A COMMUNITY FALLOUT SHELTER PLAN
FOR
RUTLAND COUNTY, VERMONT

PUBLISHED BY,
THE RUTLAND COUNTY COMMUNITY
SHELTER PLANNING COMMITTEE
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N. SPRINGFIELD, VERMONT
NORMAN C. ADAMS, CONSULTANT

REMOVE THIS SECTION FROM YOUR NEWSPAPER...
FOLD AND KEEP IT!!
IT MAY SAVE YOUR LIFE!
RUTLAND CITY
SHELTER SERVICE AREAS
INDEX OF PUBLIC FALLOUT SHELTERS
RUTLAND CITY

MAP LEGEND

- Public Shelter Facilities
- Shelter Service Area
- Movement Route To Shelter

NOTES:
A shelter listing for Shelter Service Area 1 can be found in the centerfold of this section.

21. Hulet Block, Willow Street
Gryphon Bldg., Merchants Row
Vt. Bank & Trust Co., Merchants Row
Tuttle Bldg., Center Street
M. H. Fishman Inc.,
88-90 Merchants Row
Social Secur. Admin., 24 Evelyn St.
Rutland Co. Bank Annex, 42 Evelyn St.

22. Rutland Hospital, Allen Street
(Occupants Only)
Southeast Elem. Sch., Allen St.

Fire Clay Co.
Rutland Fire Clay Bldg., Curtis Ave.

24. Marble Savings Bank,
Merchants Row
Economy Store, Merchants Row
U. S. Post Office, Court House,
West St.
Loretto Home Bldg., 59 Meadow St.
(Occupants Only)
M. S. J. High Sch., Convent Ave. (Occupants Only)


26. Hotel Bardwell, Merchants Row
Vt. Transit Bldg., Merchants Row
S&H Green Stamps, Merchants Row
Rutland Savings Bank,
Merchants Row

27. Co. Court Bldg., Center Street
Rutland Herald Office, Wales Street
Rutland Gas Utility Corp., West St.
Rutland Free Library, Center St.
(Occupants Only)
Keenan Clinic, 46 Nichols St.
(Occupants Only)
Spencer Block, Merchants Row
New England Tel. & Tel., West St.
(Occupants Only)
Montgomery Ward Store,
Merchants Row
Colonial Lanes, 105 West Street
Salvation Army,
32-34 Merchants Row
GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

The maps in this newspaper supplement have been shaded to show individual shelter service areas in the County. These shelter service areas are further designated by circled numbers (1) through (3).

Because of current shortage of public shelter space in Rutland County, give serious consideration to using your home for fallout protection if your home has a basement. This is true even though you may live in one of the 25 public shelter service areas.

A “Home Fallout Protection Survey” was conducted in Vermont in late 1969. If you participated in the survey, you know how much protection from radioactive fallout your home provides. Prepare to take emergency action based upon these options.

a. If your home has a fallout protection factor (FPF) of 50 or more, take shelter in the basement of your home base.
b. If your home has a FPF of LESS than 10 and a public shelter is available, use one of the 25 public shelter service areas.
c. If you did not participate in the “Home Fallout Protection Survey” or do not know the FPF of your home (for example, if you can’t find the booklet, “Fallout Protection for Homes with Basements” sent to householders as part of the survey to report the fallout protection in the basement), prepare to seek shelter on this basis:

Assume that your house has a FPF of 10 or more if it is a TWO-STORY HOUSE with a BASEMENT COMPLETELY SURROUNDED BY EARTH, use the corner of the basement for fallout shelter.

Otherwise, go to public shelter if it is available to you.

If you live in an area of the county which is NOT SHARED OR SHOWN on the map, you do not at present have a public shelter available and should seek the best possible protection in the basement of your home or the basement of a nearby building. Instructions for improving the protection in your home can be found in a following paragraph.

MOVEMENT TO SHELTER

If you receive warning to take shelter, follow your family emergency plan. Proceed to your designated shelter as soon as possible. To avoid traffic congestion and hinder emergency activities, the instructions below must be followed.

Rutland City Shelter Service Areas

All people in the Rutland City shelter service areas must WALK to shelter. Use of vehicles will be limited to emergency traffic and transporting of those unable to walk.

All Other Shelter Service Areas

People living or working within 1/4 miles of their basements must WALK to shelter. People living or working at a location which is greater than 1/4 miles from their basements should travel by private vehicle to approximately ONE MILE from their shelter, park their vehicle off the highway and walk to their shelter. Use of vehicles within the one mile limit will be restricted to emergency traffic and transporting of those people unable to walk.

Designated parking areas are shown on the maps.

ACCESS INTO MARBLE QUARRIES

Highways, stairways and derrick platforms are available for access into quarries. People who are physically able should use stairways and ladders. Derrick platforms will be used to move early and those who are physically handicapped.

WHAT TO DO IF YOU ARE IN AN AREA WHERE PUBLIC SHELTER IS NOT AVAILABLE OR HAVE BEEN INSTRUCTED TO SEEK SHELTER IN YOUR HOME

If you live or work in an area where public shelter is NOT available, or if you have been instructed or choose to remain at home, you should go to the best protected part of the house or building in which you live or work. If you receive warning to take shelter.

The following information tells you how to produce additional fallout protection. Be sure that you can do so, in case of need.

HOW TO IMPROVISE SHELTER AT HOME

If you take shelter in the best protected part of your home, you can add additional protection. Although this might be possible at the time you receive warning to take shelter, a certain amount of preplanning is necessary if satisfactory results are to be expected. NOW IS THE TIME TO DECIDE WHAT YOU WILL DO AND HOW YOU WILL DO IT.

If your home has a basement, pick out the corner of your basement where the ground level inside is highest. This is the safest place in the basement.

If your home does not have a basement, some protection may be obtained in the central part of the house, at ground level farthest away from the roof and walls.

TO MAKE THESE AREAS SAFER:

BASEMENT: Place boxes or drawers on top of a sturdy table or workbench and fill with heavy material, such as dirt or sand or bricks. If the sides of the basement, away from the shelter area, have more than two feet of inside wall exposure, materials should also be placed around the outside of the table. Be very careful not to overload the table in the point of collapse.
FIRST FLOOR OF HOUSE WITHOUT A BASEMENT: Place boxes or drawers on top AND around the sides of a sturdy table or workbench and fill them with heavy materials. Often a makeshift table can be made by using doors supported by subflooring or other pieces of furniture.

Further information about improving your home shelter can be found in the Civil Defense Booklet "IN TIME OF EMERGENCY" or your local Civil Defense Chairman at your local town or city Civil Defense office.

WARNING SIGNALS

The official ATTACK WARNING signal is a 2 to 5 minute warning tone on all, or a series of short blasts on horns or other devices, repeated as deemed necessary. This signal shall mean that an actual attack against the country has been detected and THAT PROTECTIVE ACTION SHOULD BE TAKEN IMMEDIATELY.

During a period of growing international tension, all normal methods of communications, such as newspapers, radio, television and publications will be used to get civil defense information to the people. If the Emergency Broadcast System is activated, tune your AM radio to a local station that is broadcasting information on the emergency.
THE NATIONAL FALLOUT SHELTER PROGRAM

During the last six years the Department of Defense has been working with state and local governments throughout the nation to locate all existing buildings which provide substantial protection against fallout radiation. To date shelter space for several million people has been located. Many of these buildings are stocked with food, medical kits, survival supplies and are marked with the yellow and black fallout shelter sign.

THE COMMUNITY SHELTER PLAN

To provide for the most effective use of public shelters and to tell you WHERE TO GO and WHAT TO DO in case of a nuclear attack, a community shelter plan has been prepared for your County. It is based on making the best possible use of the fallout protection now available in Rutland County. At the present time public shelter space is available for approximately 62% of the County's population. In addition, many homes and other large buildings provide protection against fallout radiation.

Through the use of instructions and maps, this eight page newspaper supplement will tell you whether or not you should go to a public shelter, where the public shelter is located, how to get there and what to take with you. If you are to seek protection in your home, you will be given advice for improving the protection now available in your home.

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 of the nuclear weapon, and eventually fall back to the ground as particles of "Fallout".

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

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

Fallout may arrive within 20 or 30 minutes, close to the place the weapon exploded, farther downwind.

The primary danger from fallout particles is caused by the "Gamma rays" they give off. Like X-rays, they can harm living things exposed to them.

Fallout radioactivity decays. Seven hours after the burst, fallout is only 1/10th as radioactive as it was at 1 hour after the burst. After 2 days, it is only 1/100th as radioactive as it was at 1 hour.

PROTECTION FROM FALLOUT

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

The degree of protection from radiation in a shelter space is represented by a number called a Protection Factor. The higher the number, the greater the protection.

SUPPLIES TO TAKE TO SHELTER

You might have to stay in your shelter for only 1 or 2 days, but it is possible that you might have to stay there for as long as 2 weeks. Therefore, take as many of the following supplies as possible to your shelter area: basic foods and drinking water, special medicines and foods, flashlights, first aid kit, portable radio, infants' supplies and blankets. Firearms, pets and alcoholic beverages will NOT be allowed in public shelters. A complete list of supplies for a home shelter is available from your local Civil Defense Chairman.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

For additional information about fallout and what to do should a nuclear attack occur, obtain the Civil Defense booklet "IN TIME OF EMERGENCY" from your local Civil Defense Chairman at your local or city government office.

YOUR FAMILY EMERGENCY PLAN

Fill out the family emergency plan below. 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 boxes at the left. Write in the place for each person to go in the next two columns. For example, if at work, father may take shelter at "Gryphon Bldg., Merchants Row, Rutland City", if at home, he may take shelter in "Home Basement" or at "Denby Marble Quarry". Parents of school children should contact their local school authorities to determine what plans have been made for getting children to shelter.

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