

INCREASED READINESS ACTIONS FOR INDUSTRY

This section outlines crisis actions that local governments can take to encourage and assist the managers of industrial and commercial facilities to improve their capability, consistent with community civil defense plans and policies, to save lives and minimize damage in and around their facilities during a civil defense emergency.

This section is not intended as a detailed guide for all the Increased Readiness actions to be taken within the industrial and commercial facilities themselves. The civil defense preparations recommended for industrial and commercial facilities are described in *Civil Preparedness Guide 2-5, "Disaster Planning Guide for Business and Industry"*, (July 1978). Responsibility for defining the specific actions to be taken for the protection of life and property within the facilities is a function inherent in ownership or the management that represents the ownership. Emergency shut-down procedures, for example, often involve considerations peculiar to the materials, processes, or facilities involved. These procedures should be specified in a company plan developed within the larger framework of the community civil defense plan.

The management of each industrial facility should develop detailed Increased Readiness plans and standing operating procedures (SOP's) adapted to the particular needs and requirements of the facility. These plans and procedures should specify who does what, where, and when at the facility to improve the company's civil defense readiness during any period when the local government is taking Increased Readiness actions—with specific actions based on the numbered IR actions set forth on the following pages.

The local civil defense director or his industrial civil defense coordinator should, on the basis of prior liaison, be aware of the general nature of company plans and preparations for coping with a civil defense emergency—especially in facilities that employ a significant proportion of the workers in the community, or provide a significant proportion of the public fallout shelter spaces in the area surrounding the facility. Increased Readiness actions with respect to industrial and commercial facilities should be based on such prior coordination. For example, if company preparations include an emergency control center within the facility, the adequacy

of communications between the company control center and the local government's Emergency Operating Center (EOC) is an important factor in both industry and government readiness. Similarly, when company personnel, equipment, facilities, and resources are included in the community civil defense planning for fire prevention and control, maintenance of law and order, traffic control, communications, radiological monitoring or decontamination, shelter management, or other emergency operating function, the Increased Readiness actions initiated by local governments should reflect prior coordination with the facility managers who control the personnel, equipment, facilities, or other resources involved.

Even in those instances where (because of location of facilities or other reasons) company civil defense preparations are not integrated with the basic community civil defense program, the company civil defense coordinator should be kept advised of the general nature of Increased Readiness actions taken by the local government, and should be urged to take similar steps to improve company preparedness for saving lives in the event of an attack.

The Increased Readiness actions described in this section would be the responsibility of local officials such as the civil defense director or his industrial civil defense coordinator. Some of them can be expected to be accomplished most effectively and expeditiously if performed by other officials of local government; for example, by the chief of police, the fire chief, etc., who are normally concerned with the substance of the Increased Readiness action involved. Civil defense directors in communities that have large numbers of industrial facilities at which Increased Readiness actions must be encouraged should consider using industrial mutual-aid associations, industry advisory groups, or other industrial or trade organizations in the community to assist in making the necessary briefings, reviews, checks, or exchanges of information required by these Increased Readiness actions.

Increased Readiness Actions for Industry

1. *Brief Industry Executives and Review Emergency or Disaster Plans*

Executives of major industrial and com-

The local civil defense director or person in charge of accelerated training should assist plant managers in scheduling CD courses for industrial or commercial employees, using qualified industrial personnel as instructors if they are available. (See Section Four of this guide.)

Where industrial or commercial facilities are planned for use as fallout shelters, or for temporary lodging of evacuees in host areas in case of crisis relocation, local civil defense officials and radiological defense and shelter management staffs should work with facility managers in preparing shelter areas for occupancy. (See Sections Five, Eleven, and Sixteen of this guide.)

Where industries or commercial facilities in risk areas have been designated as "essential" in crisis relocation planning, facility managers should work with local and State CD staffs to develop procedures to keep the facility in operation during the evacuation period (including commuting by key workers). ("Essential" activities could include production and distribution of food and other life-support essentials, refining, some news media operations, etc.)

For later use, if indicated, the local civil defense officials, together with industry managers, should prepare written materials for briefing all employees on emergency plans for industrial or commercial facilities.

4. Brief All Employees on Facility Emergency Plans and Continue Emergency Preparations

Local government officials should advise industrial and commercial facility managers when it is appropriate for them to brief all

employees on emergency plans for their facilities; to issue information to employees on these emergency plans; and to arrange for concurrent issuance of appropriate news release. (Such releases should be coordinated with local Emergency Public Information Officer. See Section Two of this guide.)

Advise plant managers to consider and, if deemed appropriate, to conduct shutdown drills and/or release drills for plant supervisory staff and employees. Where risk area plants must be shut down over a period of hours or days to avoid damage (chemical plants, steel plants, etc.), this would have to be done by commuting key workers, in case of crisis relocation.

The local government will advise industry managers to commence CD courses for some or all employees as previously planned.

When the local government commences accelerated marking or stocking of fallout shelters, local officials should request the managers of industrial or commercial facilities planned for use as fallout shelters to take such action in cooperation with the local government effort. (See Section Twelve of this guide.)

5. Take Fire Prevention Actions

Cover windows and take other fire prevention actions outlined in step 2.

6. Protect Essential Equipment from Blast and Fire

Take actions outlined in step 2 for protecting essential equipment by sandbagging or mounding earth over equipment.