FG-C-8.1
JUNE 1964

HANDBOOK OF INSTRUCTIONS FOR POSTING FALLOUT SHELTER SIGNS

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF CIVIL DEFENSE

Handbook of Instructions

for Posting

FALLOUT SHELTER SIGNS

FG-C-8.1
June 1964
(Supersedes FG-C-8.1, dated March 1964,
which may NOT be used)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF CIVIL DEFENSE

FOREWORD

THIS HANDBOOK has been prepared by the Directorate for Technical Operations, Survey Division, Office of Civil Defense, with the assistance of the Joint Civil Defense Support Group consisting of representatives of the Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army, and the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Department of the Navy. This is for student use in the OCD Course, 16.3 Shelter Licensing and Marking, as well as for general reference use by civil defense officials. It is imperative that shelter signs be uniformly posted throughout the United States.

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INSTRUCTIONS FOR POSTING FALLOUT SHELTER SIGNS

A. Introduction

Signed licenses should be obtained, if possible, before shelter signs are posted. Possible misunderstanding with the facility owner/manager can be avoided if licenses are obtained before posting. OCD policy does permit posting of shelter signs if oral permission is obtained from the facility owner/manager. However, even though posting is permitted, an *unlicensed* shelter *cannot* be stocked with Federal supplies. The sign-posting supervisor should be prepared to answer questions relative to the fallout shelter program. Where only oral permission has been given, the supervisor should be prepared to provide a license form, explain its importance, and obtain the owner/manager's signature, if possible.

B. Sign Posting Responsibility

Civil Defense authorities will post or arrange for posting all signs. In all cases posting should be in accordance with these instructions. Federal, including military installations, may post their own shelter signs after coordinating with local civil defense officials, providing the posted shelter is for public use.

C. Sign Posting Preparations

1. A sign-posting crew should generally consist of two men, one of whom should be designated as supervisor.

   a. The supervisor should be able to talk persuasively of the shelter licensing and marking program, be tactful, and use good judgment in selecting exact spots for signs.

   b. Both crewmembers should be thoroughly familiar with all of the methods of fastening signs.

2. The crew must be provided with adequate transportation, tools, and equipment.

3. The crew supervisor should receive specific posting assignments based upon contacts made with facility owner/managers, preferably the day before, by telephone.

4. The crew supervisor should study the shelter description sketches before leaving the office to insure that they are complete and that he understands them. If some of the necessary information is not on the description, he should obtain this from the DCF (Data Collection Form). It is vitally important that the exact area approved for shelter purposes by the survey engineers is the area that is ultimately marked.

5. The supervisor should urge the facility owner/manager or his representative to assist him in selecting exact sign locations. This will prevent possible objections to a location after the sign is installed.

6. Reports of facilities that are posted must be submitted periodically to the appropriate CE-BuDocks office by the local Civil Defense office. The crew supervisor should be informed of these reporting requirements before he begins posting. As posting is accomplished, records should be kept for this purpose. The information required is shown on the "Sign Posting Report." Any CE-BuDocks office requiring additional reporting information may modify the report form to meet its needs. Forms now in use are considered satisfactory if they contain similar information. The number of copies required and the reporting schedules will be established by the office concerned. Report forms may be obtained from the office issuing the fallout shelter signs.

D. Standard Fallout Shelter Signs and Overlays

1. Exterior Signs

Exterior sign, Type I, size 14" x 20", aluminum, 0.025" thick with partially reflectorized surface and overlays. Used to mark facility entrances.

2. Exterior Overlays

a. Numeral strip, for indicating capacity.
b. Arrows.
c. IN BASEMENT strip.
d. REFUGIO strip (Spanish-speaking areas only).
e. REFUGIO CONTRA RADIACION strip (Spanish-speaking areas only).
f. LAFIGA MAI PEFUATOMIKA strip (Samoa only).
g. AOFAI E OFI strip (Samoa only).
h. MILES strip.
i. BLOCKS strip.
j. Numeral strips, 0 through 9, to match size and style of lettering of the strips 2 h and 2 i above.

3. Interior Signs

Interior sign, Type II, size 10" x 14", galvanized steel, 0.018" thick, with partially reflectorized surface and overlays. Use inside facilities to mark access routes to shelter areas and the shelter area itself.

4. Interior overlays (not to be installed on exterior signs Type I)

a. STARTS HERE strip with arrows.
b. CAPACITY indicator.
c. COMIENZO strip with arrows (Spanish-speaking areas only).
d. AMATA IINEI strip with arrows (Samoa only).

e. IN THIS CORRIDOR strip.
f. ON strip.
g. FLOORS strip.
h. Numeral strips, 0 through 9, to match size and style of lettering of the strips 4 f and 4 g above.

E. Source of Standard Signs and Overlays

1. Civil Defense Offices may obtain without charge from appropriate CE-BuDocks office. (See list of field offices, on back of sign posting report form.)

F. Suggested List of Tools and Equipment

1. Four-foot stepladder of sturdy construction.
2. Flashlight.
3. Level.
4. ¾″ aluminum drive screws or ⅞″ aluminum general-purpose shingle nails to be used on *wood surfaces.*
5. ¾″ No. 8 sheet metal screws of 18–8 stainless steel for use on *metal siding. Nonmetallic washers* are required where galvanic action may occur.
6. 1″ x 3/16″ nylon tap-in fasteners and 1″ x ¼″ aluminum drive screws or equivalent for use on *masonry, stone, stucco, plaster,* and *fiberboard.* Drive pins with manual or gun-type setting tool may be considered for use when the cost of this equipment can be recovered by time saved; *nonmetallic washers* should be used where galvanic action may occur.
7. Electric drill or cordless self-powered drill with 3/16″ carbide spiral masonry bits for drilling holes in masonry type surfaces.
8. Double-faced tape or adhesive bonding agent for use on fine architectural surfaces such as *polished stone, ceramics, stainless steel,* etc., where drilling holes or driving mechanical fasteners is not feasible. Two suggested tapes which have proved satisfactory are "Y–9063," manufactured by Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co., and "G-66 Extruseal" (1/16″ thick), manufactured by Pecora, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa. A suggested bonding agent is CTA-11, manufactured by Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co. (The listing of specific product names herein does not indicate Department of Defense endorsement of these products. The products have proven satisfactory in tests but any equivalent products may be used.)
9. Lacquer thinner for use in cleaning both sign and wall surface prior to use of tape or bonding agent.
10. Solvent as recommended by tape and bonding agent manufacturer for use in removal of tape or bonding agent.

G. Instructions for Posting Fallout Shelter Signs

1. Placement

Signs to identify a facility containing a shelter or specific area within a facility shall be posted in a minimum number consistent with actual need and shall be placed to provide:

(1) Good visibility to the public.
(2) Well-marked route(s) from the entrance(s) to the shelter area(s).
(3) Identification of the actual shelter area(s).
(4) Minimum opportunity for vandalism.

2. Number and Location

a. One exterior sign shall be posted at each principal entrance to a facility which provides an acceptable access route to a shelter therein.
b. Interior signs will be placed only where essential to guide people to the shelter areas located in the facilities and to mark each immediate shelter area. Normally, only one sign shall be posted inside any one shelter area, except where the limits of a shelter area cannot be indicated by the use of a single centrally placed sign.
c. At entrances, the preferred location is over the doorway.

3. Posting Height

Exterior signs shall be posted with the lower edge 8 feet above the ground. Interior signs shall be posted with the lower edge a minimum of 7 feet above the floor. When clearance does not allow posting at these heights, post as high as practicable in positions least subject to vandalism.

4. Workmanship

a. Framing of signs is not recommended.
b. Signs must be properly alined on the wall surface; use level, if necessary.
c. Overlays should be placed neatly in the appropriate space on the sign.
d. Sign faces must be free of any foreign material such as pieces of tape, mastic, etc.
e. The wall area around the signs will be cleared of any excess mastic and cleaned of any smudge marks.
f. No litter of any kind should be left on the premises after completion of sign posting.

5. Use of Overlays

a. A capacity indicator ring overlay shall be placed centrally in the lowest black triangular segment of the large circle on interior signs used to mark immediate shelter areas. Capacity numerals shall be placed inside capacity indicator ring to denote the capacity of the immediate shelter area. Capacities posted on both exterior and interior signs should be rounded to the

nearest 5 spaces; e.g., for a building with 372 total spaces, post 370. For a shelter with 53 spaces, post 55, etc.

b. Capacity numerals shall be placed on each exterior sign marking an entrance to the facility where shelter(s) exists indicating total shelter capacity of the building or special facility.

c. Two arrows shall be placed on each interior sign used as a route marker. The arrows will be proportionately spaced in the black area below the words "FALLOUT SHELTER." Directional arrows generally should be placed in only one of three positions on the sign: exactly horizontal, exactly vertical, or exactly midway between horizontal and vertical. Otherwise there can be doubt as to the direction intended, and, in any event, the sign will not present a good appearance.

d. The "STARTS HERE" indicator strips shall be placed below the words "FALLOUT SHELTER" on the lower black portion of the sign. These strips shall be used on each interior sign which marks the beginning of a shelter area which cannot be designated by a single centrally placed sign. Attach the overlay before hanging the sign and tear off the arrow not applicable.

6. Attaching Overlays to Signs

The back of an overlay is coated with pressure-sensitive adhesive. To facilitate handling, the adhesive is protected by a paper backing; when applying, remove the backing and press the overlay into position. The sign surface should be clean and free of foreign material. The protective paper backing can be easily removed by sharply bending the overlay edge toward the front face side, then a flick of the fingernail will start the separation of the paper backing from the adhesive surface. Always remove the backing paper from the overlay, never the overlay from the paper. To obtain a good bond for overlays on the signs, it is necessary to carefully press the *entire* surface of the overlay to the sign surface. Care also is necessary in handling to prevent dirt and oil from the fingers getting on the adhesive area of the overlay. Numerals for interior signs will not last long outdoors; placement in sunlight inside or outside is not desirable.

H. Methods for Attaching Signs

1. Mechanical fasteners

Use mechanical fasteners (nails, pins, or screws) wherever permissible.

2. Wood surfaces

a. Use ¾″ aluminum drive screws.

b. Use ⅞″ aluminum general purpose shingle nails.

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3. Metal siding and wall sheathing

Use ¾″ No. 8 sheet metal screws of 18–8 stainless steel *with nonmetallic washers, wherever galvanic action may occur.*

4. Masonry, stone, stucco, plaster, and fiberboard

Use 1″ x 3/16″ nylon tap-in fasteners behind the sign with 1″ x ¼″ aluminum drive screws or equivalent. Drive pins, *with nonmetallic washers where galvanic action is likely,* may be used when the cost of the setting tool can be recovered by time saved. (NOTE: Drive pins are difficult to remove.) (See fig. 1.)

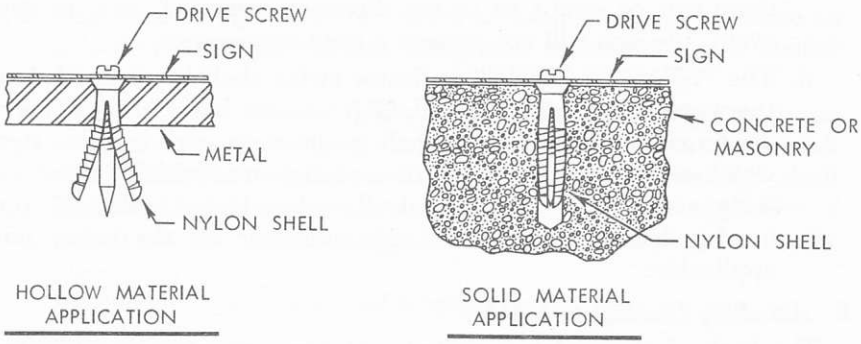


Figure 1.—Nylon tap-in fasteners.

5. Polished stone, ceramics, stainless steel

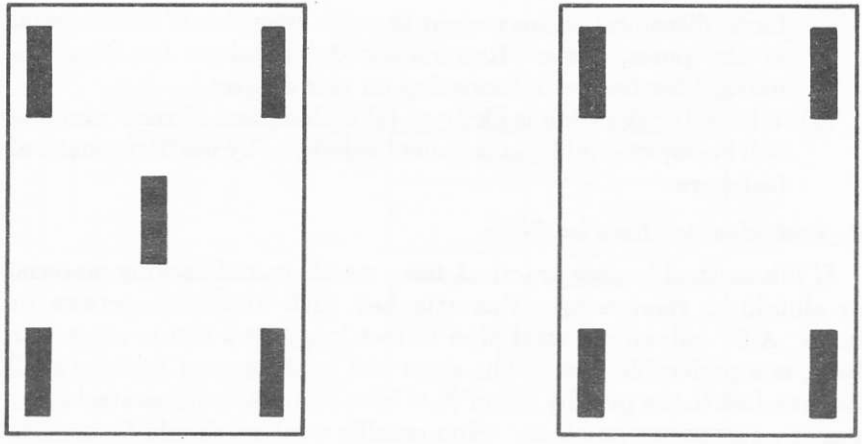
For fine architectural surfaces where drilling holes for mechanical fasteners is objectionable, use double-faced tape or an adhesive bonding agent:

(1) *Tape:* Thoroughly clean both sign and building surfaces with appropriate solvents before applying tape; otherwise, the signs may come off. For best results when using tape, the temperature should be a minimum of 50° F. for smooth surfaces and 70° F. for brick or concrete-type surfaces. If the temperature is below this minimum, other methods of attachment must be used. Tape should not be used where signs might fall on a passer-by.

(a) Use of Y–9063: On exterior signs, use five strips 1″ x 4″ placed vertically at the four corners and center. On interior signs use four strips 1″ x 4″ placed vertically at the four corners. (See fig. 2.)

(Note: The use of trade names herein does not constitute endorsement of these products by the Department of Defense.)

(b) Use of G–66 Extruseal. On exterior signs use a 1″ strip across the top and down both sides, plus a 1″ x 8″ strip



Exterior Sign
Rear View

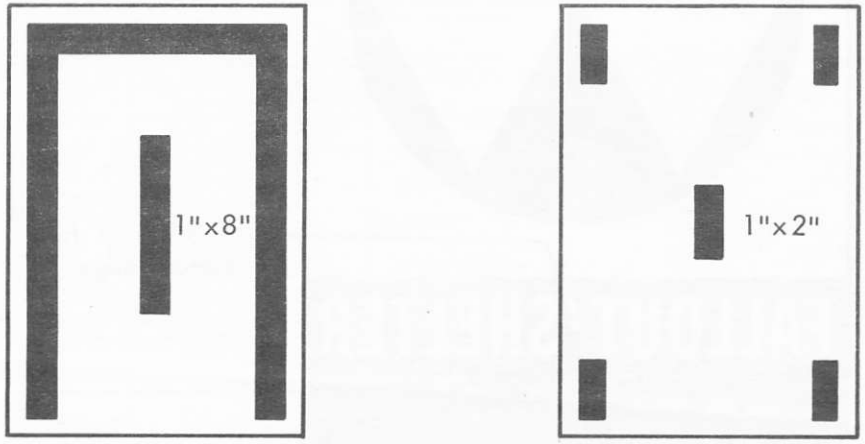
Interior Sign
Rear View

Figure 2.—Placement of 1″ x 4″ strips of tape (Y–9063).

vertically in the center. On interior signs use five strips 1″ x 2″ placed vertically at the four corners and center. (See fig. 3.)

(2) *Adhesive Bonding Agent:* Spread the adhesive on the entire reverse side of the sign and press sign against the wall surface.

(3) *For Removal of Tape or Bonding Agent:* Use a solvent recommended by the manufacturer of the adhesive or tape used. Y–9063 will require scraping for removal. When CTA–11 or G–66 is used on concrete, marble, stone, or other porous sur-



Exterior Sign
Rear View

Interior Sign
Rear View

Figure 3.—Placement of strips using G–66 Extruseal.

faces, discoloration may occur through retention of the material in the pores. (See "Recommended Technique for Sign Removal" for further information on this subject.)

(4) Where discoloration is likely to take place, and if such staining will be objectionable, attachment should be by use of mechanical fasteners.

6. Post-Mounted Exterior Signs

If this method is more practical, use a weatherproof backing material or aluminum reinforcing strips attached with aluminum screws or bolts. A 2″ galvanized steel pipe 12 feet long, set 2 feet in a concrete base, is a preferable post. The signs and weatherproof backing shall be attached to the post by use of $\frac{5}{16}$″ bolts of 18–8 stainless steel or by use of appropriate brackets. Nonmetallic washers should be used to prevent galvanic action. See figures 4 and 5 for details of post-mounting. Figure 6 shows details of mounting to an existing 4″ diameter pole or larger.

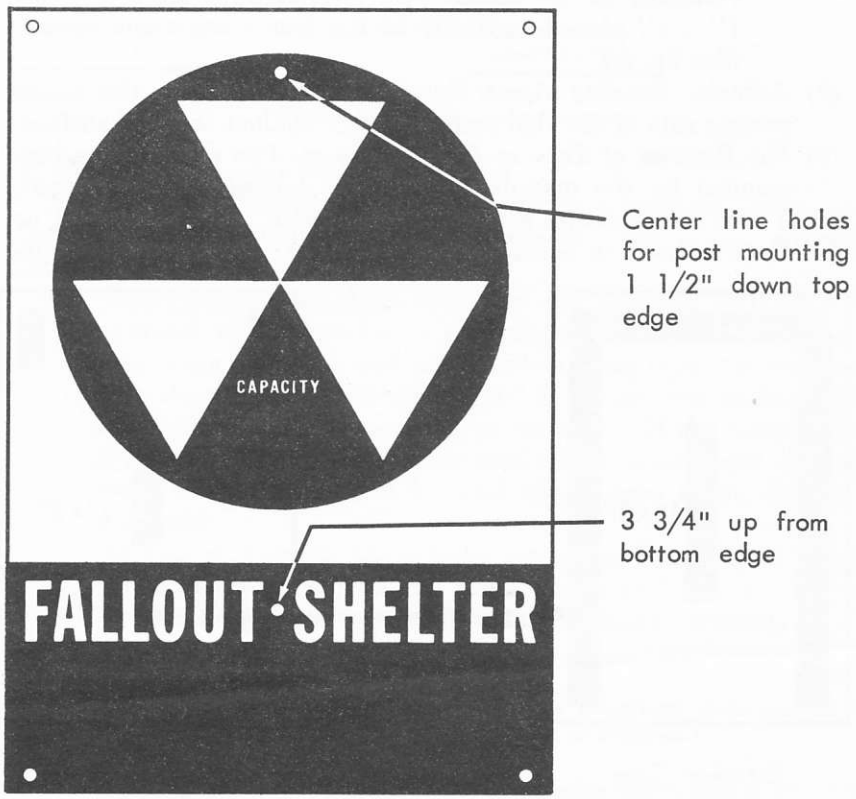


Figure 4.—Placement of holes for post mounting.

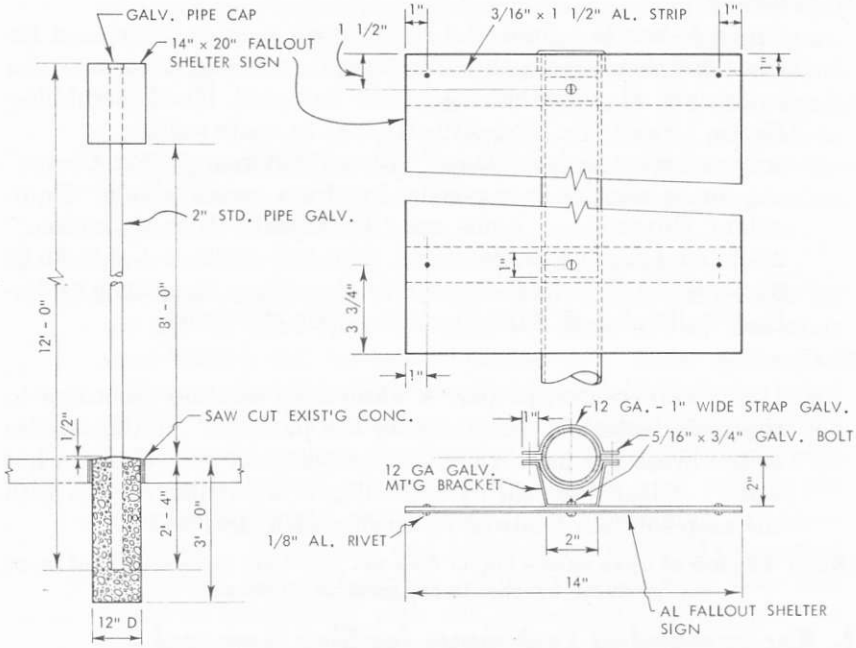


Figure 5.—Mounting details for post mounting to new or existing 2'' standard pipe post.

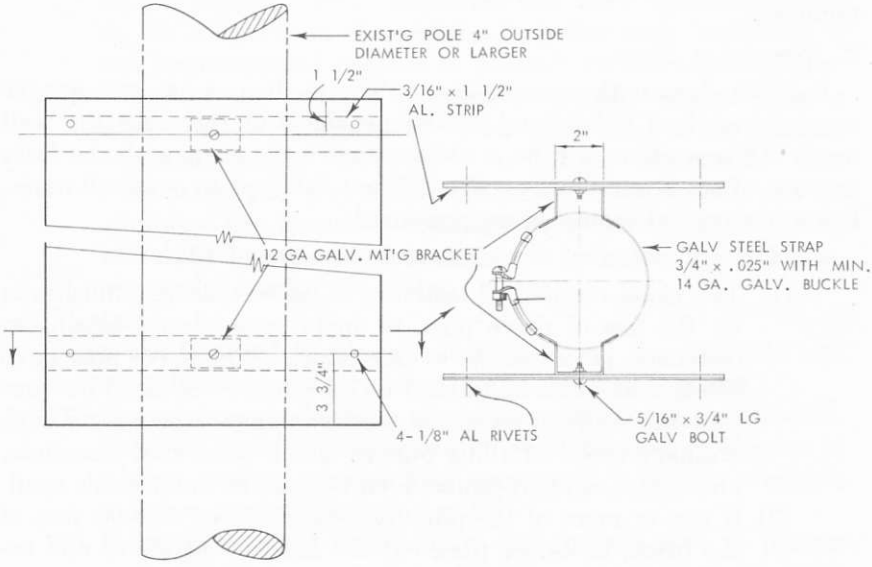


Figure 6.—Mounting to existing 4''-diameter pole or larger.

I. Cleaning Instructions for Signs

1. Materials

a. Any soft-bristle commercial scrub brush such as those used for household cleaning of painted walls or for washing windows. An equivalent Government item is "Nail and Hand Scrubbing Brush," Stock No. 7920-619-9162, at 24 cents each.

b. Any detergent such as "Duz," "Rinso," "Boraxo," "Mr. Clean," etc., or an alkaline soap powder free from caustic alkali. Equivalent Government items are "Detergent, Painted Surface," 25-lb. container @ $3, Stock No. 7930-634-1362, or 1-gal. can @ $1.25, Stock No. 7930-530-8067; also "Soap Scrubbing, Alkaline," 1-lb. pkg. @ $.09, Stock No. 7930-231-2998.

2. Cleaning

a. Using warm water, prepare a water-soap solution according to the manufacturer's directions on the package. If the bristles of the brush are hard, they may be softened by soaking in hot water. Clean the sign by scrubbing in a circular motion with the soap solution followed by rinsing with clear water.

(Note: The use of trade names herein does not constitute endorsement of these products by the Department of Defense.)

J. Recommended Technique for Sign Removal

1. Policy

Signs will be removed only when requested by the owner. Every effort should be made to convince owners to allow the signs to remain in place even though a license may have been canceled and stocks removed.

2. Removal of Signs

Remove signs with extreme care. The facility owner or manager must be advised beforehand of the problems of restoring the wall finish. Every effort will be made to remove the signs with the least amount of scars and marks. We will not attempt to cover all cases, but a few typical examples are presented:

a. Masonry including brick, concrete block, and tile.

(1) The usual method of fastening signs to masonry finishes is by the use of drive pins, or metal and plastic expansion fasteners, *placed in the mortar joints*. The drive pins have heads that must be ground off to remove the signs because they are made of hardened steel and cannot be cut off with ordinary tools. Pulling pins by pinch bars, claw hammers, pliers, etc., is *not* recommended because of the possible spall.

(2) If one or more of the pins have been driven *into the face* of the brick, block, or tiles, cut the head off as above and remove the sign. Further driving of pins into brick, stone or

tiles is *not* recommended. After the sign is removed, see if the pin can be pulled out. *Caution*—use a wood block as a cushion (heel) under the bar or hammer so that the wall will not be damaged during pulling. A waterproof nonshrinking patch compound may be used to fill the exposed holes. If pin does not come out with a gentle pull, don't force it. Cut off the pin as close to the face of the wall as possible and advise the owner/manager that further attempts at removal are not recommended because of possible damage to the wall.

b. Polished Surfaces including metal, stone and glass.

(1) The usual method of fastening signs to these surfaces is by the use of adhesives or adhesive tapes. These materials were chosen for fasteners because they resist water and ordinary solvents. The metal sign will have to be pried off the wall. Extreme care must be taken, including the use of a wood cushion (heel) under the prying tool, to prevent damage to the wall surface. Once the sign is off, remove the adhesive materials with solvent, and nonmetallic, nonabrasive tools. Great care and patience are required to prevent damage to the wall surface. Finally, wash with soap and water in accordance with the "Cleaning Instructions" to restore the wall to its natural luster.

(2) Solvents prescribed by the tape and cement manufacturers should be carried in the sign remover's tool kit. Since the exact kind of tape or mastic cannot be readily determined by inspection, a trial-and-error method can be used to find the proper solvent. Some adhesives will have stained deposits of the adhesive in the pores. In either case, bleaching is not recommended because of possible further discoloration.

(3) Many of the solvents required to loosen the sign-posting adhesives are strong enough to damage many surface finishes, especially paint. Some solvents will be combustible and reasonable fire prevention practices must be followed to eliminate fire hazards. Damage from spillage or dropping of solvents, paints, patching compounds, etc., can be prevented by careful use of drop cloths.

c. Plaster.

Signs are fastened to plaster surfaces by all the methods and materials listed above for masonry and polished surfaces.

(1) Removal methods given above for pins should be followed. Patching holes in plaster can be accomplished by the use of a good quality nonshrinking compound in tubes, available in colors to match existing walls.

(2) Removal of signs attached by tape or adhesive to plaster walls will likely result in spalling the plaster when the signs

are pulled off. Again, extreme care must be taken if prying is required to remove the sign. The repair of damaged plaster and restoration of the color will require at least two separate operations, perhaps 24 hours apart. This patch material may require several hours' drying time before painting can be done. If a second trip is required to complete the repair or painting, be sure to notify the facility owner/manager so that he understands the delay.

d. Post and Sidewalk.

The problem here will be that of removing the post or standard rather than the sign. In these cases, permission from the city engineer's office may be required prior to any removal action. In some instances, city engineers may wish to remove the signs and leave the standards in place. If removal of posts and signs is required, the sidewalk or curb must be repaired so that no obstructions to pedestrians or holes that could collect water will remain. Generally, it is recommended to cut the standard off flush with the sidewalk and fill the hole with a rich mix grout.

3. Tools and Equipment

Sign removal crews should be equipped with the ladders, drop cloths, small tools, and patching and finishing materials needed before commencing sign removal. The interruption of a sign removal or wall repair job to go back to the shop to get missing tools or supplies would probably be regarded as discourteous and thoughtless and might generate some ill will toward the civil defense program. Ladders and tools should be in first-class working condition. Mechanics engaged in sign removal must be skilled and safety-minded to reduce the possibility of accidental damage to walk and other building parts.

4. Cleanup

After removal of signs and repair of the surfaces, a careful cleanup of the affected premises will be accomplished and the owner/manager notified that the removal is complete.

5. Owner's Acceptance

As a matter of courtesy, the owner should be asked if the sign removal work is completed satisfactorily.

Enclosure 1

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF CIVIL DEFENSE

SIGN POSTING REPORT

(Single Facility)

DATE OF REPORT

TO: *(Name and address of applicable CE-BuDocks District Office)*

FROM: *(Posting Agency)*

NAME OF COUNTY

NAME OF CITY

NAME OF BUILDING MANAGER OR OWNER CONTACTED

TELEPHONE NO.

SIGNATURE *(Of Local CD Official)*

FACILITY POSTED

SL NUMBER	FACILITY NUMBER	NO. SHELTER AREAS		NUMBER SPACES		SIGNS USED	
		PF-CAT 2 AND 3	PF-CAT 4-8	PF-CAT 2 AND 3	PF-CAT 4-8	INT	EXT

SIGN POSTING REFUSED *(Fill in data for all columns)*

SIGNS REMOVED *(Fill in data for all columns)*

NOTE: Frequency of submission to be determined locally by Civil Defense office and CE-BuDocks office.

OCD FORM 678, JUNE 1964

LOCAL FIELD OFFICES OF THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS AND BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

Alabama	US Army Engineer District, Mobile, PO Box 1169, Mobile, Alabama 36601
Alaska	US Army Engineer District, Alaska, PO Box 7002, Anchorage, Alaska 99051
Arizona	US Army Engineer District, Los Angeles, PO Box 17277 Foy Station, Los Angeles, California 90017
Arkansas	US Army Engineer District, Little Rock, PO Box 867, Little Rock, Arkansas 72203
California	US Army Engineer District, Sacramento, PO Box 1739, Sacramento, California 95808
	Director, Southwest Division, Bureau of Yards and Docks, 1220 Pacific Highway, San Diego, California
	District Public Works Officer, 12th Naval District, San Bruno, California
	US Army Engineer District, Los Angeles, PO Box 17277 Foy Station, Los Angeles, California 90017
Colorado	US Army Engineer District, Omaha, 215 North 17th Street, Omaha, Nebraska 68101
Connecticut	District Public Works Officer, Third Naval District, 90 Church Street, New York, New York
Delaware	District Public Works Officer, Fourth Naval District, Building 1, Naval Base, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Florida	US Army Engineer District, Jacksonville, PO Box 4970, Jacksonville, Florida 32201
Georgia	US Army Engineer District, Savannah, PO Box 889, Savannah, Georgia 31402
Hawaii	US Army Engineer Division, Pacific Ocean, Building 96, Ft. Armstrong, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
	District Public Works Officer, 14th Naval District, US Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii
	US Army Engineer District, Honolulu, Building 96, Ft. Armstrong, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
Idaho	US Army Engineer District, Walla Walla, Building 602, City-County Airport, Walla Walla, Washington 99362
Illinois	US Army Engineer District, Chicago, 536 South Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois 60605
	US Army Engineer District, Rock Island, Clock Tower Building, Rock Island, Illinois 61202
Indiana	US Army Engineer District, Louisville, PO Box 59, Louisville, Kentucky 40201
Iowa	US Army Engineer District, Rock Island, Clock Tower Building, Rock Island, Illinois 61202
Kansas	US Army Engineer District, Kansas City, 1800 Federal Building, 911 Walnut Street, Kansas City, Missouri 63102
Kentucky	US Army Engineer District, Louisville, PO Box 59, Louisville, Kentucky 40201
Louisiana	US Army Engineer District, New Orleans, PO Box 60267, New Orleans, Louisiana 70160
	District Public Works Officer, 8th Naval District, Building 16, Naval Station, New Orleans, Louisiana
Maine	District Public Works Officer, 1st Naval District, 495 Summer Street, Boston, Massachusetts
Maryland	US Army Engineer District, Baltimore, PO Box 1715, Baltimore, Maryland 21203
	Director, Atlantic Division, Bureau of Yards and Docks, Naval Base, Norfolk, Virginia
Massachusetts	US Army Engineer Division, New England, 424 Trapelo Road, Waltham, Massachusetts 02154
Michigan	US Army Engineer District, Detroit, PO Box 1027, Detroit, Michigan 48231
Minnesota	US Army Engineer District, St. Paul,1217 USPO, 180 E. Kellog Boulevard, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
Mississippi	US Army Engineer District, Vicksburg, PO Box 60, Vicksburg, Mississippi 39181
Missouri	US Army Engineer District, St. Louis, 420 Locust Street, St. Louis, Missouri 63102
	US Army Engineer District, Kansas City, 1800 Federal Building, 911 Walnut Street, Kansas City, Missouri 64106
Montana	US Army Engineer District, Walla Walla, Building 602, City-County Airport, Walla Walla, Washington 99362
Nebraska	US Army Engineer District, Omaha, 215 North 17th Street, Omaha, Nebraska 68101
Nevada	District Public Works Officer, 12th Naval District, San Bruno, California
New Hampshire	US Army Engineer Division, New England, 424 Trapelo Road, Waltham, Massachusetts 02154
New Jersey	US Army Engineer District, Philadelphia, PO Box 8629, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106
New Mexico	US Army Engineer District, Albuquerque, PO Box 1538, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103
New York	US Army Engineer District, New York, 111 East 16th Street, New York, New York 10003
	US Army Engineer District, Buffalo, Foot of Bridge Street, Buffalo, New York 14207
	District Public Works Officer, Third Naval District, 90 Church Street, New York, New York
North Carolina	Director, Southeast Division, Bureau of Yards and Docks, US Naval Base, Charleston, South Carolina
	US Army Engineer District, Wilmington, PO Box 1890, Wilmington, North Carolina 28402
	Director, Atlantic Division, Bureau of Yards and Docks, Naval Base, Norfolk, Virginia
North Dakota	US Army Engineer District, Omaha, 215 North 17th Street, Omaha, Nebraska 68101
Ohio	US Army Engineer District, Huntington, PO Box 2127, Huntington, West Virginia 25721
	US Army Engineer District, Buffalo, Foot of Bridge Street, Buffalo, New York 14207
Oklahoma	US Army Engineer District, Tulsa, PO Box 61, Tulsa, Oklahoma 74102
Oregon	US Army Engineer District, Portland, 628 Pittock Block, 10th Avenue and Washington Street, Portland, Oregon 97205
Pennsylvania	District Public Works Officer, 4th Naval District, Building 1, Naval Base, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
	US Army Engineer District, Pittsburgh, Manor Building, 564 Forbes Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15219
Rhode Island	District Public Works Officer, 1st Naval District, 495 Summer Street, Boston, Massachusetts
South Carolina	Director, Southeast Division, Bureau of Yards and Docks, US Naval Base, Charleston, South Carolina
	US Army Engineer District, Charleston, PO Box 905, Charleston, South Carolina 29402
South Dakota	US Army Engineer District, Omaha, 215 North 17th Street, Omaha, Nebraska 68101
Tennessee	US Army Engineer District, Nashville, PO Box 1070, Nashville, Tennessee 37202
	US Army Engineer District, Memphis, 668 Federal Office Building, Memphis, Tennessee 38103
Texas	US Army Engineer District, Ft. Worth, PO Box 1600, Ft. Worth, Texas 76101
	US Army Engineer District, Albuquerque, PO Box 1538, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103
	US Army Engineer District, Galveston, PO Box 1229, 606 Sante Fe Building, Galveston, Texas 77551
	District Public Works Officer, 8th Naval District, Building 16, Naval Station, New Orleans, Louisiana
Utah	US Army Engineer District, San Francisco, 180 New Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California 94105
Vermont	US Army Engineer Division, New England, 424 Trapelo Road, Waltham, Massachusetts 02154
Virginia	Director, Atlantic Division, Bureau of Yards and Docks, Naval Base, Norfolk, Virginia
	US Army Engineer District, Norfolk, Foot of Front Street, Norfolk, Virginia 23510
	Area Public Works Office, Chesapeake, US Naval Weapons Plant, Washington, D. C.
Washington	Director, Northwest Division, Bureau of Yards and Docks, Seattle, Washington
	US Army Engineer District, Seattle, 1519 South Alaskan Way, Seattle, Washington 98134
	US Army Engineer District, Walla Walla, Building 602, City-County Airport, Walla Walla, Washington 99362
West Virginia	US Army Engineer District, Huntington, PO Box 2127, Huntington, West Virginia 25721
Wisconsin	District Public Works Officer, 9th Naval District, Building 1A, NTC, Great Lakes, Illinois
Wyoming	US Army Engineer District, Omaha, 215 North 17th Street, Omaha, Nebraska 68101
District of Columbia	Area Public Works Office, Chesapeake, US Naval Weapons Plant, Washington, D. C.
American Samoa	Director, Pacific Division, Bureau of Yards and Docks, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii
Canal Zone	US Army Engineer District, Jacksonville, PO 4970, Jacksonville, Florida 32201
Guam	Director, Pacific Division, Bureau of Yards and Docks, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii
	Officer in Charge of Construction Marianas, Public Works Center, Guam
Puerto Rico	Area Public Works Office, Caribbean, US Naval Station, San Juan, Puerto Rico
Virgin Islands	Area Public Works Office, Caribbean, US Naval Station, San Juan, Puerto Rico

DIST: OCD Regions, State and local CD directors, 2C (125 ea.), 2D (2 ea.), 4A, 6C, 7D, and 8.

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