

Section 3 Enhancement and Reinforcement of Nuclear Emergency Preparedness System in Local

3-1 Formulation and Support of Local Disaster Management Plans and Evacuation Plans

In accordance with the Basic Act on Disaster Management, local governments shall prepare local disaster management plans (nuclear disaster risk management measures version) (hereinafter referred to as a "local disaster management plan") and define the basic measures to be taken by prefectures and municipalities in response to a nuclear disaster.

At present, based on the Basic Disaster Management Plan and the Nuclear Emergency Preparedness Guidelines, relevant local governments within a 30 km radius of a nuclear power plant have formulated local disaster management plans (FIG. 3-1-1). It is important for local disaster management plans to be concretized and enhanced, and the national government will actively support measures that are difficult for local governments to solve on their own, such as evacuation plans and measures for persons requiring special care.

FIG. 3-1-1 Formulation of Local Disaster Management Plans and Evacuation Plans (As of March 31, 2021)

	Municipalities	Local disaster management plans formulated	Evacuation plans formulated
Tomari Region	13	13	13
Higashidori Region	5	5	5
Onagawa Region	7	7	7
Fukushima Region	13	13	10
Kashiwazaki-Kariwa Region	9	9	9
Tokai Region	14	14	5
Hamaoka Region	11	11	9
Shiga Region	9	9	9
Fukui Area	23	23	23
Shimane Region	6	6	6
Ikata Region	8	8	8
Genkai Region	8	8	8
Sendai Region	9	9	9
Total of 13 regions	135	135	121

Note: *The Fukushima Region is home to Tokyo Electric Power Company's Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station, which is a specified nuclear facility, and it is necessary to take into account the fact that the area around the plant has been designated as an evacuation zone.

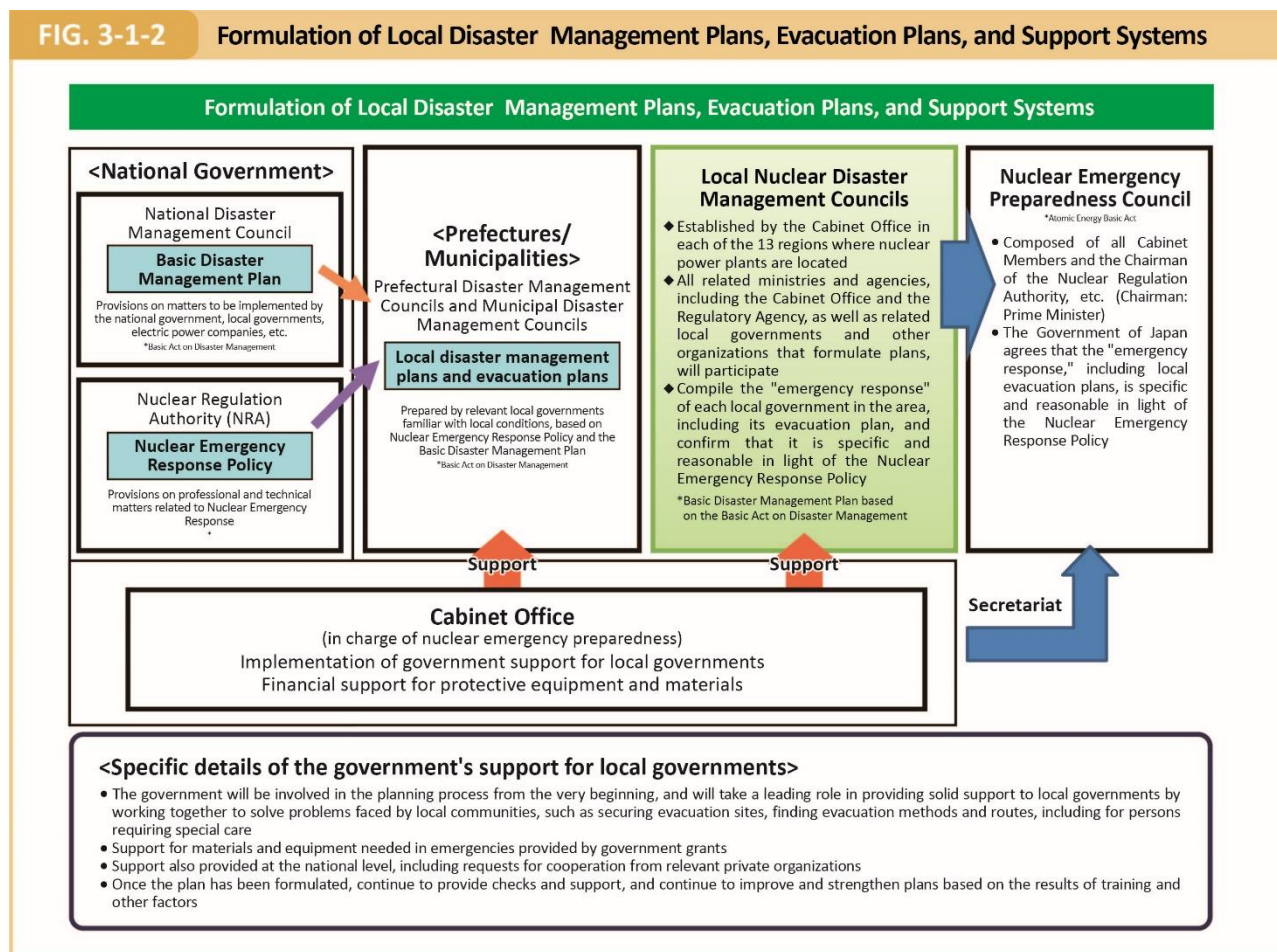
Source: Cabinet Office data

In March 2015, the Cabinet Office established "Local Nuclear Disaster Management Councils" (hereinafter referred to as the "Councils") as working teams to resolve issues in each region where nuclear power plants are located, in order to support the concretization and enhancement of local disaster management plans and evacuation plans prepared by prefectures and municipalities, based on the "Future Measures on the Completion of Local Disaster Management Plans" (decided by the Nuclear Emergency Preparedness Council in September 2013). Each local working group discusses support for the formulation of evacuation plans, wide-area coordination, and support for the national government's operational organization, and the national government and relevant

local governments work together to concretize and enhance local disaster management plans and evacuation plans (FIG. 3-1-2).

For areas where the local disaster management plan and evacuation plan have been concretized and enhanced, "emergency response" including evacuation plans are compiled, and the council confirms that they are specific and reasonable in light of the Nuclear Disaster Risk Management Measures. In addition, the Cabinet Office is to report the results of the confirmation at the Nuclear Emergency Preparedness Council for its approval. "The PDCA (Plan-Do-Check-Action) cycle has been introduced to continuously enhance and strengthen the local nuclear emergency preparedness system, with these steps: for regions with confirmed emergency response, 'Plan' by confirming their emergency response after supporting its concretization and enhancement; 'Do' by conducting training based on the emergency response confirmed by the Councils; 'Check' by submitting points of reflection from the training; and take 'Action' by making improvements to the regional emergency response based on these points of reflection.

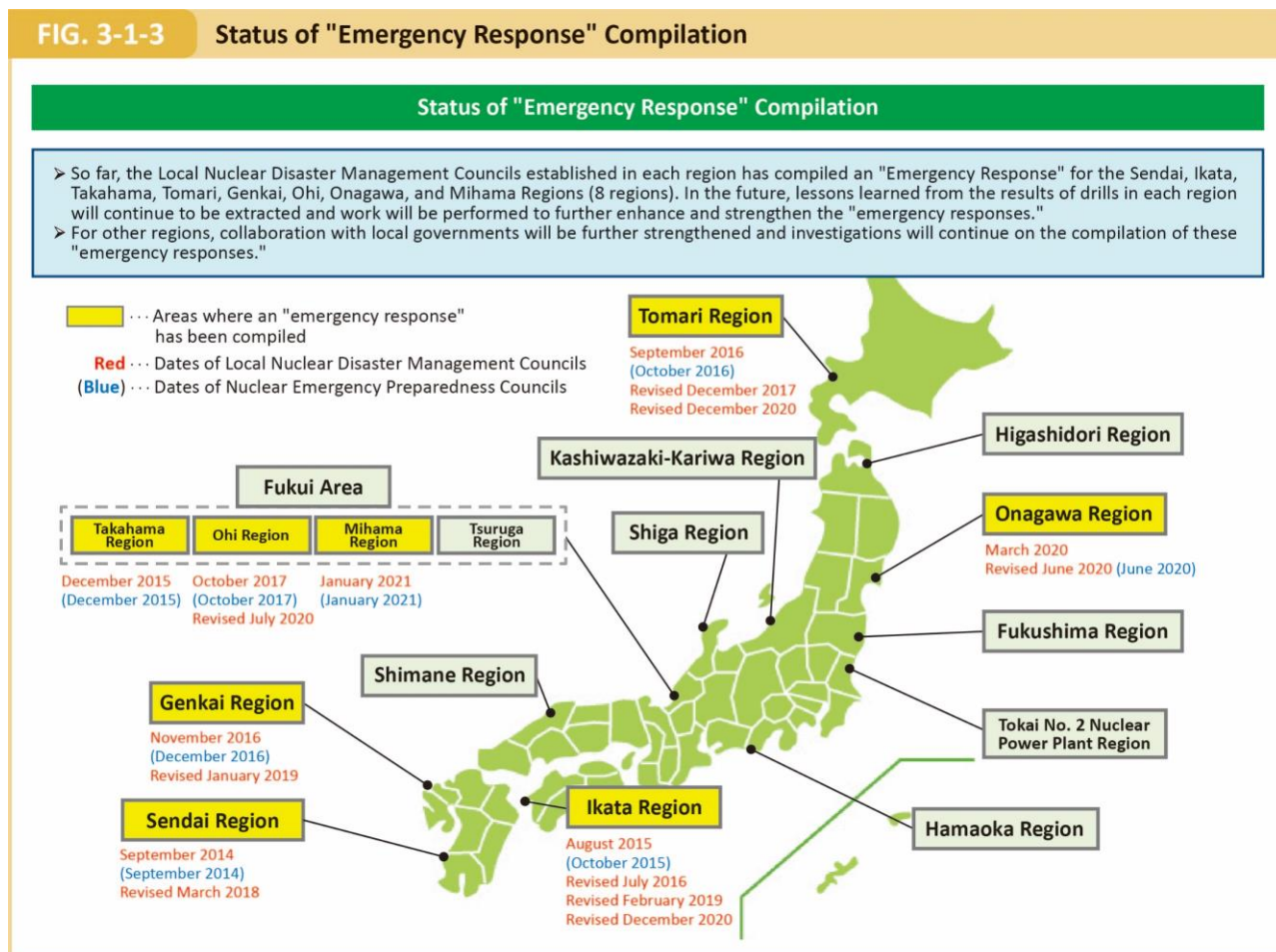
FIG. 3-1-2 Formulation of Local Disaster Management Plans, Evacuation Plans, and Support Systems



Source: Cabinet Office data

Regarding the emergency response of each region, the "Emergency Response in the Mihama Area" was compiled and confirmed at the 5th meeting of the Fukui Area Local Nuclear Disaster Management Council in FY 2020 (FIG. 3-1-3).

FIG. 3-1-3 Status of "Emergency Response" Compilation



Source: Cabinet Office data

Note that for the Fukui area, subcommittees will be set up in Tsuruga, Mihama, Ohi, and Takahama to discuss specific issues that need to be resolved in each region.

(1) Onagawa Area

For the Onagawa area, the "Emergency Response in the Onagawa Area" was confirmed at the Onagawa Local Nuclear Disaster Management Council (1st meeting) in March 2020. In addition, based on the basic concept of protective measures under the epidemic of infectious diseases based on the spread of COVID-19, the "Emergency Response in the Onagawa Area" was revised at the Onagawa Local Nuclear Disaster Management Council (2nd meeting) in June of the same year.

The contents confirmed at the Onagawa Local Nuclear Disaster Management Council (1st meeting) and revised at the 2nd were reported and approved at the Nuclear Emergency Preparedness Council in June 2020.

(Reference: https://www8.cao.go.jp/genshiryoku_bousai/kyougikai/02_onagawa.html)

(2) Mihama Area

In the Mihama area, the Mihama area subcommittee, which was established under the Fukui Local Nuclear Disaster Management Council, was held 9 times from December 2018 to December 2020 to discuss emergency

responses in the event of a nuclear disaster. Subsequently, the "Emergency Response in the Mihama Area" was compiled at the 5th meeting of the Fukui Local Nuclear Disaster Management Council held on January 5, 2021.

(Reference: https://www8.cao.go.jp/genshiryoku_bousai/kyougikai/02_fukui.html)

The following 4 points are important for the Emergency Response in the Mihama Area.

1. The PAZ (Precautionary Action Zone, within a 5-km radius of the power plant, or 848 people in 350 households) will be evacuated in the event of a facility site emergency or a total emergency. Secure evacuation sites outside the 30km radius.
2. The UPZ (Urgent Protective Action Planning Zone, within a 5 to 30-km radius of the power plant, or approximately 280,000 people in 110,000 households) will be evacuated indoors under a total emergency situation. As a result of emergency monitoring, areas with radiation levels above a certain level will be temporarily relocated. Secure evacuation sites for approximately 280,000 people in the UPZ.
3. An information liaison headquarters consisting of road administrators, police, meteorological observatory, user groups, and other groups will be set up at each prefectural national highway office to coordinate snow removal plans and public relations plans in the event of heavy snowfall.
4. In case of isolation of residents due to natural disasters in peninsular and mountainous areas, temporary relocation by sea or air will be carried out by utilizing fishing ports and suitable sites for a heliport. Until the evacuation system is in place, indoor evacuation will be conducted at indoor evacuation facilities including radiation protection facilities.

At the 5th meeting of the Fukui Local Nuclear Disaster Management Council, Fukui, Shiga, and Gifu Prefectures expressed their intention to enhance and strengthen their nuclear emergency preparedness measures in cooperation with related cities and towns, recognizing that "there is no end or perfection to nuclear emergency preparedness measures." The national government will continue to provide support through the Council, and the four ministries concerned with the operational organizations of the police, fire department, coast guard, and Self-Defense Forces expressed their intention to provide necessary support in case of unforeseen circumstances upon request from the relevant local governments. In addition, the Kansai Electric Power expressed that it will surely respond to what should be implemented as a business operator, such as securing welfare vehicles and providing personnel and equipment for inspections during evacuation and extraction. Based on the above, it was confirmed that the responses of Fukui Prefecture and other relevant local governments, as well as relevant government ministries and agencies, are concrete and reasonable in light of the Nuclear Disaster Risk Management Measures and other relevant guidelines.

In addition, at the 11th meeting of the Nuclear Emergency Preparedness Council held on January 8, 2021, the results of the confirmation at the 5th meeting of the Fukui Local Nuclear Disaster Management Council were reported and approved.

(3) Takahama and Ohi Areas

In December 2015 for the Takahama area, and in October 2017 for the Ohi area, the Fukui Local Nuclear Disaster Management Council confirmed the "Emergency Response in the Takahama Area" and "Emergency Response in

the Ohi Area," respectively, and the results were reported and approved by the Nuclear Emergency Preparedness Council in December 2015 and October 2017, respectively. Subsequently, in order to improve the effectiveness of the emergency response, a government-led Comprehensive Nuclear Emergency Response Exercise was conducted for Ohi Power Station and Takahama Power Station in August 2018. In July 2020, the Fukui Local Nuclear Disaster Management Council (4th meeting) revised the "Emergency Response in the Takahama Area" and the "Emergency Response in Ohi Area" in order to further specify and enhance the emergency responses based on the lessons learned from the drill in the "Report on the Outcome of the Comprehensive Nuclear Emergency Response Exercise" compiled in March 2019 and the basic concept of protective measures under the epidemic of infectious diseases based on the spread of COVID-19.

(Reference: https://www8.cao.go.jp/genshiryoku_bousai/kyougikai/02_fukui.html)

The main points of the revision of the "Emergency Response in the Takahama Area" and the "Emergency Response in the Ohi Area" are the following 4 points.

1. Clarification of the measures to be taken when both Oi Power Station and Takahama Power Station are affected.
2. Strengthening the coordination system for evacuation outside of prefectures.
3. Strengthening the system for securing evacuation routes in a wide area.
4. Specifying various protective measures in the event of an epidemic of infectious diseases.

Other revisions include the establishment of a coordinating place for centralized traffic control, easing of traffic congestion at inspection points during evacuation and extraction, and strengthening of measures for evacuation of those who require assistance evacuating.

At the 4th meeting of the Fukui Local Nuclear Disaster Management Council, Fukui, Shiga, and Gifu Prefectures expressed their efforts to secure means of transportation, measures to be taken in case peninsular and mountainous areas are isolated, and evacuation sites to be secured in case of an epidemic of infectious diseases such as COVID-19. The government announced that the relevant local and national governments will continue to work together through the Fukui Local Nuclear Disaster Management Council to implement drills and to further concretize and enhance the "Emergency Responses in the Takahama and Ohi Areas" based on the results of the drills. As a result, it was confirmed that the current revision is based on the lessons learned from the 2018 nuclear emergency response exercise and aims to further concretize and enhance the emergency response.

(4) Tomari and Iho Areas

Based on the basic concept of protective measures under the epidemic of infectious diseases based on the spread of COVID-19, the "Emergency Response in the Tomari Area" and the "Emergency Response in the Ikata Area" were revised at the Tomari Local Nuclear Disaster Management Council (3rd meeting) and the Ikata Local Nuclear Disaster Management Council (4th meeting) in December 2020, respectively.

(Reference: https://www8.cao.go.jp/genshiryoku_bousai/kyougikai/02_tomari.html)

(https://www8.cao.go.jp/genshiryoku_bousai/kyougikai/02_ikata.html)

3-2 Other Support and Efforts for Related Prefectures

(1) Stockpiling and Distribution of Stable Iodine Tablets

Stable iodine tablets, which are taken to prevent or reduce internal exposure of the thyroid gland to radioactive iodine (I), are stockpiled and distributed in advance by local governments with financial support from the government in the PAZ (Precautionary Action Zone) and the UPZ (Urgent Protective Action Planning Zone). The Cabinet Office has been stockpiling stable iodine tablets for residents outside the UPZ.

With regard to advanced distribution, considering the burden of receiving stable iodine tablets through emergency distribution, local governments are given support to operate the advanced distribution appropriately for the residents in the UPZ where advanced distribution is expected to facilitate evacuation. In FY 2020, in response to the outbreak of COVID-19, local governments were notified to promote remote type of response.

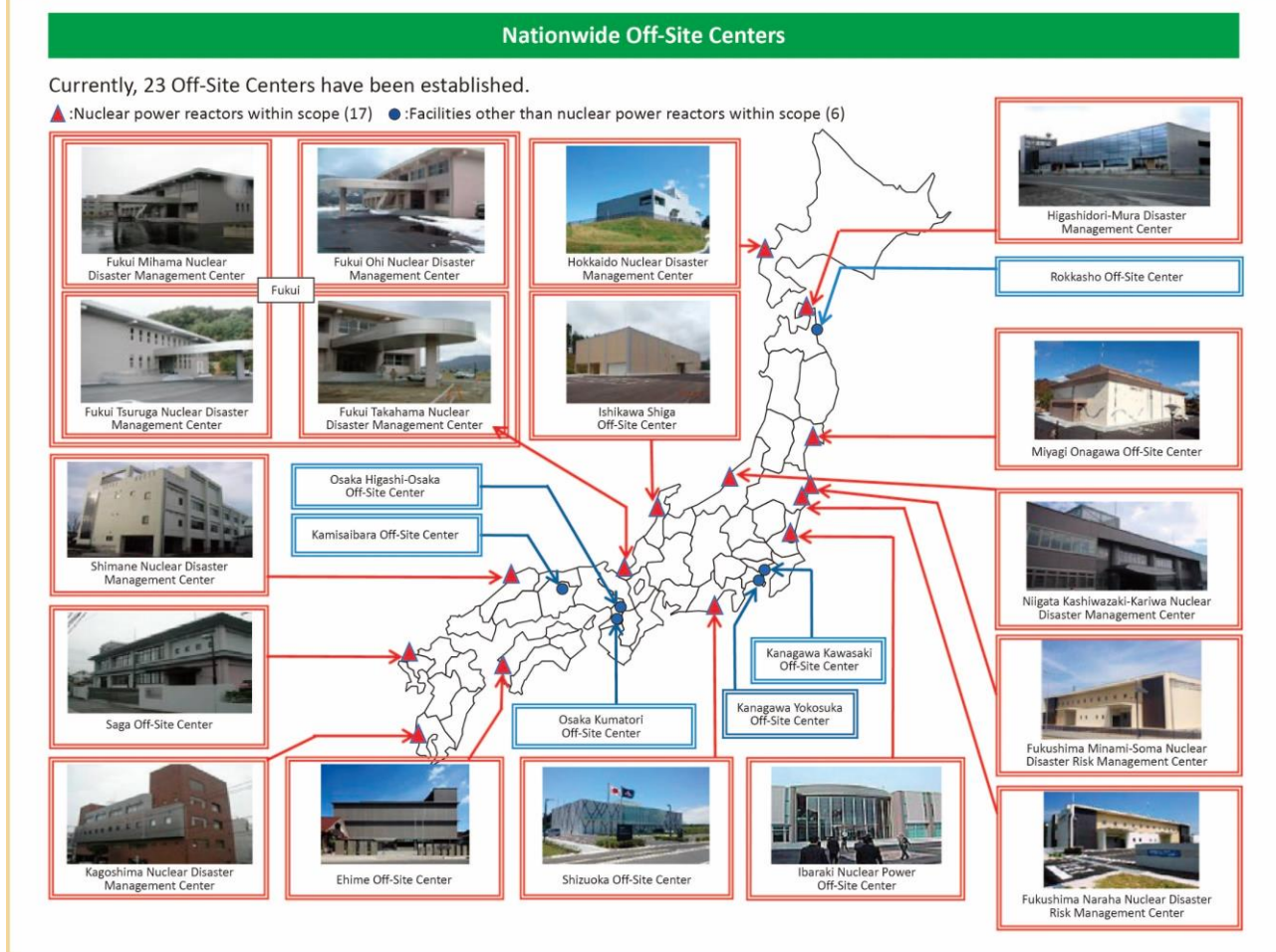
(2) Designation of an Off-Site Center

Under Article 12, paragraph 1 of the "Act on Special Measures Concerning Nuclear Emergency Preparedness," the Prime Minister is required to designate an emergency response center (off-site center) for each nuclear site (FIG. 3-2-1).

The requirement for off-site centers is set forth by a Cabinet Office Ordinance on Off-Site Centers Pursuant to the "Act on Special Measures Concerning Nuclear Emergency Preparedness." However, based on the lessons learned from the accident at the Tokyo Electric Power Company's Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station, the location of off-site centers for commercial power reactors was revised in September 2012 to be within a 5 to 30 km-radius (within the UPZ). Subsequently, in March 2017, the Nuclear Regulation Authority (NRA) revised the Guidelines for Nuclear Emergency Preparedness and set the scope of priority areas for nuclear emergency preparedness for nuclear fuel facilities. In August 2019, the requirements to be met by off-site centers for nuclear fuel facilities were revised to be basically the same as those for power generation reactor facilities.

As for the Onagawa area off-site center, the former Off-Site Center was damaged by the tsunami of the Great East Japan Earthquake, and the Fire Academy in Sendai City was used as a temporary Off-Site Center, but a new Off-Site Center was constructed in Onagawacho and designated in April 2020.

FIG. 3-2-1 Nationwide Off-Site Centers



(3) Improving Nuclear Disaster Countermeasures

At the Inter-Ministerial Council for Nuclear Power held in March 2016, the "Stance on Enhancing Nuclear Emergency Response Measures" was compiled as a response to the request from the National Governors' Association in order to respond to the voices of local governments responsible for regional disaster prevention regarding nuclear energy policy. In April of the same year, a Committee of Relevant Ministries and Agencies on Nuclear Emergency Response Measures was held to discuss the enhancement of nuclear emergency preparedness in a unified manner, and it was decided to establish 3 subcommittees. There were 3 themes for them, the cooperation of operational organizations (Subcommittee 1), the cooperation of private companies (Subcommittee 2), and how to provide information including diffusion calculation (Subcommittee 3). In each subcommittee, related ministries and agencies collaborated and cooperated with each other, while listening to the opinions of local governments, to conduct specialized and practical studies, and the results were reported to the Inter-Ministerial Council for Nuclear Power held in July 2017 (FIG. 3-2-2).

FIG. 3-2-2 Key Points of the Subcommittee's Discussion on Enhancing Nuclear Disaster Risk Management

Key Points of the Subcommittee's Discussion on Enhancing Nuclear Disaster Risk Management

Through recommendations from the National Governors' Association, in addition to the "Approach to Enhancing Nuclear Disaster Risk Management" (decided by the Inter-Ministerial Council for Nuclear Power on March 11, 2016), the following items were newly organized.

1. Cooperation of operational organizations

- (1) Provide specific examples of activities in each operational organization and specify them in advance in the emergency response for each region

(Examples of specific activities)

- **Police:** Leading transport vehicles for local dispatched personnel
- **Fire department:** Support for the transportation of those who require assistance evacuating
- **Coast Guard:** Support for evacuation of residents by patrol boats
- **Self-Defense Forces:** Support for evacuation

- (2) During ordinary times, measures such as information sharing and exchange of opinions will be promoted through the use of regional liaison meetings *1

- (3) In the event of an unforeseen event during nuclear disaster, utilize the mechanism of the Joint Coordination Center *2, based on discussions among the parties concerned

- (4) Cross-collaboration among regions by utilizing the characteristics of each organization

2. Execution of cooperation agreements, etc. with private businesses

- (1) Organize and present the contents that should be stipulated in agreements between local governments and private businesses

(Specific examples)

- Establish guidelines for controlling exposure doses in the course of work and making arrangements on how to control exposure doses

- The local government should prepare protective clothing, masks, and other equipment and materials, and deepen understanding of the procedures and methods for distributing such equipment and materials

- Generally, the local government should bear the cost of implementing the work and compensate for any damage caused by the implementation of the work

- Provide regular training opportunities for private sector operators actually engaged in the work

3. How information should be provided

- (1) Prioritize evacuation actions for natural disasters over evacuation actions for nuclear disasters when the direct risk to human life from natural disasters (earthquakes, tsunamis, snowstorms) is extremely high

- (2) Advise residents and private businesses about the need to take shelter indoors, and provide evacuation information to residents using various tools such as a municipal disaster management radio communications system

- (3) For diffusion calculations:

- Clarify support for enhancing evacuation planning as a precautionary measure (conducting calculations, explaining results, etc.)

- Organize points to be considered when local governments use the system at their own discretion and responsibility in an emergency

*1 Regional liaison meeting: A meeting consisting of related ministries and agencies (including operational ministries and agencies) and nuclear operators, etc., in each region in order to promote collaboration in emergency response measures and support for such measures at nuclear facilities.

*2 Joint Coordination Center: A place to share information among units, etc., established as necessary for each disaster.

Source: Cabinet Office data

(4) Protective measures in the event of a nuclear disaster under the prevalence of infectious diseases based on the spread of COVID-19

With regard to protective measures in the event of a nuclear disaster under an epidemic of infectious diseases based on the spread of COVID-19, the highest priority must be given to protecting the lives and health of the public from both the risk of exposure of radiation and the risk of the spread of the virus. Therefore, on June 2, 2020, the Cabinet Office announced the "Basic Concept of Protective Measures in the Event of a Nuclear Disaster under an Epidemic of Infectious Diseases Based on the Spread of COVID-19". In the event of a nuclear disaster, it was decided that protective measures based on local emergency response and infection prevention measures based on the action plan, based on the "Act on Special Measures for Pandemic Influenza and New Infectious Diseases Preparedness and Response" will be used together to their extent possible in order to provide the best nuclear disaster risk management measures possible under the influence of an infectious disease. In addition, on November 2, 2020, the "Guidelines for Implementing Protective Measures in the Event of a Nuclear Disaster under an Epidemic of Infectious Diseases Based on the Spread of COVID-19" was issued to protect life and health in a rational manner, taking into consideration various risks, including the risk of COVID-19 aggravation among the elderly. Here are some of the points listed in these guidelines.

- At shelters and in evacuation vehicles, implement infection control measures such as keeping a distance, wearing masks, and thoroughly disinfecting hands and fingers.
- Make efforts to prevent infection by separating and isolating as much as possible high-risk contacts with those

infected, those with fever, coughs, etc., from other people.

- In the case of indoor evacuation, from the viewpoint of avoiding exposure to radioactive materials, ventilation should be avoided. However, from the viewpoint of countermeasures against infectious diseases, efforts should be made to ventilate the room for a few minutes every 30 minutes or so, while paying attention to the release of radioactive materials.

In addition, local governments were notified to take appropriate measures according to the situation at the site, and to consider and prepare for nuclear disaster countermeasures in accordance with the actual situation of each region.

(Reference: https://www8.cao.go.jp/genshiryoku_bousai/pdf/08_sonota_bougosochi.pdf)

(https://www8.cao.go.jp/genshiryoku_bousai/pdf/08_sonota_guidelines.pdf)

3-3 Practice and Training Related to Nuclear Emergency Preparedness System in Local

(1) Support for Nuclear Emergency Drills in Local Governments

Local governments are required to conduct nuclear emergency response exercise on a regular basis based on the "Basic Act on Disaster Management" and other relevant laws. In the exercises organized by the prefectures, normally, prefectural governors, local governments, and relevant national and regional organizations such as the police, fire department, coast guard, and Self-Defense Forces will participate. There are some operational trainings conducted for the evacuation of residents and inspections during evacuation and extraction (FIG. 3-3-1).

Each Local Nuclear Disaster Management Council provides necessary support for regions where the local disaster management plan and evacuation plan have been concretized and enhanced, such as planning and implementation of drills, dissemination of evaluation methods, and implementation of the PDCA cycle through drills, with the aim of verifying the concretization and enhancement of the local disaster management plan and evacuation plan.

In addition, in March 2018, the Cabinet Office formulated the "Guidance for Planning, Implementation and Evaluation of Nuclear Emergency Response Exercise," which provides basic guidelines for all aspects of drills, including planning, implementation and evaluation of drills led by prefectures, and revised the guidance in March 2019.

(Reference: https://www8.cao.go.jp/genshiryoku_bousai/kunren/kunren.html)

FIG. 3-3-1 Implementation of Nuclear Emergency Response Exercises by local governments in each region in FY2020

Region	Name of Drill	Date
Tomari	Hokkaido Prefecture Nuclear Emergency Response Exercise	2020/10/31
Higashidori	Aomori Prefecture Nuclear Emergency Response Exercise	2020/11/12
Onagawa	Miyagi Prefecture Nuclear Emergency Response Exercise	The drill was scheduled to be conducted as part of the Comprehensive Nuclear Emergency Response Exercise led by the national government, but was postponed due to the declaration of a state of emergency for COVID-19 (only some elements of the drill were conducted in the prefecture).
Fukushima	Fukushima Prefecture Nuclear Emergency Response Exercise	November 25 and 28, 2020
Kashiwazaki-Kariwa	Niigata Prefecture Nuclear Emergency Response Exercise	October 20 and 24, 2020
Shiga	(1) Ishikawa Prefecture Nuclear Emergency Response Exercise (2) Toyama Prefecture Nuclear Emergency Response Exercise	(1) November 22, 2020 (2) November 22, 2020
Fukui	(1) Fukui Prefecture Nuclear Emergency Response Exercise (2) Kyoto Prefecture Nuclear Emergency Response Exercise (3) Shiga Prefecture Nuclear Emergency Response Exercise (4) Gifu Prefecture Nuclear Emergency Response Exercise	(1) August 27, 2020 (2) November 29, 2020 (3) November 15, 19, and 20, 2020 (4) November 21, 2020
Hamaoka	Shizuoka Prefecture Nuclear Emergency Response Exercise	2021/2/4
Shimane	(1) Shimane Prefecture Nuclear Emergency Response Exercise (2) Tottori Prefecture Nuclear Emergency Response Exercise	(1) October 15, 28, and 31, 2020 (2) October 28, 30, and 31, 2020
Ikata	Ehime Prefecture Nuclear Emergency Response Exercise Yamaguchi Prefecture Nuclear Emergency Response Exercise	2020/10/22
Genkai	Saga Prefecture Nuclear Emergency Response Exercise Nagasaki Prefecture Nuclear Emergency Response Exercise Fukuoka Prefecture Nuclear Emergency Response Exercise	2020/11/7
Sendai	Kagoshima Prefecture Nuclear Emergency Response Exercise	Cancelled due to the declaration of a state of emergency for COVID-19

Source: Cabinet Office data

(2) Conduct Training for Employees of National and Local Governments, Operational Organizations, etc. (Training program by the government)

The Cabinet Office conducted a training course for nuclear emergency response personnel and map exercises of on-site disaster management headquarters for those involved in disaster prevention work at the national and local governments, with the aim of helping them understand the concept of protective measures in the Nuclear Emergency Response Measures Guidelines and improve their ability to respond to a nuclear disaster.

In addition, a training course for core personnel was conducted for those who play a central role in disaster management to promote their understanding of the operation of the national headquarters in response to the progress of a nuclear disaster. In addition, a training course for practical personnel was conducted for those involved in disaster management in local governments to improve their ability to share the status of protective measures necessary for smooth evacuation of residents in the event of a nuclear disaster.

Furthermore, a basic training course on nuclear disaster prevention was conducted for those involved in disaster prevention operations in the national government, with the aim of providing them with the basic knowledge necessary for radiation protection.

1. Training for nuclear disaster response personnel

Training for personnel involved in disaster prevention operations of the national government and local governments, etc., who respond to a nuclear disaster is conducted for the purpose of acquiring basic knowledge about nuclear disaster risk management measures based on laws and regulations, guidelines for nuclear disaster

prevention, and lessons learned from the accident at the Tokyo Electric Power Company's Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station. In FY 2020, 39 sessions were held. The main contents of the training are as follows.

- Overview of laws and regulations related to nuclear emergency preparedness (classroom lecture).
- Basic concept of radiation protection based on the Nuclear Disaster Risk Management Emergency Response Measures Guidelines (classroom lecture).
- Lessons learned from the accident at the Tokyo Electric Power Company's Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station (classroom lecture), etc.

2. On-site nuclear disaster management headquarters map exercise

This exercise is implemented for the purpose of acquiring the ability to respond to emergencies, and to verify and improve local disaster management plans and evacuation plans formulated by local governments. In FY 2020, 13 sessions were held. The main contents of the training are as follows.

- Activities at the emergency response base facility (classroom lecture).
- Functional group exercises.
- Map exercises based on scenarios, etc.

3. Core human resources development training

In order to develop human resources who can play a central role in responding to a nuclear disaster, a training course for core human resources development is conducted for personnel who play a central role in disaster management in the national government and local governments, with the aim of acquiring necessary knowledge and improving their abilities. In FY 2020, 2 sessions were held for each of national and prefectural personnel. The main contents of the training are as follows.

- Emergencies in power reactors (classroom lecture).
- Nuclear emergencies and health effects (classroom lecture).
- Protective measures in nuclear emergencies (classroom lecture).
- Map exercises.

4. Practical human resource training

a. Response to Evacuation and Extraction Inspections

This training is for personnel in charge of implementation plan for the inspection at the time of evacuation and extraction and simple decontamination of local governments. And the purpose of this training is to develop personnel who will be in charge of preparing specific plans and manuals for the inspection at the time of evacuation and extraction, as well as personnel who will be in charge of the inspection sites. In FY 2020, 4 sessions were held. The main contents of the training are as follows.

- Basic concept of inspection during evacuation and extraction (classroom lecture)
- Exercises on planning and operation of evacuation and extraction inspections

b. Evacuation by bus, etc.

For local government officials in charge of bus evacuation plan, practical human resources training is conducted with the aim of developing human resources who can prepare specific plans and manuals for bus evacuation. In FY 2020, 4 sessions were held. The main contents of the training are as follows.

- Business procedures and preparations for securing and arranging evacuation buses in advance for residents (classroom lecture).
- Sharing of information on preparations for evacuation of residents by bus in each prefecture, identification of issues and consideration of improvements.

c. Sharing of the status of protective measures and other actions

The training is designed for local government officials who are in charge of compiling and sharing information on the "status of protective measures," with the aim of helping them understand how to understand the disaster situation and share information among related parties, which are necessary for the concrete implementation of protective measures in each situation. In FY 2020, 2 sessions were held. The main contents of the training are as follows.

- Operation of compiling and sharing information necessary for "sharing the status of protective measures" (classroom lecture).
- Organization of items to be confirmed in each situation, and examination of the confirmation method.

(Training programs by local governments)

Training courses for disaster prevention officials and basic training courses on nuclear disaster prevention were planned and implemented by prefectures on their own initiative, with support from the Cabinet Office as necessary.

1. Training for those involved in disaster prevention

The training program for disaster prevention workers was conducted for private business operators who will be involved in the protection of residents in the event of a nuclear disaster, with the aim of providing them with the basic knowledge necessary for radiation protection, the basic concept of protection of residents, and the flow of protection activities for residents.

2. Basic training on nuclear disaster prevention

Basic training on nuclear emergency preparedness was conducted for those involved in disaster prevention operations at local governments and other organizations that respond to nuclear disasters, with the aim of providing them with the basic knowledge necessary for radiation protection.



At a classroom for lecture
(Training for nuclear emergency response personnel)



At a classroom during map exercise
(map exercise at the nuclear disaster on-site disaster management headquarters)



At a classroom for lecture
(Core human resources development training)



At a classroom for lecture
(Practical human resources training)

3-4 Reinforcement of International Collaboration

International organizations such as the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and other countries have been making various efforts for off-site nuclear emergency preparedness, and it is necessary to incorporate their advanced knowledge in order to improve the level of nuclear emergency preparedness in Japan.

In order to achieve this goal, cooperation has been strengthened with the departments in charge of nuclear emergency preparedness in various countries, opinions are exchanged on a regular basis, and the sharing of international knowledge and experience on nuclear emergency preparedness is promoted by mutual invitation to drills and other events. In addition, surveys have been conducted on IAEA standards for off-site nuclear emergency preparedness and the systems and operations of major nuclear power user countries.

(1) Bilateral cooperation on Nuclear Emergency Preparedness System

1. Cooperation with the United States of America (USA)

Based on the framework of the Emergency Management Working Group (EMWG) established under the U.S.-Japan Bilateral Commission on Civil Nuclear Cooperation established in 2012, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), and other relevant U.S. agencies and Japan have been engaged in cooperation as to Nuclear Emergency Preparedness Systems through regular exchanges of views and drills. In FY 2020, 3 online technical opinion exchange meetings

were held on protective measures, training, and professional human resources development under infectious disease epidemics.

2. Cooperation with the French Republic (France)

Based on the "Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation for Crisis Management in Case of Nuclear Accident" concluded in 2015 between the Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Cabinet Office and the Director General of the National Safety and Crisis Management Directorate of the French Ministry of the Interior, collaboration on nuclear emergency preparedness systems has been deepened through regular exchanges of opinions with relevant organizations in France, such as the French Ministry of the Interior, and mutual invitations for drills. In January 2020, based on the action plan of the "Cooperation Committee for Planning and Crisis Management in Case of Nuclear Accident," which was initiated in 2019, we visited various organizations related to nuclear emergency preparedness in France and exchanged opinions with them. After the spread of COVID-19, opinions were exchanged remotely on infection protection measures during a possible nuclear disaster response.

3. Invitation to observe training

In the Comprehensive Nuclear Emergency Response Exercise, the aforementioned U.S., France, and other foreign countries and international organizations are invited to observe the exercise. During this inspection, we stayed at the site throughout the entire period, including prior briefings and opinion exchange meetings, and introduced the nuclear emergency core hospitals, the evacuation of residents, and the declaration of a nuclear emergency situation. In the opinion exchange meetings, there has been a deepened mutual understanding on comprehensive nuclear emergency response exercises and emergency systems. Visitors from the U.S. and French embassies in Tokyo were accepted to the drill held in November 2020.

4. Other international cooperation

In addition to the above, information and opinions are exchanged, and inspection teams are accepted from overseas as needed. In FY 2020, opinions were exchanged remotely with the United Kingdom, Canada, Germany, Taiwan, Sweden, and other countries on changes in protective measures under infectious disease epidemics, nuclear emergency preparedness system, and other issues.

(2) Cooperation with international agencies and investigation of overseas trends

There has also been active engagement in cooperation and information exchange with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the Nuclear Energy Agency of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD/NEA). With regard to the IAEA, in order to cooperate in the preparation of standards for off-site nuclear disaster prevention and to collect information, we attend the regular Emergency Preparedness and Response Standards Committee (EPReSC). We also cooperate in various information exchange and human resources development activities. At meetings related to nuclear emergency preparedness, such as the Working Party on Nuclear Emergency Matters (WPNEM) held by the OECD/NEA, information is exchanged on the systems and operations related to nuclear emergency preparedness in major countries that use nuclear power.

In FY 2020, we made attendance by way of remote video conferencing. The participants exchanged opinions on nuclear emergency preparedness under COVID-19. The IAEA issued a questionnaire on nuclear emergencies under COVID-19, and the Cabinet Office cooperated with the Secretariat of the NRA in answering the questionnaire. At the WPNEM regular meeting, presentations were made by each country, and the Cabinet Office presented Japan's measures.