA COUNTY - BOISE
CIVIL DEFENSE AGENCY
413 IDAHO STREET
BOISE, IDAHO 83702
TELEPHONE 342-1010
ATTACK WARNING
A Wavering Tone or Short Blasts for 3
to 5 Minutes on Outdoor Sirens or Horns
Means an Actual Attack Against This
Country Has Been Detected. TAKE PRO-
TECTIVE ACTION IMMEDIATELY.

FAMILY EMERGENCY PLAN - IN THE EVENT OF NUCLEAR ATTACK, FAMILY MEMBERS WILL PROMPTLY RESPOND TO THIS SCHEDULE

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)
FAMILY MEMBER	AT WORK OR SCHOOL TAKE SHELTER AT	AT HOME TAKE SHELTER AT	INDIVIDUAL DUTIES	INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY	(LIST NUMBERS BELOW IN DUTIES COLUMN - MOST IMPORTANT FIRST)
FATHER				(1) Radio and Monitor	(17) Clock or Watch
MOTHER				(2) Extra Batteries	(18) Napkins & Towels
ELDEST CHILD				(3) CSP Map	(19) Water Hose
2nd ELDEST				(4) Locate Children	(20) Disinfectant
3rd ELDEST				(5) Water	(21) Tools & Fasteners
4th ELDEST				(6) Food & Openers	(22) Calendar
5th ELDEST				(7) Baby Food & Needs	(23) Bible
OTHER				(8) Eating Service	(24) Newspapers/Magazines
				(9) Bedding & Cots	(25) Games/Hobbies
				(10) Medicine	(26)
				(11) First Aid Kit	(27)
				(12) Clothing	
				(13) Toilet & Paper	
				(14) Waste Containers	
				(15) Flashlight	
				(16) Batteries (extra)	

Write assigned items on individual lists to distribute after ALARM - to avoid confusion and in-shelter shortages.

YOUR COMMUNITY SHELTER PLAN INFORMATION

WHERE TO GO AND WHAT TO DO IN CASE OF NUCLEAR ATTACK

In case of nuclear attack upon the United States, you and your family would need to know WHERE TO GO and WHAT TO DO. This Community Shelter Plan for ADA COUNTY and BOISE contains this information for every citizen. It is based on making the best possible use of the fallout protection now available.

WHAT IS FALLOUT?

If a nuclear weapon explodes on or near the ground, tons of earth are drawn up with the "fireball" produced by the explosion. They mix with the radioactive materials and eventually fall back to the ground as particles of "radioactive fallout."

Where these fallout particles come back to the ground depends on the wind.

Fallout may fall as far as several hundred miles from where the weapon was exploded.

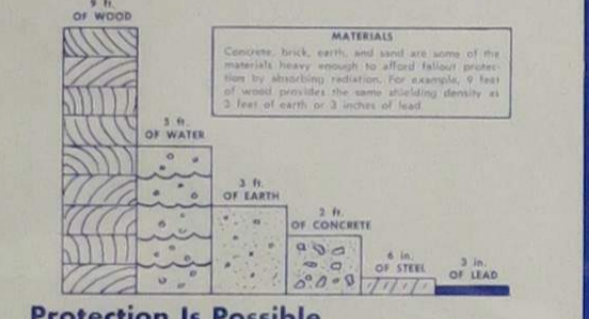
Fallout may arrive within 20 or 30 minutes, close to the place the weapon exploded, or it may not arrive for several hours, farther downwind.

The primary danger of radioactive particles is caused by the "gamma rays" given off. Like X-ray, they can harm living things exposed to them.

Seven hours after the explosion, fallout is only 1/10 as radioactive as it was at one hour after the burst. After two days, it is only 1/100 as radioactive as it was at one hour after the burst, and after 14 days it is only 1/1000 as radioactive as it was at one hour after the burst.

PROTECTION FROM FALLOUT

You can protect yourself from fallout by getting heavy material (shielding) between yourself and the fallout particles giving off the gamma rays. The heavier the construction of the building you may be in, the better protection it gives you.



People can protect themselves against fallout radiation, and have a good chance of surviving it, by staying inside a fallout shelter. In most cases, the fallout radiation outside the shelter would decrease rapidly enough to permit people to leave the shelter within a few days.

Even in communities that received heavy accumulations of fallout particles, people soon might be able to leave shelter for a few minutes or a few hours at a time in order to perform emergency tasks. In most places, it is unlikely that full-time shelter occupancy would be required for more than a week or two.

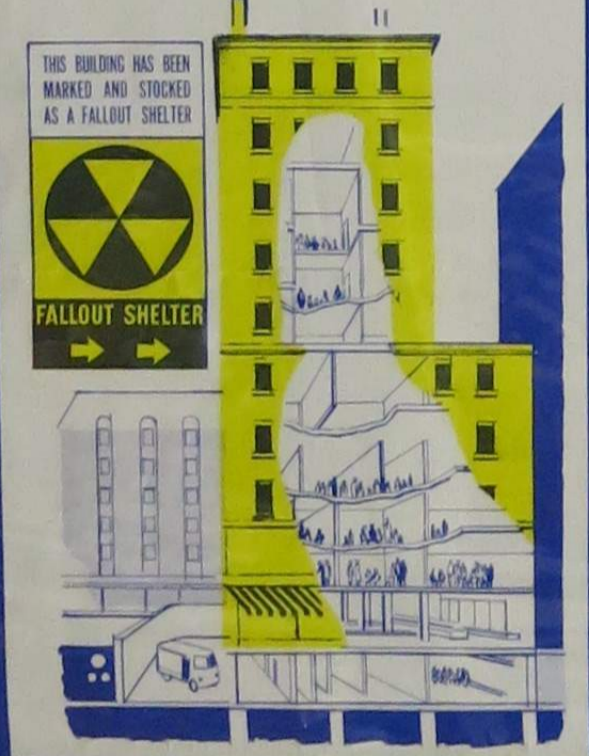
People exposed to fallout radiation do not become radioactive and thereby dangerous to other people. Radiation sickness is not contagious or infectious, and one person cannot "catch it" from another person.

FALLOUT SHELTER IN ADA COUNTY AND CITY OF BOISE

There are public fallout shelters in buildings in ADA COUNTY and the CITY OF BOISE which are marked by signs that look like this:



In addition, many homes provide protection against fallout radiation. The purposes of the Community Shelter Plan are: (1) to match as many of our people as possible to public fallout shelters; and (2) to recommend the best action to be taken by people for whom public shelter is not now available. The overall aim is to recommend those actions which will give the best protection possible from fallout radiation for all our citizens.



IF YOU ARE TO GO TO A PUBLIC FALLOUT SHELTER, GET THERE PROMPTLY

Local police, sheriff's officers, or other designated officials will help direct you to shelter.

In all public shelters, a trained shelter manager will be in charge. Cooperate with this official representative of the local government.

YOUR FAMILY EMERGENCY PLAN

Fill out the family emergency plan above. This will tell each member of the family where to go and what to do in case of nuclear attack. Enter the names of all members of the family in the column on the left, marked (A). In the next two columns (B) and (C), write in the place for each person to go. For example, if at work, father may take shelter at "1st NATIONAL BANK"; if at home he may take shelter in "HOME BASEMENT," or at a designated public shelter. In the column marked (D) fill in each family member's duties from column (E).

Fill out the family plan on the basis of the information in this community shelter plan.

WHAT TO DO IF YOU ARE IN AN AREA WHERE PUBLIC SHELTER IS NOT AVAILABLE

If you live or work in an area where public shelter is not available, or if you choose to remain at home, go to the best protected part of the house or building in which you live or work, for shelter.

The following tells you how to produce additional fallout protection. Be sure that you can do so, in case of need, if you live or work in an area where public shelter is not available.

HOW TO IMPROVE SHELTER AT HOME

In July, 1967, you received a questionnaire or were visited by a representative of the Bureau of Census at which time you were asked to report the size and construction of your home for the home fallout protection survey. If you provided the information, and if your home has a basement, you probably received a booklet which indicated the amount of fallout protection existing in the best corner of your basement, and how to improve it.

If you did not receive a booklet, the best protected corner of your basement is normally where the ground level outside is the highest. To make this corner safer, use a sturdy table or workbench and move it into the corner. Fill boxes, drawers, etc., with heavy material—sand, dirt, brick—or if nothing heavier, use newspapers or books. Stack these materials on top and around the sides of the table or workbench. It is important to have most of this material overhead for better protection.

If a workbench is not available, you can improvise a small shelter by using furniture, doors, dressers or other materials. A sturdy table can be made by removing doors from their hinges and placing them over supports in the safest corner of your basement. The support for your table can be a chest of drawers or anything else which can take a heavy load. Use two or three doors for the top of the table in order to provide enough strength to support the heavy load placed on them. Again use anything with weight that can be moved; the heavier the material, the more the protection. Be careful not to overload the table to the point where it will collapse.

If your home does not have a basement, the safest place may be a crawl space under the house or the central part of the home at ground level, farthest from the roof and walls. It is essential to make this area safer, by placing boxes or drawers filled with heavy material on and around the area to be shielded:

1. Pull the hinge pins on two or more doors in your home.
2. Dig a hole about 2 feet wide by 8 feet long, and 4 or 5 feet deep.
3. Lay the doors over the hole so that a small entranceway is left at one end.
4. Pile the excavated dirt on top of the doors.
5. Lay a tarp or blanket across the top of the entranceway to prevent fallout from getting down to the floor of the hole.
6. For additional protection, once you are inside the shelter, dig a hole deeper and pile the dirt under the entrance.

In favorable circumstances a door-over-hole shelter can provide excellent protection.

Its disadvantages are that it may be cramped, and that water may collect in the bottom.

A PLAN BUT NO TIME



Your first warning of nuclear attack could be the flash of an explosion. Don't look at it. Quick action during the next few seconds could save your life.

If you are inside, dive under or behind the nearest desk, table, sofa or other piece of sturdy furniture. Try to get in a shadow; it will help shade you from the heat. Lie curled on your side with your hands over the back of your neck, knees tucked against your chest. Stay away from windows, or turn your back to them—they admit heat rays and also may shatter.

If you are outside, run into a building and assume the same curled-up position. If possible, face a corner.

If you cannot get into a building, seek the lowest, most protected spot, such as a ditch, gutter or depression in a lawn. Lie in the curled position. Face away from loose or breakable objects.

If you are far enough away from the explosion you may feel no effect at all. But stay put for five minutes to be sure. By then the blast effects will have passed or lost their force. You will have at least half an hour to find fallout protection.



If you have no basement, you can improvise a shelter by digging a trench next to the house, and making a beam structure with loose doors. Fill the dirt from the trench and other heavy objects on top of the doors and at the sides for as much radiation shielding as possible.

TIME BUT NO PLAN



This man is improvising a fallout shelter in a basement corner by stacking heavy material on top and at the open sides of a sturdy table. Filing dirt and other heavy material in the basement window wells will improve his margin of protection.

If you should receive warning of an attack but do not have a plan of action—no shelter to go to, for example—your first actions should be to guard against the hazards of fires set by the heat of a nuclear explosion. Get rid of such quick burning things as oily rags, curtains, and lampshades. Get rid of old newspapers and magazines, or stack them in the basement. If you plan to improvise a fallout shelter there, shut off main electric and gas lines until the fire danger has passed. If your house has venetian blinds, lower and shut them to bar flying glass and screen out some of the blast's fierce heat. Fill buckets, sinks, a bathtub, and other containers with water.

Then turn your attention to fallout protection. There are six general guidelines to keep in mind for improvising last-minute fallout protection:

1. A basement is usually better than aboveground floors, particularly in private residences. (In large commercial or civic buildings, however, the central areas of middle floors could offer good protection.)
2. A corner of a basement that is below ground level is better than the center of the basement.
3. On aboveground floors, improvise shelter away from outside walls.
4. When improvising shelter, keep it small. Concentrate the shielding mass immediately around and above you to conserve construction time.
5. Stay away from windows and outside doorways. They are weak points in your fallout shield. Also, windows could be shattered many miles beyond the severe blast damage area of a nuclear explosion.
6. If caught in the open, try to get to some substantial structure, or cave. If none of these is readily available, look for a culvert, underpass or ditch—anything that will get you below ground level—and improvise a shelter.

RADIO IN TIME OF EMERGENCY

In time of a civil emergency, a number of radio Emergency Broadcasting Stations (EBS) will remain on the air to provide information to the public. These stations are: KIDO, 630; KGEM, 1140; KBOI, 670; KFXD, 580; KCID, 1490.

Turn your radio dial to one of these stations. Remember to take your radio into your fallout shelter.



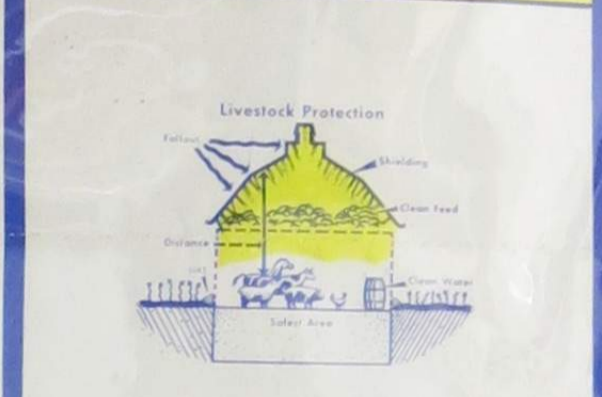
SUPPLIES FOR HOME SHELTERS

If you take shelter in the best protected part of your home, you will need supplies. The most vital things would include food, water, a can opener, a container for human waste, toilet paper, soap, a first aid kit, a battery powered radio, a flashlight, infant needs (bottles, nipples, milk, etc.). Other supplies may include bedding, sleeping bags, extra clothing, towels, paper plates, knives, forks, spoons, cups, napkins, newspapers, sanitary napkins, paper or plastic bags, candles and tools.

You might have to stay in your home shelter area for only one or two days, but it is possible that you might have to stay there for as long as two weeks. Therefore, take as many supplies as possible to your shelter.



ON THE FARM



If you live on a farm, your pre-fallout preparations will have a lot to do with your cleaning up afterward.

You should place as much of your livestock and produce in barns as you can. A normally filled hayloft affords some shielding from fallout radiation for animals below. Farm machinery, troughs, wells, and any produce you cannot get into barns should be covered with tarpaulins. You should store as much water in covered containers as you can, taking the precautions already outlined. Radiation barns only living creatures; therefore, food, water, etc., would be safe if covered.

Afterward, any livestock exposed to fallout could be washed or brushed to remove fallout particles. Water from wells and streams would be safe for animal use. Even water standing in a pond could be used since fallout particles would settle to the bottom. Pond water could be made even safer by stirring up a clay bottom and then letting it settle out. Feed and fodder stored under cover should be used first. If no other feed is available, animals could be turned out to pasture after a few days when the radioactivity has decreased.

Farm animals and poultry would be an important source of human food and they should not be allowed to sicken and die from thirst and starvation. Animals which have been exposed to early fallout or which have been fed on contaminated pastures could be slaughtered and the muscle meat would be fit for human consumption. Internal organs, however, such as the liver and spleen, should not be eaten unless no other food is available. It would be easier to preserve meat on the hoof than on the hook. Hogs and steers could be kept alive even with water and feed containing early fallout particles.

Animals, like humans, can have radiation sickness. If the radiation level in your area indicates that animal sickness may be widespread, you probably will be told and given instructions on slaughtering. Care must be taken in slaughtering to prevent contamination of the carcasses by fallout particles from the hides and digestive tracts.

Chickens and eggs would be a particularly important direct food resource because they are relatively resistant to radiation, especially if they are raised under cover using safe packaged feeds.

Milk from cows that have grazed on contaminated pastures would be radioactive, but in the absence of other food in an emergency, it could be used.

Potatoes, corn, and other field crops exposed to early fallout would be safe to eat after cleaning. Grain that has been covered, as in elevators, would be safe. Threshing would reduce the amount of fallout particles in grain. Threshed grain exposed to fallout could be made safer by washing.

If county agents are available, they can help you decide what crops, pastures, and methods will be best and safest to use. Seeds of all sorts are quite resistant to radiation and do not require any special protection.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

ROENTGEN: A unit for measuring an amount of radiation exposure.

INITIAL (PROMPT) RADIATION: The burst of gamma rays and neutrons sent out from the explosion during the first minute after detonation. Initial radiation is most deadly within about two miles of ground zero.

FALLOUT: The radioactive debris of a nuclear explosion which eventually falls to earth in particles. The amount of fallout is enormously greater if a weapon detonates on or near the surface than if it explodes high in the air. Large amounts of earth are drawn up by the fireball. High in the sky, radio-active elements are incorporated into the earth particles, which are scattered by winds and in time fall to the ground.

FALLOUT RADIATION: The radiation emitted by fallout particles. Each particle of fallout gives off radiation as though it were a miniature X-ray machine. This radiation consists chiefly of beta rays (dangerous only if fallout particles touch the skin or are swallowed or inhaled) and gamma rays. Gamma rays, like X-rays, are very penetrating, and create the need for protective shields (fallout shelters).

EMERGENCY INFORMATION READINESS: This brochure will assist you in vital protection against early fallout. The radioactivity of such fallout decreases rather rapidly at first, and more slowly as time passes. Initial protection from radiation is extremely important to survival.

For further information on what to do in case of emergency and for additional information regarding the Community Shelter Plan, call or visit your local Civil Defense Office.

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FOLLOW YOUR COMMUNITY SHELTER PLAN! IT GIVES YOU THE MAXIMUM CHANCE FOR SURVIVAL