

Civil Protection in Kanagawa

Protecting ourselves from armed attacks and terrorism



Kanagawa Prefectural Government

Introduction

The Civil Protection Law was enacted in September 2004 with the purpose of protecting the lives, bodies, and property of the people from armed attacks against Japan from the outside. This pamphlet describes contents of the civil protection measures and how you should act in case of armed attacks or widespread terrorism.

Do you know this sign?



International Civil Defense Symbol
Represented by an equilateral blue triangle on an orange background, the international civil defense symbol is used to designate civil defense organizations, their personnel, buildings and materials and for civilian shelters.

What is Civil Protection?

Civil protection is the system to protect the lives, bodies, and property of the people from armed attacks and widespread terrorism.

In case of armed attack, the national, prefectural and municipal governments shall promptly and cooperatively lead evacuated residents to safety and undertake relief activities to protect the safety of residents.

Instances subject to Civil Protection Measures

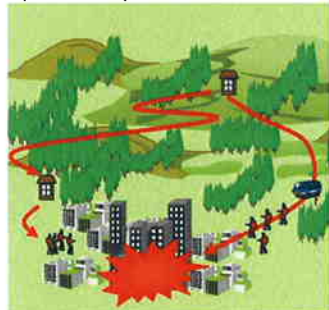
Type of Armed Attack Situations

The following 4 types of armed attack are assumed.

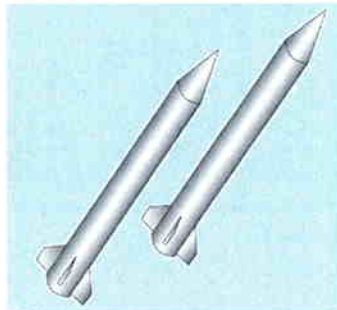
Landing invasion



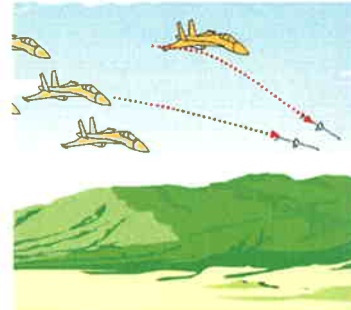
Attacks by Guerrillas or Special Operations Forces



Ballistic Missile Attacks



Aerial Attacks



Emergency Response Situation

The following are examples of the assumed situations in which many people are killed or injured by means similar to armed attacks.

Attacks against petrochemical complexes



Attacks against facilities frequented by large numbers of people such as railroad terminals



Discharge of radioactive substances as a result of nuclear bombing



Suicide terrorist attacks using aircraft or other means



System to Protect the People in Armed Attack Situations, etc.

Issuance of warnings Evacuation Order

The government of Japan will issue warnings and evacuation orders for residents when it finds an urgent necessity to protect the lives, health and property of the people from armed attack or severe terrorism. The prefectural government will notify the public about the content of the warnings and issue evacuation orders to residents. These warnings and orders will be communicated to residents through TV and radio broadcasting and via the city government disaster administration radio.

Contents of warnings

Current and anticipated armed attack situations etc.

Areas under threat of armed attacks or where the occurrence of armed attacks has been confirmed

Matters to be informed to residents

Evacuation orders

Areas from which residents need to be evacuated

Areas to which residents are evacuated

Transportation means for evacuation

Evacuation routes



Evacuation of residents

Evacuation indoors

Evacuation to nearby evacuation center facilities



Municipal governments will lead the evacuation of residents by directing fire departments and requesting assistance from police, SDF (Self Defense Forces), etc.

Evacuation to a distant place across prefectural jurisdictional borders



Relief

The prefectural government, in cooperation with municipal governments, will implement relief activities such as the establishment of evacuation centers and the provision of food and water, etc. for evacuated residents.

Prefectural and municipal governments will also collect safety information on evacuated residents and those killed or injured in armed attack disasters and reply to inquiries on any residents unaccounted for.

* Information on the safety of foreign residents will also be collected and provided by the Japan Red Cross Society.

Establishment of evacuation centers



Provision of medical treatment



Provision of food and daily necessities



Collection and provision of safety information



Minimizing damage

The prefectural government will make every effort, in cooperation with the national and municipal governments, to minimize the damage caused by armed attacks, etc.

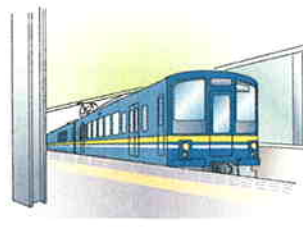
Establishment of hazard areas and sealing off of access to the areas



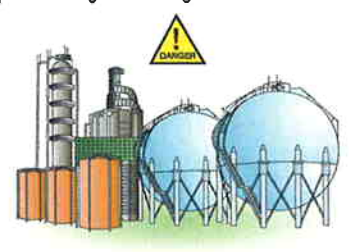
Activities of Fire fighting, Relief and Rescue of victims



Checking and confirming the safe condition of facilities related to daily life (dam, railroad facilities etc.)



Issuance of a ban or limit on the production of hazardous materials, toxicants and high-pressure gas at designated facilities



Measures concerning the rights and duties of people

When implementing civil protection measures, the people's freedom and rights guaranteed by the Constitution shall be respected. However, the people's freedom and rights may be restricted in some situations as follows. If people's freedom and rights are to be restricted, the restriction shall be limited to the minimum necessary and executed under fair and appropriate procedures.

Regarding procedures for compensation for loss resulting from implementation of civil protection measures, filing of complaints related to civil protection measures, and other remedies related to people's rights and interests, the prefectural government will strive to deal with them.

To operators of reactors, etc.



In order to prevent the occurrence of a disaster caused by reactors and hazardous materials, supervisors of designated administrative agencies may order such groups to stop operation and make necessary measures.

To medical practitioners and staff



The prefectural governor may request medical practitioners and staff to engage in medical treatment. If they refuse the request without appropriate reason, the prefectural governor may instruct them to provide medical treatment.

To owners of the materials necessary for carrying out relief



The prefectural governor may order owners of the materials necessary for carrying out relief to store medical supplies and foods etc. and request them to sell such supplies. If owners of the materials do not comply with such requests without due reason, the prefectural governor may expropriate the materials.

To land owners, superintendents of facilities, etc.



The prefectural governor may use land and buildings etc. with the consent of the owners and tenants of the land, etc. to provide accommodation to evacuated residents etc. or open temporary facilities aimed at providing medical treatment. If owners or tenants of the land etc. do not agree without due reason, or, if the prefectural governor can't contact them, the prefectural governor may use the land etc. without their consent. Municipal mayors and the prefectural governor may temporarily use or expropriate land, buildings etc. as emergency measures.

It is recommended that residents prepare emergency supplies and goods just in case.

Emergency supplies and goods to carry when evacuating

Portable drinking water

Foods (canned goods, biscuits, chocolate, etc.)

Valuable goods (deposit books, personal seals, cash, passports, driver's licenses, etc.)

Emergency kits (medicine, triangular bandages, bandages, gauze, adhesive plaster, fever thermometers, antiseptic solution, scissors, forceps, safety pins, etc.)

Cotton work gloves (thick cotton gloves)

A flashlight

Clothing (sweater, jumper etc.), underwear

A portable radio (pocket size), Back-up batteries

Matches, candles (wrap in a plastic bag to keep them dry)

Disposable body warmers

Wet tissue

Writing utensils

Powdered milk, baby bottles, diapers etc. for families with young children



Stockpiled goods for several days of self-sufficiency

Drinking water for several days (about 3 liters per adult per day)

Rice (Pregelatinized rice is useful as it is ready to serve after just pouring on water.)

Some foods which require little or no cooking, such as canned foods, retort pouches, biscuits, chocolate bars, etc.

Underwear-a few pairs

Clothes, a sweat suit, sweater, fleece wear etc.

What's more

Please prepare newspapers and large garbage bags as they are useful to protect the body from cold and rain.

In cases where chemical agents, biological agents, or nuclear substances are used as the means of attack, it may become necessary to reduce exposed parts of your body by wearing gloves, a hat, goggles, a rain coat, etc. These things should be prepared in advance.



To protect your safety

When warnings are issued

When you are indoors

Shut all doors and windows.

Turn off the gas, water, and ventilator.

Sit down away from doors, walls and windows.

When you are outdoors

Go indoors, to a place such as a strong building or underground shopping arcade nearby.

When you are driving

Stop the car and leave it off the road as much as possible.

If you have to evacuate and leave the car on the road, please park the car unlocked on the left side of the road so that it will not obstruct the passage of emergency vehicles.

Gathering of information

Try to gather information by listening to warnings and other information reported on TV and radio, etc.



When evacuation orders are given

When evacuating from home to an evacuation center

Turn off the mains and unplug the electrical cords in your home. Leave refrigerator's electrical cords plugged.

Wear sturdy shoes, long pants, a long sleeved shirt, and a hat.

Carry some form of identification, such as your passport or driver's license.

Lock up the house.

Check in with and communicate briefly with your neighbors.

Evacuate smoothly by following instructions given by administrative agencies with regard to evacuation routes and methods.



Regardless of whether warnings have been issued or not,

If there is a sudden explosion around you

Lay low at once and protect your personal safety.

When things are falling, get under a sturdy table or something similar and wait until they stop falling.

Get away from any building where an explosion occurred as soon as possible.

Act calmly, following instructions given by the police and fire departments.

Try to gather information released by administrative agencies via TV and radio etc.

If a fire breaks out

Stay low as much as possible and get out of the building immediately.

Cover your mouth and nose with a handkerchief or a similar item.

If trapped in the debris

Don't use a cigarette lighter or match to illuminate the surroundings.

In order to reduce the dust, don't move around unnecessarily.

Cover your mouth and nose with a handkerchief or a similar item.

In order to let other people know your whereabouts, tap on the pipes or make other noise.

Since you may possibly inhale dust, yelling out should be a last-resort measure.



Points to be kept in mind when evacuating dependent on the type of armed attacks

The following are the different ways of dealing with the armed attack situations. Keep in mind these points for your safety.

Attacks by guerrillas or special operation forces

Characteristics of attacks

The damage will generally be limited to a relatively narrow area. But, depending on the kind of facilities targeted, such as a nuclear power plant, it may cause heavy damage.



Points to be kept in mind

Since sudden damage may be caused, evacuate indoors once during the initial phase of the attack and then evacuate properly following instructions given by administrative agencies.

Attacks using chemical or biological agents

Characteristics of chemical agents

Chemical agents are classified into nerve agents, blister agents, blood agents, choking agents, etc. according to their effects. Some chemical agents have a distinct smell while others are odorless.

Chemical agents generally proliferate in a leeward manner based on topography and weather conditions. A nerve agent that is heavier than air, such as sarin, spreads as if it were hugging the ground.

The symptoms, such as inflammation of the eyes, coughing, and itching, appear relatively early.

Characteristics of biological agents

Biological agent refers to micro-organisms, such as bacteria and viruses that are designed to kill human beings and animals or blight plants, as well as toxins that are produced by bacteria, plants and animals, etc.

Characteristics of attacks

Since biological agents cause adverse effects on the human body, when touched, inhaled, or ingested, they may be mixed with food and drink or daily-use articles. They may also be spread using an explosive or aerosol.

In the case where infected people move from one place to another during the incubation period of the biological agent and it is later found that the biological agent had been sprayed, chances are that the damage has already been spread to a wide area.

Points to be kept in mind:

When you are outdoors, cover your mouth and nose with a handkerchief, leave the place immediately, and evacuate to a sealed room or an upwind hill.

When you are indoors, close windows, seal them up, and then move to a room with no windows.

If the building has two or more stories, evacuate to as high a floor as possible.

Contaminated clothes, watches, contact lenses, etc. should be immediately disposed of.

If you take off contaminated clothes, especially if you are wearing a pullover, cut it with scissors so that contaminated parts of the clothes may not touch the exposed parts of your body and put the contaminated wear in a plastic bag. Then, wash your hands, face, and body well with soap.

Follow instructions given by administrative agencies and submit to medical treatment. People affected by a chemical agent require prompt medical attention.

If you think your drink or food might have been affected by a chemical agent, tell the people around you about it and report it to the police and fire department.

Avoid taking in water and food that are suspected to have been contaminated until their safety has been confirmed.



Ballistic Missile Attacks

Characteristics of attack

It is extremely difficult to pinpoint missile landing areas before their launch, especially if the missile is expected to land in a short period of time.

It is difficult to determine the kind of warheads (conventional warheads or NBC(nuclear, biological, and chemical) warheads) before they land.

Depending on the kind of warhead, the damage inflicted and our response will vary greatly.

Points to be kept in mind:

Evacuate indoors during the initial phase of the attack and then evacuate appropriately following instructions given by administrative agencies.

In case of evacuating indoors, evacuate to a strong building or underground shopping arcade nearby.

Attacks using nuclear substances

Characteristics of attack

Regarding an attack by nuclear weapons, the initial damage would be the killing or injuring of people, destruction of buildings caused mainly by the heat wave and blast wave resulting from the nuclear explosions. Later, radiation damage would be caused due to the proliferation and descent of radioactive fallout.

Meanwhile, the explosion of a bomb designed to cause radioactive contamination by spreading radioactive substances (a dirty bomb) would not cause blast damage as heavy as that caused by a nuclear explosion. However, it would cause damage through its detonation and radioactivity.

Points to be kept in mind:

At the time of explosion

Don't look at the flash or fireball resulting from a nuclear explosion, as you may lose your eyesight.

Hide behind a shielding object or lie down in a gutter or hole in the ground at once.



Evacuation

If there are buildings near by, take refuge in one of them. Underground facilities and concrete buildings are safer.

Reduce exposed parts of your body by pulling the jacket over your head and covering your mouth and nose with a handkerchief, and get away from the explosions and try to go in a direction perpendicular to the wind as much as possible.

When you are indoors, close the windows, seal them up, and then move to a room with no windows.

If the house has an underground facility, move to the basement.

Once you are indoors, take off your clothes to remove contamination from your body, put the clothes in a plastic bag or container, and seal it. Then, wash your hands, face, and body well with soap.

Since you may well have been exposed to radiation or contamination, you should follow instructions given by administrative agencies and submit to medical treatment.



Avoid taking in water and foods that are suspected of having been contaminated until their safety has been confirmed.