

# **Basic Disaster Management Plan**

June 2024

## **Central Disaster Management Council**

(Provisionally translated by the Japan Atomic Energy Agency)

### **Part 12 Nuclear Emergency Preparedness (including quotations of Part 2: Countermeasures Common to Each Disaster)**

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- This Part describes the measures necessary to prevent the occurrence and spread of a nuclear disaster caused by the release of radioactive materials or radiation outside the plant (outside the transport container in the case of transport) at abnormal levels due to the operation of nuclear reactors by nuclear operators (Operation of processing facilities, reactors, storage facilities, reprocessing facilities, disposal facilities, usage facilities (facilities for which safety regulations are established), off-site transport (Hereinafter referred to as "transportation")), and to attempt recovery from a nuclear disaster. In addition, measures to prevent nuclear hazards on nuclear-powered vessels are also described (excluding measures on the main body of nuclear-powered vessels and in areas under the control of foreign governments).
- This Part is the basis for nuclear emergency preparedness and response. Each entity shall take measures to cope with all possible contingencies, and shall establish a flexible system to cope with unforeseen circumstances.
- The professional and technical matters shall be in accordance with the nuclear emergency response guidelines established by the national government [Nuclear Regulatory Authority] pursuant to the provisions of Article 6-2, Paragraph 1 of the Act on Special Measures Concerning Nuclear Emergency Preparedness (hereinafter referred to as the "Nuclear Emergency Act").
- The areas for which a local disaster management plan (nuclear emergency preparedness chapter) should be formulated under Chapters 1 through 3 of this document shall be determined by taking into consideration the "priority areas for nuclear emergency preparedness" indicated in the above-mentioned guidelines, as well as their natural and social surrounding conditions. In addition, the national government [Cabinet Office, etc.] shall support the implementation and enhancement of the regional disaster management plan (nuclear emergency preparedness chapter).
- In Chapters 1 to 3 of this Part, the introduction of an area within a radius of approximately 5 km from a commercial nuclear power reactor facility where preventive protective measures are to be prepared in accordance with the Nuclear Emergency Response Guidelines (Hereinafter referred to as "PAZ"), a facility for supervising and managing the implementation of emergency response measures and measures for restoration from nuclear emergency (Hereinafter referred to as "nuclear site disaster control measures") at a nuclear power plant (hereinafter referred to as "Emergency Response Center"), a facility for making decisions on important matters concerning emergency measures at a nuclear power plant and supporting the comprehensive management of emergency measures at a nuclear power plant (Hereinafter referred to as the "Nuclear Facilities Readiness Center"), the development of a support base for emergency measures at a nuclear power plant, and the utilization of such facilities are related to the response to a nuclear disaster at a commercial power reactor, etc. Therefore, the response to a nuclear disaster at a nuclear power plant other than those mentioned above shall be dealt with flexibly by referring to the response to a nuclear disaster at the relevant commercial power reactor.
- The measures to cope with nuclear disasters of nuclear-powered ships in Chapter 4 of this Part shall be taken into account in the disaster management plans of the local governments concerned, if necessary, in consideration of regional characteristics.

## Chapter 1 Disaster Prevention

### Section 1 Ensuring Safety of Facilities, etc.

- Based on the Law Concerning Regulation of Nuclear Source Materials, Nuclear Fuel Materials and Reactors, etc., a nuclear operator shall take all possible measures to ensure the safety of nuclear facilities, etc. at each stage of their design, construction, operation and transportation, based on the concept of defense in depth, etc.
- The national government [the Nuclear Regulation Authority, etc.], local governments and nuclear operators shall take necessary measures for the prevention of nuclear disasters based on the Nuclear Emergency Act, etc.
- The national government [the Nuclear Regulation Authority (in the case of transport outside the nuclear site, the Nuclear Regulation Authority and the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism)] shall endeavor to ensure the safety of nuclear sites, etc. by thoroughly implementing safety regulations for nuclear operators.
- The national government [the Nuclear Regulation Authority, the Cabinet Office, the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism] and related local governments (prefectures where they are located, municipalities where they are located, and related prefectures (prefectures that include the municipalities adjacent to them and prefectures equivalent thereto); the same shall apply hereinafter). The national government [the Nuclear Regulation Authority] shall conduct on-site inspections, etc. in a timely and appropriate manner to confirm that the measures for the prevention of nuclear emergency taken by a nuclear operator are being properly implemented.
- The national government [the Nuclear Regulatory Authority] shall assign a nuclear operator inspector to the location of a nuclear site and have him/her conduct patrols, inspections, etc. with regard to the national government of operation of the nuclear site, the national government of maintenance of facilities, the national government of compliance with safety regulations, etc., and have the emergency situation response director supervise and coordinate affairs concerning the prevention of disasters at the nuclear site.

### Section 2 Dissemination of Disaster Prevention Knowledge

#### 1 Dissemination of disaster prevention knowledge

- Part 2, Chapter 1, Section 3, Paragraph 1 "Dissemination and thoroughness of the concepts of disaster prevention" starts:
- It is the basis of disaster prevention that people should protect their own safety by themselves. It is important for citizens to be aware of this, to be prepared for disasters from normal times by stockpiling food, drinking water, etc., and to act to protect their own safety when a disaster strikes. In the event of a disaster, they are also expected to contribute to disaster prevention by extinguishing fires in the initial stages, helping injured people in the neighborhood and those in need of evacuation support, taking part in activities at evacuation sites and shelters, and cooperating with disaster prevention activities conducted by the national government, public institutions, local governments,

and other organizations. For this purpose, the national government [Cabinet Office, Fire and Disaster Management Agency], public organizations, and local governments should promote the idea of voluntary disaster prevention and make it thoroughly known.

○The national government [Cabinet Office, Fire and Disaster Management Agency, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, etc.], public institutions, and local governments should provide disaster prevention education in close cooperation with educational institutions and private organizations, etc. by distributing disaster prevention textbooks and manuals, holding training and lecture meetings by experts (for volcanic disasters, volcano disaster prevention experts), and conducting on-site training.

● Part 2, Chapter 1, Section 3, Paragraph 1 "Dissemination and thoroughness of the concepts of disaster prevention" ends.

○ Part 2, Chapter 1, Section 3, Paragraph 2 (1) "Dissemination of disaster prevention knowledge" starts:

○ The national government [Fire and Disaster Management Agency, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Meteorological Agency, National Land Science Institute, Forestry Agency] and local governments are working to raise awareness of disaster prevention among residents and promote the formation of regional agreements on disaster prevention measures. While preparing disaster prevention geographic information that is the basis of risk information, and utilizing the knowledge of experts (meteorological disaster prevention advisors, etc. in the case of storm and flood damage), various trends and various data related to disaster prevention shall be disseminated in an easy-to-understand manner. In addition, since the evacuation of residents is the basis of measures to mitigate human suffering from disasters, educational activities such as explaining the meaning and contents of warnings and evacuation orders should be provided to residents.

○The national government (Cabinet Office, etc.), public institutions, and local governments, etc., shall make residents aware of the dangers of disasters through Disaster Prevention Week and disaster prevention-related events, etc., showing the results of disaster simulations, etc., and shall promote the following items

- Preventive and safety measures at home, including stockpiling food, drinking water, portable toilets, toilet paper, etc., for "at least three days, one week recommended," emergency supplies (first aid kit, flashlight, radio, dry cell batteries, etc.), filling up car tanks frequently, safety measures to prevent furniture and block walls from falling over from the perspective of preventing injuries and securing evacuation routes, preparations for owners to evacuate with their animals and to keep their animals in designated evacuation centers, and advance preparations for rebuilding lives through insurance, mutual aid, etc.

- Actions to be taken when warnings are issued, emergency safety is ensured, evacuation orders are issued, and evacuation for the elderly, etc. is issued.

- Taking appropriate actions without missing the right time to take evacuation actions by overcoming the sense of burden for evacuation actions, recognition of danger of disasters based on past disaster experiences, normality bias, etc.

- Confirmation of designated emergency evacuation sites, evacuation sites such as safe houses of relatives and acquaintances, workplaces, hotels, inns, etc., and evacuation

routes, etc.

- What actions to take under various conditions (at home, on the road, while driving a car, etc.) in the event of a disaster, and what to do at evacuation sites and shelters
- To decide in advance on the family communication system (communication methods, evacuation rules, etc.) in the event of a disaster
- The concept of wide-area evacuation, including the differences from normal evacuation, in order to ensure the effectiveness of wide-area evacuation
- Actions that will contribute to the reconstruction of life, such as taking pictures of the inside and outside of houses before cleaning up and repairing them when they are damaged

○ The national government (Fire and Disaster Management Agency, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology) and municipalities (prefectures) shall endeavor to promote hands-on and practical disaster prevention education in schools with the participation of fire brigade members and others.

○ Municipalities (prefectures) shall conduct disaster prevention assessments from a regional disaster prevention perspective, prepare easy-to-understand disaster prevention maps, district disaster prevention charts, and disaster action manuals that contribute to appropriate evacuation and disaster prevention activities of local residents, distribute them to residents, and endeavor to spread disaster prevention knowledge by conducting training programs.

○ The national government and local governments shall endeavor to disseminate comprehensive knowledge on flood prevention, landslide and avalanche disasters, secondary disaster prevention, and large-scale wide-area evacuation by holding various workshops and events during Disaster Prevention Week, Flood Prevention Month, Landslide Prevention Month, Mountain Disaster Prevention Campaign, Avalanche Prevention Week, and so on.

○ The national government [Cabinet Office, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology] and local governments shall endeavor to enhance education on disaster prevention by organizing the content of instruction on disaster prevention education in schools systematically and based on local disaster risks, and by securing instructional time for disaster prevention education. In addition, schools should be encouraged to formulate plans and manuals for disaster prevention with the cooperation of outside experts and parents, etc.

○ The national government [Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology] and municipalities (prefectures) shall promote the dissemination of education on disaster prevention through the involvement of various entities in the local community, including the use of social education facilities such as community centers.

○ In disseminating knowledge on disaster prevention, the cooperation of the media and other organizations should be sought, and videos, simulation devices, and other highly appealing means should be used.

○ The national government [Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications] and telecommunications carriers shall endeavor to inform the public to refrain from unnecessary and hasty communications during times of disaster in order to control the increase in the volume of communications during disasters.

● Part 2, Chapter 1, Section 3, Paragraph 2 (1) "Dissemination of disaster prevention knowledge" ends.

○ The national government [the Nuclear Regulation Authority, the Secretariat of the Nuclear Emergency Preparedness Council, the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, and the Fire and Disaster Management Agency], local governments, and nuclear operators shall disseminate and enlighten residents on disaster prevention knowledge, including actions to be taken in an emergency, actions to be taken at designated evacuation sites, and special characteristics of nuclear disasters. Educational institutions shall endeavor to enhance education on disaster prevention.

## **2 Consideration for persons requiring special care, etc.**

○ Part 2, Chapter 1, Section 3, Paragraph 2 (3) "Consideration for persons requiring special consideration in disaster prevention knowledge dissemination and training" starts:

○ When disseminating disaster prevention knowledge and conducting drills, efforts should be made to give full consideration to the diverse needs of people in need, such as the elderly, the disabled, foreigners, infants, pregnant and nursing mothers, etc., so that a system to support people in need can be established in the community, and also to give full consideration to the different needs of men and women in times of disaster from both their perspectives. In addition, efforts shall be made to give due consideration to the differences in needs at the time of a disaster depending on whether or not animals are kept in the home.

○ The national government [Cabinet Office] and local governments shall promote and ensure awareness that "violence is not tolerated" so that disaster victims and supporters will not become victims or perpetrators of sexual violence and domestic violence at designated evacuation centers, temporary housing, volunteer activity sites, etc. after the occurrence of a disaster.

● Part 2, Chapter 1, Section 3, Paragraph 2 (3) "Consideration for persons requiring special consideration in disaster prevention knowledge dissemination and training" ends.

## **3 Promotion of disaster prevention activities by residents and businesses in the district**

○ Part 2, Chapter 1, Section 3, Paragraph 3 (4) "Promotion of disaster prevention activities by residents and businesses in the district" starts:

○ Residents within certain districts within municipalities and business operators having business establishments in the district shall jointly strive to promote voluntary disaster prevention activities such as conducting disaster prevention drills, stockpiling supplies, etc., and building an evacuation support system for the elderly, etc., in order to improve disaster prevention capabilities in the district. In this case, disaster prevention activities shall be carried out in cooperation with the municipalities in the relevant districts, such as preparing a plan for voluntary disaster prevention activities in the district and proposing it to the municipal disaster prevention council as a draft of the district disaster prevention plan as necessary.

○ When municipalities receive proposals from residents within certain districts within municipalities and businesses having business establishments in such districts that district disaster prevention plans are included in municipal disaster prevention plans, and when it deems it necessary, municipalities shall establish district disaster

prevention plans in municipal disaster prevention plans.

○When establishing a district disaster prevention plan in a district where an individual evacuation plan has been prepared and a person in need of assistance in evacuation action resides, the municipality shall organize the division of roles and the contents of support based on the premise of the contents specified in the individual evacuation plan so that evacuation of the entire area is carried out smoothly, and strive to ensure that the two plans are consistent. In addition, efforts shall be made to ensure the integrated operation of both plans through training and other means.

○ The national government shall make efforts for local residents and business operators (including facility managers of facilities used by persons requiring special care and underground shopping malls) by improving residents' awareness of disaster prevention so that they can promote voluntary disaster prevention activities in the district based on self-help and mutual assistance, by communicating in peacetime, examining evacuation methods and conducting drills in preparation for disasters. At this time, the national government [Cabinet Office] shall disseminate information on the role of district disaster prevention plans, such as the preparation of a handbook to support the preparation of district disaster prevention plans with an emphasis on the establishment of evacuation systems at the district level.

● Part 2, Chapter 1, Section 3, Paragraph 3 (4) "Promotion of disaster prevention activities by residents and businesses in the district" ends.

#### 4 Passing on disaster lessons

○ Part 2, Chapter 1, Section 3, Paragraph 4 "Passing on disaster lessons" starts:

○ The national government [Cabinet Office, Geospatial Information Authority of Japan, ministries and agencies, National Diet Library, National Archives of Japan, etc.] and local governments should ensure that the lessons learned from large-scale disasters that have occurred in the past and the culture of disasters are passed on to future generations. Various materials including survey analysis results and videos related to large-scale disasters shall be widely collected and organized as an archive, appropriately stored, and made public by map information or other methods so that they can be widely viewed by the general public. In addition, efforts shall be made to accurately convey the meaning of natural disaster legacy monuments including stone monuments, monuments, etc. related to disasters to future generations.

○Residents shall endeavor to pass on the lessons learned from disasters on their own. The national government (Cabinet Office, etc.) and local governments shall raise awareness of the importance of passing on disaster lessons learned, and shall support efforts by residents to pass on disaster lessons by collecting, preserving, and disclosing various materials including survey and analysis results and videos on large-scale disasters.

● Part 2, Chapter 1, Section 3, Paragraph 4 "Passing on disaster lessons" ends.

#### Section 3 Promotion of Research on Nuclear Disaster Prevention, etc.

○ Part 2, Chapter 1, Section 4(4) "International dissemination of information on disaster prevention research" starts:



○ Since knowledge and lessons learned on disaster prevention measures obtained through the experience of disasters contribute to the strengthening of disaster prevention measures not only in Japan but also in other countries, the national government [Cabinet Office, etc.] and prefectural governments (municipalities) shall endeavor to widely disseminate and share information and lessons learned from disasters to other countries through international conferences and other venues.

● Part 2, Chapter 1, Section 4(4) "International dissemination of information on disaster prevention research" ends.

○ The national government [the Nuclear Regulation Authority, the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, etc.] shall promote science, technology and research related to nuclear disaster prevention from the viewpoint of disaster prevention. Specifically, for research on crisis management systems and medical care in the event of a nuclear disaster such as radiation emergency medicine (hereinafter referred to as "nuclear disaster medical care"), research on remote-controlled robots, development of operation methods, and improvement of the effectiveness of radiation protection measures. It includes research that contributes, and promotion of the development of emergency monitoring (environmental radiation monitoring carried out when there is an abnormal emission of radioactive substances or radiation or there is a risk of it. The same shall apply hereinafter) technology. In promoting research, cooperation shall be pursued not only between research institutes, including overseas research institutes, but also between research institutes and administrative agencies.

○ In addition to scientific, engineering, and medical research on nuclear power and radiation effects, research on agricultural research and sociological fields such as human behavior and information transmission during disasters shall be actively conducted.

○ The national government [Nuclear Regulation Authority, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, etc.] shall accumulate data, collect research results, and develop and improve various experimental and research facilities and equipment that contribute to nuclear disaster prevention.

○ The national government [the Nuclear Regulation Authority, the Secretariat of the Nuclear Emergency Preparedness Council, the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, etc.] shall promote the provision of information, etc. to the national and local governments and other disaster prevention organizations, and shall reflect the results of research on nuclear disaster prevention conducted by research institutes, etc. in disaster prevention measures, including the revision of nuclear emergency response guidelines, as necessary.

○ The national government [the Nuclear Regulation Authority, the Cabinet Office] shall provide support from a professional and technical standpoint to local governments when they utilize diffusion calculations of atmospheric radioactive materials in the formulation and enhancement of local disaster prevention plans and evacuation plans.

○ In the event of a nuclear disaster, the government does not prevent local governments from using, at their own discretion and responsibility, calculations of the diffusion of

radioactive materials in the atmosphere as reference information in addition to various other information such as the situation of the nuclear power plant accident and actual local conditions (e.g., the state of preparations for evacuation sites, travel distance and time to evacuation sites, road conditions, and weather information) when giving residents specific evacuation routes and evacuation sites or conducting evacuation drills themselves.

#### **Section 4 Implementation of Recurrence Prevention Measures**

- When a nuclear disaster has occurred at a nuclear site, etc., the national government [the Nuclear Regulation Authority] and a nuclear operator shall investigate the cause and take necessary measures to prevent recurrence.
- The national government [the Nuclear Regulation Authority, the Cabinet Office (in the case of transport outside the nuclear site, the Nuclear Regulation Authority, the Cabinet Office and the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism)] and relevant local governments shall request the nuclear operator to report in a timely and appropriate manner on the measures taken by the nuclear operator to prevent nuclear emergency based on the Nuclear Emergency Act and shall, when necessary, conduct on-site inspections of nuclear sites, etc.

#### **Section 5 Prompt and Smooth Disaster Response Measures and Disaster Recovery Preparedness**

- Part 2, Chapter 1, Section 6 "Prompt and Smooth Disaster Response Measures, Preparedness for Disaster Recovery and Restoration" starts:
  - In the event of a disaster, it is necessary to implement prompt and smooth disaster response measures and disaster recovery/restoration, and to prepare for this, the following items should be implemented without fail from normal times. In particular, municipalities need to realize prompt and smooth evacuation of residents and, in view of the aging of the population, enhance and strengthen evacuation support measures for elderly persons and others who require assistance in evacuation activities. Therefore, in addition to issuing evacuation orders, it is necessary to request persons requiring support for evacuation activities, etc., who require time for evacuation activities in particular, to start evacuation activities at an early stage in response to the evacuation activity support measures, and to inform persons other than the elderly, etc., of the necessity to suspend their usual activities or to voluntarily evacuate.
  - Municipalities should strive to establish an all-agency system to narrow down the tasks to be prioritized at the time of a disaster and assign roles to carry out these tasks, so that evacuation orders, etc. can be issued without hesitation.
  - The national government and prefectures shall provide support to municipalities to ensure their disaster prevention systems, such as by assisting them in formulating standards for issuing evacuation orders, etc.
  - The national government [Cabinet Office] shall promote the introduction of advanced technologies in disaster response by local governments by providing support for matching the needs of local governments with the advanced technologies of the private sector through the "Public-Private Partnership Platform for Disaster Reduction x Technology" and other initiatives.

○Efforts shall be made to ensure that each entity can take prompt and effective emergency disaster measures, etc. in the event of a disaster by strengthening cooperation, such as concluding agreements between relevant organizations such as the national government and local governments, and with enterprises, etc. from ordinary times. When strengthening cooperation, such as concluding agreements, attention shall be paid to ensuring the effectiveness of the measures, such as confirming contact information and request procedures, etc. in the event of a disaster through training, etc. The national government and local governments shall conclude an agreement with private business operators in advance for services related to disaster control measures that can be entrusted to private business operators (Arrangement of disaster information, management and transportation of relief supplies, transportation of evacuees, etc.), and shall establish a cooperative system, such as understanding facilities managed by private business operators that can be used as transport bases, and shall utilize the know-how and capabilities of private business operators.

○The national government, local governments, etc., shall monitor local stockpiles of fuel, generators, construction equipment (including ash removal equipment in the case of volcanic disasters), and other materials and equipment useful for emergency and recovery activities. If there is a concern that there may be a shortage, the national government, local governments, etc. will make efforts to cooperate with related organizations and private enterprises. In addition, with regard to fuel, the municipalities shall promote the conclusion of agreements with petroleum dealers in advance regarding the preferential supply of fuel, and shall endeavor to increase opportunities to receive orders even in normal times.

○Prefectures and municipalities shall promote the conclusion of disaster relief agreements with construction industry associations, etc., to enable prompt disaster response measures through the use of negotiated contracts.

○The national government [Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism], prefectures, and municipalities shall work to secure and foster the bearers of construction industry groups that are expected to cooperate in emergency disaster response measures.

○ The national government [Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, etc.], local governments, and other organizations concerned with disaster prevention shall, in cooperation with other organizations concerned, try to prepare a disaster prevention action plan (timeline) that assumes in advance situations that may occur during a disaster and organizes the disaster response to be implemented by each organization in chronological order. In addition, based on the verification of disaster response, etc., the plan shall be reviewed as necessary, and drills and training programs shall be conducted from normal times to ensure the effective operation of the plan.

○Prefectures and municipalities shall exchange opinions in advance on the facilities, equipment, personnel, etc. necessary for rescue, and shall make coordination by clarifying the division of roles through active use of the office work delegation system and the rescue implementation city system, in order to establish a prompt and smooth rescue implementation system in the event of a disaster.

○In order to strengthen disaster response capabilities from the viewpoint of women, the national government [Cabinet Office] shall establish a cooperative system between local governments' departments in charge of disaster prevention, departments in charge of gender equality, and gender equality centers, and promote the participation of women and gender equality staff in disaster response headquarters in local governments. The

local governments shall inform the departments in charge of disaster prevention and the departments in charge of gender equality of the prefectural governments so that they can establish a cooperative system.

○From the viewpoint of gender equality, local governments shall make efforts to increase the proportion of women among the members of local disaster prevention councils, and shall make efforts to clarify the roles of the departments in charge of gender equality and the centers for gender equality in normal times and in times of disasters in cooperation with the departments in charge of disaster prevention, so that the departments in charge of gender equality shall coordinate disaster response within the government and in evacuation centers, etc., and the centers for gender equality shall be the bases for promoting disaster prevention activities in the region.

● Part 2, Chapter 1, Section 6 "Prompt and Smooth Disaster Response Measures, Preparedness for Disaster Recovery and Restoration" ends.

○ Part 2, Chapter 1, Section 1, Paragraph 2 (4) "Preparedness for disaster response measures, etc." starts:

○The national government, public institutions, and local governments shall make sufficient preparations for swift and smooth implementation of disaster emergency measures, disaster recovery and reconstruction in the event of a disaster (see Chapter 1, Section 6) than in normal times, and shall strive to improve the disaster prevention capabilities of individual staff and residents.

○In particular, in the event of a disaster, the situation changes from moment to moment and there is no time to convey detailed information, so it is easy for situations to occur in which the intention of the person transmitting the information is not conveyed. From the perspective of preventing such a situation from occurring, the relevant organizations shall endeavor to build a "face-to-face relationship" and foster a sense of trust by communicating with each other about responses in the event of a disaster in peacetime through the examination of disaster prevention measures, etc., and shall endeavor to sustain the relationship established through drills and training. In addition, in order to ensure that such relationships are sustainable, the government shall hold the "Natural Disaster Readiness and Coordination Team Meeting" as a meeting to exchange and share information among the relevant ministries and agencies from normal times.

○The national government [Cabinet Secretariat, Cabinet Office, Fire and Disaster Management Agency, etc.] shall conduct joint training for senior officials of prefectural governments and related ministries and agencies, and training for crisis management and disaster prevention managers as support for local governments that are not accustomed to disasters. In addition, in cooperation with prefectural governments and relevant ministries and agencies, efforts shall be made to enhance training for mayors and executives of municipalities, promote the establishment of a community-based training system, develop e-learning for public use, and improve the disaster response capabilities of the national and local governments, such as initial response.

○The national and local governments shall make effective use of public land and state-owned property in promoting various activities related to disaster prevention, such as evacuation sites, designated evacuation centers, and stockpiling.

● Part 2, Chapter 1, Section 1, Paragraph 2 (4) "Preparedness for disaster response measures, etc." ends.

○ The Cabinet Office shall, based on the decisions of the Nuclear Emergency Preparedness Council, establish a Regional Nuclear Emergency Preparedness Council for each region where a nuclear power plant is located, with relevant ministries and agencies, local governments, etc. as its members. The Cabinet Office shall, based on the decisions of the Nuclear Emergency Preparedness Council, establish a Regional Nuclear Emergency Preparedness Council for each region where a nuclear power plant is located, with relevant ministries and agencies, local governments, etc. as its members. The national government [the Cabinet Office and relevant ministries and agencies] shall support the local governments in the formulation and enhancement of their local disaster prevention plans and evacuation plans through the study and formulation of measures for persons requiring special consideration, securing evacuation sites and means of transportation, support for the national government's operational organizations, and cooperation with nuclear operators in the said councils. Nuclear operators shall prepare in advance the contents of their cooperation and the necessary systems, based on the discussions in the Council, and reflect them in the nuclear operator's disaster management operation plan.

○ The national government [the Cabinet Office, relevant ministries and agencies], local governments, etc. shall confirm at the regional nuclear emergency preparedness councils that the emergency responses in the region, including evacuation plans (hereinafter referred to as "emergency responses" in this Part), are specific and reasonable in light of the nuclear emergency response guidelines, etc. The national government [the Cabinet Office, relevant ministries and agencies], local governments, etc. shall confirm at the regional nuclear emergency preparedness councils that the emergency responses in the region, including evacuation plans (hereinafter referred to as "emergency responses" in this Part), are specific and reasonable in light of the nuclear emergency response guidelines, etc. The Cabinet Office shall report the results of the confirmation by the councils to the Nuclear Emergency Preparedness Council in order to seek the approval of the Nuclear Emergency Preparedness Council.

○ The national government [the Cabinet Office, relevant ministries and agencies], local governments, etc. shall conduct drills based on the emergency response confirmed by the Regional Nuclear Emergency Preparedness Council, extract points for reflection from the drill results, take necessary measures to improve the emergency response in the region based on such points for reflection, and continuously improve the regional disaster prevention system.

○ National government, local governments, etc., shall grasp the stockpiles of materials and equipment useful for emergency and recovery activities, such as fuel, generators, construction equipment, etc., in the region, and the stockpiles held by public institutions and suppliers, and if there is concern about a shortage, they shall make efforts to cooperate with related institutions and private businesses.

## **1 Collection and communication of information and development of an emergency response system**

### *(1) Establishment of a system for collecting and communicating information*

○ Part 2, Chapter 1, Section 6, Paragraph 2 (1) "Establishment of a system for collecting and communicating information" starts:

○The national government [Japan Meteorological Agency] shall observe natural phenomena that may cause disasters, and shall enhance the system, facilities, and equipment for collecting and transmitting information on abnormal phenomena quickly and accurately.

○The national government, public institutions, local governments, and related business operators in the event of an accident or disaster shall, in preparation for a situation in which damage caused by a disaster will have a significant impact on the core functions of public organizations in disaster-stricken areas, municipalities, prefectural governments, etc. endeavor to establish a system by multiplexing information transmission routes and clarifying the information collection and communication system so that communication with the national government and other disaster prevention organizations and related business operators can be mutually and reliably communicated promptly and reliably with related business operators, etc. In particular, assuming that disaster-stricken municipalities are unable to report the status of damage to the prefectures and disaster-stricken prefectures are unable to report the status of damage to the national government, the prefectures and designated administrative organs shall endeavor to prepare information collection guidelines in advance that specify what kind of information will be collected and by what means when prefectural officials go to disaster-stricken areas to collect information from disaster-stricken municipalities or when officials of designated administrative organs go to disaster-stricken areas to collect information from disaster-stricken prefectures pertaining to their functions.

○The national government, public institutions, local governments, and related business operators shall strive to establish a system for collecting information and communicating in each organization and among their respective organizations, and to clarify their roles and responsibilities in doing so. In addition, a system that can respond even in the case of nights and holidays shall be established.

○Local governments shall endeavor to establish a system that allows them to request the attendance of related organizations, etc. to the Disaster Response Headquarters for consultation and liaison and coordination.

○The national government, public institutions, and local governments shall endeavor to develop an IT-based information collection and communication system for the purpose of prompt and accurate collection and communication of information in the disaster-stricken areas.

○The national government [Cabinet Office, etc.], public organizations, and local governments shall endeavor to consolidate disaster prevention information that should be shared across organizations into a common system (the Comprehensive Disaster Management Information System (SOBO-WEB) for the purpose of information sharing. In addition, the national government (Cabinet Office, etc.) shall build a “disaster prevention digital platform” that can share disaster prevention information, including the establishment of a new system that enables the aggregation of disaster prevention information and respond to disasters, with this system as its core.

○The national government [Cabinet Secretariat, Cabinet Office, National Police Agency, Fire and Disaster Management Agency, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Japan Coast Guard, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, etc.] and local governments shall establish a system that enables them to utilize various information gathering means such as aircraft, unmanned aerial vehicles, patrol boats, vehicles and satellites including SAR

satellites as necessary, in order to conduct mobile information gathering activities. In addition, they should promote the development of image information collection and communication systems using helicopter TV systems, helicopter satellite communication systems (Helisat), FOCS, fixed cameras, etc.

- The national government and local governments shall promote the development of a system to collect and communicate disaster information promptly and accurately, such as by designating in advance personnel who will collect and communicate information at the disaster site.

- The national government and local governments shall improve the system for collecting various types of disaster-related information, such as information from private companies, news organizations, residents, and businesses, by developing communication means, such as satellite communications, Internet e-mail, and disaster prevention administrative radio. In particular, in preparation for the case of a power outage in a municipality that may be isolated during a disaster, care should be taken to ensure a two-way information communication system between residents of the area and the municipality through satellite communications and other means.

- Prefectures shall endeavor to organize and clarify a series of procedures, etc. in advance in cooperation with municipalities, etc., in preparation for the publication of names, etc. of persons whose safety is unknown (or who are suspected to be missing) and the collection and examination of safety information, etc. at the time of a disaster.

● Part 2, Chapter 1, Section 6, Paragraph 2 (1) "Establishment of a system for collecting and communicating information" ends.

- The national government [Cabinet Office, National Police Agency, Fire and Disaster Management Agency, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Japan Coast Guard, etc.] and local governments shall establish a system to utilize various information gathering means such as aircraft, patrol boats, and vehicles as necessary to conduct mobile information gathering activities. In addition, the collection and communication system for image information using helicopter TV systems, helicopter satellite communication systems (Helisat), fixed cameras, etc., should be promoted. In addition, a system to utilize such information at the base facility for emergency response measures (hereinafter referred to as "base facility for emergency response measures") shall be established.

- The national government, local governments, and nuclear operators shall establish a system to provide nuclear disaster prevention specialists of the Cabinet Office and nuclear disaster prevention staff of nuclear operators (hereinafter referred to as "disaster prevention staff"), etc. with information at the place where a nuclear disaster has occurred.

- The national government [Japan Meteorological Agency] shall maintain and manage the system under normal circumstances in order to promptly provide meteorological information, and shall develop a system to take appropriate measures in the event of an emergency.

- In order to ensure notification of the occurrence of a facility site emergency (an emergency situation at a facility site based on the nuclear emergency response guidelines, which means an event to be notified pursuant to the provisions of the first sentence of Article 10, paragraph 1 of the Nuclear Emergency Act. The same shall apply

hereinafter), a nuclear operator shall maintain radiation measuring equipment for measuring gamma radiation near the site boundary (hereinafter referred to as "site boundary monitoring posts") and portable measuring instruments, etc. necessary for measuring neutron radiation at each nuclear site, and shall conduct periodic inspections and maintain such equipment. In addition, the measuring instruments necessary for measuring emitted radioactive materials in exhaust stacks, etc., shall also be periodically inspected and maintained.

- The nuclear operator shall constantly transmit data on the status of the nuclear reactors, etc., measurements from the site boundary monitoring posts, wind direction and speed, etc., to the Emergency Response Station, the Nuclear Emergency Response Center, and the data center of the national government [Nuclear Regulatory Authority], which operates the Emergency Response Support System (hereinafter referred to as "ERSS").

- The nuclear operator shall take necessary measures at the nuclear site, such as diversifying the transmission routes by using satellite lines, ensuring the reliability of the power supply by using emergency generators, and monitoring the transmission status, so that the transmission will not be disrupted by natural disasters, etc.

## *(2) Analysis and organization of information*

- The national government, local governments, and nuclear operators shall endeavor to develop and secure human resources in order to accurately analyze and organize the collected information.

- The national government [Secretariat of the Nuclear Emergency Preparedness Council, Nuclear Regulatory Authority] shall endeavor to establish a network among experts in order to promote exchange among experts belonging to different specialized organizations in normal times.

- The national government, designated public institutions, local governments, and nuclear operators shall endeavor to collect and accumulate information related to disaster prevention from normal times. The national government, designated public institutions, local governments, and nuclear operators shall endeavor to create databases, on-line, and networks of such information in order to promote the smooth use of such information by relevant organizations.

## *(3) Securing means of communication*

- Part 2, Chapter 1, Section 6, Paragraph 2 (3) "Securing means of communication" starts:

- The national government, local governments, telecommunications carriers, etc., shall ensure the safety of information and telecommunications facilities against disasters and take measures against blackouts, disperse risks of information and telecommunications facilities, increase the number of channels, promote underground use of communication cables and CATV cables, take backup measures using radio, promote disaster prevention measures such as digitalization and establishment of cooperative systems from normal times through regular training, and promote research and development on disaster communications technology and frequency effective utilization technology.



○The national government [Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, etc.], local governments, etc. shall promote measures to secure important communications in the event of a disaster by developing an emergency communications system, integrating the operation of wired and wireless communications systems, and so on. In this case, attention should be paid to ensuring effectiveness through drills, etc., in cooperation with the Emergency Communications Council.

○The national government, local governments, etc. shall endeavor to secure means of information and communications in the event of a disaster from normal times, and shall give due consideration to the following points when developing, operating, and managing such means.

- Ensure coordination among networks by improving, multiplexing, and earthquake-proofing radio communication networks such as disaster prevention administrative radios, and ensure cooperation between networks through interconnection, etc. In addition, sufficient line capacity should be ensured for telecommunications lines in consideration of their use in the event of a disaster.

- Promote multiple routes of transmission lines, such as wired and wireless, terrestrial and satellite, and redundancy of related equipment. In particular, satellite-based networks with excellent disaster resistance, such as regional satellite communication networks, should be developed in an integrated manner through the national government [Fire and Disaster Management Agency], prefectures, municipalities, fire departments, etc.

- In order to enable communication of large-volume data such as images, etc., the digitalization of the networks of the national government and local governments should be promoted, and a nationwide large-volume communication network should be systematically developed.

- In addition to the development of emergency power supply facilities, maintenance and inspections should be conducted, proper operation should be ensured, and the facilities should be installed in solid locations that are earthquake-proof and have a low risk of flooding based on expert knowledge and technology (earthquake-proof for earthquake disasters and low risk of flooding for tsunami disasters and wind and flooding disasters).

- Emphasis shall be placed on disaster countermeasures from normal times. In addition, the radio communication system should be actively participated in communication drills in cooperation with other disaster prevention related organizations, etc., in order to learn the handling of emergency communication and operation of the equipment.

- In the operation of mobile communication systems, sufficient attention should be paid to countermeasures against interference in the event of communication congestion. For this purpose, an operation plan for emergencies should be established in advance, and sufficient coordination of operation methods should be made among the organizations concerned. In this case, when it becomes necessary to take measures such as frequency allocation, etc., prior coordination should be made with the national government [Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications].

- Assuming that troops and dispatched personnel will be operating in areas where communications are disrupted, efforts should be made to maintain and utilize Internet equipment utilizing satellite communications. In addition, practical communication drills that incorporate communication control, securing of important communications, and emergency communications in anticipation of communication congestion and

disruption should be conducted on a regular basis.

- A system for utilizing mobile communications systems such as mobile phones, satellite phones, and other telecommunications business mobile communications, public safety mobile system, business mobile communications, and amateur radio should be established. The use of amateur radio should take into consideration the nature of the volunteer work.

- The situation at the disaster site should be collected by helicopter TV systems, helicopter satellite communication systems (Helisat), fixed cameras, etc., and efforts should be made to establish an image transmission radio system for prompt and accurate transmission to the Disaster Countermeasures Headquarters, etc.

- Efforts should be made to make effective use of disaster priority telephones provided by telecommunications carriers such as Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corporation (NTT). In addition, the operators should familiarize themselves with the operation methods, etc., of equipment such as wireless telephones deployed for disaster use. If IP telephones are used, measures should be taken to prevent power outages of network equipment, etc.

- In the event of a disaster, the telecommunications carriers such as Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corporation (NTT) and other telecommunications carriers should make efforts to inform the public of the system and usage of the message services they provide.

- Facilities for information and communication means should be managed and operated from normal times.

- The Cabinet Office shall endeavor to secure transmission routes by improving and expanding the central disaster prevention radio network so that disaster information can be transmitted to the Prime Minister's Office and relevant disaster prevention organizations, including government headquarters ("specific disaster control headquarters, emergency disaster control headquarters or emergency disaster control headquarters." The same shall apply hereinafter).

- Telecommunications carriers shall endeavor to promote measures to enhance the safety and reliability of telecommunications facilities, such as taking measures against damage to telecommunications facilities by installing emergency power supplies, etc., geographically distributing core facilities and securing safe installation sites in consideration of damage estimates by local governments, deploying emergency recovery equipment, and promoting measures against communication congestion. Particular attention shall be paid to securing communications at important locations such as government buildings of local governments.

● Part 2, Chapter 1, Section 6, Paragraph 2 (3) "Securing means of communication" ends.

- The national government [Cabinet Office, Nuclear Regulatory Authority] and prefectures shall endeavor to develop and maintain a leased line network to facilitate communication between the national government and prefectures, and between prefectures and municipalities, in an emergency.

- The national government [Cabinet Office, Nuclear Regulatory Authority] and prefectures shall endeavor to develop and maintain a leased line network between the base facility and the national government [the Prime Minister's Office (Cabinet

Secretariat), Nuclear Regulatory Authority, Cabinet Office], prefectures, and municipalities.

- The national government [Nuclear Regulatory Authority, Cabinet Office] and local governments shall establish and maintain emergency telephones, facsimiles, videoconferencing systems, satellite telephones, and other emergency communication equipment at the emergency response base facility.

- The national government [Nuclear Regulatory Authority, the Cabinet Office] and nuclear operators shall establish and maintain videoconferencing systems and satellite telephones to ensure smooth communication between the Prime Minister's Office, the Cabinet Office, the Emergency Operations Center [Nuclear Regulatory Authority], base facilities, the Nuclear Emergency Response Center (nuclear operator's headquarters, etc.), emergency response centers, and relevant designated public institutions. With regard to the video conference system, the reliability of communications shall be ensured by preparing for the disruption of terrestrial lines and by diversifying transmission routes by satellite lines.

- The national government, local governments, etc. shall endeavor to secure means of information and communication in emergencies from normal times, and shall give due consideration to the following points when developing, operating, and managing such means.

- The situation at the disaster site should be collected by helicopter TV systems, helicopter satellite communication systems (Helisat), fixed cameras, etc., and efforts should be made to construct an image transmission radio system for prompt and accurate transmission to the nuclear emergency response headquarters.

- The national government [Nuclear Regulatory Authority] should improve the reliability of emergency communication facilities in the event of a nuclear disaster, constantly monitor the transmission status, and establish a system to respond immediately to the occurrence of any abnormalities.

- Nuclear operators shall maintain telephones, facsimiles, cellular telephones, satellite telephones, and other emergency communication equipment that can function even in the event of a disruption of the lines normally used or a loss of all AC power.

- Nuclear operators shall maintain PHS, etc. so that a communication system within the plant can be maintained even in the event of a loss of all AC power sources.

#### *(4) Establishment of a disaster prevention system for each organization*

- A nuclear operator shall establish a nuclear emergency preparedness organization for each nuclear site, and shall assign a sufficient number of disaster prevention personnel to each nuclear site in accordance with the business type, size, etc., of the nuclear site, who are required to be dispatched to the Joint Council for Nuclear Emergency Response, to measure radiation doses inside and outside the nuclear site, to grasp the situation concerning an emergency situation at the site, to prevent the occurrence or expansion of a nuclear disaster, and to remove radioactive contamination. A nuclear operator shall deploy a sufficient number of disaster prevention personnel in accordance with the business configuration, size, etc. of the nuclear site.

- A nuclear operator shall appoint a nuclear emergency preparedness manager from the director, etc. of each nuclear site, and shall appoint a deputy nuclear emergency preparedness manager who shall assist the nuclear emergency preparedness manager and act for the nuclear emergency preparedness manager when the latter is not available. In the case where more than one deputy nuclear emergency preparedness managers are to be appointed, the order of the deputy nuclear emergency preparedness managers shall be determined in advance.
- A nuclear operator shall prepare a nuclear operator emergency action plan for each nuclear site, which shall specify measures to be taken by the nuclear operator for nuclear disaster prevention, emergency response measures, and measures for restoration from nuclear emergency, etc. In this case, from the viewpoint of maintaining consistency with the regional disaster prevention plan (nuclear emergency response measures), the nuclear operator shall consult in good faith with the relevant local governments in advance, and shall also endeavor to consult with the public safety commissions of the relevant prefectures.
- Nuclear operators shall develop facilities that will serve as important bases for nuclear disaster response, such as emergency response centers (nuclear power plants) and nuclear facility contingency response centers (nuclear operator's head office, etc.), and shall select candidate sites for nuclear site disaster response support bases, after consulting with the relevant local governments, etc., as necessary.
- In responding to a major accident, a nuclear operator shall, if necessary, cooperate with other nuclear operators, etc., and establish a permanent unit (hereinafter referred to as a "nuclear emergency support organization") to centrally manage and operate the disaster prevention equipment and materials necessary for emergency response measures under high radiation dose conditions and improve its capability.
- A nuclear operator shall, if necessary, cooperate with other nuclear operators to develop the equipment and materials (robots, etc.) necessary for emergency response measures under high radiation dose conditions.
- A nuclear operator shall maintain radiation protection equipment, emergency communication equipment, radiation measuring equipment and instruments, and other disaster prevention materials and equipment necessary for emergency response measures, and shall prepare in advance a system necessary for dispatching disaster prevention personnel, lending disaster prevention materials and equipment, and taking other necessary measures so that emergency response measures and post nuclear emergency response measures are carried out promptly and accurately.
- The national government [the Cabinet Office, the Secretariat of the Nuclear Emergency Preparedness Council, the Nuclear Regulatory Authority, etc.] shall formulate a manual for relevant ministries and agencies (nuclear emergency response manual) that specifies the methods of communication with designated administrative organs, initial actions, emergency response measures, measures for restoration from nuclear emergency, personnel to be assembled, etc.
- The Cabinet Office and the Nuclear Regulatory Authority, which play a central role in the Secretariat of the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters, shall establish the method of communicating with relevant parties in the general emergency (a full-scale

emergency situation based on the nuclear emergency response guidelines; the same shall apply hereinafter), the structure of the Secretariat of the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters, etc., measures for utilizing experts, decision-making methods, details of events to be determined as a declaration of a nuclear emergency situation, and local response measures.

- The national government [Nuclear Regulatory Authority] shall establish and maintain an emergency response center [Nuclear Regulatory Authority] in the government building, which has a sufficient space and is equipped with necessary equipment such as telephone lines, facsimile machines, video conference systems, ERSS, and terminals for displaying monitoring information, etc.

- The national government [Nuclear Regulatory Authority, etc.] and nuclear operators shall establish a database of nuclear disaster prevention equipment and materials and a centralized management system to prepare for their use in an emergency.

#### *(5) Staffing system*

- Part 2, Chapter 1, Section 6, Paragraph 2 (4) "Staffing system" starts:

- The national government, public institutions, local governments, and business operators shall establish emergency staff gathering systems in accordance with the actual situation at their respective institutions. In doing so, they should consider, for example, securing and training disaster prevention staff with expert knowledge, clarifying the criteria for emergency evacuation and those to be evacuated, securing means of communication, securing means of evacuation, securing necessary accommodations within walking distance for evacuees, and securing means of information gathering and transmission such as cell phones during the evacuation process. In addition, efforts should be made to conduct drills and other exercises so that emergency disaster response measures can be implemented, assuming the case where it is difficult to mobilize staff due to transportation disruptions, damage to staff or staff family members, etc.

- The national government, public institutions, local governments, and business operators shall prepare manuals for emergency activities that systematically organize the measures to be taken in the event of a disaster, based on the actual conditions of each institution, and disseminate them to their employees. In addition, periodic training drills should be conducted to ensure familiarity with activity procedures, the use of equipment and materials, and cooperation with other personnel and organizations.

- The national government and local governments should develop human resources by enhancing the training systems and contents of national training institutions and local governments, cooperating with university courses on disaster prevention, and utilizing the knowledge of experts (e.g., weather and disaster prevention advisors in the case of wind and flood damage) in order to enhance their ability to respond to emergency measures in general. In addition, efforts should be made to establish a system that enables the opinions and support of outside experts to be utilized in times of emergency, even under normal circumstances.

- The national government, local governments, and lifeline operators shall endeavor to secure human resources who can be utilized in times of disaster and establish a system for immediate response, for smooth emergency response, restoration, and reconstruction after a disaster strikes, such as by compiling a list of people who have

experience in disaster response. In addition, local governments shall endeavor to prepare in advance measures to secure human resources, such as utilizing retirees (including retirees from national organizations such as the Self-Defense Forces) and hiring private-sector personnel for a fixed term.

- Prefectures (municipalities) shall endeavor to secure technical personnel and develop a system for dispatching them in the event of a disaster, in order to provide support to municipalities that lack technical personnel such as civil engineering and construction workers by dispatching them on a medium- to long-term basis, etc.

● Part 2, Chapter 1, Section 6, Paragraph 2 (4) "Staffing system" ends.

- The national government, designated public organizations, local governments, and nuclear operators shall, in accordance with the actual situation, prepare in advance a system chart including a list of emergency personnel (including contact information for emergency communication equipment such as satellite phones, etc.) and clarify the call-out criteria, persons to be called, and communication routes. In this case, assuming that there is a possibility of a shortage of personnel and disaster prevention equipment and materials required for disaster prevention activities due to the occurrence of a complex disaster with a large-scale natural disaster such as an earthquake or tsunami, mutual cooperation should be sought in securing personnel and disaster prevention equipment and materials.

- The national government, designated public institutions, local governments, and nuclear operators shall establish a system for mobilization of personnel in preparation for a prolonged situation.

- The national government shall support local governments, etc. in formulating manuals for emergency activities.

- The national government [Secretariat of the Nuclear Disaster Prevention Council, Cabinet Office, Nuclear Regulation Authority] shall, in order to smoothly implement protective measures for residents, etc. and livelihood support for disaster victims in the areas surrounding nuclear facilities, etc. (hereinafter referred to as "off-site response"), work closely with the ministries and agencies concerned including nuclear user ministries and agencies (the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry when accident facilities are owned by private companies such as electric power companies, and the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology when they are owned by universities and research institutes), and shall establish necessary systems such as an emergency gathering system, organization of role assignments, etc.

#### *(6) System to prepare for complex disasters*

- Part 2, Chapter 1, Section 6, Paragraph 4 "Complex disaster preparedness" starts:

- National government, local governments and other disaster prevention organizations shall review their disaster prevention plans and enhance their preparedness, recognizing the possibility of the occurrence of complex disasters.

- Disaster-related organizations such as the national government and local governments shall stipulate in advance in their response plans that they should make decisions on the allocation of personnel and equipment in response to a disaster, and that they should request external support at an early stage, while taking into consideration that they may

not be able to make a desirable allocation of personnel and equipment in response to a disaster, such as mobilizing a large number of personnel in response to an initial disaster and causing a shortage in response to a subsequent disaster.

○Disaster-related organizations such as the national and local governments shall conduct table-based drills assuming various complex disasters, and based on the results, strive to review response plans for each disaster. In addition, they should conduct drills on the assumption of complex disasters that are highly likely to occur according to regional characteristics, such as gathering of personnel and establishment of joint disaster control headquarters.

● Part 2, Chapter 1, Section 6, Paragraph 4 "Complex disaster preparedness" ends.

○ Drills shall be conducted on the assumption of the occurrence of a complex natural and nuclear disaster, and cooperation among related organizations shall be strengthened.

#### *(7) Mutual coordination system among disaster prevention-related organizations*

○ Part 2, Chapter 1, Section 6, Paragraph 2 (5) "Mutual coordination system among disaster prevention-related organizations" starts:

○Prefectures, as wide-area administrative entities, shall endeavor to establish a system of mutual cooperation, such as by bringing together various lifeline operators to confirm a system of cooperation in the event of a disaster, in order to achieve rapid restoration of the local community.

○Prefectures shall endeavor to ensure effectiveness and make the necessary preparations by, for example, agreeing in advance with the national government or other prefectures on the procedures for requests, contact points for liaison and coordination, and liaison methods, as well as thoroughly sharing contact information, so that requests for support can be made quickly.

○Municipalities should make efforts to ensure effectiveness and make necessary preparations by, for example, agreeing in advance with prefectures on the procedures for requests, liaison and coordination contact points, and liaison methods, as well as thoroughly sharing contact information, so that requests for support to prefectures can be made promptly.

○Municipalities should make the necessary preparations, such as establishing a liaison and coordination window and a liaison method, and sharing contact information thoroughly, so that they can ask for necessary advice from the national government or prefectures when issuing evacuation orders, etc.

○Local governments should endeavor to conclude mutual support agreements so that they can promptly respond to disasters through mutual coordination and cooperation, such as the provision of supplies, dispatch of personnel, waste disposal, etc., from other local governments when it is difficult to respond quickly and sufficiently on their own in the event of a disaster. In doing so, in addition to neighboring local governments, local governments should also consider concluding agreements with local governments located far away, in order to avoid simultaneous damage due to a large-scale disaster.

○The national government [Cabinet Office, Fire and Disaster Management Agency] shall share examples of mutual support agreements among local governments and promote efforts to conclude such agreements.

○Municipalities should make necessary preparations in advance, such as concluding

mutual support agreements and positioning themselves as logistical support bases, so that neighboring municipalities will be ready to provide logistical support in the event of a disaster.

○Prefectural governments, in coordination with municipalities, shall give consideration to the smooth progress of mutual support by municipalities, and the national government shall endeavor to study a system that will enable prefectures to smoothly coordinate support and dispatch to and receive support from the municipalities within their jurisdiction, as necessary.

○Local governments and disaster prevention organizations shall endeavor to position their respective plans for support and assistance in their disaster prevention operation plans and regional disaster prevention plans, etc., so that they can smoothly receive support from other local governments and disaster prevention organizations according to the scale of the disaster and the needs of the disaster-stricken area. The necessary preparations should be made for the designation of the recipient/supporting party, procedures for communicating and requesting support/reception, division of roles with the disaster control headquarters, liaison and coordination system, activity bases of supporting organizations, assembly and deployment system of supporting personnel, and accumulation and transportation system of materials and equipment, etc.

○Local governments shall endeavor to develop a support system for promptly and accurately receiving support personnel from the national government and other local governments, etc., to share information and make various adjustments, etc. In particular, the entire government agency and each department in charge of operations shall select personnel in charge of support and secure office space for support personnel. In doing so, consideration shall be given to securing appropriate space for countermeasures against infectious diseases. In addition, assuming that it may be difficult to secure lodging for support staff, etc., efforts shall be made to compile a list of facilities that can be used as lodging places, such as hotels, inns, vacant spaces in public facilities, temporary bases, vacant lots where vehicles can be set up, etc., which can be introduced to support staff.

○The national government [National Police Agency] and prefectural police forces shall improve their preparedness for wide-area dispatch through practical training and enhancement of equipment and materials for police disaster relief teams consisting of quick-response forces and general forces.

○The national government [Fire and Disaster Management Agency] and local governments shall endeavor to strengthen firefighting response capabilities by, for example, promoting wide-area firefighting in municipalities, and shall also endeavor to develop a mutual support system for firefighting activities by promoting the conclusion of agreements among neighboring municipalities and all municipalities in a prefecture for firefighting support, and shall endeavor to improve the support system for lifesaving activities through practical training, etc., while enhancing and strengthening emergency firefighting support teams. In addition, efforts shall be made to enhance and strengthen emergency firefighting support teams by strengthening the command and support system, including information gathering and analysis through the use of digital technology, and by developing a system for rapid advance and effective activities, as well as to improve the support system for lifesaving activities through practical training, etc.

○The national government [the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare] and prefectures shall endeavor to develop mutual support systems for medical activities by promoting the conclusion of agreements among neighboring prefectures concerning medical



support, and shall endeavor to develop support systems for emergency medical activities, etc., by enhancing and strengthening disaster medical coordinators, pediatric perinatal liaisons in disasters, and disaster relief medical teams (DMAT), Disaster Dispatch Psychiatric Team (DPAT), and Disaster Support Nurse by providing practical training, by formulating operation guidelines for Doctor-Helicopters in disasters, and by establishing operation systems to secure collection points where multiple Doctor-Helicopters can take off and land.

○The national government [Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare] and prefectures shall endeavor to cooperate with the Japan Association for Disaster Rehabilitation Assistance (JRAT), the Japan Dietetic Association Disaster Assistance Team (JDA-DAT), and other organizations.

○The national government (the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare) shall promote research on support activities and education and training for public health physicians, public health nurses, registered dietitians, etc. in prefectures, etc. in order to promote the establishment of the Disaster Health Emergency Assistance Team (DHEAT) to support smooth health and medical activities in disaster-stricken local governments.

○Prefectures shall develop human resources of the members of the Disaster Health Emergency Assistance Team (DHEAT), and conduct continuous training and drills to maintain and improve their qualifications.

○The national government [Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare] and prefectures shall endeavor to develop a Disaster Welfare Assistant Team (DWAT), etc., in order to improve the welfare support system in the event of a disaster.

○The national government [Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare] shall conduct training to standardize and ensure the quality of the activities of the Disaster Welfare Assistant Team (DWAT) and to develop human resources to lead each region.

○The national government [Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism] shall develop a system for dispatching personnel and providing materials and equipment so that the Technical Emergency Control Force (TEC-FORCE) and others can operate promptly, and shall enhance and strengthen the support system by implementing training and practical training.

○The national government [Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, etc.], local governments, etc., shall endeavor to improve the support system for procurement of food, drinking water, daily necessities, medicine, blood products, fuel, and necessary equipment and materials, and mutual use of facilities necessary for evacuation in a wide area.

○The national government [Cabinet Office, National Police Agency, Fire and Disaster Management Agency, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, etc.], local governments, etc. shall endeavor to deploy units such as police, fire departments, and the Self-Defense Forces, secure relief activity bases such as camps, heliports, and material transportation facilities, emergency transportation routes, etc., and share information with related organizations related to these bases, etc., so that mutual support can be carried out smoothly.

○The national government [Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications] shall cooperate with local governments, etc., and through drills, etc., endeavor to smoothly implement support for disaster-stricken municipalities by local governments nationwide through the Emergency Response Staff Dispatch System.

○The national government [Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications] shall make

known the roles of the overall support team and how to request its dispatch so that municipalities that are not accustomed to disaster response can properly manage disasters.

- The national government [Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Fire and Disaster Management Agency] shall secure and foster through training programs, etc., disaster management supervisors who support disaster management in affected municipalities and disaster management supporters who assist disaster management supervisors, including from the perspective of improving the quality of disaster response nationwide.

- The national government [Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications] shall make known the method of requesting dispatch of oral support groups in order to promote the utilization of oral support in municipalities where labor is scarce immediately after the disaster.

- The national government [Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications] shall encourage local governments to actively participate in the survey of the extent of damage to houses and other structures and in briefings related to the issuance of disaster victim certificates, as part of the training and enhancement of disaster management support personnel registered under the system for dispatching emergency response personnel and personnel for providing oral support.

- Prefectures and municipalities shall endeavor to promote, through drills, etc., the acceptance of support personnel using the emergency response personnel dispatch system, to familiarize themselves with the system and to promote its smooth use at the time of a disaster.

- The national government [Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications] shall publicize the system of dispatching technical staff for recovery and reconstruction assistance to local governments and call for the registration of technical staff who can be dispatched in the medium to long term, in order to facilitate recovery and reconstruction from a large-scale disaster.

● Part 2, Chapter 1, Section 6, Paragraph 2 (5) "Mutual coordination system among disaster prevention-related organizations" ends.

- Nuclear operators shall establish a coordination system among nuclear operators to ensure prompt and smooth emergency response measures in the event of an emergency.

- The national government, designated public institutions, local governments, and nuclear operators shall strengthen the coordination system among the relevant organizations for emergency response and restoration activities from normal times. In particular, the national government [Secretariat of the Nuclear Emergency Preparedness Council], designated public institutions [National Institute of Quantum Science and Technology, Japan Atomic Energy Agency] and related organizations shall establish a Nuclear Emergency Response Council to strengthen cooperation.

- The national government [Secretariat of the Nuclear Emergency Preparedness Council, Nuclear Regulatory Authority, Cabinet Office, National Police Agency, Fire and Disaster Management Agency, Japan Coast Guard, and Ministry of Defense] shall establish a system in which the active organizations of police agencies, fire departments, coast guard departments, and the Self-Defense Forces can take prompt and smooth

emergency measures in the event of an emergency, such as conducting drills assuming a nuclear disaster on a daily basis.

- Municipalities shall make the necessary preparations, such as establishing a liaison and coordination window and a liaison method, as well as thoroughly sharing contact information, so that they can seek necessary advice from the national government or prefectures when giving instructions, etc. for evacuation or shelter sheltering in place.
- Local governments shall promote the conclusion of cooperation agreements, including those with private enterprises, to develop a wide-area support system in case of an emergency for necessary equipment, materials, personnel, evacuation and exit inspections (i.e., measurement of radiation levels of residents, vehicles, household animals, personal belongings, etc.; the same applies hereinafter), and locations for simple decontamination, etc. In addition, the national government [Cabinet Office, etc.] shall clearly specify in advance in manuals, etc., the contents of agreements, etc., to be concluded by local governments with private companies, and shall provide support for the conclusion of such agreements between local governments and private companies.
- The national government [Cabinet Office, Nuclear Regulatory Authority, Secretariat of the Nuclear Emergency Management Council, etc.] shall provide necessary support, such as advice by experts and preparation of manuals for local disaster prevention plans, when local governments request assistance in formulating local disaster prevention plans, including disaster assumptions.
- After the issuance of a declaration of a nuclear emergency situation, communication between the Prime Minister's Office, the Cabinet Office, and the Emergency Operations Center (Nuclear Regulation Authority) and the local authorities shall be conducted, in principle, through the Nuclear Emergency Operations Center (nuclear operator's head office, etc.) for information on emergency measures at nuclear facilities, etc. (hereinafter referred to as "on-site response") and through the Local Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters (base facility) for information on off-site responses, in order to avoid complications in information transmission routes.
- In the event that the Nuclear Emergency Readiness Center and the Local Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters are not fully functioning due to the effects of a large-scale natural disaster or other reasons, the Secretariat of the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters shall provide support and substitution.
- The nuclear operator is responsible for implementing emergency measures at the nuclear power plant, and the nuclear operator should prepare in advance the necessary materials, equipment, and procedures, etc. for emergency measures. The national government [the Secretariat of the Nuclear Emergency Preparedness Council, the Nuclear Regulatory Authority, and relevant ministries and agencies] shall consider support for emergency response measures by relevant organizations, including operational organizations, based on the status of the preparation by the nuclear operator.
- For this purpose, the national government [Secretariat of the Nuclear Emergency Preparedness Council and the Nuclear Regulatory Authority] shall establish a liaison conference for the relevant ministries and agencies and nuclear operators to share information on the status of equipment and materials at nuclear operators and the

status of implementation of drills, etc., from the normal time and to discuss emergency response measures and support for such measures. In addition, the national government [Secretariat of the Nuclear Emergency Preparedness Council, Nuclear Regulatory Authority] shall verify the contents of the discussions in the liaison conference by utilizing drills in which the relevant ministries and agencies, local governments, and nuclear operators participate.

- The national government [Secretariat of the Nuclear Emergency Preparedness Council, Cabinet Office, Nuclear Regulatory Authority] shall reflect the results of the discussions at the liaison conference and the verification of the training results in the nuclear emergency response manuals, etc., after consultation with the relevant ministries and agencies, local governments, nuclear operators, etc.

#### *(8) Cooperation between prefectural governments and the Self-Defense Forces*

- Part 2, Chapter 1, Section 6, Paragraph 2 (6) "Cooperation system between prefectures, etc. and the self-defense forces" starts:

- Prefectures, etc. and the Self-Defense Forces shall coordinate their respective plans and establish a cooperative relationship in order to establish and strengthen a cooperative system from normal times. In doing so, the Self-Defense Forces and prefectures shall strive to appropriately share roles, enhance mutual information and communication systems, and conduct joint disaster drills to ensure the smooth implementation of Self-Defense Forces disaster relief activities.

- The prefectural governor, the Commandant of the Japan Coast Guard, the Commander of the Regional Coast Guard Headquarters, and the Director of the Airport Office shall make the necessary preparations in advance, such as establishing in advance the request procedure, liaison and coordination contact points, and liaison methods, and thoroughly providing contact information, so that a request to the Self-Defense Forces can be made promptly.

- Prefectures should, under all circumstances, make assumptions about what fields (rescue, emergency medical services, emergency transportation, firefighting, etc.) they will request the Self-Defense Forces to dispatch under normal circumstances, and notify the Self-Defense Forces of such assumptions in writing.

- Part 2, Chapter 1, Section 6, Paragraph 2 (6) "Cooperation system between prefectures, etc. and the self-defense forces" ends.

#### *(9) Designation and development of base facilities for emergency response measures*

- The national government [the Cabinet Office and the Nuclear Regulatory Authority] shall establish a nuclear emergency response headquarters after the issuance of a declaration of a nuclear emergency situation, and designate in advance base facilities for implementing emergency response measures and measures for restoration from nuclear emergency, where relevant organizations including the national government, local governments, and nuclear operators can meet, share information, and implement emergency response measures and measures for restoration from nuclear emergency in cooperation with relevant organizations. The base facility shall be designated in advance. In addition, the national government, local governments, nuclear operators,

etc. shall utilize the base facility as a regional center for nuclear emergency preparedness and response for training and other activities from normal times.

- The national government [Cabinet Office, Nuclear Regulatory Authority] shall designate an alternative facility in advance in preparation for the case that the base facility becomes dysfunctional due to a natural disaster.
- The national government [Cabinet Office, Nuclear Regulatory Authority], local governments, and nuclear operators shall cooperate with each other from normal times and, according to their respective roles and responsibilities, appropriately establish, maintain, and manage the equipment, materials, and materials necessary for implementing emergency response measures at the base facility and its alternative facilities.
- The national government [the Cabinet Office and the Nuclear Regulatory Authority] shall support local governments in promoting the development of emergency communication facilities at the emergency response base facility and its replacement facilities, radiation protection measures in the emergency response base facility, and other facility development activities.

#### *(10) Development of emergency monitoring system*

- Under the supervision of the Nuclear Regulatory Authority, emergency monitoring shall be conducted by relevant ministries and agencies, local governments, and nuclear operators. Other relevant ministries and agencies (e.g. Japan Coast Guard) shall provide support.
- The national government [Nuclear Regulatory Authority] shall ascertain in advance the materials, equipment, and personnel that can be mobilized for emergency monitoring, and shall formulate a plan for their mobilization.
- The national government [Nuclear Regulatory Authority] shall develop an organizational structure for the emergency monitoring center.
- Local governments shall appropriately conduct normal monitoring (air radiation dose rate, concentration of radioactive materials in the air, and concentration of radioactive materials in environmental samples) with technical support from the national government, from the viewpoint of contributing to the assessment of the effects of the release of radioactive materials or radiation from nuclear facilities on the surrounding environment in an emergency. Based on the nuclear emergency response guidelines, etc., an emergency monitoring plan should be formulated in the regional disaster prevention plan, and an emergency monitoring system should be established, including the establishment and maintenance of monitoring posts and the securing of monitoring personnel. In addition, for monitoring of food products, the nuclear emergency response guidelines and the manuals provided by the relevant ministries and agencies shall be the main basis for formulating the emergency monitoring plan.
- The national government [Nuclear Regulatory Authority], designated public institutions [National Institute of Quantum Science and Technology, Japan Atomic Energy Agency], nuclear operators involved in nuclear accidents, and nuclear operators other than the nuclear operator concerned shall establish and maintain a mobilization

system for emergency monitoring personnel and materials and equipment that should be mobilized on-site.

- The national government [Nuclear Regulatory Authority, etc.] shall establish a system that enables the consolidation, sharing, and display of monitoring results, etc., and shall conduct operational drills, etc., assuming various situations from normal times.
- The national government [Nuclear Regulatory Authority, etc.] shall establish and maintain an appropriate system to ensure that information on monitoring results, etc. is not disrupted by natural disasters, etc., and shall take necessary measures such as connecting the monitoring results, etc. to the base facility for countermeasures.
- In addition to the site boundary monitoring posts, the nuclear operator shall establish and maintain an appropriate system to monitor exhaust stack monitors, gamma-ray survey meters, neutron survey meters, air radiation dosimeters (TLDs (thermoluminescence dosimeters), glass dosimeters, electronic dosimeters, etc.), dust samplers, and iodine samplers, etc.
- The nuclear operator shall appoint, in advance, disaster prevention personnel who are responsible for measuring radiation doses and monitoring the situation related to other emergency situations at the site of the facility.
- The nuclear operator shall conduct emergency monitoring by itself, focusing on the sources of radiation and radioactive materials emission, and shall establish a system necessary for the dispatch of disaster prevention personnel and the lending of emergency monitoring equipment and materials to ensure the smooth implementation of emergency monitoring conducted by local governments and designated public institutions [National Quantum Science and Technology Agency, Japan Atomic Energy Agency].
- The national government [Nuclear Regulatory Authority, Fisheries Agency, Japan Meteorological Agency, Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Defense, etc.] and the designated public agency [Japan Atomic Energy Agency] shall establish an appropriate system to conduct or support emergency monitoring from the air or at sea to the extent feasible, as necessary.
- With regard to emergency monitoring at sea, when the nuclear emergency response headquarters makes a request to the national government [Japan Coast Guard] or when the prefectural governor makes a request to the Commander-in-Chief of the Regional Coast Guard Headquarters, the national government [Japan Coast Guard] shall dispatch patrol boats and other vessels to provide necessary support to the extent possible for maritime activities for emergency monitoring, such as by dispatching them.

#### *(11) Prediction of the condition of nuclear facilities, etc.*

- Nuclear power operators shall appropriately develop functions for predicting the condition of nuclear facilities from normal times.

#### *(12) Establishment of a system for ascertaining the radiation doses of residents, etc.*

- The national government [Nuclear Regulatory Authority, Ministry of the Environment] and designated public organizations [National Institute of Quantum Science and

Technology, Japan Atomic Energy Agency] shall develop and maintain tools (software) to estimate radiation doses from monitoring data and movement (behavior) in order to promptly identify the radiation doses of residents, etc. from the perspective of conducting health surveys and health counseling appropriately. In addition, a system for assessing the exposure doses of residents, etc., such as securing personnel for dose assessment, should be established.

- Local governments shall, with the support of the national government [Nuclear Regulatory Authority, Cabinet Office] and with the cooperation of cooperating organizations for nuclear disaster medical care, nuclear power companies, base hospitals for nuclear disasters, and the Advanced Radiation Protection Center, etc., provide thyroid radiation dose monitoring, etc. to target residents, etc. in an emergency from the perspective of conducting health surveys and health consultations in an appropriate manner, and establish a system for evaluating and estimating the radiation doses of said residents, etc. In order to appropriately evaluate and estimate the exposure doses of the residents, etc., a system for evaluating the exposure doses of the residents, etc. shall be established by securing and maintaining necessary equipment and materials (NaI(Tl) survey meters, thyroid monitors, whole body counters, etc.), securing measurement and evaluation personnel, and selecting measurement sites at evacuation shelters or other appropriate locations in the vicinity of such shelters

- The national government (Nuclear Regulatory Authority, Cabinet Office, Ministry of the Environment) and designated public organizations [National Institute of Quantum Science and Technology, Japan Atomic Energy Agency] shall deploy and maintain NaI(Tl) survey meters, whole body counters, thyroid monitors, etc., and secure measurement and assessment personnel, in order to support local governments in ascertaining exposure doses from the viewpoint of conducting health surveys and health counseling appropriately.

### *(13) Dispatch of experts*

- The national government [Nuclear Regulatory Authority, Cabinet Office, Secretariat of the Nuclear Emergency Preparedness Council, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, etc.] shall prepare a list of experts on reactor engineering, radiation protection, etc. from designated public institutions [National Research Institute of Quantum Science and Technology, Japan Atomic Energy Agency, etc.] and other research institutes, etc., in order to call such experts to obtain technical advice in case of nuclear disaster. The list of experts to be convened shall be prepared in advance in coordination with the designated public institutions, etc., and an emergency convening system shall be established in order to convene the experts and obtain technical advice from them.

- The national government [Nuclear Regulatory Authority, Cabinet Office, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, etc.] shall convene experts on reactor engineering, radiation protection, etc. from designated public institutions [National Institute of Quantum Science and Technology, Japan Atomic Energy Agency, etc.] and other research institutions in an emergency. The experts convened shall evaluate and examine the damage situation and emergency measures based on the information gathered, and establish a system to



provide technical support for emergency response measures to be implemented by the national government, etc.

○ In order to ensure a system for the prompt dispatch of monitoring and medical experts from designated public institutions (National Institute of Quantum Science and Technology, Japan Atomic Energy Agency), etc., and personnel of the local nuclear emergency response headquarters, etc., the national government [Nuclear Regulatory Authority, Cabinet Office, Secretariat of the Nuclear Emergency Preparedness Council, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry] shall establish in advance for each nuclear site, in coordination with the relevant organizations, the means of transportation to the site, including requests for transportation support from the relevant ministries and agencies [Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Maritime Security Agency, Ministry of Defense, Fire and Disaster Management Agency] for emergency transportation.

○ Local governments shall, in preparation for receiving a notification of the occurrence of a facility site emergency from a nuclear operator, establish in advance the procedures for requesting the national government to dispatch personnel with expert knowledge to grasp the situation, etc.

#### *(14) Ensuring continuity of operations of public institutions, etc*

○ Part 2, Chapter 1, Section 6, Paragraph 2 (7) "Ensuring the continuity of operations of public organizations, etc." starts:

○ The national government [central government ministries and agencies] shall formulate a business continuity plan for emergency disaster response operations to be implemented after the occurrence of a disaster and normal operations that are highly necessary to be continued, in preparation for the case where the central functions of the capital city suffer severe damage from an earthquake, etc., and shall establish the necessary central government business implementation system for this purpose. In addition, national government agencies other than central government ministries and agencies shall also ensure the business continuity system by formulating business continuity plans, etc.

○ Local governments and other disaster prevention organizations shall ensure business continuity by formulating business continuity plans, etc., because it is necessary for them to strengthen their systems for preparing in advance and their ability to respond after disasters in order to properly deploy personnel, materials, equipment, etc. needed in places where they are needed in order to implement emergency measures, etc. in the event of a disaster and to continue high-priority ordinary operations. In addition, in order to ensure an effective business continuity system, the following measures should be taken: continuous securing of necessary resources, implementation of regular education, training, and inspections, accumulation of experience through training, review of the system in response to changes in circumstances, and revision of the plan based on evaluation and verification, while taking into account the characteristics of the region and anticipated disasters.

○ In particular, since local governments will play an important role as the main body of emergency response activities and recovery/restoration activities in the event of a disaster, in formulating their business continuity plans, they should at least establish a



clear order of succession and a system for gathering staff in the absence of the head of government, identify alternative government buildings in case the main government building becomes unusable, secure electricity, water, food, etc., and ensure that they are easily linked to the disaster.

● Part 2, Chapter 1, Section 6, Paragraph 2 (7) "Ensuring the continuity of operations of public organizations, etc." ends.

## 2 Receiving evacuation and information provision activities

○ Part 2, Chapter 1, Section 6, Paragraph 7, "Receiving evacuation and information provision activities" starts:

○ Municipalities shall endeavor to determine in advance the measures to accept homeless persons who have taken refuge in designated emergency shelters and evacuation centers, regardless of whether they have a certificate of residence or not, while taking into consideration the actual conditions of the area and the feelings of other evacuees.

○ Prefectures (cities implementing rescue) shall endeavor to prepare necessary plans, establish a strong rescue organization, and improve labor, facilities, equipment, supplies, and funds in order to ensure full-scale rescue.

○ Local governments shall, from normal times, clarify the department in charge of the support system for disaster victims, according to local conditions, strive to develop support mechanisms for disaster victims, such as disaster case management (an initiative to continuously provide detailed support to disaster victims in cooperation with relevant parties, based on an understanding of the situation of each individual disaster victim) and endeavor to develop a system to support disaster victims.

● Part 2, Chapter 1, Section 6, Paragraph 7, "Receiving evacuation and information provision activities" ends.

### (1) Evacuation guidance

○ Part 2, Chapter 1, Section 6, Paragraph 7 (1) "Evacuation guidance" starts:

○ Municipalities shall designate evacuation routes, designated emergency evacuation sites, etc. in advance and endeavor to make them known to residents on a regular basis.

○ When municipalities designate designated emergency evacuation sites and install guidance signs, they should use the general symbols by disaster type based on the Japanese Industrial Standards to clearly indicate which evacuation site corresponds to which type of disaster.

○ The national government and local governments shall endeavor to disseminate information on how to read evacuation site signs using the general graphic symbols for each disaster type. In addition, the national government [Cabinet Office, etc.] shall give due consideration to the publicity of the signs for foreign visitors to Japan.

○ The national government [Geospatial Information Authority of Japan] shall endeavor to develop and publish geospatial information that reflects roads that constitute important routes for disaster prevention, such as evacuation routes and emergency transportation roads, public facilities that serve as disaster centers, and designated emergency evacuation sites, in order to support evacuation guidance and emergency activities in the event of a disaster.

- Municipalities shall prepare in advance a plan for evacuation guidance in the event of a disaster. In addition, municipalities shall take measures to make the contents of the plan known to residents by conducting disaster drills and preparing and distributing disaster prevention maps. In addition, efforts shall be made to promote understanding of evacuation from disasters among residents, etc. by making efforts such as involving residents in the preparation of disaster prevention maps
- Evacuation actions in cases where an evacuation order, etc. is issued are basically to evacuate to designated emergency evacuation sites, safe houses of relatives and acquaintances, hotels and inns, etc. However, based on hazard maps, etc., municipalities shall make efforts on a daily basis to fully inform residents, etc. that they should "ensure indoor safety" if they can secure their own safety at home, etc., and that they should "ensure emergency safety" if evacuating to designated emergency evacuation sites, etc. is rather dangerous due to the surrounding conditions at the time of evacuation.
- In order to enable smooth wide-area evacuation and temporary stay in wide-area areas in the event of a large-scale wide-area disaster, local governments should conclude support agreements with other local governments and take measures to ensure the smooth transportation of residents, etc. in wide-area evacuation and disaster victims in temporary stay (hereinafter called "wide-area evacuees").
- Managers of underground malls, theaters and other entertainment venues, train stations, and other facilities used by an unspecified large number of people shall prepare for the occurrence of a sudden disaster, and shall endeavor to prepare a plan and conduct drills related to evacuation guidance. At this time, if necessary, they should try to make plans and drills that take into account the concentration of large numbers of evacuees and confusion.
- Local governments shall endeavor to develop a system for communicating information to foreign visitors to Japan and other visitors who require special consideration when evacuation guidance is provided.
- The health centers of prefectures, of cities with health centers and of special wards shall make efforts to confirm whether or not persons recuperating at home, etc. are living in dangerous areas based on hazard maps, etc. in cooperation with the departments in charge of disaster prevention (For the health center of the prefecture, the department in charge of disaster prevention of the municipality in the service area is included.) from normal times, in preparation for the disaster of persons recuperating at home, etc. from infectious diseases including the novel coronavirus infection. In addition, in cooperation with the departments in charge of disaster prevention in municipalities, concrete studies and coordination shall be conducted for ensuring the evacuation of persons recuperating at home, etc., and efforts shall be made to provide information for ensuring the evacuation of persons recuperating at home, etc. as necessary.
- Municipalities (prefectures) shall encourage schools, etc. to establish in advance with parents/guardians rules concerning the handing over of children to their parents/guardians in the event of a disaster.
- Municipalities shall endeavor to establish a system of communication and coordination between and among facilities such as kindergartens, nursery schools, and certified child care facilities in the event of a disaster, in order to ensure the safe and secure evacuation of children before they enter elementary school.
- Municipalities should make efforts to conclude agreements with urban farmers and related organizations, and conduct disaster drills on such farmland, so that urban

farmland can be used as evacuation sites, etc. The national government [Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries] should make the disaster prevention functions of urban farmland known.

● Part 2, Chapter 1, Section 6, Paragraph 7 (1) "Evacuation guidance" ends.

○ Local governments shall formulate in advance a plan for indoor evacuation and evacuation guidance, and the national government [Nuclear Regulatory Authority, Secretariat of the Nuclear Emergency Preparedness Council, Cabinet Office] and nuclear operators shall provide necessary support. In particular, local governments in PAZs (local governments that include PAZs in their jurisdiction; the same shall apply hereinafter) and nuclear operators shall provide necessary support. In addition, a wide-area evacuation plan shall also be formulated for local governments within the area (hereinafter referred to as a "UPZ") for preparing emergency protective measures based on the nuclear emergency response guidelines within an approximate radius of 30 km from commercial nuclear power reactor facilities.

○ Local governments shall make efforts to inform residents on a regular basis about the locations and methods of indoor evacuation, evacuation, inspection at the time of evacuation and exit, and simple decontamination. In unavoidable cases, such as when it is safer to remain indoors due to the surrounding conditions at the time of evacuation, local governments should take emergency safety measures, such as waiting indoors.

○ In guiding evacuation, local governments shall give due consideration to infants and children who are vulnerable to the effects of radiation.

#### *(2) Designated emergency evacuation site*

○ Part 2, Chapter 1, Section 6, Paragraph 7 (2) "Designated emergency evacuation site" starts:

○ Municipalities that have not yet completed the designation of designated emergency evacuation sites shall endeavor to do so as soon as possible.

○ For designated emergency evacuation sites, municipalities shall designate, according to the type of disaster, facilities located in areas where there is no danger of disaster or secondary disasters, or facilities that are structurally safe. For the designated emergency evacuation site, the municipality shall establish a management system, such as designating in advance a person in charge of opening the facility in an emergency when the danger of a disaster is imminent.

○ Designated emergency evacuation sites are designated according to the type of disaster, and efforts should be made to inform residents on a regular basis that they should select a designated emergency evacuation site appropriate for the disaster that is likely to occur when evacuating.

● Part 2, Chapter 1, Section 6, Paragraph 7 (2) "Designated emergency evacuation site" ends.

○ For designated emergency evacuation sites, municipalities shall designate facilities, etc. located in safe areas where disaster damage is not expected, or facilities that are located outside safe areas but have a safe structure against disasters, and that have a management system, etc. that enables prompt opening of evacuation sites in the event of

a disaster. The possibility that the evacuation site may become unusable due to weather conditions such as wind direction shall be taken into consideration.

### *(3) Designated shelters*

○ Part 2, Chapter 1, Section 6, Paragraph 7 (3) "Designated evacuation shelters, etc." starts:

○ Municipalities that have not yet completed the designation of designated evacuation centers shall endeavor to do so as soon as possible.

○ Municipalities shall, based on regional characteristics, lessons learned in the past, anticipated disasters, and countermeasures against infectious diseases, etc., designate, in advance, public facilities such as community centers, schools, etc., sufficient designated evacuation sites for evacuees to live in, with the consent of their administrators. The location of designated evacuation centers and the number of people they can accommodate, and the method of accepting domestic animals should be made known to residents from normal times. In addition, assuming that the opening status and congestion of designated evacuation centers may be announced at the time of a disaster, efforts should be made to develop various means such as homepages and applications.

○ Municipalities shall designate designated evacuation centers as facilities that have the appropriate size necessary to accommodate evacuees, have structures or facilities that can promptly receive victims, etc., and are located in areas that are relatively less affected by a possible disaster and where transportation of disaster relief goods, etc., is relatively easy.

○ Municipalities shall endeavor to designate designated evacuation centers as welfare evacuation centers, as necessary, for persons with disabilities, persons in need of medical care, and other persons requiring special consideration who have difficulty living in the general evacuation spaces in the designated evacuation centers. In particular, for those who require medical care, efforts shall be made to provide necessary consideration such as securing power supply for medical equipment such as ventilators and suction devices.

○ Municipalities shall designate facilities where persons requiring special consideration are expected to stay as welfare shelters as those that have measures in place to ensure smooth use by persons requiring special consideration, have a system in place to enable persons requiring special consideration to receive counseling and other support in the event of a disaster, and mainly have rooms necessary for persons requiring special consideration to stay as much as possible.

○ Designated emergency evacuation sites and designated evacuation centers may mutually serve as each other. However, when designated emergency evacuation sites and designated evacuation centers mutually serve as each other, efforts should be made to inform residents on a regular basis that it may be inappropriate to evacuate to such facilities in the event of a specific disaster.

○ Municipalities shall, if necessary, specify and publicly announce those who are to be accepted at welfare shelters when designating them as welfare shelters in advance, so that evacuees who are not expected to be accepted at welfare shelters do not evacuate.

○ Municipalities should make use of the aforementioned public notice and prepare individual evacuation plans, etc., in advance for those persons requiring special consideration who should be accepted at welfare evacuation centers, and make efforts to enable those persons requiring special consideration to evacuate directly to welfare

evacuation centers when evacuation becomes necessary.

○The city should make efforts to inform residents on a regular basis about the difference between the roles of designated emergency evacuation sites and designated evacuation centers.

○When designating a school as a designated evacuation site, the municipality shall give consideration to the fact that the school is a place for educational activities. Recognizing that the function as a designated evacuation site is only for emergency purposes, the municipality should coordinate in advance with the Board of Education and other relevant departments, local residents, and other relevant parties regarding the use of the facility as a designated evacuation site.

○For facilities that will serve as designated evacuation centers, municipalities shall endeavor to prepare in advance a utilization plan for the facilities, such as a spatial arrangement and layout plan within the evacuation center, in order to ensure a good living environment. In addition, efforts shall be made to improve facilities such as ventilation and lighting, etc., as necessary to ensure a good living environment in facilities that will serve as designated evacuation centers.

○Local governments shall confirm the layout, lines of flow, etc. of designated evacuation centers from normal times in order to take measures against infectious diseases, and shall endeavor to take necessary measures in cooperation between the departments in charge of disaster prevention and those in charge of health and welfare, including responses in the event of an infectious disease patient outbreak. In addition, when necessary, efforts shall be made to open as many evacuation centers as possible, including the use of training facilities owned by the national government or independent administrative agencies, hotels, inns, etc.

○In designated evacuation centers, municipalities shall endeavor to provide water tanks, wells, water tanks, temporary toilets, manhole toilets, mats, emergency power supplies, , gas facilities, communication equipment such as Internet equipment using satellite cellular phones and satellite communications, and other communication equipment, as well as air conditioning, western-style toilets, and other facilities and equipment that take into consideration people requiring special care, and also provide television, radio and other equipment that will help evacuees obtain disaster information. In addition, the facilities should be equipped with TVs, radios, and other equipment that will help evacuees obtain disaster information. In addition, emergency power generation equipment, including the use of renewable energy, will be installed to ensure that facilities and equipment will continue to function even in the event of a power outage.

○Municipalities shall secure local stockpiling facilities at or near designated evacuation centers and stockpile food, drinking water, portable toilets, simple toilets, standing medicines, masks, disinfectants, cardboard beds, partitions, cooking utensils, blankets, and other supplies necessary for evacuation life and countermeasures against infectious diseases including new coronavirus infections. In procuring stockpiles, consideration should be given to persons requiring special care, women, and children.

○Municipalities shall organize in advance the necessary functions of facilities that will serve as designated evacuation centers, and promote the securing of stockpiles and the maintenance of communication facilities. In addition, efforts shall be made to expand the electric power capacity of designated evacuation centers as necessary. The Government [Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications] shall endeavor to develop the systems necessary for the prompt start-up and continuous operation of telecommunications facilities.

○Municipalities shall endeavor to disseminate the knowledge necessary for the operation and management of designated evacuation centers through the preparation of manuals and drills. In this case, in disseminating the knowledge to residents, etc., efforts shall be made to enable residents, etc. to operate designated evacuation centers on their own initiative. In particular, since the risk of heat stroke increases during the summer season, efforts shall be made to disseminate and educate information on how to prevent and cope with heat stroke.

○In the case where a designated managed facility is a designated evacuation site, the municipality shall endeavor to determine in advance with the designated manager the division of roles, etc. concerning the operation of the designated evacuation site.

○The municipality and the operator of each designated shelter shall endeavor to regularly exchange information with experts, NPOs, volunteers, etc. and to secure and train local human resources with knowledge and know-how regarding evacuation life support in order to continuously ensure a good living environment at the designated shelter.

○Prefectures shall endeavor to instruct long-term care insurance facilities, support facilities for persons with disabilities, etc. to conclude disaster agreements in advance with similar facilities or private facilities such as hotels and inns in the prefecture where they are located or neighboring prefectures regarding acceptance of facility users, and also request them to register the details of such agreements with the prefectural government.

○Prefectures shall endeavor to develop a system for dispatching care workers, etc. by requesting in advance that long-term care insurance facilities, support facilities for persons with disabilities, etc. register the number of staff that can be dispatched in the event of a disaster, and by concluding cooperative agreements with related organizations for dispatching staff in the event of a disaster.

○Municipalities (prefectures) shall coordinate among implementing entities in advance to facilitate the efforts of various entities, such as public health nurses, welfare workers, and NPOs, to assess the situation in accordance with local conditions, and shall also endeavor to consider in advance who needs to be assessed, the prioritization of the subjects, the purpose of use and scope of sharing personal information. The entities shall also endeavor to consider in advance who needs to be identified and prioritized, and the purpose of use and scope of sharing of personal information.

○Municipalities (prefectures) shall endeavor to consider support measures for those who evacuate at home, etc., in advance, in accordance with local conditions, such as setting up support centers for those who evacuate at home, etc., in locations that are easily accessible to them, in preparation for cases in which people evacuate at home, etc., arise or in which it becomes difficult to accept evacuees at evacuation centers alone.

○In preparation for the case where evacuees are forced to stay overnight in their cars, municipalities (prefectures) shall endeavor in advance to consider support measures for overnight stay evacuees, such as setting up a space for overnight stay evacuation in accordance with the actual conditions of the area. At that time, efforts shall be made to publicize health precautions for overnight stays in cars and to stockpile supplies necessary to support overnight stay evacuees.

● Part 2, Chapter 1, Section 6, Paragraph 7 (3) "Designated evacuation shelters, etc." ends.

○ In designating designated evacuation sites, the possibility that designated evacuation sites may become unusable due to weather conditions such as wind direction shall be taken into consideration.

*(4) List of persons requiring support for evacuation action and individual evacuation plans*

○ Part 2, Chapter 1, Section 6, Paragraph 7 (4) "List of persons requiring support for evacuation action and individual evacuation plans" starts:

○ Municipalities shall establish measures to properly guide persons requiring evacuation action to evacuate and confirm their safety based on the list of persons requiring evacuation action and individual evacuation plans in the municipal regional disaster prevention plan.

○ Based on the municipal regional disaster management plan, the municipality shall grasp information on persons requiring support for evacuation action from normal times and prepare a list of persons requiring support for evacuation action in cooperation with the departments in charge of disaster prevention, welfare, and other related departments. In addition, the list of persons requiring support for evacuation action shall be updated periodically to appropriately reflect the residential status of persons requiring support for evacuation action in the region and the reasons why they need support for evacuation, and efforts shall be made to properly manage the list information so that there will be no hindrance in utilizing the list in the event of damage to government buildings, etc.

○ Based on the municipal regional disaster management plan, municipalities shall endeavor to prepare individual evacuation plans for each person requiring support for evacuation action related to the information on the list, in cooperation with relevant departments in charge of disaster prevention and welfare, and in cooperation with welfare professionals, social welfare councils, welfare volunteers, NPO, local residents, and other persons involved in evacuation support, etc., by obtaining their consent to prepare such plans. In this case, for example, the region-specific issues such as snow accumulation and freezing in snowy and cold regions shall be taken into account. Individual evacuation plans shall be updated as necessary to appropriately reflect changes in the situation of persons requiring support for evacuation action, review and update of hazard maps, and changes in evacuation methods, etc. in the event of a disaster. In the event of damage to government buildings, etc., efforts shall be made to properly manage information on individual evacuation plans so as not to impede the utilization of the plans.

○ Municipalities shall actively consider the use of digital technology in the preparation of lists of persons requiring support for evacuation action and individual evacuation plans, etc., in order to speed up and improve the efficiency of disaster victim support operations.

○ Municipalities shall, as stipulated in the municipal regional disaster management plan, provide fire departments, prefectural police, commissioned welfare and child welfare volunteers, social welfare councils, voluntary disaster prevention organizations, and other persons involved in evacuation support, etc., with a list of persons requiring support for evacuation action in advance, with the consent of the persons themselves or as stipulated by municipal bylaws. In addition, with the cooperation of various entities, further efforts should be made to establish a system for communicating information to persons requiring support for evacuation action, to establish a system for providing



evacuation support and safety confirmation, and to conduct evacuation drills. In doing so, they should take necessary measures such as preventing the leakage of information from the list.

○Municipalities shall, as provided for in the municipal regional disaster management plan, provide the fire department, prefectural police, commissioned welfare and child welfare volunteers, social welfare councils, voluntary disaster prevention organizations, and other persons involved in evacuation support, etc., with the consent of the persons requiring support for evacuation action and those providing evacuation support, or, if the municipal bylaws so provide, with the individual evacuation plan in advance. In addition, from the viewpoint of ensuring the effectiveness of individual evacuation plans, with the cooperation of various entities, the municipalities should further improve the system for communicating information to persons requiring support for evacuation action, develop a system for providing evacuation support and safety confirmation, and conduct evacuation drills. In doing so, necessary measures such as preventing the leakage of information on individual evacuation plans shall be taken.

○Even for persons requiring evacuation action for whom individual evacuation plans have not been prepared, municipalities shall, from normal times, give necessary consideration such as providing necessary information to persons involved in evacuation support, etc., prior consultation and coordination among persons involved, and other necessary preparations for evacuation support systems, in order to ensure smooth and prompt implementation of evacuation support, etc.

○When municipalities prepare individual evacuation plans in a district where a district disaster management plan has been established, they shall endeavor to ensure that the plans are consistent with the district disaster management plan. In addition, the municipality shall endeavor to operate both plans in an integrated manner through drills and other measures.

○Municipalities shall endeavor to determine in advance the destination and method of transportation, etc., with the cooperation of transportation companies, etc., in order to smoothly transport persons requiring assistance for evacuation action from evacuation sites to designated evacuation centers after their safety is confirmed.

○Prefectures shall endeavor to support efforts by municipalities for individual evacuation plans by presenting examples and points to keep in mind, and by holding training sessions.

○The national government [Japan Meteorological Agency] shall support the preparation of individual evacuation plans, etc. by providing municipalities with advice on the use of disaster prevention weather information that leads to the early evacuation of persons requiring special care, and by spreading awareness.

● Part 2, Chapter 1, Section 6, Paragraph 7 (4) "List of persons requiring support for evacuation action and individual evacuation plans" ends.

#### *(5) Accurate information dissemination activities to residents in the vicinity, etc.*

○ Part 2, Chapter 1, Section 6, Paragraph 7 (7) "Accurate information dissemination activities to disaster victims, etc." starts:

○The national government, local governments and, in the case of an accident disaster, related businesses, etc., shall endeavor to clarify their roles and responsibilities in information transmission to ensure that necessary information is reliably



communicated and shared with disaster victims, etc.

○The national government, etc. shall organize the information to be provided to local governments, disaster victims, etc. according to the course of events after the occurrence of a disaster.

○Municipalities (prefectures) shall endeavor to secure means for promptly communicating disaster information to disaster victims, etc. by developing municipal disaster prevention administrative radio systems (including door-to-door receivers) and utilizing IP communication networks, cable TV networks, etc.

○The national government [Fire and Disaster Management Agency, Japan Meteorological Agency, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, etc.] and municipalities (prefectures) shall strive to multiplex and diversify the means of communicating warnings and other information by utilizing the emergency alert e-mail function of mobile terminals, social media, one-segment broadcasting, L-alert (disaster information sharing system), etc.

○The national government [Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, etc.], local governments, and lifeline operators shall strive to diversify the disaster-related information transmitted by L-alert (Disaster Information Sharing System), and to upgrade the means of communication by mapping the information, etc.

○The national government, public organizations, and local governments shall develop the necessary systems to ensure that information can be reliably communicated to those for whom information is difficult to obtain, such as persons requiring special consideration, victims in areas at risk of becoming isolated due to the disaster, evacuees at home, evacuees in rental housing provided as emergency temporary housing, evacuees in wide areas whose whereabouts are known, and victims in urban areas who have difficulty returning home.

○ The national government [Cabinet Office, Digital Agency, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry] and local governments shall take necessary measures such as improving and enhancing the system and promoting the installation of facilities or equipment to enable persons with disabilities to obtain information on disaster prevention and crime prevention promptly and reliably in accordance with the types and degrees of disabilities.

○ The national government [Cabinet Office, Digital Agency, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry] and local governments shall take necessary measures such as promoting the development of emergency notification systems by various means so that persons with disabilities can make emergency notification promptly and surely through smooth communication according to the type and degree of disability.

○The national government [Cabinet Office, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Fire and Disaster Management Agency, Japan Meteorological Agency, Japan Tourism Agency] shall improve the environment, including multilingualization, so that disaster prevention and weather information can be reliably communicated to foreign residents in and visiting Japan.

○The national government [Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications], in cooperation with local governments, shall train foreign disaster support information coordinators who will organize information on disasters and livelihood support provided by the government at the time of a disaster and match it with the needs of

foreign victims in evacuation centers, etc. through training.

- The national government and municipalities (prefectures) shall smoothly operate and strengthen the system for sharing information on the location of disaster victims between local governments of evacuation centers and evacuation destinations, so that necessary information, support and services can be easily and reliably provided to disaster victims who evacuate to municipalities other than their places of residence.

- The national government, local governments, broadcasters, etc., shall improve their systems, facilities, and equipment so that information on disasters and the daily lives of disaster victims can be transmitted at all times, even during large-scale power outages.

- Electricity utilities shall endeavor to establish a system for communicating damage information, etc. to disaster victims who cannot use the Internet, etc. during a power outage.

- The national government [Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications] and telecommunications carriers shall make efforts to inform users about the communication system and the provision of alternative means of communication, etc., and shall also prepare a system for providing information to disaster victims in the event of a communication failure.

- Broadcasting companies, telecommunications companies, etc., shall endeavor to develop a system for collecting and communicating information on damage and the safety of disaster victims.

- The national government [Cabinet Office, Fire and Disaster Management Agency], local governments, etc., shall endeavor to promote and educate the public so that the safety information confirmation system can be used effectively and efficiently.

- The national government, local governments, and lifeline operators shall plan in advance a system to respond to inquiries from residents, etc.

● Part 2, Chapter 1, Section 6, Paragraph 7 (7) "Accurate information dissemination activities to disaster victims, etc." ends.

- The national government, municipalities (prefectures) and nuclear operators shall organize the information to be provided to the residents in the vicinity according to the progress after the occurrence of an information gathering situation (a situation in which a seismic intensity of lower 5 or higher 5 occurs in a municipality where a nuclear power plant is located; the same shall apply hereinafter) and an alert situation (which means an alert situation based on the nuclear emergency response guidelines; the same shall apply hereinafter).

- In consideration of the special characteristics of a nuclear disaster, the national government, designated public institutions and local governments shall endeavor to establish an information transmission system for persons requiring special consideration and temporary residents in the vicinity, with the cooperation of residents in the vicinity and voluntary disaster prevention organizations, from a normal time, so that disaster information can be transmitted promptly and without delay to such persons.

- The national government, local governments, broadcasters, etc., shall improve their systems, facilities, and equipment so that accurate and easy-to-understand information, including information for disaster victims to avoid danger, can be promptly transmitted.

- The national government, designated public institutions [National Quantum Science and Technology Agency, Japan Atomic Energy Agency], and local governments shall prepare in advance the establishment of a consultation service for residents to respond to inquiries from residents.
- The national government, local governments, and nuclear operators shall endeavor to disseminate correct knowledge on radiation protection, etc. to residents in the vicinity from normal times.

### 3 Emergency transportation activities

- Part 2, Chapter 1, Section 6, Paragraph 6 "Emergency transportation activities" starts:
  - Local governments shall grasp and inspect transportation facilities such as roads, ports, fishing ports, airfields, etc., and transportation bases such as truck terminals, wholesale markets, exhibition halls, gymnasiums, etc., which should be secured for emergency transportation activities in the event of a disaster, while taking multiplicity, substitutability, convenience, etc. into consideration. Local governments shall grasp and inspect transportation facilities such as roads, ports, fishing ports, airfields, etc., and transportation bases such as truck terminals, wholesale markets, exhibition halls, gymnasiums, etc., which should be secured for emergency transportation activities in the event of a disaster, while taking multiplicity, substitutability, convenience, etc. into consideration. In addition, the national government (the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, etc.) and local public entities shall coordinate these and, taking disaster safety into consideration (In the case of volcanic disasters, taking into account the areas that are likely to suffer secondary sediment disasters due to volcanic activity,), in consultation with relevant organizations, endeavor to form an emergency transportation network to deliver relief supplies to each designated evacuation center through wide area material transportation bases established by prefectures and regional transportation bases established by municipalities, and endeavor to thoroughly inform designated public institutions and other relevant organizations, etc.
  - Local governments, in cooperation with the administrators of the facilities, shall designate in advance candidate sites for temporary heliports as transportation facilities in the emergency transportation network, after consulting with relevant organizations, and shall take necessary measures, such as informing relevant organizations and residents, etc., so that these sites can be used effectively in the event of a disaster. In addition, necessary measures shall be taken to ensure that these locations can be used effectively in the event of a disaster, such as by making the relevant organizations and residents aware of these locations. In addition, the use of these facilities in the event of a disaster should be discussed in advance, and efforts should be made to stockpile necessary equipment such as communication devices at these locations as needed.
  - Local governments should discuss in advance the use of helicopters such as fire-fighting and disaster prevention helicopters, police helicopters, and medical helicopters in case of disasters, taking into consideration the actual conditions of the area.
  - The national government [Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Fire and Disaster Management Agency] and local governments shall, in consideration of the importance of transportation in times of emergency, give special attention to ensuring safety against disasters

(especially in the case of snow damage, such as installation of snow sheds and strengthening of snow removal systems) at transportation facilities and transportation bases designated as emergency transportation networks.

○The national government [National Police Agency, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism] and local governments shall ensure the safety of road traffic facilities such as traffic signals and information boards against disasters, and establish a road traffic management system in case of disasters. In addition, prefectural police shall endeavor to conclude agreements with security companies, etc. on emergency countermeasure operations such as traffic guidance, etc., in order to facilitate traffic control in the event of a disaster.

○The national government [National Police Agency] and prefectural police shall promote measures to prevent traffic lights from going out, such as the installation of power-supply equipment at traffic signals, which are important for ensuring road traffic functions.

○The national government (National Police Agency) and prefectural police shall make known the obligations of the drivers of vehicles when traffic regulations are implemented in the event of a disaster.

○The national government [National Police Agency] and prefectural police shall establish a wide-area traffic control system.

○Road administrators shall endeavor to conclude agreements with private organizations, etc. to secure the personnel, equipment and materials necessary for road reopening and emergency restoration, etc. by removing road obstacles after a disaster (including removal of road obstacles such as volcanic eruptions in the case of volcanic disasters and snow removal in the case of snow disasters). In addition, in order to ensure prompt road reopening, etc., plans for road reopening, etc., shall be formulated in advance under mutual cooperation among road administrators through the establishment of councils, etc.

○In order to ensure stable human flow and physical distribution functions in the disaster-stricken areas, the national government [the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism] shall establish a system that can comprehensively and promptly implement measures such as calling for traffic volume control, guiding to wide-area detours, securing alternative means of transport, and taking measures against road congestion, in cooperation with local governments, public transport operators, experts, etc.

○The national government [Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Fisheries Agency], port administrators and fishing port administrators shall study measures to maintain and continue the functions of ports and fishing ports in the event of a disaster, in cooperation with related organizations, in order to ensure emergency transportation and prompt restoration and recovery of local industries after a disaster. Based on the study, the port and fishing port administrators shall endeavor to conclude agreements with construction companies, etc. to secure the necessary personnel, equipment and materials for the removal of obstacles and emergency restoration of ports and fishing ports under their jurisdiction after a disaster.

○The national government [Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, etc.] and local governments shall endeavor to establish a system such as concluding agreements with carriers, etc. for storage, cargo handling, and transportation of goods in advance, so that emergency transportation can be smoothly implemented. At this time, local governments shall endeavor to select appropriate transportation bases in advance

so that a system including transportation means from the transportation bases to designated evacuation centers, etc. can be promptly secured in the event of a disaster.

- The national government [Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, etc.] and local governments shall, as necessary, seek to have carriers, etc. participate in coordination operations related to emergency transportation, to have carriers, etc. take the lead in implementing operations at the transportation bases for supplies, and to develop a system to utilize facilities of carriers, etc. as transportation bases for supplies.

- The national government [the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism] and local governments shall promote the development of an environment that includes the standardization of ordering methods by arranging information items and units necessary for the procurement and transportation of goods, support for the installation of emergency power sources, fuel storage facilities, and emergency communication facilities at private facilities that serve as bases for the transportation of goods, and preferential fuel supply to emergency vehicles.

- The national government [National Police Agency, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, etc.] and local governments are to disseminate the system of prior notification for the issuance of emergency vehicle marks to vehicles owned by private business operators who have concluded transport agreements. The national government is to publicize the system to private business operators, etc., and also actively notify them in advance.

- The national government [Agency for Natural Resources and Energy], in cooperation with relevant ministries and agencies and industry associations, shall establish a system for the stable supply of oil and oil gas in the event of a disaster, stockpile oil and oil gas based on the supply and demand situation in each region, and strengthen shipping functions.

● Part 2, Chapter 1, Section 6, Paragraph 6 "Emergency transportation activities" ends.

- The national government [Nuclear Regulatory Authority, Secretariat of the Nuclear Emergency Preparedness Council, Cabinet Office, etc.] shall establish and maintain a system for dispatching officials to the Base Facility, the Nuclear Emergency Response Center, etc. in an emergency. In dispatching national government officials to the site, the necessary manuals, etc. shall be prepared in advance so that requests for dispatch to the ministries and agencies involved in emergency transportation can be made promptly with regard to transportation support by vehicles, aircraft, etc.

- The national government [Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism] and road administrators shall improve road management by installing devices to monitor damage and information boards to ensure that roads function smoothly for emergency transportation activities related to emergency response measures.

#### **4 Relating to rescue and first aid, medical care, stable iodine medication, and fire fighting**

##### *(1) Rescue and first-aid activities*

- Part 2, Chapter 1, Section 6, Paragraph 5 (1) "Rescue and first-aid activities" starts:

- Local governments, airport administrators, private rescue and disaster prevention organizations, etc. (limited to maritime disasters) shall endeavor to prepare vehicles

such as rescue vehicles, ambulances, lighting vehicles, ships, helicopters and emergency rescue equipment necessary for the implementation of emergency measures. In doing so, the national government shall provide information on the materials and equipment to be developed.

○The ministries and agencies concerned with rescue and first aid [National Police Agency, Fire and Disaster Management Agency, Japan Coast Guard, and Ministry of Defense] shall promote the maintenance of rescue equipment and materials. In doing so, attention should be paid to the maintenance of rescue equipment and materials, such as downsizing and weight reduction of vehicles and equipment, in anticipation of cases where road conditions in the disaster area are poor or people may enter the disaster area by sea or air.

○The ministries and agencies concerned with rescue and emergency services and local governments shall grasp the possession status of materials and equipment of the relevant organizations, exchange information with them from normal times, and endeavor to maintain appropriate rescue and emergency equipment and materials.

○In order to conduct efficient rescue and emergency operations while ensuring the safety of personnel, ministries and agencies, local governments, and related businesses shall strive to build "face-to-face relationships" and foster a sense of trust, strengthen mutual coordination systems, and enhance rescue and emergency functions by providing education and training for staff members.

○The national government [Fire and Disaster Management Agency] and local governments shall promote the development of rescue teams with advanced technology and equipment in order to cope with large-scale and special disasters, and shall strive to develop advanced technology using cutting-edge technology.

● Part 2, Chapter 1, Section 6, Paragraph 5 (1) "Rescue and first-aid activities" ends.

○ Nuclear operators shall develop, maintain, and manage facilities for first aid and decontamination of the injured and sick (including those who are suspected to have been exposed to radioactive materials; hereinafter referred to as "exposed injured or sick persons, etc.") who are contaminated with radioactive substances or exposed to radiation, and shall establish a system that can provide radiation exposure medical care, etc. Furthermore, since it may be difficult for nuclear operators to provide medical care at medical facilities within nuclear plants in the event of a nuclear disaster, nuclear operators shall systematically improve their commands, communications, and information transmissions, and communicate with related organizations such as medical institutions, the Nuclear Regulation Authority, the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, ministries and agencies related to rescue and emergency care (the Police Agency, the Fire and Disaster Management Agency, the Japan Coast Guard, the Ministry of Defense), and local governments, and transport and accept exposed and injured and sick persons. A close relationship shall be maintained regarding the dispatch or mediation of medical personnel utilizing a network of physicians familiar with emergency medical care.

## *(2) Medical activities*

○ The national government [Nuclear Regulatory Authority] shall cooperate with local governments to establish a nuclear disaster medical care system and to develop and maintain a nuclear disaster medical care dispatch system. In doing so, it shall cooperate

with the national government [Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare] to establish a system based on the existing medical care delivery system for disasters, such as local disaster base hospitals.

- The Japanese Red Cross Society, the National Hospital Organization, local governments, and nuclear operators shall endeavor to maintain radiation measuring equipment and materials, decontamination equipment and materials, stable iodine tablets, first-aid medicines, and medical equipment and materials, and the national government [Cabinet Office] shall support the efforts of local governments. The national government [Nuclear Regulatory Authority, Cabinet Office, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare] shall provide information on materials and equipment to be provided to local governments when they prepare medical materials and equipment.

- Specialized medical institutions such as national and public hospitals that provide medical services for nuclear disaster shall improve their equipment and materials and organizational systems to provide medical services for radiation injury.

- Local governments shall, in coordination with the Advanced Radiation Protection Center, the Comprehensive Support Center for Nuclear Emergency Medical Services, and nuclear operators, etc., designate a nuclear disaster base hospital that will serve as a center for core functions of nuclear disaster medical care in each region, and register cooperating organizations for nuclear disaster medical services that can cooperate in nuclear disaster countermeasures.

- The national government [Nuclear Regulatory Authority] shall designate an advanced radiation exposure medical care support center that mainly accepts injured and sick people exposed to radiation, etc., for whom it is difficult to be treated at the nuclear disaster base hospital, and in the case of designation of multiple institutions, one of them shall be designated as the core advanced radiation exposure medical care support center that plays a central and leading role. Efforts shall be made to improve the nuclear disaster medical care system, for example, by designating a nuclear disaster medical care and comprehensive support center that dispatches and coordinates the dispatch of nuclear disaster medical care dispatch teams.

- The national government [Nuclear Regulation Authority] and local governments shall endeavor to develop an information system related to nuclear disaster medical care in order to promptly obtain information such as the medical treatment status of advanced radiation medical support centers, nuclear disaster medical care and general support centers, nuclear disaster base hospitals, etc.

- The Advanced Radiation Medical Support Center, the Comprehensive Support Center for Nuclear Emergency Medical Services, and the base hospitals for nuclear emergency medical services shall endeavor to utilize the information system pertaining to nuclear emergency medical services.

- The national government [Nuclear Regulatory Authority] shall cooperate with the Advanced Radiation Protection Center, the Comprehensive Support Center for Nuclear Emergency Medical Services, and local governments outside the disaster area, etc., to develop a system to enable the Comprehensive Support Center for Nuclear Emergency Medical Services and the nuclear emergency base hospitals, etc. to organize nuclear emergency medical dispatch teams.

- The national government [Nuclear Regulatory Authority] shall promote education and training for doctors, nurses, etc. who will participate in the nuclear emergency medical dispatch team, which can be dispatched promptly in the event of a nuclear disaster.
- Prefectures within the priority area for nuclear disaster countermeasures (hereinafter referred to as "location prefectures, etc.") shall endeavor to further improve the scheme for coordination of dispatch through drills, etc., in order to establish a system that enables nuclear emergency medical dispatch teams to develop medical activities in the medium term and to ensure a smooth handover from the nuclear emergency medical dispatch teams to the teams responsible for medium- to long-term medical services. In addition, efforts shall be made to ensure a smooth transport system for wide-area transport of chronically ill patients through joint drills with nuclear operators and related organizations.
- Local governments shall prepare plans consistent with those of nuclear operators and related organizations so that effective nuclear disaster medical care can be provided, in close cooperation with those involved in radiation exposure medicine and emergency and disaster medical care.
- The national government [Nuclear Regulatory Authority] and local governments, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology and the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, shall endeavor to establish base hospitals and general hospitals and their networks for outpatient and inpatient care, while actively involving medical personnel in general disaster management.
- The Advanced Radiation Protection Center, the Comprehensive Support Center for Nuclear Emergency Medical Services, and the base hospitals for nuclear emergency medical services shall cooperate with the national government and local governments in the development of the nuclear disaster medical care system in cooperation with the nuclear operator, such as by implementing training programs for doctors and nurses, in order to improve the effectiveness of the medical system for radiation injury at the medical institutions concerned.

### *(3) Distribution and administration of stable iodine tablets*

- Based on the judgment of the national government [Nuclear Regulatory Authority], local governments shall take necessary measures, such as implementing distribution in advance, stockpiling in the vicinity of evacuation routes, etc., and preparing emergency distribution means, with reference to the Nuclear Emergency Response Guidelines, so that stable iodine tablets can be taken immediately.
- In the UPZ, as well as in the PAZ, local governments may, at their own discretion, pre-distribute stable iodine tablets at normal times in areas where immediate precautionary evacuation may be carried out, or in areas where it is expected to be difficult to receive stable iodine tablets at distribution points such as schools and community centers during evacuation.
- Local governments shall, with reference to the nuclear emergency response guidelines, etc., endeavor to inform residents, etc. on a regular basis about the effects of taking stabilized iodine tablets, etc.



#### *(4) Fire fighting*

- Nuclear operators shall endeavor to establish a self-defense fire-fighting system in order to appropriately cope with fires at nuclear facilities under normal circumstances.
- Municipalities (prefectures) shall cooperate with nuclear operators, etc., from normal time to cope with various disasters such as large-scale earthquakes and tsunami disasters, and shall endeavor to secure fire-fighting water supply and develop a fire-fighting system in order to appropriately cope with fires, etc. in and around nuclear facilities.

#### **5 Safety assurance of personnel involved in disaster prevention services**

- The national government [Nuclear Regulatory Authority, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare] shall establish in advance standards pertaining to radiation protection for persons involved in disaster prevention activities who perform emergency response measures.
- Organizations to which personnel involved in disaster prevention activities who work in environments where there is a possibility of exposure belong shall apply the above-mentioned standards or establish in advance the indicators pertaining to radiation protection for said personnel involved in disaster prevention activities with reference to the above-mentioned standards. An organization requested to conduct activities in an environment where there is a possibility of exposure to radiation may establish the same indicators in consultation with the requesting organization, referring to the above-mentioned standards.
- The nuclear operator shall deploy radiation protection equipment such as contaminated protective clothing, protective masks, and decontamination equipment in order to ensure the safety of emergency response personnel.
- Nuclear operators shall mutually cooperate with the emergency response measures implemented by the national government, local governments, and other nuclear operators by dispatching disaster prevention personnel to carry out decontamination, etc., lending radiation protection equipment, etc., as necessary. In addition, nuclear operators shall, when notifying the relevant authorities, make appropriate notifications in order to prevent unnecessary radiation exposure.
- The national government, local governments, designated public organizations, and designated local public organizations shall prepare in advance disaster prevention equipment and materials to ensure the safety of persons involved in disaster prevention services who work in an environment where there is a possibility of exposure to radiation.
- The national government, local governments, and nuclear operators shall exchange information closely with each other in order to ensure the safety of persons involved in disaster prevention services who work in an environment where there is a possibility of radiation exposure.
- The national government, local governments, and nuclear operators shall provide necessary training and education concerning safety assurance to those involved in

disaster prevention services who work in an environment where there is a possibility of exposure to radiation.

## 6 Procurement of supplies and supply activities

○ Part 2, Chapter 1, Section 6, Paragraph 8 "Procurement of supplies and supply activities" starts:

○ In the event of a large-scale disaster, local governments should prepare in advance a stockpiling, procurement, and transportation system for food, drinking water, daily necessities, fuel, blue sheets, sandbags, and other necessary supplies, taking into account the geographical conditions of the area, such as possible isolation, and past disasters, in anticipation of damage and the timing of external support. In addition, local governments should endeavor to register their stockpiled supplies and supply bases in advance by utilizing the support system for coordination of procurement and transportation of supplies.

○ In stockpiling, local governments should be aware that procurement and transportation of supplies cannot be carried out as in normal times in the event of a large-scale disaster, and should stockpile a sufficient amount of supplies for initial response. In addition, they should also give consideration to the viewpoints of centralized stockpiling or decentralized stockpiling in consideration of the location of designated evacuation centers, depending on the nature of the supplies, and strive to establish a system by establishing stockpiling bases.

○ Local governments should confirm the stockpiling status of supplies and means of transportation through drills, etc., even in normal times, and also try to confirm the contact information and request procedures, etc., at the time of disaster for private businesses, etc., with which they have concluded disaster prevention agreements.

○ The national government [Cabinet Office, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications] shall stockpile daily necessities such as food, drinking water, medicine, and fuel, goods that take time to procure due to production systems, etc. (corrugated board beds, partitions, etc.), and communication equipment, etc., or develop a procurement system.

○ The national government [Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, etc.] shall endeavor to provide information to local governments and general consumers on supplies such as daily necessities that are likely to be in short supply due to damage to production bases, etc.

○ The national government [Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, and Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare] shall give special consideration to the development of a procurement system for the following commodities, and shall conduct a survey every fiscal year regarding the amount that can be procured:

Foodstuffs: Milled rice, instant noodles, rice balls, boxed lunches, bread, canned foods, retort pouch foods, packaged rice, infant formula and liquid milk (including milk allergen-compatible products), drinking water (in PET bottles), supplies for evacuees requiring special consideration, such as nursing food, etc.

Daily necessities: Underwear, blankets, work clothes, towels, small engine generators, tabletop cassette stoves, cartridge cylinders, sandbags, blue sheets, flashlights, dry cell

batteries, toilet paper, tissue paper, portable toilets, temporary toilets, infant/child diapers, feminine products, masks, disinfectants, solutions

- The national and local government stockpiling bases shall be designated as transportation bases, and a system shall be established in advance to ensure smooth emergency transportation activities of supplies.

- The national government [Cabinet Office, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Fire and Disaster Management Agency, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, etc.] and prefectures shall, in consideration of the scale of the disaster and other factors, develop supply systems, including systems for requesting, procuring, and transporting supplies, so that supplies can be delivered reliably and quickly to victims even when it is difficult for affected municipalities to procure and transport supplies themselves.

- In order to respond to the case where a large-scale disaster occurs and requests from disaster-stricken local governments are delayed due to the disruption of communication means and paralysis of administrative functions, etc., the national government [Cabinet Office, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Fire and Disaster Management Agency, the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, etc.] shall establish in advance a mechanism to procure food and other goods according to the number of evacuees, etc. at each designated evacuation center for a certain period from immediately after the disaster, and transport them to the disaster-stricken area without waiting for requests.

- The national government [Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Fire and Disaster Management Agency, etc.] and local governments should organize knowledge on support for disaster-stricken areas, including the fact that sending small-lot and mixed relief supplies will be a burden on the affected local governments, and strive to disseminate this knowledge and make its contents known.

- Prefectures shall liaise and coordinate with rescue cities and other necessary parties in order to ensure that the supply, etc. of goods necessary for rescue is carried out properly and smoothly.

● Part 2, Chapter 1, Section 6, Paragraph 8 "Procurement of supplies and supply activities" ends.

- The national government, relevant local governments, and nuclear operators shall prepare in advance a stockpiling, procurement, and transportation system for food, drinking water, daily necessities, fuel, and other necessary supplies, taking into account the geographical conditions of the area, such as possible isolation, and assuming damage and the timing of external support in the event of a large-scale nuclear disaster. A plan for the supply of these necessary goods should be established.

- In stockpiling, the national government, local governments, and nuclear operators, etc. shall, based on the recognition that procurement and transportation of supplies cannot be carried out in the event of a large-scale nuclear disaster as under normal circumstances, stockpile a sufficient quantity of supplies for initial response, and, depending on the characteristics of the supplies, conduct centralized stockpiling or distributed stockpiling taking the location of designated evacuation centers, etc. into

consideration. Efforts shall be made to improve the system, such as by establishing stockpiling bases.

## **7 Activities for acceptance of assistance from overseas, etc.**

○ Part 2, Chapter 1, Section 6, Paragraph 9, "Activities for acceptance of assistance from overseas, etc." starts:

○The national government [Cabinet Office, Nuclear Regulation Authority, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Fire and Disaster Management Agency, National Police Agency, the Ministry of Defense, the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare] shall, prior to the occurrence of a disaster, investigate each support institution and attempt to accumulate information regarding overseas support (including support from U.S. forces in Japan. The same shall apply hereinafter.), such as whether it can arrive immediately and whether it is a self-contained type that does not place an excessive burden on the disaster-stricken area.

○The government [Cabinet Office, Nuclear Regulation Authority, etc.] shall examine in advance the possible areas of support from overseas, etc., and establish a policy for handling such areas, including the decision on acceptance, procedures for acceptance, and methods for matching personnel and supplies, at the relevant ministries and agencies.

○The national government [Cabinet Office, Nuclear Regulation Authority, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Fire and Disaster Management Agency, National Police Agency, Ministry of Defense, etc.] shall establish in advance the various procedures, etc. necessary for accepting assistance from overseas, etc.

○ When a large-scale earthquake occurs, the national government [Ministry of Foreign Affairs, etc.] shall endeavor to inform foreign governments in advance of Japan's basic approach to accepting assistance from overseas, together with the situation of damage in Japan and the government's response.

● Part 2, Chapter 1, Section 6, Paragraph 9, "Activities for acceptance of assistance from overseas, etc." ends.

## **8 Conducting disaster drills, etc. for disaster prevention-related organizations, etc.**

### *(1) Formulation of training plan*

○ The national government [the Cabinet Office, the Nuclear Regulatory Authority], in cooperation with designated administrative agencies, shall jointly formulate a plan for the implementation of comprehensive disaster prevention drills to be conducted jointly by the national government, local governments, nuclear operators, etc. on an annual basis.

○ The plan for the implementation of comprehensive disaster prevention drills to be formulated by the national government [the Cabinet Office and the Nuclear Regulatory Authority] shall include the nuclear sites subject to disaster prevention drills in the relevant fiscal year, the period of implementation, the entities to jointly conduct drills, notification of the occurrence of a facility site emergency, the assumption of an overall emergency situation, the declaration of a nuclear emergency situation, the operation of

the nuclear emergency response headquarters and Nuclear Disaster Joint Countermeasures Council.

- The national government [the Cabinet Office and the Nuclear Regulatory Authority] shall provide guidance with regard to the drill plans formulated by nuclear operators, and shall attend the drills and confirm their implementation as necessary.
- With regard to the nuclear emergency drills conducted by the prefectures, especially those comprehensively conducted with the participation of relevant national government agencies, the Regional Nuclear Emergency Preparedness Council shall discuss the objectives of the drills, items to be implemented, and methods of identifying points to be reflected on, as specified in the drill plan.

### *(2) Implementation of drills*

- The national government, local governments, nuclear operators and other relevant organizations, etc. shall jointly conduct disaster drills with the participation of local residents, based on the plan for the implementation of comprehensive disaster drills formulated by the national government [Cabinet Office, Nuclear Regulation Authority]. In addition to the comprehensive disaster drills, local governments, nuclear operators, etc. should periodically conduct drills for each element of disaster prevention activities, such as notification, monitoring, and medical treatment for nuclear emergency, and for each region, and relevant organizations, including the actual operating agencies, should provide active support.
- The national government should actively participate in various disaster drills and cooperate with local governments.

### *(3) Practical training and post-evaluation*

- When the national government [Nuclear Regulatory Authority, Cabinet Office], local governments, nuclear operators, etc. conduct drills, they should devise and conduct drills based on detailed scenarios that concretely assume a full-scale emergency situation to be practical and lead to improved decision making in the field, such as, without informing participants of the scenario in advance, without informing them of the drill start time, training to test responses and judgments to assumed accidents on a desk, and utilizing the methodology of table-top exercises. In this case, attention should be paid to strengthening the coordination of rescue activities of each organization.
- The national government [Nuclear Regulatory Authority, Secretariat of the Nuclear Emergency Preparedness Council, Cabinet Office], local governments, nuclear operators, etc., shall utilize the evaluation of experts after the drill, clarify issues, etc., and improve disaster prevention drill plans and manuals, etc., as necessary.
- The relevant ministries and agencies of the national government, local governments, designated public institutions, etc., which participated in the drills, shall review and share the results of the comprehensive drills, the achievements, and the points for reflection identified at the Regional Nuclear Emergency Preparedness Council. The national government ministries and agencies, local governments, and designated public institutions that participated in the drills shall improve their emergency response plans and manuals with regard to the issues that were identified.

○ Nuclear operators shall report to the national government [Nuclear Regulatory Authority] the results of drills that simulate a major accident, etc. The national government [Nuclear Regulatory Authority] shall evaluate said reports and, if necessary, issue orders to the nuclear operator to improve its nuclear disaster prevention system and take other necessary measures. In addition to training to become familiar with disaster response operations, efforts shall also be made to conduct training to identify problems.

#### *(4) Training for persons involved in disaster prevention work*

○ The national government, local governments, and nuclear operators shall endeavor to enhance and strengthen training programs for personnel involved in disaster prevention services, taking into consideration the special characteristics of nuclear disaster countermeasures, such as the necessity of emergency monitoring and nuclear disaster medical care.

○ The national government [Nuclear Regulatory Authority], in cooperation with the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology and the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, shall provide medical institutions with education, training, drills, etc. on basic knowledge of radiation and exposure and techniques for dealing with exposed and injured persons, in preparation for the implementation of nuclear disaster medical care.

○ The nuclear operator shall provide sufficient training on nuclear disaster prevention to its disaster prevention staff and to the staff of its subcontractors, etc.

○ The national government [Nuclear Regulatory Authority, Cabinet Office] shall prepare a manual that specifically specifies the duties of nuclear emergency preparedness specialists in the event of an emergency, and shall provide nuclear emergency preparedness specialists with training in nuclear disaster prevention, etc. in order to maintain and improve their capabilities.

#### **9 Preparation for disaster recovery**

○ The national government, local governments and nuclear operators shall collect and maintain data on decontamination by radioactive materials in order to contribute to disaster recovery.

### **Section 6 Preparation for Prompt and Smooth Emergency Measures against Accidents During the Transportation of Nuclear Fuel Materials, etc. Outside the Workplace**

○ In order to prevent the occurrence and spread of a nuclear disaster, disaster prevention measures for accidents during transportation of nuclear fuel materials, etc., shall be taken by the nuclear operator and persons entrusted by the nuclear operator to transport the nuclear fuel materials (referred to as "nuclear operator, etc." in this Section and Chapter 2, **Section 7** ), the Nuclear Regulatory Authority, the Secretariat of the Nuclear Emergency Preparedness Council, the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, the Japan Coast Guard, police agencies, and fire fighting agencies, shall develop a system to promptly and accurately take measures in case of

danger, etc., taking into account the special characteristics of transportation and the safety of the transportation container in relation to specific accident assumptions. In doing so, nuclear operators shall endeavor to cooperate with the fire fighting agencies and the Japan Coast Guard by providing necessary transport information, etc., to the extent that this does not cause any problems in terms of the protection of nuclear materials.

○ Nuclear operators, etc., in the event that an accident occurs during the transportation of nuclear fuel material, etc., in order to promptly and accurately take measures at the time of danger such as,

- Promptly notifying the Nuclear Regulatory Authority, the Secretariat of the Nuclear Emergency Preparedness Council, the Cabinet Office, the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, the nearest police agency, fire department, coast guard department and Self Defense Forces;
  - Fire extinguishing and fire spread prevention measures;
  - Moving the nuclear fuel transportation to a safe place, and prohibiting the entry of unrelated persons by ropes and signs around the place;
  - Emergency monitoring;
  - Evacuation of persons engaged in the transportation of nuclear fuel and persons in the vicinity;
  - Preventing the spread of contamination by nuclear fuel materials, etc. and removing them;
  - Measures to rescue and evacuate people who have suffered from radiation hazard; and
  - Other measures necessary to prevent disasters caused by nuclear fuel materials, etc.;
- shall prepare a transportation plan that describes the emergency measures at the time of the accident, the division of roles of the accident response organization, the materials and equipment to be carried, etc., and the emergency contact table necessary for prompt notification, etc., and these documents at the time of transportation, carry necessary emergency communication materials and equipment and disaster prevention materials and equipment. In addition, the necessary personnel shall be appropriately assigned to promptly and accurately implement measures, etc. in case of danger, and the necessary manuals shall be prepared.

○ The national government [Nuclear Regulation Authority, Cabinet Office, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, and Secretariat of the Nuclear Disaster Prevention Council] receives reports from nuclear operators, etc. regarding the occurrence of accidents during the transportation of nuclear fuel material, etc., and when it is judged that close communication and coordination between the relevant ministries and agencies is necessary, or when there is a request from the relevant ministries and agencies, it immediately contacts the relevant organizations and holds a meeting to deal with the accident of radioactive material transportation (in the event that a specified event (an event to be reported pursuant to the first sentence of Article 10, Paragraph 1 of the Nuclear Emergency Act. The same shall apply hereinafter) occurs, the liaison meeting for accident countermeasures will be held). In the event that any of the above events occur, the necessary systems shall be established to promptly implement measures in case of danger such as holding a liaison meeting on accident countermeasures between the relevant ministries and agencies), collecting accident

information, dispatching government staff and experts to the site, and making external announcements.

- In the event that a specific event occurs due to an accident during transportation, nuclear operators, etc. shall establish the necessary notification and communication system so that they can immediately send in writing through the Nuclear Disaster Prevention Manager to the Prime Minister's Office [Cabinet Secretariat], the Nuclear Regulation Authority, the Secretariat of the Nuclear Disaster Prevention Council, the Cabinet Office, the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, and related organizations such as the prefectures, municipalities, police agencies, fire departments, and coast guard departments that have jurisdiction over the place where the accident occurred.

- The national government [Nuclear Regulatory Authority, Secretariat of the Nuclear Emergency Preparedness Council, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, and Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology] shall register experts in various fields from designated public institutions [National Research Institute of Quantum Science and Technology, Japan Atomic Energy Agency], etc. as dispatched experts in advance. In addition, necessary materials and equipment shall be properly prepared and maintained by designated public institutions [National Quantum Science and Technology Agency, Japan Atomic Energy Agency], etc.

- The national government [Nuclear Regulatory Authority, Secretariat of the Nuclear Emergency Response Council, Cabinet Office, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism], when dispatching national government officials and experts to the site, shall prepare the necessary manuals, etc. in advance to enable prompt dispatch requests, etc. to the ministries and agencies involved in emergency transportation regarding transportation support by vehicles and aircraft, etc.

- The nearest fire fighting agency that receives a report of an accident shall immediately report to the prefectural government to that effect and endeavor to ascertain the circumstances of the accident, and shall, depending on the circumstances of the accident, establish the necessary system to implement necessary measures such as firefighting, lifesaving, and emergency medical services in mutual cooperation with the nuclear operator, while ensuring the safety of fire fighting personnel.

- The nearest police agency that has received a report of an accident shall endeavor to ascertain the circumstances of the accident and, depending on the circumstances of the accident, shall establish the necessary system to implement necessary measures such as lifesaving, evacuation guidance, traffic control, etc., in cooperation with nuclear operators, etc., while ensuring the safety of police personnel.

- The coast guard department receiving a report of an accident shall endeavor to understand the situation of the accident and, depending on the circumstances of the accident, shall establish the necessary system to implement necessary measures such as entry restrictions to the sea area, lifesaving, etc., in cooperation with nuclear operators, etc., while ensuring the safety of coast guard personnel.

- The national government and nuclear operators shall establish a system necessary for conducting staff training and disaster prevention drills and other measures similar to



those for emergency response measures for nuclear emergency situations at nuclear facilities, etc.

- The national government [Nuclear Regulatory Authority, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism] and nuclear operators shall endeavor to prevent nuclear disasters by studying the causes of accidents that occur during transportation of nuclear fuel materials, etc. and taking necessary preventive measures.

- The national government [Nuclear Regulatory Authority, Secretariat of the Nuclear Emergency Preparedness Council, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism] and nuclear operators, etc. shall develop the necessary systems, such as enhancing and strengthening the manuals for safe transport of nuclear fuel materials, etc., so that the national government and nuclear operators, etc. can take the initiative in responding to a nuclear emergency situation.

## Chapter 2 Disaster Response Measures

### Section 1 Information Gathering and Communication Immediately after Disaster Occurrence, Establishment of Emergency Contact System and Activity System

#### 1 Contact, etc. at the occurrence of an information gathering Situation

- When an information gathering situation is recognized, the Nuclear Regulatory Authority and the Cabinet Office shall establish a joint Nuclear Regulatory Authority-Cabinet Office Information Liaison Office and a joint Nuclear Regulatory Authority-Cabinet Office Local Information Liaison Office, and dispatch officials to the Prime Minister's Office.
- Joint Information Liaison Office of the Nuclear Regulatory Authority and Cabinet Office shall provide information on the occurrence of an information gathering situation and its subsequent status to the relevant ministries and agencies and relevant local governments.
- The Joint Information Liaison Office of the Nuclear Regulatory Authority and the Cabinet Office shall inform the local governments in the PAZ and UPZ to take necessary measures such as establishing a communication system.

#### 2 Notification, etc. at the occurrence of an alert situation

- When the Nuclear Regulatory Authority and the Cabinet Office become aware of a natural disaster that falls under an alert situation or when the Nuclear Regulatory Authority determines that an event reported by a nuclear operator, etc. falls under an alert situation, the Nuclear Regulatory Authority and the Cabinet Office shall establish the Nuclear Regulatory Authority-Cabinet Office Joint Nuclear Accident Alert Headquarters and the Nuclear Regulatory Authority-Cabinet Office Joint Local Nuclear Accident Alert Headquarters, and dispatch officials to the Prime Minister's Office.
- Nuclear Regulatory Authority / Cabinet Office Joint Nuclear Accident Alert Headquarters shall provide information on the occurrence of the alert situation and its subsequent status to the relevant ministries and agencies and relevant local governments.
- The Joint Nuclear Accident Alert Headquarters of the Nuclear Regulatory Authority and the Cabinet Office shall request local governments in the PAZ to take necessary measures such as establishing a communication system. In addition, depending on the damage situation at the nuclear power plant, the Joint Nuclear Emergency Alert Headquarters of the Nuclear Regulatory Authority/Cabinet Office shall request the local governments in the PAZ to prepare for evacuation (e.g., to secure evacuation sites and transportation means) for evacuees in an emergency situation at the facility site as stipulated in the nuclear emergency response guidelines. At that time, meteorological information shall also be provided. The Nuclear Regulatory Authority/Cabinet Office Joint Nuclear Accident Alert Headquarters shall maintain close contact with local governments in the PAZ, such as by communicating as necessary the status of

evacuation preparations for evacuees who need to evacuate from the requested facility site emergency situation.

- The Nuclear Regulatory Authority/Cabinet Office Joint Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters shall request local governments in the UPZ to take necessary measures such as establishing a communication system, and it shall request local governments outside the UPZ (those that are outside the PAZ and have jurisdiction over the area outside the UPZ) to cooperate in evacuation preparations (e.g., securing evacuation sites and transportation means) for evacuees in an emergency situation requiring evacuation of facility sites. At the same time, weather information shall be provided.

- The national government [Nuclear Regulatory Authority], local governments, nuclear operators, and designated public institutions [National Institute of Quantum Science and Technology, Japan Atomic Energy Agency] shall prepare for the launch of an emergency monitoring center, strengthen monitoring of monitoring posts, and other emergency monitoring.

- In the event of an alert situation, the Nuclear Regulatory Authority, the Cabinet Office and the nuclear operator shall immediately activate the videoconferencing system connecting the Prime Minister's Office (Cabinet Secretariat), the Cabinet Office, the Emergency Operations Center (Nuclear Regulatory Agency), the base facility, the Nuclear Emergency Response Center (nuclear operator's headquarters, etc.), the emergency response center and designated public institutions.

- The nuclear operator shall restore the nuclear facility from an alert situation to a normal situation, and shall prepare in advance for protective measures within the nuclear facility.

### **3 Communication, etc. in the event of a facility site emergency**

#### *(1) Communication of information on the occurrence of an emergency situation at the facility site, etc.*

- After the occurrence of an emergency situation at the facility site or upon receiving a notification of the occurrence, the Nuclear Emergency Management Manager shall immediately send a document to the Prime Minister's Office (Cabinet Secretariat), Nuclear Regulatory Authority, Cabinet Office, related local governments, police headquarters of related prefectures, fire departments of local municipalities, nearest coast guard department, nuclear emergency management specialists, etc., simultaneously. Furthermore, immediately after the document is sent, the receipt of the document should be confirmed to the main organizations. In principle, inquiries to the operator regarding the reported event should be limited to those from the Nuclear Regulatory Authority and the local governments concerned.

- When a local government finds a value that should be reported as a facility site emergency at a monitoring post installed by the local government in the absence of a notification, the local government shall notify the Nuclear Emergency Preparedness Specialist and the Senior Radiation Protection Specialist. The Nuclear Disaster Prevention Specialist who receives the report shall immediately instruct the nuclear operator to confirm the status of the facility in cooperation with the Nuclear Operation

Inspectors, and inform the results to the national government [Nuclear Regulatory Authority] and the local governments concerned.

- The Nuclear Regulatory Authority shall immediately determine whether or not a nuclear emergency situation has occurred with respect to the event for which it has received notification, and shall inform the Prime Minister's Office [Cabinet Secretariat], the Cabinet Office, the relevant local governments, and the police headquarters of the relevant prefectures of the outline of the event, the prospects for the future progress of the event, and other information on the accident.

- When the Nuclear Regulatory Authority and the Cabinet Office receive a notification of the occurrence of a facility site emergency from the nuclear emergency preparedness manager, they shall immediately establish the Nuclear Regulatory Authority-Cabinet Office Joint Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters and the Nuclear Regulatory Authority-Cabinet Office Joint Local Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters, and shall also establish a liaison conference of the relevant ministries and agencies on emergency response.

- In the event of a facility site emergency, the national government [Nuclear Regulatory Authority, the Cabinet Office, and relevant ministries and agencies], local governments, and nuclear operators shall immediately activate the emergency gathering system established in advance, and shall mobilize emergency gathering staff at the Prime Minister's Office, the Cabinet Office, the Emergency Operations Center (Nuclear Regulatory Authority), the base facility, the Nuclear Facility Readiness Center (nuclear operator's headquarters, etc.), the emergency response center, and the nuclear site disaster response support center, etc., respectively.

- The national government [the Nuclear Regulatory Authority, the Cabinet Office] shall dispatch the Vice Minister of the Cabinet Office (or Parliamentary Secretary of the Cabinet Office) and the Deputy Director-General of the Cabinet Office or his/her deputy to the base facility, and Nuclear Regulatory Authority officials designated by the Director-General of the Nuclear Regulatory Agency, as well as Nuclear Regulatory Authority members, as necessary, to the Nuclear Facility Readiness Center (nuclear operator's head office, etc.).

- The national government [nuclear user ministries and agencies] shall dispatch the Vice-Ministers of nuclear user ministries and agencies (or Parliamentary Secretaries of nuclear user ministries and agencies) and other necessary officials to prefectural government buildings, etc., which have jurisdiction over the area of the nuclear site.

- The Joint Headquarters for Nuclear Accident Response Headquarters of the Nuclear Regulatory Authority and the Cabinet Office shall request local governments in the PAZ to take preventive protective measures such as evacuation for evacuees in emergency situations on the facility premises, and to prepare preventive protective measures such as evacuation for residents other than evacuees in emergency need of the facility premises (securing evacuation sites and means of transportation, etc.).

- The Joint Nuclear Accident Response Headquarters of the Nuclear Regulatory Authority and the Cabinet Office shall request local governments in the UPZ to prepare for protective measures such as shelter evacuation, and shall request local governments outside the UPZ to cooperate in receiving evacuees who have evacuated the facility site

and in preparing protective measures such as evacuation of residents other than those who need to evacuate the facility site in an emergency (e.g., securing evacuation sites and means of transportation, etc.).

- The Nuclear Regulatory Authority and the Cabinet Office's Joint Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters shall obtain the following information from the local governments, etc. concerned in advance in order to determine the content of the request, when the local governments concerned implement protective measures in an emergency situation at a facility site. Even after a request has been made, the Nuclear Regulatory Authority/Cabinet Office Joint Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters and the local governments, etc. concerned shall mutually cooperate with each other regarding the measures to be implemented by the national government and the local governments, etc. concerned, such as by sharing the status of implementation of protective measures, etc.

- The number and breakdown of evacuees from the facility site in an emergency, and the evacuation policy

- Outline of evacuation routes and evacuation sites

- Prospects for securing means of transportation

- Other necessary matters

- In the event of a facility site emergency, the Nuclear Regulatory Authority and the nuclear operator shall immediately confirm the communication system through a videoconferencing system between the Prime Minister's Office (Cabinet Secretariat), the Cabinet Office, the Emergency Operations Center (Nuclear Regulatory Authority), the base facility, the Nuclear Facility Readiness Center (nuclear operator's head office, etc.), the Emergency Response Office, the relevant designated public agency, and the government headquarters for natural disaster response in the case where a headquarters has been established.

- The staff of the Nuclear Regulation Authority deployed at the site shall assess the situation of the nuclear disaster site and inform the Emergency Response Center (Nuclear Regulation Authority) as needed.

- Nuclear Regulatory Authority / Cabinet Office Joint Task Force on Nuclear Accidents shall inform the designated administrative organ of the matters reported or communicated by the Nuclear Emergency Response Manager, the outline of the event, information on the accident including the prospects for the future progress of the event, and matters related to the evacuation preparations of the residents, etc.

- The designated administrative organ shall inform the designated public institution of the matters communicated to it by the Nuclear Regulatory Authority / Cabinet Office Joint Task Force on Nuclear Accidents.

- Prefectures and related neighboring prefectures shall inform related neighboring municipalities of matters for which they have been notified or contacted by a nuclear operator and the Nuclear Regulatory Authority.

- Local governments shall notify the relevant designated local public institutions of the matters for which they have received notification or communication from the nuclear operator and the Nuclear Regulatory Authority (in the case of the related surrounding

municipalities, notification from the competent prefecture or the related surrounding prefectures).

- The Japan Meteorological Agency shall notify the Prime Minister's Office (Cabinet Secretariat), the Emergency Response Center (Nuclear Regulation Authority), and the base facility for countermeasures.

*(2) Communication of information on emergency measures activities, damage information, etc. after the occurrence of an emergency situation on the facility site*

- The nuclear operator shall regularly communicate in writing to the Prime Minister's Office [Cabinet Secretariat], the Nuclear Regulatory Authority, the Cabinet Office, relevant local governments, police headquarters of relevant prefectures, fire departments of local municipalities, the nearest coast guard department, nuclear disaster prevention specialists, etc., the status of the facility, the status of emergency response activities by the nuclear operator, the establishment of the accident response headquarters, the status of damage, etc. Upon receipt of a report, the Nuclear Regulatory Authority shall inform the Local Accident Response Council. In principle, inquiries to the operator regarding the reported event shall be limited to those from the Nuclear Regulatory Authority and the local governments concerned.

- Official staff of the Nuclear Regulation Authority stationed at the site shall assess the situation at the place where the nuclear disaster occurred and inform the Emergency Response Center (Nuclear Regulation Authority) as needed.

- The Cabinet Office shall endeavor to ensure close coordination with the local authorities by instructing the Nuclear Disaster Prevention Specialist to collect information at the site and to liaise and coordinate with nuclear operators, local governments, the Local Accident Countermeasures Liaison Council, etc.○ The Nuclear Regulatory Authority and the Cabinet Office shall maintain close mutual communications with the Prime Minister's Office [Cabinet Secretariat], the Cabinet Office (in charge of disaster prevention), relevant ministries and agencies, and relevant local governments, etc., by informing them of matters communicated by nuclear operators and local governments and the status of their own emergency response activities as needed.

- Designated public institutions [National Institute of Quantum Science and Technology, Japan Atomic Energy Agency] shall keep in close contact with designated administrative organs, such as by informing them of the status of their own emergency response activities, etc., as needed.

- Prefectures where nuclear facilities are located and related neighboring prefectures shall maintain close contact with related neighboring municipalities, such as by informing them of matters for which they have received notification or contact from nuclear operators, the Nuclear Regulatory Authority and the Cabinet Office, as well as the status of emergency response activities being conducted by them, as needed.

- Local governments shall maintain close contact with designated local public institutions by, for example, informing them of matters reported or communicated by nuclear operators and the Nuclear Regulatory Authority (in the case of related neighboring municipalities, of matters reported by the prefecture where the nuclear

facility is located or the related neighboring prefectures) and of the status of their own emergency response activities, as needed.

- Prefectures and municipalities where nuclear facilities are located shall keep in close contact with each other regarding the status of their emergency response activities.
- The national government [Nuclear Regulatory Authority, Cabinet Office], relevant ministries and agencies, relevant local governments, designated public institutions [National Institute of Quantum Science and Technology, Japan Atomic Energy Agency], local prefectures, related neighboring prefectures, nuclear operators, etc. shall closely cooperate with the Local Emergency Response Council.

#### **4 Communication, etc. in a general emergency (communication of information on emergency response activities, damage information, etc. after a declaration of a nuclear emergency)**

- After the occurrence of a general emergency or upon receiving a notification of the occurrence of a general emergency, the nuclear emergency preparedness manager shall immediately send a document to the Prime Minister's Office (Cabinet Secretariat), Nuclear Regulatory Authority, Cabinet Office, relevant local governments, police headquarters of relevant prefectures, fire departments of local municipalities, nearest coast guard department, nuclear emergency preparedness specialist, etc. at the same time. Furthermore, immediately after the document is sent, the receipt of the document should be confirmed to the main organizations. In principle, inquiries to the operator regarding the reported event should be limited to those from the Nuclear Regulatory Authority and relevant local governments.
- If the Nuclear Regulatory Authority finds that a nuclear emergency situation has arisen under Article 15 of the Nuclear Emergency Act due to the fact that a general emergency situation has arisen, it shall immediately submit a report to the Prime Minister to that effect.
- The Joint Nuclear Accident Response Headquarters of the Nuclear Regulatory Authority and the Cabinet Office shall send to the Prime Minister's Office [Cabinet Secretariat] a draft declaration of a nuclear emergency situation and a draft instruction to the heads of local governments based on Article 15, Paragraph 3 of the Nuclear Emergency Act, and shall transmit said draft instruction to the heads of local governments concerned. At the same time, the results of emergency monitoring, meteorological information, etc., shall be provided.
- In implementing protective measures in a general emergency, the Nuclear Regulatory Authority and the Cabinet Office's Joint Nuclear Accident Response Headquarters, etc., shall obtain information on the following matters from the local governments, etc. concerned in advance in order to determine the content of the instructions, and shall also share the status of implementation of protective measures, etc., after the instructions are given, with the Joint Council for Nuclear Emergency Response, etc., and so on. The national government and relevant local governments shall mutually cooperate with each other in the measures they implement, for example, by sharing the status of implementation of protective measures, etc. at the Joint Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters, etc.

- The number of evacuees in the PAZ and the evacuation policy
  - The number of people to be evacuated indoors in the UPZ and the evacuation policy
  - Outline of evacuation routes and evacuation sites
  - Prospects for securing means of transportation
  - Other necessary matters
- The nuclear emergency response headquarters established in response to a general emergency shall immediately notify the relevant ministries and agencies and the relevant local governments of its determination that a general emergency has occurred, and the relevant ministries and agencies shall summon their officials who are to gather at the Prime Minister's Office, the Cabinet Office, the Emergency Operations Center (Nuclear Regulation Authority), the base facility, and other pre-designated locations. The relevant ministries and agencies shall summon officials who are to gather at the Prime Minister's Office, the Cabinet Office, the Emergency Response Center (Nuclear Regulation Authority), the base facility, and other locations designated in advance.
- The Local Emergency Disaster Response Headquarters, designated public institutions (National Institute of Quantum Science and Technology, Japan Atomic Energy Agency), disaster response headquarters of local governments, designated local public institutions, nuclear operators and other related organizations in the emergency response measures implementation area shall dispatch their staff to the base facility to share necessary information such as the status of the facility, monitoring information, medical information, evacuation and sheltering of residents, etc. on a continuous basis, and shall make necessary adjustments to the emergency response measures to be taken by the respective headquarters.
- The relevant organizations shall inform the staff members dispatched to the base facility of the status of their emergency response activities, the state of damage, and other information as needed.
- Officials of the Nuclear Regulation Authority who are deployed to the site shall endeavor to grasp the situation at the site, etc., and contact the Emergency Operations Center (Nuclear Regulation Authority) as needed.
- The officials of the Nuclear Regulation Authority assigned to the site, such as the Nuclear Emergency Preparedness Specialist and the Senior Radiation Protection Specialist, shall collect necessary information at the base facility and conduct liaison and coordination among nuclear operators, local governments related to the emergency response measures implementation area, and related organizations, etc.
- The local nuclear emergency response headquarters shall maintain close mutual contact with the nuclear emergency response headquarters, such as by communicating as necessary the status of evacuation activities, etc. communicated to them by local governments, etc.
- The local nuclear emergency response headquarters shall reliably transmit the instructions, etc. of the nuclear emergency response headquarters to the local governments and residents concerned by using various means of communication, such as satellite phones and Internet e-mail, as necessary. (The prefecture where the nuclear



facility is located and the related neighboring prefectures shall inform the related neighboring municipalities of the contents of the report.)

- The Japan Meteorological Agency shall communicate the meteorological information to the Prime Minister's Office (Cabinet Secretariat), the Emergency Response Center (Nuclear Regulation Authority), and the base facilities.

## **5 Information gathering activities following the occurrence of a facility site emergency and a general emergency**

### *(1) Emergency monitoring*

- The national government [Nuclear Regulatory Authority], with the cooperation of local governments, shall set up an emergency monitoring center, start emergency monitoring, and give instructions for necessary mobilization.

- The national government [Nuclear Regulatory Authority] shall formulate an emergency monitoring implementation plan based on the nuclear emergency response guidelines.

- The national government [Nuclear Regulatory Authority, relevant ministries and agencies], local governments, the nuclear operator involved in the accident, nuclear operators other than the nuclear operator concerned, and designated public institutions [National Institute of Quantum Science and Technology, Japan Atomic Energy Agency] shall organize an emergency monitoring center and implement emergency monitoring in a reliable and systematic manner based on the emergency monitoring implementation plan. The national government [Japan Coast Guard, etc.] shall provide support.

- The national government [Nuclear Regulatory Authority] shall revise the emergency monitoring implementation plan as necessary, based on the nuclear emergency response guidelines, the results of emergency monitoring, and opinions from the emergency monitoring center.

- The nuclear emergency response headquarters shall coordinate with the emergency monitoring center, etc. on the revision of the emergency monitoring implementation plan, give necessary instructions and requests to relevant organizations, and provide necessary support for emergency monitoring conducted by local governments upon request. In addition, after the initial response, the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters shall, as necessary, hold a meeting to coordinate the implementation of and support for emergency monitoring by relevant ministries and agencies, relevant local governments, nuclear operators, and others.

- The Emergency Monitoring Center shall conduct emergency monitoring in accordance with the emergency monitoring implementation plan and the instructions and requests of the nuclear emergency response headquarters. After judging the validity of the results of the emergency monitoring, the Emergency Monitoring Center shall compile the results and send them to the nuclear emergency response headquarters.

- Even after notification of the occurrence of an emergency situation at a facility site, the nuclear operator shall continue to measure radiation doses at the site boundary, etc.,

and periodically share information on the status and prospects of release of radioactive materials from the facility with the Nuclear Regulatory Authority (or with the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters after the issuance of a declaration of a nuclear emergency situation).

- The local nuclear emergency response headquarters shall explain the results of emergency monitoring, etc. to the surrounding municipalities at the Joint Council for Nuclear Emergency Response.
- The Nuclear Regulatory Authority (or the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters after the issuance of a declaration of a nuclear emergency situation) shall compile the results, etc. of the emergency monitoring by the Emergency Monitoring Center with the support of the relevant ministries and agencies, and communicate them to the Prime Minister's Office [Cabinet Secretariat], designated administrative organs and relevant local public entities.
- The Nuclear Regulatory Authority (or the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters after the issuance of a declaration of a nuclear emergency situation) shall conduct a comprehensive evaluation of the results of the emergency monitoring and make them public at a press conference, etc. and on its website. The Emergency Monitoring Center, relevant ministries and agencies, relevant local governments, designated local public institutions, and nuclear operators shall share the results of the emergency monitoring and its comprehensive evaluation.
- When the Nuclear Regulatory Authority (or the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters after the issuance of a declaration of a nuclear emergency situation) receives monitoring results, etc. from a foreign government, etc. through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs or directly, it shall promptly share them with the relevant ministries and agencies and make them public after confirming with the source whether or not they can be made public.
- When the Ministry of Foreign Affairs receives a request from a foreign government or an international organization to provide monitoring information, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs shall communicate the request to the Nuclear Regulatory Authority (or to the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters after the issuance of a declaration of a nuclear emergency situation). The Nuclear Regulatory Authority, after consultation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other relevant ministries and agencies, shall provide such information through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs when it judges it appropriate, or make necessary coordination.
- A nuclear operator shall dispatch personnel to conduct emergency monitoring, lend emergency monitoring equipment and materials, and provide other necessary cooperation for the implementation of emergency response measures at other nuclear facilities.
- The national government [Nuclear Regulatory Authority, Fisheries Agency, Japan Meteorological Agency, Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Defense, etc.] and the designated public agency [Japan Atomic Energy Agency] shall implement or support emergency monitoring from the air or at sea as necessary and to the extent possible.

- With regard to emergency monitoring at sea, the national government [Japan Coast Guard] shall, when the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters makes a request to the Japan Coast Guard or when the prefectural governor makes a request to the Commander of the Regional Coast Guard Headquarters, dispatch patrol boats, etc. and provide other necessary support to the extent possible with regard to maritime activities for emergency monitoring.

### *(2) Grasping the radiation dose of residents, etc. in the event of an emergency*

- After the issuance of a declaration of a nuclear emergency situation, the national government [Nuclear Regulatory Authority, Ministry of the Environment], designated public organizations [National Institute of Quantum Science and Technology, Japan Atomic Energy Agency], and local governments shall, from the viewpoint of conducting health checkups and health counseling appropriately, conduct the following activities for residents, etc.: thyroid gland exposure dose monitoring to ascertain internal exposure due to inhalation of radioactive iodine during emergencies; measurement using whole body counters, etc. to ascertain internal exposure due to the oral intake of radioactive cesium; and action surveys to estimate external exposure doses from the results of emergency monitoring, etc.

### *(3) Securing means of communication*

- Part 2, Chapter 2, Section 2, Paragraph 2 "Securing means of communication" starts:

- Immediately after the occurrence of a disaster, the national government, public agencies, local governments, and, in the case of an accidental disaster, related businesses, etc., shall immediately secure communication means for disaster information communication. For this purpose, the functions of information and communication means shall be checked immediately after the occurrence of a disaster, and facilities that have been damaged shall be restored, and personnel for this purpose shall be deployed to the disaster site. In addition, the national government [Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications] shall be notified immediately, and the national government [Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications] shall take the necessary measures to secure communications. In particular, special consideration shall be given to securing means of communication in isolated areas.

- The national government, local governments, and telecommunications carriers shall endeavor to set up lines for emergency information communication by utilizing mobile communication lines such as cellular phones and satellite communications.

- The national government [Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Cabinet Office] shall, upon request from the government headquarters or the affected local governments, secure the supply of telecommunications equipment by lending mobile telecommunications equipment, cooperating with related industry organizations, and so forth. In cases where it is deemed necessary to promptly implement emergency disaster response measures, efforts shall be made to promptly lend mobile communications equipment without waiting for a specific request from the government headquarters or the affected local governments.

- Telecommunications carriers shall, in the event of a disaster, give priority to securing important communications of the national government, local governments, and other disaster-prevention-related organizations.

- Telecommunications carriers shall request cooperation from the Emergency Response

Headquarters and affected local governments through the National Government [Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications] when it is necessary to transport communications equipment and materials for emergency restoration or to share information on the status of road damage.

○The national government [Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications] and telecommunications carriers shall promptly share with relevant organizations the status of communications failures, their causes, damage to communications facilities, restoration status, etc., and the national government [Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications] shall take the initiative in coordinating with relevant organizations for the early restoration of communications facilities.

○The Government [Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications] shall quickly grasp the status of damage to telecommunications systems, etc., and smoothly coordinate the use of available telecommunications systems for important telecommunications.

○The national government, local governments, etc. shall deploy personnel, etc. in charge of communication operation to the disaster site in order to prevent interference caused by communication congestion during operation of radio stations in the event of a disaster, and shall endeavor to prevent interference in communication operation through communication control, etc.

● Part 2, Chapter 2, Section 2, Paragraph 2 "Securing means of communication" ends.

## 6 Nuclear operator's activity system

○ In the event of notification of the occurrence of an emergency situation at a nuclear facility site, the nuclear operator shall promptly take necessary measures such as emergency assembly of staff, establishment of an information gathering and liaison system, establishment of an accident response headquarters, and start-up of an emergency response center and a nuclear facility situation response center.

○ When a nuclear operator notifies the occurrence of an emergency situation at a facility site, it shall immediately take the necessary emergency measures to prevent the occurrence of a nuclear disaster, and notify the Prime Minister's Office [Cabinet Secretariat], the Nuclear Regulatory Authority, the Cabinet Office, relevant local governments, police headquarters of relevant prefectures, fire departments of municipalities, the nearest coast guard department, nuclear disaster prevention specialists, and other relevant authorities of the outline of such emergency measures, etc.

○ When a nuclear operator notifies the occurrence of a facility site emergency, the nuclear operator shall, if necessary, request the dispatch of a nuclear emergency support organization for emergency response measures.

○ The nuclear operator shall establish a nuclear site disaster response support center and conduct on-site response with the support of the nuclear emergency support organization, depending on the situation. In addition, the nuclear operator shall cooperate with plant manufacturers, construction companies, etc., as necessary, and conduct on-site response.

- Nuclear operators shall endeavor to ensure close coordination with designated administrative organs, designated public institutions [National Institute of Quantum Science and Technology, Japan Atomic Energy Agency], local governments, etc.
- Nuclear operators shall establish a system necessary to respond to claims for compensation for damages by victims as promptly as possible, even before the declaration of the cancellation of a nuclear emergency situation, such as by establishing a consultation service.

## 7 System of activities of designated administrative organs, etc.

### *(1) Response to facility site emergencies*

#### *(i) Response by the nuclear emergency preparedness specialist and the senior radiation protection specialist*

- Upon receiving a notification of the occurrence of an emergency situation at a facility site, a nuclear emergency response specialist shall collect necessary information, provide advice on emergency measures to be taken by local governments, and perform other duties necessary for preventing the occurrence or expansion of a nuclear disaster, as the person in charge of the national government at the actual site, until the arrival of the national government's expert officials.
- Upon receiving a notification of the occurrence of an emergency situation at a facility site, a senior radiation disaster prevention specialist shall, as the national government official responsible for radiation monitoring at the substantive site, perform the necessary duties for emergency monitoring until the arrival of the national government's expert officials.

#### *(ii) Dispatch of experts*

- The national government [Nuclear Regulatory Authority] shall dispatch experts and officials with expert knowledge of the national government to the site in order to grasp the situation, etc. of the facility site emergency that has occurred and to contribute to prompt and accurate preparation of emergency response measures and investigation of the cause of the accident, etc., or upon request from the local governments concerned.

#### *(iii) Establishment of the Prime Minister's Office*

- The Prime Minister's Office (Cabinet Secretariat), upon receiving notification of the occurrence of an emergency situation at a facility site, shall establish a Prime Minister's Office, which shall intensively consolidate information, report to the Prime Minister, etc., liaise and coordinate with relevant ministries and agencies, and comprehensively coordinate initial response measures by the government.

#### *(iv) Convening, etc. of the Emergency Gathering Team*

- Part 2, Chapter 2, Section 2, Paragraph 6 (2) "Convening the Emergency Gathering Team" starts:

○When a large-scale disaster is likely to occur or has occurred, or in the case of an accident disaster, large-scale fire disaster, or forest fire, when a large-scale disaster with

a large social impact has occurred, the Prime Minister's Office [Cabinet Secretariat] shall summon the Emergency Coordination Team to the Prime Minister's Office to gather information on the initial response measures to be taken by the government.

● Part 2, Chapter 2, Section 2, Paragraph 6 (2) "Convening the Emergency Gathering Team" ends.

- Emergency consultations shall be held between the Prime Minister or the Chief Cabinet Secretary and the ministers concerned, as necessary, to discuss the government's basic response policy, response structure, and other important matters pertaining to the response.

- After the occurrence of a facility site emergency, the Prime Minister's Office (Cabinet Secretariat) shall summon an emergency gathering team to the Prime Minister's Office to gather information on the government's initial response measures until the declaration of a nuclear emergency situation.

(v) Holding of a liaison conference for accident response measures of relevant ministries and agencies

- When the Nuclear Regulatory Authority and the Cabinet Office are notified of the occurrence of an emergency situation at a facility site, they shall establish a liaison conference on accident response measures among the relevant ministries and agencies. After the emergency situation at the facility site has been brought under control and it is expected that the situation will not worsen further, or when it is necessary to conduct detailed liaison and coordination on matters decided by the emergency gathering team, the liaison and coordination among the relevant ministries and agencies shall be conducted at the said meeting.

(vi) Holding a liaison conference on local accident response measures

- The Nuclear Regulatory Authority and the Cabinet Office shall, as necessary, assemble the officials of designated administrative organs, etc. at the base facility and hold a liaison conference on local accident response measures, in order to facilitate mutual liaison and coordination among the officials of the designated administrative organs, etc. dispatched to the site.

- The Nuclear Regulatory Authority and the Cabinet Office shall request local governments, designated public institutions, and nuclear operators to dispatch officials to the local liaison conference on accident response measures, as necessary.

(vii) Responses by designated administrative organs, etc.

- When a designated administrative organ [the Cabinet Office, the Nuclear Regulatory Authority, etc.] receives a notification of the occurrence of an emergency situation at a facility site, it shall promptly take necessary measures such as emergency assembly of staff and establishment of an information gathering and liaison system.

- Upon receiving a notification of the occurrence of an emergency situation at a facility site, the designated administrative organs [the Cabinet Office, the Nuclear Regulatory Authority, etc.] shall endeavor to ensure close coordination among themselves, with designated public institutions, local governments, and nuclear operators, etc.

- Designated administrative organs [the Cabinet Office, the Nuclear Regulatory Authority, etc.] shall, if necessary, dispatch their officials to the site to perform duties such as coordination necessary for the preparation of emergency response measures.
- The national government [Nuclear Regulatory Authority, Cabinet Office, ministries and agencies using nuclear energy, etc.] shall take necessary measures such as prompt emergency mobilization of staff and establishment of a communication system, in order to smoothly implement off-site responses.

## *(2) Actions to be taken after the declaration of a nuclear emergency situation is issued*

### *(i) Establishment of nuclear emergency response headquarters*

- The Prime Minister shall issue a declaration of a nuclear emergency situation and, based on the draft instructions presented by the Nuclear Regulatory Authority, instruct matters concerning emergency response measures, including instructions concerning evacuation or shelter sheltering and the taking or preparation of stable iodine tablets to be carried out by local governments having jurisdiction over the emergency response measures implementation area.
- The Prime Minister who has issued a declaration of a nuclear emergency situation shall establish nuclear emergency response headquarters headed by him/herself.
- Upon issuance of a declaration by the Prime Minister, the Cabinet Office shall promptly carry out the procedures for public notice of the declaration and the procedures for the establishment of nuclear emergency response headquarters, and the nuclear emergency response headquarters shall transmit the Prime Minister's instructions, etc. on matters concerning emergency response measures to local governments.
- The administrative work for the establishment of the nuclear emergency response headquarters shall be carried out by the Cabinet Office, and the location shall be the Prime Minister's Office, and the Chief Cabinet Policy Management Officer (in charge of nuclear emergency preparedness) shall serve as the Executive Director.
- Nuclear Regulation Authority, and, if a Government Headquarters has been established, the Minister of State for Special Missions (Disaster Prevention), and, if necessary, the minister in charge of a nuclear ministry (the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry if the facility where the accident occurred is owned by a private company such as an electric power company, or the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology if the facility is owned by a university or research institute) for off-site response as Deputy Director-General of Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters. All Ministers of State other than the Director-General and Deputy Director-General, and the Director of the Cabinet Emergency Management Agency, shall be appointed as members of the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters. In addition, other nuclear emergency response headquarters members shall be appointed from among the Vice Ministers, Parliamentary Secretaries, or heads of designated administrative organs other than the Ministers of State, and nuclear emergency response headquarters officials shall be appointed from the Prime Minister's Office [Cabinet Secretariat] or officials of designated administrative organs.



- The director-general of the nuclear emergency response headquarters shall give necessary instructions to the designated administrative organs (not with regard to matters concerning the content of decisions to be made by the Nuclear Regulatory Authority, based exclusively on its technical and expert knowledge with regard to the affairs under its jurisdiction, for ensuring the safety of nuclear facilities such as the headquarters of a nuclear operator), make comprehensive coordination of emergency response measures, and request the Minister of Defense to dispatch Self-Defense Forces units, etc. when he/she finds it necessary to request assistance from the Self-Defense Forces.
- The Director-General of the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters shall establish, under the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters, a Nuclear Emergency Victims Life Support Team headed by the Minister of the Environment and the minister in charge of the ministry or agency using nuclear energy, in order to support the lives of the victims.
- The Nuclear Regulatory Authority shall dispatch Nuclear Regulatory Authority officials, etc. designated by the Director-General of the Nuclear Regulatory Agency, as well as Nuclear Regulatory Authority members, as necessary, to the Nuclear Emergency Response Center for on-site response.

(ii) Comprehensive coordination of nuclear disaster countermeasures, etc.

- The nuclear emergency response headquarters shall, after the issuance of a declaration of a nuclear emergency situation, prepare an implementation policy for emergency response measures, etc., and hold a meeting of the heads of relevant ministries and agencies under the nuclear emergency response headquarters, chaired by the Director-General for Policy Management (in charge of nuclear emergency preparedness) of the Cabinet Office and composed of the heads of relevant ministries and agencies, to coordinate emergency response measures and make other necessary adjustments. The Chief Cabinet Policy Management Officer (in charge of nuclear emergency preparedness) shall supervise the meeting with the attendance of the Director-General of the Crisis Management Bureau of the Cabinet Office, as necessary.

(iii) Establishment of local nuclear emergency response headquarters

- The nuclear emergency response headquarters shall establish local nuclear emergency response headquarters (hereinafter referred to as "local response headquarters") in the emergency response measures implementation area, as an organization to conduct part of the affairs of the nuclear emergency response headquarters, pursuant to the provisions of the director-general of the nuclear emergency response headquarters.
- The local response headquarters shall, under the instructions of the nuclear emergency response headquarters, engage in disaster emergency response measures, focusing on off-site responses, such as supporting the implementation of evacuation of residents in the surrounding areas, while liaison and coordination with the local governments concerned.
- The local response headquarters shall promptly take over the affairs of the local liaison conference on accident response.



- The local response headquarters shall, in principle, be headed by a Vice Minister of the Cabinet Office (or Parliamentary Secretary of the Cabinet Office) and consist of members or staff members of the nuclear emergency response headquarters.
- The local response headquarters shall organize a nuclear emergency response council together with the headquarters (or local response headquarters) of the prefectures and municipalities that have jurisdiction over the emergency response measures implementation area at the base facility. The joint council for nuclear emergency response shall consist of the director-general of the local response headquarters, representatives of the respective prefectural and municipal headquarters for disaster control, representatives of designated public institutions, and persons who have been delegated authority by the representatives of nuclear operators. The joint council for nuclear emergency response shall be operated under the leadership of the director-general of the local emergency response headquarters.
- At the meetings of the Joint Council on Nuclear Emergency Response, experts from designated public institutions [the National Institute of Quantum Science and Technology, the Japan Atomic Energy Agency], etc. shall be invited to attend, as necessary, and efforts shall be made to fully utilize their knowledge and experience.
- The members of the Joint Council for Nuclear Emergency Response, the method of operation, and the division of roles in the implementation of emergency response measures shall be determined in advance by consultation among the national government, local governments, and relevant organizations for each region.
- The local response headquarters shall ensure close mutual coordination with the nuclear emergency response headquarters by, for example, providing the nuclear emergency response headquarters with necessary reports on the implementation status of local emergency response measures.

#### (iv) Confirmation, etc. of emergency measures taken by a nuclear operator

- The Nuclear Regulation Authority shall dispatch the director of the Nuclear Regulation Office, etc. to the Emergency Response Office to have him/her ascertain the status of the nuclear site and the implementation of nuclear emergency response/containment activities by the nuclear operator, and to liaise and coordinate with the Emergency Operations Center (the Nuclear Regulation Authority).
- The Nuclear Regulation Authority shall dispatch officials of the Nuclear Regulation Authority designated by the Director-General of the Nuclear Regulation Authority to the Nuclear Facility Incident Readiness Center (the nuclear operator's head office, etc.) to collect information on the status of the nuclear site and the implementation status of activities by the nuclear operator for the restoration from nuclear emergency. The collected information shall be communicated to the Prime Minister's Office, the Emergency Response Center (Nuclear Regulation Authority), and the base facility through a videoconferencing system, etc.
- The officials of the Nuclear Regulation Authority designated by the Director-General of the Nuclear Regulation Authority shall confirm the status of the measures taken by the nuclear operator to prevent a large release of radioactive materials, and shall ensure

that the nuclear operator is fully aware of the guidance and advice, etc. provided by the Nuclear Regulation Authority.

- The Nuclear Regulation Authority shall dispatch its officials to the nuclear site disaster response support center established by the nuclear operator, and if necessary, based on the status of the response of the nuclear operator, in cooperation with relevant organizations, including the actual organization, shall support the nuclear operator's response to the settlement of the accident, such as transportation support for the supply of disaster prevention materials and equipment, emergency monitoring support, etc.

## **8 Dispatch of Self-Defense Forces, etc. to a nuclear disaster**

- The director-general of the nuclear emergency response headquarters shall, when he/she finds it necessary to request the support of the Self-Defense Forces, request the Minister of Defense for the dispatch of Self-Defense Forces units, etc.

- When the prefectural governor finds it necessary to request the dispatch of the Self-Defense Forces, he/she shall immediately request the dispatch of the Self-Defense Forces, even before the establishment of the nuclear emergency response headquarters.

- The mayor of a municipality shall, when he/she finds it necessary to dispatch the Self-Defense Forces, request the prefectural governor to dispatch the Self-Defense Forces. In this case, the mayor of the municipality shall, if necessary, notify the Self-Defense Forces to that effect and the disaster situation pertaining to the area of said municipality.

- The Self-Defense Forces, upon receiving a request from the director-general of the nuclear emergency response headquarters, shall take appropriate measures such as dispatching units, etc., based on the content of the request and information provided by the director-general of the nuclear emergency response headquarters. If said request is not made, and the SDF receives a request for disaster dispatch from the prefectural governor or other persons specified by laws and regulations, the SDF shall take appropriate measures such as dispatching units, etc. based on the contents of the request and information collected by the SDF itself.

- The Self-Defense Forces may, as an exceptional measure to supplement the dispatch upon request, dispatch units, etc. without waiting for a request, for example, when it is recognized that a nuclear disaster is particularly urgent in light of the situation and there is no time to wait for a request, such as dispatching units, etc. to collect information on the effects of a nuclear disaster in the surrounding areas.

- The Self-Defense Forces shall, as activities to be carried out at the time of dispatch to a nuclear disaster, etc., support emergency monitoring, assessment of the damage situation, assistance in evacuation, search and rescue of missing persons, fire fighting, emergency medical treatment and rescue, inspection at the time of evacuation and exit, and simple decontamination, emergency transportation of personnel and supplies, etc., according to the situation of the disaster, the activities of other relief organizations, etc., the contents of requests, and the personnel and equipment of local forces, etc.

- When the director-general of the nuclear emergency response headquarters or the prefectural governor finds that there is no longer a need for support by the SDF, he/she shall promptly request the withdrawal of the SDF units, etc.

○ In addition to the above, the national government [the Nuclear Regulation Authority, relevant ministries and agencies (including the actual operating organizations)] shall, if necessary, support the response toward the restoration of nuclear emergency preparedness by taking necessary measures in a flexible manner in accordance with the regional disaster prevention plan, based on the situation and the equipment of each unit, in cooperation with local governments, after taking into account the response status of nuclear operators.

## **9 Local government activity system**

○ When a local government receives a notification of the occurrence of an emergency situation at a facility site, it shall promptly take necessary measures such as emergency assembly of officials, establishment of an information gathering and communication system, etc., and, in close cooperation with the national government, shall, if necessary, take alert measures for nuclear disaster countermeasures.

○ When a local government receives a notification of the occurrence of a facility site emergency situation, it shall, if necessary, request the national government to dispatch experts and ask other local governments and nuclear operators for support in the form of equipment, materials, and personnel. Upon receiving a request, local governments, nuclear operators, etc. shall promptly establish a support system based on a wide-area support agreement, etc. concluded in advance.

○ In the event that a declaration of a nuclear emergency situation has been issued, the prefectures and municipalities having jurisdiction over the emergency response measures implementation area shall establish disaster response headquarters.

## **10 System of activities of designated public organizations, etc.**

○ When a declaration of a nuclear emergency situation is issued, the national government [Nuclear Regulatory Authority, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, etc.] shall request designated public institutions [National Institute of Quantum Science and Technology, Japan Atomic Energy Agency] and research institutes, etc. to dispatch experts to the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters Secretariat as necessary, and shall closely exchange information with the dispatched experts on the prevention of the spread of disasters and the activities of protective measures.

○ When a designated public agency [National Institute of Quantum Science and Technology, Japan Atomic Energy Agency] is notified of the occurrence of an emergency situation at a facility site, it shall promptly take necessary measures such as emergency assembly of staff and establishment of an information gathering and liaison system.

○ Designated public institutions [National Quantum Science and Technology Agency, Japan Atomic Energy Agency] shall endeavor to ensure close coordination with designated administrative organs, local governments, and nuclear operators.

## 11 Others

### *(1) Ensuring the safety of persons involved in disaster prevention work*

- Radiation protection of personnel involved in disaster prevention services who work in an environment where there is a possibility of exposure to radiation is to be performed in accordance with predetermined standards or indices for radiation protection of personnel involved in disaster prevention services.
- Nuclear operators shall provide their personnel with appropriate radiation protection equipment such as contaminated protective clothing, protective masks, decontamination equipment, etc., in an emergency.
- National government, local governments, designated public organizations, designated local public organizations, etc. shall secure materials and equipment to ensure the safety of personnel involved in disaster prevention services who work in an environment where there is a possibility of exposure to radiation.
- The nuclear emergency response headquarters shall instruct relevant administrative organs, relevant local governments, and relevant designated public institutions, etc. to carry and attach materials and equipment, take stable iodine tablets, etc. to ensure the safety of persons involved in disaster prevention services who conduct emergency response measures.
- The national government, local governments and nuclear operators shall exchange information closely with each other by utilizing such as the Joint Council on Countermeasures for Nuclear Emergency Preparedness to ensure the safety of persons involved in disaster prevention activities who work in an environment where there is a possibility of exposure to radiation.
- Organizations to which persons engaged in disaster prevention activities who work in an environment where there is a possibility of exposure belong shall manage the radiation doses of said persons engaged in disaster prevention activities and give special consideration to their health management. Organizations that have requested activities in potentially exposed environments shall support the management of exposure doses and health management implemented by the organizations to which the persons involved in disaster prevention work belong.

### *(2) Cooperation with other disaster response headquarters*

- When separate response headquarters are established for each disaster, efforts shall be made to coordinate the location of overlapping personnel, mutually dispatch personnel for information gathering, liaison and coordination, and hold joint meetings. The same consideration shall be given to local response headquarters as necessary.

## Section 2 Evacuation, Shelter Evacuation, and Other Protective and Informational Activities

### 1 Implementation of protective measures such as evacuation and shelter evacuation

○ Part 2, Chapter 2, Section 6, Paragraph 1 "Implementation of evacuation guidance" starts:

○ In the event of a disaster, municipalities shall provide evacuation guidance for local residents, placing the safety of human life first.

○ In guiding evacuation, municipalities shall endeavor to provide information on evacuation sites, evacuation routes and evacuation destinations, the location of hazardous areas (flood-prone areas, landslide hazard areas, avalanche hazard areas, etc.), an outline of the disaster, and other information conducive to evacuation.

○ When a prefecture finds it urgently necessary for the protection of evacuees, it shall request designated public institutions [transportation service providers, etc.] or designated local public institutions [transportation service providers, etc.] to transport evacuees, indicating the persons to be transported and the place and date of transportation.

○ When a designated public institution [transportation service providers, etc.] or a designated local institution [transportation service providers, etc.] does not respond to the above request without justifiable reason, the prefectural government shall instruct said institution to perform said transportation only when it is particularly necessary for the protection of evacuees.

○ In the event that an evacuation order, etc. is issued, the basic evacuation action is to go to designated emergency evacuation sites, homes of safe relatives and acquaintances, hotels, inns, etc. However, if the residents can secure their own safety at home, etc., based on hazard maps, etc., they should make their own decision to "secure indoor safety" or, depending on the surrounding conditions at the time of evacuation, to "evacuate to a designated emergency evacuation site". If evacuation to a designated emergency evacuation site is too risky due to the surrounding conditions at the time of evacuation, the municipality shall endeavor to make residents and others aware of the need to "ensure emergency safety".

○ Designated administrative organs, designated local administrative organs, and prefectures shall, when requested by municipalities, provide advice on areas subject to evacuation orders, etc., and the timing of decisions.

● Part 2, Chapter 2, Section 6, Paragraph 1 "Implementation of evacuation guidance" ends.

○ The Prime Minister shall issue a declaration of a nuclear emergency situation, and promptly give instructions to local governments in the PAZ on necessary protective measures such as evacuation and the administration of stable iodine tablets, with the safety of human life as the first priority.

○ The Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters shall instruct local governments in the UPZ to implement indoor evacuation, and shall also instruct the local governments to prepare protective measures based on OIL (Operational Intervention Level based on Nuclear Emergency Response Guidelines. The same shall apply hereinafter), such as securing evacuation and temporary relocation sites, transportation means, inspections

at the time of evacuation and exit, and simple decontamination sites. In addition, local governments outside of the UPZ shall be requested to receive residents evacuated from local governments in the PAZ and to cooperate in the preparation of protective measures by local governments in the UPZ, and shall be instructed to evacuate indoors according to the progress of the situation.

- After a release of radioactive materials, the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters shall provide instructions, advice, etc. to local governments regarding the implementation of emergency response measures, such as evacuation and temporary relocation, to be carried out by local governments based on the OIL in accordance with the results of emergency monitoring. At that time, meteorological information shall also be provided.

- When the nuclear emergency response headquarters give instructions, the heads of the local governments concerned, who have been informed of the draft instructions in advance by the nuclear emergency response headquarters, shall promptly state their opinions on said draft instructions.

- In the event of a complex disaster, the safety of human lives shall be the first priority. In cases where the direct risk to human lives from natural disasters is extremely high, evacuation actions shall be taken against natural disasters, and after the safety against natural disasters is secured, evacuation actions against nuclear disasters shall be taken as a basic rule.

- If a nuclear disaster occurs during an epidemic of infectious diseases, the highest priority should be given to protecting the lives and health of the public from both the risk of exposure of residents and the risk of spread of the virus. Specifically, when evacuating or temporarily relocating, in order to prevent the spread of infection during the evacuation process or at evacuation sites, etc., infection control measures such as separation of infected people from others in evacuation centers, evacuation vehicles, etc., ensuring distance between people, wearing masks, and hand hygiene such as washing hands should be implemented.

- Local governments shall, in accordance with the instructions of the Prime Minister or the Director-General of the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters, or at their own discretion, issue instructions to residents, etc. to evacuate indoors or to leave the area for evacuation (including specific evacuation routes and evacuation sites). Local governments may instruct residents, etc. to take emergency safety measures such as waiting indoors, etc., if there is a risk that eviction for the purpose of evacuation may be more dangerous due to the surrounding conditions at the time of evacuation, etc., and if it is urgent in light of the situation.

- In the event that an urgent evacuation, etc. becomes necessary due to a natural disaster while the national government has issued an order to evacuate indoors from the viewpoint of a nuclear disaster, a local government may, from the viewpoint of giving the highest priority to human life, issue an evacuation order to the residents in the area at its own discretion. In such cases, the national government shall cooperate closely with local governments.

- In implementing evacuation and temporary relocation, the national government and the local governments concerned shall cooperate with each other with regard to the

following items at the Joint Council for Nuclear Emergency Response, etc., to ascertain the situation in advance in order to determine the content of the instructions, and also after the instructions have been given, to share the implementation status of protective measures, etc. at the said councils, etc.

- Target area for evacuation / temporary relocation within UPZ, number of target persons, and policy for evacuation / temporary relocation,
  - Outline of evacuation routes and evacuation sites,
  - Prospects for securing means of transportation, and
  - Other necessary matters.
- Designated administrative organs, designated local administrative organs and prefectures shall, when requested by municipalities, provide advice on the areas to be covered by evacuation orders, etc., the timing of decisions, etc., in addition to the advice provided by the nuclear emergency response headquarters.
- In the case where a municipality has issued an instruction, etc., to evacuate indoors or to evacuate, the municipality shall confirm the evacuation status of residents and provide information on the contents of the instruction, etc. and the evacuation status to the local emergency response headquarters, etc.
- In guiding the evacuation of residents, etc., local governments shall endeavor to provide information that contributes to evacuation, such as the location of places for evacuation, evacuation and exit inspections and simple decontamination, an outline of the disaster, and other information, and shall provide such information to the local response headquarters, etc.
- The nuclear emergency response headquarters shall, taking into consideration the situation of accidents at nuclear facilities, etc. and the results of emergency monitoring, flexibly take measures and provide information concerning the protection of residents to the local governments concerned, and promptly announce such information to the media. At the same time, meteorological information shall be provided as necessary. In addition, if necessary, protective measures to avoid the effects of radioactivity over the medium to long term, such as reviewing evacuation zones, shall be taken appropriately based on the nuclear emergency response guidelines.
- The national government [including the Cabinet Office, the Nuclear Regulatory Authority, and relevant ministries and agencies (including their operational organizations)] shall, in response to requests, etc. from local governments or under the coordination or instructions of the nuclear emergency response headquarters and local response headquarters in the event of unforeseen circumstances, support the evacuation of residents and conduct other support activities.

## **2 Designated evacuation shelters, etc.**

### *(1) Establishment of designated evacuation shelters*

- Municipalities shall establish designated evacuation centers as necessary in case of emergency, and shall make them known to residents and others. In addition, if necessary, municipalities shall open facilities other than those designated in advance as evacuation centers, etc., after confirming their safety against disasters and obtaining the



consent of their administrators. Furthermore, in consideration of persons requiring special care, efforts shall be made to secure a variety of evacuation centers, such as renting hotels, inns, etc. as evacuation centers, including those located outside of the disaster area.

*(2) Operation and management of designated shelters, etc.*

○ Part 2, Chapter 2, Section 6, Paragraph 3 (2) "Operation and management of designated evacuation shelters, etc." starts:

○ Municipalities shall properly operate and manage each designated shelter. In doing so, the municipality shall endeavor to obtain cooperation from evacuees, residents, voluntary disaster prevention organizations, and outside supporters such as NPOs and volunteers who have expertise in the operation of evacuation centers in order to accurately convey information, distribute food, drinking water, etc., and clean the designated evacuation centers. In addition, municipalities shall request cooperation from other local governments as necessary. In addition, municipalities should clarify the division of roles in the operation of designated evacuation centers and support the start-up of such centers so that they can be operated by autonomous organizations in which evacuees help each other at an early stage, while taking care not to place an excessive burden on evacuees. In doing so, the local community as a whole should support the evacuees by, for example, seeking cooperation from local human resources who have knowledge and expertise in supporting evacuees' daily lives.

○ Municipalities shall endeavor to quickly grasp information on evacuees who are being received at designated evacuation centers and on those who are not living in designated evacuation centers but have come to receive food, water, and other necessities. In addition, commissioned welfare and child welfare volunteers, nursing care insurance providers, and welfare service providers for persons with disabilities, etc., shall endeavor to confirm the whereabouts and safety of persons in need of support for evacuation activities and other persons in need, and provide the information they obtain to local governments.

○ Municipalities shall endeavor to ensure that the living environment in designated evacuation centers is always favorable. Therefore, efforts should be made to install cots such as partitions and cardboard beds from the time the shelter is first established, and efforts shall be made to grasp the situation of feeding and the installation of toilets, and necessary measures should be taken. In addition, efforts shall be made to grasp the health conditions of evacuees and the sanitary conditions of designated evacuation centers, and to take necessary measures, as necessary, such as the status of ensuring privacy, the status of utilizing cardboard beds, partitions, etc., the presence or absence of bathing facilities and the frequency of use, the frequency of washing, etc., the frequency of visits by doctors, public health nurses, nurses, registered dietitians, etc., the necessity of measures against heat and cold, the status of securing food, distributing food, etc., and the status of disposal of human waste and garbage. Efforts shall be made to ascertain the sanitary conditions of the designated evacuation centers, and to take necessary measures such as securing nutritionally balanced and properly heated meals, water necessary for bathing, washing clothes, and other daily needs, and providing welfare support.

○ Municipalities shall endeavor to secure evacuation space for domestic animals in designated evacuation centers from the viewpoint of supporting disaster victims as



necessary, and shall also endeavor to cooperate with veterinary medical associations and animal handling businesses to receive necessary support.

○Municipalities shall endeavor to take necessary measures such as health management of evacuees, sanitary management of shelters, securing sufficient evacuation space, and appropriate shelter layout, etc., in order to prevent infectious diseases including novel coronavirus infection at designated evacuation centers.

○In the event of an outbreak or spread of infectious diseases, including new coronavirus infection, in the disaster area, local governments shall endeavor to take necessary measures against infectious diseases in cooperation between the departments in charge of disaster prevention and those in charge of health and welfare. In addition, taking into consideration the possibility of evacuation of home care patients to designated evacuation centers, the departments in charge of health and welfare shall share with the departments in charge of disaster prevention the information necessary for the operation of evacuation centers.

○Municipalities shall promote the participation of women in the management of designated evacuation centers, and shall consider the viewpoints of both men and women, such as differences in the needs of men and women. In particular, efforts shall be made to operate and manage designated evacuation centers that take into account the needs of women and families with children, such as installing clotheslines, changing rooms, and nursing rooms exclusively for women, distributing sanitary products and women's underwear by women, and ensuring safety at designated evacuation centers by patrolling male and female pairs and distributing crime prevention buzzers.

○In order to prevent the occurrence of sexual violence and domestic violence against women and children at designated evacuation centers, municipalities shall endeavor to give consideration to the safety of women and children, such as installing women's and men's toilets in remote locations, installing toilets, changing rooms, bathing facilities, etc. in places where they can be used safely regardless of day and night, adding lighting, and posting posters to raise awareness about sexual violence and domestic violence. In addition, in cooperation with the police, hospitals, and women's support groups, efforts should be made to provide information on counseling services to victims.

○When a support center for home evacuees, etc. is established, the municipality (prefecture) shall consolidate the number of users, the number of food and other necessary supplies, etc., and provide support such as replenishment of supplies as necessary, and shall also provide information pertaining to support for victims to the users of the center for support.

○When spaces for overnight shelters are established, municipalities (prefectures) shall consolidate the number of evacuees in the spaces for overnight shelters, the number of food and other necessary supplies, and provide support such as replenishment of supplies as necessary, and shall provide information related to support for disaster victims to evacuees in the spaces for overnight shelters as well. Information on support for disaster victims shall also be provided to evacuees who have space to evacuate overnight in their cars. At this time, efforts shall be made to provide necessary support for the early resolution of overnight shelters.

○Municipalities (prefectures) shall endeavor to secure the living environment for victims who cannot stay in designated evacuation centers by distributing necessary supplies such as food, providing healthcare services such as health consultation tours by public health nurses, etc., and disseminating accurate information.

○The national government [Cabinet Office, etc.] and local governments shall encourage

evacuees to move to hotels, inns, etc., as necessary, taking into consideration the scale of the disaster, the evacuation status of disaster victims, the prolonged evacuation, and other factors.

○ In view of the scale of the disaster, the national government [Cabinet Office, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, etc.] and local governments shall, as necessary, endeavor to quickly eliminate designated evacuation centers by promptly providing emergency temporary housing and arranging for and utilizing available existing housing such as public housing, private rental housing, and vacant houses, in order to quickly secure sound housing for evacuees.

● Part 2, Chapter 2, Section 6, Paragraph 3 (2) "Operation and management of designated evacuation shelters, etc." ends.

### **3 Administration of stable iodine tablets**

○ In principle, the Nuclear Regulatory Authority shall determine the necessity of taking stable iodine tablets, and based on its determination, the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters or local governments shall instruct residents to take the tablets.

○ The Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters shall promptly communicate the judgment of the Nuclear Regulatory Authority and the instructions of the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters to the local governments.

○ Local governments shall, based on the decisions of the Nuclear Regulatory Authority and the instructions of the nuclear emergency response headquarters, take necessary measures so that, in principle, residents, etc. can take stable iodine tablets promptly when they evacuate.

○ Based on the judgment of the Nuclear Regulation Authority (NRA), the Nuclear Disaster Response Headquarters shall, in principle, give instructions on taking stable iodine tablets together with evacuation orders. In addition, based on the condition of the facility, the results of monitoring at the facility premises and site boundaries, and the information on its evaluation, etc., if the Nuclear Regulation Authority deems that radioactive iodine is released or is likely to be released, the Nuclear Disaster Response Headquarters shall decide on a policy on when stable iodine tablets should be taken in the relevant area, how to take them, securing doctors and pharmacists, etc., and shall contact the relevant local governments.

○ In cases where the situation is progressing rapidly and a decision cannot be obtained from the national government [Nuclear Regulatory Authority], local governments shall, based on their own judgment and in accordance with the Nuclear Emergency Response Guidelines, immediately take necessary measures such as giving instructions on when and how to take the medication, securing doctors and pharmacists, etc., so that evacuees subject to the medication can take it immediately.

○ Broadcasting companies such as Japan Broadcasting Corporation (NHK) shall make broadcasts so that information on when and how to take stable iodine tablets will be accurately conveyed to evacuees.

#### 4 Implementation of evacuation and exit inspections and simplified decontamination for residents, etc. at the time of evacuation or temporary relocation

- Based on the nuclear emergency response guidelines, the nuclear emergency response headquarters shall instruct local governments to conduct evacuation exit inspections and simple decontamination.
- Local governments and nuclear operators, with the cooperation of the national government (Nuclear Regulatory Authority, etc.) and with the support of designated public organizations (National Institute of Quantum Science and Technology, Japan Atomic Energy Agency), shall, after evacuation or temporary relocation of residents, etc., from the areas identified under the OIL, conduct evacuation inspection and simple decontamination of residents, etc. (including vehicles used for evacuation transportation and their crews).

#### 5 Implementation of thyroid radiation dose monitoring for residents, etc. subject to evacuation or temporary relocation

- The nuclear emergency response headquarters shall instruct local governments to implement thyroid radiation dose monitoring based on the nuclear emergency response guidelines.
- Local governments shall, in cooperation with the national government (Nuclear Regulatory Authority, etc.) and with the support of nuclear emergency medical cooperation organizations, nuclear operators, base hospitals for nuclear emergency preparedness, and the Advanced Radiation Medical Support Center, etc., conduct thyroid radiation dose monitoring of residents, etc. after they evacuate or temporarily relocate from the areas, etc. identified under the OIL and arrive at evacuation shelters, etc.

#### 6 Wide-area evacuation

- Part 2, Chapter 2, Section 6, Paragraph 5 "Wide-area evacuation" starts:
- When a municipality judges that it is necessary to provide wide-area evacuation, designated evacuation centers and designated emergency shelters outside the area of the municipality in view of the expected scale of the disaster, the number of evacuees, etc., it shall consult directly with the municipality in question regarding acceptance to other municipalities in the same prefecture, and shall request the prefecture to consult with the municipality in another prefecture regarding acceptance to municipalities in another prefecture. In addition, if the prefectural government deems it urgent in light of the situation, it may consult with the municipalities in the other prefectures by itself after reporting to the prefectural governor.
- When the prefectural government receives a request for consultation from a municipality, it shall consult with the other prefectures.
- When requested by a prefecture, the national government [Cabinet Office and Fire and Disaster Management Agency, or the Government Headquarters, if established] shall provide advice on wide-area evacuation, including candidate local governments and their capacity to receive evacuees (number of facilities, outline of facilities, etc.). In addition, prefectures shall provide the same advice when requested by municipalities.
- Municipalities shall endeavor to determine in advance the facilities that can receive

evacuees from other municipalities, such as by providing for wide-area evacuation when designating designated evacuation centers and designated emergency evacuation sites.

○The head of the Government Headquarters shall, when he/she finds it particularly necessary to implement wide-area evacuation accurately and promptly, comprehensively judge the urgency, the magnitude of assumed damage, the state of consultation among relevant organizations, etc., and give necessary instructions to the heads of the relevant designated administrative organs, etc. or the heads of the relevant designated local administrative organs, etc. with regard to the implementation of wide-area evacuation to the extent necessary.

○The national government, local governments, and transportation companies, etc. shall endeavor to implement wide-area evacuation based on a plan that specifies specific operations formulated in advance, with appropriate division of roles among the parties concerned.

○Government headquarters, designated administrative agencies, public institutions, local governments, and business operators shall endeavor to provide useful and accurate information to evacuees, etc., by fully grasping the needs of evacuees, communicating with each other, and cooperating among relevant parties, including broadcasters.

● Part 2, Chapter 2, Section 6, Paragraph 5 "Wide-area evacuation" ends.

## 7 Temporary stay in a wide area

○ Part 2, Chapter 2, Section 6, Paragraph 6 "Temporary stay in a wide area" starts:

○When a disaster-stricken municipality judges that it is necessary to provide wide-area evacuation, designated shelters, emergency temporary housing, etc. outside the area of the affected municipality in consideration of the scale of the disaster, evacuation status of disaster victims, prolonged evacuation, etc., it may consult directly with the affected municipality regarding acceptance to other municipalities in the same prefecture, or request the prefecture to consult with other municipalities in other prefectures regarding acceptance to other municipalities in the same prefecture.

○When a request for consultation is received from a municipality, the prefectural government shall consult with the other prefectures. If it is recognized that there is no time to wait for a request from the affected municipalities, such as when the administrative functions of the municipalities have been severely impaired by the disaster, the prefectures shall hold consultations on behalf of the municipalities for a wide-area temporary stay without waiting for a request from the municipalities.

○When requested by a prefecture, the national government [Cabinet Office and Fire and Disaster Management Agency, or the Government Headquarters, if established] shall provide advice on temporary stays over a wide area, including the candidate local governments and their capacity to receive disaster-stricken residents (number of facilities, outline of facilities, etc.). In addition, prefectures shall provide similar advice when requested by municipalities.

○ If it is impossible for the municipalities and the prefectures that encompass said municipalities to hold consultations for a temporary stay by themselves due to the disaster, the national government [Cabinet Office and Fire and Disaster Management Agency, or the Government Headquarters, if established] shall hold consultations on behalf of said municipalities for a temporary stay in the wide-area. In cases where the

administrative functions of the municipalities have been severely impaired by the disaster and there is no time to wait for a request from the affected municipalities, the national government shall hold the consultations for a temporary stay in the wide area on behalf of the prefectures that encompass said municipalities, which shall hold the consultations on behalf of said municipalities, without waiting for a request from the municipalities.

- Municipalities shall endeavor to determine in advance the facilities, etc. that can receive disaster victims from other municipalities, such as by providing for wide-area temporary accommodation when designating designated evacuation centers.

- Upon request, the Government Headquarters shall prepare a wide-area evacuation and accommodation plan from a wide-area perspective. The contents of the plan shall be presented to the ministries and agencies involved in evacuation and emergency transportation, and a request shall be made to take measures based on the plan. The contents of the plan shall also be presented to the requested affected prefectures.

- When the head of the government headquarters finds it particularly necessary to implement wide-area evacuation and confinement activities accurately and promptly, he/she shall, to the extent necessary, give necessary instructions to the heads of relevant designated administrative organs, etc. or to the heads of relevant designated local administrative organs, etc. regarding the implementation of the activities.

- When an emergency disaster situation has been declared, the Prime Minister, on behalf of the Cabinet, shall direct and supervise the administrative departments with regard to the implementation of wide-area evacuation and containment activities in accordance with the basic policy on emergency preparedness.

- The ministries and agencies involved in evacuation and emergency transportation, and the affected prefectures shall implement appropriate wide-area evacuation and containment activities based on the plan.

● Part 2, Chapter 2, Section 6, Paragraph 6 "Temporary stay in a wide area" ends.

- Upon request, the nuclear emergency response headquarters, etc. shall prepare a wide-area evacuation and accommodation implementation plan from a wide-area perspective. The contents of the plan shall be presented to the ministries and agencies concerned with evacuation and accommodation and those concerned with emergency transportation, and a request shall be made to take measures based on the plan. The contents of the plan shall also be presented to the requested affected prefectures.

- The ministries and agencies involved in evacuation and emergency transportation and the affected prefectures shall implement appropriate wide-area evacuation and containment activities based on the plan.

## **8 Consideration for persons requiring special consideration**

- Part 2, Chapter 2, Section 6, Paragraph 7 "Consideration for persons requiring special consideration" starts:

- In the event of a disaster, municipalities shall, with or without the consent of the persons requiring support for evacuation action, effectively use the list of persons requiring support for evacuation action and individual evacuation plans, and endeavor to provide evacuation support and prompt safety confirmation, etc. for the persons requiring support for evacuation action.

○ In evacuation guidance, living environment in designated evacuation centers, etc., and provision of emergency temporary housing, sufficient consideration shall be given to persons requiring special care. In particular, efforts shall be made to ascertain the health conditions at designated evacuation centers, etc., establish a support system for welfare facility staff, etc., give priority to occupancy of emergency temporary housing, and establish emergency temporary housing for the elderly and disabled. In addition, sufficient consideration shall be given to providing information to those who require special attention.

● Part 2, Chapter 2, Section 6, Paragraph 7 "Consideration for persons requiring special consideration" ends.

○ In evacuation guidance and living in designated evacuation centers, etc., local governments shall pay sufficient attention to the fact that persons requiring special consideration and temporary residents will not have their health conditions deteriorate during evacuation, and shall make efforts to monitor their health conditions at designated evacuation centers, etc., establish support systems for welfare facility staff, etc., give priority to occupancy in emergency temporary housing, and establish emergency temporary housing for the elderly and handicapped. The government will make efforts to establish emergency temporary housing for the elderly and disabled, etc. In addition, sufficient consideration shall be given to providing information to those who require special attention.

## **9 Restrictions on intake and shipment of food and drink**

○ After a release of radioactive materials, the national government shall instruct relevant local governments to implement restrictions on the intake of local products in the area subject to temporary relocation in accordance with the OIL.

○ Based on the OIL, the national government shall specify areas where radionuclide concentrations in food and beverages should be measured based on the results of emergency monitoring, and instruct/request prefectures, etc. to formulate inspection plans and conduct inspections. The national government shall compile the results of said inspections, and based on the results, instruct prefectures, etc. to request restrictions on the intake and shipment of food and beverages based on the OIL standards, etc.

○ Prefectures, etc. shall measure radionuclide concentrations in food and beverages and implement necessary restrictions on intake and shipment of food and beverages based on the instructions and requests of the national government.

## **10 Accurate information dissemination activities to relevant parties, etc.**

○ Part 2, Chapter 2, Section 6, Paragraph 9 "Activities to accurately convey information to disaster victims, etc." starts:

○ In order to prevent social confusion caused by false rumors and flying words, stabilize public sentiment, help residents in the disaster area make appropriate judgments and take appropriate actions, and ensure their safety, it is important to promptly announce and convey accurate and easy-to-understand information and conduct public relations activities. In addition, since many inquiries, requests, opinions, etc. are received from residents, etc., a system to appropriately respond to them should be established.



● Part 2, Chapter 2, Section 6, Paragraph 9 "Activities to accurately convey information to disaster victims, etc." ends.

*(1) Activities for communicating information to residents in the vicinity, etc.*

○ The nuclear emergency response headquarters, local response headquarters, designated administrative organs, designated public institutions, local governments, and nuclear operators shall, in accordance with their roles, fully grasp the needs of residents in the surrounding areas and appropriately provide accurate and detailed information useful for residents in the surrounding areas, such as the status of the nuclear disaster, safety information, information on medical institutions, the results of radionuclide concentration measurements and shipping restrictions, etc., of food and drink, information on measures taken by each organization, traffic regulations, evacuation routes, and designated shelters. In doing so, the information should be provided in consideration of the stability of the people's mind and the people in need, temporary residents, evacuees at home, evacuees in rental housing provided as emergency temporary housing, and evacuees whose whereabouts are known in a wide area, etc. In addition, the nuclear emergency response headquarters, local response headquarters, etc. shall provide information with particular attention to the accurate and detailed communication of the situation of the nuclear disaster, including the situation of accidents at nuclear power plants, etc. and the results of emergency monitoring.

○ The nuclear emergency response headquarters, local response headquarters, designated administrative organs, designated public institutions, and local governments shall give consideration to the media to be utilized when providing information, taking into account that the living environment and residential environment, etc. of the victims are diverse. In particular, since victims in evacuation centers have limited means of obtaining information, efforts should be made to provide information on livelihood support for victims in an appropriate manner, such as by providing information in paper media.

○ Related organizations shall publicize information and conduct public relations activities after thoroughly confirming the content of the information through the Joint Council on Nuclear Emergency Response.

○ Relevant organizations shall endeavor to set up information provision windows, such as portal sites, to enable the public to obtain comprehensive information.

○ Relevant organizations shall use disaster prevention administrative radio, public information vehicles, etc., as well as broadcasters, newspapers, and other media outlets for information dissemination. In addition, in order to meet the needs of those who wish to obtain safety information, traffic information, and various contact information as needed, efforts shall be made to provide accurate information by utilizing the Internet, cell phones, etc.

○ The media organizations shall endeavor to provide prompt and accurate reports on the situation of the nuclear disaster.

○ Related organizations and media organizations shall discuss and determine in advance the method of announcement to the media in each region.

## *(2) Accurate communication of information to the public*

- The national government [Nuclear Regulatory Authority] and nuclear operators shall make announcements to the media as necessary, including the first report in case of emergency, while maintaining contact with local governments. In doing so, they shall give due consideration to the stability of the public sentiment, and to persons requiring special care and those temporary residents, etc.
- After the issuance of a declaration of a nuclear emergency situation, announcements to the media by the government shall be made by the nuclear emergency response headquarters.
- The nuclear emergency response headquarters shall hold press conferences on the nuclear disaster, etc. at the initial stage in an integrated manner in order to conduct prompt and appropriate public information activities at the initial stage. At such press conferences, relevant ministries and agencies that have information on the nuclear disaster, etc. concerned shall be present, if necessary.
- Public information activities at the local response headquarters shall, in principle, be conducted by the director-general of the local response headquarters or the secretary-general of the local response headquarters, etc., using a press area in or near the base facility.
- The relevant organizations and the media should discuss and decide in advance on the method of local press releases for each area.
- Relevant organizations shall obtain the cooperation of broadcasters, newspapers, and other media organizations in communicating information. In addition to the Internet, various means of communication should be utilized to provide accurate information. For this purpose, the cooperation of necessary entities shall be obtained.

## *(3) Response to inquiries from residents, etc.*

- Part 2, Chapter 2, Section 6, Paragraph 9 (3) "Response to inquiries from residents, etc." starts:
- Government headquarters, designated administrative agencies, local governments, and related businesses, etc., shall, if necessary, promptly after the occurrence of a disaster, establish a contact point equipped with a dedicated telephone to respond to inquiries from residents, etc., and develop a system to assign personnel to the contact point. In addition, information shall be collected, organized, and disseminated after identifying the information needs.
- When municipalities (prefectures) receive inquiries from residents, etc. regarding the safety of disaster victims, they shall endeavor to provide safety information to the extent possible, while taking care not to unjustly infringe on the rights and interests of disaster victims, etc., and not to interfere with emergency measures that are urgent immediately after a disaster, such as firefighting and rescue operations. In this case, the local governments shall endeavor to provide safety information to the extent possible. In this case, local governments shall cooperate with related local governments, fire departments, prefectural police, etc. to collect information on disaster victims when deemed necessary for the appropriate provision of safety information. If any of the



victims include persons who are at risk of being pursued and harmed by perpetrators of spousal violence, etc., local governments shall make efforts to ensure that the perpetrators do not know the whereabouts of such victims and that their personal information is thoroughly managed.

● Part 2, Chapter 2, Section 6, Paragraph 9 (3) "Response to inquiries from residents, etc." ends.

○ The nuclear emergency response headquarters, local response headquarters, and designated public institutions [National Institute of Quantum Science and Technology, Japan Atomic Energy Agency], etc. shall establish a system to promptly respond to inquiries from residents, etc. by establishing a contact point with a dedicated telephone line and assigning personnel as necessary. In addition, information shall be collected, organized, and disseminated based on the needs of residents, etc.

*(4) Reinforcement of information provision and collection systems for foreign governments, etc.*

○ The national government [the Prime Minister's Office [Cabinet Secretariat], the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Nuclear Regulatory Authority, etc.] shall establish a system that enables the content of press conferences at the Prime Minister's Office to be communicated in foreign languages in order to conduct prompt and appropriate public relations activities to foreign media organizations, etc.

○ The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and relevant ministries and agencies shall endeavor to promptly provide accurate information to relevant foreign governments and international organizations through Japanese diplomatic missions abroad and embassies in Tokyo, etc., as necessary. In addition, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in consultation with the Nuclear Regulatory Authority, shall endeavor to provide information to the countries and international organizations concerned and to obtain information pertaining to advice and assistance from them as soon as possible.

○ In the event of a facility site emergency, a general emergency, etc., the national government [the Nuclear Regulatory Authority] shall immediately notify the International Atomic Energy Agency (hereinafter referred to as the "IAEA") and the relevant national government of the fact that a nuclear accident has occurred.

○ When the national government (Japan Meteorological Agency, etc.) notifies the IAEA through the relevant international organization of the occurrence of a nuclear accident based on the framework of cooperation between the IAEA and other international organizations, it shall make appropriate announcements after notifying the national government [Nuclear Regulatory Authority].

### **Section 3 Activities to Support the Livelihood of Nuclear Victims**

○ The Nuclear Emergency Assistance Team shall coordinate with local governments, nuclear operators, and related organizations, etc., with the cooperation of relevant ministries and agencies, designated public institutions, etc., and shall work comprehensively and promptly on the following issues. The ministries and agencies concerned shall implement emergency response measures in accordance with their respective jurisdictional affairs and laws and regulations, depending on the state of

progress of the response to the accident.

- Securing evacuation and reception sites for nuclear victims (Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, etc.),
  - Conducting health checkups and health counseling for nuclear victims, etc. (Ministry of the Environment, Nuclear Regulatory Authority, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare),
  - Decontamination of areas contaminated by radioactive materials (Ministry of the Environment, etc.),
  - Implementation of temporary entry into the evacuation zone established in consideration of the status of nuclear facilities, etc., and accompanying inspection and decontamination of nuclear victims in accordance with the evacuation and evacuation inspection (Nuclear Regulatory Authority, Cabinet Office, MEXT, METI, MHLW, Ministry of Defense, National Police Agency, MLIT, MAFF, Fire and Disaster Management Agency, Ministry of the Environment),
  - Restrictions on the intake and shipment of food and beverages in the emergency response measures implementation area (Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, etc.),
  - Disposal of waste contaminated by radioactive materials emitted from nuclear disasters (Ministry of the Environment, etc.), and
  - Review and reestablishment of evacuation zones, etc.
- The Nuclear Emergency Assistance Team shall dispatch the Vice Minister of the ministry of nuclear energy utilization (or the Parliamentary Secretary of the ministry of nuclear energy utilization) and other necessary personnel to the government offices of the prefectures that have jurisdiction over the areas of nuclear facilities, etc., to grasp the situation of residents, etc. and to communicate and coordinate with the affected local governments, etc. concerning support for their daily lives, etc.

## **Section 4 Maintenance of Social Order, including Crime Prevention**

- Part 2, Chapter 2, Section 9, Paragraph 1, "Maintenance of social order" starts:
- The police, independently or in cooperation with voluntary crime prevention organizations, etc., in the disaster-stricken areas and their surroundings (including the sea.) shall endeavor to ensure safety promptly by carrying out patrols and providing information on the safety of daily life. In addition, efforts shall be made not only to control crimes taking advantage of disasters and prevent damage, but also to control social confusion by collecting information on cyber attacks taking advantage of disasters and providing appropriate information to the public.
- The national government [the Japan Coast Guard] shall deploy patrol vessels to the sea near the disaster area to ensure safety as soon as possible.
- Part 2, Chapter 2, Section 9, Paragraph 1, "Maintenance of social order" ends.
- Police agencies, fire departments, coast guard departments, and other relevant organizations shall patrol and provide information on safety of life in and around the emergency response measures implementation area, and endeavor to promptly ensure public safety and prevent fires, etc.

○ Police agencies, fire departments, road administrators, railroad operators, and coast guard departments shall take necessary measures to ensure the effectiveness of their instructions, etc. in areas where they have established warning zones or given instructions to evacuate.

## **Section 5 Securing Transportation for Emergency Transportation and Emergency Transportation Activities**

### **1 Basic policy for securing traffic and emergency transportation activities**

○ Prefectural police and the national government [Japan Coast Guard] shall ensure traffic control and smooth transportation activities by taking into consideration the damage situation, urgency, and importance. In particular, efforts shall be made to give necessary consideration to the movement of experts dispatched by the national government and other organizations implementing emergency response activities to the site.

### **2 Securing traffic**

○ Part 2, Chapter 2, Section 5, Paragraph 2(2) "Road traffic control, etc." starts:

○ Prefectural police shall quickly ascertain which roads are open to traffic and the traffic situation by using traffic monitoring cameras, vehicle detectors, etc., in addition to information from police officers and related agencies on the scene.

○ Prefectural police shall immediately impose traffic restrictions, such as prohibiting the passage of general vehicles, in order to prevent danger or the spread of disaster, and to ensure emergency transportation. In this case, if it is necessary to control the flow of vehicles into the disaster area, wide-area traffic control including the surrounding areas shall be implemented with the cooperation of prefectural police around the disaster area. In addition, in order to ensure smooth traffic control, traffic guidance, etc., shall be requested as necessary, based on support agreements, etc., with security companies, etc. In addition, traffic control facilities such as information boards and traffic signals shall be utilized.

○ Prefectural police shall immediately inform residents of the traffic control measures when they are implemented.

○ Prefectural police shall remove abandoned vehicles, etc. and lead the way with police vehicles when necessary to ensure emergency transportation.

○ Prefectural police shall give orders to drivers, etc. to take measures as necessary to ensure smooth traffic of emergency vehicles.

○ The Prefectural Public Safety Commission shall, when it is necessary to prohibit the passage of vehicles other than emergency vehicles, request road administrators, port administrators, or fishing port administrators (referred to as "road administrators, etc." in this section) to designate sections to ensure the passage of emergency vehicles and to move abandoned or stranded vehicles.

○ The National Public Safety Commission shall give instructions to the Prefectural Public Safety Commission from a wide-area viewpoint, as necessary.

○ The national government [the National Police Agency] shall coordinate traffic regulations by prefectural police from a wide-area viewpoint, and give instructions to prefectural police as necessary.

- Police agencies, road administrators, and government headquarters shall maintain close communication with each other in the course of traffic control.
- Government Headquarters shall make comprehensive coordination such as requesting support from other organizations as necessary or upon request from the National Police Agency.
- When the Director-General of the Government Headquarters deems it particularly necessary to implement traffic control precisely and promptly, he/she shall, to the extent necessary, give necessary instructions to the heads of relevant designated administrative organs, etc. or to the heads of relevant designated local administrative organs, etc. regarding the implementation of traffic control and support.
- When the Prime Minister is notified of a disaster emergency situation, he/she shall direct and supervise the administrative departments on behalf of the Cabinet with regard to the implementation of traffic control and support, in accordance with the Basic Policy for Disaster Management.

● Part 2, Chapter 2, Section 5, Paragraph 2(2) "Road traffic control, etc." ends.

○ Part 2, Chapter 2, Section 5, Paragraph 2(6) "Marine traffic control, etc." starts:

- In the sea area where congestion of vessels is expected, the national government [Japan Coast Guard] shall organize and guide vessel traffic as necessary. In this case, efforts shall be made to ensure that vessels engaged in emergency transportation can navigate smoothly.
- In order to ensure smooth emergency transportation, the national government [Japan Coast Guard] shall restrict or prohibit vessel traffic as necessary when there is a possibility of danger to vessel traffic due to the occurrence of marine accidents or other circumstances.
- When it is recognized that an abnormality has occurred in the depth of the waterway, the national government [Japan Coast Guard] shall survey the waterway as necessary, and ensure the safety of the waterway by installing emergency signs, etc.

● Part 2, Chapter 2, Section 5, Paragraph 2(6) "Marine traffic control, etc." ends.

- Road administrators shall promptly assess the status of road function failures, etc., by utilizing damage assessment equipment, etc., in addition to information from relevant organizations, etc., regarding the roads they manage.
- The national government [Japan Coast Guard] shall take measures such as navigation restrictions and navigation bans against passing vessels when damage has occurred or is likely to occur on the sea.
- Police agencies, road administrators, the Japan Coast Guard, and disaster response headquarters shall maintain close communication with each other at the Joint Council for Nuclear Emergency Response, and request other organizations to provide necessary support to ensure traffic control.

### **3 Transportation support by Ministries and Agencies involved in emergency transportation**

- The ministries and agencies involved in emergency transportation shall, when dispatching emergency response supervisors, experts, emergency monitoring personnel, personnel of local response headquarters, etc., and medical personnel, etc., promptly

provide transportation support based on the request of the Nuclear Regulatory Authority before the issuance of a declaration of a nuclear emergency situation, and on the request of the Director-General of the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters and a previously established plan for emergency transportation after the issuance of a declaration of a nuclear emergency situation.

## Section 6 Rescue and First Aid, Medical Care and Fire Fighting

### 1 Rescue and first-aid activities

#### *(1) Rescue and first-aid activities by the national government, local governments, and nuclear operators*

○ Part 2, Chapter 2, Section 4, Paragraph 1 (3) "Rescue and first-aid activities by local governments outside the disaster area and national government agencies" starts:

○ Local governments outside the disaster area shall promptly and smoothly provide support for rescue and emergency activities, etc., based on requests from local governments in the disaster area or mutual support agreements.

○ Government Headquarters shall request support from ministries and agencies involved in rescue and emergency services, etc., as necessary.

○ Government Headquarters or Local Response Headquarters shall make comprehensive coordination to ensure smooth and efficient rescue and emergency activities by the Self-Defense Forces, etc., as necessary or based on requests from various organizations.

○ When the Director-General of the Government Headquarters finds it particularly necessary to implement rescue and emergency activities accurately and promptly, he/she shall, to the extent necessary, give necessary instructions to the heads of relevant designated administrative organs, etc. or the heads of relevant designated local administrative organs, etc. regarding the implementation of rescue and emergency activities and support.

○ When a disaster emergency situation has been declared, the Prime Minister, on behalf of the Cabinet, shall direct and supervise the administrative departments with regard to the implementation of rescue and emergency activities and support, in accordance with the Basic Policy on Emergency Response.

○ The national government [National Police Agency] shall take measures for wide-area support, such as the dispatch of police disaster relief teams, as necessary.

○ The national government [Fire Defense Agency] shall take measures for wide-area support, such as the dispatch of emergency fire-fighting teams, as necessary.

○ The national government [Ministry of Defense] (Self-Defense Forces) shall conduct rescue and emergency relief activities as necessary or at the request of the government headquarters.

○ The National Coast Guard (Japan Coast Guard) shall conduct rescue and emergency activities related to disasters at sea, and furthermore, when possible, support the activities of affected local governments as necessary or at the request of government headquarters.

○ Police, fire departments, Japan Coast Guard, and Self-Defense Forces units operating at the disaster site shall ensure that their personnel take good care of their health and wear masks in order to prevent infectious diseases, including new coronavirus infection.

○ The national government [Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism],

expressway operators, and local governments should support rescue and lifesaving activities by allowing the use of expressway service areas, roadside stations, etc. as bases for deployment, accommodation, and supply transport facilities for police, firefighting, and Self-Defense Forces units.

○ The national government [Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism] shall manage key wide-area disaster prevention bases and support rescue and lifesaving activities by the Self-Defense Forces, Japan Coast Guard, police, fire departments, etc.

● Part 2, Chapter 2, Section 4, Paragraph 1 (3) "Rescue and first-aid activities by local governments outside the disaster area and national government agencies" ends.

○ Nuclear operator shall perform rescue and emergency activities at the disaster site by itself, and shall provide necessary cooperation, such as lending disaster prevention equipment and materials, to rescue and emergency activities performed by the national government and local governments.

○ When transporting a person exposed to radiation who is injured or sick to a medical institution, the nuclear operator shall confirm the state of contamination, take measures to prevent the spread of contamination as much as possible in consideration of the state of the injury or illness, and have radiation control personnel (persons who have knowledge of radioactive materials and radiation, and can assess radiation doses and take measures to prevent the spread of contamination) accompany the person. However, if the radiation control personnel cannot accompany the patients due to unavoidable circumstances, they should be accompanied by a person who can explain the situation of the accident, the exposure and contamination of the patients, etc., and take measures to prevent the spread of contamination.

○ Local governments shall conduct rescue and first-aid activities such as transporting residents who are exposed to radiation to the nuclear emergency base hospital, etc., and shall endeavor to grasp the damage situation as soon as possible, and request support from the local response headquarters, other local governments, nuclear operators, etc., as necessary.

○ The local governments shall promptly confirm that there is no contamination by radioactive materials at the base hospital for nuclear emergency response, etc., which has treated the exposed injured or sick, and announce the results of such confirmation, and shall cooperate with such medical institutions and nuclear operators to consolidate and manage information, and provide accurate information to residents and the media, etc.

○ The Self-Defense Forces shall conduct rescue and first-aid activities based on a request for dispatch from the director-general of the nuclear emergency response headquarters, prefectural governors, or other persons specified by laws and regulations, or as necessary.

○ The Joint Council for Nuclear Emergency Response shall, when necessary or upon the request of local governments, designated administrative organs, etc., carry out comprehensive coordination so that rescue and first-aid activities carried out by the organizations concerned will be carried out smoothly and efficiently

## *(2) Procurement of materials and equipment, etc.*

○ Part 2, Chapter 2, Section 4, Paragraph 1 (5) "Procurement of materials and equipment, etc." starts:

○ Materials and equipment necessary for rescue and first aid activities (including firefighting activities in the case of aviation disasters) shall, in principle, be carried by the organization that carries out the activities..

○ The national government (Cabinet Office, National Police Agency, Fire and Disaster Management Agency, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Japan Coast Guard, Ministry of Defense, etc.), local governments and service providers shall secure materials and equipment for rescue and emergency activities and conduct rescue and emergency activities efficiently with cooperation from other local governments, service providers or private sectors, as necessary.

● Part 2, Chapter 2, Section 4, Paragraph 1 (5) "Procurement of materials and equipment, etc." ends.

## **2 Medical activities**

### *(1) Medical activities by medical institutions in the disaster area*

○ The disaster-stricken local governments and medical institutions in the disaster-stricken area shall conduct medical activities centered on the base hospital for nuclear emergency, while taking into consideration the occurrence of disasters other than nuclear disasters. In doing so, they shall closely cooperate with the disaster medical activities conducted by the base hospital for disaster management and DMAT.

○ The nuclear emergency base hospital shall endeavor to dispatch a nuclear emergency medical team according to the situation.

○ The national government [Nuclear Regulatory Authority], local governments, the Advanced Radiation Medical Support Center and the Comprehensive Support Center for Nuclear Emergency Medical Services shall promptly obtain information on the medical treatment status, etc. of the base hospital for nuclear emergency medical services through the information system for nuclear emergency medical services, etc., and dispatch support teams, etc.

### *(2) Dispatch of nuclear emergency medical care dispatch teams and experts, etc.*

○ The local governments affected by the disaster shall promptly request the Nuclear Emergency Medical Services Center or the Local Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters to dispatch a nuclear emergency medical dispatching team, etc., as necessary.

○ The Nuclear Regulatory Authority, the Nuclear Emergency Medical Services Center, the National Institute of Quantum Science and Technology, and local governments outside the disaster area shall secure doctors, and organize and dispatch a nuclear emergency medical care dispatch team, etc.



- The Nuclear Emergency Medical Treatment and Comprehensive Support Center, which has coordinated the dispatch of the nuclear emergency medical dispatch team, shall report to the local nuclear emergency response headquarters to that effect.
- Prefectures including the disaster-stricken area shall coordinate with the Local Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters through the Nuclear Emergency Medical Service Coordination Officer in cooperation with the Comprehensive Support Center for Nuclear Emergency Medical Services, and shall coordinate the dispatch of nuclear emergency medical teams from within their area or from neighboring prefectures. In addition, the prefectures shall secure a place of activity (base hospital for nuclear emergency medical care, first-aid station, air transport base, etc.).
- The nuclear emergency response headquarters shall, if necessary or upon the request of individual organizations, make comprehensive coordination concerning the dispatch of nuclear emergency medical care dispatch teams from a wide-area perspective with the cooperation of the Nuclear Emergency Medical Services and Comprehensive Support Center.
- The ministries and agencies concerned with emergency transportation shall, if necessary or upon request from the Nuclear Regulatory Authority, local governments, etc., give special consideration, such as securing means of transportation on a priority basis, to the emergency transportation of the nuclear emergency medical care dispatch team, etc.

### *(3) Implementation of nuclear disaster medical care*

- Prefectures in which nuclear facilities are located shall organize medical teams and rescue teams consisting of medical personnel, etc. in the area where emergency measures are implemented, and conduct nuclear disaster medical care activities.
- Base hospitals for nuclear emergency medical services shall function as the center of nuclear emergency medical services, accepting and providing appropriate medical treatment to the exposed injured and sick. In addition, the nuclear disaster medical cooperation organizations shall cooperate with the nuclear disaster countermeasures taken by local governments and the base hospital.
- The nuclear emergency medical dispatching team dispatched by the Nuclear Emergency Medical Treatment and Comprehensive Support Center or the experts dispatched by the Advanced Radiation Protection Support Center shall assist the persons concerned at the base hospital for nuclear emergency under the disaster control headquarters of the prefecture where the nuclear facility is located, etc. in providing medical treatment to the exposed injured and sick, and shall also cooperate with them in conducting medical activities, etc.
- The National Hospital Organization and National University Hospitals shall dispatch doctors, nurses, radiological technologists, pharmacists, and other necessary personnel to local medical institutions and provide them with drugs, medical equipment, etc., as needed, when requested by local governments through the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters.



- The Advanced Radiation Medical Support Center shall provide highly specialized decontamination and treatment that is difficult to provide at the base hospital for nuclear emergency.
- The National Hospital Organization and National University Hospitals, etc., which are capable of providing radiation exposure medical care, shall cooperate with the National Institute of Quantum Science and Technology when the Institute conducts follow-up surveys, etc., on patients with considerable radiation exposure injuries and illnesses who have been examined at the Advanced Radiation Medical Care Support Center.
- The Advanced Radiation Protection Medical Support Center shall cooperate with the Comprehensive Support Center for Nuclear Emergency Medical Services in decontamination, medical treatment for radiation injury, follow-up investigations, etc.
- The national government [Fire and Disaster Management Agency] shall ensure the priority of transportation means to the Advanced Radiation Protection Medical Support Center for the transport of radiation-exposed injured and sick persons, etc., when requested by the disaster response headquarters or local response headquarters of the prefectures in the area, etc.
- The Self-Defense Forces shall provide transportation support for the transport of exposed injured or sick persons to the Advanced Radiation Medical Support Center based on a request from the director-general of the nuclear emergency response headquarters, prefectural governor, or other persons specified by laws and regulations, or as necessary.

### 3 Fire fighting

- Nuclear operator shall promptly grasp the situation of fire at the nuclear facility, notify the fire fighting agency, and voluntarily conduct initial fire fighting activities while ensuring safety, and promptly conduct fire fighting activities in cooperation and collaboration with the fire fighting agency.
- Fire fighting organizations shall determine the firefighting methods and ensure the safety of firefighters who conduct firefighting activities, based on information from nuclear emergency managers and opinions from experts in nuclear reactor engineering and radiation protection, and shall promptly conduct firefighting activities in cooperation with nuclear operators, etc.
- Municipalities other than the nuclear disaster site shall endeavor to promptly and smoothly provide firefighting support based on a request from the local government having jurisdiction over the nuclear disaster site or based on a mutual support agreement.
- The national government [Fire and Disaster Management Agency] shall, if necessary, carry out comprehensive coordination of measures for support by fire-fighting organizations of local governments other than the place where the nuclear disaster occurred and fire-fighting activities.
- The Joint Council for Nuclear Emergency Response shall, as needed or upon request from the Fire and Disaster Management Agency, carry out comprehensive coordination such as requesting support from other organizations.

#### 4 Catastrophic stress measures

- Part 2, Chapter 2, Section 4, Paragraph 5, "Catastrophic stress measures" starts:
  - Each organization that conducts search, rescue/ambulance or firefighting operations shall endeavor to implement catastrophic stress countermeasures for its personnel.
  - Fire fighting organizations shall request the government [Fire and Disaster Management Agency, etc.] to dispatch specialists such as psychiatrists, etc., as necessary.
- Part 2, Chapter 2, Section 4, Paragraph 5, "Catastrophic stress measures" ends.

#### Section 7 Procurement and Supply Activities

- Part 2, Chapter 2, Section 7 "Procurement and Supply Activities" starts:
  - In order to efficiently procure and secure food, drinking water, fuel, blankets, and other daily necessities necessary to sustain the lives of disaster victims, and to supply and distribute them in accordance with their needs, the relevant organizations will strive to share information and cooperate with each other by using the Support System for Coordinating Procurement and Transportation of Goods and Materials, etc. to supply goods and equipment they have stockpiled and procure and transport supplies. In addition, they will work in accordance with the following policies. In addition, the actual conditions of the disaster-stricken areas should be taken into consideration, including supplies necessary to prevent the spread of infectious diseases in evacuation centers, air-conditioning equipment in summer, and heating equipment and fuel in winter, etc. The needs of persons requiring special care and the needs of men and women should also be considered.
  - In case there may be cases where the functions of disaster-stricken prefectures are impaired, such as at the beginning of the disaster, the national government [ministries and agencies] shall, based on the situation in the disaster-stricken areas, strive to understand the material support needs of the affected municipalities, share information, and strive to implement prompt procurement and supply activities of supplies.
  - Among the disaster victims, for those who are isolated due to disruption of transportation and communication, efforts shall be made to eliminate their isolation, and sufficient attention shall be paid to the smooth supply of supplies such as food, drinking water, and daily necessities. Efforts shall also be made to provide supplies to evacuees who are at home, evacuees in rental housing provided as emergency temporary housing, and wide-area evacuees whose whereabouts are known.
- Part 2, Chapter 2, Section 7 "Procurement and Supply Activities" ends.

##### *(1) Coordination, etc. by the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters*

- The nuclear emergency response headquarters shall make comprehensive coordination and plans for procurement and supply activities, and, when necessary, or upon request from the affected local governments, shall make requests for procurement and supply activities to the relevant organizations.

## *(2) Procurement and supply of goods by local governments*

○ Part 2, Chapter 2, Section 7 (2) "Procurement and supply of goods by local governments" starts:

○ Local governments shall supply stockpiled goods, goods procured by themselves, and goods procured and delivered by the national government, other local governments, etc., to the disaster victims.

○ Affected local governments shall make efforts to understand the needs of persons with food allergies at evacuation centers, conduct assessments, and secure food with consideration for food allergies

○ Affected prefectures shall promptly establish wide-area supply transportation bases, and affected municipalities shall promptly establish regional transportation bases, and secure a transportation system to designated evacuation centers, etc.

○ When supplies to be supplied are in short supply and it is difficult to procure them themselves, the affected local governments shall request the national government [Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, and Fire and Disaster Management Agency] or the government headquarters to procure supplies.

○ Disaster-stricken prefectures shall secure and transport goods to the disaster-stricken municipalities without waiting for their requests when they find it difficult to implement emergency disaster measures properly, such as a shortage of stockpiled goods, etc. in the disaster-stricken municipalities, and find it necessary to take urgent measures in light of the situation, and find it too late to wait for requests from the disaster-stricken municipalities.

○ When a disaster-stricken prefecture finds it urgently necessary for the implementation of emergency disaster-relief measures, it shall request designated public institutions [transportation companies, etc.] or designated local public institutions [transportation companies, etc.] to transport the goods or materials necessary for the implementation of said emergency disaster-relief measures, indicating the goods or materials to be transported and the place and date of transportation.

○ When a designated public agency [carrier, etc.] or a designated local public agency [carrier, etc.] does not respond to the above request without justifiable reason, the stricken prefecture shall instruct said agency to transport the goods or materials necessary for the implementation of said emergency disaster response measures, only when it is particularly necessary for the implementation of said emergency disaster response measures.

● Part 2, Chapter 2, Section 7 (2) "Procurement and supply of goods by local governments" ends.

○ When there is a shortage of supplies to be supplied and it is necessary to procure them, the affected local governments shall request the nuclear emergency response headquarters, if such headquarters have been established, or the national government [Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Fire and Disaster Management Agency], if such headquarters have not been established.

### *(3) Procurement and supply of goods by the national government*

○ Part 2, Chapter 2, Section 7 (3) "Procurement and supply of goods by the national government" starts:

○The national government shall promptly ascertain the contents and delivery locations of relief supplies in the disaster-stricken areas where information on the needs of relief supplies is available, and shall establish a system to start support after sharing the information within the government.

○In cases where it is difficult for local governments to grasp the needs of disaster victims and to request supplies, the national government shall, based on the information available as much as possible, such as the number of disaster victims and delivery locations, provide support to local governments to secure supplies and transport them without a request from the disaster areas (hereinafter referred to as "push-type support"). In doing so, attention should be paid to the status of securing the delivery system to the designated evacuation centers, etc. beyond the handover point, etc.

○When push-type support is initiated, the government shall take into consideration the local delivery status and other factors, and shall give consideration to switching to support based on requests as soon as possible.

○The national government [Cabinet Office] shall present a list of standard items subject to the reserve fund for push-type support, and promptly inform the national government [ministries and agencies] of relief supplies other than the items subject to the reserve fund, depending on the disaster.

○When the national government [Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism] finds it urgently necessary for the implementation of emergency disaster response measures, it shall request designated public institutions [transportation companies, etc.] or designated local public institutions [transportation companies, etc.] to transport goods or materials necessary for the implementation of said emergency disaster response measures, indicating goods or materials to be transported and the place and date of transportation.

○When a designated public agency [carrier, etc.] or a designated local public agency [carrier, etc.] does not respond to the above request without justifiable reason, the national government [Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism] shall, only when it is particularly necessary for the implementation of emergency disaster response measures, instruct the said agency to transport the goods or materials necessary for the implementation of said emergency disaster response measures.

○The national government [Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism] shall request water supply from related businesses, etc., and ensure their supply.

○The national government [Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare] shall, as necessary or upon request from the government headquarters or the affected local governments, ensure the supply of medical supplies, etc., with the cooperation of related industry associations, etc.

○The national government [Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries] shall, as necessary or at the request of the government headquarters or affected local governments, secure the supply of foodstuffs, including government-owned rice grains, with the cooperation of related industry associations, etc.

○The national government [Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry] shall, as necessary or at the request of government headquarters or affected local governments, ensure the supply of daily necessities with the cooperation of related industry

associations, etc.

- The national government [Fire and Disaster Management Agency] shall, as necessary or at the request of the government headquarters or affected local governments, ensure the supply of stockpiled commodities such as blankets, portable toilets, and other daily necessities necessary for the maintenance of the lives of disaster victims, in cooperation with non-affected local governments.

- The national government [Agency for Natural Resources and Energy] shall, as necessary or at the request of government headquarters, relevant ministries and agencies, or disaster-stricken local governments, ensure the supply of fuel in cooperation with relevant ministries and agencies and industry associations. In addition, local governments shall endeavor to cooperate in providing information to residents, etc., in order to implement a smooth supply of fuel.

- The national government [Agency for Natural Resources and Energy] shall coordinate the priority supply of fuel to the affected prefectures, as necessary, when there are multiple affected prefectures.

- In the case where there are multiple affected municipalities, the prefectures shall endeavor to coordinate the priority supply of fuel to the affected municipalities as necessary.

- With regard to the transportation of supplies, the government headquarters and ministries and agencies involved in emergency transportation shall give consideration to securing means of transportation on a priority basis, etc.

● Part 2, Chapter 2, Section 7 (3) "Procurement and supply of goods by the national government" ends.

- The Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters, etc. and ministries and agencies concerned with emergency transportation shall give consideration to securing means of transportation on a priority basis, etc., for the transportation of supplies.

- The national government [Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism] shall make requests, etc. to relevant business operators to ensure the supply of water.

- The national government [Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare] shall, if necessary, or upon request from the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters or the affected local governments, endeavor to secure the supply of medical supplies, etc., with the cooperation of relevant industry associations, etc.

- The national government [Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries] shall, as needed or upon request from the nuclear emergency response headquarters or the affected local governments, secure the supply of foodstuffs, such as government-owned rice grains, with the cooperation of related industry associations, etc.

- The national government [Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry] shall, as necessary or upon request from the nuclear emergency response headquarters or the affected local governments, endeavor to secure the supply of daily necessities in cooperation with relevant industry associations, etc.

- The national government [Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications] shall, based on a request from the nuclear emergency response headquarters or the affected local governments, secure the supply of communications equipment by lending mobile communications equipment, cooperating with related industry associations, and other

means. In cases where it is deemed necessary to promptly implement emergency disaster response measures, efforts shall be made to promptly lend mobile communications equipment without waiting for a specific request from the nuclear emergency response headquarters or the affected local governments.

- The national government [Fire and Disaster Management Agency] shall coordinate the procurement of stockpiles of food, drinking water, fuel, blankets, and other daily necessities necessary for maintaining the lives of disaster victims in non-affected local governments, as necessary, or upon request from the nuclear emergency response headquarters or affected local governments.

- The national government [Agency for Natural Resources and Energy] shall, as necessary, or upon request from the nuclear emergency response headquarters, relevant ministries and agencies, or affected local governments, ensure the supply of fuel in cooperation with relevant administrative organs and relevant industry organizations. In addition, local governments shall endeavor to cooperate in providing information, etc. to residents in order to ensure a smooth supply of fuel.

#### *(4) Activities of public institutions that are transportation companies*

- Part 2, Chapter 2, Section 7 (4) "Activities of public institutions that are transportation companies" starts:

- When designated public institutions [transportation service providers, etc.] and designated local public institutions [transportation service providers, etc.] receive a request from the national government, local governments, etc. for transportation of goods or materials necessary for the implementation of emergency disaster response measures, they shall transport such goods or materials, except when there are objective circumstances that make it extremely difficult to respond to the request, such as when the transportation cannot be carried out due to a breakdown of materials or equipment or when conditions are unsafe.

- Designated public institutions [transportation service providers, etc.] and designated local public institutions [transportation service providers, etc.] shall establish a plan for emergency transportation of goods, etc. in advance in their disaster prevention operation plans, etc., so that they can respond to requests for transportation, etc.

- Part 2, Chapter 2, Section 7 (4) "Activities of public institutions that are transportation companies" ends.

### **Section 8 Activities Related to Health and Sanitation**

- Part 2, Chapter 2, Section 8, Paragraph 1, "Health and sanitation" starts:

- The national government [the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare] and local governments shall endeavor to maintain good hygiene at all times in the disaster-stricken areas, especially in the designated evacuation centers, because it is highly likely that the disaster-stricken people will suffer from poor physical and mental health due to drastic changes in the living environment. They shall also sufficiently understand the health conditions of the disaster-stricken people and take measures, including the establishment of first-aid stations and mental health care, as necessary.

- In particular, special consideration should be given to the physical and mental health



conditions of persons requiring special care, and when necessary, acceptance at welfare facilities, etc., dispatch of care workers, etc., arrangement of wheelchairs, etc., should be carried out systematically with the cooperation of welfare business operators, NPOs, volunteers, etc.

- Municipalities (prefectures) shall conduct health consultation tours by public health nurses, etc.

- The national government (Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare) shall coordinate public health activities, including the preparation of plans for the dispatch of public health physicians, public health nurses, dietitians, etc., as necessary or at the request of the affected local governments.

- In order to ensure the living environment in designated evacuation centers, etc., municipalities shall install temporary toilets and manhole toilets as soon as necessary, and shall also take necessary measures such as cleaning, disposal of human waste, and collection and disposal of domestic garbage to maintain sanitary conditions in the disaster area.

- Municipalities (prefectures) shall take necessary measures for the management of animals at the time of a disaster, including the protection and housing of farmed animals that have been damaged, measures to prevent dangerous animals from escaping, and sanitary management such as the prevention of animal infectious diseases.

- Prefectures, etc. shall dispatch a Disaster Health Emergency Assistance Team (DHEAT) to support the smooth implementation of comprehensive coordination, etc. at the health and medical welfare coordination headquarters and health centers of the affected local governments, based on the request from the affected prefectures.

- The national government [Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, Ministry of the Environment] shall make necessary adjustments, such as securing cooperation from other local governments, as needed or at the request of the affected local governments.

- Prefectures affected by the disaster shall, as necessary, endeavor to make comprehensive coordination for the smooth implementation of health and sanitation activities in their areas.

- Prefectures other than the disaster-stricken prefectures shall, as necessary, endeavor to support health and sanitation activities in the disaster area and comprehensive coordination for smooth implementation of such activities.

- Affected prefectures shall dispatch Disaster Wealth Assistance Teams (DWAT) to evacuation centers as necessary in order to prevent the deterioration of the living functions of the elderly, disabled, etc. in evacuation centers.

- Prefectures other than the disaster-stricken prefectures shall, at the request of the national government [Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare] or the disaster-stricken prefectures, dispatch a Disaster Welfare Assistance Team (DWAT) to the evacuation centers of the disaster-stricken prefectures to prevent the deterioration of the living functions of elderly persons, disabled persons, and others in evacuation centers.

● Part 2, Chapter 2, Section 8, Paragraph 1, "Health and sanitation" ends.

## Section 9 Acceptance of Voluntary Support

- Part 2, Chapter 2, Section 11 "Acceptance of voluntary support" starts:

- When the occurrence of a large-scale disaster is reported, many well-meaning requests for assistance are made from both inside and outside Japan, and the national



government (Cabinet Office, etc.), local governments, and relevant organizations respond appropriately to such requests.

● Part 2, Chapter 2, Section 11 "Acceptance of voluntary support" ends.

## 1 Acceptance of volunteers

○ Part 2, Chapter 2, Section 11, Paragraph 1, "Acceptance of volunteers" starts:

○The national government [the Cabinet Office, etc.], local governments, and related organizations shall cooperate with each other to understand the needs of the disaster-stricken areas for volunteers, and shall endeavor to secure a system for receiving volunteers, including reception and coordination. In accepting volunteers, consideration shall be given so that the skills of the volunteers, such as nursing care for the elderly and conversational skills with foreigners, can be effectively utilized, and efforts shall be made to support the smooth implementation of volunteer activities, such as providing bases for volunteer activities when necessary.

○When prefectures, etc. or municipalities to which prefectures have delegated the administration of affairs entrust the Disaster Relief Volunteer Centers established by the Council of Social Welfare, etc. with the coordination of mutual aid volunteer activities and rescue operations carried out by local governments, the personnel expenses and travel expenses necessary for said administration may be covered by the National Treasury under the Disaster Relief Act.

○Local governments shall cooperate with social welfare councils and NPOs in the affected areas from the local area and outside, and shall establish cooperation systems including disaster intermediate support organizations (organizations that support and coordinate activities of NPOs, volunteers, etc.), and shall establish places to share the latest information on the disaster situation and the activities of volunteers for sharing the needs of the victims and the overall picture of support activities. In addition, efforts will be made to collect and transport tidy up garbage, etc. based on the situation of disaster and the activity schedule of volunteers. Through these efforts, efforts shall be made to develop coordinated support activities and consideration shall be given to the environment in which volunteers will be working.

● Part 2, Chapter 2, Section 11, Paragraph 1, "Acceptance of volunteers" ends.

## 2 Acceptance of relief supplies from citizens, etc.

### *(1) Acceptance of relief supplies*

○ Part 2, Chapter 2, Section 11, Paragraph 2 (1) "Acceptance of relief goods" starts:

○Local governments shall, with the cooperation of relevant organizations, ascertain what goods they wish to accept and what they do not wish to accept from citizens, companies, etc., and shall announce a list of such goods and their destinations to the public through government headquarters and media organizations. In addition, efforts shall be made to revise the list sequentially, taking into account the local supply and demand situation.

○The national government and local governments outside the affected areas shall, as necessary, establish a contact point for inquiries concerning relief supplies and publicize the needs of the affected areas.

○ When providing relief supplies, citizens, companies, etc., shall make efforts to ensure that the supplies meet the needs of the affected areas and that the packing method, such as clearly indicating the names of the items, gives sufficient consideration to the smooth and prompt sorting and delivery of the supplies in the affected areas.

● Part 2, Chapter 2, Section 11, Paragraph 2 (1) "Acceptance of relief goods" ends.

○ Affected local governments shall, with the cooperation of relevant organizations, etc., ascertain what goods they wish to accept and what they do not wish to accept from citizens, companies, etc., and shall announce a list of the contents of such goods and their destination to the public through the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters and media organizations. In addition, efforts shall be made to revise the list sequentially, taking into consideration the local supply and demand situation.

### **3 Acceptance of assistance from overseas**

○ When the Ministry of Foreign Affairs receives an offer of assistance from overseas or other countries through diplomatic channels, it shall notify the nuclear emergency response headquarters of the type, scale, expected date and time of arrival, location, etc. of the assistance.

○ The nuclear emergency response headquarters shall examine the possibility of receiving such assistance, taking into consideration the situation of the affected local governments and the relevant ministries and agencies.

○ When the nuclear emergency response headquarters has decided to accept assistance, the relevant ministries and agencies shall prepare an acceptance plan for assistance from overseas, etc., based on the response policy determined in advance, and the nuclear emergency response headquarters shall present the contents of the prepared plan to the affected local governments. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs shall notify the national governments and international organizations that have offered assistance of the contents of the prepared acceptance plan. After that, the relevant ministries and agencies shall accept the assistance from said foreign countries, etc. based on the said plan.

○ If the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters decides not to accept the assistance, it shall inform the affected local governments and relevant ministries and agencies to that effect. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs shall promptly notify the national governments and international organizations concerned of its decision.

### **Section 10 Prompt and Smooth Emergency Response Measures for Accidents during Transportation of Nuclear Fuel Materials, etc.**

○ When the Nuclear Disaster Prevention Manager receives a report of the discovery or discovery of a specific event due to an accident during the transportation of nuclear fuel material, etc., the Nuclear Disaster Prevention Manager shall immediately send it in writing to the Prime Minister's Office (Cabinet Secretariat), the Nuclear Regulation Authority, the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, the Cabinet Office, and related organizations such as the prefectures, municipalities, police agencies, fire departments, and coast guard departments that have jurisdiction over the place where the accident occurred. In

addition, major organizations, etc. shall be confirmed to receive such communications. Thereafter, the status of emergency response activities, etc. shall be communicated as needed.

- The nuclear operator, etc. shall immediately take appropriate and prompt measures to prevent the occurrence of a nuclear disaster, such as establishing restricted entry zones, preventing the spread of contamination and leaks, shielding measures, emergency monitoring, extinguishing fires, preventing the spread of fire, rescue, evacuation, and other measures in case of danger, using the disaster prevention equipment and materials that they have with them. Furthermore, necessary personnel shall be dispatched to the site immediately, and requests shall be made to other nuclear operators for the dispatch of personnel and materials and equipment, as necessary.
- The national government [Nuclear Regulatory Authority, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism] shall, in the event of the occurrence of a specified event due to an accident during transportation of nuclear fuel materials, etc., immediately notify the relevant ministries and agencies, relevant local governments, and relevant designated public institutions, and keep them informed of subsequent information as necessary. In addition, a liaison meeting of the relevant ministries and agencies shall be promptly convened, and national government officials and pre-registered experts from the National Quantum Science and Technology Agency, the Japan Atomic Energy Agency, and other organizations shall be dispatched to the site, and necessary materials and equipment shall be mobilized to the site. If the Council for Countermeasures to Accidents Involving Transportation of Radioactive Materials is already in session, its work shall be handed over to the Liaison Council for Countermeasures to Accidents Involving Ministries and Agencies.
- Relevant ministries and agencies shall inform designated public institutions of matters communicated to them by the national government [Nuclear Regulatory Authority, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism].
- The national government [Nuclear Regulatory Authority, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism] shall, if necessary, obtain the cooperation of the ministries and agencies concerned in emergency transportation when dispatching experts in emergency monitoring and medical care, personnel of the local response headquarters, etc.
- The nearest fire fighting agency that receives a report of an accident shall immediately report the accident to the prefectural fire and disaster prevention department, strive to grasp the situation of the accident, and in accordance with the circumstances of the accident, while ensuring the safety of fire service personnel, cooperate with nuclear power operators, etc. to implement necessary measures such as fire extinguishing, life saving, and emergency care.
- The nearest police agency that receives a report of an accident shall endeavor to ascertain the circumstances of the accident and, depending on the circumstances of the accident, shall implement necessary measures such as lifesaving, evacuation guidance, traffic control, etc., in cooperation with the nuclear operator, etc., while taking steps to ensure the safety of police personnel.

- The coast guard department receiving a report of an accident shall endeavor to ascertain the circumstances of the accident and, depending on the circumstances of the accident, shall implement necessary measures such as entry restrictions to the sea area where the accident occurred, lifesaving, etc., in cooperation with the nuclear operator, etc., while ensuring the safety of the coast guard personnel.
- In the event of a nuclear emergency situation, the Prime Minister shall immediately issue a declaration of a nuclear emergency situation in accordance with the Nuclear Emergency Act, and establish nuclear emergency response headquarters and local response headquarters.
- The local response headquarters and the nuclear operator, etc. shall proactively take emergency response measures similar to those for a nuclear disaster at a nuclear facility under the direction of the director-general of the nuclear emergency response headquarters, based on the advice of the experts dispatched to the place where the accident occurred. In addition, the local response headquarters shall take necessary measures to ensure the safety of the general public, such as giving instructions to the prefectures and municipalities that have jurisdiction over the place of the accident to evacuate residents around the place of the accident, etc., as necessary.

## **Section 11 Response to Complex Natural and Nuclear Disasters**

- In the event of a complex natural and nuclear disaster, the national government shall centralize information gathering, decision-making, instructions and coordination with the Government Headquarters for natural disasters and the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters for nuclear disasters.
- The national government shall hold a joint meeting of the Government Headquarters and the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters (hereinafter referred to as "both Headquarters") so that they can implement comprehensive and efficient disaster countermeasures. The two Headquarters shall mutually dispatch information liaison personnel to facilitate information sharing and coordination. At the same time, the two headquarters shall mutually utilize their information collection systems (Comprehensive Disaster Prevention Information System (SOBO-WEB) and Integrated Nuclear Emergency Preparedness Network) to share information. In addition, both headquarters shall mutually dispatch information liaison personnel to facilitate information sharing and coordination between the two headquarters, taking into consideration the situation of each locality.
- In the event that it is difficult for local governments to coordinate transportation for evacuation, etc., the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters shall make a request to the Government Headquarters, and the Government Headquarters shall coordinate transportation in a unified manner.
- Government Headquarters shall handle evacuees from natural disasters and evacuees from nuclear disasters in a unified manner with regard to the usual support for victims in designated evacuation centers, etc. (supply of supplies, environmental improvement of designated evacuation centers, support for health care, etc.). The nuclear emergency response headquarters shall, in close coordination with the government headquarters, liaise and coordinate with regard to evacuation and evacuation area inspections and

simple decontamination, etc., for evacuees who have evacuated or temporarily relocated. In addition, the nuclear emergency response headquarters shall also deal with other issues specific to nuclear disasters, such as radiation-related health management and consultation.

- The government headquarters shall carry out comprehensive coordination concerning the allocation of resources related to the disaster response measures of the actual organizations (police organizations, fire fighting organizations, coast guard departments, and Self-Defense Forces). The nuclear emergency response headquarters shall request the cooperation of the operational organizations to the government headquarters when such cooperation is judged to be necessary.

- The Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters shall formulate radiation protection measures (equipment and materials, occupational safety, etc.) for the personnel of the operational organizations that rescue victims of natural disasters and other persons involved in disaster prevention services, in accordance with the radiation protection measures for persons involved in disaster prevention services that implement emergency response measures, and shall provide advice and support to the Government Headquarters. The nuclear emergency response headquarters shall assign officials to the government headquarters to implement said advice, etc. Based on the advice, etc. of the nuclear emergency response headquarters, the government headquarters shall give necessary instructions to the personnel involved in disaster prevention operations.

- In the event that the Government Headquarters is established due to the occurrence of a natural disaster and the Nuclear Regulatory Authority/Cabinet Office Joint Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters is established due to the occurrence of a nuclear disaster, the Government Headquarters shall take integrated measures in accordance with the above.

## Chapter 3 Disaster Recovery

### Section 1 Declaration of Lifting of Nuclear Emergency Situation, etc.

- When the Prime Minister finds, in consideration of the results of emergency monitoring, etc., that there is no longer a need to implement emergency measures to prevent the progression of a nuclear disaster, he/she shall issue a declaration of the cancellation of a nuclear emergency situation and publicly notify the area where measures for restoration from nuclear emergency should be implemented and matters to be notified to the residents, etc. in the area pursuant to the provisions of Article 15, paragraph 4 of the Nuclear Emergency Act.
- The relevant ministries and agencies shall implement nuclear emergency response measures based on their respective affairs under their jurisdiction and laws and regulations. In addition, the nuclear emergency response headquarters shall continue to exist in order to promote nuclear emergency response measures after the declaration of the cancellation of the nuclear emergency situation. In addition, the secretariat of the nuclear emergency response headquarters for nuclear emergency response measures shall establish an appropriate system.
- After the declaration of the lifting of the nuclear emergency situation, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission shall abolish the Emergency Monitoring Center. Under the supervision of the Nuclear Regulation Authority, relevant ministries and agencies, local governments, and nuclear operators shall continue to cooperate in environmental radiation monitoring and promptly announce the results of such monitoring.
- Local governments shall lift various restrictive measures based on the investigation of the area by environmental radiation monitoring, etc., the judgment of experts, etc. dispatched by the government, and the guidance and advice of the government.

### Section 2 Post-nuclear Disaster Countermeasures

- Part 2, Chapter 3, Section 2, Paragraph 1 "Restoration of damaged facilities, etc." starts:
- The national government, public organizations, and local governments shall promptly and smoothly implement or support the restoration projects of damaged facilities by utilizing the predetermined plans for procurement of supplies and materials and for wide-area support of human resources.
- The national government [Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, etc.] shall, to the extent possible, simplify procedures for the execution of restoration projects in order to restore lifeline facilities.
- In restoring damaged facilities, the national government, public institutions, and local governments shall, while maintaining the basic restoration to the original state, improve and restore the facilities as much as possible from the viewpoint of preventing another disaster.
- When the national government [the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism] and prefectures receive a request from a local government or the head of a local government that has suffered a disaster of extreme abnormality and severity and

for which an Emergency Disaster Control Headquarters has been established (hereinafter referred to as "specified large-scale disaster".), etc., and find it necessary for smooth and prompt reconstruction in consideration of the actual circumstances of the area, such as the construction implementation system of said local government, the national government and prefectures shall provide support to the stricken local government through an agency system that enables said local government or the head of said local government to carry out construction on behalf of said local government, to the extent that it does not hinder the execution of said affairs.

○The national government [the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism] shall provide support through a substitutional authority system that enables it to carry out disaster recovery work on national roads outside designated sections on behalf of prefectures when construction requires advanced technology, when it is deemed appropriate to carry out the work using advanced mechanical power, or when the work relates to prefectural boundaries.

○ The national government [the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism] shall provide support for prefectural or municipal roads by means of a substitutional authority system under which construction work for disaster recovery of prefectural or municipal roads can be carried out to the extent that there is no hindrance to the execution of the work, when there is a request from the prefecture or municipality and when it is deemed appropriate to carry out the construction work requiring high technology or mechanical power on behalf of the prefecture or municipality in consideration of the actual circumstances of the area such as the construction implementation system of the prefecture or municipality.

○When a municipality, other than a designated municipality, requests a national road, prefectural road, or municipal road that is closely connected to a road it manages in terms of traffic, and when it is deemed appropriate for said municipality to carry out construction work related to disaster recovery, etc. on behalf of said municipality, taking into consideration the actual local conditions such as the construction implementation system of said municipality, the prefecture shall support said municipality.

○When the national government [the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism] and the Japan Water Agency request a prefectural governor, etc. to carry out a construction work concerning improvement work or repair of a river or a disaster recovery project in a class I river or class II river in a designated section that is partly managed by the prefectural governor, etc., and when it is deemed appropriate to carry out a construction work that requires advanced technology or mechanical power (in the case of the Japan Water Resources Agency, in addition to the above, limited to those related to river management facilities in the water resources development system that contribute to ensuring a stable supply of water in the water resources development system) on behalf of the prefectural governor, etc. in consideration of the actual circumstances of the area such as the construction implementation system of the prefectural governor, etc. (For the national government, this shall be limited to the extent that it does not interfere with the execution of its affairs.), the national government and the Japan Water Agency provide support through an agency system that can carry out the construction work on behalf of the prefectural governor, etc.

○When the national government [the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism] receives a request from the mayor of municipality regarding the river improvement work or repair or disaster recovery project in a river other than a Class I river or a river designated by the mayor of municipality which is to be managed by the



mayor of municipality (Hereinafter referred to as "Applicable Rivers".), and when it is deemed appropriate to carry out the work which requires advanced technology or mechanical force on behalf of the mayor of municipality in consideration of the actual circumstances of the area such as the system for carrying out the work of said municipality, the national government shall provide support through an agency system capable of carrying out the work on behalf of the mayor of municipality to the extent that it does not hinder the execution of the affairs.

- In the event of a disaster, the national government [Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism] shall, upon request of the prefectural governor or the mayor of a municipality with respect to maintenance (limited to that pertaining to the filling in of rivers) pertaining to Class I or Class II rivers within the designated area that are partially managed by the prefectural governor, etc. or to quasi-applied rivers that are managed by the mayor of a municipality, provide support through the Acting Authority System, to the extent that it does not interfere with the performance of the affairs of the prefecture or municipality.

- The national government [Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism] and railroad operators shall endeavor to cooperate with operators of disaster restoration work on roads and rivers related to the disaster restoration work carried out by the railroad operators, in order to achieve early restoration of damaged railroads.

- The national government [Forestry Agency] shall provide support for construction work related to a disaster recovery project, etc. in a prefecture that has suffered a specified large-scale disaster, etc., through a system that allows construction work to be carried out on behalf of the prefecture when the request is made by the governor of the prefecture and it is deemed appropriate to do so in consideration of the prefecture's construction implementation system, etc.

- The relevant organizations [Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, etc.] shall, as far as possible, clearly indicate the estimated time of restoration by district when restoring lifelines and transportation systems.

- Prefectural police shall thoroughly monitor the movements of organized crime groups, etc., and endeavor to grasp the actual situation of their participation and intervention in restoration and reconstruction projects, and endeavor to thoroughly eliminate organized crime groups from restoration and reconstruction projects by making the necessary appeal to relevant administrative agencies, affected local governments, industry groups, etc.

● Part 2, Chapter 3, Section 2, Paragraph 1 "Restoration of damaged facilities, etc." ends.

- Part 2, Chapter 3, Section 5 "Support for Reconstruction of Disaster-Affected Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises and Other Economic Reconstruction" starts:

- Municipalities (prefectures) shall endeavor to establish a system to promptly and appropriately grasp the damage situation of small and medium-sized enterprises, etc. at the time of a disaster, such as by establishing a cooperative system with chambers of commerce and industry in advance.

- The national government [Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry] shall promote efforts such as the preparation of manuals on procedures and methods for collecting information at the time of a disaster, in order to assist municipalities (prefectures) in

understanding the state of damage to small and medium-sized enterprises, etc.

- The national government [Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry] and local governments shall publicize widely to disaster victims about assistance and support measures for disaster-stricken small and medium-sized enterprises, etc., and shall set up a consultation desk, etc.
- Japan Finance Corporation, etc. shall provide loans for working capital and equipment through disaster recovery loans, etc., in order to promote the restoration of the businesses of small and medium-sized enterprises, etc. damaged by the disaster and to contribute to the reconstruction of the disaster-stricken areas.
- The Organization for Small & Medium Enterprises and Regional Innovation, Japan and local governments shall provide loans for restoration of facilities for business cooperatives, etc., as necessary, through the Advanced Loan (disaster restoration loan).
- The national government [Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry] and local governments shall take economic reconstruction measures to promote the region's independent development by taking into consideration the reconstruction of local industries and shopping areas, as well as the development of infrastructure for growth industries, based on domestic and international economic trends.
- The Japan Finance Corporation, etc. shall provide low-interest funds, etc., to disaster-affected farmers, forestry workers, and fisheries workers in order to restore facilities from disasters and maintain and stabilize management. In addition, the national government [Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries] shall invoke the Natural Disaster Loan Law to provide business funds, etc. for affected farmers, forestry and fishery workers as necessary.

● Part 2, Chapter 3, Section 5 "Support for Reconstruction of Disaster-Affected Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises and Other Economic Reconstruction" ends.

- The director-general of the nuclear emergency response headquarters shall, if necessary, instruct the mayors of municipalities that have jurisdiction over the areas where nuclear emergency response measures should be implemented on matters concerning nuclear emergency response measures, such as the review and lifting of evacuation zones.
- The national government [the Nuclear Regulation Authority, etc.], local governments, and nuclear operators shall continuously implement emergency monitoring, and after the declaration of the lifting of the nuclear emergency situation, shall shift to an environmental radiation monitoring system under normal conditions by local governments and nuclear operators.
- The national government [Nuclear Regulation Authority, National Police Agency, Fire and Disaster Management Agency, and Japan Coast Guard] shall endeavor to take measures to prevent theft, ensure public safety, and prevent fires, etc. while the alert zone and evacuation order zone, etc. remain in place.
- The national government [Ministry of the Environment, Nuclear Regulation Authority, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare] and local governments shall establish a system to provide mental and physical health counseling and health surveys to residents, etc. in the areas surrounding nuclear facilities.

- The national government [Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries] shall conduct surveys on the market prices and handling conditions of products of agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and local industries produced in the areas surrounding nuclear power plants. In addition, in order to ensure the appropriate handling of such products based on scientific evidence, requests shall be made to related organizations, etc., as necessary.
- The national government [Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries ] and local governments shall conduct publicity activities to ensure the appropriate distribution, etc. of products of agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and local industries based on scientific evidence. In the event that import restrictions on Japanese food products are tightened in other countries and regions as a result of the nuclear disaster, information on the results of radioactive material surveys, shipment restrictions, etc., shall be provided to other countries and regions as necessary, and efforts shall be made to eliminate or ease import restrictions.
- The national government [Ministry of the Environment, etc.], local governments, nuclear operators, and other relevant organizations shall take necessary measures for decontamination and waste disposal in areas contaminated by radioactive materials emitted due to a nuclear disaster.
- In order to promote safety and health measures, including the prevention of occupational accidents and radiation hazards in restoration and reconstruction projects in the affected areas, such as restoration work of nuclear facilities and decontamination work, the national government [Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare] shall provide necessary guidance, etc. at labor standards inspectorates, take necessary measures to ensure safety and health, and give special consideration to workers' health management. In addition, necessary measures to ensure safety and health shall be taken, and special consideration shall be given to the health management of workers.
- Nuclear operators shall lend disaster prevention equipment and materials and disaster prevention personnel necessary for radiation monitoring, decontamination, etc. to the national government, local governments, etc.
- The nuclear operators shall prepare a plan for disaster recovery measures and submit it to the national government [Nuclear Regulation Authority, Cabinet Office] and relevant local governments, and promptly implement disaster recovery measures based on said plan.
- Nuclear operators shall promptly establish a system necessary to respond to claims for compensation for damages by disaster victims, such as by setting up a consultation service.
- The national government [Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries] and local governments shall monitor the prices of daily necessities.
- In addition to the above, the national government shall provide necessary support for the restoration from nuclear emergency in the areas affected by a nuclear disaster.

### Section 3 Support for Reconstruction of Livelihood, etc. of Victims, etc.

○ Part 2, Chapter 3, Section 4 "Support for Reconstruction of Livelihood, etc. of Disaster Victims, etc." starts:

○ The national government [Cabinet Office, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, etc.] and local governments need to provide detailed support for the reconstruction of the lives of disaster victims in all aspects of their lives, including securing housing, providing livelihood funds, and establishing a system for the prompt disposal of such funds, as well as ensuring continuous livelihood funds by restoring livelihoods and employment, maintaining and restoring communities, and providing mental and physical care.

○ The national government [Cabinet Office, the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare] and local governments shall provide detailed support through the use of opportunities for monitoring and consultation, disaster victim registries, etc., through the implementation of disaster case management, etc., and endeavor to develop an environment in which disaster victims can easily learn about the support systems so that they can use the support systems suitable for them to rebuild their lives.

○ Local governments shall take necessary measures so that when a natural disaster occurs on a scale that does not meet the conditions for application of the Law for Supporting the Reconstruction of Livelihoods of Disaster Victims, they can take their own support measures based on the purpose of the said Law.

○ Prefectures shall hold explanatory meetings for municipalities on the survey of damage to houses and issuance of disaster victim certificates promptly after the occurrence of a disaster, and shall endeavor to devise ways to enable participation by as many municipal officials as possible, such as by using video conferencing systems to transmit images to each municipality.

○ In the event that the system and materials and equipment of the affected municipalities are expected to be insufficient in comparison with the scale of the damage, prefectures should provide necessary support to the municipalities concerned in surveying the extent of damage to residences and issuing certificates of disaster victimization. In the case where the damage is expected to be caused by more than one municipality, coordination among the affected municipalities shall be attempted by sharing issues, discussing responses, and providing know-how to each municipality on a regular basis so that there will be no variation in the surveying and assessment methods.

○ Municipalities shall establish a system for surveying the extent of damage to residential houses, etc. and issuing disaster victim certificates without delay, in order to quickly and accurately assess the disaster situation and implement various support measures as soon as possible.

○ When surveying the extent of damage to houses, etc., municipalities shall use appropriate methods, such as aerial photographs, photographs of houses taken by victims, and the results of emergency risk assessment, etc., as necessary.

○ Designated public institutions [Urban Renaissance Agency] shall, upon request from the national government [Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism] or local governments, dispatch personnel with expert knowledge to the disaster area to the extent that it does not hinder the execution of their duties.

○ Municipalities shall, as necessary, prepare a disaster victim ledger that consolidates the status of damage to individual disaster victims, the implementation of various support measures, and matters requiring consideration, etc., in an integrated manner, and strive for comprehensive and efficient implementation of support for disaster victims. In

addition, in order to speed up and improve the efficiency of disaster victim support operations, the government shall actively consider the use of digital technology in the preparation of the disaster victim ledgers.

○When prefectures have rescued disaster victims based on the Disaster Relief Act, they shall provide information on the disaster victims in response to requests from municipalities that prepare a disaster victim ledger.

○The national government [Cabinet Office, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare] and local governments shall provide disaster condolence money and disaster disability relief money based on the Act on Provision of Disaster Condolence Money, etc., loans of disaster relief funds, and loans of livelihood welfare funds.

○The national government [Cabinet Office] and local governments will support the reconstruction of the lives of disaster victims and ensure the speedy recovery of disaster-stricken areas by providing grants to support the reconstruction of the lives of disaster victims based on the Disaster Victims Reconstruction Support Act.

○The national government [Cabinet Office] shall provide local governments with the necessary environment for digitization and the introduction of advanced technology to facilitate the creation and updating of lists of persons requiring support for evacuation action and individual evacuation plans, procedures related to information management of evacuation centers and evacuees, as well as procedures related to the creation of disaster victim registers and the issuance of disaster victim certificates and disaster victim support such as livelihood reconstruction assistance funds.

○The local governments shall provide the necessary environment for the introduction of digitalization and advanced technologies so that procedures related to disaster victim assistance, such as creation of ledgers, issuance of disaster victim certificates, and reconstruction assistance payments, can be carried out smoothly.

○Municipalities shall improve the implementation system for checking applications and sending them to prefectures in order to promptly and accurately process applications from disaster victims for the provision of livelihood reconstruction assistance for disaster victims.

○The national government [Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare, etc.] and local governments shall, as necessary, reduce the burden on disaster victims by extending deadlines for taxes, postponing or exempting collection, and reducing or exempting medical expenses and insurance premiums under the national health insurance system, etc.

○The national government [Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, etc.] and local governments shall implement a combination of temporary employment creation measures with immediate effect and stable medium- to long-term employment creation measures, such as improving workers' skills through vocational training in line with the direction of industrial development based on the characteristics of the disaster areas, in order to secure workplaces for disaster victims. At the same time, support measures for self-employment, agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and small and medium-sized enterprises shall be enhanced to maintain and revitalize their business operations and start new businesses.

○The national government [Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare] shall take necessary measures to maintain employment in the disaster-stricken areas, and shall take employment measures such as providing detailed job placement services for disaster

victims.

- The Japan Housing Finance Agency and other organizations shall provide loans for disaster recovery housing and relief measures for existing lenders in order to assist disaster victims in rebuilding and acquiring housing on their own.

- Local governments shall, as necessary, develop disaster public housing, etc., and provide specified tenants in public housing, etc., as measures to help victims secure permanent housing, and the national government shall provide appropriate support for these measures.

- The national government [Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism] and local governments, when rebuilding housing for disaster victims in disaster risk areas, etc., shall encourage relocation to safe areas as much as possible, while utilizing the Disaster Prevention and Group Relocation Promotion Project, etc.

- Local governments shall support victims in the process of reconstruction by providing temporary housing, etc. to help them maintain their lives during the period of reconstruction, and at the same time, they shall identify the characteristics and needs of the victims as early as possible and systematically implement measures to ensure a smooth transition to permanent housing without waiting until the end of the provision period.

- The national government and local governments shall publicize widely to disaster victims about assistance and support measures for their self-reliance, and establish a comprehensive consultation service as much as possible. Local governments and local public entities shall cooperate with each other to provide necessary information, support and services to disaster victims who evacuated to municipalities other than their place of residence.

- The national government [Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications] shall conduct special administrative consultation activities to provide information on various support measures for disaster victims.

- Local governments shall, when particularly necessary, consider methods of agile and flexible promotion, such as the establishment of a disaster recovery fund, in order to proceed with the relief and self-reliance support of disaster victims and comprehensive recovery and reconstruction measures in the affected areas in a detailed, agile, and flexible manner.

● Part 2, Chapter 3, Section 4 "Support for Reconstruction of Livelihood, etc. of Disaster Victims, etc." ends.

- A nuclear operator shall support victims in the process of recovery by providing them with temporary housing, etc., to help them maintain their livelihood in the meantime.

#### **Section 4 Abolition of Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters**

- The nuclear emergency response headquarters shall be abolished when its establishment period expires in accordance with Article 21, paragraph 1 of the Nuclear Emergency Act.

## Chapter 4 Nuclear Disaster of a Nuclear-powered Ship

○ In the event of the threat of a nuclear disaster or the occurrence of a nuclear disaster on a nuclear-powered ship, the following measures shall be taken with reference to the provisions up to the preceding chapters.

### Section 1 Collection and Communication of Information and Establishment of Action System

#### 1 Collection and communication of disaster information

##### *(1) Communication of disaster information, etc.*

- When the Ministry of Foreign Affairs receives a report of a nuclear disaster from a nuclear ship, it shall contact the Prime Minister's Office [Cabinet Secretariat], relevant designated administrative organs, and relevant local governments.
- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in consultation with the relevant designated administrative organs, shall request foreign governments to provide necessary information on the scale of the accident, etc. for the establishment of restricted entry zones in the surrounding areas (sea areas), etc.
- Regional Defense Bureaus of the Ministry of Defense shall, upon receipt of a notification concerning a nuclear disaster involving a nuclear-powered ship, contact the relevant local governments, etc.
- Relevant designated administrative organs shall inform the relevant designated public organizations, as necessary, of the matters for which they have been contacted.
- Relevant prefectures shall inform relevant municipalities, as necessary, of the matters communicated to them.
- The local governments concerned shall inform the relevant designated local public institutions of the matters communicated to them, as necessary.

##### *(2) Activities for early identification of radioactivity effects*

- The Nuclear Regulatory Authority, with the cooperation of the national government [Japan Coast Guard, Fisheries Agency] and relevant local governments, shall conduct a radioactivity survey in ports and harbors where nuclear-powered vessels call.
- If abnormalities are detected in the radioactivity survey and there is a possibility of a nuclear ship emergency, the Nuclear Regulatory Authority shall inform the Prime Minister's Office [Cabinet Secretariat], relevant designated administrative organs, and relevant local governments, and take necessary measures such as strengthening environmental radiation monitoring.
- Designated public institutions [National Quantum Science and Technology Agency, Japan Atomic Energy Agency] shall mobilize emergency monitoring personnel and equipment to the site and support the efforts of the national government [Nuclear Regulatory Authority] to strengthen environmental radiation monitoring.



- The national government [Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry] shall request nuclear operators to cooperate by lending monitoring equipment and materials.
- The national government [Ministry of Defense] shall provide support for emergency monitoring from the air or at sea when requested by prefectural governors, etc.
- The national government [Japan Coast Guard] shall provide support for emergency monitoring at sea when requested by prefectural governors, etc.
- Relevant local governments shall endeavor to implement radiation surveys in cooperation with the national government [Nuclear Regulatory Authority].

### *(3) Communication of information on emergency response activities*

○ Part 2, Chapter 2, Section 2, Paragraph 1 (5) "Communication of information on emergency response activities" starts:

- Municipalities shall inform prefectures of the status of emergency response activities, the establishment of response headquarters, the need for support, etc. Prefectures will inform municipalities of the status of their own emergency response activities.
- Prefectures and public institutions shall, as necessary, notify the Prime Minister's Office [Cabinet Secretariat] and the Cabinet Office of the status of emergency measures and the status of the establishment of the Headquarters, etc. through designated administrative organs, and after the establishment of the Headquarters, notify the Headquarters of the Government of the status.
- The designated administrative agencies shall, as necessary, notify the Prime Minister's Office [Cabinet Secretariat] and the Cabinet Office of the status of activities of emergency measures they are implementing, and after the establishment of the government headquarters, they shall notify the government headquarters of these activities and also notify prefectures and public institutions of these activities.
- In the case of an accident disaster, the operator shall inform the ministries and agencies in charge of safety regulations, etc., of the status of activities of emergency measures and the status of the establishment of the task force.
- The Prime Minister's Office [Cabinet Secretariat] and the Cabinet Office will report information on emergency response activities collected to the Prime Minister as necessary.
- The Government Headquarters will, as necessary, communicate the information on emergency response activities collected and coordinated by the Government Headquarters to designated administrative organizations, designated public organizations, prefectures, etc.
- Related organizations shall closely exchange information on emergency response activities with each other as necessary.

● Part 2, Chapter 2, Section 2, Paragraph 1 (5) "Communication of information on emergency response activities" ends.

- Relevant local governments, through relevant designated administrative organs, shall communicate the status of their own emergency response activities and the status of the establishment of response headquarters, etc., to the Liaison Conference on Nuclear Emergency Response of Relevant Ministries and Agencies, the Emergency Disaster Response Headquarters, etc.

- Related designated public organizations shall, through the relevant designated administrative organs, inform the Liaison Conference of the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters of the relevant ministries and agencies of the status of their own emergency response activities, etc.
- Related designated administrative organs shall report the status of their own emergency response activities to the Liaison Conference on Nuclear Emergency Response of Relevant Ministries and Agencies, the Emergency Disaster Control Headquarters, etc., and shall, as necessary, inform the relevant local governments, relevant designated administrative organs, etc.
- Related local governments shall maintain close contact with relevant designated local public institutions, such as by informing them of the status of their own emergency response activities as needed.
- The Liaison Conference on Nuclear Emergency Response of Relevant Ministries and Agencies and the Emergency Disaster Control Headquarters shall communicate the information on emergency response activities they have collected to the Prime Minister's Office (Cabinet Secretariat), relevant designated administrative organs, relevant designated public institutions, and relevant local governments, as necessary.

## **2 Securing means of communication**

- Related designated administrative organs, related local governments, and related designated public institutions shall immediately secure means of communication for information and communication in the event of an emergency.
- Telecommunications carriers shall give priority to securing important communications for the national government, relevant local governments, and other organizations involved in disaster prevention in the event of an emergency.

## **3 Activity system of relevant designated administrative organs**

- Part 2, Chapter 2, Section 2, Paragraph 6 (1) "Activity system of the Cabinet Secretariat, designated administrative organs, and public organizations" starts:
  - The Prime Minister's Office (Cabinet Secretariat) shall establish the Prime Minister's Office Emergency Response Office as necessary in cases where a large-scale disaster is likely to occur or has occurred (in the case of an accident or disaster, a large-scale accident or disaster with a large social impact has occurred), and shall centrally collect information, report to the Prime Minister, etc., liaise and coordinate with relevant ministries and agencies, and comprehensively coordinate the government's initial measures.
  - After the occurrence of a disaster (including cases of wind, flood, volcanic, and snow damage), designated administrative organs and public institutions shall promptly take necessary measures such as emergency assembly of staff, establishment of an information gathering and communication system, and establishment of countermeasure headquarters.
  - Designated administrative agencies and public agencies shall endeavor to ensure close coordination among themselves, with local governments, and, in the case of an accident disaster, with related businesses, etc.

● Part 2, Chapter 2, Section 2, Paragraph 6 (1) "Activity system of the Cabinet Secretariat, designated administrative organs, and public organizations" ends.

- Relevant designated administrative organs shall, when there is a threat of the occurrence of a nuclear disaster of a nuclear ship or when a nuclear disaster of a nuclear ship has occurred, promptly take necessary measures such as emergency assembly of staff, establishment of an information gathering and liaison system, and establishment of a response headquarter, if necessary.
- Related designated administrative organs shall, if necessary, dispatch their officials to the site and have them perform duties such as coordination necessary for the preparation of emergency response measures.
- Related local governments shall, when there is a threat of the occurrence of a nuclear disaster of a nuclear ship or when a nuclear disaster of a nuclear ship has occurred, promptly take necessary measures such as emergency assembly of officials, establishment of an information gathering and liaison system, and establishment of a response headquarters, if necessary.
- Related local governments shall endeavor to ensure close coordination with relevant designated administrative organs, relevant designated local public institutions, etc.
- Relevant local governments shall request the national government to dispatch experts and other local governments to provide support in the form of equipment, materials, and personnel, as necessary. The local governments, etc. receiving the request shall promptly prepare a support system based on the wide-area support agreement, etc. concluded in advance.
- In the event that a nuclear disaster of a nuclear ship is likely to occur or a nuclear disaster of a nuclear ship has occurred, the designated public organizations concerned shall, if necessary, promptly take necessary measures such as emergency assembly of staff, establishment of an information gathering and communication system, and establishment of disaster response headquarters.

#### **4 Government activity structure**

##### *(1) Liaison conference of nuclear emergency response procedures of relevant Ministries and Agencies*

- The national government [Cabinet Office] shall hold a liaison conference on nuclear-powered ship accident countermeasures for relevant ministries and agencies as necessary in order to confirm and share the communicated information and coordinate the preparation of emergency response measures when a nuclear disaster of a nuclear-powered ship is likely to occur or when a nuclear disaster of a nuclear-powered ship has occurred.

##### *(2) Establishment of the Countermeasures Office of the Prime Minister's Office*

- The Prime Minister's Office [Cabinet Secretariat] shall, when there is a threat of the occurrence of a nuclear disaster on a nuclear ship or when a nuclear disaster on a nuclear ship has occurred, establish a Prime Minister's Countermeasures Office, as necessary, to consolidate information, report to the Prime Minister, etc., liaise and

coordinate with relevant ministries and agencies, and make comprehensive coordination of initial response measures by the government in an intensive manner.

### *(3) Convening Emergency Gathering Team*

○ Part 2, Chapter 2, Section 2, Paragraph 6 (2) "Convening the Emergency Gathering Team" starts:

○ When a large-scale disaster is likely to occur or has occurred, or in the case of an accident disaster, large-scale fire disaster, or forest fire, when a large-scale disaster with a large social impact has occurred, the Prime Minister's Office [Cabinet Secretariat] shall summon the Emergency Coordination Team to the Prime Minister's Office to gather information on the initial response measures to be taken by the government.

● Part 2, Chapter 2, Section 2, Paragraph 6 (2) "Convening the Emergency Gathering Team" ends.

○ The Prime Minister's Office [Cabinet Secretariat] shall, depending on the situation of a nuclear disaster on a nuclear ship, summon an emergency gathering team to the Prime Minister's Office to collect information on the initial response measures taken by the government.

### *(4) Coordination with foreign governments*

○ The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, after consultation with the designated administrative organs concerned, shall request the foreign governments to take appropriate measures.

### *(5) Establishment and activity structure of Specified Disaster Response Headquarters*

○ Part 2, Chapter 2, Section 2, Paragraph 6 (5) "Establishment and activity structure of the Specified Disaster Response Headquarters" starts:

○ The Prime Minister shall immediately establish the Specified Disaster Control Headquarters when it is recognized from the information collected that a large-scale disaster that is not an emergency disaster has occurred (in the case of railroad disasters, when it is recognized that wide-area support is necessary through cooperation of the relevant organizations).

○ When the policy for the establishment of a Specific Disaster Control Headquarters is decided, the Cabinet Office shall promptly carry out the necessary procedures by making a request separately and establish a Specific Disaster Control Headquarters. The Specific Disaster Control Headquarters and its secretariat shall be located in the Central Joint Office Building No. 8, and in the case of accidents and disasters, in principle, in the ministries and agencies in charge of safety regulations, etc.

○ The director-general of the headquarters shall be, in principle, the Minister of State in charge of disaster prevention (in the case of an accident disaster, the Minister of State of the ministry in charge of safety regulations, etc., as indicated below).

- In the case of maritime disasters, air disasters, railroad disasters, and road disasters, the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism;

- In the case of a nuclear disaster involving a nuclear-powered ship, the Cabinet Office (in charge of disaster prevention);

- In the case of hazardous material disasters, the ministries in charge of handling

regulations of hazardous materials (Fire and Disaster Management Agency, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, and Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare);

- Fire and Disaster Management Agency for large-scale fire disasters and forest fires.

○The Vice Director-General of the Specific Disaster Control Headquarters shall, in principle, be a Vice Minister of the Cabinet Office, Parliamentary Secretary (in the case of an accident disaster, a Vice Minister of State or Parliamentary Secretary of the ministry in charge of safety regulations as shown below), or Crisis Management Supervisor of the Cabinet.

- In the case of maritime disasters, air disasters, railroad disasters, and road disasters, the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism;

- For nuclear disasters involving nuclear vessels, the Cabinet Office (in charge of disaster prevention), the Cabinet Office (in charge of nuclear disaster prevention), the Ministry of Defense, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Nuclear Regulation Authority;

- For hazardous materials disasters, the ministries in charge of handling regulations of hazardous materials (Fire and Disaster Management Agency, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, and Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare);

- Fire and Disaster Management Agency for large-scale fire disasters and forest fires

○In principle, the members of the Specific Disaster Control Headquarters (excluding members of the Local Response Headquarters) shall consist of director-general-level officials of the Cabinet Office (in the case of an accident disaster, the ministries in charge of safety regulations as shown below).

- The Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism for maritime, air, railroad, and road disasters;

- For nuclear disasters involving nuclear vessels, the Cabinet Office (in charge of disaster prevention), the Cabinet Office (in charge of nuclear disaster prevention), the Ministry of Defense, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Nuclear Regulation Authority;

- For hazardous materials disasters, the ministries in charge of handling regulations of hazardous materials (Fire and Disaster Management Agency, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare);

- Fire and Disaster Management Agency for large-scale fire disasters and forest fires.

○The director-general of the headquarters for specified disaster control shall, when he/she finds it particularly necessary for implementing emergency disaster control measures accurately and promptly in the areas under the jurisdiction of said headquarters for specified disaster control, give necessary instructions to the heads of relevant designated local administrative organs, the heads of local governments and other executive organs, as well as to designated public institutions and designated local public institutions, to the extent necessary.

○The director-general of the headquarters for specified disaster control shall, when he/she finds it necessary for implementing emergency disaster control measures accurately and promptly in the areas under the jurisdiction of said headquarters for specified disaster control, request the heads of the relevant administrative organs, the heads of the relevant local administrative organs, the heads of local governments and other executive agencies, designated public institutions, designated local public institutions, representatives of NPOs, volunteers, etc. and various organizations, and other relevant persons to provide materials or information, express opinions, and

provide other necessary cooperation.

○The secretariat of the headquarters shall strengthen its structure in accordance with the degree of damage, and, in accordance with a separate agreement, shall establish field-specific task forces consisting of officials from the Cabinet Office and relevant ministries and agencies to prepare implementation policies for disaster emergency response measures and conduct activities related to comprehensive coordination, etc.

● Part 2, Chapter 2, Section 2, Paragraph 6 (5) "Establishment and activity structure of the Specified Disaster Response Headquarters" ends.

○ The national government [Cabinet Office] shall immediately establish the specific disaster response headquarters upon receiving instructions from the Prime Minister.

○ The Cabinet Office, with the cooperation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Nuclear Regulatory Authority, and the Ministry of Defense, shall serve as the secretariat of the Specific Disaster Headquarters.

#### *(6) Establishment of the Emergency Disaster Response Headquarters and its activity system*

○ Part 2, Chapter 2, Section 2, Paragraph 6 (6), "Establishment and activity structure of Emergency Disaster Control Headquarters and its activity system" starts:

○The Prime Minister shall immediately establish emergency disaster control headquarters when an emergency disaster is recognized to have occurred based on the information collected (in the case of a railroad disaster, when it is recognized that wide-area support is necessary through the cooperation of relevant organizations).

○When the policy for the establishment of emergency disaster control headquarters has been decided, the Cabinet Office shall promptly take the necessary procedures in accordance with the guidelines prescribed separately, and establish the emergency disaster control headquarters. If the Specified Disaster Control Headquarters for the disaster in question has already been established, said Specified Disaster Control Headquarters shall be abolished, and the Emergency Disaster Control Headquarters shall take over the affairs under the jurisdiction of said Specified Disaster Control Headquarters.

○The emergency disaster control headquarters and its secretariat shall be established in the Prime Minister's Office (in the case of the secretariat, in the Prime Minister's Office and the Central Government Building No. 8). In the event of an accident disaster, the Emergency Disaster Control Headquarters shall, in principle, be established within the Prime Minister's Office, and its secretariat shall be established within the Prime Minister's Office and the ministries and agencies in charge of safety regulations, etc.

○The Director-General of the Emergency Disaster Control Headquarters shall be the Prime Minister.

○The Director-General of the Emergency Disaster Control Headquarters shall be the Prime Minister.

The Vice Director-General of the Emergency Disaster Control Headquarters shall, in principle, be the Chief Cabinet Secretary and the Minister of State in charge of disaster prevention (in the case of an accident disaster, the Minister of State of the ministry in charge of safety regulations as shown below).

• In the case of maritime, air, railroad, and road disasters, the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.

- In the case of a nuclear disaster involving a nuclear-powered ship, the Cabinet Office (Minister of State in charge of disaster prevention)
- In the case of hazardous material disasters, the ministries in charge of handling regulations of hazardous materials (Fire and Disaster Management Agency, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, and Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare)
- Fire and Disaster Management Agency for large-scale fire disasters and forest fires
- The members of the emergency disaster control headquarters (excluding members of the local response headquarters) shall consist of the Ministers of State and Vice-Ministers of State other than the Director-General of the emergency disaster control headquarters and the Vice Director-Generals of the emergency disaster control headquarters, the Cabinet Emergency Management Director-General, or the heads of designated administrative organs other than the Ministers of State.
- The director-general of the headquarters for extraordinary disaster control shall, when he/she finds it particularly necessary for implementing emergency disaster control measures accurately and promptly in the areas under the jurisdiction of said headquarters for extraordinary disaster control, give necessary instructions to the heads of the relevant designated administrative organs, the heads of the relevant designated local administrative organs, the employees of the relevant designated administrative organs to whom the authority of the heads of the relevant designated administrative organs has been delegated, the employees of the relevant designated local administrative organs, the heads of local governments and other executive organs, and designated public institutions and designated local public institutions, to the extent necessary.
- The director-general of the headquarters for extraordinary disaster control shall, when he/she finds it necessary for implementing emergency disaster control measures accurately and promptly in the areas under the jurisdiction of said headquarters for extraordinary disaster control, request the heads of the relevant administrative organs, the heads of the relevant local administrative organs, the heads of local governments, other executive agencies, designated public institutions, designated local public institutions, and other relevant persons, such as representatives of NPOs, volunteers, etc. and various organizations, to provide materials or information, express opinions, and provide other necessary cooperation.
- The secretariat of the Emergency Disaster Control Headquarters shall strengthen its structure in accordance with the extent of damage, and, in accordance with a separate agreement, shall establish field-specific teams of officials from the Cabinet Office and relevant ministries and agencies to prepare implementation policies for emergency disaster control measures and carry out activities related to comprehensive coordination, etc.
- Part 2, Chapter 2, Section 2, Paragraph 6 (6), "Establishment and activity structure of Emergency Disaster Control Headquarters and its activity system" ends.
- The National Government [Cabinet Office] shall, upon receiving instructions from the Prime Minister, immediately establish an Emergency Disaster Response Headquarters.
- The Cabinet Office, with the cooperation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Nuclear Regulatory Authority, and the Ministry of Defense, shall serve as the secretariat of the Emergency Disaster Response Headquarters.



#### *(7) Establishment of the Emergency Disaster Response Headquarters and its activity system*

- The national government shall immediately establish the Emergency Disaster Response Headquarters upon receiving instructions from the Prime Minister.
- Part 2, Chapter 2, Section 2, Paragraph 6 (7) "Establishment of Emergency Disaster Response Headquarters and its activity system" starts:
  - The Prime Minister shall immediately establish Emergency Disaster Response Headquarters when the information gathered indicates that an extremely unusual and severe emergency disaster has occurred.
  - When the Cabinet Office (in the case of an accident disaster, the Cabinet Office and the ministries and agencies in charge of safety regulations, etc.) decides on the policy for establishing Emergency Disaster Response Headquarters, it shall promptly take the necessary procedures, such as submitting a Cabinet request, etc., and establish Emergency Disaster Response Headquarters, etc., in accordance with a proposal prescribed separately. If the Specific Disaster Control Headquarters or the Emergency Disaster Control Headquarters pertaining to the disaster in question have already been established, the Specific Disaster Control Headquarters or the Emergency Disaster control Headquarters shall be abolished, and the Emergency Disaster Response Headquarters shall take over the affairs under the jurisdiction of the Specific Disaster Control Headquarters or the Emergency Disaster Control Headquarters.
  - The Emergency Disaster Response Headquarters and the Secretariat shall be established in the Prime Minister's Office (in the case of the Secretariat, in the Prime Minister's Office and the Central Government Building No. 8). However, if the Prime Minister's Office is unusable due to the disaster, the headquarters and the secretariat shall be set up
    - (1) in the Central Government Building No. 8,
    - (2) in the Ministry of Defense (Central Command Post), or
    - (3) within the Tachikawa Regional Disaster Prevention Base (Disaster Control Headquarters Reserve Facility), in that order, taking into consideration the damage situation and other factors.
  - The Cabinet Office shall promptly inform the relevant administrative agencies of the location of the Emergency Disaster Response Headquarters and its secretariat in the event that the Prime Minister's Office, etc. is unusable due to the disaster
  - The Emergency Disaster Response Headquarters shall be headed by the Prime Minister.
  - The Deputy Director-General of the Emergency Disaster Response Headquarters shall, in principle, be the Chief Cabinet Secretary and the Minister of State in charge of disaster prevention (in the case of an accident disaster, the Minister of State of the ministry in charge of safety regulations, etc. as indicated below).
    - In the case of a maritime disaster, air disaster, railroad disaster, and road disaster, the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.
    - In the case of a nuclear disaster involving a nuclear-powered ship, the Cabinet Office (Minister of State in charge of disaster prevention)
    - In the case of hazardous material disasters, the ministries in charge of handling regulations of hazardous materials (Fire and Disaster Management Agency, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, and Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare)
    - Fire and Disaster Management Agency for large-scale fire disasters and forest fires

○The members of the Emergency Disaster Response Headquarters (excluding members of the Local Response Headquarters) shall consist of all Ministers of State, Cabinet Emergency Management Supervisors, and Vice-Ministers or heads of designated administrative organs other than Ministers of State, other than the Chairman of the Emergency Disaster Response Headquarters and the Vice Chairman of the Emergency Disaster Response Headquarters.

○The Director-General of the Emergency Disaster Response Headquarters shall, when he/she finds it particularly necessary for implementing emergency disaster response measures accurately and promptly in the areas under the jurisdiction of said headquarters for emergency disaster control, give necessary instructions to the heads of the relevant designated administrative organs, the heads of the relevant designated local administrative organs, the employees of said designated administrative organs who are the employees of said headquarters for emergency disaster control to whom the authority of the heads of said designated administrative organs has been delegated, and the employees of said designated local administrative organs, the heads of local governments and other executive agencies, designated public institutions and designated local public institutions, to the extent necessary.

○The Director-General of the Emergency Disaster Response Headquarters shall, when he/she finds it necessary for implementing emergency disaster response measures accurately and promptly in the areas under the jurisdiction of the headquarters, request the heads of the relevant administrative organs, the heads of the relevant local administrative organs, the heads of local governments, other executive agencies, designated public institutions, designated local public institutions, and representatives of NPOs, volunteers, etc., and other relevant persons to provide materials or information, express opinions, and provide other necessary cooperation.

○The secretariat of the Emergency Disaster Response Headquarters shall strengthen its structure in accordance with the extent of damage, and, in accordance with a separate agreement, shall establish field-specific teams of officials from the Cabinet Office and relevant ministries and agencies to prepare implementation policies for emergency disaster response measures and carry out activities related to comprehensive coordination, etc.

● Part 2, Chapter 2, Section 2, Paragraph 6 (7) "Establishment of Emergency Disaster Response Headquarters and its activity system" ends.

#### *(8) Dispatch of experts, etc.*

○ The national government shall dispatch experts and officials with national expertise to the site in order to contribute to the prompt and accurate preparation, etc. of emergency response measures, or at the request of the local governments concerned.

○ Nuclear Regulatory Authority shall immediately dispatch experts in radiation measurement, radiation protection, etc. to the emergency response headquarters, etc. and to the site when it is notified by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, etc. of the occurrence of a nuclear disaster on a nuclear ship.

○ The experts dispatched to the site shall, in cooperation with the relevant designated administrative organs and local governments, collect and analyze information at the site of the disaster, and provide necessary technical advice, etc. for the emergency disaster

control headquarters, etc., local response headquarters, and local governments, etc. to take emergency measures.

- Experts dispatched to the Emergency Disaster Response Headquarters, etc., shall provide technical advice, etc. on emergency disaster response measures to the Director-General, etc. of the Emergency Disaster Response Headquarters.

*(9) Dispatch of survey teams, etc. by the Emergency Disaster Control Headquarters, etc., and establishment of local response headquarters*

- The Emergency Disaster Response Headquarters, etc. shall grasp the local situation, dispatch government survey teams as necessary, and, if necessary, establish a local response headquarters with the cooperation of the Ministry of Defense, when it is necessary for flexible and rapid processing of the situation in the field.

## **5 Disaster dispatch of the Self-Defense Forces**

- Part 2, Chapter 2, Section 2, Paragraph 6 (11) "Disaster dispatch of the Self-Defense Forces" starts:

- Prefectural governors, the Commandant of the Japan Coast Guard, the Chief of Regional Coast Guard Headquarters, and the director of airport administrative offices shall judge the necessity of the dispatch request of the Self-Defense Forces based on the scale of the disaster or accident, the damage information collected, and the communication disruption situation of the municipality, and shall immediately request the dispatch of the Self-Defense Forces if necessary. In addition, in accordance with the course of events, if it is decided not to make a request, it shall be notified immediately.

- If the mayor of the municipality deems it necessary to implement emergency measures, he/she shall request the prefectural governor to make a request for the dispatch of the Self-Defense Forces. In this case, the mayor of the municipality shall notify the Self-Defense Forces to that effect and the disaster situation pertaining to the area of said municipality, as necessary.

- When the Self-Defense Forces receives a request from the prefectural governor or other persons specified by law, the Self-Defense Forces shall determine whether or not it is necessary to dispatch units, etc. based on the content of the request and the information it has collected, and take appropriate measures such as dispatching units, etc.

- If the mayor of the municipality is unable to request the prefectural governor to dispatch the Self-Defense Forces due to communication breakdowns, etc., he/she shall notify the Self-Defense Forces to that effect and the disaster situation pertaining to the area of the municipality. When such notification is made, the municipal mayor shall promptly notify the prefectural governor to that effect.

- As an exceptional measure to supplement disaster dispatch upon request, the Self-Defense Forces may dispatch units, etc. without waiting for a request when a disaster is deemed particularly urgent in light of the situation and there is no time to wait for a request. For example, the Self-Defense Forces may dispatch units to gather information in the event of a large-scale disaster; dispatch units to save lives in cases where communication with prefectures, etc. is impossible due to communication breakdowns, etc., or upon receiving notification from the mayor of a municipality as described above; dispatch units to search and rescue when the Self-Defense Forces detects a marine

accident or an abnormal situation in an aircraft under operation, etc. Dispatch of units for search and rescue in the event of a maritime accident or when the Self-Defense Forces detects an abnormal situation in an aircraft in operation, etc.

○In the event of a large-scale disaster, the Ministry of Defense and the Self-Defense Forces shall be ready to respond to any damage and activities, since the extent of damage is unknown at the time of the disaster. While placing the highest priority on lifesaving activities, the Ministry of Defense and the Self-Defense Forces shall coordinate with local governments, relevant ministries and agencies, and other concerned parties on the division of roles, response policies, duration of activities, and use of private companies for livelihood support, etc. In addition, on the premise that local governments are in disarray immediately after a disaster, the Ministry of Defense and the Self-Defense Forces should voluntarily provide "proposal-based" support for the content of activities to ensure smooth progress of activities by the Self-Defense Forces during a disaster.

○The Self-Defense Forces may dispatch units, etc. when a fire or other disaster occurs in or near government buildings, brigades, or other facilities of the Ministry of Defense.

○The details of the relief activities carried out by the Self-Defense Forces at the time of a disaster dispatch differ depending on the disaster situation, the activities of other relief agencies, the contents of requests, the personnel of units in the field, equipment, etc. In general, however, they are to grasp the damage situation, assist evacuations, search and rescue of people in distress, flood prevention activities, fire fighting activities (including aerial firefighting.), opening of roads or waterways, emergency medical care, relief and epidemic prevention, emergency transportation of personnel and goods, food service and water supply, bathing support, free lending or transfer of relief goods, safety and removal of dangerous goods, etc.

● Part 2, Chapter 2, Section 2, Paragraph 6 (11) "Disaster dispatch of the Self-Defense Forces" ends.

## **6 Ensuring the safety of personnel involved in disaster prevention services**

○ Radiation protection of personnel involved in disaster management operations shall be conducted in accordance with the predetermined standards for radiation protection of personnel involved in disaster management in emergency situations.

○ The national government, local governments, etc., shall endeavor to secure materials and equipment to ensure the safety of persons involved in disaster prevention work during emergency response activities.

○ The national government and relevant local governments shall exchange information closely with each other to ensure safety during emergency response activities.

## **Section 2 Protection and Information Provision Activities for Indoor Evacuation, Acceptance of Evacuation, etc.**

### **1 Implementation of protective activities such as indoor evacuation, evacuation guidance, etc.**

○ The emergency response headquarters, etc. shall provide guidance and advice to the local governments concerned on the implementation of instructions for indoor

evacuation or evacuation, etc., and the taking of stale iodine tablets, etc., with reference to the nuclear emergency response guidelines.

- Relevant local governments shall, based on the guidance and advice of the national government, or at their own discretion, give residents instructions to evacuate indoors or to leave the area for evacuation, etc.

- In the case of giving instructions to evacuate, etc., the local governments concerned shall confirm the evacuation status of residents, etc.

- Related local governments shall endeavor to provide information that contributes to evacuation, such as the location of evacuation sites and an outline of the disaster, when guiding residents, etc. to evacuate.

## **2 Designated Evacuation Shelters**

### *(1) Establishment of designated evacuation shelters*

- Part 2, Chapter 2, Section 6, Paragraph 3 (1) "Establishment of designated evacuation shelters" starts:

- Municipalities shall open designated evacuation centers as necessary in the event of a disaster, and shall make sure that residents and others are informed about them. In addition, welfare shelters shall be opened as necessary for those who need special care.

- Municipalities shall endeavor to open necessary evacuation centers from the beginning as much as possible, taking into consideration the scale of the disaster.

- In the event that the designated shelters alone are insufficient in terms of quantity, municipalities shall open as many shelters as possible, including the use of training facilities, hotels, inns, etc. owned by the national government or independent administrative agencies, and shall endeavor to publicize them through various means such as homepages and applications. In particular, in consideration of persons requiring special care, efforts shall be made to open hotels and inns, including those located outside of the disaster area, as welfare shelters in effect.

- Municipalities shall confirm the safety of facilities in advance when opening evacuation centers.

- If it is expected that it will take time for lifelines to be restored at a designated evacuation site, or if the area is expected to remain isolated due to road disruptions, the municipality shall consider whether or not it is appropriate to establish and maintain a designated evacuation site in that area.

- Municipalities shall appropriately report the status of the opening of evacuation centers to prefectures, and prefectures shall endeavor to share such information with the national government [the Cabinet Office, etc.] so that support can be provided smoothly by relevant organizations, etc. when evacuation centers are opened.

- In order to prevent the concentration of evacuees in specific designated evacuation centers and the number of evacuees exceeding the capacity, municipalities shall endeavor to facilitate evacuation by such means as making the congestion of evacuation centers known through various means such as homepages and applications.

- Part 2, Chapter 2, Section 6, Paragraph 3 (1) "Establishment of designated evacuation shelters" ends.

## *(2) Operation and management of designated shelters*

- The municipalities shall operate and manage each designated shelter appropriately. In doing so, they shall endeavor to obtain the cooperation of evacuees, residents, voluntary disaster prevention organizations, etc. in the accurate communication of information, distribution of food, drinking water, etc., preparation of stable iodine tablets, cleaning, etc. at the designated evacuation site.
- Related local governments shall endeavor to quickly grasp information on evacuees received at each designated evacuation site.
- Related local governments shall pay attention to the living environment in designated evacuation centers and always endeavor to make it good.
- Referring to the nuclear emergency response guidelines, local governments concerned shall explain to evacuees the effects of taking stable iodine tablets, who should take them, contraindications, etc., using pamphlets, etc., and shall prepare stable iodine tablets.

## **3 Taking stable iodine tablets**

- Referring to the nuclear emergency response guidelines, relevant local governments shall give instructions on when to take stable iodine tablets and take other necessary measures so that evacuees who are to take them can take them immediately when there is a release or a threat of release of radioactive iodine exceeding the indicators of protective measures pertaining to taking stable iodine tablets.
- The Emergency Response Headquarters, etc. shall grasp information on the results of emergency monitoring and its evaluation, and when it is recognized that there has been or is likely to be a release of radioactive iodine exceeding the indicators for protective measures pertaining to the administration of stable iodine tablets, it shall give instructions on when to administer stable iodine tablets in the relevant areas.
- Broadcasting companies such as Japan Broadcasting Corporation (NHK) shall broadcast information on when to take stable iodine tablets so that the information will be accurately conveyed to evacuees and others who are to take the tablets.

## **4 Consideration for persons requiring special care**

- Related local governments shall give sufficient consideration to persons requiring special consideration and temporary residents in evacuation guidance and living in designated evacuation centers, etc., and shall make efforts to monitor their health conditions in designated evacuation centers, etc. They shall also give due consideration to the provision of information to persons requiring special consideration.

## **5 Restrictions on intake and shipment of food and beverages**

- The emergency response headquarters, etc. shall, as necessary, request the local governments concerned to investigate the status of contamination by radioactive materials, and, depending on the status, instruct or request the relevant organizations to restrict the intake and shipment of food and beverages, based on the indicators, etc. of the nuclear emergency response guidelines.



○ Based on the guidance, advice, and instructions of the national government, the local governments concerned shall implement the restrictions on the intake and shipment of food and beverages, and their lifting, while giving consideration to the supply of alternative food and beverages, etc.

## **6 Accurate information dissemination activities to concerned parties, etc.**

### *(1) Information dissemination to residents in the vicinity, etc.*

○ Part 2, Chapter 2, Section 6, Paragraph 9 (1) "Activities to convey information to disaster victims" starts:

○ The Government Headquarters, designated administrative organs, public institutions, local governments, and businesses shall fully grasp the needs of the disaster victims, and appropriately provide accurate and detailed information useful to the disaster victims, such as information on the status of the disaster, safety information, the status of restoration of public facilities such as lifelines and transportation facilities, life-related information of medical institutions, supermarkets, gas stations, etc., information on the measures taken by each organization, traffic regulations, and support for the lives of the disaster victims. In this case, information should be provided in consideration of persons requiring special care, evacuees at home, evacuees in rental housing provided as emergency temporary housing, wide-area evacuees whose whereabouts can be identified, foreign nationals in Japan, and foreign nationals visiting Japan.

○ Government headquarters, designated administrative agencies, public institutions, and local public bodies shall give consideration to the media to be used when providing information, taking into account the diversity of living and residential environments of disaster victims. In particular, since the means of obtaining information are limited during power outages and communication failures, information on livelihood support for disaster victims should be provided appropriately through paper media such as posting and distributing leaflets, as well as through public information vehicles.

○ Government headquarters, designated administrative agencies, public institutions, local governments, and business enterprises should communicate with each other regarding the content of information to be released and publicity activities.

○ Government headquarters, designated administrative agencies, public institutions, local governments, and, in the case of an accident disaster, related businesses, etc., shall endeavor to set up an information portal, such as a portal site, to provide comprehensive information to disaster victims.

○ In communicating information, the national government, local governments, etc. shall use disaster prevention administrative radio, bulletin boards, public information magazines, public information vehicles, etc., and shall also obtain the cooperation of news organizations such as broadcasters, news agencies, newspapers, etc., and portal site server operators. In addition, in order to meet the needs of those who wish to obtain safety information, traffic information, and contact information as needed, efforts shall be made to provide accurate information via the Internet, cell phones, and other means.

○ The government, in cooperation with broadcasters, shall promote the spread of systems that automatically activate TVs and radios in the event of emergency broadcasts.

● Part 2, Chapter 2, Section 6, Paragraph 9 (1) "Activities to convey information to disaster victims" ends.



- The Emergency Disaster Response Headquarters and other relevant designated administrative agencies, related designated public institutions, and relevant local governments shall, in accordance with their roles, fully understand the needs of residents in the surrounding area and appropriately provide accurate and detailed information useful for residents in the surrounding area, such as the situation of nuclear disasters, safety information, information on medical institutions, etc., the results of surveys on radioactive materials in food and drink and the situation of restrictions on shipments, etc., information on measures taken by respective organizations, traffic regulations, etc. In doing so, the information should be communicated in consideration of the stability of the public sentiment, as well as those who require special care and those who are temporarily staying in the area.
- The media shall endeavor to provide prompt and accurate reports on the situation of the nuclear disaster.

## *(2) Accurate communication of information to the public*

- Part 2, Chapter 2, Section 6, Paragraph 9 (2) "Accurate communication of information to the public" starts:
  - Government headquarters, designated administrative agencies, public institutions, local governments, and, in the case of an accident disaster, related businesses, etc., shall actively communicate information to the public at large, such as the status of the disaster, restoration of transportation facilities, etc., handling of relief supplies, etc., according to their needs.
  - Government headquarters, designated administrative agencies, public organizations, local governments and, in the case of accident disasters, related businesses, etc., shall notify each other of the contents of information announcements and public relations activities, and exchange information with each other.
  - In communicating information, the national government, local governments, etc. shall obtain the cooperation of news organizations such as broadcasters, news agencies, newspapers, etc., and portal site server operators. In addition, in order to respond to the needs for obtaining traffic information and various inquiries as needed, they will endeavor to provide accurate information by utilizing the Internet, mobile phones, etc.
  - The national government [Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications] shall, with the cooperation of relevant organizations, endeavor to take necessary countermeasures against false and misinformation on the Internet, such as alerting disaster victims, etc. to obtain accurate information, while keeping track of the circulation and spread of false and misinformation, especially regarding disaster-stricken areas.

● Part 2, Chapter 2, Section 6, Paragraph 9 (2) "Accurate communication of information to the public" ends.

- The government's announcements to the media shall be made at the Emergency Disaster Response Headquarters, etc.

## *(3) Response to inquiries from residents, etc.*

- Part 2, Chapter 2, Section 6, Paragraph 9 (3) "Response to inquiries from residents, etc." starts:

○Government headquarters, designated administrative agencies, local governments, and related businesses, etc., shall, if necessary, promptly after the occurrence of a disaster, establish a contact point equipped with a dedicated telephone to respond to inquiries from residents, etc., and develop a system to assign personnel to the contact point. In addition, information shall be collected, organized, and disseminated after identifying the information needs.

○When municipalities (prefectures) receive inquiries from residents, etc. regarding the safety of disaster victims, they shall endeavor to provide safety information to the extent possible, while taking care not to unjustly infringe on the rights and interests of disaster victims, etc., and not to interfere with emergency measures that are urgent immediately after a disaster, such as firefighting and rescue operations. In this case, the local governments shall endeavor to provide safety information to the extent possible. In this case, local governments shall cooperate with related local governments, fire departments, prefectural police, etc. to collect information on disaster victims when deemed necessary for the appropriate provision of safety information. If any of the victims include persons who are at risk of being pursued and harmed by perpetrators of spousal violence, etc., local governments shall make efforts to ensure that the perpetrators do not know the whereabouts of such victims and that their personal information is thoroughly managed.

● Part 2, Chapter 2, Section 6, Paragraph 9 (3) "Response to inquiries from residents, etc." ends.

#### *(4) Reinforcement of information provision system to foreign governments, etc.*

○ The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and relevant ministries and agencies shall endeavor to promptly provide accurate information to relevant foreign governments and international organizations through Japanese diplomatic missions abroad and embassies in Tokyo, etc., as necessary.

### **Section 3 Maintenance of Social Order, including Crime Prevention**

○ Part 2, Chapter 2, Section 9, Paragraph 1, "Maintenance of social order" starts:

○The police, independently or in cooperation with voluntary crime prevention organizations, etc., in the disaster-stricken areas and their surroundings (including the sea.) shall endeavor to ensure safety promptly by carrying out patrols and providing information on the safety of daily life. In addition, efforts shall be made not only to control crimes taking advantage of disasters and prevent damage, but also to control social confusion by collecting information on cyber attacks taking advantage of disasters and providing appropriate information to the public.

○The national government [the Japan Coast Guard] shall deploy patrol vessels to the sea near the disaster area to ensure safety as soon as possible.

● Part 2, Chapter 2, Section 9, Paragraph 1, "Maintenance of social order" ends.

○ Police agencies, fire departments, coast guard departments, and other relevant organizations shall endeavor to ensure public safety and prevent fires by patrolling and providing information on the safety of life, etc.

- In areas where the mayors of related municipalities have given instructions for evacuation, police agencies, fire departments, coast guard departments, road administrators, and railroad companies shall take necessary measures to ensure the effectiveness of the instructions.

## **Section 4 Securing Transportation and Emergency Transportation Activities for Emergency Transportation**

### **1 Securing transportation and emergency transportation activities**

- Part 2, Chapter 2, Section 5, Paragraph 2 (2) "Road traffic control, etc." starts:
  - Prefectural police shall quickly ascertain which roads are open to traffic and the traffic situation by using traffic monitoring cameras, vehicle detectors, etc., in addition to information from police officers and related agencies on the scene.
  - Prefectural police shall immediately impose traffic restrictions, such as prohibiting the passage of general vehicles, in order to prevent danger or the spread of disaster, and to ensure emergency transportation. In this case, if it is necessary to control the flow of vehicles into the disaster area, wide-area traffic control including the surrounding areas shall be implemented with the cooperation of prefectural police around the disaster area. In addition, in order to ensure smooth traffic control, traffic guidance, etc., shall be requested as necessary, based on support agreements, etc., with security companies, etc. In addition, traffic control facilities such as information boards and traffic signals shall be utilized.
  - Prefectural police shall immediately inform residents of the traffic control measures when they are implemented.
  - Prefectural police shall remove abandoned vehicles, etc. and lead the way with police vehicles when necessary to ensure emergency transportation.
  - Prefectural police shall give orders to drivers, etc. to take measures as necessary to ensure smooth traffic of emergency vehicles.
  - The Prefectural Public Safety Commission shall, when it is necessary to prohibit the passage of vehicles other than emergency vehicles, request road administrators, port administrators, or fishing port administrators (referred to as "road administrators, etc." in this section) to designate sections to ensure the passage of emergency vehicles and to move abandoned or stranded vehicles.
  - The National Public Safety Commission shall give instructions to the Prefectural Public Safety Commission from a wide-area viewpoint, as necessary.
  - The national government [the National Police Agency] shall coordinate traffic regulations by prefectural police from a wide-area viewpoint, and give instructions to prefectural police as necessary.
  - Police agencies, road administrators, and government headquarters shall maintain close communication with each other in the course of traffic control.
  - Government Headquarters shall make comprehensive coordination such as requesting support from other organizations as necessary or upon request from the National Police Agency.
  - When the Director-General of the Government Headquarters deems it particularly necessary to implement traffic control precisely and promptly, he/she shall, to the extent necessary, give necessary instructions to the heads of relevant designated administrative organs, etc. or to the heads of relevant designated local administrative

organs, etc. regarding the implementation of traffic control and support.

- When the Prime Minister is notified of a disaster emergency situation, he/she shall direct and supervise the administrative departments on behalf of the Cabinet with regard to the implementation of traffic control and support, in accordance with the Basic Policy for Disaster Management.

- Part 2, Chapter 2, Section 5, Paragraph 2 (2) "Road traffic control, etc." ends.

- Part 2, Chapter 2, Section 5, Paragraph 2 (6) "Maritime traffic control, etc." starts:

- In the sea area where congestion of vessels is expected, the national government [Japan Coast Guard] shall organize and guide vessel traffic as necessary. In this case, efforts shall be made to ensure that vessels engaged in emergency transportation can navigate smoothly.

- In order to ensure smooth emergency transportation, the national government [Japan Coast Guard] shall restrict or prohibit vessel traffic as necessary when there is a possibility of danger to vessel traffic due to the occurrence of marine accidents or other circumstances.

- When it is recognized that an abnormality has occurred in the depth of the waterway, the national government [Japan Coast Guard] shall survey the waterway as necessary, and ensure the safety of the waterway by installing emergency signs, etc.

- Part 2, Chapter 2, Section 5, Paragraph 2 (6) "Maritime traffic control, etc." ends.

- Prefectural police and the national government (Japan Coast Guard) shall ensure traffic control and smooth transportation activities, taking into consideration the damage situation, urgency and importance of the situation. In particular, they shall endeavor to give necessary consideration to the movement of experts dispatched by the national government and other organizations implementing emergency response activities to the site of the disaster.

- Road administrators shall quickly ascertain the status of road function failures, etc., by utilizing damage assessment equipment, etc., in addition to information from related organizations, etc., regarding the roads under their management.

- The national government [Japan Coast Guard] shall take measures such as navigation restrictions and bans on vessels in transit when damage has occurred or is likely to occur on the sea.

- Police agencies, coast guard departments, road administrators, disaster response headquarters, etc., shall maintain close communication with each other and request other agencies to provide necessary support for securing traffic when traffic is restricted.

## 2 Transportation support

- The Emergency Disaster Response Headquarters, etc. shall request transportation support from the relevant organizations [National Police Agency, Ministry of Defense, Fire and Disaster Management Agency, and Japan Coast Guard] as necessary.

- The national government [Ministry of Defense, Japan Coast Guard] shall cooperate in transportation support based on the request of the emergency disaster response

headquarters, etc., to the extent that it does not interfere with the operations under its jurisdiction.

- The national government [National Police Agency, Fire and Disaster Management Agency] shall, at the request of the emergency disaster response headquarters, etc., take measures to provide support for transportation assistance to the extent that it does not interfere with the operations under its jurisdiction.

## Section 5 Rescue, First Aid and Medical Activities

### 1 Rescue and first-aid activities

#### *(1) Rescue and emergency activities by the national government and local governments*

- Part 2, Chapter 2, Section 4, Paragraph 1 (3) "Rescue and emergency activities by local governments and national government agencies outside the disaster area" starts:

- Local governments outside the disaster area shall promptly and smoothly provide support for rescue and emergency activities, etc., based on requests from local governments in the disaster area or mutual support agreements.

- Government Headquarters shall request support from ministries and agencies involved in rescue and emergency services, etc., as necessary.

- Government Headquarters or Local Response Headquarters shall make comprehensive coordination to ensure smooth and efficient rescue and emergency activities by the Self-Defense Forces, etc., as necessary or based on requests from various organizations.

- When the Director-General of the Government Headquarters finds it particularly necessary to implement rescue and emergency activities accurately and promptly, he/she shall, to the extent necessary, give necessary instructions to the heads of relevant designated administrative organs, etc. or the heads of relevant designated local administrative organs, etc. regarding the implementation of rescue and emergency activities and support.

- When a disaster emergency situation has been declared, the Prime Minister, on behalf of the Cabinet, shall direct and supervise the administrative departments with regard to the implementation of rescue and emergency activities and support, in accordance with the Basic Policy on Emergency Response.

- The national government [National Police Agency] shall take measures for wide-area support, such as the dispatch of police disaster relief teams, as necessary.

- The national government [Fire Defense Agency] shall take measures for wide-area support, such as the dispatch of emergency fire-fighting teams, as necessary.

- The national government [Ministry of Defense] (Self-Defense Forces) shall conduct rescue and emergency relief activities as necessary or at the request of the government headquarters.

- The National Coast Guard (Japan Coast Guard) shall conduct rescue and emergency activities related to disasters at sea, and furthermore, when possible, support the activities of affected local governments as necessary or at the request of government headquarters.

- Police, fire departments, Japan Coast Guard, and Self-Defense Forces units operating at the disaster site shall ensure that their personnel take good care of their health and wear masks in order to prevent infectious diseases, including new coronavirus infection.

- The national government [Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism],

expressway operators, and local governments should support rescue and lifesaving activities by allowing the use of expressway service areas, roadside stations, etc. as bases for deployment, accommodation, and supply transport facilities for police, firefighting, and Self-Defense Forces units.

○The national government [Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism] shall manage key wide-area disaster prevention bases and support rescue and lifesaving activities by the Self-Defense Forces, Japan Coast Guard, police, fire departments, etc.

● Part 2, Chapter 2, Section 4, Paragraph 1 (3) "Rescue and emergency activities by local governments and national government agencies outside the disaster area" ends.

○ Relevant local governments shall endeavor to carry out rescue and first aid activities, and shall make efforts to promptly assess the damage situation and request support from other local governments, etc., as necessary.

○ Related local governments shall, at the request of the medical institutions that treated the exposed injured and sick, promptly consolidate and manage information on radioactive materials, and endeavor to provide accurate information to nearby residents, the media, and others.

○ The Emergency Disaster Response Headquarters, etc. shall, as necessary, or at the request of the local governments and designated administrative organs concerned, make comprehensive coordination to ensure that rescue and emergency activities conducted by the relevant organizations are carried out smoothly and efficiently.

#### *(2) Procurement of materials and equipment, etc.*

○ Part 2, Chapter 2, Section 4, Paragraph 1 (5) "Procurement of materials and equipment, etc." starts:

○ Materials and equipment necessary for rescue and first aid activities (including firefighting activities in the case of aviation disasters) shall, in principle, be carried by the organization that carries out the activities..

○The national government (Cabinet Office, National Police Agency, Fire and Disaster Management Agency, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Japan Coast Guard, Ministry of Defense, etc.), local governments and service providers shall secure materials and equipment for rescue and emergency activities and conduct rescue and emergency activities efficiently with cooperation from other local governments, service providers or private sectors, as necessary.

● Part 2, Chapter 2, Section 4, Paragraph 1 (5) "Procurement of materials and equipment, etc." ends.

## **2 Medical activities**

### *(1) Dispatch of medical teams for radiation exposure medicine*

○ The national government [the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, and the Nuclear Regulatory Authority] shall dispatch a medical team for radiation exposure medicine, consisting of medical personnel from the National Institutes for Quantum Science and Technology, etc., to the site, as necessary.



## *(2) Implementation of radiation exposure medical care*

- Prefectures concerned shall organize medical teams and rescue teams consisting of medical personnel, etc., and conduct radiation exposure medical care activities.
- Medical personnel dispatched by the National Institutes for Quantum Science and Technology, as a medical team for radiation exposure medical care, shall instruct the personnel of the medical institutions that will serve as the core function in each region regarding the medical treatment of the exposed injured and sick under the disaster response headquarters of the prefectures concerned, and shall also conduct their own medical activities in cooperation with the medical personnel.
- The National Hospital Organization and National University Hospitals shall dispatch doctors, nurses, radiological technologists, pharmacists, and other necessary personnel to local medical institutions and provide drugs, medical equipment, etc., as needed when requested by local governments through the Emergency Disaster Response Headquarters, etc.
- The National Institutes for Quantum Science and Technology, medical institutions capable of providing advanced radiation exposure medicine, etc., shall perform highly specialized decontamination and treatment that is difficult to be performed at medical institutions that serve as centers for core functions in each region.
- The National Hospital Organization and National University Hospitals, etc., which are capable of dealing with radiation exposure medical care, shall cooperate with the National Institutes for Quantum Science and Technology, or medical institutions capable of dealing with advanced radiation exposure medical care, etc., when the Institutes conduct follow-up surveys, etc., on a considerable amount of radiation exposure victims, etc. who have visited the National Institutes for Quantum Science and Technology, etc.
- The National Institutes for Quantum Science and Technology and medical institutions capable of providing advanced radiation exposure medical services shall cooperate closely with each other in decontamination, treatment of radiation damage, follow-up investigations, etc.
- The national government [Fire and Disaster Management Agency] shall ensure that the means of transportation of exposed and injured persons to the National Institutes for Quantum Science and Technology and medical institutions capable of providing advanced radiation exposure medical care are given priority when requested to do so by the disaster response headquarters of the prefectures concerned.
- The Self-Defense Forces shall provide transportation support for the transport of exposed injured and sick persons to the National Institutes for Quantum Science and Technology and medical institutions that can provide advanced radiation exposure medicine, based on the request for disaster relief from the governors of the prefectures concerned, or as needed.

## **3 Critical Incident Stress Measures**

- Part 2, Chapter 2, Section 4, Paragraph 4 "Critical incident stress measures" (to be corrected to Paragraph 5) starts:



- Each organization that conducts search, rescue/ambulance or firefighting operations shall endeavor to implement catastrophic stress countermeasures for its personnel.
- Fire fighting organizations shall request the government [Fire and Disaster Management Agency, etc.] to dispatch specialists such as psychiatrists, etc., as necessary.

● Part 2, Chapter 2, Section 4, Paragraph 4 "Critical incident stress measures" (to be corrected to **Paragraph 5**) ends.

## Section 6 Rapid Recovery Activities

### *(1) Cancellation of indoor evacuation, acceptance of evacuation, etc.*

- In the event that the emergency disaster control headquarters, etc. recognize that it is no longer necessary to implement emergency measures to prevent the spread of a nuclear disaster caused by a nuclear ship, they shall instruct and advise the local governments concerned to cancel protective actions such as taking shelter indoors and evacuation.
- Related local governments shall, based on the guidance and advice of the national government, lift the evacuation and sheltering of residents, etc. in the vicinity.

### *(2) Compensation for damages*

- When the national government [Ministry of Defense] receives a claim for compensation from a victim of a nuclear disaster caused by a nuclear-powered ship, it shall handle the claim appropriately based on the Status of Forces Agreement between Japan and the United States, etc.