

The damage situation of and measures taken for the Great East Japan Earthquake (88th announcement)

Ministry of Health, Labour, and Welfare (MHLW)
※The underlined parts are changes from the last version.

1. Measures taken at MHLW

- At 14:46 on March 11 (Friday) : The earthquake hit in Sanriku offshore, Miyagi Prefecture.
At 14:50 : The Disaster Response Headquarters of MHLW was set up.
At 9:00 on March 12 (Saturday) : The Local Liaison Disaster Response Headquarters of MHLW (changed to the Local Disaster Response Headquarters of MHLW) was set up.
(Emergency phones were set up.)

2. Disaster information related to MHLW and measures taken by MHLW

(1) The Disaster Relief Act

→ Refer to Attachment 1, “The Disaster Relief Act,” for the past developments.

○ **Application of the Disaster Relief Act (decisions taken by Prefectural Governors)**

The Act is applied in all municipalities in Iwate Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, and Fukushima Prefecture.
The Act is applied in 113 municipalities in other 7 prefectures.

○ **Flexible enforcement of the Disaster Relief Act**

- All Prefectural Governments, including those prefectures not affected by the disaster, were notified of the implementation of the flexible enforcement of the Disaster Relief Act, so that even Prefectural Governments not affected by the disaster could actively rescue evacuees. Specifically, it was clarified that when prefectures not affected by the earthquake set up evacuation shelters and temporary housings or rent ryokans (Japanese-style inns) and hotels, a considerable amount of the cost was funded by the Government (from 50 to 90% of the expenses, depending on the financial capability of the affected Local Governments). (March 19)

(Reference)

- At the time of the Mid-Nigata Prefecture Earthquake, when ryokans and hotels were rented as evacuation facilities, 5,000 yen was provided per person per day (including meals).
- At the time of the Iwate-Miyagi Nairiku Earthquake, private apartments were rented out as temporary housings; 60,000 yen was offered per housing per month, taking into consideration of the cold district specifications.
- Upon receiving the Tourism Agency’s Notice to match the needs of the affected people who crossed the affected prefectures’ borders and those of ryokans and hotels, all prefectures were requested that they set up a system to receive disaster victims and informed of the possibility that the two-month contracts be renewed. (March 24)
- A request was made to all prefectures that they actively accept people affected by the disaster because when public housings were used to set up evacuation shelters or emergency temporary housings based on the Disaster Relief Act, the cost was covered by the Government. Also, information was provided to all prefectures that not only people accommodated in the evacuation shelters but also those unable to cook because their houses had been damaged could receive meal supplies offered at the evacuation shelters. (March 25)

- To deal with a situation in which evacuation takes place across a wide area, prefectures outside the affected prefectures were informed of: 1) the concrete process for claiming compensation in prefectures and municipalities receiving refugees; and 2) the MHLW's decision to make a provisional, preliminary payment of 30.1 billion yen for Iwate Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, and Fukushima Prefecture. Thus, unaffected prefectures were requested that they actively take part in the rescue efforts. (March 29)
- Information on the following points were communicated for the second time: 1) Prefectures receiving evacuees, whether they were from the surrounding areas of the Tokyo Electric Power Company's (TEPCO's) Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant, can claim for compensation in full amounts of expenses incurred in carrying out rescue activities to the affected prefectures, according to the Disaster Relief Act; 2) Emergency provisional housings can be provided if a person cannot live in his/her own house for a long term, even though no direct damage is done to the person's home; and 3) Funds are provided to people deemed to be in need as much as possible, in the light of the purpose of emergency rescue activities. (April 4)
- In order to promote the supply of emergency provisional housings, the following points were communicated and requested, by citing the actual cases: 1) Fees for borrowing land can be covered by the public funding as stipulated in the Disaster Relief Act, when it is difficult to secure construction sites for the housings; 2) The construction of the emergency provisional housings can be commissioned to municipalities, if no problem stands in the way; 3) When orders are placed, the specification standards can be made public, with the idea of concluding contracts with local construction companies; 4) Attention should be paid as much as possible to construct the emergency provisional housings to barrier-free specifications (e.g. setting up handrails); 5) "Welfare Provisional Housings" for the elderly can be constructed by setting up ramps and support staff rooms; and 6) the decision of moving in shall not be automatically made by lot so that the communities that existed before is maintained. Moreover, assuming that the life in the evacuation camps can be prolonged, attention should be paid so that the elderly and disabled are not concentrated in one place. (April 15)
- In order to ensure that the disaster victims at the evacuation shelters have the opportunities to bathe, it was informed that the cost for using the neighboring bathing facilities near the evacuation shelters could be covered by the Government under the disaster assistance expenses. Furthermore, as some evacuation shelters lack sufficient bathing and washing facilities, it was requested that efforts be continuously made to set up provisional baths and laundries. (April 27)
- In order to reduce the burden on part of three affected prefectures were informed respective Prefectural Governments that MHLW handled the clerical work related to claiming compensations. (April 29)
- Iwate Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, and Fukushima Prefecture were notified that the costs for private apartments rented by Prefectural Governments and provided to disaster victims actually in need of assistance, as well as for the apartments whose contracts were signed under the names of disaster victims since the occurrence of the earthquake, were covered by the Government under the Disaster Relief Act. (April 30)
- Respective Prefectural Governments were notified of the following:
 - 1) The period of assistance stipulated in the Disaster Relief Act can tentatively exceed 2 months provided if it is in actual need;
 - 2) Important points for disaster victims to promptly move into the emergency provisional housings; and
 - 3) The cost for developing construction sites for the emergency provisional housings and that for restoring the sites to original state are covered by the Disaster Relief Act to the extent it is necessary and reasonable. (May 6)
- Iwate Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, and Fukushima Prefecture were notified that, as the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters of the Government announced that the households composed of persons able to stay indoor or evacuate on their own could use the emergency temporary housings, which rented out private apartments in the Emergency Evacuation Preparation Zone, these households were granted the provision of

such housings based on the Headquarters' view. Moreover, the prefectures were notified that evacuees who had provisionally taken occupancy in public housings could move into the emergency temporary housings in their local areas. (May 18)

- Considering the specific situations in which evacuees were placed as they lived in a difficult environment in the evacuation shelters, such as public facilities, in the affected areas, Iwate Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, and Fukushima Prefecture were notified that they were allowed to use ryokan and hotels provisionally used as evacuation shelters for a few days or more, in case these prefectures acknowledge it as absolutely necessary. (May 23).
- To Iwate Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, and Fukushima Prefecture, 1) specific points to remember in regard to taking occupancy in emergency temporary housings at an early date were communicated once again; 2) the prefectures were requested that they set up a system to provide people who had evacuated outside the prefectures with information necessary in recruiting tenants for the emergency temporary housings; and 3) the prefectures were requested that they flexibly deal with the rent of the private apartments rented as the emergency temporary housings. (May 24)
- Miyagi Prefecture was notified that the cost for reburying dead bodies buried in the affected areas was covered by grants provided under the Disaster Relief Act. (May 24)
- When private apartments, abandoned houses, and public housings were rented out as emergency temporary housings, Prefectural Governments were notified in regard to the accessory equipment, such as air-conditioning, that: 1) Under ordinary circumstances, an amount equivalent to the relevant expense was included in the house rent; and 2) if it was difficult to address the matter by 1) and when a considerable amount was paid to the owners and managers of the houses for installing it, the cost could be funded from tax revenues. (May 30)
- Prefectural Governments were notified that when they provisionally use farmlands, to which a moratorium on donation tax payment had been applied based on the Act on Special Measures concerning Taxation, for the purpose of emergency provisional housings, there are procedures to continuously apply the special measures on taxation. (June 20)
- Relevant Prefectural Governments were requested once again to bear in mind that they construct emergency provisional housings to barrier-free specifications and were also notified that a considerable increase in the required cost was borne by national treasury in case of the following:
 - 1) If necessary, when they repair barrier-free installations such as ramps or pave streets in the premises of the emergency provisional housings at low cost, after the completion of emergency provisional housings; and
 - 2) When they install heat shield materials, double-glazed glasses, and shades from the sun, and set up the space to remove wind, as necessary measures against cold and heat, according to the actual conditions of the areas and people living in the emergency provisional housings. (June 21).
- In regard to the handling of emergency repairs for common elements in sectional-ownership condominiums, relevant prefectures were notified that the following cases were subject to the government funding within the range of 520,000 yen per household concerned:
 - 1) The entire areas of “proprietary elements and common elements (owned by relevant households)” had been partially destroyed or burned;
 - 2) The emergency repair of the common elements (for example, corridors, stairs, and elevators without which proprietary elements were inaccessible) was indispensable in their daily lives; and
 - 3) Cases in which both 1) and 2) apply. (June 30)

- The Fukushima Prefecture was notified of the followings: In cases in which construction, renting, repair and maintenance, and emergency repair were scheduled for emergency provisional housings (including cases in which privately-rented housings, abandoned houses, and public housings had been rented) in the vicinity of Specific Spots Recommended for Evacuation according to the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters' policy, such activities were frozen and resumed when the Specific Spots Recommended for Evacuation had been cancelled. When the emergency provisional housings already occupied were designated as the Specific Spots Recommended for Evacuation, occupants were alerted, their evacuation was supported and promoted, and new occupancy was not allowed, just as with the general housings. (July 1)
 - MHLW notified Prefectural Governments that, in order to facilitate the implementation of emergency repairs on housings, it had changed to make such repairs on the following parts of housings that are indispensable in people's daily lives and appropriate to be temporarily repaired with urgency: the basic parts of roofs, openings of doors, water and sewage pipes and electrical wires, sanitary facilities such as toilets, (July 4).
 - In order to advance measures against the heat at the evacuation shelters without delay, Iwate Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, and Fukushima Prefecture were notified of urgent requests: 1) to set up the necessary number of air conditioners in all evacuation shelters according to the sizes of the evacuation shelters and the number of evacuees accommodated there; 2) if the installation of air conditioners was difficult, to establish temporary rest houses equipped with air conditioners near the evacuation shelters, to try various measures, such as combining the electric fans placed at the evacuation shelters with ice pillars, and to temporarily utilize ryokans and hotels or to take it a step further by renting buses as transportation means. (July 15)
 - Respective prefectures were 1) requested, in regard to the rent of emergency provisional housings that used privately-rented apartments, not to use the "standard prices" as "upper limit prices" in absolute terms but provide ranges according to the individual circumstances of the affected households; 2) notified that the Disaster Relief Act applied to and thus the government funding was provided for emergency provisional housings signed by disaster victims following the disaster if contracts were re-signed in the name of the prefectural governments, in the same way when private apartments were rented by the prefectures to be provided to the disaster victims. (July 15)
- **Handling of the Condolence Money in case of disaster**
- Respective Prefectural Governments were informed of cases in which decisions were taken to pay condolence money on deaths associated with disasters in the past. (April 30)
 - Respective Prefectural Governments and the Mayors of the designated cities were notified of the disaster support funds applied to the disaster victims of the Great East Japan Earthquake that:
 - 1) The reimbursement period is extended for 3 years;
 - 2) With a guarantor the funds are provided at no interest which is normally provided at 3% interest rate, and without a guarantor, the interest rate is lowered to 1.5%; and
 - 3) Measures are taken to exempt repayment on exceptional cases. (May 2)
 - Respective Prefectural Governments were notified in regard to the condolence money and the relief money related to the Great East Japan Earthquake that:
 - 1) Municipalities make as promptly as possible; and
 - 2) The Government immediately starts allocating the budget to the Local Governments after the budget is secured. (May 2)
 - In regard to the handling of the Disaster Relief Loans related to the recent Great East Japan Earthquake, respective Prefectural Governments and designated cities were notified that 1) the damage done to private cars could be included as part of the home contents' losses to determine loss or damage requirements; and 2) the loans could be allocated to the funds for replacing and purchasing private cars. (May 25)

- Regarding the provision of condolence money in case of disaster, Prefectural Governments were notified that in case it is difficult to make a decision whether the death of a person was caused by the disaster, a committee could be set up independently by municipalities and also the municipalities could delegate the establishment and management of the committee to the Prefectural Governments if an agreement was established between the municipalities and the Prefectural Government upon consultation. (June 17)

(2) The situation of the dispatch of medical staffs and the MHLW employees

Dispatched from	The number of personnel in operation (the number of operating teams)	Notes
Medical teams (Note 1)	About <u>37</u> staffs (<u>9</u> teams)	A total of <u>11,623</u> staffs (<u>2,454</u> teams) To Iwate Prefecture: <u>6</u> staffs and <u>1</u> team To Miyagi Prefecture: <u>27</u> staffs and <u>7</u> teams To Fukushima Prefecture: <u>4</u> staffs and 1 team
Pharmacists (Note 2)	<u>9</u> staffs	A total of <u>1,893</u> staffs To Miyagi Prefecture: <u>9</u> staffs (as of 13:00, July <u>19</u>)
Nurses (Note 3)	<u>3</u> staffs	A total of <u>1,382</u> staffs To Fukushima Prefecture: <u>3</u> staffs (as of 11:00, July <u>19</u>)
Dental staffs (Note 4)	<u>9</u> staffs	A total of <u>307</u> staffs To Miyagi Prefecture: 9 staffs (3 dentists and 6 dental hygienists) (as of 11:00, July <u>19</u>)
Physical therapists (Note 5)	<u>10</u> staffs	A total of <u>146</u> staffs To Iwate Prefecture: 6 staffs (2 physical therapists, 4 occupational therapists) To Miyagi Prefecture: 4 staffs (2 physical therapists, 2 occupational therapists) (as of 11:00, July 1)
License holders in healthcare (public health physicians, health nurses, and national registered dietitians)	<u>184</u> staffs (<u>74</u> teams)	A total of <u>8,750</u> staffs (<u>204</u> teams) To Iwate Prefecture: <u>60</u> staffs and 22 teams To Miyagi Prefecture: <u>94</u> staffs and <u>39</u> teams To Fukushima Prefecture: <u>30</u> staffs and <u>13</u> teams (as of 12:00, July <u>19</u>)
Mental healthcare teams	<u>49</u> staffs (<u>13</u> teams)	A total of <u>2,779</u> staffs (<u>56</u> teams) To Iwate Prefecture: <u>20</u> staffs and <u>5</u> teams To Miyagi Prefecture: 17 staffs and <u>5</u> teams To Fukushima Prefecture: <u>12</u> staffs and <u>3</u> teams (as of 14:00, July <u>19</u>)
Doctors who carry out radiation screenings to alleviate concerns of irradiation	<u>8</u> staffs (<u>4</u> teams)	A total of <u>398</u> staffs (<u>37</u> teams) To Fukushima Prefecture: <u>8</u> staffs and 4 teams (as of 12:00, July <u>19</u>)
Employees at MHLW (Note 6)	<u>125</u> staffs	A total of <u>2,719</u> staffs To Iwate Prefecture: <u>22</u> staffs To Miyagi Prefecture: <u>65</u> staffs To Fukushima Prefecture: <u>38</u> staffs

Note 1: Japan Medical Association, All Japan Hospital Association, Association of Japan Healthcare Corporations, National Hospital Organization, National Center for Global Health and Medicine, Japan Red Cross Society, Social Welfare Organization Sanseikai Imperial Gift Foundation, Japan Labour Health and Welfare Organization (Rosai Hospitals), University of Occupational and Environmental Health, Japan (University Hospitals of Occupational and Environmental Health, Japan), All Japan Federation of Social Insurance Associations (Social Insurance Hospitals), Employees' Pension Welfare Corporation (Kosei Nenkin Hospitals).

Note 2: Japan Pharmaceutical Association and the Japan Society of Hospital Pharmacists

Note 3: Japanese Nursing Association, Japanese Psychiatric Nurses Association, and National Hospital Organization

Note 4: Organizations related to the Japan Dental Association

Note 5: Japanese Physical Therapy Association, Japanese Association of Occupational Therapists, and Japanese Association of Speech-Language-Hearing-Therapists

Note 6: The number of staffs dispatched from the National Hospital Organization is recorded under "employees at MHLW."

Note 7: Nurses and pharmacists dispatched as part of medical teams are not recorded in the columns of the "Nurses" and "Pharmacists."

(3) Medical Services

1. Counseling and Provision of Information

○ Information on medical institutions supporting dialysis patients

- In its disaster information network, the Japanese Association of Dialysis Physicians provides information regarding the medical facilities that give dialysis treatment registered in its network, specifically:
 - 1) the availability of a dialysis treatment;
 - 2) the damage situation of the facilities;
 - 3) the number of beds available in dialysis rooms;
 - 4) acceptance of dialysis patients; and
 - 5) others, such as any missing items and messages to the public.

URL <http://www.saigai-touseki.net/index.php>

Respective Prefectural Governments accept applications for counseling on dialysis treatment in connection with the disaster:

- Medical and Pharmaceutical Division, Aomori Prefecture (Tel: 017-734-9287)
- National Health Insurance Division, Iwate Prefecture (Tel: 019-629-5471)
- Sendai Social Insurance Hospital (Tel: 022-275-3111)
- Local Medical Countermeasures Division, Yamagata Prefecture (Tel: 023-630-2256)
- Local Medical Division, Fukushima Prefecture (Tel: 024-521-7881)
- Healthcare Prevention Division, Ibaraki Prefecture (Tel: 029-301-3220)

Moreover, because the provision of dialysis treatment became extremely difficult in the affected areas, MHLW, in cooperation with the Japanese Association of Dialysis Physicians, requested all Prefectural Governments that they cooperate in setting up a system for and coordinating the acceptance of dialysis patients outside the affected areas.

○ Information on medical institutions supporting rheumatism patients in time of disaster

- The Japan Rheumatism Foundation Information Center provides information in its homepage on the damage situation of medical institutions supporting rheumatism patients in time of disaster, medical services offered by them, and medicines. The information targets the general public, medical institutions and professionals.

URL <http://www.rheuma-net.or.jp/rheuma/index.html>

○ Key points for protecting health and mental health at evacuation shelters

- “Protecting Your Health in the Disaster-Hit Area” and “Protecting Your Mental Health” were prepared and provided to prefectures affected by the disaster. (March 18 and 25)
URL <http://www.mhlw.go.jp/stf/houdou/2r985200000155g1.html>
 - Users’ information guides and manuals providing information on activities to prevent the disuse syndrome of older people at evacuation shelters were sent out. (March 29)
 - “Concerning the guideline on health management of people living in evacuation shelters” was prepared for people involved in the management of operation of the evacuation shelters, and provided to respective Local Governments. (June 3)
- **Websites on mental health information**
- The National Center for Neurology and Psychiatry opened an information service site, targeting support staffs for medical personnel (http://www.ncnp.go.jp/mental_info/index.html). (March 16)
 - A special website was set up to assist affected workers and their families as well as the support staffs in the MHLW portal site on mental health called, “Ears for the Heart (kokoro no mimi)” (<http://kokoro.mhlw.go.jp/>). (March 23)
- **Health counseling on matters including mental health**
- The Occupational Health Promotion Center and the Regional Industrial Health Center started to accept applications for counselings over the phone on matters of health including mental health for affected residents including employers, workers and their families (March 22). Toll-free phone services (phone counseling on mental health: 0120-226-272 (from March 30 to present), phone counseling on health: 0120-765-551 (from April 6 to present)) accessible from all over Japan, were set up at the Occupational Health Promotion Center.
- **Consultation offered by cardiovascular specialists for medical personnel**
- The National Cerebral and Cardiovascular Center started to take applications from medical staffs for phone consultation offered by cardiovascular specialists. (March 24)
- **Counseling on neural intractable disease for disaster victims**
- The National Center of Neurology and Psychiatry set up counseling service on neural intractable disease for disaster victims, and started accepting applications by email and fax. (April 12)
URL http://www.ncnp.go.jp/news/news_110412_2.html

2. Healthcare Insurance System

- **Medical service without health insurance card**
- Medical services can be offered by giving a name and a birth date to medical institutions (March 11).
 - However, the insurers reissue health insurance cards as needed, as a general rule, after July, the eligibility to get medical services is confirmed with the presentation of health insurance cards as usual (May 2).
 - ※ Publicly-funded healthcare can be received without presenting the health card. (medical care to support the independence of disabled people, medical assistance for welfare recipients, research projects for treating specified intractable disease.)
- **Exemption of the payment of insurance premiums and copayments**
- It was communicated that exemption, moratorium, and postponement of the payment of insurance premiums are possible at the discretion of the insurers (excluding the reduction and/or exemption of the premiums for health care insurance). (March 11)

- Any person, who declares orally that houses are completely/partially damaged, the main person who financially supported the family passes away or is missing, or the person is subject to the Government's evacuation/indoor evacuation orders due to the nuclear power accident, can get medical services without partially paying of medical costs to medical institutions, including the case when the person moves to municipalities outside the disaster-hit areas (March 15, 18, and 23, April 22, May 2 and 23, and June 14 and 21).
- Regarding the handling of the exemption of copayments at medical institutions, after July, as a general rule, the eligibility is checked with presentation of certificated documents issued by the insurers (May 2).
- When the insurance premiums and copayments of insured people affected by the disaster are reduced and/or exempted, financial support is provided to ease the burden of insurers (May 2).
- A notice was issued regarding the operational handling of the revision of average monthly insurance benefits and the exemption of health insurance premiums, based on the Law related to the special financial assistance and grants to deal with the Great East Japan Earthquake. (May 9)
- A notice was issued regarding the purpose and concrete content of the special measures related to the medical insurance, including the exemption of patients' copayments and insurance premiums, based on the Law related to the special financial assistance and grants to deal with the Great East Japan Earthquake. (May 2)
- It was notified that in municipalities difficult to issue certificated documents for exemption of copayments by the end of June, starting on July 1, exemption of copayments was granted with the presentation of health insurance cards. (June 14)
- MHLW notified of the ratios of copayments, the maximum copayments for high medical expenses, and the maximum copayments for combined medical treatment costs of expensive long-term care, for cases when taxation information in municipalities were not fixed, as tax return due dates of municipal inhabitant taxes had been extended (June 21, 28).
- **Special consideration given to medical institutions**
 - While a sanction is imposed on medical institutions that accept an excessive number of disaster victims beyond the number of beds permitted under the Medical Care Law, no such sanction is imposed on medical institutions that accept numerous disaster victims. (March 15)
 - Medical institutions can request for payment of a total amount of expenses required for treatments (100%), including medical copayments of which collection has been exempted, to the examination and payment agency for medical bills. (March 15)
 - In case medical institutions lose medical records due to the disaster, they can request for the payment of costs in estimated amounts. (March 29)
 - In case the insurers are unable to make payments to the examination and payment agency for medical bills, the agency makes payments for a third party for the relevant costs (implemented from the March payments).

→ Refer to Attachment 2, "Medical services," for details on other medical matters.

(4) Long-Term Care/ Welfare/ and Pensions

1. The system for accepting people in need of care

- All Prefectural Governments were requested that they accept people in need of care in the affected areas at social welfare facilities in their prefectures (March 15). Information on the number of people who could be accepted by the prefectures was obtained and communicated to the affected prefectures. (from March 18 to present)
- The number of people who can be accepted: 36,392 people at the Facilities for the Elderly (12,379 at the Intensive Care Home for the Elderly and 6,031 at the Long-Term Care Health Facility), 8,946 at the Facilities for the Disabled, 7,148 at the Facilities for Children, and 919 at protection facilities. (all are as of 14:00, July 19)

The status of acceptance (actual record): 1,850 people (as of 14:00, July 19)

271 from Iwate Prefecture were accepted in Long-Term Care Facilities.

953 from Miyagi Prefecture were accepted in Long-Term Care Facilities.

111 from Fukushima Prefecture were accepted in Long-Term Care Facilities.

515 from Fukushima Prefecture were accepted in Facilities for the Disabled. (69 were accepted in the National Center for Persons with Severe Intellectual Disabilities, Nozominosono) (67: from April 15 to present; 2: from May 11 to present)

In addition, evacuees associated with the accident at the TEPCO's Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant (who had been accommodated in Long-Term Care Facilities) were accepted. (A total of about 1,500 people: about 500 people within the 20 km evacuation zone and about 980 people within 20-30 km evacuation zone (the numbers include those directly coordinated between prefectures.))

2. Dispatch of care staffs

- All Prefectural Governments were requested that they provide care staffs working in social welfare facilities to be dispatched to social welfare facilities and evacuation shelters in the affected prefectures (March 15). Information on the number of care staffs who could be dispatched from the prefectures was obtained and communicated to the affected prefectures. (from March 18 to present)

The number of staffs who can be dispatched: 7,719 people (as of 14:00, July 19)

The number of staffs who have been dispatched: 1,498 people (as of 14:00, July 19)

- In Iwate Prefecture, 283 staffs have been sent to Long-Term Care Facilities (12 of them are currently in operation), while 19 have been dispatched to the Facilities for the Disabled. (6 of them are currently in operation)
- In Miyagi Prefecture, 966 staffs have been sent to Long-Term Care Facilities (17 of them are currently in operation), while 62 have been dispatched to the Facilities for the Disabled. (10 of them are currently in operation)
12 staffs have been dispatched to the Counseling and Support Center for the Disabled (7 of them are currently in operation)
- In Fukushima Prefecture, 104 staffs have been dispatched to Long-Term Care facilities, while 52 have been dispatched to the Facilities for the Disabled. (31 of them are currently in operation)
- In Miyagi Prefecture, the "System to Provide Long-Term Care at Evacuation Shelters," which forms a network linking the Japan Care Manager Association, the Japan Association of Certified Care Workers, professionals related to physiotherapy (occupational therapists, physical therapists, and speech specialists), Miyagi Prefecture, Sendai-shi (city), and the MHLW Local Headquarters for Disaster Control was set up, and the dispatch of long-term care staffs began (March 25). The establishment of the same system in Iwate Prefecture and Fukushima Prefecture is currently being coordinated.
- The Japan Care Manager Association has dispatched a total of 200 care managers. (19 to Iwate Prefecture, 177 to Miyagi Prefecture, and 4 to Fukushima Prefecture) (from March 21 to present)

- The Japan National Council of Social Welfare and the Liaison Committee for the Council of Social Welfare dispatched teams composed of a total of 33 persons to 4 areas in Iwate Prefecture to survey the needs and provide support. (from March 27 to present)
- The Japanese Association of Certified Social Workers dispatched 6 social welfare counselors to Iwate Prefecture and 10 to Miyagi Prefecture. (from April 1 to present)
- An expert support team of developmental disorders (5 members), comprising the Fukushima University, Fukushima Prefecture Support Center for Developmental Disorders, and the National Rehabilitation Center for Persons with Disabilities, made clinical visits within Fukushima Prefecture. (from April 1 to 3)
- The Japan Association of Certified Care Workers dispatched 78 certified care workers to Miyagi Prefecture (from April 3 to present) and 52 certified care workers to Iwate Prefecture. (from April 28 to present)
- The Japan Developmental Disorder Network (JDD) dispatched an expert team of developmental disorders (6 members) to Miyagi Prefecture and Fukushima Prefecture (from April 6 to 13). The Network also dispatched a team of experts on developmental disorders (7 staffs (including 1 staff from the National Rehabilitation Center for Persons with Disabilities) to Iwate Prefecture and Miyagi Prefecture (from May 7 to 13).
- All prefectures were informed that the expenses for personnel, travel, and accommodation related to the dispatch of long-term care staffs to social welfare facilities and evacuation shelters were covered by the funds allocated for long-term care services and disaster relief. (April 15)

3. The Long-Term Care Insurance System

○ The use of long-term care service without presenting an insurance card

- By providing a name, an address, and a birth date, the long-term care service can be used in the same way when the certificate of insured person is presented. (March 12)
- The insured currently without the certification of needed long-term care can get long-term care services with municipalities' decision to grant it. (March 12)
- In the light of the reissuance of the certificate of insured person, it was communicated that the certificate of insured person must be presented as usual starting from July 1, as a rule. (May 16, June 30)

○ Reduction/exemption of insurance premiums and usage fees

- The insurers can reduce/exempt, impose a moratorium on, and defer payments of insurance premiums. When the amount of the reduction/exemption exceeds a certain level, the special adjustment subsidies are offered by the Government. (March 11)
- The handling of moratorium on payments of insurance premiums for the Social Medical Fee Payments Fund was communicated. (March 11 and 15)
- The possibility of granting a moratorium on payments of usage fees, and food and living expenses borne by the insured was communicated. (March 17, 22, 23, 24, and April 22)
- The special collection of insurance premiums for the insurance coverage in June and August was cancelled. (March 31)
- A Notice was issued on the exemption of copayments and the provision of Government subsidies for food and living expenses, based on the Law related to the special financial assistance and grants to deal with the Great East Japan Earthquake. (May 2 and 16, June 27 and 30)

- Considering the time needed in taking office procedures for the operation of the special provisions for the insured, such as exemption of the usage fees, it was communicated that the moratorium on the payment of usage fees was extended until the end of June. (May 16)
 - The flexible formulation of the 5th Term Long-Term Care Insurance (Support) Program and the Welfare Program for the Aged by the Local Governments affected by the disaster was notified. (May 16)
 - It was notified that in municipalities difficult to issue certificated documents for exemption of usage fees by the end of June, starting on July 1, a moratorium on the usage fees was granted with the presentation of health insurance cards. (June 10)
 - Regarding the certification related to the upper limit of the amount paid by the insured for such as food and living expenses, it was notified that the expiration date of the certification could be extended for a certain period time when it is difficult to determine the insured persons' earnings for fiscal 2010 and the imposition of the municipal inhabitant's tax on them for fiscal 2011. (June 17)
 - The special government subsidies are provided for all expenses required for municipalities that pay long-term care and prevention allowances to exempt copayments borne by the insured persons of the long-term care insurance affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake. (June 27)
- **Consideration given to Long-Term Care Facilities**
- Even when nursing long-term care insurance facilities accept the number of elderly in need of care above their quota, long-term care benefits will not be reduced. Moreover, even when these facilities are unable to meet the personnel, facilities, and operation standards, they will not be regarded as in violation of them. (March 11, 18, and 22)
 - Long-term care service can be provided by long-term care helpers at evacuation shelters and ryokans.
 - Long-term care facilities that granted a moratorium on payments of usage fees can claim to the screening centers for medical bills expenses required to provide long-term care in full (100%), including the cost borne by users. (March 17, 22, 23, and 24)
 - When records on the provision of service disappeared due to the earthquake, approximate amounts can be claimed. (April 5, 22 and May 30)
 - When the insurers are unable to make payments to the screening centers for medical bills, the screening centers advance the payments on behalf of the insurers. (implemented from the insurance coverage in March).
 - It was notified that the subsidy for improvement of the benefits of the care staff was paid when the long-term care benefits were claimed in approximate amounts or on paper. (May 19)

4. The Services and Supports for Persons with Disabilities Act

- **The use of welfare services for the disabled without presenting claimant certification for welfare service for persons with disabilities**
- By giving a name, a birth date, and home address, welfare service for the disabled can be offered, and the clinical service and medicines can be received at medical institutions and pharmacies. (March 24, and April 13)
 - Relevant persons can also get the same welfare service for the disabled from different facilities that they did not use before and receive clinical service and medicines at medical institutions and pharmacies. (April 13)

- Exemption and moratorium on copayments are possible. (March 24, April 8, and 13, May 30)
- **Consideration given to facilities providing welfare service for the disabled**
 - Even when facilities providing welfare services for the disabled do not meet the standards of personnel staffing and utilities, including the case in which the number of people accommodated in the facilities temporarily exceeds quota, staffs' pay in the facilities will not be reduced. (March 11, 24, and April 8)
 - When home help service is provided for the disabled at evacuation shelters, the staffs providing the service will be compensated. (March 11, 24, April 6, and 8)
 - When records on the provision of welfare service for the disabled disappeared due to the earthquake, the facilities providing the service can claim for the approximate amounts of reimbursement. (April 6, 26, May 27)

5. Dispatch of child welfare related staffs

Prefectural Governments were asked to respond to the need for the care of children affected by the disaster by sending child welfare related staffs to evacuation shelters and child guidance centers. (March 15)

The number of staffs who can be dispatched: 396 personnel in 56 Local Governments (as of 14:00, July 19)

- To Iwate Prefecture: A total of 19 staffs, including child welfare officers and child psychologists, were dispatched (from March 25 to 31; from May 9 to 13).
- To Miyagi Prefecture: A total of 135 staffs, including child welfare officers and child psychologists, were dispatched (from April 5 to July 15).
A total of 3 staffs, such as child welfare officers, are currently in operation (from July 19 to 22).
- To Fukushima Prefecture: A total of 12 staffs, including child welfare officers and child psychologists, were dispatched (from April 11 to 15).

6. Dispatch of sign language interpreters

- The Countermeasures Headquarters for Assisting the Visually Impaired in the Great East Japan Earthquake (countermeasures headquarters of organizations related to the visually impaired) and the Central Headquarters for Assisting the Hearing Impaired in the Great East Japan Earthquake (countermeasures headquarters of organizations related to the hearing impaired) set up their local countermeasures headquarters in Iwate Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, and Fukushima Prefecture and dispatched teams to survey needs and provide support. (from March 22 to present)
- Respective Prefectural Governments were requested that they dispatch information and communication support staffs, including sign language interpreters, to public organizations and evacuation shelters in the disaster-hit prefectures (March 30). Information on the number of relevant staffs who could be dispatched was obtained from the prefectures and communicated to the affected prefectures. (from April 6 to present)
 - The number of staffs who can be dispatched: 211 (as of 14:00, July 1)
 - The number of staffs who have been dispatched: 77 (as of 14:00, July 1)
 - Miyagi Prefecture: 73
 - Fukushima Prefecture: 4

In addition, 1 staff was sent from the National Rehabilitation Center for Persons with Disabilities. (from March 22 to April 28)

7. Pensions

- **Deferment and exemption of the payment of pension premiums**
 - The payment of premiums of the welfare pension insurance was deferred and granted a moratorium (March 13), and a Notice on the suspension of account transfer payment of pension premiums was issued. (March 18)

- A Notice on the possibility of exemption of premium payments of the national pension insurance in time of disaster based on application was issued. (March 13)
- A Notice on the extension of deadlines for the submission of status notification of pensioners was issued. (March 31)
- A Notice was issued to inform that the exemption of the premiums of the national pension insurance applies to municipalities where evacuation and indoor standby advisories had been issued due to the TEPCO's Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant accident (April 20). A Notice was issued to inform that such exemption applies also to municipalities designated as the Planned Evacuation Zone and the Emergency Evacuation Preparation Zone. (April 25) A Notice was issued to notify that the exemption applied to people who actually evacuated when specific areas where evacuation was encouraged were designated. (June 24)
- A Notice was issued on the revision of standard remuneration, the exemption of premium payments, the special case on the age 65 ruling, and special measures taken on the provision of pension benefits in case of death, based on the Law related to the special financial assistance and grants to deal with the Great East Japan Earthquake. (May 2, 6 and 9)
- A Notice was issued on the handling of the case in which the survivors' welfare pension was claimed for a person missing due to the disaster caused by the Great East Japan Earthquake. (June 7 and 10)
- **Deferment of the premium payments on corporate pension**
 - Relevant Notice were issued to inform that the premium payments of the employees' pension fund and the national pension fund, as well as the submission of status notification by pensioners, could be deferred and granted a moratorium. (March 16, 29, and April 6)
 - A Notice was issued on the handling of the case in which corporate pension benefits were claimed for a person missing due to the disaster caused by the Great East Japan Earthquake. (June 9)
 - Among areas where premium payments of the employees' pension fund and the national pension fund had been deferred, a Notice was issued to set a deadline for the deferred payments as July 29 for Aomori Prefecture and Ibaraki Prefecture. (June 20)
- **The status of office hours of the pension offices**
 - All pension offices are open for public. URL <http://www.nenkin.go.jp/office/map4.html>
- **“Toll-free telephone counseling service for disaster victims” on pension**
 - The telephone counseling service (special toll-free number for disaster victims: 0120-707-118) was set up by the Japan Pension Service to provide consultation on pension for disaster victims (April 11).
- **On-site counseling service offered by the Japan Pension Service**
 - On-site counseling service has been provided by the Japan Pension Service staffs in the affected areas. (Iwate Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, Fukushima Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture and Tokyo) (from April 4 to present)

8. Special Loaning for Social Welfare

- **The provision of emergency small loans**
 - The Social Welfare Councils of Municipalities in relevant prefectures accept applications from and provide the affected households with interest-free emergency small loans of 100,000 yen. (200,000 yen in special cases) (started accepting applications from March 14)

- The number of loans made: about 70,900 cases; the amount of loans made: 9.96 billion yen. (both are as of July 3)

○ **The provision of livelihood recovery loan**

- Local Governments were notified about the contents and management of livelihood recovery loans that cover expenses for, such as, interim living and moving, to be made to the affected households with earnings below a certain level (May 2). The Social Welfare Councils of Municipalities in prefectures, where such loans are needed, start accepting applications as soon as they are ready to implement such loaning.

9. Relief money for the households on welfare

A Notice was issued to inform that, when households on welfare affected by the disaster received relief money, Local Governments were allowed to handle the case with flexibility according to the disaster victims' situations, such as by excluding a certain amount of the relief money from authorized incomes of all relevant households on welfare in a comprehensive manner with the Local Governments' decision. (May 2)

10. Support for volunteer activities

The Social Welfare Councils in prefectures and municipalities have set up disaster volunteer centers in the affected areas.

- ※ The status of establishment of disaster volunteer centers in 3 prefectures in the Tohoku region (as of July 11)
 - Iwate Prefecture: 24 locations
 - Miyagi Prefecture: 12 locations (including Sendai-shi (city))
 - Fukushima Prefecture: 30 locations
- ※ The total number of persons who did volunteer activities through the referral services provided by the disaster volunteer centers in 3 prefectures in the Tohoku region (as of July 3)
 - Iwate Prefecture: about 140,400 people
 - Miyagi Prefecture: about 282,900 people
 - Fukushima Prefecture: about 90,400 people

○ **Strengthening of the disaster volunteer center system**

The Social Welfare Councils nationwide dispatched their staffs to the disaster volunteer centers in Iwate Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, Fukushima Prefecture, and Sendai-shi (city), to help setting up disaster volunteer centers in different locations and preparing for the acceptance of volunteers. (the number of staffs dispatched as of July 8)

- To the Iwate Prefecture Social Welfare Council: 70 staffs
- To the Miyagi Prefecture Social Welfare Council and Sendai-shi (city) Social Welfare Council: 43 staffs
- To the Fukushima Prefecture Social Welfare Council: 39 staffs

○ **The status of acceptance of volunteer activities**

Some of the affected municipalities started to recruit volunteers from outside the affected municipalities and prefectures. The points for consideration regarding the scope and conditions of applicable volunteer activities are provided in the homepages of the Local Social Welfare Councils and related organizations below. These points needed to be carefully checked in advance when you participate in the volunteer activities.

- The Japan National Council of Social Welfare: “Support for the Affected Areas and Information on Disaster Volunteers” : URL <http://saigaivc.com>
- Tasukeai (mutual cooperation) Japan (a cooperation project between the Cabinet Secretariat's Volunteers Coordination Office and the private sector): URL <http://tasukeaijapan.jp>

- The Japan Civil Network for Disaster Relief in East Japan (a network organization formed to assist people affected by the recent earthquake) : URL <http://www.jpn-civil.net>

○ **Request for preparation of a volunteer leave system**

In order to promote workers' participation in volunteer activities in the affected areas, the Japan Economic Federation, the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and the National Federation of Small Business Associations were requested that they put in place a volunteer leave system, under the name of the head of the Labour Standards Bureau. (June 10)

11. Employment promotion housings

- MHLW requested the Employment and Human Resources Development Organization of Japan to take following measures immediately;
 - to provide emergency evacuees with available employment promotion housings for their temporary stay.
 - to make it possible to use the housings as emergency evacuation shelters, when requested by the Local Governments (March 12).
 - to provide support to evacuees, including those who had voluntarily evacuated from the TEPCO's Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant area, by fully taking into account of their situations (March 19).
- As a principle, the deadline for the offer of the employment promotion housings for temporary stay had been set at the end of September 2011. Then, MHLW decided that the offer can be renewed every 6 months for up to 2 years (end of March 2013) if requested by the affected people. (March 29)
- MHLW requested the organization not to collect parking fees for reducing the financial burden of disaster victims. (April 11)
- Informing prefectural governors that when prefectures rent and provide employment promotion housings based on the Disaster Relief Act, ancillary equipment such as air conditioners could be installed, in the same way as other emergency provisional housings (July 15).

<Number of available employment promotion housing units (as of July 14)>

	Number of available housing units* ¹	Number of housing units decided to be lent* ²
Iwate Prefecture	1,918	855
Miyagi Prefecture	511	435
Fukushima Prefecture	337	1,306
Prefectures outside the three prefectures	34,694	3,151
Nationwide total	37,460	5,747

Note 1: "Number of available housing units" means the number of housing units that disaster victims can use. However, some housings require repairs of about 2 or 3 weeks before they move in. The numbers of housings to which disaster victims can immediately move in are 14,324 nationwide: 230 in Iwate Prefecture, 42 in Miyagi Prefecture, and 269 in Fukushima Prefecture. In addition, the Disaster Response Headquarters in municipalities has applied and secured 1,936 housings for disaster victims.

Note 2: "Number of housing units decided to be lent" refers to the number of housing units that disaster victims decided to lent (including cases in which the disaster victims have already moved in).

Note 3: The disaster victims eligible for moving in to the employment promotion housings are as follows. They are required to take the procedures for moving in at the Employment Development Association (7 branches nationwide), a housing management company, via the Disaster Response Headquarters in municipalities.

- 1) Those who live in the areas designated under the Disaster Relief Act and also who can no longer live in their houses because of the relevant disaster.
- 2) Evacuees, including those who have voluntarily evacuated due to the TEPCO's Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant accident.

12. Establishment of support bases for the elderly in areas where emergency provisional housings are set up

- Because the support base that provides counseling services on overall matters, day services, and livelihood support services, is effective in supporting the secure daily lives of the elderly in need care at emergency provisional housings, 9 affected prefectures were requested that they actively set up such support bases when planning the construction of the emergency provisional housings. (April 19)
- Information on the financial assistance considered and on the images of the layout and operation of the support bases was provided. (April 27)

(5) The Damage Situation in Water Supply (as of 11:00, July 19)

→ Refer to Attachment 3, "The Damage Situation in Water Supply," for the past developments in the restoration of the water supply.

1. The Damage Situation

In 3 prefectures, water supply is cut off in at least 48,000 house connections (48,000 house connections in water outage as of 11:00, July 15).^{※1} Out of them, about 47,000 were located in areas where houses were swept away due to the tsunami. In these areas, restoration and construction of water supply are planned along with reconstruction of the areas. The total number of house connections^{※2} restored is 2.25 million. (Previously, the number was 2.25 million.)

※1. Since April 8, the number of house connections that water supply was cut off by the aftershocks of April 7, April 11 and April 12 was added to that caused by the main shocks of March 11.

※2. The water supply of some house connections, which had been restored from the damage caused by the main shocks of March 11, were cut off again due to the aftershocks of April 7, April 11 and April 12 and then restored. In these cases, the number of house connections restored may be recorded in duplicate.

2. Measures taken for emergency water supply and restoration (measures taken by the Japan Water Works Association)

- Technical officers from the Japan Water Works Association and Municipal Governments have been dispatched to implement assistance activities, such as surveys on water outage in the municipalities affected by the disaster and the formulation of emergency restoration plans. (The water supply utilities nationwide continue to provide water trucks and emergency water supply.)
- The Special Headquarters for Water Supply Restoration in the Great East Japan Earthquake, composed of relevant organizations, was established in order to quickly and smoothly carry out restoration works of water supply facilities damaged by the earthquake.

【Member organizations】

Japan Water Works Association, All Japan Water Supply Works Union, All-Japan Prefectural and Municipal Workers Union, Japan Small Scale Water Works Association, Federation of Japan Water Industries, Inc., Japan Plumbing Heating and Air-conditioning Constructor's Association, Japan Water Research Center, MHLW (Water Supply Division, Health Service Bureau)

- [1st Meeting on March 20] The Special Headquarters was decided to set up, and information was exchanged on emergency water supply and restoration of water supply in the affected areas.
- [2nd Meeting on March 26] Information was exchanged on the dispatch of technical staffs as well as the ways to procure fuels for automobiles to support emergency water supply, and restoration of water supply, and necessary measures for improvement were considered .
- [3rd Meeting on April 5] Information was exchanged on the progress of water supply restoration in the field, and opinions were exchanged on the monitoring of radioactive materials in tap water.
- [4th Meeting on April 22] Information was exchanged on the progress of water supply restoration in the field, and opinions were exchanged on the measures to recover the areas affected by tsunami and countermeasures against radioactive materials in tap water.
- [5th Meeting on May 13] A field survey team, composed of water businesses, dispatched from May 8 to 11, reported on the situation in the field and the efforts made by the affected business, and information was exchanged on the assistant measures and challenges for the future relief and recovery.

- A survey team, composed of academic experts, the Japan Water Works Association, the Federation of Japan Water Industries, Inc., the water supply utilities of principal cities, and MHLW, was dispatched to Iwate Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture and Fukushima Prefecture, in order to have a grasp of the damage situation of water supply utilities in the affected areas and the status of restoration of them, to be reflected in the future recovery plans and measures. (from May 8 to 11)

(6) Procurement of Medicines and Supplies

→Refer to Attachment 4, “The Procurement of Medicines and Supplies,” for the past developments.

(7) Employment and Labour

1. Special provisions of the employment insurance

○ Provision of special unemployment benefits

The MHLW took the following measures;

- Providing the following workers with unemployment benefits: workers who temporarily left work and unpaid or are attached with the condition to be re-employed, because the companies suspended their operation due to the earthquake damages. (March 12 and 13)
- Deciding as follows with the “Planned Evacuation Zone” and the “Emergency Evacuation Preparation Zone” newly designated around the TEPCO’s Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant ;
 - 1) The special provisions of the employment insurance are applicable in the Planned Evacuation Zone.
 - 2) Both the special provisions of the employment insurance and the Employment Adjustment Subsidies are applicable in the Emergency Evacuation Preparation Zone.
 - 3) In the areas previously designated as the “Indoor Standby Zone” but designated this time as neither the Planned Evacuation Zone nor the Emergency Evacuation Preparation Zone, the Employment Adjustment Subsidies and the special provisions of the employment insurance (the latter system is only as an interim measure) are applicable. (April 22)

- Extending the number of the days during which the employment insurance benefits are paid, in addition to the present case-by-case extended employment insurance benefits for the following employees: employees of the companies in the specially designated disaster-hit areas who were obliged to leave work due to the Great East Japan Earthquake (including the temporary leave) and unlikely re-employed (including being re-employed in the previous offices) before the last day of the receiving basic allowances of the employment insurance (May 2).
 - Notifying how to handle the special provisions of the employment insurance and the Employment Adjustment Subsidies for the people in the “Specific Spots Recommended for Evacuation”, as the “Specific Spots Recommended for Evacuation” had been newly designated in regard to the TEPCO’s Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant. (July 1)
- **Designation of the affected areas in which subsidies for job seekers are paid**
- The MHLW designated the affected areas, in which the job conversion benefits for job seekers, namely the “cost for seeking employment in a wide area” (equivalent to travel expenses for attending interviews in a wide area),” the “cost for relocation” (equivalent to moving fees), and the “training allowances,” are paid. (March 24)
- **Creation of subsidies for companies that hire disaster victims**
- The MHLW established “the Employment Development Subsidy for Disaster Victims”, paying subsidies (500,000 yen (900,000 yen for small and medium-sized enterprises)) for the companies that hire workers who left work due to the disaster and job seekers living in the affected areas. This corresponds to a special provision of “the Employment Development Subsidy for Specific Job Seekers” that pays subsidies for the companies that hire job seekers having difficulties in finding jobs, such as the elderly and the disabled. (May 2)

2. Expanding of the Employment Adjustment Subsidy

○ **Special provisions of the Employment Adjustment Subsidy**

The MHLW took the following measures;

- Relaxing the requirements for the special provision of the Employment Adjustment Subsidy (when using it for economic reasons because of earthquake damages) for the companies in the areas covered by the Disaster Relief Act in 5 prefectures of Aomori, Iwate, Miyagi, Fukushima, and Ibaraki as follows:
 - Shortening the required period of the reduced business activities from 3 months to 1 month
 - Accepting the applications based on the expected reduction in production
 - Allowing the after-the-fact submission of planning notifications (March 17)
- Instructing the Labour Bureaus administering in the affected areas as follows:
 - 1) to accept companies’ applications at the nearest Public Employment Security Offices regardless of the original administrative areas of the Labour Bureaus
 - 2) to accept applications by making sure that they will be submitted when they are available if the required documents cannot be prepared
 - 3) To quickly establish a system that makes the subsidies paid as speedily as possible (March 30)
- Expanding the range of the companies that can apply for the special provisions of the Employment Adjustment Subsidy (shortening the required period of the reduced business activities, accepting the applications based on the expected reduction in production, and allowing the after-the-fact submission of planning notifications). The special provisions were made applicable for the following companies:
 - 1) companies located in the areas covered by the Disaster Relief Act in Tochigi Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, and Nagano Prefecture in addition to the existing 5 prefectures
 - 2) companies that have an economic relationship of more than a certain scale with the companies located in the areas of 1)

- 3) companies whose business activities have scaled down due to the planned power outage (2) and 3) are not allowed the after-the-fact submission of planning notifications) (April 6)
- Deciding how to handle the special provisions of the Employment Insurance and the Employment Adjustment Subsidies in the “Planned Evacuation Zone” and the “Emergency Evacuation Preparation Zone” newly designated around the TEPCO’s Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant. (refer to (7).1.)
 - Expanding the range of the companies that can apply for the special provisions of the Employment Adjustment Subsidies (shortening the required period of the reduced business activities and accepting the applications based on the expected reduction in production) as follows: companies that have more than a certain scale of economic relationships with those located in areas covered by the Disaster Relief Act in 9 prefectures and those (second subcontractors) which have a certain level of economic relationships with the above-mentioned companies. (May 2)
 - Implementing the special provisions for the companies located in the areas covered by the Disaster Relief Act in 9 prefectures except for Tokyo, companies having more than a certain scale of economic relationships with the companies located in the above-mentioned areas, and the companies having a certain level of economic relationships with the above-mentioned companies (second subcontractors) as follows (May2):
 - 1) to make it possible for the companies to receive 300 days of subsidy payments at maximum during the period in which the subsidies are provided under the special provisions (1 year), regardless of the maximum number of days for which subsidies had been paid for the companies in the past
 - 2) to extend provisional measures that makes workers eligible for the Employment Adjustment Subsidies who were insured and employed for a period of less than six months
 - Extending the finishing date of the special provisions of the Employment Adjustment Subsidy (which allows retroactive applications and applications based on the expected reduction in production) only for the companies located around the TEPCO’s No. 1 Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant, from the initial date, June 16, 2011 to July 21, 2011. (June 15)
 - Notifying the Prefectural Labour Bureaus that the companies that reduced their business activities just because of the obedience to the limitation of electric power or the cooperation with the electric power control in TEPCO and Tohoku Electric Power area, are not qualified for the Employment Adjustment Subsidies, but if there are other economic reasons, they are qualified. (June 30)
 - Notifying how to handle the special provisions of the employment insurance and the Employment Adjustment Subsidies for the people in the “Specific Spots Recommended for Evacuations”, as the “Specific Spots Recommended for Evacuation” had been newly designated in regard to the TEPCO’s Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant. (July 1; refer to (7) 1))
- **Maintaining and securing employment for dispatched workers**
 The Minister of Health, Labour, and Welfare requested the temporary staffing related organizations and the main business organizations as follows:
- 1) to maintain the the employment of worker dispatch contracts currently concluded as much as possible
 - 2) to make efforts in paying leave allowances by using the Employment Adjustment Subsidy, when the companies suspend their business operations out of necessity
 - 3) to make efforts in securing new employment for dispatched workers even when their contracts are terminated
 (March 28)
- **Request for consideration to dispatched workers to business institutions**

The Head of the Employment Security Bureau requested 350 relevant business organizations of companies making use of dispatched workers the following (from April 26 to present):

- 1) to pay appropriate compensations based on the rules of the worker dispatch contracts, when they cancel the worker dispatch contracts in the middle; and
- 2) to give consideration in stabilizing and securing employment of dispatched workers even when they temporarily suspend their business operations due to the power saving.

○ **Maintaining and securing employment of workers on fixed-term contracts and part-timers**

The Minister of Health, Labour, and Welfare requested the main economic organizations to give maximum consideration in stabilizing and protecting employment of workers on fixed-term contracts and part-timers. (March 30)

○ **Support against dismissals due to maternity leave and childcare leave**

MHLW ordered the Prefectural Labour Bureaus to set up special counseling service counters at the Equal Employment Department of the Labour Bureaus in the affected areas in order to provide consultations regarding the dismissals by reason of taking maternity leave and childcare leave and other disadvantageous treatments. (April 6)

3. Strengthening Employment Assistance

○ **Strengthening employment assistance**

- Strengthening employment assistance for disaster victims at the Public Employment Security Offices nationwide including the disaster-hit areas by setting up “the Special Counseling Services for the Earthquake Disaster,” strengthening the support for job seekers in a wide area, providing on-site counseling services at evacuation shelters, securing job openings, and conducting joint recruiting interviews. (March 25)
 - Setting up the “Special Counseling services for the Earthquake Disaster” at the Aomori, Iwate, Miyagi, Fukushima, and Ibaraki Centers of the Employment and Human Resources Development Organization of Japan, to provide counseling support on issues related to occupational training for people attending courses on occupational training and issues on handling of the subsidies for employers.(April 4).
 - Notifying the Japan Vocational Ability Development Association to set up the “Earthquake Disaster Countermeasures Special Training Courses”, such as driving skills of vehicle-type construction machine, with support by the Fund for Emergency Personnel Training and Job Assistance in Aomori Prefecture, Iwate prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, Fukushima Prefecture, and Ibaraki Prefecture in order to train human resources who clean up rubbles from an enormous amount of damaged houses in the affected areas. (May 27)
- **Request for business organizations to give consideration on the employment issues**
- The Minister directly requested (accompanied by the Vice-Minister, Ms. Komiyama) that the Nippon Keidanren and the National Federation of Small Business Associations give consideration on the employment issues related to the earthquake disaster as follows (April 11). In addition, the Minister also directly requested to the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry (accompanied by the Secretary to the Minister, Mr. Kobayashi) as follows (April 15):
 - 1) to maintain employment by using the Employment Adjustment Subsidy
 - 2) to actively offer jobs, including employment outside the affected areas
 - 3) to actively hire unemployed graduates affected by the disaster
 - 4) to sufficiently hold discussions between employers and workers if working conditions are changed due to the electricity shortage
 - 5) to secure employment for non-regular workers.

○ **Request for provision of job information for disaster victims on the “Job Net” and active use of it**

- In order to make it easier to search for job information for disaster victims in the “Job Net,” created through the joint initiatives between the public and private sectors, the operational rules were established and

announced on the “Job Net” homepage and the main economic organizations and associations of human resources business were requested under the name of the head of the Department on Measures for Temporary and Fixed-Term Employment that they promote the posting of job openings on the Job Net in an active manner. (May 30)

4. Employment support for new graduates

- The Ministers of Health, Labour and Welfare and of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology in their joint names requested the following to the main economic organizations (258 organizations):
 - to let new graduates who had been given job offers join companies as much as possible on the scheduled starting date of work
 - to flexibly deal with the starting date of work for the students in the affected areas and the deadlines of the job applications
 - to cooperate in hiring students whose job offers were withdrawn due to the disaster.(March 22)
- Opening counseling services for students whose job offers had been withdrawn due to the earthquake at the Public Employment Security Offices to support new graduates nationwide by March 28. (set up in 56 places)
- Reporting the number of notifications from employers on the withdrawal of job offers. (from March 11 to June 30)
 - The number of persons whose job offers were withdrawn: 416 people nationwide (248 high school students, and 168 college students) (87 persons in Iwate Prefecture, 58 in Miyagi Prefecture, 88 in Fukushima Prefecture, and 88 in Tokyo)
- ※ Of those whose “job offers were withdrawn,” 217 people’s employment has been decided.
 - The number of persons whose starting date of work was postponed: 2,366 people nationwide (2 junior high school students, 1,398 high school students, 966 college students) (220 persons in Iwate Prefecture, 320 in Miyagi Prefecture, 308 in Fukushima Prefecture, and 666 in Tokyo)
- ※ Of those whose “starting date of work was postponed,” 1,749 people have joined companies.
- The use of special measures on subsidies for which graduates within 3 years. (from April 6 to June 30)
 - The number of job openings which can be covered by the special measures: 14,844 people: 11,870 people can be provided with the trial employment subsidies for graduates within 3 years, and 2,974 people can be provided with the subsidies for expanding the recruitment of graduates within 3 years (regarded as new graduates).
 - The number of people whose employment started: 652 people: 554 people are provided with the trial employment subsidies for graduates within 3 years, and 98 people are provided with the subsidies for expanding the recruitment of graduates within 3 years (regarded as new graduates).
- The Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, and of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology decided to provide accommodation facilities for job hunting for free for unemployed students affected by the disaster in cooperation with the relevant organizations. (from April 26 to present)
 - Facilities provided: Part of the accommodation facilities of the “Labour College” of the Japan Institute for Labour Policy and Training (Asaka-shi (city), Saitama Prefecture), and the accommodation-type training facilities, the “National Olympics Memorial Youth Center” of the National Institution for the Promotion of Youth Education (Yoyogi, Shibuya-ku (district), Tokyo).

- Increasing the number of job supporters needed to implement various countermeasures for students affected by the disaster from 2,103 people (the beginning of the fiscal year 2011) to 2,103 people (after the supplementary budget of the fiscal year 2011 was approved).
- Holding the “Joint interviews to support the employment of affected students,” attended by employers giving consideration to students affected by disaster in a way that the students are not burdened by transportation and accommodation costs.

5. Employment Support for Disaster Victims/ Conference on the Promotion of Job Creation

- The Government compiled “Phase 1 of ‘Japan as One’ Work Project” as emergency overall countermeasures in order to promote employment support and job creation for the disaster victims of the Great East Japan Earthquake. (April 5)
- The government compiled the countermeasures Phase 2, expanded by the supplementary budgets and new legislations. The expected outcome is to create job opportunities and support employment of more than 1.7 million people with the expenditure of 4.3 billion yen on the relevant measures contained in the countermeasures Phase 2. (April 27)
- The chair of the Conference, Ms. Komiyama, Vice-Minister of the Health, Labour, and Welfare requested other members of the Conference to give consideration on the quality of employment (such as working conditions and safety and health) when creating jobs (May 26). At the regional levels also, the heads of the Local Labour Bureaus requested the organization concerned to the ‘Japan as One’ Work Council for their consideration in a same way (from May 26 to present).

6. Labour Insurance

- **Deferment of the payment of labour insurance premiums**
 - A Notification was given to officially determine the areas (Aomori Prefecture, Iwate Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, Fukushima Prefecture, and Ibaraki Prefecture), in which the payments for labour insurance premiums and disabled employment levy were deferred due to enormous damages incurred by the earthquake disaster. (March 24)
 - Among areas in which the payments for labour insurance premiums and disability employment levies had been deferred due to enormous damages incurred by the earthquake disaster, a Notification was given to officially set a deadline for the deferred payment as July 29 for Aomori Prefecture and Ibaraki Prefecture. (June 10)
- **Notice on the procedures to handle the workers’ accident compensation insurance in areas affected by the disaster**
 - As it can be expected that the documents needed to approve the payment of workers’ compensation in the affected areas have been lost, the guidelines for conducting investigations in such cases were set out, in order to ensure speedy payment of the workers’ accident compensations. (March 24)
- **Workers’ accident compensation insurance**
 - The “Q&A on the Tohoku Region Pacific Coast Earthquake and the Workers’ Accident Compensation Insurance” was prepared to clearly explain to disaster victims and their families about the handling of the workers’ accident compensation insurance in case of earthquake disasters and tsunamis and was distributed at the Labour Standards Inspection Offices including disaster-hit areas. (from March 24 to present)
- **Handling of claiming for the reimbursement of fees on medical services covered by the workers’ compensation insurance related to the Tohoku Region Pacific Coast Earthquake**
 - The Prefectural Labour Bureaus were notified of and asked to inform related organizations of the methods for claiming for the reimbursement of medical expenses covered by the workers’ accident compensation insurance

when the designated medical institutions offering medical services for worker injuries had lost medical records due to the disaster or when the designated medical organizations in the affected areas found it difficult to claim for the medical fees on workers' accidents through ordinary procedures. (March 30)

○ **Special provisions on the payment of survivors' pension benefits and the exemption of labour insurance premiums**

- The Prefectural Labour Bureaus were notified that survivors' pension benefits,[※] whose provision required the fact of "death," could be paid without the declaration of disappearance being filed after 1 year under the civil law, if the person had been missing for 3 months since the earthquake. Furthermore the "Law related to the special financial assistance and grants to deal with the Great East Japan Earthquake" that stipulates the special provisions on the exemption of labour insurance premiums were officially announced and enforced, and notified to the Prefectural Labour Bureaus on the same date. (May 2)
- The Prefectural Labour Bureaus were notified that in case workers' accident compensation insurance benefits[※] were claimed for a person missing due to the disaster caused by the Great East Japan Earthquake, confirmation of the missing person was made based on allegation by a claimant and testimony by third persons. (June 9)

※ Similar measures were taken on the Workers' Accident Compensation Insurance Act, the Act on Asbestos Health Damage Relief, and the Act on Mutual Relief System for the Prevention of Bankruptcies of Small and Medium Enterprises.

○ **Labour Insurance**

- Leaflets and the Q&A, which gave a clear overview of and procedures taken for the special provisions for exempting labour insurance fees, were prepared, sent to the Prefectural Labour Bureaus and related organizations, and posted on the MHLW's homepage. (June 1)

7. Prevention of work-related accidents in areas affected by the disaster

- The full enforcement of measures on the prevention of work-related injuries during the disaster recovery work was requested to construction business organizations and notified to the Prefectural Labour Bureaus. (March 18)
- The following concrete points regarding the full enforcement of measures on the prevention of work-related injuries during the disaster recovery work were requested to construction business organizations and notified to the Prefectural Labour Bureaus. (March 28)
 - 1) Measures to prevent industrial accidents during the demolition of buildings, restoration work, and the clearing of rubbles; and
 - 2) Safety measures to be taken during the construction of emergency temporary housings.
- Anti-dusk masks donated from mask manufactures were distributed for free at the Prefectural Labour Bureaus in the affected areas (the first distribution: 20,000 masks (from April 1 to present), the second distribution: 70,000 masks (from April 11 to present), the third distribution: 100,000 masks (from June 8 to present), the fourth distribution: 60,000 masks (from June 30 to present)).
- In order to deal with the shortage of anti-dust masks used while working on the clearing of rubbles outdoor, masks that meet the U.S. standards and capable of catching dust, either equaling or surpassing the Japanese inspection standards, were provisionally approved for use. (April 11)
- As the work on the clearing of rubbles go into full-scale operation from now on, the Q&A on measures for preventing work-related injuries was prepared, and the Prefectural Labour Bureaus were notified to announce and fully enforce it. (April 22)

- Leaflets, which put together the points of caution for the safety of people working on the disposal of rubbles, were prepared and distributed at the Labour Standards Inspection Offices in the affected areas. (April 22)
- Joint patrols were conducted by MHLW, respective Labour Bureaus, respective Labour Standards Inspection Offices, the Japan Construction Occupational Safety and Health Association, and the National Institute of Occupational Safety and health, Japan at the sites in which rubbles were cleared. Also, lectures on safety were given to people engaging in the clearing of rubbles for the first time, and thus giving instructions industrial accident prevention. Sendai-shi (city), Miyagi prefecture (April 22); Soma-shi (city), Shinchi-machi (city), and Iwaki-shi (city), Fukushima Prefecture (April 27); Miyako-shi (city), Kamaishi-shi (city), Ofunato-shi (city), Iwate Prefecture; Sendai-shi (city), Miyagi Prefecture (April 28); within Iwate Prefecture and Miyagi Prefecture (from April 29 to May 5).
- Employers were asked to be sure to give a new employee orientation on the prevention of work-related accidents for workers who, for the first time, worked on the clearing of rubbles, and the Prefectural Labour Bureaus were instructed to hold seminars for such workers. (Individual business owners and volunteers can also attend the seminars.) (April 25)
- As work on the demolition of ships washed up on the shore by the tsunami was expected to increase, shipbuilding related organizations were requested that they take comprehensive measures on industrial accident prevention concerning working in high places, using heavy machinery, and related to asbestos. Prefectural Labour Bureaus were notified of them as well. (May 10)
- In the Hama-dori and Naka-dori areas of Fukushima Prefecture, the Prefectural Labour Bureaus were notified of the concrete measures that should be taken to secure the safety and health of workers when hiring then for tasks dealing with disaster waste in areas excluding the Evacuation Zone and the Planned Evacuation Zone. Fukushima Prefecture and related organizations were requested that they make announcements of the said measures. (May 11)
- Prefectural Labour Bureaus, Fukushima Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, and Tochigi Prefecture were notified of the points to consider when sewage sludge is treated at the sewage treatment plants within Fukushima Prefecture and facilities accepted the sewage sludge as cement raw materials. (May 17)
- Prefectural Labour Bureaus were notified of measures taken against health hazards of workers permitted to work on disaster emergency tasks within the 20 km zone of the TEPCO's Fukushima No.1 Nuclear Power Plant. Fukushima Prefecture and related organizations were requested that they make announcements of the said measures. (May 17)
- The Fukushima Labour Bureau and Fukushima Prefecture were notified of the important points on the prevention of workers' health hazards from radioactivity, when business offices continued to operate in the Planned Evacuation Zone on an exceptional basis. (May 24)
- Regarding the full enforcement of measures on industrial accident in disaster relief work, construction business organizations were requested the following points that became of particular concern beginning in the rainy season. Prefectural Labour Bureaus were notified of them as well. (May 27)
 - 1) Prevention of fall accidents associated with repair work on the roofs of low-rise apartment houses; and
 - 2) Prevention of the sediment disaster in roadworks and the water and sewage work.
- As the public and private sectors jointly and fully enforced measures on industrial accident prevention in the earthquake disaster relief and recovery work, the "Safety Promotion Headquarters for the Great East Japan Earthquake Relief and Recovery Work" was set up within the construction industry (Secretariat: Japan Construction Occupational Safety and Health Association), and its first meeting was held upon the MHLW's request (June 3). The second meeting was held to discuss concrete measures on the construction of a

consultative mechanism on safety and health per affected region and full implementation of education on safety and health in small and medium-sized companies. (July 6)

- MHLW notified the Fukushima Labour Bureau of measures that should be taken on the prevention of workers' health hazards when business offices that straddled the boundaries of the 20 km zone around the TEPCO's Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant operated with permission of city/town/village mayors, and requested Fukushima Prefecture that it publicize the measures concerned. (June 21)
- MHLW instructed the Prefectural Labour Bureaus on the points to consider when dewatered sludge and disaster wastes relevant to radioactive materials were treated in facilities, such as sewage treatment plants, water treatment plants, incineration facilities, and waste repositories, and requested relevant 10 prefectures that they publicize them. (June 23)
- As cases in which air-borne asbestos had been dispersed in areas hit by the Great East Japan Earthquake were confirmed, MHLW and the Ministry of Environment in their joint names notified the Prefectural Labour Bureau and the local governments to fully enforce measures against the prevention of the dispersion of asbestos from buildings with sprayed asbestos and exposure to dispersed asbestos, and asked related organizations to implement measures. (June 30)
- 3 Labour Bureaus of Iwate, Miyagi, and Fukushima Prefectures carried out intensive patrols to prevent work-related injuries during the work of the clearing of rubbles that had been going into full-scale operation. (From July 6 to 8)

In addition, group guidance is planned to be given to local construction companies contracted to work on the clearing of rubbles, regarding the: 1) full implementation of education on safety and health; 2) full enforcement of prevention measures against heat stroke; and 3) full implementation of wearing of anti-dusk masks.

In Iwate Prefecture: Miyako-shi (city) (July 14), Kamaishi-shi (city) (July 15), and Rikuzentakata-shi (city) (July 15);

In Miyagi Prefecture: Kesenuma-shi (city) (July 15)

8. Securing Work Conditions

- **Establishment of emergency counseling service counters**
 - Emergency counseling service counters were set up mainly at the Labour Bureaus in the affected areas and the Labour Standards Inspection Offices administered by them, in order to deal with consultations requested by workers and employers regarding working conditions, safety and health, labour insurance, and workers' accident compensation. (March 25)
- **The implementation status of promotional/ educational activities on cases of dismissals and the termination of employment associated with the earthquake disaster**
 - Promotional/ educational activities were carried out on dismissals and the end of employment caused by direct and indirect damages (as it had become unable to buy materials) of the earthquake disaster.
At 422 workplaces, on 529 cases (349 cases on the dismissals and 180 cases on the end of employment). (as of June 30)
- **Request for clear specification of working conditions in a proper manner**

Under the joint names of the heads of the Labour Standards Bureau and the Employment Security Bureau, the TEPCO, the main economic organizations, and associations of human resources business were requested that they appropriately specify working conditions when recruiting workers, accepting applications on jobs, and concluding employment contracts. (May 13)

- **Request for publicizing the decision criteria of dormitories attached to construction companies related to the disaster relief work associated with the earthquake disaster**
 - MHLW requested that construction contractors publicize the compliance of rules of dormitories attached to construction companies related to the disaster relief work, and notified it to the Prefectural Labour Bureaus. (July 11)

9. Measures taken by the Labour Bureau

→ Refer to Attachment 5, “Measures taken by the Labour Bureau,” for the actual implementation status of on-site counseling services

- **Measures currently being implemented**
 - Setting up the special counseling services at the Labour Bureaus, the Public Employment Security Offices, and the Labour Standards Inspection Offices in Iwate Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, and Fukushima Prefecture.
 - Implementing On-site counseling services nationwide at the Public Employment Security Offices and the Labour Standards Inspection Offices for the people in the evacuation shelters.

○ Actual records of on-site counseling services offered

Labour Bureau	Iwate	Miyagi	Fukushima	Other
On-site counseling services (*1)	476 places	276 places	198 places	303 places (*2)
	1,730 cases	1,588 cases	1,264 cases	3,336 cases

*1: As of July 10

*2: Aomori, Akita, Yamagata, Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gunma, Saitama, Chiba, Tokyo, Kanagawa, Niigata, Toyama, Fukui, Yamanashi, Nagano, Gifu, Shiga, and Kyoto

○ The status of job referrals given through the Public Employment Security Offices

<The numbers of employment status.> (in May, excluding *1)

Labour Bureau	Iwate	Miyagi	Fukushima	Total
The number of active job offerings	18,282 persons	32,650 persons	24,573 persons	75, 505 persons
The number of active job seekers	40,943 persons	70,521 persons	49,389 persons	160,853 persons
The number of persons newly employed	4,127 persons	4,580 persons	4,245 persons	12,952 persons
the number of persons employed by the Job Creation Fund Projects (*1)	<u>3,097</u> persons	<u>3,387</u> persons	<u>3,874</u> persons	<u>10,358</u> persons
The number of persons newly decided to grant employment insurance benefits (*2)	4,151 persons	14,134 persons	8,039 persons	26,324 persons
The number of persons receiving employment insurance benefits (*2)	14,947 persons	31,637 persons	23,753 persons	70,337 persons

*1: As of July 8

*2: Including persons who left their jobs due to the closure of the companies because of the earthquake, voluntarily left their jobs and retire at retirement age.

(Reference)

- The number of leave-notice issues for the payment of employment insurance benefits: 136,636 cases in total in 3 affected prefectures (from March 12 to July 10) (2.0 times larger compared to that of the previous year)
- The expecting status of the Job Creation Fund: 32,000 people in a total in 3 affected prefectures (as of July 8).

○ **Applications received at the Labour Standards Inspection Offices**

Applications	Labor Bureau	Iwate	Miyagi	Fukushima	Other
Related to the reimbursement of unpaid wages (*1)					
Applications approved (the number of companies)		42 cases	48 cases	11 cases	—
Applications confirmed (the number of workers)		289 cases	<u>314</u> cases	71 cases	—
Claims for workers' compensation (*2) (cases of survivor benefits)		<u>421</u> cases (<u>343</u> cases)	<u>1,085</u> cases (<u>855</u> cases)	<u>227</u> cases (<u>125</u> cases)	<u>929</u> cases (21 cases)
Cases in which workers' compensation was decided to be paid (cases of survivor benefits)		<u>349</u> cases (<u>280</u> cases)	<u>868</u> cases (<u>652</u> cases)	167 cases (79 cases)	<u>867</u> cases (17 cases)

*1: From March 22 to July 14 *2: As of July 15

○ **The status of opening hours of the Labour Standards Inspection Offices and the Public Employment Security Offices**

- The current status of opening hours of the Labour Standards Inspection Offices and the Public Employment Security Offices administered by the Iwate, Miyagi, and Fukushima Labour Bureaus is posted on the MHLW homepage. URL <http://www.mhlw.go.jp/stf/houdou/2r98520000015q3n.html>
- The Sendai Office of the Miyagi Labour Bureau opens until 17:00 on Saturdays. (until the end of June)

(8) Announcements made by MHLW

1. One-stop service

In order to provide a wide range of support for the livelihood of people forced to live in evacuation shelters, the one-stop service, in which counseling services on welfare & living as well as on employment & labour are jointly offered by the staffs of the Labour Bureaus, the Social Welfare Councils and the Japan Pension Service, is implemented.

2. Distribution of information to evacuation shelters

The “News on the Livelihood Support,” which places information on the maintenance of health, livelihood support, and job search for people affected by the disaster, was issued and started distributing it to evacuation shelters.

No. 1 issue (April 5), No. 2 issue (April 12), No. 3 (April 19), No. 4 issue (April 26),
No. 5 issue (May 5), and No. 6 issue (May 10)

3. Distribution of information by category

○ **Employment and Labour**

- Leaflets, which put together special measures on employment and labour, targeting “employees, the unemployed, and trainees” and “employers,” were prepared and distributed at the Public Employment Security Offices and the Labour Standards Inspection Offices in the affected and other areas. (March 29)
- The Q&A on the Labour Standards Law as related to the Great East Japan Earthquake (1st version (March 18), 2nd version (March 31), and 3rd version (April 27) and the key points of the Q&A (April 27) were prepared and

distributed at the emergency counseling service counters of the Labour Standards Inspection Offices and during the on-site counseling services offered at the evacuation shelters.

- The “Q&A related to the closure of businesses within the Caution Zone around the TEPCO’s Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant accident” was prepared and distributed at the Fukushima Labour Bureau and the Labour Standards Inspection Offices under the jurisdiction of the Labour Bureau. (May 25)
- In order to promote applications for the reimbursement of unpaid wages, leaflets (March 30 and April 18) and the Q&A (April 5) explaining in a clear way the overview and the procedures of the system were prepared, and distributed at the emergency counseling service counters of the Labour Standards Inspection Offices and during the on-site counseling services offered at the evacuation shelters.
- Leaflets, which compiled special measures on the small and medium enterprise retirement allowance mutual aid system and the workers’ property accumulation owner house loan system, targeting “employees” and “employers,” were prepared and distributed at the Labour Standards Inspection Offices in the affected and other areas. (from March 24 to present)
- Tax exemption measures on interests on the withdrawal of property accumulation residence and pension savings for unintended purposes due to the Great East Japan Earthquake damages were posted on the MHLW’s homepage. (from May 2 to present)
- Leaflets were prepared to provide clear explanations about the special measures to be taken when workers affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake received new workers’ property accumulation owner house loans. The leaflets were sent to the Prefectural Labour Bureaus and posted on the MHLW homepage (from July 8 to present).
- **The Q&A on counseling services on labour matters related to the employment of dispatched workers**
The Q&A was compiled on counseling services on labour matters brought up by dispatched workers, temporary staffing agencies, and companies supplied with temporary personnel affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake, and was posted on the MHLW homepage. (April 18)

(9) The Nuclear Power Plant Accident

→ Please refer to Attachment 6, “Nuclear Power Plant Accident,” for the past developments.

1. Measures taken against the nuclear power plant accident

- **Health and safety of workers**
 - Because emergency measures need to be taken to prevent the spread of nuclear disaster at the TEPCO’s Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant, the effective radiation dose limit for radiation workers was raised from 100 mSv to 250 mSv, provided that they are under emergency situations (ministerial ordinance revised). (March 15)
 - The Fukushima Labour Bureau instructed persons in charge at the TEPCO’s Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant to conduct provisional health checkups for workers engaged in emergency tasks at the plant. MHLW also summoned to the ministry the persons in charge at the TEPCO Headquarters to explain about the above instruction and requested that the company headquarters properly manage it. (March 16)
 - Following the accident at the TEPCO’s Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant on March 24, in which 3 workers were irradiated, the Fukushima Labour Bureau gave a verbal instruction to the TEPCO’s Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant to resume its work after it established the health and safety management system (March 24). The Labour Bureau also gave a written instruction on the matter by issuing instruction cards (March 26).

- The Fukushima Labour Bureau verbally instructed the TEPCO's Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant to fully enforce the measurement of its workers' personal radiation dose and the management of the radiation dose limit. (March 30)
- The Fukushima Labour Bureau instructed relevant companies to conduct health checkups from now on for the 3 workers irradiated at the TEPCO's Fukushima No.1 Nuclear Power Plant on March 24. (April 10)
- The Fukushima Labour Bureau instructed relevant companies to conduct provisional health checkups every month or less as a rule for workers whose effective radiation limit exceeded 100 mSv while working and for those whose working period exceeded one month, in addition to the provisional health examinations they performed on these workers after the workers finished working on emergency tasks. (April 25)
- When an excessive amount of radiation above the dose limit was detected for female workers at the TEPCO's Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant, the Fukushima Labour Bureau gave a verbal instruction to TEPCO to fully enforce the management of the workers' radiation dose limit. (April 27)
- The Prefectural Labour Bureaus were notified of important points when giving instructions on the radiation dose for workers involved in emergency tasks at the TEPCO's the Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant returning to their usual radiation work. (April 28)
- The Headquarters of TEPCO was requested that it give instructions to fully enforce the management of the radiation dose limit based on the above notification, and to give due consideration so that the measures taken on the employment of workers, including those working at the TEPCO's cooperative firms, are not handled in an unfavorable way, following their engagement in emergency tasks. (April 28)
- Among workers engaged in emergency tasks at the TEPCO's Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant, the Fukushima Labour Bureau verbally instructed TEPCO to promptly conduct surveys for those considered to have had a high-dose internal radiation exposure. (April 30)
- Upon receiving the on-site survey results at J-Village on May 2, the Fukushima Labour Bureau instructed TEPCO to once again fully enforce the management of the radiation dose and conduct provisional health checkups and measure the radiation dose from internal exposure. The Fukushima Labour Bureau also requested that TEPCO fully enforce the health management of workers by improving their living environment, addressing physical and mental health problems, and enhancing the prevention measures against heat stroke. (May 13)
- In order to conduct health checkups of workers at the TEPCO's Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plants, doctors were dispatched from the University of Occupational and Environmental Health, Japan. (from May 15 to present)
- "The Office of Countermeasures for the Health Management of Workers at the TEPCO's Fukushima No.1 Nuclear Power Plant" was established in MHLW to promote measures on the health management of workers at the TEPCO's Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant, as set out in the "Immediate Actions for the Assistance of Nuclear Sufferers" (decided by the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters of the Government on May 17). (May 20)
(On June 8, the name of the office was changed to "The Office of Countermeasures for Health of Workers at the TEPCO's Fukushima No.1 Nuclear Power Plant.")
- In the light of the "Immediate Actions for the Assistance of Nuclear Sufferers," TEPCO was instructed to establish safety and health management system at the TEPCO's Fukushima No.1 Nuclear Power Plant, strengthen education on radiation protection and safety and health, and report on certain emergency work that it performed to the Labour Standards Inspection Offices. (May 23)

- In order to strengthen the health management system of workers at the TEPCO's Fukushima No.1 Nuclear Power Plant, doctors of the Rosai Hospitals were dispatched from the Japan Labour Health and Welfare Organization (from May 29 to present). In addition to the doctors sent from the University of Occupational and Environmental Health, Japan, a system was established to place doctors inside the TEPCO's Fukushima No.1 Nuclear Power plant for 24 hours.
- At the direction of the Minister of Health, Labour, and Welfare, proposals were made to the Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry and the Nuclear and Industrial Safety Agency, in regard to technicians with specialized and high skills engaged in the emergency work at the TEPCO's Fukushima No.1 Nuclear Power Plant, that they assess the needed personnel if emergency work was carried forward according to the Roadmap for Immediate Actions for the Assistance of Nuclear Sufferers and proceed with the training of such technicians who might be required in the future by taking into account unforeseeable circumstances. (May 27)
- The Office on Countermeasures for the Health Management of Workers at the TEPCO's Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant (MHLW, Fukushima Labour Bureau, and Tomioka Labour Standards Inspection office) conducted an on-site survey on the TEPCO's Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant (May 27). In the name of the head of the Fukushima Labour Bureau, TEPCO was advised to cure the breach of the Industrial Safety and Health Act related to the case in which 3 persons had been exposed to radiation. (May 30)
- As it became clear that 2 workers at TEPCO's the Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant had the risk of internal exposure above 250 mSv, TEPCO was instructed to determine the internal dose of the said 2 workers and immediately conduct the measurement of the internal dose of workers who had been engaged in emergency tasks until today. (May 30)
- Based on the TEPCO's report that the radiation dose of 2 workers at the TEPCO's Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant had possibly exceeded the dose limit of 250 mSv, the Office of Countermeasures for Health of Workers at the TEPCO's Fukushima No.1 Nuclear Power Plant (MHLW, Fukushima Labour Bureau) conducted an on-site survey on the plant. (June 7) In the name of the head of the Fukushima Labour Bureau, TEPCO was advised to cure the breach of the Industrial Safety and Health Act for having made the said 2 workers engage in tasks exceeding the dose limit of 250 mSv. In addition, MHLW summoned to the ministry the executive officers of TEPCO to explain about the above corrective instruction and give them a warning. (June 10)
- In order to strengthen preventative measures against heat stroke at the TEPCO's Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant, TEPCO was instructed not to perform tasks under the blazing sun from 14:00 to 17:00 in July and August, while taking into consideration of the road map for restoring the situation to normal. (June 10)
- Regarding the radiation dose of workers at the TEPCO's Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant, upon receiving the TEPCO's report that another 6 workers (later corrected to 4 workers) had possibly exceeded the radiation dose limit of 250 mSv at the plant, TEPCO was instructed to immediately remove workers exceeding the provisional limit of radiation dose of 200 mSv from emergency tasks (June 13). Moreover, TEPCO was instructed not to make workers exceeding the provisional limit of internal exposure of 100 mSv engage in tasks, pending the outcome of precise dosimetry measurement. (June 14)
- As it became clear that workers at the TEPCO's Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant had used masks without radiation filter during their tasks on 13th, TEPCO was instructed to fully enforce appropriate use of the masks including in cooperative companies. (June 13) Also, relevant companies were advised to take corrective measures under the name of the Chief of the Tomioka Labour Standards Inspection Office, for having violated the Industrial Safety and Health Act by not making the workers wear effective respiratory protective equipment. (June 22) Moreover, as it was found out that workers had forgotten to put radiation filters on their masks and gone outside of the seismic evacuation center on June 29, MHLW, in the name of the

Chief of the Tomioka Labour Standards Inspection Office, advised relevant companies to implement corrective measures (July 1).

- Upon receiving the TEPCO's report on the radiation dose of workers who engaged in emergency work during March at the TEPCO's Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant, TEPCO was instructed to further make speedy progress in the measurement of the radiation dose of internal exposure for workers, including TEPCO had trouble contacting with. TEPCO was also instructed to immediately remove workers exceeding the provisional limit of radiation dose of 200 mSv from the emergency tasks and also not to make workers exceeding the provisional limit of internal exposure dose of 100 mSv engage in tasks that put them to the risk of internal exposure, pending the outcome of precise dosimetry measurement. (June 20)
- Relevant companies were advised to take corrective measures under the name of the Chief of the Tomioka Labour Standards Inspection Office, for having violated the Industrial Safety and Health Act by not banning workers from smoking in workplace where the risk of inhaling or ingesting radioactive materials existed, when it was reported that a driver of a crane vehicle had smoked without wearing masks while engaging in tasks at the TEPCO's Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant on June 15. (June 22)
- Concerning cases in which workers engaged in the above emergency tasks at the TEPCO's Fukushima No.1 Nuclear Power Plant forgot to put radiation filters on their masks or smoked by taking off their masks, an instruction card was issued to relevant companies under the name of the Chief of the Tomioka Labour Standards Inspection Office against TEPCO to fully enforce measures against reoccurrence of such problems. (June 22)
- MHLW instructed master contractors who engaged in emergency work at the TEPCO's Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant to monthly report on the contracting system, work being carried out, the number of workers of subcontractors, the implementation status of safety and health education, and the implementation status of health checkups. (June 27)
- In order to strengthen the medical system at the TEPCO's Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant, MHLW and the Ministry of Education, Sports, Science and Technology jointly supported the new dispatch of medical teams and set up a system to place a multiple number of doctors, including those sent from the University of Occupational and Environmental Health, Japan and Rosai Hospitals, who could operate on 24-hour schedules within the nuclear power plant. (June 30)
- TEPCO was provided guidance regarding delays in the measurement and evaluation of exposed doses of workers engaged in emergency tasks at the TEPCO's Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant, as well as significant delays in following the instructions to correct the task report to be submitted on emergency tasks. (June 30)
- As TEPCO reported that 3 new workers' radiation dose at the TEPCO's Fukushima No.1 Nuclear Power Plant had been confirmed to have exceeded the dose limit of 250 mSv (making the total number to 6 people), the Office on Countermeasures for the Health Management of Workers at the TEPCO's Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant (MHLW and the Fukushima Labour Bureau) conducted on-site surveys on the nuclear power plant. (July 11) The Office advised TEPCO to take corrective measures, under the name of the Chief of the Fukushima Labour Bureau, against violation of the Industrial Safety and Health Act, such as having not made its workers use effective respiratory protective devices. (July 14)
- While TEPCO reported MHLW on the internal exposure dose of new workers who engaged in emergency work during April, it was found out that 118 workers' contact information was missing and about 1,300 workers' exposure doses had not been measured. MHLW thus instructed TEPCO to make full investigation of the missing workers and report again. In addition, MHLW instructed TEPCO to construct a system that provides its workers with written notifications on daily external exposure doses and to improve its safety and

health education, including informing them of the general overview of the workers' accident compensation insurance scheme. (July 13)

○ **Health Counseling and the Dispatch of Doctors**

- In regard to health counseling given on the effects of radiation, the following points were communicated:
 - 1) The scope of people for whom decontamination was not required was revised after the Nuclear Safety Commission changed the screening levels of decontamination.
 - 2) The issuance of certificates, which recognize that a person had been checked by the survey meter, was not handled in a desirable way during health counseling. (March 21)
- Information on, such as, the Q&A for the general public and that prepared by other ministries, relevant organizations, and academic conferences was provided, to be used during health counseling. (March 23)
- Upon Fukushima Prefecture's request to coordinate the dispatch of doctors to handle physical decontamination screenings, aimed at resolving radiation anxiety at evacuation shelters, based on Article 30 of the Disaster Countermeasure Basic Act, the Prefectural Governments and the cities and special districts in which public health centers were set up were inquired about the extent to which they could respond to the local government's request (March 15). MHLW coordinated the dispatch of doctors to Fukushima Prefecture (March 17).

○ **The Japan Cord Blood Bank Network**

The Japan Cord Blood Bank Network builds a system of emergency contacts in preparation for radiation damage caused by the nuclear power plant accident.

○ **The Japan Skin Bank Network**

The Japan Skin Bank Network constructs a system of emergency contacts in order to quickly respond to burn injuries caused by disasters. Information relevant for specialist physicians is posted on its homepage.

URL <http://www.jsbn.jp/index.html#topics>

○ **Transfer of hospital patients to outside Fukushima Prefecture**

With the coordination of the Prime Minister's cabinet crisis management center, MHLW arranged the transfer of hospital patients accommodated in hospitals and those housed in Special Elderly Nursing Homes and Geriatric Health Services Facilities located within the 20-30 km Indoor Standby Zone, by matching the needs of Fukushima Prefecture and those of cooperating prefectures.

- Hospital patients
The transfer of about 700 patients, in 6 hospitals, who needed to be moved completed by March 21.
- People accommodated in Care Facilities
The transfer of about 980 people (maximum allowable capacity) in 18 facilities, who needed to be moved, completed on March 22 (the number includes those arranged by their families).

○ **Survey related to radioactivity concentration in breast milk**

- In order to urgently conduct a survey on radioactivity concentration in breast milk, breast milk was collected on cooperating individuals and measured through relevant organizations. (April 26)
- In this survey, radioactivity concentration was not detected (below the minimum limit of detection) or a tiny amount of it was detected in the breast milk of 23 people (4 people in Fukushima Prefecture, 9 in Ibaraki Prefecture, 2 in Chiba Prefecture, 1 in Saitama Prefecture, and 7 in Tokyo). It was thus publicly announced that breast milk seemed to pose no health effects for infants. (April 30)

2. Water Supply

- Regarding the measures taken against radioactive materials in tap water related to the nuclear power plant accident, the heads of departments in charge of water supply administration in each Prefectural Government and water supply utilities were notified of the following:
 - 1) To refrain from drinking water, in case the level of radioactive materials in tap water exceeds the index level (radioactive iodine: 300 Bq/kg, and radioactive cesium: 200 Bq/kg) and having infants intake tap water, including giving them formula milk dissolved by tap water, in case the level of radioactive iodine in tap water exceeds 100 Bq/kg.
 - 2) The tap water poses no problem for domestic use without any concern.
 - 3) It is not intended to restrict drinking water in case you have no access to alternative drinking water. (March 19 and 21)

- Water supply utilities were notified to consider taking countermeasures, such as reducing or suspending water intake and placing covers on water treatment plants after rainfall, to the extent that they did not affect water supply, because radioactive materials in tap water tended to be detected in a high level of concentration after rain. (March 26)

- The heads of departments in charge of water supply administration in relevant prefectures were requested to regularly report on the survey results obtained at the water supply utilities administered by them, regardless of entities carrying out the surveys, so that MHLW could sort out the survey results of radioactive materials in water supply and publicly announce them. (March 31)

- As for the index levels on radioactive materials in tap water, the following were publicly announced and notified to water supply utilities: 1) the maintenance of the present index levels for the time being, 2) the monitoring policy on radioactive materials in tap water, and 3) the ideas of judging the need of and cancelling the intake limit based on survey results. (April 4)

- A meeting of the Task Force on the Living Environment and Water Supply, the Health Science Council of MHLW, was held, in which efforts made in relation to radioactive materials in tap water damaged by the nuclear power plant accident were reported and discussed, and the decision to establish the “Meeting to Consider Countermeasures against Radioactive Materials in Tap Water” was taken. (April 19)

- Relevant prefectures were notified of the MHLW’s report on the status of formulation and implementation of survey plans on radioactive materials within food and tap water, compiled based on the relevant prefectures’ reports. (April 28)

- Holding the Meeting to Consider Countermeasures on Radioactive Materials in Tap Water
 - The Meeting to Consider Countermeasures on Radioactive Materials in Tap Water (1st meeting) was held to report on the status of activities and to consider the mechanism on the impact of radioactive materials in tap water (April 25)
 - The Meeting to Consider Countermeasures on Radioactive Materials in Tap Water (2nd meeting) was held to consider the mechanism on the impact of radioactive materials in tap water, measures to reduce radioactive materials in tap water, and the mid-and-long-term efforts made based on the results of monitoring surveys. (May 26)
 - The Meeting to Consider Countermeasures on Radioactive Materials in Tap Water (3rd meeting) was held to consider the “Interim Report on Countermeasures on Radioactive Materials in Tap Water”, in regard to the mechanism on the impact of radioactive materials in tap water and measures to reduce radioactive materials in tap water. (June 13)
 - “The Interim Report on Countermeasures on Radioactive Materials in Tap Water” was publicly announced. (June 21)

- Based on the report of the Government’s Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters, “A view on the provisional handling of by-products generated from the water and sewage treatment process in which radioactive materials are detected,” relevant prefectures and water supply utilities were notified to appropriately handle water purification sludge based on such a view. (June 16)
- Based on the Interim Report of the “Meeting to Consider Countermeasures on Radioactive Materials in Tap Water,” relevant prefectures and water supply utilities were notified to properly deal with the measures to reduce radioactive materials in tap water. (June 21)
- A meeting of the Task Force on the Living Environment and Water Supply, the Health Science Council of MHLW, was held, in which recent developments related to water supply related to the Great East Japan Earthquake were reported and discussed, and the future monitoring policy of radioactive materials in tap water was examined, in light of the interim report issued by the “Meeting to Consider Countermeasures against Radioactive Materials in Tap Water,” and approved. On the same day, the monitoring policy was notified to respective water supply utilities. (June 30)
- The survey results on radioactive materials within tap water were publicly announced (1 most recent data announced)
[15 July] 95 data within Fukushima Prefecture and 987 data outside the prefecture

【The results of the most recently conducted surveys】

Among 1,082 data obtained on July 15, 0 case exceeded the index level.

- Measures were taken as follows based on the survey results
 - No water supply utilities place intake restrictions for infants and the general public at present.

3. Foods

○ **Measures taken against foods containing radioactive materials based on the Food Sanitation Act**

<<Establishment of the provisional regulation values>>

- The provisional regulation values are set for radioactive materials in foods with reference to the index levels designated by the Nuclear Safety Commission. (March 17)
- The Food Safety Commission was consulted upon for scientific evaluation of the effects of radioactive materials in foods on health. (March 20)
- The Food Sanitation Commission of the Pharmaceutical Affairs and Food Sanitation Council announced its remarks that, under the present situation, the provisional regulation values set based on the Food Sanitation Act should be maintained in the light of the “Emergency Reports” issued by the Food Safety Commission. (April 4)
- In the light of the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters’ concepts on the establishment and cancellation of the restrictions of the distribution and consumption of foods concerned, an announcement was made on Prefectural Governments’ inspection plans, decided in consultation with the relevant ministries, together with the handling of the provisional regulation values of radioactive materials within foods. (April 4)
- Because a significant level of radioactive iodine was detected in fishery products, the provisional regulation values of radioactive iodine in the fishery products were set up upon the Nuclear Safety Commission’s advice. (April 5)
- The Food Safety Committee was asked for evaluation of the health effects on foods related to radioactive iodine in fishery products. (April 6)

- The Task Force on the Countermeasures against Radioactive Materials, the Food Safety Commission, the Pharmaceutical Affairs and Food Sanitation Council, was set up and compiled provisional remarks on the handling of provisional regulation values related to radioactive iodine in fishery products. (April 8)
- Relevant prefectures were notified of the MHLW's report on the status of formulation and implementation of survey plans on radioactive materials within foods and tap water, compiled based on the relevant prefectures' reports. (April 28)
- "The concepts of inspection planning and establishing and cancelling items and areas to which restriction of distribution and/or consumption of foods concerned applies" were revised. (June 27)

<<**Public announcement of survey results**>> (4 most recent data announced)

[129th announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Nagano Prefecture, Kanagawa Prefecture, Hyogo Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Tochigi Prefecture, Kumamoto Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Saitama-shi (city), and Yokohama-shi (city) (July 15)

[130th announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Saitama Prefecture, Aomori Prefecture, Akita-shi (city), Tokyo, Yamanashi Prefecture, Gifu Prefecture, Fukuoka Prefecture, and Niigata Prefecture (July 16)

[131st announcement] Yamagata Prefecture, Kagawa Prefecture, Aichi Prefecture, Wakayama Prefecture, Tokyo, Saitama Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, and Nagano Prefecture (July 17)

[132nd announcement] The results of emergency monitoring surveys conducted in Fukushima Prefecture; Niigata Prefecture, Aomori Prefecture, Chiba-shi (city), Kawasaki-shi (city), Nishinomiya-shi (city) (July 18)

【The implementation status of surveys】

7,674 survey cases, out of which 453 cases exceeded the provisional regulation values (as of July 18)

○ **Instructions on restrictions of distribution and/or consumption, based on the Act on Special Measures Concerning Nuclear Emergency Preparedness**

- The instructions on restrictions of distribution and/or consumption instructed this month (July)
 - [July 4] Chiba Prefecture: Katsuura-shi (city) [Restriction of distribution→ Tea leaf]
 - [July 8] Tochigi Prefecture: Tochigi-shi (city) [Restriction of distribution→ Tea leaf]
- Refer to the MHLW's homepage for more information related to the instructions on restrictions of distribution and consumption. <http://www.mhlw.go.jp/stf/houdou/2r9852000001a3pj-att/2r9852000001a3rg.pdf>

(10) Electricity Supply-Demand Measures in Summer Time

- Emergency consultation service counters were set up mainly at the Labour Bureaus that administer areas in which electricity is supplied by TEPCO and the Tohoku Electric Power Company and the Labour Standards Inspection Offices in the administered areas to respond to consultations by workers and employers saving electricity during summer. (May 13)
- Pamphlets, putting together the contents and important points of the Labour Standards Laws related to the working hours system considered possible to be used as part of the power saving measures, were prepared and sent to the Labour Bureaus that were instructed to inform relevant trade associations of the contents of the pamphlets. (May 13)

- The Labour Bureaus were notified of the handling of room temperature, lighting and air ventilation in business offices where electricity supply-demand measures for summer time compiled by the Electricity Supply-Demand Emergency Response Headquarters had been applied, and were requested to inform relevant organizations of it. (May 20)
- In light of the electricity supply-demand measures in summer time compiled by the Electricity Supply-Demand Emergency Response Headquarters, Prefectural Governments were notified of the handling of the maintenance of specified buildings (room temperature and air ventilation) based on the Law for Maintenance of Sanitation in Buildings. (May 20)
- The “Q&A related to the review of working hours in preparation for electricity saving” was prepared sent to the Prefectural Labour Bureaus, and publicly announced on the MHLW homepage. (May 30)
- Prefectural Governments were notified that, under certain conditions, the labour-management agreement related to the irregular working hour system carried out for a period of more than one month and within one year could be changed or cancelled, while measures on power saving were being implemented in the summer. (May 31)
- Prefectural Labour Bureaus were notified on the handling of the method for calculating overtime work when holidays were moved from the weekend to weekdays because of power saving measures taken at companies adopting the flexible work time system and also meeting certain requirements (June 21)
- In order to secure appropriate long-term services and/or welfare services for the disabled to respond to the demand, MHLW informed Prefectural Governments that they make changes in the planning of care plans and/or service utilization and provide service on Saturday and Sunday. (June 21)
- Moreover, MHLW informed prefectures that for business offices providing welfare services for persons with disabilities on Saturdays and Sundays, the provisional special funds to support the independence of these people would be used and expenses and the operating costs for providing transportation services to and from these offices would be subsidized. (June 30)
- MHLW notified the Prefectural Labour Bureaus to inform workplaces of, such as the importance of making an effort to avoid creating disadvantages for workers, through full discussion between labour and management, related to the suspension of business due to rolling blackouts implemented when the balance of electrical power supply and demand was worsened. (July 14)
- By assuming the possibility of the rolling blackouts and major power outage due to the sharp increase in power demand and problems at electrical power plants, the heads of departments in charge of water supply administration in each Prefectural Government and water supply utilities under the jurisdiction of TEPCO and the Tohoku Electric Power Company were asked to take appropriate measures at the water supply utilities and immediately report on water outage. (July 19)

→ Refer to Attachment 7, “Measures taken related to the Rolling Blackouts,” for the past development regarding the Rolling Blackouts.

3. Notices

- New notices issued after the 87th Announcement, other than the above, are as follows:
- As for the Notices already issued, refer to the list of Notices posted in the MHLW’s homepage.
http://www.mhlw.go.jp/stf/houdo/2r9852_00000178dn.html

- Refer to the MHLW's homepage for the budget and law related to the earthquake disaster
 - The overview of the first supplementary budget of the fiscal 2011 of MHLW
<http://www.mhlw.go.jp/wp/yosan/yosan/11hosei/index.html>
 - The overview of the second supplementary budget of the fiscal 2011 of MHLW
<http://www.mhlw.go.jp/wp/yosan/yosan/11hosei/02index.html>
 - Law related to the special financial assistance and grants to deal with the Great East Japan Earthquake (related to MHLW)
<http://www.mhlw.go.jp/stf/houdou/2r985000001b9z9.html>