SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS OF CIVIL DEFENSE SYSTEMS AND COMPONENTS

FINAL REPORT VOLUME I

R-OU-157

A COST-EFFECTIVENESS COMPUTER PROCEDURE FOR OPTIMUM ALLOCATION OF FALLOUT SHELTER SYSTEM FUNDS UNDER UNIFORM OR VARIABLE RISK ASSUMPTIONS

Prepared for

Office of Civil Defense
United States Department of the Army
under
Office of Civil Defense Contract No. OCD-PS-64-56
OCD Subtask 4113E
RTI Project OU-157

RESEARCH TRIANGLE INSTITUTE • DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA
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RESEARCH TRIANGLE INSTITUTE
Durham, North Carolina

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by

Floyd M. Guess

October 1, 1965

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Edgar A. Parsons, Director

R. S. Titchen, Deputy Director

1 October 1965
FOREWORD

This is Volume I of three separately bound volumes in which are reported the research completed under the general terms of the Office of Civil Defense Subtask Number 4113E, "Sensitivity Analysis of Civil Defense Systems and Components."

The research of the authors was very ably supported by Mrs. Helen Anderson and Miss Mary B. Woodside. Mrs. Anderson is credited with the programming reported in Appendix D, "The Risk-Oriented Allocation Program." Miss Woodside performed the calculations reported in several of the Appendixes. Philip McMullan and Robert Brooks are acknowledged for their valuable assistance in the preparation of the final report.
ABSTRACT

The dynamics of civil defense planning and systems evaluation require a procedure that yields approximate answers to questions concerning effective fallout shelter improvement programs. To accomplish this, a computerized model for the CDC 3600 is developed and demonstrated for OCD Region 6. The model permits an evaluation of shelter improvement programs against any fallout environment, but it is particularly valuable when RISK-type expressions of the probable fallout environment are used as inputs. Using detailed data from the National Fallout Shelter Survey and equally detailed estimates of the probable fallout hazard in a small area (counties, in the demonstration), the extent to which an area's population is inadequately protected is determined. Fallout shelter system funds are then allocated to areas of need in an optimal manner. The allocation employs shelter cost data obtained from Phase 2 of the National Fallout Shelter Survey on ventilation and shielding improvements. Estimated costs for package ventilation (PKV) and shelter in new construction are also employed in the demonstration in OCD Region 6. In all, 14 cost studies are run, using selected combinations of the budget level, the fallout risk level, etc. The demonstration shows the practicability of carrying out such large-scale cost-effectiveness analyses. It demonstrates a great need for reliable input data—particularly for the unit costs and available numbers and improvement options. The model and associated computer program not only provide tools of great value to the decision-maker, but they also emphasize the criticality of his assessment of factors within and outside the model (e.g., planning horizon, impact of future changes in the expected attack environment, legacy value of existing shelter programs, etc.). Future work includes extending the model to include direct effects and performing more extensive demonstrations of the model.
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I. INTRODUCTION

The dynamics of civil defense planning and systems evaluation require a procedure that will readily yield approximate answers to such questions as:

(1) How many lives could be saved with an expenditure of $1 billion, $5 billion, $15 billion, or any other arbitrary budget level?

(2) Where should such budgets be expended--by regions, states, metropolitan areas, counties, and detailed locations--for each assumed budget level?

(3) How and where would the expenditure pattern vary if one assumed that all parts of the United States were subject to a uniform attack hazard--to a different attack hazard?

(4) What is the dollar-costing relationship between attack hazard, casualties, and standards of acceptable shelter?

Our approach has been to develop and demonstrate a computerized procedure that will answer these and related questions under the following constraints:

(1) Use available data, such as the NFSS and National Location Code, wherever feasible.

(2) Use existing computers, programs, and planning techniques used by OCD, such as RISK or NAHICUS, wherever feasible.

(3) Provide means for readily accepting new or improved data, and for using interim estimates where critical data deficiencies exist.

(4) Concentrate initially on cost and effectiveness of a fallout shelter system, but include provision for extending the system to blast and other prompt effects considerations.

(5) Provide means for accepting data on all civil defense subsystems of measurable significance.
In the event of a nuclear attack upon the United States, some areas may be assumed to have a higher probability than others of experiencing hazardous levels of fallout; such an assumption may provide a priority basis for the allocation of funds for improving the fallout shelters system. Allocation of funds on this basis can be said to be "risk-oriented". No presumption is made of OCD acceptance of a "risk-oriented" policy for allocating funds. However, it is suggested that such an approach will be useful in determining optimal fund allocations against which existing and future plans may be evaluated.

In this volume, a risk-oriented procedure for evaluating the effectiveness of a spectrum of alternative budgets for fallout shelter system improvement is described and applied to a specific region of the United States. The effects of variations in the options that are available to decision-makers, and other inputs to the allocation procedure, are analyzed. Extension of the allocation procedure from fallout shelter system costs to blast protection and other CD system costs is also discussed.

II. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF MODEL

The general procedure for cost/effectiveness evaluation of fallout shelter system budgets advanced here is as follows:

1. The populations of given geographic areas are assigned to existing shelter spaces within their respective areas (standard location, county, or other area), always utilizing all of the higher PF (Protection Factor) shelters first.

2. On the basis of one or more fallout environments, determined by probabilistic programs such as RISK II [Reference 1], the estimated Equivalent Residual Dose (ERD) for the occupants of each type of shelter is calculated. Spaces are considered effective in which the resultant Maximum ERD is below a predetermined level (e.g., 200r). Areas in which some or all of the population are not effectively sheltered become eligible, for computation purposes, for funds for improved or new shelters. (In this report "improved" shelter spaces are those indicated in the Phase 2 NFSS data to be improvable by ventilation or shielding.)

3. The specific costs for possible ways of converting ineffective shelter spaces into effective shelter spaces are determined for each of the areas under consideration. Data from Phase 2 of the National Fallout Shelter Survey provide such information. Estimated costs for creating new
effective shelter spaces are utilized also.

(5) Funds for improved and/or new shelters are allocated to areas having ineffective spaces; funds are provided first for the least costly alternative for adding effective shelter spaces, regardless of the area in which the alternative exists. The process of moving to the next least costly alternative continues until all of the assumed budget is expended, or until all possible alternatives for improving existing shelters are exhausted.

(6) The computer program and model are flexible and versatile. At the option of the decision-maker, the following inputs may be varied: (a) budget level, (b) degree of risk or hazard, (c) definition of acceptable shelter, and (d) new shelter construction costs.

This procedure maximizes the number of shelter spaces that can be made effective for a given amount of money and for an established level of fallout radiation. The effects of changing the level of fallout radiation on the optimal allocation of funds will be considered in Section V of this volume. The possibility of adapting this fallout shelter system cost allocation procedure to include planning for direct weapons effects will be described in Section VI.

III. APPLICATION OF THE MODEL TO A CIVIL DEFENSE REGION

A. General

For demonstration purposes, a risk-oriented method of allocating funds was applied to OCD Region 6, using the National Fallout Shelter Survey data. A CDC 3600 computer was used to perform the various allocation calculations. The mathematical formulation is given in Appendix A. A description of the computer program is given in Appendix D.

B. Allocation of Shelter Spaces

The fallout shelter status in the eight states of Region 6 was determined from Phase 2 data of the NFSS. The basis for allocation of shelter space was the county. That is, the population of a county had to be assigned to shelters within the county, even though more effective shelters were not being used in an adjacent county. It was assumed also that there would be no travel in fallout.

1/ Although a county basis was used in the reported study, the program and computer procedure can be used for any geographical-political area for which data are available.
The constraint against population movement outside the county may be unrealistic and the number of persons sheltered, therefore, may be underestimated. On the other hand, if the counties are large and/or the time between warning and the arrival of fallout is short, the number of persons sheltered can be overestimated.

C. Selection of Level of Risk

The fallout environment that would occur in any given locality is not predictable with certainty, and conceptions of enemy-preferred target systems change as defensive and offensive capabilities change. For analysis purposes it is assumed that areas of the United States differ in probability of contamination by fallout and that they can be expected to retain these differences for significant periods of time. Information about fallout environments based on possible attacks, weapons characteristics as determined from intelligence reports, and probable wind conditions are available from many sources. Information about series of fallout environments has been compiled from an OCD source for use in the present demonstration. It is relatively easy to determine from this compilation the proportion of the possible attacks which result in a given level of radioactivity within a specific area.2/ This radioactivity can be expressed in terms of the ERD of an unsheltered population within a given area. Thus, a probability curve for occurrence of given ERD's can be prepared; such a curve is shown in Figure 1, Cumulative Probability Distribution of Unsheltered ERD in a Geographical Area.

In Figure 1, an unsheltered ERD equal to or less than 1000r has occurred in 0.5 of the hypothetical attack conditions, and an unsheltered ERD equal to or less than 3000r has occurred in 0.95 of the hypothetical situations. Conversely, in only 0.05 of the hypothetical situations would an unsheltered ERD be greater than 3000r.

In the present illustration, the 0.5 and 0.95 levels from RISK-type calculations were used as the fallout environment in each county. These levels are referred to as the 50 percent and 95 percent levels.

D. Determination of Effective Shelter Spaces

An effective shelter space is defined as one in which the ERD (as defined by RISK) for a person in this space is below a given maximum. The ERD experienced is determined by dividing the ERD for an unsheltered person, based on the probabilistic fallout environment discussed above, by the protection factor (PF) of the shelters to which population is assigned.

2/ Other sources of fallout probabilities could also be used.
This maximum allowable ERD can be set arbitrarily. However, there are at least two reasonable values, 100r and 200r, which might be chosen as criteria for determining the effectiveness of a shelter space. An ERD of 100r is given by the linear approximation of the dose response curve for casualties (References 2 & 3), as the threshold below which casualties will occur. An ERD of 200r represents the threshold below which fatalities will not occur (References 2 & 3). (See also Appendix B.)

Both the 100r and 200r levels were used in the allocation program described here.

E. Determination of Cost for Shelter Improvement

Phase 2 data of the National Fallout Shelter Survey were used as the basis of the costs for this application of risk-oriented allocations. Table I, Existing Fallout Shelter Spaces and Spaces Improvable by Shielding and Ventilation, is an illustration of the type of cost data provided for a typical county.

"Improvable by Shielding" are existing PF Category 2 and 3 spaces that can be upgraded to PF Category 4 or better by shielding. "Spaces Improvable by Ventilation" are those that can be added (by increasing the capacity of existing shelters) by ventilation. The average costs of either of these improvements range from $1.00 to $31.00 per space. These costs are representative for most of the counties in Region 6.
**TABLE I**

**Existing Fallout Shelter Spaces and Spaces Improvable by Shielding and Ventilation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protection Factor</th>
<th>All Existing Spaces</th>
<th>Spaces Improvable by Shielding</th>
<th>Spaces Improvable by Ventilation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Category</td>
<td>PF *</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>1000+</td>
<td>6339</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>500-1000</td>
<td>16436</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>250-499</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>150-249</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>100-149</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>70-99</td>
<td>301</td>
<td>301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>40-69</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>849</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>20-39</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The minimum value of the PF range was used in the example application of the procedure.

There appears to be no statistically significant correlation between cost and level of protection of either new or improved shelter spaces. Most of the spending alternatives involved creating new shelter spaces by ventilating existing shelters, and ventilation costs are independent of the protection factor of the shelter.

The effect of this will be shown in Section V.

**F. Cost for New Shelter**

In addition to the possibility of improving existing shelters, an alternative was included for providing shelter spaces under an incentive or other new construction program. These spaces would have a PF Category 4 protection factor or better (PF ≥ 100). To facilitate computation in the absence of reliable data, it was assumed that the number of spaces available under this option amounted to a maximum of ten percent of each county's population. For computation and demonstration purposes, these spaces were arbitrarily estimated to cost $25.00 per space. Any costs may be used in the computation procedure.

**G. Allocation of Funds**

Using the CDC 3600 computer, the allocation of funds was programmed in such a manner that the least costly means available for making an ineffective space into

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4/ It should be noted that Phase 2 data include some shelter spaces which can be added only by first shielding and then ventilating the shelter. These spaces are not included in the improvement alternatives in the input data used in this study.
an effective one was always used first. No funds were allocated where there would be no shelter that needed improvement, or where shelter improvements would still result in an ineffective shelter at the assumed fallout level. As shown in the mathematical description of the model (Appendix A), this procedure leads to an optimal allocation of funds—that is, the maximum number of effective spaces added for a given budget.

The allocation was constrained by a fixed budget in some cases and in other cases the funds were unrestricted.

It should be noted that the cost of stocking the shelters has been excluded in this application of allocation of funds. This would add $2.42 to the cost of each added shelter space [Reference 4], but would not affect the computation procedure or relative results.

H. Variations in Input Data

Variations in the risk level (95 and 50 percent), in the maximum allowable ERD (100r and 200r), and in budget constraints have already been noted. For sensitivity analysis purposes, 14 case studies or calculations were made using the CDC 3600 computer. Among the factors varied for analysis purposes are the following:

1. Residential Basements and Category I Shelter

In most of the 14 computations, residential basements and PF Category I shelters were included. The number of residential basements was estimated on the basis of selected SMSA's [Reference 5] and extrapolated over the entire state for most of the states in Region 6. Where SMSA residential basement data were not available for a given state, estimates were made based upon neighboring states. The residential basements were assumed to be available at no cost and to have a PF of 10.

In order to measure the effect of the residential basements and PF Category I shelter on the allocation model, residential basements and PF Category I were excluded in another case.

2. Possible Underestimations in PF in the NFSS Data

Protection factors from the National Fallout Shelter Survey data were increased arbitrarily in order to measure the effect of a possible conservative bias in the calculation of those data. Table II, Shelter Type, Protection Factor, and Revised Protection Factor shows these protection factor increases.

4/ Possible underestimation in PF in the NFSS data was examined in Reference [6]. Revised PF in Table II employed the estimates of conservative bias reported in reference.
TABLE II

Shelter Type, Protection Factor, and Revised Protection Factor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protection Factor</th>
<th>Revised PF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Homes</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential Basements</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PF Category 1</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PF Category 2</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PF Category 3</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PF Category 4</td>
<td>100</td>
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<td>PF Category 5</td>
<td>150</td>
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<tr>
<td>PF Category 6</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PF Category 7</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PF Category 8</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Lower limit of the PF Category for NFSS shelter categories.

3. **Overcrowding of Shelters**

To determine the effect of possible overcrowding of shelters, a case study was designed whereby the capacities of both existing and potential shelters were increased by 25 percent.

4. **Variations in Cost of Ventilation**

In one case study, the impact of low cost ventilation devices was examined by assigning a uniform cost of $3.00 to each space that could be made effective by ventilation.

IV. **RESULTS**

The program produced for each county and each combination of input data (RISK-level, maximum allowable ERD, residential basements included or excluded, etc.) the following data: (1) the total effective spaces added, (2) the average cost per space added, and (3) the total cost of both new and improved shelters. Table III, *Illustrative Risk-Oriented Shelter Budget Allocation*, is an example of the output data. (This output format is explained in detail in Appendix D, Section A-4.) In this example, the funds available were limited to a $20 million budget.

Table IV, *Regional Summary of Case Studies Using the Risk-Oriented Allocation Program*, summarizes all fourteen cases in which the allocation model was utilized (see also Appendix C). It should be noted that even in the cases where the budget was not limited, some of the population would still be ineffectively sheltered. This is because an insufficient number of new or improvable spaces was identified.
TABLE III

Illustrative Risk-Oriented Shelter Budget Allocation
(Distribution of $20,000,000 Among Counties In Region 6)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State Code</th>
<th>County Code</th>
<th>Residential Population</th>
<th>% Ineffectively-Sheltered Population</th>
<th>Total Potential Spaces</th>
<th>Total Spaces Added</th>
<th>Avg. Cost/Space Added</th>
<th>% Ineffective After Expenditure</th>
<th>Total Improvement Cost</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>143765</td>
<td>89.8</td>
<td>7026</td>
<td>7026</td>
<td>$9.51</td>
<td>85.0</td>
<td>$66817</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>120296</td>
<td>94.1</td>
<td>5867</td>
<td>5867</td>
<td>$5.75</td>
<td>89.2</td>
<td>33734</td>
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<td>113426</td>
<td>95.7</td>
<td>23164</td>
<td>16014</td>
<td>20.63</td>
<td>81.6</td>
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<td>74254</td>
<td>83.9</td>
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<td>14344</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>1753954</td>
<td>75.9</td>
<td>427758</td>
<td>371904</td>
<td>6.73</td>
<td>54.7</td>
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<td>32.0</td>
<td>43815</td>
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<td>10.3</td>
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<td>69111</td>
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<td>14.4</td>
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<td>63.8</td>
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</tr>
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<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>83102</td>
<td>93.7</td>
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<td>9437</td>
<td>8.62</td>
<td>82.3</td>
<td>81359</td>
</tr>
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<td>658041</td>
<td>534798</td>
<td>7.33</td>
<td>42.3</td>
<td>3918292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>3016000</td>
<td>2624000</td>
<td>$7.62</td>
<td>51.8</td>
<td>$20,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cost of Next Space Added = $25.00

* A shelter is ineffective if the resulting ERD is greater than 200 roentgens.
### TABLE IV
Regional Summary of Case Studies Using the Risk-Oriented Allocation Program

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
<th>(4)</th>
<th>(5)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Case</td>
<td>Risk Level (%)</td>
<td>Max ERD (Centroids)</td>
<td>Protection Factors NFSS or Revised</td>
<td>Cost (Millions of Dollars)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>NFSS</td>
<td>$30.2</td>
</tr>
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<td>2</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>NFSS</td>
<td>14.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>NFSS</td>
<td>34.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>NFSS</td>
<td>10.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Revised</td>
<td>35.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Revised</td>
<td>28.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>NFSS</td>
<td>10.0*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>NFSS</td>
<td>20.0*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>NFSS</td>
<td>10.0*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>NFSS</td>
<td>32.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>50</td>
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<td>NFSS</td>
<td>16.3</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>NFSS</td>
<td>34.3</td>
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<td>95</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>NFSS</td>
<td>26.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>NFSS</td>
<td>10.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* A limited budget was assumed in only these three cases. An unlimited budget was assumed in all other cases, thus allowing all spending alternatives to be exhausted.

** See Table II.
Figure 2, Cost/Effectiveness Curves for Expenditures for Fallout Protection in Region 6 at the 50 and 95 Percent Levels of Risk, illustrates the increasing rate of expenditure as the allocation proceeds from the least to the more costly improvement alternatives. Limits are established by the maximum number of spaces available for improvement as determined in the Phase 2 data.

Computations were also made of the cost of shelter for all of the population in Region 6 under the 50 and 95 percent levels of risk. Since the numbers of alternatives for improved and new shelters included in the allocation model were much smaller than the numbers of the population with ineffective shelter, it was necessary to estimate costs of additional means for providing shelter space. An arbitrary cost of $50.00 was assumed for each additional effective space added. Figure 3, Budget Level vs. Population Ineffectively Sheltered at Two Levels of Risk, illustrates the increase in budget with decreasing numbers of population ineffectively sheltered when this assumption is used.

V. ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

A. Relationship of Costs and Level of Risk

It is seen in Figures 2 and 3 that under the 95 percent risk level with its higher average levels of radiation, more spaces will be ineffective than under the 50 percent risk level. Consequently, more spaces are eligible for improvement funds in the allocation model, and the total cost will be greater. However, even after all available improvable spaces are used, the number of persons ineffectively sheltered under the 95 percent risk level is still much greater than under the 50 percent risk level. Thus it is apparent that budget requirements are extremely dependent upon the level of risk that is assumed.

The influence of the level of risk that is assumed on costs can be clearly seen in Figure 3, in which the estimated budgets for providing for all of the population in Region 6 are shown. Under the 95 percent level of risk, a budget of approximately $375 million would be necessary; under the 50 percent level of risk, the budget would be less than $100 million.

It is important to note that when the budget is unrestricted there is no great difference in average cost per space added regardless of which risk level is assumed. This is due to the fact, as pointed out earlier, that there is no correlation between the cost and the PF of an improvable shelter space. Thus, while fewer spaces need to be improved under the 50 percent risk level, their range of cost approximates that for the greater number of spaces needing improvement under the 95 percent risk level.
Fig. 2. Cost/Effectiveness Curves for Expenditures for Fallout Protection in Region 6 at the 50 Percent and 95 Percent Levels of Risk (Allowable ERD_{\text{max}} = 100r)
When the budget is limited so that all spaces cannot be improved, the average cost per space is higher for the 50 percent risk level than for the 95 percent risk level. For example, the average cost is $9.69 for the 50 percent risk level (Case 9) and $5.10 for the 95 percent risk level (Case 7); see Table IV. At the 95 percent risk level, the budget is exhausted on the more numerous low cost opportunities before allocation can be made to higher cost improvements.

B. Limitations of Phase 2 Data

In Case 4 of Table IV, the most optimistic case from the perspective of population effectively sheltered, there were still more than one million persons in Region 6 who could not be assigned to effective shelters. This, however, does not mean that there are not unidentified spaces in Region 6 that could be made effective. For a variety of reasons, many buildings or areas were excluded from the NFSS.
The rough estimate figure of $50.00 each for additional spaces is used to illustrate differences of ultimate costs (costs of 100% effective sheltering) under the two risk levels. The identification of more potential spaces and their associated costs would be necessary to make a more complete risk-oriented analysis of Region 6 budget requirements.

C. Effect of Inclusion of Residential Basements in Shelter Data

Figure 4, The Percentage Reduction in Population Ineffectively Sheltered Through the Use of Residential Basements at the 50 Percent and 95 Percent Levels of Risk, shows that with a 50 percent risk level, inclusion of residential basement spaces decreases the unsheltered population by about five percent in one state and by nearly seventy percent in another. At the 95 percent risk level, lesser changes are affected by including residential basements in calculations of shelter effectiveness. This indicates that residential basements can be extremely important in survival planning in some states, particularly when lower risk and fallout levels are considered.2/5

D. Effect of Revised Protection Factors

The effect of using protection factors less conservative than those of the NFSS on numbers of people considered ineffectively sheltered is shown in Table V. Even before expenditures, approximately 1.5 million more persons in Region 6 would be considered effectively sheltered under the 95 percent level of risk if the less conservative factors were used.

TABLE V

Effect of Possible Bias in Existing Structure PF Estimates at Two Maximum Allowable ERD Levels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population Ineffectively Sheltered (millions)</th>
<th>Max. Allowable ERD = 100r</th>
<th>Max. Allowable ERD = 200r</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NFSS Data (Case 1)</td>
<td>Revised PF* (Case 5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Before Expenditure</td>
<td>9.897</td>
<td>8.485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After Expenditure</td>
<td>6.881</td>
<td>5.178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8.090</td>
<td>6.546</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.869</td>
<td>4.179</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* See Table II.

2/ In Figure 4 the apparent contradiction in the bar graph for state 2 resulted from the fact that in most counties of that state, homes with a protection factor of 2 were effective.
Fig. 4. The Percentage Reduction in Population Ineffectively Sheltered Through the Use of Residential Basements at the 50 Percent and 95 Percent Levels of Risk
The effect on cost can be seen most clearly when the budget for providing for all of the population in Region 6 is considered. Under the 95% level of risk, and with a maximum allowable ERD of 200 r, the budget based on NFSS protection factors would be approximately $280 million; based on revised protection factors, it would be approximately $240 million. This is shown in Figure 5, and is based on the same assumed cost used earlier of $50 per effective shelter space added beyond those that were included in the allocation model.

E. Effect of Reduced Cost for Ventilation

In Case 14 the cost per space added by ventilation was estimated, for calculation purposes at $3.00. For Region 6 the average cost per shelter space added then dropped from $10.01 for the comparable case (Case 1) to $3.35. From this it can be concluded that it would be extremely profitable to find less costly means of providing ventilation in potential shelters with a high PF. If Region 6 is typical of the entire country, it seems that no other single step would be more important in increasing the effectiveness of the present national shelter system.
F. Effect of Overcrowding of Shelters

A comparison of the results of Cases 1 and 13 indicates the effects of overcrowding shelters by 25 percent. These effects are shown in Table VI.

TABLE VI
Comparison of Effect of 25 Percent Overcrowding
(95 percent risk level, Max ERD = 100 roentgens)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population Ineffectively Sheltered:</th>
<th>Normal (Case 1)</th>
<th>Overcrowding (Case 13)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Before Improvement (millions)</td>
<td>9.897</td>
<td>9.184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After Improvement (millions)</td>
<td>6.881</td>
<td>5.995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spaces Added (millions)</td>
<td>3.016</td>
<td>3.189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Cost ($ millions)</td>
<td>$30.2</td>
<td>$26.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Cost per Space ($)</td>
<td>$10.01</td>
<td>$8.44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It should be noted that the effect of overcrowding shelters by 25 percent does not increase the number of persons effectively sheltered by 25 percent. This is due to the fact that in some counties there are fewer than that proportion of the population who do not have effective shelter for the fallout environment comparable to the 95 percent risk level. In fact, in some counties, under normal shelter allocation, there are no persons who are ineffectively sheltered, and crowding the higher PF shelters adds no effective spaces.

VI. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Introduction

The preceding sections of this volume have described a rational, well-defined methodology for engaging in risk-oriented programming. Further, by applying the methodology to Region 6, the practicability of carrying out large scale analyses has been demonstrated. From the results obtained, it is believed that if risk-oriented programming were undertaken, the budget allocation model could be used in its present state to provide guidance in allocating funds and for evaluating the cost/effectiveness of various policies and proposed CD shelter programs. Examples of current interest are:

1. The evaluation of government incentive programs for the inclusion of fallout shelters in new construction.
2. The evaluation of new ventilation equipment.

3. The evaluation of policies regarding the inclusion of various categories of shelters (e.g., residential basements and PF Category 1 shelters) as components in the CD shelter system.

It should be emphasized that the recommended applications of the budget allocation model in its present state are directed toward providing guidance to the policy-makers at the national or perhaps regional level. Also, the applications are limited to the "fallout only" case.

In order to make more detailed and comprehensive analyses at the operating (local) level, further refinements to the model must be made. Also, additional data requirements have been identified which, if met, could enhance the utility of the model. These model refinements, and additional data requirements as well as some special problem areas are discussed at length below.

B. The Introduction of Prompt Effects into the Model

1. General

The allocation model described above has been used exclusively for fallout shelter development, and prompt effects have been temporarily ignored. Funds were allocated for the improvement of the fallout shelter posture in some areas with a high probability of suffering serious direct effects. As a result, the fallout shelter spaces near the blast area would tend to be ineffective.

Conceptually, the inclusion of prompt effects in the model can be handled in much the same manner as fallout. The extension of the model to blast effects is described briefly below to illustrate the concept. Other prompt effects could be incorporated similarly, if warranted.

The measure of effectiveness to this point has been population effectively sheltered. Adapting this same measure of effectiveness to the analysis of a total shelter system (including blast effects) requires only that a new risk parameter defining the attack environment, principally the blast overpressure, and a new shelter parameter, vulnerability index, be introduced. In practice however, other difficulties arise, particularly in data requirements as discussed below.

2. Shelter Classification for Resistance to Radiation and Blast

For the following discussion, it will be useful to define the protection afforded by a shelter with a blast and fallout classification system as shown
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PF</th>
<th>VI</th>
<th>1 (2 psi)</th>
<th>2 (3 psi)</th>
<th>3 (5 psi)</th>
<th>4 (7 psi)</th>
<th>5 (10 psi)</th>
<th>6 (15 psi)</th>
<th>7 (20 psi)</th>
<th>8 (25 psi)</th>
<th>9 (30 psi)</th>
<th>10 (50 psi)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Homes</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential (10) Basements</td>
<td>(20)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>(20)</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>(500)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>(1000)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Modification of Existing Model

As an example, assume that at a given level of risk the ERD factor is 10,000 ft and the blast overpressure is 5 psi. This represents the attack environment against which the population in the area must be protected. If the allowable Maximum ERD is 100 ft, PF Category 4 or better shelters will be classified as effective spaces with respect to fallout. Also, a vulnerability index of 3 or better may be classified as effective spaces with respect to blast. Thus, to be considered effective, a shelter space must meet both requirements. Note that this procedure allows for the inclusion of blast shelters as potential improvement alternatives (given appropriate cost and protection data).

The fact that there are two criteria for evaluating a shelter space raises the problem of how to allocate population to shelters within any given area. In the "fallout only" cases where only one criterion (PF) was used, the problem was easily resolved by assigning population to shelter giving the highest PF first priority in assignments. However, when two classifications are used (PF & Vulnerability Index), the above procedure does not hold and a new procedure must be developed.

The only other change from the existing allocation model is the manner in which the shelter spaces are determined to be effective or ineffective. Except for the need to reexamine the location of people relative to shelter in a prompt effects situation, other procedures remain the same, including the measure of effectiveness (population effectively sheltered) of the shelter system. Therefore, the procedure described in Section II for allocating shelter development funds remains unchanged, and the optimality of the procedure is still valid.

5. Prompt Effects Data Requirement

Although the concept has remained unchanged from the "fallout only" model, several new data requirements have been imposed. Perhaps, the major change relates to the accumulation unit, or geographical area, whose dimensions equal the allowable uncertainty in shelter location (or equivalently, the area within which the attack environment is homogeneous) and over which funds are to be allocated. In the case of fallout, it is convenient and plausible to consider the county as the accumulation unit because the level of downwind fallout could be considered constant over the entire county. However, when considering blast overpressure as one of the risk parameters, a much smaller geographic unit must be chosen for those areas which are potential targets.
Another data requirement is the classification of shelter spaces with respect to the vulnerability indices. These data are available from the NFSS Phase 2 data, but not in a form which is readily adaptable to the purpose required by the model described above.

C. Application of the Methodology to Shelter System Programming

The data used in the demonstration of risk-oriented programming described above were the best readily available. Most of these data, however, were compiled during or before 1962. Therefore, no attempt was made in the discussion of results to draw conclusions applicable to detailed planning at the local level.

Further, the model as developed is static, or time independent. However, time is a factor which must be considered. For example, suppose that a five-year plan for fallout shelter development was being devised and that the existing data were used in developing spending strategies. At the end of the five-year period, the population data would have changed, the risk may have changed, new spending alternatives may have been discovered, etc. Thus, the strategies developed would have been less than optimal.

Although there are no provisions in the model for including the time factor, the analyst may include it in the preparation of the data. The first step is to select a time-planning horizon, e.g., 1970. Then the input data (population, shelter, and threat estimate) would be forecast to that point in time.

One major problem which has been emphasized by the studies described above is the shortage of spending alternatives for improving the shelter status of the population. For example, even at the 50 percent level of risk, approximately 150 of the 619 counties in Region 6 had a significant percentage of the population ineffectively sheltered after completely exhausting the spending alternatives. At the 95 percent level of risk, approximately 500 of the 619 counties had a significant percentage of the population ineffectively sheltered. Of these counties, 275 had over 75 percent of the population ineffectively sheltered. These results indicate that a major effort should be exerted to identify new methods of creating acceptable low cost shelter spaces at the local level. This is obviously a major undertaking, but one which is essential if fallout shelters are to be made available to the total population in an efficient and well-planned manner.

It follows further that shelter expenditures are most likely to be effective in areas where population is ineffectively sheltered at low levels of risk.
Another factor requiring more careful analysis, before attempting risk-oriented programming, pertains to population location. The residential population, as taken from the NFSS Phase 2 data, was used in the demonstration described above. However, in certain areas where the day and night population data differ significantly from the residential population or from one another, further study is required to determine which set of or combination of population data should be used.

D. Critical Decisions in Risk-Oriented Programming

The model and allocation procedure described still leaves scope for the decision-maker. A decision-maker must resort to judgment in many matters. Among the decisions on which judgment must be exercised in utilizing the results of the current model directly are:

1. The planning horizon to be used and the resulting posture over time—five $1 billion annual budgets spent sequentially as contrasted with a single $5 billion budget planned and spent over a period of five years.

2. The impact of future changes in expected attack environments (for better or for worse)—attack environments determine the shelter posture purchased. (How sorry might we be in 1975 to have planned with 1965 estimates of the probable attack environment?)

3. How best to hedge our decisions when the optimum improvement programs in an area are very different for day and night population.

These are but examples; it is felt that the impact of wrong decisions (due primarily to the inherent uncertainty of forecasting the future) can probably be clarified best by numerous systematic case studies on a small scale (so that the mind can clearly grasp the relations among the parameters). These seem to be the best vehicles for giving maximum insight to guide decisions of this nature.

It should be noted that the acceptability per se of risk-oriented programming is not subject to analysis in the context of this study. However, through case studies in which the attack environment is varied in a manner to reflect confidence (or lack thereof) in attack environment estimates, insight can be gained into the possible errors in allocation of shelter improvements, due to fallible estimates of the attack environment.

To illuminate further the plausibility (or implausibility) of risk-oriented programming, comparisons in terms of cost, effectiveness, and "robustness" of allocation, rules should be made between risk-oriented programming and simpler decision rules for shelter improvement programming, such as:
1. In all SMSA's, plan towards equal fallout and blast shelter coverage; time phasing may also be varied (improve poorest coverage areas first, spend first in the largest SMSA's, etc.)

2. Improve all areas' fallout shelter systems not already at x percent (say 110%) of population coverage to x percent, and then incorporate blast shelter protection according to simple rules (largest SMSA's first, for example).

3. Incorporate blast shelter only in the largest 100 (or 50, or 200) cities without adding fallout protection in these areas. Later, earlier, or simultaneously, add fallout shelter in the remaining SMSA's having a shelter deficit.

These are but examples of simple decision rules which are easier to explain and apply, but which have a lesser cost/effectiveness, for most objective functions at least. The discrepancy in effectiveness between the risk-oriented allocation and the simpler allocations is to be weighed against our confidence in the estimates of the probable attack environments. Only by comparing the effectiveness of these alternative decision rules over a range of attack environments suitably chosen to reflect confidence in them, can we gain insight into the desirability of the more complex risk-oriented decision rules.
REFERENCES FOR VOLUME I


Appendix A

The Algorithm for Allocating CD Fallout Shelter Funds

I. ASSESSMENT OF SHELTER ADEQUACY

A. Input Data

The input data can be described as a group of matrices, and row and column vectors. The algorithm for allocating funds involves simple operations upon the elements of these matrices and vectors.

The existing shelter spaces are classified according to the degree of protection they afford against fallout. Further, they are accumulated by area (e.g., county, SMSA, or standard locations). Therefore, the existing shelter spaces can be represented by a matrix and denoted by

\[ S = \begin{bmatrix} s_{ij} \end{bmatrix} , \quad i = 1, 2, \ldots, m \]
\[ j = 1, 2, \ldots, n \]  

where \( s_{ij} \) is the number of identified shelter spaces of the \( j^{th} \) protection category in the \( i^{th} \) area.

Two other matrices are used to represent the addition of shelter spaces that can be created by additional expenditures and the corresponding cost per space for these additions. These matrices are denoted by

\[ A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{ik} \end{bmatrix} , \quad i = 1, 2, \ldots, m \]
\[ k = 1, 2, \ldots, r \]

\[ C = \begin{bmatrix} c_{ik} \end{bmatrix} , \quad k = 1, 2, \ldots, r \]

where \( a_{ik} \) is the number additional spaces of category \( k \) in area \( i \) that can be created at a cost of \( c_{ik} \) per space. Note that the protection categories in \( S \) are not necessarily the same as in \( A \).

The additional input is denoted as follows: Let

\[ P_i = \text{total population in area } i. \]
\( P_{ij} \) = population in area \( i \) assigned to shelters of category \( j \) in area \( i \).

\( E_i \) = the fallout environment for the \( i^{th} \) area stated in terms of unshielded equivalent residual dose.

\( M \) = maximum allowable equivalent residual dose.

\( f_j \) = protection factor of protection category \( j \) for the existing shelter spaces for the matrix \( S \).

\( f_k \) = protection factor of protection category \( k \) for the potential spaces in matrix \( A \).

\( B \) = total funds available for fallout shelter development.

D. Existing Shelter Allocation

Using cost-effectiveness as the decision criterion for allocating CD funds requires, first, that the existing shelter status of the population be known. This requires an assignment of population to existing shelters. To accomplish this, assume that the protection categories are ordered such that

\[ f_1 \leq f_2 \leq \ldots \leq f_j \leq f_{j+1} \leq \ldots \leq f_n. \]  

(A-3)

Then the assignment of population to existing shelters is made in the following order. (The technique described below is equivalent to assigning population to shelters by protection category, assigning highest priority to shelter spaces with the highest protection factors.)

\[
P_{i,j} = \begin{cases} \sum_{j=q+1}^{n} s_{ij}, & \text{for } q < n \\ f_i, & \text{for } q \geq n \end{cases}
\]

(A-4)

\( P_{in} = s_{in} \)

\( P_{i,n-1} = s_{i,n-1} \)

\[ \ldots \ldots \]

\( P_{ij} = s_{ij} \) for \( i = 1, 2, \ldots, m \)
where the subscript \( q \) denotes the lowest order shelter space required to shelter (though perhaps inadequately) the total population for the \( i^{th} \) area. Therefore, a population-to-shelter assignment matrix \( (P) \) has been formed. This matrix will be an \( n \times n \) matrix with the elements \( p_{ij} = 0 \) for all \( j < q \).

Since residential dwellings represent the lowest grade of shelter, the number of spaces in this category can be assumed to be equal to the population (i.e., \( s_{i,1} = P_i \)). Therefore, when the population exceeds the number of shelter spaces (excluding homes), \( q = 1 \); and for area \( i \),

\[
P_{s,1} = P_i - \sum_{j=2}^{n} s_{ij}.
\]

From Equation A-4, it should be noted that assignments of population in the \( i^{th} \) area are made only to shelter spaces in the \( i^{th} \) area. This implies the assumption that population is allowed complete freedom of movement within their own area, but no movement outside the area. A model allowing movement both within and among areas was developed and is described in Volume II, A Sensitivity Analysis of Selected Parameters Based on 8 SMSA's.

C. Shelter Adequacy

Given a distribution of population to shelter, the adequacy of the existing shelter status can be determined quantitatively. This is accomplished by subjecting the sheltered population to a fallout environment, \( E_i \). The shielded equivalent residual dose \( (e_{ij}) \) for population in each protection category \( (j) \) and each area \( (i) \) is given by

\[
e_{ij} = \frac{E_k}{f_j} \quad \text{for } i = 1, 2, \ldots, n
\]

\[
   j = q, q+1, \ldots, n.
\]

For the shelter spaces to be considered adequate, the shelter spaces must meet the requirement that \( e_{ij} \) be less than some maximum allowable ERD \( (M) \), so that

\[
M - e_{ij} \geq 0.
\]

When this condition is not met, the population is considered to be unsheltered, or to be in inadequate shelter spaces.

D. Shelter Posture Improvement

Since the primary interest from this point forward is to improve the shelter status of the population, only the population inadequately sheltered need be considered. Therefore, we introduce a Kronecker delta such that the number of persons
unsheltered in the \( i \)th area is given by the expression

\[
\sum_{j=1}^{M} b_{ij} p_{ij}, \quad \text{where } b_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{for } M - e_{ij} = 0 \\ 0, & \text{for } M - e_{ij} > 0 \end{cases}
\]  

(A-8)

For the \( i \)th area, let \( (j = u) \) be the minimum protection category which meets the condition in Equation A-7. Then, the number of persons in the \( i \)th area considered to be inadequately sheltered is given by \( \sum_{j=1}^{M} p_{ij} \). (Note that where \( q = u \), the total population in area \( i \) is adequately sheltered.)

This completes the risk-oriented assessment of the existing shelter status of the population and defines the shelter needs of each area. Thus the groundwork has been laid for determining how and where shelter development funds should be spent.

II. ALLOCATION OF FUNDS

A. Allocation Objective

The \( a_{ik} \) matrix (alternatives for improving the shelter status of the population) and the associated \( c_{ik} \) matrix (costs of these alternatives) can now be used in allocating a total budget among individual areas. The objective is to allocate funds such that the cost/effectiveness will be maximized. In this instance, the effectiveness is measured in shelter spaces added per dollar. This will be discussed further in Section D.

B. Improvement Alternatives Evaluation

Before considering the alternatives for improving the shelter status of the population, a risk-oriented procedure similar to Equations A-6 and A-7 must be performed on each of the protection categories in each area to determine their adequacy. In this case, the shielded equivalent residual dose that a person would receive in each of the protection categories and all areas is given by

\[
e_{ik} = E_i / f_k \quad \text{for } i = 1, 2, \ldots, m, \quad k = 1, 2, \ldots, r.
\]  

(A-9)

For these potential shelter spaces to be considered eligible for shelter development funds, they must meet the following requirement:
By introducing another Kronecker delta, the total number of shelter spaces in area $i$ that can be made available by shelter development funds is given by

$$M - \varepsilon_{ik} \geq 0.$$  \hspace{1cm} (A-10)

$$\sum_{k=1}^{r} \varepsilon_{ik} a_{ik} \text{ where } \varepsilon_{ik} = \begin{cases} 1, m - \varepsilon_{ik} \geq 0 \\ 0, m - \varepsilon_{ik} < 0. \end{cases}$$  \hspace{1cm} (A-11)

C. Allocation Constraints

Before proceeding to the next step of allocating the total budget $B$ among the $n$ areas, two factors must be considered. First, if the total budget is greater than the total cost of the improvement alternatives, or

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{k=1}^{r} \varepsilon_{ik} c_{ij} a_{ik} \leq B,$$  \hspace{1cm} (A-12)

then the constraint is not the financial resources, but is the number of identified potential new shelter spaces. Further, if the number of persons inadequately sheltered in existing spaces is greater than the total number of identified potential new spaces; i.e.,

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{r} \varepsilon_{ij} p_{ij} > \sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{k=1}^{r} \varepsilon_{ik} a_{ik},$$  \hspace{1cm} (A-13)

the input data is not sufficient and a shelter gap remains after the allocation is made. Therefore, if the condition of Equation A-12 or both Equations A-12 and A-13 exist, the amount of funds expended in each area is given by

$$B_i = \sum_{k=1}^{r} \varepsilon_{ik} c_{ik} a_{ik} \text{ for all } i.$$  \hspace{1cm} (A-14)

For the fund allocation, it will be assumed that the available funds will be limited. Then the direction of the inequality in Equation A-13 is of no consequence.

D. Fund Allocation

The allocation of available funds is to be performed in a manner which will maximize the number of adequate spaces added. Since a "go/no-go" principle has been adopted for evaluating shelter spaces, all potential spaces meeting the
The requirement given by Equation A-10 are effective shelter spaces. For purposes of allocating funds, the identity of the protection category may be ignored since a space is either adequate or inadequate. Therefore the subscript \( k \) of \( c_{ik} \) and \( a_{ik} \) can be dropped. However, associated with each \( a_{ik} \) improvable shelter is a unique cost \( c_{ik} \). By replacing subscript \( k \) with a subscript \( i \) and ordering the , we get:

\[
   c_{1i} \leq c_{2i} \leq \cdots \leq c_{pi} \leq \cdots
\]

(A-15)

The corresponding \( a_{i} \) and \( c_{ik} \) are ordered in like manner. Thus, a table of potential spaces has been developed in which spaces are listed in order of ascending costs. Note that the area identity (subscript \( i \)) has been maintained.

A single allocation of funds thus becomes \( c_{1i} \), \( c_{2i} \), \( a_{i} \). If \( \varepsilon = 0 \), no allocation results. This meets the requirement that no funds will be allocated to improving or creating an adequate shelter space (as defined by \( E \), the fallout environment for county \( i \)). Hence, the value \( c_{1i} \) becomes the cost per adequate space added (the measure of cost/effectiveness for adding the \( a_{i} \) shelter spaces in the \( i \)th area).

With \( c_{1i} \) as the measure of cost/effectiveness, the optimal spending strategy is to allocate funds to the lowest cost alternative first. The first allocation would be \( b_{i} = \varepsilon_{ii} a_{ii} \) where \( b_{i} \) is the amount of money allocated to the \( i \)th area for the shelter spaces denoted by \( a_{ii} \).

The allocation of funds must satisfy at least one of the three following conditions:

\[
\begin{align*}
   \sum_{j} \delta_{ij} p_{ij} &= 0, \\
   \sum_{i} \delta_{ij} a_{ij} &= 0, \quad i = 1, \ldots, n \\
   \sum_{i} \sum_{j} \delta_{ij} c_{ij} a_{ij} &= B.
\end{align*}
\]

(A-16)

(A-17)

or

(A-18)

This means that either all of the population must be effectively sheltered (Equation A-16), all of the available improvement alternatives must be used (Equation A-17), or the total budget must be allocated.

The Equation A-16 also implies that before an allocation is made to the \( i \)th area, the inequality \( \sum_{j=1}^{m} \delta_{ij} p_{ij} > 0 \) must hold. If the inequality did not hold,
further addition of shelter spaces would be ineffective and the funds would be wasted.

The allocations of funds to the \( i \)th area (subject to the constraint \( \sum_{j=1}^{m} \delta_{ij} p_{ij} > 0 \) is given by

\[
b_i = \delta_{i1} c_{1j} a_{is}
\]  

(A-19)

where the subscript \( i \) denotes the order in which the allocations are made. The value \( b_i \), however, does not necessarily represent the total funds allocated to that area. The original notation for the available improvement alternatives before ordering them by ascending cost was \( a_{ik} \), \( k = 1, 2, \ldots, r \). Therefore, in the resulting table of shelter spaces, there can be as many as \( r \) potential allocations made to the area. Thus, the total funds allocated to the \( i \)th area is given by

\[
b_i^* = \sum_{j=1}^{m} b_i = \sum_{j=1}^{m} \delta_{ij} c_{ij} a_{is}
\]  

(A-20)

summed over all alternatives carrying the subscript for the \( i \)th area.

From the above description of the model, it can be seen that a series of cost/effectiveness curves (one for each area) have been developed similar to those shown in Figure A-1.

![Fig. A-1. Cost/Effectiveness Curves by Area](image_url)

Note that each of the cost/effectiveness curves are, in practice, a series of line segments, each of which represents a group of shelter spaces that can be added at a constant cost per space.

The spending policy described by Equation A-19 states in effect that the criterion for choosing the next spending is to purchase the shelter spaces described
by the line segment with the least slope. This policy insures that the alternative chosen will be the one which will give the maximum number of adequate spaces added for the expenditure. Hence, the funds are allocated in an optimal manner.
Appendix B

Relationship Between Population
Inadequately Sheltered and Casualties

1. Mathematical Proof

A. Statement to be Proven

If a maximum ERD of 200r is chosen, the population inadequately sheltered will, on the average, be equal to the expected number of casualties from fallout, provided the distribution of population receiving ERD's in the range of 100r to 300r is symmetric around 200r.

Let $P_D = \Pr(\text{an individual chosen at random is made sick if he receives dose } D)$.

Let $P(D) = \Pr(\text{an individual chosen at random receives dose } D \text{ or less})$.

Let $p(D) = \text{density function corresponding to the distribution factor } P(D)$.

Assume

$$P_D = \begin{cases} 
0 & , D < 100 \\
\frac{D-100}{100} & , 100 \leq D \leq 300 \\
1 & , D > 300 \end{cases} \quad (B-1)$$

1. Theorem

If $p(D)$ is continuous and symmetric about the vertical line ($D = 200r$) over the range (100r-300r), then the expected number of casualties is equal to the total number of people receiving dose $\geq 200r$.

2. Proof

Let $N = \text{total population}$
Expected Number of Casualties
\[ N = \int_0^{100} p_d \, dp(d) + \int_{100}^{200} p_d \, dp(d) + \int_{200}^{300} p_d \, dp(d) \] 

In the first integral, let \( D = 200 - C \), and in the second integral, let \( D = 200 + C \).

Then

Expected Number of Casualties
\[ N = \int_{0}^{100-c} \frac{100-c}{200} \, dp(200-C) + \int_{0}^{100-c} \frac{100+c}{200} \, dp(200+C) \]

+ (the proportion of people receiving dose \( \geq 300 \)r)

\[ = \int_{0}^{100} \frac{100-c}{200} \, dp(200-C) + \int_{0}^{100} \frac{100+c}{200} \, dp(200+C) \]

+ (the proportion of people receiving dose \( \geq 300 \)r)

\[ = \int_{0}^{100} dp(200+C) + (the \ proportion \ of \ people \ receiving \ dose \ \geq 300 \)r \]

\[ = \int_{200}^{300} dp(D) + (the \ proportion \ of \ people \ receiving \ dose \ \geq 300 \)r \]

\[ = \int_{200}^{300} dp(D) + (the \ proportion \ of \ people \ receiving \ dose \ \geq 300 \)r \]

\[ = \int_{200}^{300} \frac{dp(D)}{200} \]

So the expected number of casualties = the number of people receiving dose \( \geq 200 \)r.
Appendix C

State Summaries of Case Studies
Using the Risk-Oriented Allocation Program
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Risk Level</th>
<th>Max ERD (roentgens)</th>
<th>Protection Factors</th>
<th>Budget (Millions of Dollars)</th>
<th>Variation in Standard Input</th>
<th>Spaces Added (Millions)</th>
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* A limited budget was assumed in only three cases. An unlimited budget was assumed in all other cases thus allowing all spending alternatives to be exhausted.
## TABLE C-II

State Summary of Case Studies Using the Risk-Oriented Allocation Program (State 2)

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<thead>
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<th>Case</th>
<th>Risk Level</th>
<th>Max ERD (roentgens)</th>
<th>Protection Factors</th>
<th>Budget (Millions of Dollars)</th>
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* A limited budget was assumed in only three cases. An unlimited budget was assumed in all other cases thus allowing all spending alternatives to be exhausted.
## TABLE C-IV

State Summary of Case Studies Using the Risk-Oriented Allocation Program
(State 4)

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* A limited budget was assumed in only three cases. An unlimited budget was assumed in all other cases thus allowing all spending alternatives to be exhausted.
### TABLE C-V

**State Summary of Case Studies Using the Risk-Oriented Allocation Program**

(State 5)

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* A limited budget was assumed in only three cases. An unlimited budget was assumed in all other cases thus allowing all spending alternatives to be exhausted.
TABLE C-VI  
State Summary of Case Studies Using the Risk-Oriented Allocation Program  
(State 6)  

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*A limited budget was assumed in only three cases. An unlimited budget was assumed in all other cases thus allowing all spending alternatives to be exhausted.*
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* A limited budget was assumed in only three cases. An unlimited budget was assumed in all other cases thus allowing all spending alternatives to be exhausted.
### TABLE C-VIII

State Summary of Case Studies Using the Risk-Oriented Allocation Program
(State 8)

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>NFSS</td>
<td>.29</td>
<td>Ventilation Costs Reduced to $3.00</td>
<td>.10</td>
<td>3.07</td>
<td>.12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* A limited budget was assumed in only three cases. An unlimited budget was assumed in all other cases thus allowing all spending alternatives to be exhausted.
Appendix D

The Risk-Oriented Allocation Program

1. INTRODUCTION

A. Program Description

Because of the magnitude of the problem involved in allocating funds among a large number of areas, a computer program has been developed to perform the function described in Appendix A. The program was written in FORTRAN 63 for the CDC 3600. The FORTRAN statements and the associated flow diagrams are shown in sections 5a and 5b of this Appendix.

1. Input Data

The basic input data (the existing shelter spaces, potential new shelter spaces, costs, population, and a fallout environment) is put in by magnetic tape. All these data are accumulated by some geographic area. The program, as well as the allocation technique itself, was tested by using the county as the accumulation unit. Thus, the input data are stored internally as a series of matrices, and row and column vectors. For example, Table D-I illustrates the manner in which the existing shelter spaces are stored internally. The potential new shelter spaces and their associated costs per space are stored in similar matrix arrays. Associated with the protection categories of both the existing and potential shelter spaces are data regarding the protection factor of each of the protection categories. This information is supplied in the form of control cards along with the computer program.

The computer program and selected control cards are put in by cards before each run. Since control of the program is exercised by the control cards, maintaining this information on cards facilitates making changes in the major parameters between runs.

2. Set Modifications

The principal function of the computer program is to perform a risk-oriented allocation of funds among the areas described in the input data, by the procedure
TABLE D-I

Illustration of Input Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shelter Classifications*</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>County 1</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>8200</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Possible Identification of protection categories:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shelter Classifications</th>
<th>Identification</th>
<th>Protection Factor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Residential dwellings</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Residential basements</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>PF Category 1</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>PF Category 2</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>PF Category 3</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>PF Category 4</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>PF Category 5</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>PF Category 6</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>PF Category 7</td>
<td>750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>PF Category 8</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Described in Appendix A. However, the computer program contains other features designed to facilitate a more comprehensive analysis of civil defense spending for fallout shelter development. Most prominent among these is a feature called set modification.

This set-modification feature allows for arithmetic operations to be performed on a single number or certain sets of numbers in the input data by the use of a single control card. For example, suppose it was desired to evaluate the effects of overcrowding in the existing shelter spaces by say 25 percent on the allocation of funds and the resulting shelter status. To accomplish this, two computer runs would be required. In the first run, the existing...
shelter spaces could consist of those spaces identified in the NFSS-Phase 2 data. In the second run, a control card would be introduced which would serve to increase the number of shelter spaces in all counties and all protection categories by 25 percent. If so desired, the same type of analysis could be performed, after allowing overcrowding in only certain areas and/or for certain categories of shelters.

As another example of the use of set modifications, suppose it was desired to evaluate the effect of considering residential basements as potential shelter spaces upon the shelter status of the nation and upon a risk-oriented allocation of shelter funds. Here again, two runs would be needed. In the first run, residential basement data for each area would be included as existing shelter spaces. In the second run, a control card would be used to eliminate all shelter spaces in the protection category designated for residential basements. (This is accomplished by multiplying the number of spaces in the column designated for residential basement data by zero.)

3. **Computer Processing**

As mentioned above, the primary objective of the computer program is to perform a risk-oriented allocation of shelter-development funds among areas (e.g., counties) of the nation, to assess the shelter posture both before and after the allocation of funds, and to evaluate the overall cost/effectiveness of the expenditures resulting from the allocation. Several case studies have been run on the CDC 3600 computer at the county level for Region 6 using all available data on existing shelter spaces and potential new shelter spaces. The computer processing time required for these runs ranged from two to three minutes per study. A similar analysis for all of the eight regions (over 3000 counties) would require an estimated twenty minutes of computer time.

4. **Computer Output**

Table D-II is an illustration of the computer output taken from one of the case studies. The column headings are defined as follows:

- **STATE CODE** - A numerical code of the state
- **AREA CODE** - A numerical code of the areas to which funds are to be distributed. For the application discussed below, this is a county code.
- **RESIDENTIAL POPULATION** - Residential population in each area.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% INEFFECTIVELY SHELTERED POPULATION</td>
<td>The number of persons considered inadequately sheltered as a function of the fallout environment and the existing shelter posture of the population in each county.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL POTENTIAL SPACES</td>
<td>The total number of new or improvable shelter spaces that have been identified as eligible for fallout shelter development funds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL SPACES ADDED</td>
<td>The number of fallout shelter spaces added in each area as a result of the risk-oriented distribution of funds for OCD Region 6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AVERAGE COST/SPACE ADDED</td>
<td>The average cost of all of the spaces added in each area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% INEFFECTIVELY SHELTERED AFTER EXPENDITURE</td>
<td>The number of persons remaining inadequately sheltered as a percentage of the total population after the funds have been distributed and the appropriate spaces have been added.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS</td>
<td>The total dollar expenditures in each area as a result of the risk-oriented allocation of funds. Note that this is a function of (1) the fallout environment, (2) the availability spending alternatives for improving the shelter status of the population, (3) the cost of the new or improvable shelter spaces, and (4) the adequacy of the existing shelter status of the population.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Also note from Table D-II that the above information is summarized for each state.
TABLE D-II

Illustrative Risk-Oriented Shelter Budget Allocation
(Distribution of $20,000,000 Among Counties in Region 6)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State Code</th>
<th>County Code</th>
<th>Residential Population</th>
<th>% Ineffectively Sheltered Population</th>
<th>Total Potential Spaces</th>
<th>Total Spaces Added</th>
<th>Avg. Cost/Space Added</th>
<th>% Ineffective After Expenditure</th>
<th>Total Improvement Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>143745</td>
<td>89.8</td>
<td>7026</td>
<td>7026</td>
<td>$ 9.51</td>
<td>85.0</td>
<td>$ 66817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>120296</td>
<td>94.1</td>
<td>5867</td>
<td>5867</td>
<td>5.75</td>
<td>89.2</td>
<td>33734</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>113426</td>
<td>95.7</td>
<td>23164</td>
<td>16014</td>
<td>20.63</td>
<td>81.6</td>
<td>330420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>74254</td>
<td>83.9</td>
<td>21808</td>
<td>1344</td>
<td>7.34</td>
<td>64.6</td>
<td>105323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>493891</td>
<td>70.9</td>
<td>183058</td>
<td>183058</td>
<td>5.19</td>
<td>33.9</td>
<td>950837</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| State Totals | 1753954 | 75.9 | 427758 | 371904 | 6.73 | 54.7 | 2504008 |

| 2          | 1           | 136899                 | 32.0                                 | 43815                  | 29666             | 7.07                  | 10.3                            | 209675               |
| 2          | 2           | 119067                 | 58.0                                 | 69111                  | 51908             | 8.05                  | 14.4                            | 417783               |
| 2          | 3           | 266315                 | 63.8                                 | 104846                 | 104846            | 7.75                  | 24.4                            | 812504               |
| 2          | 4           | 80048                  | 0.0                                  | 0                      | 0                 | 0.00                  | 0.0                             | 0                   |
| 2          | 5           | 83102                  | 93.7                                 | 9437                   | 9437              | 8.62                  | 82.3                            | 81359                |

| State Totals | 2757897 | 61.7 | 658041 | 537998 | 7.33 | 42.3 | 3918299 |

| Regional Totals | 14064841 | 70.7 | 3016000 | 2624000 | 7.62 | 51.8 | $20,000,000 |

Cost of Next Space Added = $25.00
5. Flow Diagrams

a. Generalized Flow Diagram

Alternatives for Improvement from Phase 2 Data

RISK Data as result of RISK attack at a 95% or 50% level of risk

Assignment of Population to Existing Shelters

Calculate segment of Population inadequately sheltered

Calculate protected ERD by area and PF category

Calculate Alternatives for Improvement adequately sheltered

Calculate total potential spaces that can be added

Arrange potential spaces added and associated parameters in ascending cost order

Allocate funds by least cost criterion

Output
b. **Detailed Flow Diagram**

Program Go/No-Go

START

- TFS = TFCV = BUD = DERM = LED = L2 =

CONTROL CARDS

Read 2 Cards

(1) PFR(I), I=1,14
(2) PFC(I), I=1,14

WRITE TITLE:

Distribution of BUD in L2 states

DO10L=1,L2

Read Input Tape

KODE,J1

J4(L)=J1
K4(L)=KODE
N=1
NID=15

Read Input Tape

DER50(J), J=N,NID

- D-7 -
0
NID-J1
≤ 0
NID-J1
> 0
NID=J1

1
N=N+15
NID=NID+15

2
Continue
N=1
NID=15

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

Continue
N=1
NID=15

Read Input Tape
DER95(J), J=N, NID

≥ 0
NID-J1

< 0
N=N+15
NID=NID+15

= 0
NID-J1

> 0
NID=J1

- D-8 -
Continue

DO20: J = 1, J1

Read Input Tape

(1) POP(J), PFCA(J)
(2) ES(I, J), I = 1, 10
(3) AI(I, J), I = 1, 10
(4) CA(I, J), I = 1, 10
(5) AI(12, J), CA(12, J), AI(13, J), CA(13, J)

CA(11, J) = 25.
AI(11, J) = 0.10 * POP(J)

20

\# 0

LED = 50

= 0

48

DO49: J = 1, J1
DER(J) = DERSO(J)

49

Go To

47

75

10

- D-9 -
Read a card with value for C

DO 101,1,1b

Read a Card:
IRA, IRB, JCA, JCB, OP1, OP2, XID

DO 111,J=JCA, JCB
DO 111,I=IRa, IRb

XID-2.0

CA(I,J)=CA(I,J)
*OP1+OP2

ES(I,J)=ES(I,J)
*OP1+OP2

AI(I,J)=AI(I,J)
*OP1+OP2

- D-11 -
$S_{SI}(z) = 0$

DO $J = 1, 10$
    SUMES = 0
    PRC(11) = PRCA(J)

DO $J = 1, 10$
    SUMES = SUMES + $ES(I, J)$

IF $PFR(11) = PFR(I)$ THEN 35

IF $PFC(A) = PFC(B)$ THEN 31

IF $PFC(A) = PFC(B)$ THEN 32

IF $PFC(A) = PFC(B)$ THEN 33

IF $PFC(A) = PFC(B)$ THEN 34

IF $PFC(A) = PFC(B)$ THEN 35

IF $PFC(A) = PFC(B)$ THEN 36

IF $PFC(A) = PFC(B)$ THEN 37

ES(10, J) = ES(10, J) + $ES(10, J) + POP(J) - SUMES$

IF $POP(J) - SUMES < 0$ THEN 45

ESIS(J) = POP(J)

N = 0
AIAS(J) = 0.

- D-12 -
\begin{align*}
\text{FAIN}(J) &= \frac{\text{ESIS}(J)}{\text{POP}(J)} \\
\text{TIA}(J) &= 0
\end{align*}
IT, SA(R) = SA(K)

PFCX(I, J) = XPFC(K)

CI(K) = CI(K) + 1000

FAT(I, J) = FATN(J)

FATN(J) = FATN(J) - (SA(K) / POP(J))

RSIS = RSIS - SA(K)

CA(I, J) = CI(K)

A1(I, J) = SA(K)

PFCX(I, J) = XPFC(K)

CI(K) = CI(K) + 1000

FAT(I, J) = FATN(J)

FATN(J) = FATN(J) - (SA(K) / POP(J))

RSIS = RSIS - SA(K)

RSIS = 0

N = I

I - N

≥ 0

< 0

23

21

10

D-16
A(IL)TT((K)

M)

01

M=

D022N=1,N2

CA(K,M)

CA(N,J)

=0

=0

FAT(K,N)

FAT(N,J)

<0

K=N

M=J

22

28

29

C(I,L)=CA(K,M)
XAI(I,L)=AI(K,M)
CA(K,M)=1000.+CA(K,M)
PFCAT(I,L)=PFCX(K,M)
LOC(I,L)=KODE+M
RFA(I,L)=FAT(K,M)-(AI(K,M)/POP(M))

<0

I=IT

24

26

10

\[ \text{D-18} \]
READ TAPE 2:
(1) POP(J), AIAS(J), ESIS(J),
TIAS(J), J=1, J1
(2) C(I,L), XAI(I,L), RFA(I,L),
PFCAT(I,L), LOC(I,L),
I=1, IT

DO50L=1, L2
I=0
NTOT=NTOT+
NSUM(I)
READ TAPE 2:

(1) PRP(J), AIAS(J), ESIS(J),
     TIA(J), J=1, J1
(2) C(I,L), XAI(I,L), RFA(I,L),
     PFCA1(I,L), LOC(I,L),
     I=1, I1

DO65 J=1, J1
C1(J)=0.
SA(J)=0.
FATN(J)=0.
KODE=K4(L)+J

DO64 I=1, K3

LOC(I,L)-KODE = 0

C1(J)=C1(J)+
C(I,L)*XAI(I,L)
SA(J)=SA(J)+XAI(I,L)
FATN(J)=RFA(I,L)*100.
AVGCA(J) = C1(J)/SA(J)
TOTC = TOTC + C1(J)
TPOP = TPOP + POP(J)
TOTSA = TOTSA + SA(J)
TESIS = TESIS + EISIS(J)
AUSCA = TOTC / TOTSA
FATS = ((TESIS - TOTSA) * TPUP) / 100.
TTIA = TITA + TIA(J)

SA(J) ≤ 0

FATN(J) = 100 * EISIS / POP(J)

SA(J) > 0

WRITE COL. HEADINGS ON OUTPUT TAPE

DO 66 J = 1, J1

WRITE OUTPUT TAPE
J, POP(J), SA(J), AVGCA(J), EISIS(J), TIA(J), FATN(J), C1(J)

OUTPUT TAPE
(1) STATE TOTALS:
(2) K4(L), TPOP, TOTSA, AVCSA, TESIS, TTIA, FATS, TOTC
TC = TC + TOTC
TSA = TSA + DOTSA

WRITE OUTPUT
(1) TSA, TC
(2) CNS
(3) LED
(4) DERM

END
0. PROGRAM N5000U

! REN3TOY POP(118), DER(118), PFCA(118), ES1S(118), AIA(118), R4(15),
! 1AS(118), CA(118), 21(118), C1(118), PATN(118), AVGCA(118), PFR(14),
! 21R(14), (21R(14), CA(14, 118), A1(14, 118), PAT(10, 118), ES(10, 118),
! 5VAT(500, 18), LOC(500, 18), RFA(500, 18), N2(15), 4(15), NSUM(15),
! 4P, CAT(500, 18), PFCA(10, 118), XPFC(14), DER95(118), DER50(118)
! S = 1.
! CV = 0.
! U0 = 10000000.
! RMM = 100.
! L = 6
! READ 101, (PFR(1), I = 1,14)
! READ 101, (PFCA(I), I = 1,14)
! TO AUV LEO = 50, 95, 45
! REWIND 2
! REWIND 10
! WRITE OUTPUT TAPE 4, 130, RUD = L2
! TO 10 L = 1,12
! READ INPUT TAPE 10, 102, CODE, J1
! J0=L = J1
! M0=L = CODE
! N = 1
! NID = 15
! 3 READ INPUT TAPE 10, 107, DER50(J), J = N, NID
! TO (NID-J1) 1, 2, 2
! 1 N = N + 10
! NID = NID + 15
! TO (NID-J1) 3, 3, 4
! 4 NID = J1
! GO TO 3
! 2 CONTINUE
! N = 1
! NID = 15
! 73 READ INPUT TAPE 10, 107, DER95(J), J = N, NID
! TO (NID-J1) 1, 72, 72
! 71 N = N + 10
! NID = NID + 15
! TO (NID-J1) 73, 73, 74
! 74 NID = J1
! GO TO 73
! 72 CONTINUE
! MO 20 J = 1, J1
! READ INPUT TAPE 10, 103, POP(J), PFCA(J)
! READ INPUT TAPE 10, 104, (ES(I, J), I = 1,10)
! READ INPUT TAPE 10, 105, (AI(I, J), I = 1,10)
! READ INPUT TAPE 10, 106, (CA(I, J), I = 1,10)
! READ INPUT TAPE 10, 110, A1(12, J), CA(12, J), A1(13, J), CA(13, J)
! CA(11, J) = 25,
! AI(11, J) = .10 + POP(J)
! 20 CONTINUE
! TO (LED-5U) 47, 48, 47
! 48 CONTINUE
! MO 49 J = 1, J1
! MER(J) = DER50(J)
! 49 CONTINUE
! GO TO 73
47 CONTINUE
48 16 J = 1, J1
49 RH(J) = JER95(J)
50 CONTINUE
51 CONTINUE
52 204 J = 1, J1
53 1: (JER(J))205,207,208
54 J: R(J) = J.
55 CONTINUE
56 204 I = 1, 10
57 1: (ES(I,J))207,209,210
58 209 AI(I,J) = 0.
59 CONTINUE
60 204 I = 1, 10
61 1: (CA(I,J))211,213,214
62 211 CA(I,J) = 0.
63 CONTINUE
64 IF (TCV = 1.0)402, 404, 406
65 READ 450, L6
66 FORMAT (14)
67 401 M = 1, L6
68 READ 451, I1A, I1R, JCA, JCB, OP1, OP2, X1D
69 FORMAT (414, 2F6.2, F3.0)
70 411 J = JCA+ JCB
71 411 I = I1A+ I1R
72 1: (X1D - 2.0)412, 413, 414
73 ES(I,J) = ES(I,J) * OP1 * OP2
74 TO 411
75 AI(I,J) = AI(I,J) * OP1 * OP2
76 TO 411
77 CA(I,J) = CA(I,J) * OP1 * OP2
78 CONTINUE
79 CONTINUE
80 NSUMS(L) = 0
81 21 J = 1, J1
82 SUMES = 0.
83 PFC(11) = PFCA(J)
84 31 I = 1, 10
85 SUMES = SUMES + ES(I,J)
86 IF (PFCA(J) - PFC(I))31, 35, 36
87 35 PFR(I) = PFR(I)
88 CONTINUE
89 IF (PUP(J) = SUMES)45, 38, 38
90 ES(10,J) = ES(10,J) + POP(J) * SUMES
91 ESIS(J) = POP(J)
92 N = 0
93 AIAS(J) = 0.
94 DU 32 I = 1, 11
95 PDER(I) = DER(J) / PFR(I)
96 IF (SUER(I) - DERM)36, 32, 32
97 IF (AI(I,J))37, 37, 40
98 AIAS(J) = AIAS(J) + AI(I,J)
99 N = 1
100 QA(N) = AI(I,J)
101 PI(N) = CA(I,J)
XFC(N) = PFC(I)
37 IF(I+10)J=39,32
39 ESIS(J) = ESIS(J) - FS(I,J)
37 IF (ESIS(J)) 68,32,32
38 ESIS(J) = 0.
39 CONTINUE
2 IF (MOD(J) = DERM) 302, 301, 301
302 IF (TRIS-1.0) 301, 500, 301
301 CONTINUE
10 J11 J = 12,13
4 LEK = FFN(J) * DERM
TF(MDEK-DEMR(J)) 312, 312, 311
317 IF (A1(1,J)) 311, 311, 313
313 ALAS(J) = ALAS(J) + A1(1,J)
N = N+1
SA(N) = A1(1,J)
CI(N) = CA(I,J)
XFC(N) = FFC(I)
511 HUE INUE
701 CONTINUE
FATN(J) = ESIS(J)/POP(J)
TI(A(J)) = 0.
IF (ESIS(J)) 9,9,8
9 N+0
10 IF (N) 5,5,19
5 NSUM(L) = ASUM(L) + 1
90 10 23
19 IF:
1: (ESIS(J) - ALAS(J)) 41,41,42
41 RIS = ESIS(J)
TI(A(J)) = ESIS(J)
70 TO 33
42 RIS = ALAS(J)
TI(A(J)) = ALAS(J)
53 CONTINUE
1E=1
1: (N-1) 47,95,6
6 CONTINUE
50 34 H=2,N
1: (CI(K) - CI(H)) 34,34,18
18 H=M
34 CONTINUE
95 CONTINUE
11 = 1 + 1
1: (SA(K) - RSIS) 43,43,44
44 SA(K) = RSIS
43 CA(I,J) = CI(K)
TI(A(1,J)) = SA(K)
XFC(I,J) = XFC(K)
CI(K) = CI(K) + 1000.
FAT(I,J) = FATN(J)
FATN(J) = FATN(J) - (SA(K)/POP(J))
RSIS = RSIS + SA(K)
1F (RSIS) 16,27,16
27 N+1
16 CONTINUE
1: (i - 1) 33, 25, 25
23 CONTINUE
   j = j + n
   nsum(l) = nsum(l) * 12(j)
21 CONTINUE
   j = nsum(l)
   i = 0
   n = 7 j = 1, j1
   n2 = 12(j)
   j = (n2) 30, 30, j
50 i = i + 1
   c(i, l) = u,
   xai(l, l) = 0,
   loc(l, l) = kode * j
   rfa(l, l) = es1s(j) / pop(j)
7 CONTINUE
   k = 1
   m = 1
14 l = l + 1
   n2 = 28 j = 1, j1
   n2 = 12(j)
   if (n2) 28, 29
29 CONTINUE
   n = 1, n2
   j = (c(k, m) - c(n, j)) 22, 26, 25
26 if (fat(k, m) * fat(n, j)) 25, 22, 22
25 ken
   m = j
22 CONTINUE
28 CONTINUE
   c(i, l) = c(k, m)
   xai(l, l) = a1(k, m)
   c(k, m) = 100 * c(k, m)
   pfcat(1, l) = pfcx(k, m)
   loc(l, l) = kode * m
   rfa(l, l) = fat(k, m) - (a1(k, m) / pop(m))
   i = (i - 1) 14, 24, 24
24 CONTINUE
   write tape 2, (pop(j), aias(j), esis(j), tia(j), j = 1, j1)
   write tape 2, (c(i, l), xai(l, l), rfa(l, l), pfcat(l, l), loc(l, l), i = 1, it)
10 CONTINUE
   end file 2
   rewind 2
   sumc = 0,
   nitot = 0
   do 12 l = 1, l2
      j = j4(l)
      it = nsum(l)
      read tape 2, (pop(j), aias(j), esis(j), tia(j), j = 1, j1)
      read tape 2, (c(i, l), xai(l, l), rfa(l, l), pfcat(l, l), loc(l, l), i = 1, it)
12 continue
   do 50 l = 1, l2
      i = 0
      nitot = nitot + nsum(l)
50 i = i + 1
   n2(l) = 1
SA(J) = 0,
FATN(J) = 0,
CODE = K4(L) \* J
66 I = 1, K3
61 \* (J) = CI(J) \* CI(L) \* XA(I, L)
SA(J) = SA(J) \* XA(I, L)
FATN(J) = HFA(I, L) \* 100.

CONTINUE:
AVGCA(J) = CI(J) / SA(J)
TOTC = TOTC + CI(J)
POP = POP + POP(J)
TOTAL = TOTAL + SA(J)
ESIS = ESIS + ESIS(J)
AVCSA = AVCSA + TOTSA
FATS = ((TETIS - TOTAL) / TPOP) \* 100.
TIA = IIA + TIA(J)
69 FATN(J) = (TETIS(J) / POP(J)) \* 100.

CONTINUE:
WRITE OUTPUT TAPE 4, 131
WRITE OUTPUT TAPE 4, 132
WRITE OUTPUT TAPE 4, 134
66 J = 1, J1
WRITE OUTPUT TAPE 4, 119, J, POP(J), SA(J), AVGCA(J), ESIS(J), TIA(J),
14 FATN(J), CI(J)

CONTINUE:
WRITE OUTPUT TAPE 4, 133
WRITE OUTPUT TAPE 4, 120, K4(L), TPOP, TOTAL, AVCSA, ESIS, TIA, FATS,
120 TOTC
TOTA = TOTA + TOTC
WRITE OUTPUT TAPE 4, 121, TOTA, TC
WRITE OUTPUT TAPE 4, 123, CNS
WRITE OUTPUT TAPE 4, 140, LED
WRITE OUTPUT TAPE 4, 141, DFRM

FORMAT (14F4.0)
FORMAT (10, 13)
FORMAT (2F4.0)
FORMAT (10F6.0)
FORMAT (10 F6.0)
FORMAT (1UF6.2)
FORMAT (1F6.2)
FORMAT (1X, 15 F5.0)
FORMAT (6, 2F10.1, F10.2, 2F10.1, F10.3, F14.2, /)
FORMAT (6, 2F10.1, F10.2, 2F10.1, F10.3, F14.2, ///)
FORMAT (82W TOTAL SURVIVORS ADDED = F10.0, 15W TOTAL COST = $F10.0)
FORMAT (31W COST OF NEXT SURVIVOR ADDED = F6.2)
FORMAT (30W DISTRIBUTION OF $F10.0, 3W IN 14.7W STATES)
FORMAT (82W AREA POPULATION TOTAL AVG.COST / INADEQUATE TOTAL PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)
FORMAT (82W CODE SPACES SPACE SHELTERED PERCENT REMAINING OF)
FORMAT (2F6.0, F6.2)
FORMAT (82W ADDED ADDED POPULATION SPACE)
19 UNSHIELLED FUNDS //
133 FORMAT (1DH STATE TOTALS//)
140 FORMAT (16H CONTROL 1 = I4)
141 FORMAT (16H CONTROL 2 = F4.0://///)
AND CONTINUE
A COST/EFFECTIVENESS COMPUTER PROCEDURE FOR OPTIMUM ALLOCATION OF FALLOUT SHELTER SYSTEM FUNDS UNDER UNIFORM OR VARIABLE RISK ASSUMPTIONS

Volume I of a Final Report in 3 volumes plus Summary

Guess, Floyd M.

October 1, 1965

OCD-PS-64-56

Subtask 4113E

Systems Evaluation Division

OCD Research Directorate

Qualified requestors may obtain copies of this report from DDC.

The dynamics of civil defense planning and systems evaluation require a procedure that yields approximate answers to questions concerning effective fallout shelter improvement programs. To accomplish this, a computerized model for the CDC 3600 is developed and demonstrated for OCD Region 6. The model permits an evaluation of shelter improvement programs against any fallout environment, but it is particularly valuable when RISK-type expressions of the probable fallout environment are used as inputs. Using detailed data from the National Fallout Shelter Survey and equally detailed estimates of the probable fallout hazard in a small area (counties, in the demonstration), the extent to which an area's population is inadequately protected is determined. Fallout shelter system funds are then allocated to areas of need in an optimal manner. The allocation employs shelter cost data obtained from Phase 2 of the National Fallout Shelter Survey on ventilation and shielding improvements. Estimated costs for package ventilation (PKV) and shelter in new construction are also employed in the demonstration in OCD Region 6. In all, 14 cost studies were run, using selected combinations of the budget level, the fallout risk level, etc. The demonstration shows the practicability of carrying out such large-scale cost/effectiveness analyses. It demonstrates a great need for reliable input data—particularly for the unit costs and available numbers and improvement options. The model and associated computer program not only provide tools of great value to the decision maker, but they also emphasize the criticality of his assessment of factors within and outside the model (e.g., planning horizon, impact of future changes in the expected attack environment, legacy value of existing shelter programs, etc.). Future work includes extending the model to include direct effects and performing more extensive demonstrations of the model. (U)
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