

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF MESQUITE, TEXAS AMENDING CHAPTER 5 OF THE MESQUITE CODE OF 1960 BY ADDING THERETO A NEW ARTICLE TO BE NUMBERED AS ARTICLE IV PROVIDING FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF NUCLEAR FALLOUT SHELTERS AND ESTABLISHING REQUIREMENTS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION THEREOF; PROVIDING THAT THE BUILDING CODE OF THE CITY OF MESQUITE AND ALL OTHER ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF MESQUITE EXCEPT AS AMENDED HEREIN SHALL REMAIN IN FULL FORCE AND EFFECT, AND DECLARING AN EMERGENCY.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY MESQUITE, TEXAS:

Section 1. That Chapter 5, of the City of Mesquite Code of 1960 be and the same is hereby amended by adding thereto a new article known as Article IV, which shall hereafter read as follows:

Article IV: Nuclear Fallout Shelters.

Section 5-36. Construction: Nuclear fallout shelters shall comply with the minimum standards set forth by the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization in publications designated MP-15, dated June, 1959, reprinted November, 1960, and MP-18, dated February, 1960, and publication designated MP-10 - 2 entitled "Guide for Architects and Engineers", dated May, 1960, such publications are attached hereto and made a part hereof, the same as if copied in full herein.

Section 5-37. Location on Property: When the entire structure is below grade and covered with a minimum of 24 inches of soil above the structure itself, and the 24 inches of soil is not above the surface of the adjacent ground level, the shelter may be constructed without regard to the normal side yard and rear yard setback requirements of the Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance. When any portion of the structure, including any mounding of earth or soil, is above the surface of the adjacent ground level, the structure shall be treated as an accessory building or a detached structure and shall be subject to all of the regulations contained in the Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance.

Group or community shelters, other than those located on private property, must have the approval of the City Council of the City of Mesquite.

Section 5-38. Design: Family or group shelters may be of masonry, reinforced concrete, steel, plastic or other approved materials. In addition to the dead load composed of earth and concrete in amounts sufficient to give minimum protection, the structure shall be designed to carry a live load

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of 100 pounds per square foot.

The following table shows in inches, materials sufficient to give a radiation reduction factor of one to one thousand:

<u>Concrete (Inches)</u>		<u>Earth (Inches)</u>
18	plus	0
15	plus	5
12	plus	9
10	plus	12
8	plus	15
6	plus	18
4	plus	21
0	plus	27

Section 5-39. Area Requirements: A minimum of 12 square feet shall be allowed for each person. This will allow two (2) square feet for storage of supplies per person.

Section 5-40. Stairs and Exits: Single family shelters are required to have only one means of access which may be entered from within the main dwelling if constructed as an addition to the main dwelling or from the outside of the shelter if treated as an accessory structure. Care should be taken in the placement of the entrance so that it will not be blocked by falling debris from other structures.

Stairs and exits for community shelters must meet all exit requirements of municipal and state fire codes for their normal use occupancy.

The placement of the stair way shaft or entrance way for single family or community shelters is critical and at least one 90 degree turn must be made in the stairway shaft or entrance way before an entrance is made into the main shelter.

Section 5-41. Water Proofing: The roofs and floor slabs of all above ground shelters shall be waterproofed and the roof, walls and floors slabs of all underground shelters shall be

waterproofed using either a plastic membrane, mopped on asphaltum or an integral mix waterproofing.

Section 5-42. Ventilation: Ventilation for single family and community shelters shall be provided for on a basis of 5.0 cubic feet of fresh air per minute for each person. A manually operated or a mechanical ventilating system shall have its power source separate from the municipal system and must meet all requirements of local fire and electrical codes. If no mechanical ventilation is provided, a net volume of 500 cubic feet per person may be used for estimating shelter capacity. Recommendations from the U. S. Government Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization shall be followed in the location and design of the air intake and air exhaust outlet.

For home shelters with manually operated blowers, a simple hooded intake is sufficient. Commercial filters shall be used in all shelters with high velocity mechanical air intake systems. Both intake and exhaust pipes shall have a minimum inside diameter of 3 inches and shall be of galvanized steel pipe or corrosion resistant material.

Section 5-43. Sanitation and Water Supply: In family type shelters no special sanitation facilities are required, but closed containers shall be provided for disposal of waste matter. In group or community shelters, suitable chemical toilets may be used, subject to the approval of the City of Mesquite. Where City water and/or City sewer connections are desired, all applications must be approved by the City of Mesquite and meet all requirements of the Mesquite Plumbing Code.

Storage for fresh water within the shelter shall be available on a basis of one gallon a day for each person.

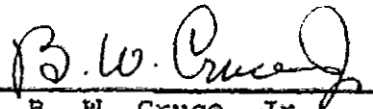
Section 5-44. Use: Nuclear fallout shelters shall not be used for dwelling purposes except during a National Emergency or a natural disaster.

Section 5-45. Inspections: Upon presentation of proper credentials, the Director of Defense or his authorized representative shall have the right during reasonable hours to enter any building structures, or premises in the City of Mesquite for the purpose of inspecting any civil defense shelter erected, constructed or maintained under the provisions of this ordinance.

Section 2. That the Building Code of the City of Mesquite and all other ordinances of the City of Mesquite except as amended herein shall remain in full force and effect.

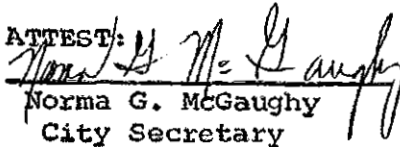
Section 3. The fact that there is a danger of nuclear fallout and there are no adequate regulations governing the construction of nuclear fallout shelters during a National Emergency creates an urgency and emergency in the preservation of the public peace, health, safety and general welfare and requires that this ordinance shall take effect immediately from and after its passage, as the law and Charter in such cases provide.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this the 16th day of October, 1961.



B. W. Cruce, Jr.  
Mayor

ATTEST:

  
Norma G. McGaughy  
City Secretary