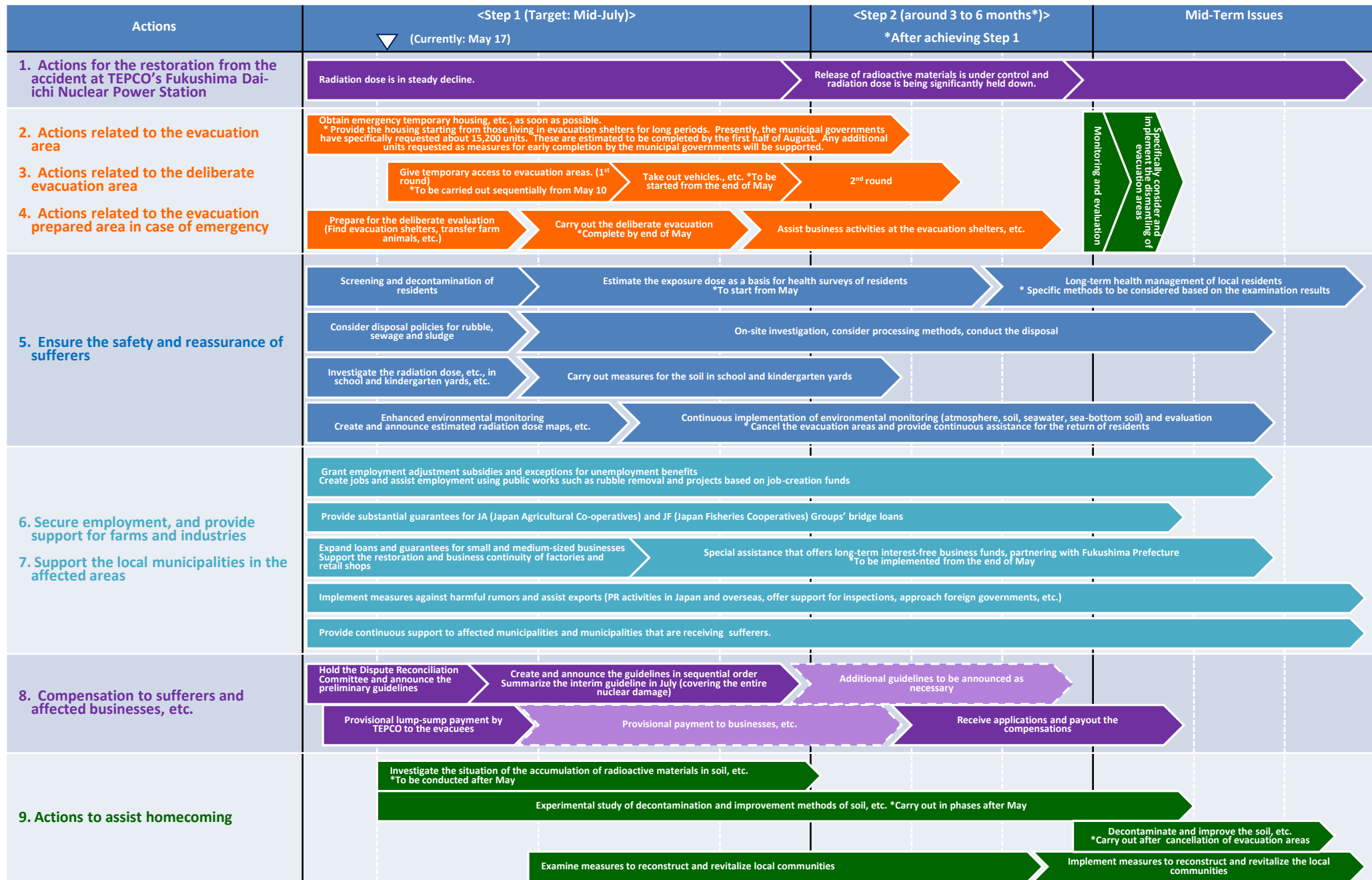


# Roadmap for Immediate Actions for the Assistance of Nuclear Sufferers

Document 2

May 17, 2011

Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters



# **Policy for Immediate Actions for the Assistance of Nuclear Sufferers**

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More than two months have passed since March 11 when the Great East Japan Earthquake brought about an extraordinary disaster followed by the nuclear accident at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station (NPS) operated by the Tokyo Electric Power Co., Inc. (TEPCO).

Those affected by the nuclear accident must have spent many unimaginably long, painful, and difficult days since the accident occurred. Those who had to evacuate with only the barest necessities leaving their damaged homes after the evacuation area was established must have grave concerns, and those who were forced to live in inconvenience or who have voluntarily evacuated due to the establishment of the in-house sheltering area must be suffering indescribably.

We recognize the grave physical and psychological stress that these nuclear sufferers have had to deal with by being transferred from one evacuation site to another, the inconvenience in their lives, the long stays at evacuation sites with little privacy, groundless criticism, and sharp changes in their work and educational environment.

Those affected by the accident that are engaged in agricultural and fishing industries and small businesses are also vulnerable to harmful rumors regarding their products, or have sustained great damage from being unable to stay in business due to the evacuation.

A number of people are currently forced to live at evacuation sites. We have asked those who reside in areas with high radiation dosage to prepare for the imminent deliberate evacuation, and those in other neighboring areas to be prepared for a possible emergency evacuation. We know the accident is inflicting a serious inconvenience on a great number of people.

The situation at Fukushima Daiichi NPS, TEPCO is still far from being fully predictable. Workers are now desperately struggling at the site in order to bring the situation under full control as soon as possible. It is a heart-breaking fact that many of those nuclear plant workers and their families are suffering from this nuclear accident.

The most important thing that is urgently demanded is to properly implement the "Roadmap towards Restoration after the Accident" presented by TEPCO on April 17. This roadmap will bring the reactors to cold shutdown in six to nine months, and the emission of radioactive materials will be under control with significantly reduced radiation dosage.

Everything should not be left to TEPCO, and the government will also make every

effort to achieve this goal.

To date, we have been focusing on actions to secure the safety of those afflicted from the nuclear accident such as establishing the evacuation areas. In addition to that, we will also make an utmost effort to help improve the lives of those afflicted by the accident by securing secondary evacuation sites in cooperation with those municipalities inside and outside Fukushima Prefecture who have accepted sufferers.

The supplementary budget for fiscal 2011 passed recently. Further measures will be implemented to build temporary housing and create jobs. Temporary re-entry to the restricted area has begun, which residents in the area have strongly desired.

Including these measures, the government has developed a policy of immediate actions for the assistance of sufferers and affected municipalities from the nuclear accident.

We present the policy here to ask the sufferers and affected municipalities from the nuclear accident, and related municipalities, as well as all people in the nation, to understand the overview of immediate actions to be implemented by all the government forces and the prospect for the near future. We are now moving steadily ahead with these measures.

However, these are just immediate actions. Needless to say, the government will squarely address all problems that nuclear sufferers will face in the future.

Nearly forty years have passed since Unit 1 of Fukushima Daiichi NPS operated by TEPCO started commercial service. This year marks the fortieth anniversary.

The nation has to squarely face the disappointment and feeling of betrayal of people in the affected areas who have long been the best supporters for the nation's nuclear and power supply policies and lived side-by-side with nuclear power plants believing in their safety.

Nuclear power is the national policy of Japan with its lack of natural resources. The sufferers from the nuclear accident are, in a way, victims of this national policy. The government will take head-on the responsibilities for the restoration, however long it may take, until the very end.

We are confident that the sufferers will be able to return to their homes in their own homeland, and recover their communities to their prior cheerful environment rich in natural beauty. The government is prepared to make every effort to achieve this goal.

# CONTENTS

<b>1. ACTIONS TO RESTORE TEPCO'S FUKUSHIMA DAIICHI NUCLEAR POWER STATION .....</b>	<b>8</b>
(1) Actions Towards Restoration.....	8
i) Support and confirmation of safety by the national government.....	8
ii) International cooperation.....	11
iii) Investigation and verification of the causes of the accident.....	12
(2) Implementation of Safety Measures.....	13
<b>2. ACTIONS CONCERNING THE EVACUATION AREAS .....</b>	<b>15</b>
(1) Establishment of the Evacuation Area .....	16
(2) Status of the First Evacuation .....	17
(3) Securement of Secondary Evacuation Sites.....	18
i) Securement of temporary housing units .....	18
ii) Use of housing units for national public officers and other public housing units.....	18
iii) Use of leased private housing units .....	19
(4) Response to Care Receivers and Physically Challenged People.....	20
i) Transportation of care receivers and physically challenged people outside Fukushima Prefecture.....	20
ii) Support for the provision of temporary housing for elderly people and physically challenged people.....	20
(5) Establishment of a Restricted Area, and Implementation of Temporary Access.....	21
i) Establishment of the Restricted Area .....	21
ii) Implementation of temporary access .....	21
(6) Handling Agricultural Products and Livestock in the Areas .....	22
i) Compensation for those engaging in agriculture, forestry and fisheries.....	22
ii) Agricultural products and livestock in the areas.....	22
(7) Compensation for Damage Caused to Small and Medium Enterprises .....	23
(8) Support to be Provided until Cancellation of Evacuation Area Designation .....	23
i) System to provide support and information until cancellation of evacuation area designation .....	23
ii) Maintenance of public order in the affected areas .....	24
<b>3. ACTIONS CONCERNING THE DELIBERATE EVACUATION AREAS.....</b>	<b>25</b>
(1) Establishment of the Deliberate Evacuation Area .....	26
(2) Securing Evacuation Sites .....	26
i) Securing Emergency Temporary Housing .....	26
ii) Securing houses for national public servants, public housing, etc. ....	27
iii) Securing Short-term Evacuation Sites .....	27

(3) Response to Persons Requiring Nursing Care, Disabled Persons, etc.	27
i) Evacuation of Persons Requiring Nursing Care, Disabled Persons, etc. to the Outside of the Deliberate Evacuation Area	27
ii) Exceptions of Business Continuation inside Deliberate Evacuation Area (Nursing Care Facilities)	28
iii) Support for Installation of Temporary Welfare Houses (Repeated)	28
(4) Smooth Implementation of Deliberate Evacuation Plans	28
i) Support for Smooth Relocation of Residents	28
ii) Exceptions of Business Continuation in the Deliberate Evacuation Area	29
iii) Radiation Management for Residents until End of Deliberate Evacuation	29
(5) Handling of Agricultural Products, Livestock, etc. in the Deliberate Evacuation Area	29
i) Compensation for Damage Caused to Persons Engaged in Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (Repeated)	29
ii) Agricultural Products, Livestock, etc. in the Deliberate Evacuation Area	29
(6) Compensation for Damage Caused to Small and Medium Enterprises (Repeated)	30
(7) Support to be Provided until Cancellation of the Deliberate Evacuation Area Designation	31
i) Support System and Provision of Information until Cancellation of the Deliberate Evacuation Area Designation	31
ii) Maintaining Public Order in the Deliberate Evacuation Area	31
<b>4. ACTIONS CONCERNING THE EVACUATION-PREPARED AREAS</b>	<b>32</b>
(1) Establishment of Evacuation-Prepared Area	33
(2) Maintaining the Foundations of Residents' Livelihood, etc. and Supporting Industrial Activities	33
(3) Handling of Agricultural Products, Livestock, etc. in the Evacuation-Prepared Area	35
i) Compensation for Damage Caused to Persons Engaged in Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (Repeated)	35
ii) Agricultural Products, Livestock, etc. in the Evacuation-Prepared Area	35
(4) Compensation for Damage Caused to Small and Medium Enterprises (Repeated)	36
(5) Support to Be Provided until Cancellation of Evacuation-Prepared Area	36
i) Support System and Provision of Information until Cancellation of Evacuation-Prepared Area	36
ii) Maintaining Public Order in the Area	36
<b>5. ENSURING SECURITY AND SAFETY OF AFFECTED RESIDENTS</b>	<b>38</b>
(1) Maintaining Local Community Ties	40
(2) Taking Measures Including the Maintenance of Medical Services, Nursing Care and Other Services, and the Resolution of the Health Concerns of Residents]	41
i) Maintaining medical service, nursing care, and other services in each area	41
ii) Screening and Decontamination of Residents	42
iii) Health Care and Mental Care for Residents	43
iv) Long-term Health Care for Residents (Assessment of Radiation Dosage)	43
(3) Support for Education	43
i) Assurance of learning opportunities of children in places to which they have evacuated	43
ii) Use of school buildings and schoolyards	44

(4) Reinforcement of Environmental Monitoring and Other Activities (Environmental monitoring reinforcement plan) .....	46
i) Implementation of continuous environmental monitoring.....	46
ii) Development of a radiation dosage measurement map .....	47
iii) Implementation of environmental monitoring in farmlands .....	47
iv) Implementation of environmental monitoring in offshore areas .....	47
v) Implementation of monitoring of radioactive materials in foods and tap water .....	47
vi) Implementation of environmental monitoring at education and other facilities .....	47
vii) Improvement of environmental sample analysis capabilities in Fukushima Prefecture.....	48
(5) Handling of Rubble, Sewage Sludge and Other Wastes .....	48
i) Disposal of rubble .....	48
ii) Handling of sewage sludge .....	48
(6) Enhancement of the Public Relation Activities for Nuclear Disaster Sufferers .....	49
(7) Other Measures.....	51

## **6. ENSURING EMPLOYMENT AND AGRICULTURAL/INDUSTRIAL SUPPORT...52**

(1) Ensuring Employment .....	54
i) Creation of employment through recovery projects, etc. ....	54
ii) Maintenance of employment and stabilization of people's lives .....	55
iii) Support for finding new jobs.....	55
(2) Agricultural, Livestock and Fishery Industries, etc. ....	56
i) Impact of the suspension of shipments and future action.....	56
ii) Measures to prevent harmful rumors and to support the export of agricultural, forestry, and fishery products and foods .....	57
iii) Impact of radioactive material on agricultural, forestry, and fishery products and soils and future actions .....	58
iv) Support for business activities .....	59
(3) Measures for Small and Medium-sized Businesses .....	60
(4) Manufacturing Industry, Retailing Industry, etc. ....	62
i) Prevention of harmful rumors and support for export of industrial products etc. ....	62
ii) Support for business activities .....	63
(5) Transit / Transport Industry .....	63
(6) Tourism.....	64
(7) Other Countermeasures.....	65
i) Support for local financing.....	65
ii) Financial support for disaster victims and affected businesses .....	65
iii) Appropriate provision of information for consumers .....	65

## **7. SUPPORT FOR AFFECTED LOCAL GOVERNMENTS .....66**

(1) Efforts for the Recovery of Functions of the Affected Local Governments .....	66
---	----



(2) Support for Municipalities that Relocated their Functions as Public Offices and Local Governments Accepting Sufferers.....	67
--	----

## **8. COMPENSATION FOR SUFFERERS, AFFECTED BUSINESSES AND OTHERS69**

(1) Regarding Guidelines Formulated by the Committee for Adjustment of Compensation for Nuclear Damages Disputes .....	69
(2) Regarding Payment of Temporary Compensation .....	70
(3) Regarding the Framework of Governmental Support to TEPCO to Compensate for Damage Caused by the Accident at Fukushima Nuclear Power Station .....	71

## **9. ACTION FOR THE RETURN OF SUFFERERS TO THEIR HOMES.....72**

(1) Summary of Viewpoints on Lifting the Designation of Evacuation Areas.....	72
(2) Monitoring, Screening, Decontamination and so forth of Soil .....	73
i) Monitoring and screening of the soil of agricultural land and others.....	73
ii) Decontamination and improvement of agricultural and other soil .....	74
(3) Challenges to be Examined toward Revitalization of Local Communities .....	74

## **1. Actions to Restore TEPCO's Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station**

### **(Summary)**

**Based on the “Roadmap towards Restoration after the Accident at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station” (Roadmap) released by TEPCO on April 17, we will make our utmost effort to bring the situation under control as soon as possible, taking into account the possible impact on the environment, safety and the work environment. At the same time, based on what we have learned from the accident, we will promptly implement further safety measures at other nuclear power stations in the country.**

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### **(1) Actions Towards Restoration**

- Based on the roadmap, we will make our utmost effort to achieve restoration after the accident as soon as possible, taking into account the possible impact on the environment, safety, and the work environment.

#### **<Immediate actions>**

- We request TEPCO to properly implement the measures in the roadmap as soon as possible, as well as to conduct regular follow-up assessments of the progress and safety inspections.
- We request TEPCO to report on important measures to be implemented by TEPCO including the following measures in accordance with Article 67 of the Act on the Regulation of Nuclear Source Material, Nuclear Fuel Material, and Reactors, and will assess and confirm their necessity and impact on the environment and safety.

#### **i) Support and confirmation of safety by the national government (Cooling of the reactors)**

- Injection of nitrogen gas, safety checks of the cooling conditions, and analysis of reactor core conditions  
Confirm the implementation method for the nitrogen injection to be carried out to reduce the risk of hydrogen explosion in the process of cooling the reactors. For the injection of water to cool the reactors steadily, the effectiveness and impact on the input and outflow of water will be evaluated based on the analyses of the reactor core conditions.
- Confirmation of the cooling method safety and impact on the environment  
For the cooling method to achieve the earliest cold shutdown, the safety and impact on the environment will be confirmed.
- Support for introducing robots to monitor conditions of the buildings  
Remote-controlled robots are being introduced to monitor conditions of the buildings by measuring radiation in the buildings and detecting water leakage in order to keep the workers' exposure doses low enough and improve their work efficiency. The

government supports the introduction of robots by gathering information both within Japan and abroad, and by coordinating or promoting offers of robots from related organizations.

- Assessment of the environmental impact of opening the openings of reactor buildings  
The environmental impact of opening the openings was confirmed prior to workers entering the reactor building of Unit 1 for work related to the procedure of cooling the reactor, because the air coming out of the building may cause the dispersion of radioactive materials. The same will be confirmed before opening other reactor buildings for the first time.

#### **(Cooling of the spent fuel pools)**

- Using unmanned helicopters; taking samples from the pools  
To grasp the situation inside the spent fuel pools, video shots of the pools will be taken with unmanned helicopters, and sampling analyses of the pool water will be carried out.
- Planning of removing and transporting spent fuel  
After evaluation of the damage to spent fuel in the pools, a secure method of taking spent fuel out of the pools and transporting them with dedicated casks will be studied.
- Safety check of the alternative cooling system  
The soundness, leakage prevention, and measures to reduce exposure to radiation will be confirmed regarding the alternative cooling system to be installed using existing piping for securely cooling the spent fuel.

#### **(Containing, storing, processing, and recycling of the water (accumulated water) contaminated with radioactive materials)**

- Safety checks of the transfer of high-level contaminated water to the Central Radioactive Waste Treatment Building  
In transferring high-level contaminated water from the basement of turbine buildings to the Central Radioactive Waste Treatment Building, measures to prevent or reduce environmental impacts due to water leakage will be confirmed, and monitoring of leaks will be continued.
- Safety checks of the high-level contaminated water treatment facility and storage tanks; and confirmation of the input and outgo of water  
Safety checks will be made on each component of the high-level contaminated water treatment system that consists of a high-level contaminated water treatment device, storage tanks, and a seawater desalination unit. It will be confirmed that the water balance is well considered so that high-, medium- and low-level contaminated water may not exceed the storage tank capacities. Furthermore, for temporary facilities, it will be confirmed that their use period is clearly defined and their usage is planned to be finished as soon as possible.  
Information on decontamination equipment was collected from all over the world including the United States and France that have abundant experience in radioactivity removal, and coordination was made to promptly introduce the high-level contaminated water treatment systems from AREVA in France and KURION Inc. in the US. Safety checks shall also be carried out for those systems.
- Support for the smooth transportation and introduction of the Mega-Float

Coordination with Shimizu City in Shizuoka Prefecture was made to provide the Mega-Float to secure the storage capacity of medium- and high-level contaminated water. It was quickly confirmed with related ministries and agencies that mooring the Mega-Float at the site of Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station of TEPCO has no legal problems. In addition, in-situ confirmation was conducted for the improvement of waterproof capability of the Mega-Float. Appropriate support and safety checks for its use will follow.

**(Prevention of further subsurface water contamination)**

- Safety checks will be conducted of the facilities that prevent subsurface water from being further contaminated with radioactive materials and spreading outside of the site. The appropriate implementation of such preventive measures will be evaluated and confirmed.

**(Suppression of radioactive materials in the air and soil)**

- Support for the design, introduction, and safety check of coverings over the reactor buildings  
Effectiveness and safety will be evaluated and confirmed of reactor building coverings with ventilators and filters for suppressing the emission of radioactive materials and their dispersion to the environment.
- Support for consideration and introduction of an anti-scattering agent  
Introduction of an anti-scattering agent for radioactive materials will be promoted, as well as ensuring it be sprayed appropriately and effectively over the buildings and outdoor areas.
- Support for the introduction of robots to remove rubbles  
For introducing remote-controlled robots in order to keep the exposure of workers low enough and improve their work efficiency, the government supports the activity by gathering domestic and overseas information, and by coordinating or promoting offers of robots from related organizations.

**(Measures against aftershocks)**

- Confirmation of measures against tsunami  
Implementation of appropriate measures such as installing multiple power sources will be evaluated and confirmed. It will also be confirmed that radiation shielding measures such as use of slurry are appropriately implemented assuming various risks.
- Confirmation of integrity and reinforcement of the spent fuel pool of Unit 4  
Integrity of the spent fuel pool and appropriateness of the reinforcement method using supporting structures will be confirmed for the severely damaged Unit 4 building,. In addition, the seismic safety and necessary seismic reinforcements of other buildings of Units 1 through 4 will also be confirmed.

**(Securing safety of the work environment, and improvement of workers' living environment and healthcare)**

- Collecting information on dosimeters and protective clothing, and support for their introduction  
The government will collect domestic and overseas information on dosimeters and protective clothing that fit the needs on the site and promote their smooth introduction.
- Monitoring of the management of work safety and workers' exposure  
TEPCO's management systems will be monitored to confirm that the systems for work safety and mitigation of workers' exposure are properly working.
- Promoting the improvement of workers' living environment  
The government will promote planning and actions for the improvement of workers' living environment: such as improving meals, bathing facilities and their sleep environment at Fukushima Daiichi NPS, Fukushima Daini NPS, and J-Village; and building of temporary dormitories.
- Improvement of healthcare and confirmation of management system
  - Management of exposure doses and implementation of extra health checkups  
The government instructed TEPCO to implement management of workers' exposure doses, including internal exposure, and to carry out extra health checkups. Reports on regular implementation of these policies are required.
  - Submission of work notification  
Work notifications for some emergency work will be submitted to the Labor Standards Inspection Office for confirmation of the management of workers' exposure doses.
  - Long-term healthcare management  
A database of exposure doses of all workers who have been engaged in emergency work will be developed so that the exposure of workers can be traced for long periods including after leaving jobs to provide long-term healthcare.

**[Reference: Establishment of an exposure management system by TEPCO]**

- TEPCO is preparing for building rest houses equipped with clean areas where protective equipment can be taken off to improve the workers' work environment. An exposure doses management system is being created that can read each portable dosimeter carried by an individual worker, along with recovering and improving facilities including repairing the failed computer for management. It is also establishing an internal exposure management system by sharing the whole body counters (WBC) owned by Fukushima Daiichi NPS and Fukushima Daini NPS or by procuring the same types from other organizations to carry out regular checkups of workers' internal exposure. After that, it will introduce new WBCs to improve the capability of the system. The middle-term plan is to introduce a fully-automatic exposure management system.

**ii) International cooperation**

**(Accepting experts from overseas; promoting cooperation related to offers of equipment and materials)**

- Experts from overseas including the United States came to Japan and are providing us with technologies for stabilizing reactors and spent fuel pools, for preventing the dispersion of radioactive materials, for dealing with radiation contaminated water, and

for radiation monitoring. We are accepting aid supplies (equipment and materials for stabilizing reactors and spent fuel pools, and for helping sufferers from the nuclear accident) from overseas through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and in coordination among the Cabinet Secretariat, the Nuclear and Industrial Safety Agency (NISA), the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters, and TEPCO.

**[Reference 1: Examples of supplies for stabilizing reactors and spent fuel pools]**

- From US: a fire engine; a large water-discharge pump; protective clothing; a barge carrier; boron compound; personal dosimeters; and robots
- From France: protective clothing; protective masks; pumps; power generators; and compressors
- From UK: radiation measuring instruments; and protective masks
- From Republic of China: a concrete pump truck

**[Reference 2: Examples of supplies for helping sufferers]**

- From US, France, UK, Canada, Russia, Korea, and some other countries: personal dosimeters; survey meters; and protective clothing

**(Improvement of international notification on management and discharge of radioactive materials)**

- The government is continuously informing the IAEA of the most recent situation of the nuclear accident at the TEPCO Fukushima Daiichi NPS, and the IAEA is providing member countries with the information. It is also providing foreign embassies in Tokyo with information on the management and discharge of radioactive materials via facsimiles and e-mail. In addition, it is conducting briefings to foreign press every day in principle, as well as briefing to diplomatic corps continuously.

**[Reference 3: Current conditions at the TEPCO Fukushima Daiichi NPS]**

- Water injection to the reactors of Units 1 to 3 is being continuously carried out to steadily cool the reactors. Nitrogen gas is being injected to the primary containment vessel of Unit 1 in order to prevent another hydrogen explosion (the same is planned for Units 2 and 3).
- Water injection to spent fuel pools of Units 1 through 4 is being continued to steadily cool the pool by spraying or through piping.
- Regarding containing radiation contaminated water, the outflow of contaminated water to the sea from a point near the intake channel of Unit 2 has been halted, and the accumulated contaminated water in the Unit 2 turbine building and the trench (vertical shaft) is now being transferred to Radioactive Waste Treatment Facilities. Preparations for transferring other contaminated water to tanks and storing in the Mega-Float is now under way.
- To suppress the contamination of soil and the atmosphere, an anti-scattering agent is being sprayed around each unit building and rubble is being removed.

**iii) Investigation and verification of the causes of the accident**

- Preparation for an investigation and verification of the causes of the nuclear accident will be made. It will be based on these three principles: independence, openness, and comprehensiveness. Findings will be released to the public throughout the world, as well as maintaining cooperation with international organizations such as the IAEA.

## (2) Implementation of Safety Measures

- Based on what we have learned from the accident, we will promptly implement further safety measures at other nuclear power stations in the country.

### <Immediate actions>

- On March 30, the Nuclear and Industrial Safety Agency (NISA) issued directions to each electric power company and relevant organization about the implementation of emergency safety measures in the light of the accident at the TEPCO Fukushima Daiichi NPS, so that damages to reactor cores can be prevented even if all of the three major functions (AC power sources, cooling with seawater, and cooling spent fuel pools) were lost due to a tsunami, and instructed them to report on the progress of implementation as soon as possible.
- Following these directions, each electric power company and relevant organization reported on the implementation of emergency safety measures, and NISA's nuclear safety inspectors carried out strict on-site inspections to confirm the deployment of equipment such as electric power source trucks and pump trucks, preparation of emergency action manuals, and conducting emergency action drills. As a result, on May 6, NISA judged that the emergency safety measures reported from each electric power company and relevant organization had been appropriately implemented.
- Due to the earthquake off the coast of Miyagi Prefecture that occurred on April 7, the external power supply was temporarily lost at the Higashidori NPS of Tohoku Electric Power Company. After that, although the external power source was recovered, all the emergency diesel generators were not online. Considering this event, on April 9, NISA issued "Regarding the Treatment of Emergency Power Generating Facilities in Terms of Safety Regulations (Directions)." In response, licensees of the reactor operation applied for the approval application of change in the operational safety program, and NISA approved the applications after strictly reviewing the operational safety program based on the reports on implementation of emergency safety measures and the on-site inspections.
- Due to the earthquake off the coast of Miyagi Prefecture on April 7, a wide-area power blackout occurred causing some nuclear facilities to temporarily lose external power supplies. Considering this event, instructions were issued to secure the connections of each reactor unit to multiple (all) external power sources for ensuring the reliability of external power supplies, and enhance power source facilities in each NPS. NISA shall strictly evaluate and confirm reports to be submitted by relevant companies.
- The implementation of measures against water immersion of buildings, which had been instructed after the Operational Safety Inspections and are supposed to be finished by each electric power company and relevant organization toward the end of May, shall be strictly confirmed. Also, regarding securing backup equipment such as seawater pumps, installing large-capacity air-cooling emergency power generators, and preventive measures against tsunami, which are included in the mid- or long-term plan, their implementations shall be strictly confirmed.
- Additionally, the government shall make continuous efforts to improve the reliability of

emergency safety measures by continuously promoting each electric power company and relevant organization take measures necessary for improving safety.

**[Reference: Directions of safety measures to electric power companies and relevant organizations]**

- Each electric power company and relevant organization submitted reports on the implementation of safety measures, and NISA carried out on-site inspections to confirm the implementation and verify their effectiveness.

(March 30: Directions of emergency safety measures)

Because losing all the power sources due to the tsunami was considered to be one of the major causes that brought about the current situation at the TEPCO Fukushima Daiichi NPS, NISA issued directions to each electric power company and relevant organization about the implementation of emergency safety measures including conducting action drills so that the cooling functions can be maintained even if all the power supplies were lost due to a tsunami.

(April 9: Directions of safety measures)

Due to the earthquake off the coast of Miyagi Prefecture on April 7, all the Emergency Diesel Generators for Unit 1 of the Higashidori NPS of Tohoku Electric Power Company were not workable. Considering this event, NISA issued instructions to keep two or more Emergency Diesel Generators ready for operation for each reactor unit even if the unit is in the state of cold shutdown.

(April 15: Directions of securing the reliability of external power supply)

Due to the earthquake off the coast of Miyagi Prefecture on April 7, a wide-area power blackout occurred causing some nuclear facilities to temporarily lose external power supplies. Considering this event, instructions were issued to secure connections of all reactor units to multiple (all) external power sources for ensuring the reliability of the external power supply, and enhance power source facilities in each NPS.



## **2. Actions Concerning the Evacuation Areas**

### **(Summary)**

Since the nuclear accident occurred at the TEPCO Fukushima Daiichi and Daini NPS, the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters have been taking action and giving the highest priority to ensuring the safety and health of the residents to brace for the worst possible situation at the NPS.

Considering the development of the accident at the NPS, on March 11, the Prime Minister issued instructions to evacuate residents within a 3-km radius from the TEPCO Fukushima Daiichi NPS, and on March 12, instructed residents within a 10-km radius from the NPS to evacuate, and later in the day instructed residents within a 20-km radius from the NPS to ensure further safety. After that, evacuation of residents in the area was carried out in cooperation among the Fukushima prefectural government and related local governments.

As of mid-May, nearly seven thousand people are still forced to live at primary evacuation sites in Fukushima Prefecture. Utmost efforts shall be made to improve the living environment of those affected by the accident by support for securing public housings and leasing private housings, as well as building temporary housing as early as possible.

In response to the request from the Fukushima prefectural government, people in need of nursing care or with disabilities, who are likely to have special difficulties at primary evacuation sites, have been transferred to facilities outside Fukushima Prefecture that will continuously accept them. Considering their desire to return to Fukushima Prefecture, the government will continue to take necessary actions in cooperation with related local governments.

The Prime Minister issued instructions to Fukushima Prefecture and relevant cities, towns, and villages pursuant to the Act on Special Measures Concerning Nuclear Emergency Preparedness to establish a restricted area within a 20-km radius around the TEPCO Fukushima Daiichi NPS from the viewpoint of ensuring the safety of residents, and prohibited access to the area in principle starting at midnight on April 22.

Along with establishing the restricted area, the government has decided to allow temporary re-entry on condition that the absolute safety is ensured, so that those who left the zone with only the clothes on their backs can take out their valuables, and for cases where it would cause a great disservice to the public good not to allow members of corporations into the zone, including officers of local governments. These re-entry procedures have been carried out since May 10 while ensuring the absolute safety of those who enter the area temporarily.

The government will continuously take actions to ensure the safety and stable

**lives of those affected by the accident, and support affected local governments until restoration from the accident is achieved and the designation of the restricted area is lifted.**

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### **(1) Establishment of the Evacuation Area**

- An instruction from the head of the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters (Prime Minister) was issued regarding the evacuation and in-house evacuation in order to ensure the health and safety of residents around the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station, and the Fukushima Daini Nuclear Power Station of TEPCO in consideration of the situation of the Nuclear Power Stations under the Act on Special Measures Concerning Nuclear Emergency Preparedness.
- Evacuation areas were established to take all possible measures to fully ensure the health and safety of residents based on the results of radiation dosage measurements, the situation of the Nuclear Power Stations, and advice from the Nuclear Safety Commission.

**[Reference 1: Instruction on the evacuation issued by the head of the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters with regard to the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station of TEPCO]**

- March 11, 2011, 9:23 pm: Instructions to evacuate residents within three kilometers from the Nuclear Power Station; instructions of in-house evacuation to stay indoors for residents three kilometers away from and within ten kilometers from the Nuclear Power Station
- March 12, 2011, 5:44 am: Instructions to evacuate for residents within 10 km from the Nuclear Power Station
- March 12, 2011, 6:25 pm: Instructions to evacuate for residents within 20 km from the Nuclear Power Station
- March 15, 2011, 11:00 am: Instructions of in-house evacuation for residents 20 km away from and within 30 km from the Nuclear Power Station
- April 21, 2011, 11:00 am: Instructions to evacuation areas as a Restricted Area under the Basic Act on Disaster Control Measures
- April 22, 2011, 9:44 am: The previous instructions of in-house evacuation were cancelled, and a Deliberate Evacuation Area and an Evacuation-Prepared Area were established.

**[Reference 2: Instructions on the evacuation issued by the head of the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters with regard to the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station of TEPCO]**

- March 12, 2011, 7:45 am: Instructions to evacuate for residents within 3 km from the Nuclear Power Station; Instructions of in-house evacuation to evacuate for residents 3 km away from and within 10 km from the Nuclear Power Station.
- March 12, 2011, 5:39 pm: Instructions to evacuate for residents within 10 km from the Nuclear Power Station
- April 21, 2011, 11:00 am: The evacuation area within 10 km from the Nuclear Power Station was changed to the area within 8 km from the Nuclear Power Station.

**[Reference 3: Applicable population in the Evacuation Areas]**

- The area within 20 km from the Fukushima-Daiichi Nuclear Power Station of TEPCO, and the area within 8 km from the Fukushima-Daiichi Nuclear Power Station of TEPCO were designated as an evacuation area, and the population in the areas amounted to about 78,000 (according to 2010's preliminary national population census).

**(2) Status of the First Evacuation**

- The municipalities of Fukushima Prefecture cooperated in implementing the evacuation of residents in their evacuation areas according to instructions issued by the head of the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters.
- As of early May 2011, there are still about 7,000 sufferers in about 130 primary evacuation sites in Fukushima Prefecture, and about 35,000 sufferers outside Fukushima Prefecture. Full support will be given to secure secondary evacuation sites and to relocate sufferers to temporary housing units and other places promptly.

**[Reference 1: Changes in the number of primary evacuation sites and sufferers in Fukushima Prefecture \*]**

<b>Fukushima Pref.</b>	<b>As of March 20, 2011</b>		<b>As of May 16, 2011</b>	
<b>Primary evacuation area</b>	<b>No. of evacuation sites</b>	<b>No. of sufferers</b>	<b>No. of evacuation sites</b>	<b>No. of sufferers</b>
Kenpoku	104	10,032	22	1,634
Kenchu	139	14,753	26	1,995
Kennan	30	1,771	7	304
Aizu	44	4,171	20	511
Minamiaizu	27	372	1	9
Soso	22	4,499	17	1,582
Iwaki	156	5,044	35	1,204
<b>Total</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>40,642</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>7,239</b>

(Source: Fukushima prefectural government's website)\* The number of sufferers includes those who evacuated for reasons other than the disaster of the Nuclear Power Stations.

**[Reference 2: Evacuation to outside Fukushima Prefecture (as of May 16, 2011)\*]**

Item	Name of prefecture	No. of sufferers	Remarks
Evacuation to outside Fukushima Prefecture	Yamagata Prefecture	1,861	105 places
	Ibaraki Prefecture	329	24 places
	Tochigi Prefecture	2,284	82 places
	Gunma Prefecture	2,739	104 places
	Saitama Prefecture	4,101	37 places
	Chiba Prefecture	409	90 places
	Niigata Prefecture	7,877	189 places
	Tokyo	4,156	102 places
	Kanagawa Prefecture	1,424	150 places
	Other (35 prefectures)	10,346	839 places
<b>Total</b>		<b>35,526</b>	<b>1,722 places</b>

(Source: Fukushima Emergency Response Headquarters, “Preliminary Report on Damage Caused by the Great Tohoku Earthquake of 2011”) \* The number of sufferers includes those who evacuated for reasons other than the disaster of the Nuclear Power Stations.

### **(3) Securement of Secondary Evacuation Sites**

- In order to prevent sufferers from spending a long period of time in evacuation sites, and improve their living environment, speedy action will be taken to secure land to construct temporary housing units, and use public housing units including those provided by the Urban Renaissance Agency.
- In addition, considering problems in acquiring land for temporary housing units, private housing units will also be leased to be used for sufferers.

#### **<Immediate actions>**

##### **i) Securement of temporary housing units**

- As of May 17, 2011, there are specific requests from the municipalities of Fukushima Prefecture to construct about 15,200 housing units (including those for people stricken by the earthquake and tsunami), and it is expected to complete the construction of the housing units by early August 2011. Additional requests from the municipalities will be met with immediate action to construct temporary housing units.
- The national government will continuously support prefectural efforts to supply temporary housing units promptly.

##### **ii) Use of housing units for national public officers and other public housing units**

- The national government secured more than 50,000 public housing units, including those for national public officers, those provided by the Employment and Human Resources Development Organization of Japan, and those provided by local governments, provided relevant information for each prefecture, and has been

coordinating to relocate sufferers. As of May 16, 2011, the number of sufferers who already moved to temporary housing units, and who are in the process of moving to temporary housing units has reached 9,632 through cooperation with prefectures and municipalities. The national government will continuously undertake the use of housing units for national public officers and other public housing units. (Of 1,209 housing units available in Fukushima Prefecture, 776 housing units have been already occupied.)

- In order to secure evacuation sites for sufferers in the midterm, the national government also requested, through about 700 industry organizations, voluntary provision of their members' corporate housing units on March 20, 2011. In response to the request, 142 companies volunteered to offer 230 facilities and this has enabled the relocation of about 7,500 sufferers to the facilities. The national government has been continuously making efforts to increase the number of housing units available for sufferers.

### **iii) Use of leased private housing units**

- Because it is difficult to secure land to construct temporary housing units, there are many sufferers who moved to private rented housing units before the competition of temporary housing units.
- Under these circumstances, the national government decided to bear rent for the private rented housing units that have been rented by sufferers themselves after the earthquake, and will be re-leased under the name of prefectural governments. (The national government already issued an order dated April 30, 2011 to the Governors of Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima Prefectures with regard to the leasing of private housing units as temporary housing for the sufferers of the Great East Japan Earthquake.)

#### **[Reference 1: Outline of leasing of private housing units to be used as temporary housing units related to the Great East Japan Earthquake]**

- When the disaster-stricken prefectures lease private housing units to be used by sufferers in need of help as temporary housing units, the national government bears rent for the private housing units under the Disaster Relief Act.
- The above also applies to the cases where sufferers leased private housing units under their names.
- Rent may vary according to local conditions and the family of sufferers, however, a monthly rent of ¥60,000 per housing unit was set as reference (based on a similar case applied to the sufferers of the Iwate and Miyagi Earthquake).
- The above should also apply to sufferers outside the prefecture.

#### **[Reference 2: Outline of leasing of private housing units in Fukushima Prefecture (briefed by the Fukushima Emergency Response Headquarters on May 14, 2011)]**

- In principle, the monthly rent should be up to ¥60,000, but will be raised to ¥90,000 for a household of five or more (excluding infants).
- Looser requirements were provided for applicable households under this special measure and no requirements were posed on the households which local governments find difficult to stay in evacuation sites because of elderly persons, physically challenged persons or infants in need of care, or schoolchildren with difficulty in commuting to school.

#### **(4) Response to Care Receivers and Physically Challenged People**

- People receiving care in facilities for physically challenged people in the evacuation areas were completely evacuated to facilities in other prefectures where they will be able to receive care continuously based on a request from Fukushima Prefecture.
- After finding out information on the situation of care facilities capable of receiving people in need of care outside Fukushima Prefecture, the national government provided the information for Fukushima Prefecture, established a system to receive people in need of care, and completed the evacuation of care receivers from care facilities in the evacuation areas to outside Fukushima Prefecture.
- The national government will cooperate continuously with relevant local governments to provide support for the care receivers who evacuated to other prefectures based on their need to return to Fukushima Prefecture or stay outside Fukushima Prefecture.
- The national government will support the provision of temporary housing units that are equipped with facilities and structured for the ease of care receivers and physically challenged persons.

##### **<Immediate actions>**

##### **i) Transportation of care receivers and physically challenged people outside Fukushima Prefecture**

- Upon a request from Fukushima Prefecture, the national government coordinated with facilities for physically challenged people in other prefectures so that the people who were evacuated temporarily from the evacuation areas to other facilities outside Fukushima Prefecture could receive continuous care in facilities outside Fukushima Prefecture. Their evacuation has already been completed.
- The care receivers who evacuated temporarily from care facilities in the evacuation areas to other facilities were evacuated completely to outside Fukushima Prefecture with the use of the system established to receive people in need of care.
- The national government will provide support in cooperation with relevant local governments for the people who were evacuated to facilities outside Fukushima Prefecture but want to return to outside the evacuation areas in Fukushima Prefecture.

##### **ii) Support for the provision of temporary housing for elderly people and physically challenged people**

- The national government will provide financial support for the provision of temporary housing units that are equipped with facilities and structured for the ease of care receivers and physically challenged persons in need of special care for daily life, including ramps and rooms for persons providing support for them.

## **(5) Establishment of a Restricted Area, and Implementation of Temporary Access**

- To ensure the safety of residents in the area within 20 km from the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station of TEPCO, the area was designated as a Restricted Area, and entry to the area was generally banned at 12:00 am on April 22, 2011.
- After the designation of the Restricted Area, the residents who used to live in the area within 20 km have been given temporary access to their homes in rotation since May 10, 2011.

### **<Immediate actions>**

#### **i) Establishment of the Restricted Area**

- In order to fully ensure the safety of residents in the area within 20 km from the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station of TEPCO, the head of the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters issued instructions on April 21, 2011 to the Governor of Fukushima Prefecture, and heads of municipalities in the prefecture to designate the area as a Restricted Area under the Act on Special Measures Concerning Nuclear Emergency Preparedness.
- Since 12:00 am, April 22, 2011, it has been prohibited for anybody except those responding to emergencies including firefighters, the police, and the Self-Defense Forces to enter the Restricted Area without permission from the head of municipalities.
- After establishing the Restricted Area, 10 checkpoints were provided along major roads 20 km from the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station of TEPCO to check vehicles entering the Restricted Area.

#### **ii) Implementation of temporary access**

- Sufferers from the evacuation areas left home in a hurry, and most of them could take almost nothing with them when the accident occurred. Therefore, they are eager to go home temporarily. For this reason, temporary access has been allowed in cooperation with the local governments after the establishment of the Restricted Area.
- Taking into consideration the estimated number of applicable residents in the applicable cities, towns and villages (see a note below), and preparatory arrangements to be made, temporary access has been allowed since May 10, 2011 in the following areas: Kawauchi Village (May 10 and 12), Katsurao Village (May 12) and Tamura City.
- Temporary access to the remaining city and six towns will be allowed in the middle of May and afterwards. An information center (call center) for temporary access to the Restricted Area in Fukushima Prefecture opened on May 13, 2011, and applications for temporary access have been received.

Note: Okuma Town, Katsurao Village, Kawauchi Village, Tamura City, Tomioka Town, Namie Town, Naraha Town, Futaba Town and Minamisoma City (listed in the order of the Japanese syllabary)

### **[Reference: Concept of temporary access to the Restricted Area]**

#### **(Restricted Area)**

- The area within 20 km from the Fukushima-Daiichi Nuclear Power Station of TEPCO should be a Restricted Area. However, the following areas should be excluded for safety reasons: the area within three kilometers from the Nuclear Power Station, areas with possible high risk due to high air dose rates and for other reasons, and the tsunami-stricken area where temporary access would be dangerous.

#### **(Safety measures)**

- In order to fully ensure safety, in principle, one person per household is allowed to return home temporarily except for special reasons, to use buses and to act in groups.
- To enter the Restricted Area, residents should wear Tyvek suits, and carry a dosimeter and a transceiver. On returning from home, they should be screened for radiation without fail. If necessary, as a result of the screening, they should be decontaminated. They are allowed to carry out minimal essential items like wallets and bankbooks, and stay home for up to about two hours.
- In addition to residents' temporary access, arrangements are being made to pick up their private vehicles. As soon as arrangements are made for radiation screening, private vehicles will also be picked up at the end of May or afterwards.
- In conjunction with residents' temporary access, the national government and Fukushima Prefecture jointly started to evacuate the pets of residents.
- Corporations that may be damaged severely if not given temporary access will also be given temporary access after being judged respectively.

## **(6) Handling Agricultural Products and Livestock in the Areas**

### **<Immediate actions>**

#### **i) Compensation for those engaging in agriculture, forestry and fisheries**

- On April 28, 2011, the Third Dispute Reconciliation Committee for Nuclear Damage Compensation formulated primary guidelines on compensation for those engaging in agriculture, forestry and fisheries, and discussed the concept of compensation for damage caused by shipments restricted by the national government, and shipments restrained by the prefectural governments.
- On May 12, 2011, emergency aid measures for people affected by the disaster of the Nuclear Power Stations were decided in a cabinet meeting relating to the team responding to economic damage caused by the accidents of the Nuclear Power Stations. The measures include provisional payments to be made by TEPCO to those engaging in agriculture, forestry and fisheries based on the primary guidelines.

#### **ii) Agricultural products and livestock in the areas**

- On April 22, 2011, based on the Act on Special Measures Concerning Nuclear Emergency, the head of the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters issued instructions to the Governor of Fukushima with regard to limited rice planting in the Restricted Area, the deliberate evacuation area, and the Evacuation-Prepared Area. All possible measures will be taken to make appropriate compensation promptly for damage caused by limited rice planting.



- On May 12, 2011, based on Article 20-3 of the Act on Special Measures Concerning Nuclear Emergency, the head of the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters issued instructions to the Governor of Fukushima to painless kill livestock in the Restricted Area with the consent of the owners of the livestock.

## **(7) Compensation for Damage Caused to Small and Medium Enterprises**

### **<Immediate actions>**

- The Third Meeting of the Committee on Examination of Disputes over Compensation for Nuclear Damage established primary regulatory guides, clarifying the government's basic policy for defining the scope of damage such as operational damage or property lost as a result of the government's evacuation and other instructions, as well as inspection and other expenses paid by business operators (April 28).
- In order to ensure swift compensation by TEPCO for the damage caused to small and medium enterprises, the parties concerned will immediately consider a system to make smooth temporary payments to compensate for the damage that small and medium enterprises suffered in their operations in areas such as those to which the government's evacuation and other instructions apply while taking into consideration the fact that there are a wide range of industries, including manufacturing, services, retailing, and construction.

## **(8) Support to be Provided until Cancellation of Evacuation Area Designation**

- In order to identify the needs of the affected local governments and residents in a carefully thought-out manner, the government will provide support such as dispatching national public servants to the affected municipalities and create an environment that enables it to maintain smooth communication among the parties concerned.
- In order to ensure the security and safety of the affected residents and the public order of the affected areas, the government will make absolutely sure that law and order are maintained in the alert area.

### **<Immediate actions>**

#### **i) System to provide support and information until cancellation of evacuation area designation**

- In order to identify and appropriately respond to the needs of the affected residents, government officials will continue to visit evacuation sites and the affected municipalities in person to have an open exchange of opinions with the heads of the municipalities and other parties concerned.
- The government will establish closer communication with the affected local governments, identify the needs of the affected residents, and provide necessary information mainly by dispatching national public servants to the municipalities affected by the nuclear disaster.

- The government will create an environment that enables simple teleconferencing to maintain a system of close communication among the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters, its local nuclear emergency response headquarters, Fukushima Prefecture, and the affected municipalities.

**ii) Maintenance of public order in the affected areas**

- The patrol units organized to maintain the public order in areas located within 30km of TEPCO's Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station are on active duty patrolling the areas.
- In addition, following the establishment of the alert area, vehicles entering the area are inspected at ten locations on major roads around the areas located within 20km of TEPCO's Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station

### **3. Actions Concerning the Deliberate Evacuation Areas**

#### **(Summary)**

On April 22, the in-house evacuation instruction that had been given to the areas located within 20-30km of TEPCO's Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station since March 15 was called off.

However, taking into account the results of radiation dosage measurements and data analyses that had been continuously conducted since the occurrence of the accident, the possible effects of radiation on the health of residents, and other factors, the government established "deliberate evacuation areas." These are areas in which the cumulative radiation dosage during the one-year period after the occurrence of the incident is expected to reach 20mSv due to meteorological, geographical, and other conditions. Residents living in the Area are requested to evacuate outside the Area within about one month (April 22).

Among the municipalities designated as the deliberate evacuation area, Iitate Village and Kawamata Town in particular need additional evacuation sites, and therefore, the government will make doubly sure that their residents can evacuate smoothly, including effective utilization of emergency temporary housing, public housing, employment promotion housing, private houses for rent, and other types of housing.

Furthermore, in order to establish a close system of cooperation with local municipalities that are included in the deliberate evacuation area when carrying out deliberate evacuation, a local government emergency response office where officials from related government agencies and other personnel are permanently stationed will be established in Iitate Village and Kawamata Town to meet the needs of local residents and other parties concerned in a carefully thought-out manner.

In the deliberate evacuation area, the government will only make an exception for business sites and facilities where there is no safety problem if activities are carried out indoors after the safety of workers is fully guaranteed to continue to be engaged in such activities, thus helping them to continue activities under limited conditions.

As in the evacuation area, there is concern about crime prevention in the deliberate evacuation area, and therefore, in cooperation with local municipalities and police authorities, the government will make absolutely sure that the public order of the deliberate evacuation area is maintained.

## (1) Establishment of the Deliberate Evacuation Area

- Taking the possible effects of radiation on residents into consideration, the government designated neighboring areas located 20km far and beyond from TEPCO's Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station where the cumulative radiation dosage during the one-year period after the occurrence of the incident is expected to reach 20mSv as the "deliberate evacuation area" (April 22). Residents living in this Area are asked to evacuate outside the Area within about one month considering the effects on the residents' health.
- In establishing the deliberate evacuation area and taking related measures, taking into account the results of radiation dosage measurements, the condition of the nuclear power station, and other factors, the government listened to the opinions of the Nuclear Safety Commission and made decisions from the viewpoint of ensuring that the health and safety of residents was maintained.

[Reference: Areas Included in the Deliberate Evacuation Area and Their Populations]

Municipalities covered by the Deliberate Evacuation Area	Population of the Deliberate Evacuation Area (persons)
Iitate Village (whole area)	About 6,200
Katsurao Village (outside the 20-km area)	About 1,300
Namie Town (outside the 20-km area)	About 1,300
Kawamata Town (certain areas)	About 1,200
Minamisoma City (certain areas)	About 10
Total	About 10,000

(Note: Estimates based on the quick report on the 2010 Census)

## (2) Securing Evacuation Sites

- Among the municipalities designated as the deliberate evacuation area, Iitate Village and Kawamata Town in particular need additional evacuation sites, and therefore, the government will make doubly sure that their residents can evacuate smoothly, including effective utilization of emergency temporary housing, public housing, employment promotion housing, private houses for rent, and other types of housing.

### <Immediate actions>

#### i) Securing Emergency Temporary Housing

- As of May 17, the Fukushima prefectural government is expected to complete about 15,200 houses (including temporary housing for people affected by the earthquake and tsunami) by the first half of August according to the specific requests of municipalities, and if it receives additional requests from the municipalities, it aims to complete additional houses as early as possible by placing orders according to such requests.
- The government will speed up the supply of emergency temporary housing by continuing to support the prefectural government's efforts.

**ii) Securing houses for national public servants, public housing, etc.**

- The government will provide support so that the required number of houses such as those for national public officers, public houses, employment promotion houses, and private houses for rent are secured.

**iii) Securing Short-term Evacuation Sites**

- The government will help Fukushima Prefecture and its affected municipalities to establish a cooperation system so that the affected residents can evacuate to *ryokan* (Japanese style hotels), hotels, and other accommodations for a short period of time until the construction of emergency temporary housing is completed.
- In early May Iitate Village and Kawamata Town, both of which have many residents to evacuate, investigated the specific requests of their residents in detail. Based on the results of their investigations, the two municipalities aimed to relocate their residents in late May by hastening the matching of residents' requests and available accommodations. The government will support Iitate Village and Kawamata Town in these efforts through its local government emergency response office.

**(3) Response to Persons Requiring Nursing Care, Disabled Persons, etc.**

- If the disabled, elderly, and other persons requiring special care who live at home or other places request that they be received by facilities outside the deliberate evacuation area, the government will respond to such requests by working with related local governments.
  - In cooperation with Fukushima Prefecture and other parties concerned, some of the nursing care facilities have completed the transportation of persons living in the deliberate evacuation area to outside of the area.
  - Mainly from the viewpoint of avoiding the burden of travel on persons living in nursing care facilities, relevant municipalities will allow nursing care and similar facilities to continue their operations within the deliberate evacuation area under certain conditions particularly if they deem it necessary to allow them to do so.
- The government will help build emergency temporary housing with facilities and/or structures that make it easy for persons requiring nursing care or similar to live there. (Repeated)

**<Immediate actions>**

**i) Evacuation of Persons Requiring Nursing Care, Disabled Persons, etc. to the Outside of the Deliberate Evacuation Area**

- If the disabled, elderly, and other persons requiring special care who live at home or other places request that they be received by facilities outside the deliberate evacuation area, the government has decided to meet such requests in cooperation with related local governments.

**ii) Exceptions of Business Continuation inside Deliberate Evacuation Area (Nursing Care Facilities)**

- Mainly from the viewpoint of avoiding the burden of travel on persons living in nursing care facilities and based on the assumption that the safety of persons requiring nursing care and care workers is guaranteed, relevant municipalities will allow nursing care facilities to continue their operations within the deliberate evacuation area under certain conditions such as appropriately managing the radiation dosage of persons requiring nursing care and care workers, particularly if they deem it necessary to allow them to do so.

**iii) Support for Installation of Temporary Welfare Houses (Repeated)**

- The government will provide financial support so that emergency temporary housing (temporary welfare housing) with equipment and structures (such as slopes and helper rooms) that make it easy for elderly, disabled, and other persons requiring special attention in daily life to live there are installed.

**(4) Smooth Implementation of Deliberate Evacuation Plans**

- In order to identify the needs of municipalities and their residents in the deliberate evacuation area in a carefully thought-out manner and establish close cooperation with them, the government will set up its local government emergency response office in Iitate Village and Kawamata Town to ensure smooth evacuation.
- Mainly from the viewpoint of maintaining a minimum amount of employment, which provides the foundation of municipal continuity on the prerequisite that the health and safety of residents is ensured, the municipalities will take responsibility for allowing businesses to continue their operations in the deliberate evacuation area under certain conditions.
- Until deliberate evacuation is completed, the level of exposure of residents to radiation will be measured to analyze its effects on their health.

**<Immediate actions>**

**i) Support for Smooth Relocation of Residents**

- The government is openly exchanging opinions with the heads of municipalities and other parties concerned to identify the needs of municipalities and their residents in the deliberate evacuation area in a carefully thought-out manner and to ensure smooth deliberate evacuation.
- In addition, the government established its local government emergency response office in Iitate Village and Kawamata Town where nine personnel from its related agencies, including officers in managerial positions, are permanently stationed. This office will perform such duties as assisting with evacuations, providing advice, and providing support for the lives of residents in close cooperation with the prefectural and municipal governments.

## **ii) Exceptions of Business Continuation in the Deliberate Evacuation Area**

- Mainly from the viewpoint of maintaining a minimum amount of employment, which provides the foundation of municipal continuity, and avoiding the burden of travel on persons living in nursing care facilities, on the prerequisite that the safety of employers and persons living at nursing care facilities is guaranteed, relevant municipalities will allow such facilities to continue their operations within the deliberate evacuation area under certain conditions such as appropriately managing the radiation dosage of persons engaged in such operations particularly if they deem it as necessary to allow them to do so.
- The government will provide Fukushima Prefecture and related municipalities with information on the results of environmental monitoring in a timely manner and support them in procuring equipment and materials needed to manage radiation dosage such as dosimeters.

## **iii) Radiation Management for Residents until End of Deliberate Evacuation**

- The government will distribute dosimeters to residents in the deliberate evacuation area upon request so that they can analyze the radiation dosage to which they would have been exposed prior to evacuation.

# **(5) Handling of Agricultural Products, Livestock, etc. in the Deliberate Evacuation Area**

### **<Immediate actions>**

## **i) Compensation for Damage Caused to Persons Engaged in Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (Repeated)**

- The Third Meeting of the Committee on Examination of Disputes over Compensation for Nuclear Damage established primary regulatory guides, clarifying the government's basic policy for compensating for damage caused to persons engaged in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries chiefly due to shipment restrictions imposed by the national government's instructions and voluntary shipment restrictions placed at the prefectural government's requests and other factors (April 28).
- In addition, the Related Ministers Meeting of the Team Responding to Economic Damage Caused by the Accident at the Nuclear Power Station, held on May 12, decided emergency support measures for victims of the nuclear disaster. These measures include temporary payments by TEPCO to persons engaged in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries based on the primary regulatory guides.

## **ii) Agricultural Products, Livestock, etc. in the Deliberate Evacuation Area**

- In accordance with the Special Law of Emergency Preparedness for Nuclear Disaster, the Director-General of the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters issued instructions to the Governor of Fukushima Prefecture concerning restrictions on rice planting in the alert area, deliberate evacuation area, and Evacuation-Prepared Area (April 22). The government will make absolutely sure that damage caused by restrictions on crop planting are also compensated swiftly and appropriately (repeated).

- Following the Fukushima prefectural government's announcement of its policy of relocating or shipping livestock in these areas to the outside areas, the national government has put together and notified the relevant parties of inspection, decontamination, and other procedures that should be followed when transporting livestock from farms. In order to support the smooth relocation of livestock, it is also providing human resources to Fukushima Prefecture, including personnel that will help find places to which livestock in these areas can be relocated and personnel specialized in raising livestock.

## **(6) Compensation for Damage Caused to Small and Medium Enterprises (Repeated)**

### **<Immediate actions>**

- The Third Meeting of the Committee on Examination of Disputes over Compensation for Nuclear Damage established primary regulatory guides, clarifying the government's basic policy for defining the scope of damage such as operational damage caused or property lost by the government's evacuation and other instructions, as well as inspection and other expenses paid by business operators (April 28).
- In order to ensure swift compensation by TEPCO for the damage caused to small and medium enterprises, the parties concerned will immediately consider a system to make smooth temporary payments to compensate for the damage of small and medium enterprises suffered in their operations in such areas as those covered by the government's evacuation and other instructions taking into consideration the fact that there are a wide range of industries, including manufacturing, services, retailing, and construction.



## **(7) Support to be Provided until Cancellation of the Deliberate Evacuation Area Designation**

- In order to identify the needs of the affected local governments and residents in a carefully thought-out manner, the government will establish its local government emergency response office. This office will perform such duties as assisting with evacuations, providing advice, and providing support for the lives of residents in close cooperation with the prefectural and municipal governments. It will also create an environment that enables it to maintain a system of close communication among the parties concerned.
- In order to ensure the security and safety of residents, the government will make doubly sure, in cooperation with related local governments, that the public order of the deliberate evacuation area is maintained.

### **<Immediate actions>**

#### **i) Support System and Provision of Information until Cancellation of the Deliberate Evacuation Area Designation**

- The government has established its local government emergency response office in Iitate Village and Kawamata Town where nine personnel from its related agencies, including officers in managerial positions, are permanently stationed. In close cooperation with related municipalities and Fukushima Prefecture, this office will perform such duties as assisting with evacuations, providing advice, and providing support for the lives of residents.
- The national government will establish an environment that enables simple teleconferencing to maintain close communication with Fukushima Prefecture and the affected municipalities (repeated).

#### **ii) Maintaining Public Order in the Deliberate Evacuation Area**

- The patrol units organized to maintain the public order in areas located within 30 km of TEPCO's Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station are on active duty patrolling the areas.
- In addition to striving to prevent crimes and arrest perpetrators by introducing mobile investigation units, the government will protect the Area by assigning units that are responsible for mobile inspections.
- In cooperation with related organizations, local governments, and other parties concerned, the government is considering how to maintain the public order of the designated areas outside the 30 km area.

#### **4. Actions Concerning the Evacuation-Prepared Areas**

##### **(Summary)**

On April 22, based on the results of radiation dosage monitoring that had been released by TEPCO's Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station since the occurrence of the accident, the government designated areas where the cumulative radiation dosage was expected to rise in certain parts of the area as the deliberate evacuation area while it decided to cancel its in-house evacuation instruction for the 20-30 km area, excluding the deliberate evacuation area.

Taking into consideration the still unstable condition of the nuclear power station, however, the government decided to designate areas in which residents need to make preparations so that they can immediately evacuate from the area or take shelter indoors in case of an emergency as the "Evacuation-Prepared Area."

In the Evacuation-Prepared Area, residents are not prevented from working or performing other unavoidable tasks based on the premise that they make preparations so that they can evacuate from the area or take shelter indoors in the event of an emergency. On the other hand, children, the elderly, inpatients, and other persons that are considered to have difficulty evacuating swiftly on their own in an emergency continue to be required not to enter the Evacuation-Prepared Area.

In principle, residents will continue on with their lives, and businesses will continue their operations in the Evacuation-Prepared Area. Therefore, the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters will take appropriate actions mainly by working to maintain the foundations of the residents' livelihood in the area and periodically ascertaining the actual condition of the local communities, including postal services, distribution, and other economic activities.

Until the cancellation of the Evacuation-Prepared Area, the government will make doubly sure that the public order of the area is maintained as in the Evacuation and Deliberate Evacuation Areas in close cooperation with Fukushima Prefecture and the affected municipalities.

## (1) Establishment of Evacuation-Prepared Area

- The in-house evacuation instruction for areas located within 20-30 km of TEPCO's Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station has been called off.
- In view of the yet unstable accidental condition of nuclear power station, the government has designated areas where the possibility that residents will be required to evacuate or take other actions in the event of an emergency cannot be ruled out as the "Evacuation-Prepared Area." In this Area, residents are required to make preparations so that they can take shelter indoors or evacuate from the area in case of emergency (April 22).
- In establishing the Evacuation-Prepared Area and taking related measures, taking into account the results of radiation dosage measurements, the condition of the nuclear power station, and other factors, the government listened to the opinions of the Nuclear Safety Commission and made decisions from the viewpoint of ensuring that the health and safety of residents was maintained.

### [Reference: Areas Included in the Evacuation-Prepared Area and their Populations]

- \* The Evacuation-Prepared Area covers areas located within approximately 20-30km of the nuclear power station, excluding areas designated as the Deliberate Evacuation Area. The municipalities listed below are included in the Evacuation-Prepared Area.
- \* Children, pregnant women, persons requiring nursing care, inpatients, etc. continue to be required not to enter the area.

Municipalities covered by the Evacuation-Prepared Area	Population of the Evacuation-Prepared Area (persons)
Hirono Town (whole area)	About 5,400
Naraha Town (outside 20km area)	About 10
Kawauchi Village (outside 20km area)	About 1,700
Tamura City (certain areas)	About 4,000
Minamisoma City (certain areas)	About 47,400
Total	About 58,500

(Note: Estimates based on the quick report on the 2010 Census)

## (2) Maintaining the Foundations of Residents' Livelihood, etc. and Supporting Industrial Activities

- People are not prevented from entering the Evacuation-Prepared Area to work or perform unavoidable tasks or transport of life-related and other materials to the area.
- The national government will take necessary action without fail such as periodically ascertaining the actual condition of the local communities so that the foundations of residents' livelihood in the area, including health care, transport, and distribution, are not hindered.

### **<Immediate actions>**

- On April 25, the collection and delivery of mail and the operation of post offices were resumed in the Evacuation-Prepared Area (excluding post offices that were destroyed), but the government is considering rebuilding one of the destroyed post office taking into account local governments' reconstruction plans and other factors, thereby supporting local initiatives for recovery.
- The government requested transport-related industry organizations to make a list of important points to note when operating buses, taxis, and trucks in the Evacuation-Prepared Area known to their members and gave instructions to endeavor to provide transport services accordingly.
- With respect to hospitalization and health care systems in the Evacuation-Prepared Area, the Fukushima prefectural government, in cooperation with the national government, has started coordination with related local governments and medical institutions for future phased resumption of their services.
- The national government will utilize the Regional Health Care Reconstruction Fund to promote improvement of medical facilities, as well as to work to take such measures as maintaining medical personnel.
- The government will strive to periodically ascertain the actual state of industrial activities, distribution, etc. in the Evacuation-Prepared Area and take appropriate countermeasures as necessary.
- In cooperation with related local governments, the national government has also decided to take action to maintain appropriate care for disabled and other disadvantaged persons living in the Evacuation-Prepared Area.

### **(3) Handling of Agricultural Products, Livestock, etc. in the Evacuation-Prepared Area**

#### **<Immediate actions>**

#### **i) Compensation for Damage Caused to Persons Engaged in Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (Repeated)**

- The Third Meeting of the Committee on Examination of Disputes over Compensation for Nuclear Damage established primary regulatory guides, clarifying the government's basic policy on compensation for damage caused to persons engaged in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries chiefly due to shipment restrictions imposed by the national government's instructions and voluntary shipment restrictions placed at the prefectural government request and other factors (April 28).
- In addition, the Related Ministers Meeting of the Team Responding to Economic Damage Caused by the Accident at the Nuclear Power Station, held on May 12, decided emergency support measures for victims of the nuclear disaster. These measures include temporary payments by TEPCO to persons engaged in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries based on the primary regulatory guides.

#### **ii) Agricultural Products, Livestock, etc. in the Evacuation-Prepared Area**

- In accordance with the Special Law of Emergency Preparedness for Nuclear Disaster, the Director-General of the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters issued instructions to the Governor of Fukushima Prefecture concerning restrictions on rice planting in the alert area, deliberate evacuation area, and Evacuation-Prepared Area (April 22). The government will make absolutely sure that damage caused by restrictions on crop planting are also compensated swiftly and appropriately (repeated).
- Following the Fukushima prefectural government's announcement of its policy of relocating or shipping livestock in these areas to the outside areas, the national government has put together and notified the relevant parties of inspection, decontamination, and other procedures that should be followed when transporting livestock from farms. In order to support the smooth relocation of livestock, it is also providing human resources to Fukushima Prefecture, including personnel that will help find places to which livestock in these areas can be relocated and personnel specialized in raising livestock.

#### **(4) Compensation for Damage Caused to Small and Medium Enterprises (Repeated)**

##### **<Immediate actions>**

- The Third Meeting of the Committee on Examination of Disputes over Compensation for Nuclear Damage established primary regulatory guides, clarifying the government's basic policy for defining the scope of damage such as operational damage caused or property lost by the government's evacuation and other instructions, as well as inspection and other expenses paid by business operators (April 28).
- In order to ensure swift compensation by TEPCO for the damage caused to small and medium enterprises, the parties concerned will immediately consider a system to make smooth temporary payments to compensate for the damage of small and medium enterprises suffered in their operations in such areas as those covered by the government's evacuation and other instructions taking into consideration the fact that there are a wide range of industries, including manufacturing, services, retailing, and construction.

#### **(5) Support to Be Provided until Cancellation of Evacuation-Prepared Area**

- In order to ensure smooth sheltering and evacuation in the event of an emergency, the municipal, prefectural, and national governments will work closely together to take necessary actions. They will also create an environment that enables them to maintain a communication system among the parties concerned.
- They will make doubly sure that crimes are prevented in the Evacuation-Prepared Area and that public order is otherwise maintained.

##### **<Immediate actions>**

##### **i) Support System and Provision of Information until Cancellation of Evacuation-Prepared Area**

- Since residents in the Evacuation-Prepared Area are required to make preparations at all times so that they can take shelter indoors or evacuate from the area in the event of an emergency, related local governments and the national government will work closely together to take action in order to ensure smooth sheltering or evacuation in case of an emergency.
- The national government will establish an environment that enables simple teleconferencing to maintain close communication with Fukushima Prefecture and the affected municipalities (repeated).

##### **ii) Maintaining Public Order in the Area**

- Police boxes and other functions are maintained in the Evacuation-Prepared Area. In cooperation with the patrol units organized to maintain the public order of areas located within 30 km of TEPCO's Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station, personnel from these functions are on active duty patrolling the Area.

- In addition to striving to prevent crimes and arrest perpetrators by introducing mobile investigation units, the government will protect the Area by assigning units that are responsible for mobile inspections.

## **5. Ensuring Security and Safety of Affected Residents**

**(Summary)**

**[Maintaining Local Community Ties]**

- Due to the extended staying of sufferers at evacuation sites, the prefectural and municipal governments concerned are moving forward with relocating them from primary evacuation sites to secondary evacuation sites, temporary housing, and other facilities, and in this process, the national government will provide these local governments with the necessary support so that they can relocate the sufferers while ensuring the security and safety thereof and paying due attention to allowing the sufferers' community ties to be maintained.

**[Taking Measures Including the Maintenance of Medical Services, Nursing Care and Other Services, and the Resolution of the Health Concerns of Residents]**

- In order to ensure the security and safety of persons requiring nursing care, and of disabled persons, etc., the government will work with the related local governments to make thorough arrangements, including the transporting of such persons as described above to facilities outside Fukushima Prefecture that can admit and care for them on an ongoing basis.
- In order to resolve residents' health concerns regarding radiation exposure, the government will also conduct without fail the screening and decontamination of residents. At the same time, it will establish hotlines to respond to requests for advice on health, to give advice on health and to provide mental care through arrangements including visits by experts so that the health of the residents is managed appropriately.
- Furthermore, the National Institute of Radiological Sciences and other organizations will provide cooperation regarding the initiatives of the parties concerned with regard to radiation dosage assessments for residents.

**[Educational support]**

- Day care centers, kindergartens, and elementary, junior high and senior high schools have been temporarily closed, so the government will ensure without fail that schooling opportunities are provided to children at evacuation sites and other places.
- In addition, the government will make swift decisions on how to handle contaminated soil, etc. at educational facilities in Fukushima Prefecture taking into consideration the results of environmental monitoring.



**[Improvement of Environmental Monitoring, etc.]**

- In accordance with the Environmental Monitoring Improvement Plan, related organizations including the U.S. Department of Energy will work closely to conduct comprehensive environmental monitoring in order to confirm how much radioactive material is being released from TEPCO's Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station.
- In addition, the government will develop and publish radiation dosage distribution maps and other data and give priority to measuring the radiation dosage at such areas as the Deliberate Evacuation Area, thus obtaining an overall picture of the accident and to utilizing these maps to determine whether the designation of the Deliberate Evacuation Area and of other Area should be cancelled.
- The government will work on environmental monitoring at farmland, educational facilities, and other places and establish bases to analyze levels of radioactivity concentration in food, environmental monitoring samples, and other materials, mainly in Fukushima Prefecture.

**[Handling of Rubble, Sewage Sludge, etc.]**

- The government will conduct an on-site survey regarding the disposal of disaster waste including rubble in Fukushima Prefecture and then will take swift action to decide standards and methods for the disposing of such waste, which may have been contaminated by radioactive material, taking into consideration the results of environmental monitoring and of other investigations.

**[Improvement of Public Relations regarding the Nuclear Disaster and Its Victims]**

- The government is holding press conferences daily to swiftly provide the nation with accurate information on the accident.
- In order to provide without fail necessary information to sufferers in an easy-to-understand way, the government is broadcasting public relations programs through local radio stations and is posting newsletters at evacuation sites and other locations.
- The government will also provide information to those who evacuated from Fukushima prefecture, mainly by taking full advantage of the Internet and nationwide radio broadcasting.

## **(1) Maintaining Local Community Ties**

- The government will provide necessary support so that when the prefectural and municipal governments concerned move forward with relocating them from primary evacuation sites to secondary evacuation sites, temporary housing, and other facilities, they can do so while paying due attention to allowing the maintenance of community ties.

### **<Immediate actions>**

- When sufferers, particularly elderly and disabled persons, etc., move into emergency temporary housing, the government will pay attention so that they can live there with a sense of security and also the communities in which they have lived are maintained as much as possible. The government is also giving necessary advice to the local governments that are responsible for choosing who will occupy such housing.
- The government provides support to prefectural governments so that when emergency temporary housing of a certain size or larger is constructed, meeting rooms and other facilities needed to allow the maintenance of community ties are built at the same compound.
- The government will devise means of supporting sufferers so that they can maintain close ties with their community even after they are relocated. One example is taking full advantage of IT.

## **(2) Taking Measures Including the Maintenance of Medical Services, Nursing Care and Other Services, and the Resolution of the Health Concerns of Residents]**

- In cooperation with related local governments, the national government will take without fail measures for persons requiring nursing care, and for disabled persons, etc. in a way that suits the actual situation in the evacuation area and of other areas.
- In order to resolve residents' health concerns regarding radiation exposure, the government will also conduct without fail the screening and decontamination of residents. At the same time, it will establish hotlines to respond to requests for advice on health, to give advice on health and to provide mental care through arrangements including visits by experts so that the health of the residents will be managed appropriately.
- The National Institute of Radiological Sciences and other organizations will provide cooperation regarding the initiatives of the parties concerned with regard to radiation dosage assessments for residents.

### **<Immediate actions>**

#### **i) Maintaining medical service, nursing care, and other services in each area**

##### **(All areas)**

- In all Areas, residents (including those who move out of the Area after the evacuation or due to other instructions) do not need to pay their share of fees for medical services at the cashier of medical institutions. Nor do they need to pay nursing care use fees (copayment) when using nursing care services.

##### **(Evacuation Area) (reprinted)**

- In response to Fukushima Prefecture's request, the government coordinated with facilities for the disabled in other prefectures so that they would admit and care for persons who live at such facilities in Fukushima Prefecture who had temporarily evacuated from the evacuation area to other facilities, and completed the evacuation of such persons to facilities in other prefectures that could admit and care for them on an ongoing basis.
- The government investigated how far nursing homes and other facilities in other prefectures could admit and care for persons requiring support and provided the results of its investigation to Fukushima Prefecture. It also established a system for the admittance and care of such persons and completed the evacuation from the prefecture of persons living at nursing homes in the evacuation area.
- If persons living at nursing homes who evacuated to facilities in other prefectures wish to return to other areas in Fukushima Prefecture, the government will work with related local governments to provide support so as to comply with such persons' wishes.

**(Deliberate Evacuation Area) (repeated)**

- If the disabled, the elderly, and other persons requiring special care who live at home or other places wish to be received by other facilities outside the certain area, the government will take necessary action in cooperation with related local governments.

**(Evacuation-Prepared Area) (repeated)**

- With respect to hospitalization and health care systems in the evacuation-prepared area, the Fukushima prefectural government has in cooperation with the national government started coordinating with related local governments and medical institutions for the future phased resumption of these services.
- The national government will utilize the Regional Health Care Reconstruction Fund to promote improvement of medical facilities, as well as take measures such as securing medical personnel.

**(Other)**

- Residents of 13 municipalities in Fukushima Prefecture can apply for exemption from having to pay for national pension insurance premiums even if the degree of damage to houses or other property in monetary terms is less than half of the payments in question.

**ii) Screening and Decontamination of Residents**

- Sufferers and other persons have been screened for surface contaminants since March 13. Government officials have visited evacuation sites in Fukushima Prefecture and continued carrying out screening and decontamination there, and the number of people who had undergone screening and decontamination had exceeded 180,000 by May 5. The results of measurement or re-measurement after taking off their outer clothing indicated that all values were lower than the maximum permissible level, and no cases have been confirmed in which the level of radiation dosage would affect the health of residents.
- Thyroid screening was conducted for children in areas in which SPEEDI-based trial calculations made by the Nuclear Safety Commission showed that the radiation dosage for the thyroid would be relatively high. From March 26 to 30, some 1,000 children aged 10 to 15 in Iwaki City, Kawamata Town and Iitate Village underwent thyroid screening, the results of which confirmed that there were no cases in which the radiation dosage had exceeded the highest allowable level.
- In response to Fukushima Prefecture's request, the government dispatched doctors and other personnel to conduct screening and other kinds of testing at evacuation sites and elsewhere in order to resolve clearing up residents' concerns about radiation exposure and is helping with or coordinating the dispatch of doctors and other personnel to related prefectures.
- The government is dispatching radiation experts, doctors, nurses, and other personnel from designated public institutions (the Japan Atomic Energy Agency and the National Institute of Radiological Sciences), universities, and other organizations to facilitate the screening and decontamination of residents in the areas affected by the nuclear accident.

### **iii) Health Care and Mental Care for Residents**

- With the cooperation of the Japan Atomic Energy Agency and the National Institute of Radiological Sciences, the government established hotlines to explain and give advice on the effects of radiation to residents in areas near Fukushima.
- In the areas affected by the nuclear accident, public health nurses dispatched by local governments nationwide, including Fukushima, visit evacuation sites and perform other duties to provide necessary health care and welfare services while responding to requests for health advice.
- By May 10, the government had secured eight mental care teams consisting of psychiatrists and other experts. These teams are working mainly in the areas to which victims have evacuated from the evacuation area.
- The government has also requested that local governments nationwide establish systems that enable them to take action such as giving advice to people concerned on the effects of radiation outside Fukushima Prefecture and on how to measure radiation dosage.

### **iv) Long-term Health Care for Residents (Assessment of Radiation Dosage)**

- The National Institute of Radiological Sciences will cooperate in the initiatives of the parties concerned for assessing radiation dosage for residents of which data is required for the long-term health care of the residents.

## **(3) Support for Education**

- Nursery schools, kindergartens, elementary schools, junior high schools, and high schools are closed in the evacuation area, deliberate evacuation area and evacuation-prepared area. We will make doubly sure to assure learning opportunities of children in places to which they have evacuated.
- We will take prompt action to handle soil and other conditions of educational facilities in Fukushima Prefecture based on results of environmental monitoring measurements.

### **<Immediate actions>**

#### **i) Assurance of learning opportunities of children in places to which they have evacuated**

- The government is asking prefectural boards of education to accept affected students, provide them with textbooks free of charge, and flexibly handle school expense subsidies. To fully restore school management and provide students with psychological care, the government will assign additional teachers and other staff working in schools in affected prefectures and also in prefectures that accept affected students. The government will also take measures to support affected students to go to school and urgently dispatch school counselors.
- The government will secure emergency temporary school buildings, for example, by

repairing facilities of closed schools and empty classrooms.

- The government is asking universities, colleges, and other educational institutions to provide affected students with economic support, give them a grace period for paying school fees, and reinforce counseling systems. In response to this, universities, colleges, and other educational institutions have adopted reduction and/or exemption of school fees to assure learning opportunities of affected students.
- To support students of which family income has drastically reduced due to the disaster, the government has prepared a supplementary budget to expand the range of scholarship recipients. The Japan Student Services Organization is continually accepting applications for emergency interest-free scholarship.
- The government will take measures to give more good international students learning opportunities in Japan, including those who returned to their countries after the earthquake.

## **ii) Use of school buildings and schoolyards**

- Fukushima Prefecture carried out environmental radioactivity monitoring conducted by Fukushima Prefecture for about 1,600 schools, including elementary schools, junior high schools, kindergartens, nursery schools and special schools for children with physical or mental disabilities in the prefecture (except the restricted area within 20 km). Based on the monitoring results, the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) conducted a resurvey on 52 schools where measured radiation dosages were relatively high. (April 14)
- The government established a provisional concept on making judgments on use of buildings, yards and other facilities of schools in Fukushima Prefecture based on the above-mentioned monitoring results and in consideration for recommendations given by the International Commission on Radiological Protection(ICRP) and advices given by the NSC. (April 19)
- In cooperation with Fukushima Prefecture, the government will continuously measure air dose rates at the 52 schools subject to the resurvey. The government will also let teachers and other staff working in schools carry cumulative dosimeters to measure actual exposure situations and make dust sampling to evaluate influences on internal exposures. Results of these measurements will be reported to the NSC every two weeks or more frequently.
- One of measures to minimize radiation dosage is to exchange surface soil and under soil in schoolyards and other grounds. To verify effects of this measure and specific methods, the government asked the Japan Atomic Energy Agency (JAEA) to conduct on-the-spot investigations in cooperation with Fukushima University. (May 8)
- Based on results of these on-the-spot investigations, the government informed the Fukushima Prefectural Board of Education and other bodies concerned on May 11 that there are two effective measures for reducing air dose rates in schoolyards and other grounds from the aspect of reducing exposure dose of children; one is to bury possibly-contaminated soil collectively in the ground and the other is to exchange surface soil and under soil.



#### **(4) Reinforcement of Environmental Monitoring and Other Activities (Environmental monitoring reinforcement plan)**

- We will implement comprehensive radiation monitoring to grasp situations of release of radioactive materials from Fukushima-Daiichi NPS under the Environmental monitoring reinforcement plan through close cooperation among bodies concerned, including the United States Department of Energy.
- We will develop and publish a radiation dosage distribution map and other data, take measurements mainly in the deliberate evacuation area, and utilize the data and measurement results for getting a whole picture of accident situations and releasing restricted areas.
- We will carry out environmental monitoring at farmlands and education and other facilities and also prepare bases for analyzing radioactivity concentrations of foods and environmental monitoring samples mainly in Fukushima Prefecture.

##### **<Immediate actions>**

##### **i) Implementation of continuous environmental monitoring**

- To grasp situations of release of radioactive materials around Fukushima-Daiichi NPS and assure safety and security of people, the government is conducting comprehensive radiation monitoring using various means and publish the monitoring results. In particular, we are implementing monitoring of air dose rates and sampling investigations of dust in the air, soil and other materials in cooperation with Fukushima Prefecture, JAEA, electric power companies and other bodies.
- Since April 22, the government has reinforced implementation system of the monitoring by establishing the “Environment monitoring reinforcement plan” to focus on measurements in the deliberate evacuation area and other areas and utilize measurement results for getting a whole picture of accident situations and releasing restricted areas.
- As part of reinforcement of the monitoring system, we are taking measurements of cumulative radiation dosages by utilizing simplified dosimeters in areas where radiation dosage rates are high. Also under this program, the government will increase the number of fixed measuring points, reinforce soil monitoring and expand the target areas of offshore area monitoring in the deliberate evacuation area and areas where radiation dosage rates are high.
- The government is monitoring air dose rates and situations of accumulated radioactive materials on the ground in the area of 80 km from Fukushima-Daiichi NPS in cooperation with the United States Department of Energy. Fukushima University is carrying out monitoring in the prefecture and national universities and other facilities across the nation are also carrying out monitoring.
- The government instructs and supervises TEPCO to properly carry out environmental monitoring in sites of its nuclear power stations and in neighboring offshore areas.



**ii) Development of a radiation dosage measurement map**

- The government published a radiation dosage measurement map and an estimated cumulative dosage map as of April 24 under the Environmental monitoring reinforcement plan. (April 26) The government is planning to update them about twice a month. (They were updated on May 16.) We will also develop a soil concentration map.
- The government will utilize the radiation dosage measurement map and other materials mentioned above to grasp a whole picture of accident situations and release restricted areas.

**iii) Implementation of environmental monitoring in farmlands**

- To grasp concentrations of radioactive materials in soil in farmlands, the government prepared a supplementary budget for procuring radiation measuring devices and making analyses.
- The government will grasp a tendency in distribution of concentrations of radioactive materials in soil in farmlands.

**iv) Implementation of environmental monitoring in offshore areas**

- The government has carried out monitoring in offshore areas of Fukushima-Daiichi NPS and published the results, through seawater sampling, dust sampling and other investigations carried out by Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology (JAMSTEC) as well as measurements and analyses carried out by JAEA.
- To expand target areas of offshore area monitoring, MEXT and the Fisheries Agency will collaboratively implement wide-area investigations in offshore areas of Miyagi, Fukushima and Ibaragi Prefectures and expand monitoring of marine products.

**v) Implementation of monitoring of radioactive materials in foods and tap water**

- The government determined provisional regulation limits of radioactive materials in foods under provisions of the Food Sanitation Law referring to indexes specified in the guideline established by NSC, “Emergency measures at nuclear power facilities.”
- The government gives instructions about monitoring inspections of radioactive materials in foods according to guidelines and the latest information, and related local governments are implementing inspection plans they have established.
- Local governments are continuously inspecting tap water for radioactive materials and the national government publishes the results every day. The government has asked water supply operators to announce restriction of tap water intake if inspection results exceed indexes or other regulation limits.

**vi) Implementation of environmental monitoring at education and other facilities**

- To allow schools and local residents to check radiation dosages for their safety and security, the government will make continuous investigations in schools and other facilities by using cumulative dosimeters in cooperation with the Fukushima Prefectural Board of Education. The government will also grasp situations of environmental

radioactivity by combining the investigations with dust sampling and soil monitoring in order to reduce exposure doses of children and local residents in Fukushima Prefecture.

**vii) Improvement of environmental sample analysis capabilities in Fukushima Prefecture**

- The government will prepare bases for analyzing radioactivity concentrations of foods and environmental monitoring samples in Fukushima Prefecture.

**(5) Handling of Rubble, Sewage Sludge and Other Wastes**

➤ The government will take prompt measures to handle disaster wastes in Fukushima Prefecture, such as rubble and sludge generated from sewage treatment plants, by implementing on-the-spot investigations and examining standards and processing methods for disaster wastes that may have been contaminated by radioactive materials according to results of monitoring and other investigations.

**<Immediate actions>**

**i) Disposal of rubble**

- The government determined policies of immediate disposal of disaster wastes in Fukushima Prefecture in consideration for possibilities of contamination by radioactive materials and based on coordination in the national government and advices given by NSC. (May 2)
- Under these policies, the government will promote measures to dispose disaster wastes in Fukushima Prefecture as follows:
  - (a) Disaster wastes in the evacuation area and the deliberate evacuation area will not be moved or disposed of for the time being.
  - (b) Disaster wastes in Hamadori and Nakadori areas except the evacuation area and the deliberate evacuation area will be collected in temporary yards, without disposal, for the time being. Disposal of disaster wastes will be considered based on results of on-the-spot investigations of situations of contamination of disaster wastes.
  - (c) Disaster wastes in other areas will be systematically disposed of as usual.
- The government will establish a study group composed of men of knowledge and experience in the Ministry of the Environment to immediately examine standards and treatment methods of disaster wastes that may have been contaminated by radioactive materials based on results of monitoring and other investigations.

**ii) Handling of sewage sludge**

- The government established provisional concepts regarding a problem of radioactive materials detected in sewage sludge and other wastes in sewage treatment plants in Fukushima Prefecture, based on examination in the national government and advices given by NSC. (May 12)

- The government will promote measures to handle sewage sludge and other wastes in Fukushima Prefecture for the time being based on the following concepts:
  - (a) Materials, such as dewatered sludge and slag in blast furnaces, will be temporarily collected and monitored in sewage treatment plants, controlled disposal plants and similar facilities in the prefecture in principle.
  - (b) Dewatered sludge and similar materials to be recycled as cement materials will be verified whether or not they have not exceeded the clearance level. Cement already produced were evaluated for influences of radiation and verified to be safe for use. We will ask people to refrain from using sewage sludge and similar materials as compost (fertilizers) for the time being.
- The government will continue to examine how to treat dewatered sludge and similar materials that have been temporarily collected.

## **(6) Enhancement of the Public Relation Activities for Nuclear Disaster Sufferers**

- The government holds daily press conferences to precisely and immediately convey information on accidents to people.
- The government provides an announcement program through local radio stations and post newsletters in evacuation sites and other locations to provide sufferers with necessary information without fail and in easy-to-understand ways.
- The government will also provide information to sufferers staying outside the prefecture by utilizing the Internet, national radio programs and other means.

### **<Immediate actions>**

- The government prepares and issue press releases and hold press conferences every day to precisely and immediately convey information on accidents to people.
- The government provides information through a radio program titled “Protect Fukushima!” (broadcasted every day by Radio Fukushima and FM Fukushima) to provide sufferers with information without fail and in an easy-to-understand way.
- The radio program answers questions from listeners and timely provides information on important matters regarding nuclear disasters (for example, designation of restricted areas and determination of TEPCO’s policies about provisional compensation payment).
- The government provides information meeting local needs, (for example, information about the procedure of getting support without submitting disaster victim certificates and about standards of tap water) by posting newsletters in evacuation sites.
- In addition, the government will provide information to sufferers staying outside the prefecture by providing these contents through the Internet (for example, by pod cast delivery of radio programs) and utilizing government bulletins (for example, by providing a nationwide radio program titled “Earthquake disaster information from the Prime Minister Office, issuing handbooks and wall newspapers, and making an

announcement through newspapers).

## **(7) Other Measures**

### **<Immediate actions>**

- The government puts “Message on the Harmful Rumor by Radiation Exposure” on the website of the Ministry of Justice to prevent abuse of human rights due to rumors about radiation exposure as one of public relation activities. (April 22)
- The government has been making public relation activities in suitable ways for actual situations in each area, for example, by distributing leaflets to Regional Legal Affairs Bureaus and District Legal Affairs Bureaus across the country, distributing them in evacuation sites, and posting them in public institutions and convenience stores (since April 27).

## **6. Ensuring Employment and Agricultural/Industrial Support**

### **(Summary)**

#### **[Basic policy]**

**Taking into consideration damage characteristic to nuclear disasters, including damage caused by harmful rumors, the government will make concerted efforts to ensure employment and to support agriculture and industry. The government will discuss assistance measures to help people return to their hometowns and put their lives in order after the alert in the evacuation areas and other areas is called off and to revitalize local economies.**

#### **[Ensuring Employment]**

- The government will promote employment measures, based on the Japan as One Work Project.**
- Giving priority to local people, the government will promote employment measures focused on restoration from the disaster, such as the removal of rubble, and use the job-creation fund to provide job opportunities in areas affected by the disaster.**
- The government will take special measures regarding employment adjustment subsidies and unemployment benefits to ensure employment and stabilize people's lives in areas affected by the disaster.**
- In addition, in order to assist disaster sufferers, including students from the affected areas, in finding new employment, the government will work together with relevant organizations such as job-placement offices to provide employment support in local areas and at evacuation sites.**

#### **[Support for agricultural, livestock and fishery industries]**

- The government will take all possible measures to provide appropriate and immediate compensation to farmers, foresters and fishermen who have been obliged by the government to suspend shipments and cultivation of agricultural crops or to destroy farm animals inside and outside the areas of evacuation.**
- With regard to agricultural, forestry and fishery products from areas affected by the disaster and from other areas, the government will provide domestic and relevant overseas organizations, including the agencies of foreign governments, with appropriate information and at the same time will collect information on matters such as unreasonable import restrictions, and will ask foreign governments not to impose such restrictions. Simultaneously, the government will take measures to prevent the damage caused by harmful rumors and to promote the export of agricultural, forestry and fishery products and foods.**

- The government will immediately verify the safety impact of radioactive material on agricultural, forestry and fishery products and on soil, and shall address technical issues.
- In addition, in order to support farmers, foresters, and fishermen who have been obliged to suspend the shipment of their products, the government will implement support measures for them so that they may stay in business, such as by guaranteeing the bridge loans offered by Japan Agriculture Cooperatives and Japan Fishery Cooperatives.

**[Measures for small and medium sized businesses]**

- The government has established an emergency credit guarantee program and special loan program for recovery from the Great East Japan Earthquake so as to provide more lenient loan conditions and will take appropriate measures according to the actual situations of the small-and medium-sized businesses affected by the disaster, such as by changing the terms of existing loans, including the establishment of a debt moratorium program.
- In order to support the restoration of buildings such as factories and shops, the government will take in an integrated manner measures necessary to enable small-and medium-sized businesses to restore and repair their facilities and to construct temporary factories and shops.
- The government will immediately and specifically discuss the design of the interest-free loan program agreed in principle between the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry and Fukushima Prefecture, under which long-term interest-free loans will be offered, in principle without any collateral being required, to small-and medium-businesses forced to relocate from the evacuation areas.
- The government will take all possible measures to ensure that appropriate compensation is provided to small-and medium-sized businesses that suffered a drop in revenue in areas from which people were instructed by the government to evacuate.

**[Support for manufacturing and retailing]**

- In order to prevent harmful rumors and to support industrial exports, the government will provide foreign governments with appropriate information and request them to respond calmly to the situation. At the same time, the government will strengthen the domestic inspection system and provide support for necessary inspections.

**[Support for transport and tourism]**

- For transport and tourism, which are particularly vulnerable to harmful rumors, the government will provide domestic and relevant overseas organizations, including foreign governments, with accurate information

**and will urge foreign governments to review any unreasonable regulations they may have established in connection with the disaster. In addition, the government will provide domestic and overseas businesses with information about overseas trends.**

- **In addition, the government will provide support to local banks in areas affected by the nuclear disaster and will provide consumers with appropriate information.**

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## **(1) Ensuring Employment**

- The government will promote employment measures based on the Japan as One Work Project
- Giving priority to local people, the government will promote employment measures focused on recovery from the disaster, such as the removal of rubble, and will use the job-creation fund to provide job opportunities in the affected areas.
- The government will take special measures regarding employment adjustment subsidies and unemployment benefits to ensure employment and stabilize people's lives in areas affected by the disaster.
- In addition, in order to assist disaster sufferers, including students from the affected areas, in finding new employment, the government will work together with relevant organizations such as job-placement offices to provide employment support in localities and at evacuation sites, such as by finding companies willing to employ disaster sufferers and providing matching opportunities.

### **<Immediate Action>**

#### **i) Creation of employment through recovery projects, etc.**

- Giving priority to local people, the government will promote employment measures focused on recovery from the disaster, such as the removal of rubble, and will use the job-creation fund to provide job opportunities in the affected areas.
- Through the relaxation of regulations and the use of the job-creation fund program, to which additional funds have been added, the government will encourage prefectural and municipal governments to directly employ disaster sufferers or to outsource their recruitment to private companies, NPOs, and other organizations. In addition, by providing care for the elderly and children in evacuation sites and temporary housing, and by implementing public relations activities for agricultural products and tourist spots, employment opportunities will be created for disaster sufferers.



## **ii) Maintenance of employment and stabilization of people's lives**

- With regard to employment adjustment subsidies, the government will implement special measures, such as increasing the maximum benefit period to 300 days regardless of how many days the subsidy has been already been received, and offering the subsidy to companies that have paid less than 6 months of installments, in order to assist those companies that have been forced to downsize their business for economic reasons in maintaining staff numbers.
  - \*1 For companies that have been forced to downsize their business because their areas were designated as an evacuation area or deliberate evacuation area, no employment adjustment subsidy will be granted. However, the subsidy will be granted to companies that are preparing to continue business outside such areas.
  - \*2 In the evacuation-prepared areas, where people need to prepare to stay indoors or evacuate in case of emergency, companies can continue business even if their offices are located in such an area. However, the subsidy will be granted to companies that have been forced to downsize their business after their areas were designated as an evacuation-prepared area.
- For employees who have been instructed to evacuate and have been obliged to absent themselves from work or temporarily leave their jobs, special measures will be taken to grant unemployment benefit and increase the benefit period (in principle, 60 days) to 120 days in order to provide stability to their lives.

## **iii) Support for finding new jobs**

- Local governments and relevant organizations, led by the committee established for the Japan as One Work Project, will work together to provide livelihood and employment support. In addition, staff from job-placement offices and other organizations will visit evacuation sites to provide counseling and use their nation-wide networks to ensure job opportunities for disaster victims and support employment in local areas and in areas to which such sufferers evacuated.
- The government will offer joint enterprise employment fairs targeted at disaster sufferers and will request industry groups and small business associations to find companies willing to employ such people.
- By using the employment subsidy program (a subsidy program for employing disaster victims) and other methods, the government will promote the employment of disaster victims, including people evacuating due to the nuclear disaster. At the same time, using the outplacement benefit program and other methods, the government will assist disaster victims in finding jobs outside their hometowns.
- The government will strengthen support for students from areas affected by the disaster, such as arranging job offers for them, preventing the cancellation of job offers to new graduates, and holding employment fairs for companies willing to employ such students. In addition, the government will provide support for the provision of matching opportunities (dream match project) for those who have not gotten a job offer and to small-and medium-sized companies in the affected areas, such as the provision of a system that allows students from affected areas to search for companies that are flexible

with regard to dates for interviews and the commencement of employment.

- The government will find and announce companies that have been participating in the new graduate internship program and that are willing to employ new graduates from areas affected by the disaster. The government will ask companies involved in this program to be flexible; for example, by shortening internship periods in accordance with the circumstances of new graduates in the affected areas.
- The relevant ministries and agencies will work together, with the help of relevant organizations, to offer free accommodation for students from areas affected by the disaster who visit metropolitan areas for job hunting.

## **(2) Agricultural, Livestock and Fishery Industries, etc.**

- The government will take all possible measures to provide appropriate and immediate compensation to farmers, foresters and fishermen who have been obliged by the government to suspend the shipment and cultivation of agricultural crops or to put down farm animals inside and outside the areas of evacuation.
- With regard to agricultural, forestry and fishery products from areas affected by the disaster and from other areas, the government will provide domestic and relevant overseas organizations, including the agencies of foreign governments, with appropriate information and at the same time will collect information on matters such as unreasonable import restrictions, and will ask foreign governments not to impose such restrictions. Simultaneously, the government will take measures to prevent the damage caused by harmful rumors and to promote the export of agricultural, forestry and fishery products and foods.
- The government will immediately verify the safety impact of radioactive material on agricultural, forestry and fishery products and on soil, and shall address technical issues.
- In addition, in order to support farmers, foresters, and fishermen who have been obliged to suspend the shipment of their products, the government will implement support measures for them so that they may stay in business, such as by guaranteeing the bridge loans offered by Japan Agriculture Cooperatives and Japan Fishery Cooperatives.

### **<Immediate action>**

#### **i) Impact of the suspension of shipments and future action**

- At its third conference, the Dispute Reconciliation Committee for Nuclear Damage set up its first guidelines for compensating farmers and fishermen for losses they suffered and determined the concept of compensation for losses caused by the suspension of shipments imposed by the government, the voluntary suspension of shipments requested by local governments, etc.

- Japan Agriculture Cooperatives and other organizations that represent farmers have asked for compensation for losses caused by the disaster. On April 28, JA Ibaraki and JA Tochigi made the first claim for compensation against TEPCO.
- Emergency support measures for those affected by the nuclear accident were determined at the Nuclear Power Plant Accident Economic damage Response Team Ministerial Conference held on May 12, including provisional compensation payments from TEPCO to the farmers, foresters, and fishermen based on the first guidelines.

**ii) Measures to prevent harmful rumors and to support the export of agricultural, forestry, and fishery products and foods**

**(Provision of information to domestic businesses and consumers)**

- The government has asked distributors etc. to respond calmly on a scientific and objective basis, and the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries has sent messages requesting consumers and retailers to buy and sell goods as usual. In addition, the government is working together with consumer groups, local governments, NPOs, and private businesses to run a campaign called “Food Action for Japan,” which promotes the consumption of agricultural, forestry and fishery products from areas affected by the disaster, and will more actively provide information by releasing public service announcements and by using other methods.
- The government will immediately publicize the results as reported by the local governments of screening for radioactive materials in foods, even if the values in the provisional regulations have not been exceeded.

**(Provision of information to foreign governments, etc.)**

- In order to recover from negative publicity about the safety of Japanese agricultural, forestry and fishery products and foods, the government is publishing information about the results of the measures taken for such products and foods. In addition, the Japanese Foreign Minister has made contributions to English-language newspapers, published information using the websites of Japanese diplomatic offices (in 40 languages), and has briefed overseas industries in major cities such as Beijing and New York, etc..

**(Collection of information on and actions to unreasonable import restrictions)**

- The government is collecting information about measures taken regarding the agricultural, forestry, and fishery products exported from Japan through its diplomatic offices and embassies in each country and region. In addition, the government is presenting the results of measures and inspections implemented by the Japanese government and is requesting other countries not to impose unreasonable restrictions on imports of agricultural, forestry, and fishery products from Japan through bilateral consultation, and through WTO and other international conferences.

**(Provision of information about overseas trends to domestic and overseas businesses)**

- At the website of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan, the government provides and updates information on import restrictions imposed by other countries and on considerations that need to be made when exporting agricultural, forestry, and fishery products. It also provides consultation services regarding the export of agricultural, forestry and fishery products, and handles inquiries from prefectural governments and private businesses.

**(Issuance of certificates of radioactive materials inspection to foreign countries)**

- Exporting foods etc. to the EU and other countries and regions requires certificates indicating the date and place of production (this rule came into force in the EU on March 28). Therefore, the government is establishing a system under which such certificates are, in principle, issued by prefectural governments. In the case of fishery products and alcoholic beverages, however, such certificates are issued by the national government.
- In inspections of radioactive materials, the government will use the supplementary budget etc. to grant subsidies to prefectural governments and private organizations for the introduction of radiation testers for exports of agricultural, forestry and fishery products. In addition, the government will conduct market analysis, etc. in order to restore confidence in Japanese agricultural, forestry and fishery products and foods and to prevent harmful rumors. For alcoholic beverages, the national government will introduce radiation testers and issue certificates indicating the beverages are free from radiation as soon as the system is in place, and conduct market analysis etc.

**iii) Impact of radioactive material on agricultural, forestry, and fishery products and soils and future actions**

- To ensure that information regarding efforts to ensure safety in agricultural work around Fukushima Dai-ichi NPS and reduce radioactive contamination affecting agricultural crops is communicated to farmers, the government issued technical guidance (April 18) and published a Q & A for farmers.
- With regards to farm animals, in response to the request made by the Fukushima prefectural government to move farm animals out of evacuation-prepared areas, etc, the government is making the necessary arrangements and notifications, such as with regard to inspections and decontamination, and providing support by, for example, finding places to move farm animals to and sending specialists. The government has published provisional regulation values for radioactive material in crops fed to cows and other farm animals as guidance for the production of milk and meat in order that the provisional regulation values set by the Food Sanitation Act are not exceeded. Based on the results of the inspections of feed crops conducted by prefectural governments, the government is providing guidance on the use of roughage harvested after the accident and on grazing.
- With regard to wheat, it is difficult to harvest this crop in the evacuation areas, Restricted Areas, and deliberate evacuation areas, and it is likely that harvesting in the evacuation-prepared areas will be limited to some extent. With regard to rice, farmers

were directed on April 22 not to plant rice in the evacuation areas, deliberate evacuation areas and evacuation-prepared area. In areas where inspections have been determined to be necessary based on the levels of radiation in the air and of radioactive material in the soil, the government will inspect samples and ban shipments where the provisional regulation values on the Food Sanitation Act are exceeded. The government will discuss the inspection method, and is discussing how to handle straw and dispose of or use rice, wheat, etc. (including residue) in cases where the provisional regulation values are exceeded.

- The government will examine the impact of radioactive material on logs with regard to mushrooms, will sample and examine logs for mushrooms in and around areas affected by the disaster to verify their safety and put together measures to ensure a stable supply.
- With regard to fishery products, the government has been working with prefectural governments to monitor radioactive material in the fishery products. On May 2, the government formulated the basic policy on the inspection of radioactive material in the fishery products, and is strengthening the inspection of radioactive material in the fishery products by increasing the number of fishery products to be inspected and in other ways. The monitoring results and a Q & A on the impact of radioactive material on fish are available at the website.

#### **iv) Support for business activities**

- The government decided to guarantee the bridge loans offered by Japan Agriculture Cooperatives and Japan Fishery Cooperatives to farmers, foresters, and fishermen forced to suspend the shipments of their products, so that bridge loans can be offered by agriculture and fishery credit guarantee fund associations without collateral or a guarantor and so that loans can be smoothly offered to even people in default.
- The government will provide support to food producers and distributors affected by the disaster using the long-term, low-interest financing system established to provide assistance with recovery from the disaster.

### **(3) Measures for Small and Medium-sized Businesses**

- The government has established an emergency guarantee program and special loan program for restoration from the Great East Japan Earthquake to ease loan conditions and will take appropriate measures according to the actual condition of the affected small-and medium-sized businesses, such as changing the terms of existing debts, including moratorium.
- In order to support the restoration of buildings such as plants and shops, the government will take measures necessary for the small-and medium-sized businesses to restore and construct their facilities and construct temporary plants and shops in a comprehensive manner.
- The government will immediately and specifically discuss the design of the interest-free loan program agreed in principle between the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry and Fukushima Prefecture, by which a long-term interest-free loan is offered, in principle, without security to small-and medium-businesses forced to relocate out of the restricted areas.
- The government will take all possible measures to ensure that appropriate compensation is provided to the small-and medium-sized businesses that suffered sales losses in the areas where people were instructed by the government to evacuate.

#### **<Immediate actions>**

##### **(Financial support)**

- For small-and medium-sized businesses that suffered significant damage directly or indirectly caused by the earthquake, including those affected by the nuclear accident and harmful rumors, the government has established an emergency guarantee program for restoration from the Great East Japan Earthquake, separately from the existing disaster-related guarantee programs and safety-net guarantee programs. With regard to the existing financing systems implemented by Japan Finance Corporation and other organizations, the government has established a special loan program for restoration from the Great East Japan Earthquake (including no-interest loans), by which loans are offered with higher loan ceilings and lower interest rates.
- For small businesses, the government has simplified documentation for the management improvement loan program for small businesses, by which loans are offered without security, and has increased the loan ceilings and lowered the interest rates for small businesses that suffered a certain amount of damage directly or indirectly by the earthquake.
- The government is requesting Japan Finance Corporation, Shoko Chukin Bank, and National Federation of Credit Guarantee Corporations to change the existing terms of existing debts, including moratorium, speed up their loan processes, and assume a flexible attitude to them when asking for collateral.
- Japan Finance Corporation, Shoko Chukin Bank, and National Federation of Credit Guarantee Corporations have set up special help desks to provide counseling services to those affected by the disaster.

- The government has agreed in principle with Fukushima Prefecture that it will use Organization for Small & Medium Enterprises and Regional Innovation to offer special long-term, no-interest loans, in principle, without security to small-and medium-sized businesses that have establishments in the restricted areas but are forced to relocate them out of the areas (April 22). The government will immediately and specifically discuss the design of such a loan program.

**(Support for restoration of buildings such as plants and shops)**

- The prefectural governments will approve the reconstruction plans launched jointly by small-and medium-sized businesses in the affected areas, and the national government will work together with the prefectural governments to subsidize the restoration and construction of facilities essential for the plan.
- Organization for Small & Medium Enterprises and Regional Innovation will construct temporary plants and shops and lease them for free through municipal governments.
- The government will send counselors and experts and provide small-and medium-sized businesses with counseling services that match their requests and problems.

**(Compensation of damages suffered by small-and medium-sized businesses)**

- The dispute reconciliation committee for nuclear damage set up the first guideline for compensation of damages suffered by small-and medium-sized businesses at its third conference and determined the concept of the scope of compensation for sales loss and property value loss caused by the evacuation directed by the government, and the inspection costs borne by the businesses. (April 28)
- In order for TEPCO to promptly compensate damages suffered by small-and medium-sized businesses, the government will immediately discuss with relevant parties a system to smoothly make temporary payment of compensation, taking it into consideration that the affected small-and medium-sized businesses consist of various industries, such as manufacturing industry, service industry, retailing industry, and construction industry.

**(Other)**

- The government has requested private businesses (approximately 22,000 companies) to (a) continue and restart business with small-and medium-sized subcontractors and give priority to them when placing orders, and (b) do business with small-and medium-sized businesses on a scientific and objective basis to prevent harmful rumors caused by the nuclear disaster.

#### **(4) Manufacturing Industry, Retailing Industry, etc.**

- To prevent harmful rumors and support the export of industrial products, the government will provide foreign governments with appropriate information, request them to respond calmly, strengthen domestic inspection systems, and support inspections.

##### **<Immediate actions>**

##### **i) Prevention of harmful rumors and support for export of industrial products etc. (Provision of information to foreign governments etc.)**

- To provide information to other countries, Foreign Minister contributed to English newspapers and sent messages at the websites of Japanese diplomatic offices (40 languages).
- The government is explaining the current situation and its efforts made after the nuclear accident to foreign governments and businesses and requesting them to respond based on scientific data. In major cities, such as Beijing and New York, etc., the overseas offices of Japan External Trade Organization and diplomatic offices are working together to explain about the nuclear accident and Japan's efforts to foreign industries.
- At international exhibitions and Japan-related events held overseas, the government is considering running a Tohoku booth for sales support.

##### **(Collection of information about unreasonable import restrictions and actions)**

- The government is collecting information about restrictions imposed by other countries on the industrial and medical products exported from Japan and requesting foreign governments to avoid placing Japanese businesses at a disadvantage.

##### **(Provision of information about overseas movements to domestic businesses)**

- At the homepages of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Japan External Trade Organization, and other organizations, information about radiation inspections conducted by other countries is available to domestic businesses. In addition, Japan External Trade Organization and Nippon Export and Investment Insurance set up helpdesks to provide counseling services and respond to inquiries from individual businesses.

##### **(Support for inspections)**

- The government has provided support such as lending survey meters owned by Advanced Industrial Science and Technology to Fukushima Technology Center and sent experts to set up a temporary technical help desk for radiation measurement in Fukushima City. The government will continue to support efforts to strengthen the inspection system in Fukushima Prefecture.
- To reduce burden on businesses that are required to conduct radiation dosage inspections on their exports, the government will subsidize the cost of radiation dosage inspections of exports from the supplementary budget (small and medium-sized businesses: 90% of the total cost, large-sized businesses: 50% of the total cost).



- The government issues radiation-free certificates for ships and boats built in Japan and marine products made in Japan if radiation measurement is requested.

**(Cooperation with relevant organizations and groups)**

- To prevent suspension of business transactions, reduction of orders, and unreasonable terms and conditions, the government has issued a request to relevant industry groups etc. (April 28)
- Japan External Trade Organization is collecting information, giving explanations to foreign governments and businesses, setting up emergency counseling desk and disseminating information about the issuance of certificates at public agencies and Chambers of Commerce in which radiation inspections are conducted.
- Nippon Export and Investment Insurance has extended the insurance claim periods for the affected small-and medium-sized businesses, has set up a counseling desk, and is disseminating information about the losses covered by the trade insurance to prevent harmful rumors.

**ii) Support for business activities**

- The government will grant subsidies for early restoration of industrial water services.
- With regard to the application of green area regulations under the Factory Location Act, the government has given a notification to relevant local governments, including Fukushima prefectural government, requesting flexible application of these regulations in the restoration of production facilities.

**(5) Transit / Transport Industry**

- For domestic businesses, the government is providing necessary information and has instructed the taxi industry to refuse passengers without reasonable reason.
- The government will explain to foreign governments about measures taken against radiation in the seaports and airports in Japan and the safety in these areas and provide domestic businesses with appropriate information about overseas movements.

**<Immediate actions>**

**(Provision of information to domestic businesses and consumers)**

- The government has instructed the taxi associations in Tochigi Prefecture, Ibaragi Prefecture, and Chiba Prefecture to collect accurate information and remind their drivers not to refuse passengers without reasonable reason. In addition, the government has given the same instruction to Japan Federation of Hire-Taxi Associations. (March 19)

**(Provision of information to foreign governments etc.)**

- To provide information to other countries, Foreign Minister contributed to English newspapers and sent messages at the websites of Japanese diplomatic offices (40 languages).
- The government is explaining to other countries and regions through their diplomatic offices about measures taken against radiation in the seaports and airports in Japan and the safety in these areas.

**(Provision of information about overseas movements to domestic businesses)**

- Every time a press release is issued by International Maritime Organization, the government publicizes the details of the press release and provides information to shipping agents, port managers, and diplomatic offices.
- On April 22, the government released “Measures against Radiation in Sea Ports.” On the same day, the government disseminated information about it to International Maritime Organization and foreign governments through diplomatic offices and gave explanations to diplomats and overseas media in Tokyo, Japanese Shipowners' Association, and other organizations.

**(6) Tourism**

- In cooperation with relevant bodies, the government will continue taking various measures to restore domestic and overseas demand for traveling, including organizing public and private promotion campaigns for travel, along with providing accurate information overseas.
- In case of excessive passage regulations and others to Japan, the government will make actions to demand their reconsideration.

**<Immediate actions>**

**(Revitalization of domestic and overseas tourism exchanges)**

- In order to cope with the tendency to hesitate to travel to Japan, especially to affected areas, and to cope with the damage caused by rumors, the government will devise a plan to restore demand for travel by revitalizing domestic trips including public and private promotion campaigns for travel and advertising and providing accurate information overseas through “Visit Japan” activities. The government will continue such efforts in cooperation with relevant bodies.

**(Efforts to remove actions such as excessive passage regulations)**

- The government will provide up-to-date and accurate information as well as make efforts to reconsider excessive passage regulations, if any, to the authority of each country or region through diplomatic and consular offices in foreign countries, with priority given to 15 key market countries and regions of “Visit Japan” activity.

## **(7) Other Countermeasures**

### **<Immediate actions>**

#### **i) Support for local financing**

- The government will examine revision of the Act on Special Measures for Strengthening Financial Functions including making exceptions concerning application requirements due to the earthquake disaster. This act stipulates the framework for supporting local economy and small and medium sized businesses facing difficult situations by strengthening financial intermediation functions of financial institutions through the government's capital participation. The government will ensure underpinning for local economy from the financial side, by for instance, urging active examination of application of this act, when a financial institution considers financing to be appropriate from its management's point of view.

#### **ii) Financial support for disaster victims and affected businesses**

- When clients directly or indirectly affected by the disaster apply for modifications of conditions of a loan such as an extension of the term of redemption or for provision of an emergency fund or other monies, the government requires financial institutions to make efforts to accept them as much as possible, taking into account the intention of the Act on Provisional Measures for the Facilitation of Financing to Small and Medium Sized Businesses. Based on that, the financial institutions share this view with the authorities and endeavor to fulfill their financial intermediation functions, even though they are victims of the disaster themselves.

#### **iii) Appropriate provision of information for consumers**

- Concerning the safety of food, the government will provide accurate information in a simplified way to consumers about shipping and intake restrictions as well as partial lifting of shipping restrictions of vegetables and other food products, along with releasing the messages from the Minister of State for Consumer Affairs requesting a calm reaction from consumers.
- In the framework of the "Rehabilitation Action," the "Let's properly understand FUKUSHIMA" project started on April 28. The government will (a) organize symposia, seminars, etc. in cooperation with consumer groups who have their main activities in Eastern Japan, (b) prepare Q&A to provide information about the safety of food in a simplified way, (c) ascertain consumers' feelings with regard to food safety, etc.

## **7. Support for affected local governments**

### **(Summary)**

The entire government as a single body will support affected local governments through, for example, dispatching national public officials to the affected local governments in addition to constructing temporary government buildings for the affected municipalities, performing maintenance on information systems for them, among other measures, at the same time the government will carefully consult with leaders as needed about current situations, problems, and demands so that the affected local governments will be able to provide administration services unhindered.

The government will help the local governments that relocated their functions as public offices due to the nuclear disaster, at the same time, will take into account the support for the local governments accepting sufferers.

Furthermore, given the situation that the evacuation area has been extended and the evacuation period prolonged, the government will hereafter examine what appropriate support should be provided for affected local governments and local governments accepting sufferers.

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### **(1) Efforts for the Recovery of Functions of the Affected Local Governments**

- The entire government as a single body will support affected local governments through, for example, dispatching national public officials to the affected local governments in addition to constructing temporary government buildings of the affected municipalities, performing maintenance on information systems for them, among other measures, at the same time the government will carefully consult with leaders as needed about current situations, problems, and demands so that the affected local governments will be able to provide administration services unhindered.

#### **<Immediate actions>**

- The government is dispatching 246 national public officials to Fukushima prefecture, affected municipalities, and other places in an attempt to respond to their demands.

#### **[For reference : Details on the dispatch of national public officials to Fukushima prefecture]**

Ministry of Public Management, Home Affairs, Posts and Telecommunications: 8 officials, Ministry of Foreign Affairs: 2 officials, Ministry of Finance: 35 officials, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology: 12 officials, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare: 68 officials, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries: 4 officials, Ministry of Economy, Trade and

Industry: 74 officials, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism: 17 officials, Ministry of the Environment: 1 official, Ministry of Defense: 1 official, National Police Agency: 22 officials, and Financial Services Agency: 2 officials

- In addition to dispatch through the individual channels of each Cabinet or Ministry, the government will ask the National Governors' Association, the Japan Association of City Mayors, and the National Association of Towns and Villages for their support and cooperation with regard to dispatching local public officials through their systems in order to provide physical support for the affected local governments in a way that meets their needs.
- Also, in an effort to seek temporary restoration of administration functions of the affected municipalities, the government will support the construction of temporary government buildings, preparation of information and other systems of the affected municipalities by means of the supplementary budget.
- The government will continue responding to various requests for consultation through the "Support hotline for municipality administration functions."
- The government has created the "National Information System for Sufferers" which offers information provided by sufferers that have evacuated to other municipalities, including their locations, to their original prefecture and municipalities in order to give information to other sufferers. The government is accepting information from sufferers and hereafter will continue trying to ascertain sufferer locations.
- The original purpose of the fund previously prepared by means of the subsidies for locations of electric power plants was modified so that it can be used for restoration and recovery from the disaster.
- Furthermore, in April the government decided to grant subsidies that are usually granted in June, if the affected local governments that are eligible for the subsidies for locations of electric power plants apply for these subsidies. For those applications, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry sends the person in charge of this matter to the temporary office of the local government in the municipality to which it has evacuated so as to advise about subsidies undertakings and support administrations related to the subsidies.

## **(2) Support for Municipalities that Relocated their Functions as Public Offices and Local Governments Accepting Sufferers**

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ The government will help the local governments that relocated their functions as public offices due to the nuclear disaster and at the same time take into account support for the local governments accepting sufferers.</li><li>➤ Furthermore, given the situation that the evacuation area has been extended and the evacuation period prolonged, the government will hereafter examine what appropriate support should be provided for affected local governments and local governments accepting sufferers.</li></ul> |
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### **<Immediate actions>**

- In order to maintain the close contact system among the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters, Local Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters, Fukushima prefecture, and affected municipalities, the government will prepare the means to hold simple teleconference sessions (repeated).
- The government will support eight towns and villages which have relocated their functions as public offices due to the nuclear disaster by installing PCs, multifunction devices, etc. in an attempt to strengthen their communication system with the government. At the same time, the government will continue helping them carry out and arrange equipment including PCs.
- When prefectures not affected by the disaster help affected prefectures by responding to their requests for setting up evacuation sites, for instance, their costs are covered by the National Treasury through the affected prefectures. Moreover, it has been decided that the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare would arrange the application procedures from each prefecture for the three affected prefectures (Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima prefectures) to reduce the time and effort the affected prefectures need to expend for those procedures.
- The government will inform each prefecture and the public at large through the website of the Ministry of Public Management, Home Affairs, Posts and Telecommunications regarding the call center created by Fukushima prefecture to verify the locations of sufferers who resided in the towns and villages that have relocated their functions as public offices.

## **8. Compensation for sufferers, affected businesses and others**

### **(Summary)**

Pursuant to the Act on Compensation for Nuclear Damage, sufferers will be compensated in a prompt, impartial and appropriate manner.

The Committee for Adjustment of Compensation for Nuclear Damages Disputes formulates guidelines regarding amongst other things determination of the scope of what is included under nuclear damage based on the probability that a loss falls under nuclear damage, in order from high to low probability, in light of the necessity to give prompt, impartial and appropriate relief to disaster victims.

Based on a decision (dated April 15) regarding the “Emergency support measures for victims of the nuclear accident,” TEPCO has commenced to pay temporary compensation to residents who have been obliged to evacuate or shelter following instructions pursuant to the Act on Special Measures Concerning Nuclear Emergency, and is aiming to finish most of the electronic bank transfers in May.

In addition, another decision (dated May 12) regarding the “Emergency support measures for those affected by the nuclear accident” stipulates that the immediate necessary funds should be paid as soon as practicable to businesses that had shipping restrictions and other restrictions enforced on them by the government’s instructions and to those that were obliged to destroy their livestock due to evacuation instructions. In response to this decision, TEPCO aims to begin paying temporary compensation before the end of May.

A Cabinet meeting related to the Response Team for Economic Damage Incurred by the Nuclear Power Station Accident established the “Framework of governmental support to TEPCO to compensate for damage caused by the accident at Fukushima nuclear power station” (on May 13).

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### **(1) Regarding Guidelines Formulated by the Committee for Adjustment of Compensation for Nuclear Damages Disputes**

- The government will ensure that TEPCO’s compensation of disaster victims is paid in a prompt, impartial and appropriate manner.
- The Committee for Adjustment of Compensation for Nuclear Damages Disputes formulates guidelines regarding amongst other things determination of the scope of what is included under nuclear damage based on the

probability that a loss falls under nuclear damage, in order from high to low probability, in light of the necessity to give prompt, impartial and appropriate relief to disaster victims.

**<Immediate action>**

- The Committee for Adjustment of Compensation for Nuclear Damages Disputes was established by Cabinet Order so that the compensation of TEPCO to disaster victims is paid in a prompt, impartial and appropriate manner (April 11).
- The government will formulate guidelines regarding amongst other things determination of the scope of what is included under nuclear damage based on the probability that a loss falls under nuclear damage, in order from high to low probability, in light of the necessity to give prompt, impartial and appropriate relief to disaster victims.
- The third meeting of the Committee for Adjustment of Compensation for Nuclear Damages Disputes decided on a primary regulatory guide making clear their viewpoint on compensation for losses resulting from evacuation and the suspension of shipment of agricultural products due to the government's instructions (dated April 28).
- The government notified relevant ministries and agencies and each prefecture of this guide by, for instance, releasing it on the web site.
- Items of loss and their scope that were not included in the primary regulatory guide are also under consideration.

**(2) Regarding Payment of Temporary Compensation**

- Based on a decision (dated April 15) regarding the "Emergency support measures for victims of the nuclear accident," TEPCO has commenced to pay temporary compensation to residents who have been obliged to evacuate or shelter following instructions pursuant to the Act on Special Measures Concerning Nuclear Emergency Preparedness, and is aiming to finish most of the electronic bank transfers in May.
- In addition, another decision (dated May 12) regarding the "Emergency support measures for those affected by the nuclear accident" stipulates that the immediate necessary funds should be paid as soon as practicable to businesses that had shipping restrictions and other restrictions enforced on them by the government's instructions and to those that were obliged to destroy their livestock due to evacuation instructions. In response to this decision, TEPCO aims to begin paying temporary compensation before the end of May.

**<Immediate action>**

- The Response Headquarters for Economic Damage Incurred by the Nuclear Power



Station Accident (See Note) decided on the “Emergency support measures for victims of the nuclear accident” (dated April 15).

(Note) Reorganized into the Response Team for Economic Damage Incurred by the Nuclear Power Station Accident

- On the basis of this decision, TEPCO is distributing claim notes and holding explanatory meetings in cooperation with each municipality. They began actual payments on April 26 and aim to finish most of the electronic bank transfers of temporary compensation in May.
- A Cabinet meeting related to the Response Team for Economic Damage Incurred by the Nuclear Power Station Accident decided on another “Emergency support measures for victims of the nuclear accident” on May 12. It stipulates that the immediate necessary funds should be paid as soon as practicable to businesses that had shipping restrictions and other restrictions enforced on them by the government’s instructions and to those that were obliged to get their livestock put down due to evacuation instructions.
- In response to this decision, TEPCO announced that they aimed to begin paying temporary compensation by around the end of May in cooperation with producer’s groups and others.

### **(3) Regarding the Framework of Governmental Support to TEPCO to Compensate for Damage Caused by the Accident at Fukushima Nuclear Power Station**

➤ A Cabinet meeting related to the Response Team for Economic Damage Incurred by the Nuclear Power Station Accident established the “Framework of governmental support to TEPCO to compensate for damage caused by the accident at Fukushima nuclear power station” (on May 13).

#### **<Immediate actions>**

- On May 13, a Cabinet meeting related to the Response Team for Economic Damage Incurred by the Nuclear Power Station Accident established the “Framework of governmental support to TEPCO to compensate for damage caused by the accident at Fukushima nuclear power station.”
- This framework establishes a supporting organization to help the payment of compensation and others for cases of nuclear damages in an effort to (a) realize prompt and appropriate compensation for the damage, (b) avoid adverse effects on businesses and others involved in the stabilization and incident management of the nuclear power station, and (c) ensure a stable electricity supply sufficient for people’s lives.

## **9. Action for the return of sufferers to their homes**

### **(Summary)**

To enable sufferers to return, it is a basic premise that residents' health and safety can be guaranteed, and it is vital that radioactive materials from the power station have been brought under control and radiation dosage amounts have been reduced to a minimum.

First, this makes it extremely important to work on immediate restoration from the accident in accordance with the roadmap and considering work environments and effects on safety and the environment.

On this basis, the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters will enhance and implement appropriate environmental monitoring in order to fully understand the distribution of radioactive materials and other substances, so that the government can at any time start reviewing lifting the designation of evacuation areas as well as get an overall perspective on the current status of the accident.

In addition, in order to make steady steps toward the return of sufferers to their homes, the relevant organizations will work hard together to take care of debris and to undertake monitoring, screening, decontamination and so forth of the soil and other elements, which form a basis for residents' lives and their agricultural and industrial activities.

Moreover, in cooperation with relevant organizations such as the "Reconstruction Design Council in Response to the Great East Japan Earthquake", and discussing closely with Fukushima prefecture and related local governments, the government will urgently proceed with an examination of reactions to the challenges to be dealt with in revitalizing the local communities of the regions affected by the nuclear disaster.

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### **(1) Summary of Viewpoints on Lifting the Designation of Evacuation Areas**

- The government will enhance and implement appropriate environmental monitoring to fully understand the distribution of radioactive materials and others.

- The government will examine revision of each area based on the results of monitoring, once the government has decided that the release of radioactive materials from the power station is basically under control.

**<Immediate actions>**

- The government will implement monitoring to fully understand the distribution of radioactive materials within an appropriate range, including the area around TEPCO Fukushima-Daiichi Nuclear Power Station, and will prepare for future dose assessment and evaluation of accumulation of radioactive materials in each area (restricted area, deliberate evacuation area and evacuation-prepared area).
- To that end, the government will maintain continuous monitoring based on the Environmental Monitoring Enhancement Plan, aiming to make extensive use of various techniques to make comprehensive measurements of environmental radioactivity levels. In particular, the government will use monitoring in order to get an overall perspective of the status of the accident and to consider area designations and so forth by placing importance on measurement of environmental radioactivity levels in deliberate evacuation areas and other areas, as well as to determine and release a “radiation dosage distribution map” and other documents.
- In reviewing lifting the designation of evacuation areas, the government will review evacuation areas, deliberate evacuation areas and evacuation-prepared areas in consultation with the Nuclear Safety Commission and based on the results of monitoring up to the point in time when systems to enable sound and long-term cooling of both nuclear reactors and spent fuel pools are assured, when nuclear reactors are in a cold shutdown state and the release of radioactive materials are basically under control. The government will proceed in reviewing and revising its viewpoint on lifting the designation of evacuation areas.

**(2) Monitoring, Screening, Decontamination and so forth of Soil**

- The relevant organizations will work hard together to effectively and efficiently (1) monitor and screen, and if necessary (2) decontaminate and improve, the soil and other elements, which form a basis for residents’ lives and their agricultural and industrial activities.

**<Immediate actions>**

**i) Monitoring and screening of the soil of agricultural land and others**

- Since March 18, the government has continued to monitor the soil around the TEPCO Fukushima-Daiichi Nuclear Power Station. After April 22, the government will draw up a “map of concentration levels of radioactive material in the soil” based on the Environmental Monitoring Enhancement Plan so that the accumulation of radioactive materials in the soil surface can be fully investigated.
- The supplementary budget includes costs for the analysis and procurement of

dosimeters so that concentration levels of radioactive materials in agricultural soil can be fully investigated.

**ii) Decontamination and improvement of agricultural and other soil**

- The government will study practicable techniques for decontaminating agricultural soil contaminated with radioactive materials and promote implementation of the results.

**(3) Challenges to be Examined toward Revitalization of Local Communities**

➤ It is necessary to tackle the various medium- and long-term challenges described below in revitalizing local communities in the regions affected by the nuclear disaster, and the government will proceed urgently with an examination of this in concert with relevant bodies, including the “Reconstruction Design Council in Response to the Great East Japan Earthquake,” and discussing closely with Fukushima prefecture and related local governments.

**<Principal challenges to be examined>**

- Countermeasures against harmful rumors from within Japan and overseas
- Long-term management of residents’ health, with a particular emphasis on children
- Removal and final processing of soil, rubble and sewage sludge containing radioactive materials
- What the appropriate support should be for business operators and others who return home to maintain their agricultural or industrial enterprises
- What the appropriate support should be for future urban development, including ensuring job security and creating new industry, and how it can be realized
- What the appropriate governmental support should be to aid the ongoing work toward the recovery of the local infrastructure lost due to the nuclear disaster and the revitalization of local communities in the affected regions
- What the national government system should be in order to promote in a centralized manner and on a long-term basis the support for the restoration and rehabilitation of the regions affected by the nuclear disaster

[For reference: Areas covered by the Deliberate Evacuation Area and Evacuation-Prepared Area]

