

Brief Report on the Damage from the 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake (Report No. 832)

January 10, 2013, 8:00 am: Fukushima Prefecture Disaster Response Headquarters

1. Alerts and Warnings

March 11	2:46 pm	Seismic Intensity 6.0–6.4: Shirakawa, Sukagawa, Kunimi, Tenei, Tomioka, Okuma, Namie, Kagamiishi, Naraha, Futaba, and Shinchi Seismic Intensity 5.5–5.9: Fukushima City, Nihonmatsu, Motomiya, Koriyama, Koori, Kawamata, Nishigo, Yabuki, Nakajima, Tamakawa, Ono, Tanagura, Date, Hirono, Asakawa, Tamura, Iwaki, Kawauchi, Iitate, Soma, Minamisoma, and Inawashiro Seismic Intensity 5.0–5.4: Otama, Izumizaki, Yamatsuri, Hirata, Ishikawa, Miharuru, Katsurao, Furodono, Aizuwakamatsu, Aizubange, Kitakata, Yugawa, Aizumisato, and Bandai Other areas in Fukushima measured seismic intensities of 4.5–4.9. 2:49 pm Tsunami Warning (Major Tsunami) Announced 5:40 pm Seismic Intensity 5.0–5.4: Tomioka Other areas in Fukushima measured seismic intensities of 4.5–4.9.
March 12	8:20 pm	Change to Tsunami Warning (Tsunami)
March 13	7:30 am 5:58 pm	Change to Tsunami Advisory Tsunami Advisory Lifted
March 23	7:12 am	Seismic Intensity 5.0–5.4: Iwaki Other areas of Fukushima measured seismic intensities of 4.0–
March 23	7:34 am	Seismic Intensity 5.0–5.4: Iwaki Other areas of Fukushima measured seismic intensities of 4.0–
March 23	6:55 pm	Seismic Intensity 5.0–5.4: Iwaki Other areas of Fukushima measured seismic intensities of 4.0–

April 7	11:32 pm	Seismic Intensity 5.0–5.4: Kori, Kunimi, Tamura, Date, Soma, Shinchi, Iitate, and Minamisoma Other areas of Fukushima measured seismic intensities of 4.5–4.9.
April 11	5:16 pm	Seismic Intensity 5.5–5.9: Nakajima, Furodono, and Iwaki Seismic Intensity 5.0–5.4: Shirakawa, Kagamiishi, Tenei, Tanagura, Hirata, and Asakawa Other areas of Fukushima measured seismic intensities of 4.5–4.9. 5:18 pm Tsunami Advisory Announced 6:05 pm Tsunami Advisory Lifted
April 12	2:07 pm	Seismic Intensity 5.5–5.9: Iwaki Seismic Intensity 5.0–5.4: Asakawa and Furodono Other areas of Fukushima measured seismic intensities of 4.5–4.9.
July 31	3:54 am	Seismic Intensity 5.0–5.4: Naraha and Kawauchi Other areas of Fukushima measured seismic intensities of 4.5–4.9.
September 29	7:05 pm	Seismic Intensity 5.0–5.4: Iwaki

2. Prefectural and Municipal Government

Facilities: Establishment of a Disaster

Response Headquarters and Similar Facilities

(1) **Prefecture:** March 11: Disaster Response Headquarters and the Police Department's Disaster Security Headquarters was established

(2) **Municipalities:** 45 municipalities established the Disaster Response Headquarters

3. Evacuation (Mandatory and Voluntary Evacuation Orders)

Total of 11,454 evacuees (5,043 from Tomioka, 3,532 from Futaba, 1,016 from Naraha, etc.)
(For Reference)
● 98,072 people in emergency temporary housing in

Fukushima (as of December 27).

- 57,954 people evacuated to locations outside the prefecture (based on an December 6 survey).
Total of 156,026 people

4. Casualties and Damage from the Disaster

(1) Casualties

- 3,070 fatalities (1,024 in Minamisoma, 475 in Soma, 441 in Iwaki, 411 in Namie, 153 in Tomioka, etc.)
- 5 missing persons (1 from Sukagawa, etc.)
- 20 with serious injuries (4 from Soma, 3 from Iwaki, etc.)
- 162 with minor injuries (57 from Minamisoma, 20 from Kunimi, etc.)

(2) Damage to Housing and Other Buildings

Residential Buildings

- 21,096 houses completely destroyed
- 72,390 houses partially destroyed
- 163,004 houses partially damaged
- 1,061 houses inundated above floor level
- 338 houses inundated below floor level

Non-residential Buildings

- 1,116 public buildings
- 27,203 other buildings

5. Total Number of Firefighters Deployed

- 12,716 fire defense personnel
- 36,766 fire corps volunteers

6. Miscellaneous

(1) Rail Lines

- Joban Line: Hirono–Haranomachi and Soma–Watari (Restoration Not Determined)

(2) General Roads

- Primary National Highways: National Route 6: Entire route open including detours (no entry into the evacuation zone)
- Other National Highways: All routes open as of June 8, 2012
- Prefectural Roads: 23 roads closed, including the Kitaizumi Odaka Line
- Country Roads: All routes open as of April 13, 2012

(3) Expressways

- Joban Expressway: Section of the expressway inside Fukushima open, except for the section from Hirano Interchange to Joban Tomioka Interchange

(4) Other Damage

- Power Outages: 31,928 buildings without power in part of Hamadori (including areas of restricted entry such as tsunami disaster areas and evacuation zones)
- NTT Telephone Lines: 11,300 telephones not operational in the evacuation zone
*Special public phones (free of charge) removed on March 27, 2012
- Running Water: 23,109 buildings without running water in areas such as the tsunami disaster area and evacuation zone

Earthquake Disaster Document

March 11, 2011–March 31, 2012

[Photos provided by Tokyo Electric Power Company (TEPCO) and Fukushima Minpo News]

2011

March 11

2:46 pm: A seismic intensity 7.0 earthquake occurs in the northern region of Miyagi Prefecture and one of seismic intensity 6.0-6.4 is experienced in Fukushima. A total of 11 nuclear power reactors, including TEPCO Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant and the Fukushima Daini nuclear power plant, automatically shut down.

2:49 pm: Japan Meteorological Association issues a major tsunami warning for the Pacific coast, namely Fukushima, Aomori, Iwate, Ibaraki, and Chiba Prefectures. Many people are dead, injured, or unaccounted for in various areas.

- The government sets up the Official Response Office.
- The prefecture sets up the Disaster Response Headquarters and the prefectural police set up the Disaster Defense Headquarters. Forty-six municipalities in the Nakadori and Hamadori regions set up Disaster Response Headquarters.

7:03 pm: The government announces “Declaration of a Nuclear Emergency Situation” for the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant according to the Act on Special Measures Concerning Nuclear Emergency Preparedness.

9:23 pm: An evacuation warning is issued for citizens living within a 3 km radius of the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant.

March 12

0:49 am: TEPCO announces to the nation that the pressure inside the containment vessel of Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant Unit 1 Reactor has increased.

5:44 am: Radiation levels rise in the main control room of Unit 1 Reactor and the radius of the evacuation zone is extended from 3 to 10 km.

7:40 am: Fukushima Daini nuclear power plant Unit 1, 2 and 4 Reactor lose their cooling functions, and it becomes clear that TEPCO has announced a state of emergency to the nation.

Just after 2 pm: It is revealed that radioactive cesium has been detected in the area of Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant Unit 1 Reactor, thus confirming a nuclear meltdown.

3:36 pm: Hydrogen explosion at Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant Unit 1 Reactor. Four TEPCO workers are injured.



7:04 pm: The evacuation radius for the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant is extended to 20 km following instruction from the Official Response Office. TEPCO pumps sea water into Unit 1 Reactor.

March 13

- Japan Meteorological Association revises the magnitude of the Great East Japan Earthquake from 8.8 to 9.0.
- Prime Minister Naoto Kan announces that “TEPCO has agreed to implement planned blackouts from March 14.”

March 14

11:01 am: Hydrogen explosion at Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant Unit 3 Reactor. Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry’s Nuclear and Industrial Safety Agency advises citizens within a 20 km radius to shelter indoors.

Around 7:55 pm: TEPCO announces that the fuel rods of Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant Unit 2 Reactor are completely exposed to air, leaving the nuclear reactor without coolant.

March 15

6:10 am: An explosion is heard from Unit 2 Reactor of the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant. Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry’s Nuclear and Industrial Safety Agency

indicates that there “may have been a leakage of radioactive material.”

- TEPCO implements planned blackouts in parts of Tochigi, Gunma, Saitama, and Kanagawa Prefectures.
- The Tohoku Shinkansen operates between Tokyo and Nasushiobara for the first time in four days.

9:40 am: A fire breaks out from the fourth floor of the containment building of Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant Unit 4 Reactor.

- Approximately 140,000 people living within a 20–30 km radius of the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant are advised to shelter indoors.

March 16

• There is a second fire at Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant Unit 4 Reactor.

- Radioactive iodine and cesium are detected in Fukushima City’s tap water, but their levels do not exceed the national safety limits.
- The Imperial Household Agency releases a video of the Emperor addressing the people, stating “I sincerely hope that the people will treat each other with passion and overcome these unhappy times.”

March 17

• Japan Ground Self-Defense Force helicopters drop water into Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant Unit 3 Reactor.

March 18

• Tokyo Fire Department dispatches 139 members including the Fire Rescue Task Force Group.

- The severity of the situation at Unit 1–3 Reactors is provisionally assessed as “level 5.”

March 19

• Residents of Futaba, where the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant is located, arrive at Saitama Super Arena, the group shelter.

• TEPCO announces that the radiation dose received by six workers during the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant accident exceeded the emergency limit of 100 mSv.

• Fukushima Prefecture announces that Shun-ichi Yamashita (WHO Emergency Nuclear Medicine Research Center Leader) and Noboru Takamura (former technical officer at WHO) have been assigned to the post of Radiation Health Risk Management Advisor. They hold a press conference at the Prefecture Disaster Response Headquarters and emphasize that “there is no need to worry about the effects of radiation.”

March 20

• Fukushima Prefecture conducts emergency inspections of fresh milk in Iwaki, Kunimi, Shinchi, and Iitate; the radiation level exceeds the safe dose stipulated in the Food Sanitation Law. The prefecture requests that all dairy farms within the prefecture practice self-regulation of forwarding and personal consumption.

• Minister of Defense, Toshimi Kitazawa, explains that the temperature of all spent fuel rod pools of Unit 1–6 Reactors were below 100 °C, stating that “it is a value that should put all citizens at ease.”

March 21

• Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare announces that 965 Bq of radioactive iodine per kilo—three times the basic intake limit—was detected in Iitate’s drinking water in the March 21 inspection.

March 22

• The Tohoku Shinkansen resumes services between Morioka and Shinaomori.

• Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications announces the postponement of nationwide local elections for the three prefectures, namely Fukushima, Iwate, and Miyagi, totaling 27 gubernatorial, Prefectural Assemblies, and other elections.

• According to National Police Agency Data, 9080 people are dead and 13,561 are unaccounted for, which is more than that in the

1896 Meiji-Sanriku Earthquake. The scale of damage was second after the Great Kanto Earthquake for natural disasters since the start of the Meiji Period. The death toll within the prefecture reaches 762, with 4487 people unaccounted for.

March 23

• The Prime Minister’s Office announces that Naoto Kan instructed Fukushima Governor Yuhei Sato to impose restrictions on the intake of spinach and other goods produced within the prefecture. This was the first measure implemented according to the Act on Special Measures Concerning Nuclear Emergency Preparedness.

• The Cabinet Office releases estimated figures claiming that the amount of direct damage to buildings (16–25 trillion yen) greatly exceeded that caused by the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake (approximately 10 trillion yen).

March 24

• The closure of the Tohoku and Ban’etsu Expressways is lifted, allowing for the operation of all lines.

• Three workers who installed a cable at Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant Unit 3 Reactor



are confirmed to have radiation poisoning. Two of the workers failed to wear boots and were contaminated by highly radioactive water.

March 25

• Chief Cabinet Secretary Yukio Edano announces that people “sheltering indoors” in municipalities within 20–30 km of the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant are requested to evacuate of their own accord.

March 26

• Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry’s Nuclear and Industrial Safety Agency announces that radioactive iodine 1250 times the safe limit was detected in sea water near the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant.

March 27

• An unemployed man (82) dies inside a car waiting for gas in Tanagura. Hibachi briquettes are found in the car.

March 30

• Fukushima Prefecture announces that it asked the government to designate the area within 20 km of the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant a hazard zone according to the Disaster Countermeasures Basic Act.

• TEPCO President Tsunehisa Katsumata holds a press conference, stating that “Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant Unit 1–4 Reactors will have to be discontinued.”

• Four hundred and eighty residents of Futaba evacuated to Saitama Super Arena in Saitama City arrive at their next evacuation destination, a disused high school in Kazo, Saitama Prefecture.

April 1

• At a press conference, Prime Minister Kan says “I am prepared for a long-term battle.” The disaster is officially named “Higashi Nihon Dai-Shinsai” (The Great East Japan Earthquake).

April 2

• TEPCO confirms that heavily contaminated water is leaking into the sea from a crack in Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant Unit 2 Reactor.

April 3

• TEPCO announces the discovery of the corpses of two Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant workers who went missing after the earthquake. The workers appeared to have died in the tsunami.

April 4

• TEPCO begins releasing approximately 11,500 tons of contaminated waste water from within Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant facilities into the sea.

April 6

• TEPCO begins injecting nitrogen gas into Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant Unit 1 Reactor to prevent further hydrogen explosions.

April 7

Around 11:32 pm: An aftershock of magnitude 7.1 occurs in Miyagi. An earthquake with an intensity of greater than 6.0 is felt in north and central Miyagi. An intensity of greater than 5.0 is felt in the Nakadori and Hamadori regions of Fukushima.

April 8

• Chief Cabinet Secretary Yukio Edano lifts the shipping restrictions on fresh milk from Kitakata and spinach and kakina (green leafy vegetable of the genus Brassica) from Gunma Prefecture. Plans for restrictions on planting rice in the case of a detection of radioactivity that exceeds the safe limit in the soil are also announced.

April 11

• One month has passed since the Great East Japan Earthquake. Silent prayers are held all over Japan at 2:46 pm—the time of the earthquake.

Around 5:16 pm: A lower 6.0 magnitude earthquake occurs in Fukushima and Ibaraki. A tsunami warning is issued in Ibaraki.

10:04 pm: A 16-year-old girl is confirmed to have died in a landslide in Iwaki.

April 12

• Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry’s Nuclear and Industrial Safety Agency evaluates the severity of the TEPCO Fukushima Daiichi nuclear disaster as “level 7,” the highest level on the International Nuclear Event Scale (INES) and the same level as that of the Chernobyl disaster.

• The prefecture announces that radioactive cesium exceeding the limit on rice planting was detected in the paddy fields of Iitate and Namie.

• Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology announces that small amounts of radioactive strontium were detected in the soil and vegetables outside of the 30 km radius of the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant.

April 13

• The Nuclear Safety Commission announces its view that the target for radiation limits for school attendance should be 10 mSv per year.

April 14

• The first meeting of the Reconstruction Design Council takes place. Prime Minister Naoto Kan requests a “plan that provides the opportunity for the creation of a better society.” In addition to Governor Yuhei Sato, the meeting was attended by Prefectural Museum Director Norio Akasaka and Akutagawa award winning writer Sokyū Genyū, the chief priest of Fukushu-ji Temple in Miharu.

April 15

• TEPCO President Masataka Shimizu announces that compensation payments for evacuated residents and those being asked to shelter at home owing to the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant accident will be one million yen per household and 750,000 yen for single households, and that around 50,000 households are to receive the compensation.

April 17

• TEPCO Chairman of the Board Tsunehisa Katsumata announces a work schedule indicating that it will take 6–9 months to stabilize the nuclear reactors at the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant.

April 19

• Work begins to transfer heavily contaminated water from the maintenance tunnels of Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant Unit 2 Reactor to central radioactive waste treatment facilities.

• Fukushima Prefecture announces that outdoor activities at thirteen schools and parks are to be restricted following the results of investigations into the amount of radiation.

April 22

- The government designates prohibited entry areas within 20 km of the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant as “hazard zones,” areas outside the 20 km hazard area with high cumulative radiation doses as “planned evacuation zones,” and most areas within a 20–30 km radius, which are not planned evacuation areas, as “emergency evacuation preparation zones.”
- TEPCO President Masataka Shimizu meets with Governor Yuhei Sato to apologize for the nuclear accident. Governor Sato makes clear his disapproval of the recommencement of nuclear operations.
- Prime Minister Naoto Kan instructs Governor Yuhei Sato to impose restrictions on the planting of rice in parts of Fukushima Prefecture.

April 25

- The Tohoku Shinkansen resumes services between Sendai and Fukushima. It is the first time in 45 days that trains have operated directly from Sendai to Tokyo.

April 26

- The Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology announces the distribution of a map showing the amount of radioactivity in the area surrounding the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant for the first time.

April 27

- Koriyama removes ground from the surface of the playground of Kaoru Elementary School in order to lower the amount of radiation.

April 29

- The Tohoku Shinkansen resumes services on all lines between Tokyo and Shin-Aomori for the first time since the earthquake.

April 30

- The first revised budget of 2011, which aims for post-earthquake recovery, is unanimously approved in a plenary session of the House of Representatives. The budget amount of 4.153 trillion yen exceeds that of the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake.

May 1

- Regarding the use of the upper house budget to construct temporary housing, Prime Minister Naoto Kan declares that “the cabinet will make it their responsibility to ensure that housing is provided for all those who require it by Obon (around mid-August).”
- Fukushima Prefecture announces that it detected heavily contaminated sewage sludge being processed at the prefectural water purification center in Koriyama.

May 2

- A group led by Chairman of the government’s Reconstruction Design Council Makoto Iokibe visits Fukushima Prefecture. The group inspects the disaster scene in the Soma Haragama fishing port area.

May 3

- “Hula Girls” from Spa Resort Hawaiians in Iwaki go on a national tour.
- The Director of Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry’s Nuclear and Industrial Safety Agency Nobuaki Terasaka visits Fukushima Prefecture for the first time since the accident and apologizes to the Governor Yuhei Sato.

May 4

- TEPCO President Masataka Shimizu apologizes to the municipal heads of Hirono, Namie, and Katsurao and to the evacuated residents of Namie.

May 5

- For the first time after the hydrogen explosion, workers enter the reactor building of Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant Unit 1 Reactor to install ventilation devices.

May 6

- Prime Minister Naoto Kan requests that Chubu Electric Power Co. terminate all nuclear reactors at the Hamaoka nuclear power plant in Shizuoka Prefecture.

May 9

- Students from eight prefectural schools within the 30 km radius of the TEPCO Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant begin the “Satellite System,” taking lessons at high schools near their evacuation destinations.

- Chubu Electric Power Co. announces its acceptance of the government’s request for complete termination of the Hamaoka nuclear power plant.

May 10

- Starting with Kawauchi, residents from the hazard zone of within 20 km of the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant begin returning home temporarily.

May 11

- The Emperor and Empress of Japan visit Fukushima. They visit the evacuation shelter at Azuma General Gymnasium in Fukushima City and encourage the evacuees. They also visit the evacuation shelter in Soma City.

May 14

- Chubu Electric Power Co. terminates operations at Hamaoka nuclear power plant Unit 5 Reactor.

May 15

- Evacuation of residents of designated planned evacuation zones Iitate and Yamakiya district of Kawamata begins.
- TEPCO announces that the estimated time of the nuclear meltdown at Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant Unit 1 Reactor was 6:50 am on March 12, 16 hours after the occurrence of the earthquake.

May 20

- The House of Councilors issues a special law amendment to postpone local elections in Fukushima, Iwate, and Miyagi Prefectures to September.
- The Great East Japan Earthquake Recovery and Reconstruction Headquarters is established.
- TEPCO announces a consolidated net loss of 1.2473 trillion yen for March 2011. TEPCO President Masataka Shimizu takes responsibility and resigns, and it is announced that Managing Director Toshio Nishizawa will be promoted as President.

May 21

- TEPCO announces that the total amount of radiation pumped into the sea from Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant Unit 3 Reactor has reached 20 Tbq.
- Prime Minister Naoto Kan, Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao, and South Korean President Lee Myung-bak visit Fukushima. They visit the evacuation shelter at Azuma General Gymnasium in Fukushima City and give encouragement to evacuees.

May 22

- Japanese, Korean, and Chinese leaders hold a joint press conference. They announce clear partnership declarations for earthquake reconstruction and strengthening nuclear safety.

May 24

- TEPCO announces the results of an analysis indicating that the cores of Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant Unit 2 and 3 Reactors also melted down and that there is a possibility of damage to the reactor pressure vessel.

May 27

- The Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology announces that the government will provide financial assistance for the ground removal work if over 1 μSv per hour of radiation is detected in Fukushima Elementary and Junior High School playgrounds.

May 28

- TEPCO announces new data on the amount of radiation received near the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant directly after the accident. The highest figure was 3699 μSv per hour in the north main building at 3:55 pm on March 17.

May 30

- The Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology announces that the cumulative radiation dose in Iitate

from March 23 to May 29 exceeded 20 mSv.

- TEPCO announces that two male workers involved in the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear accident may have exceeded the radiation dose limit of 250 mSv.

May 31

- The Dispute Reconciliation Committee for Nuclear Damage Compensation administers secondary guidelines stipulating the scope of compensation for the nuclear accident. Financial damage caused by harmful rumors or misinformation related to all agricultural and marine produce for areas where shipping limits were imposed until March will fall within the scope of compensation.

June 1

- The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) inquiry commission submits the preliminary draft of their reconnaissance report on the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear accident to the Japanese government.

June 2

- The no-confidence motion against the cabinet claiming that “the government continues to stray off-course, failing to indicate clear guidelines when the country is amid crisis” put forward to the House of Representatives by the Liberal Democrat Party, the New Komeito Party, and the Sunrise Party of Japan is rejected by a majority.

June 6

- Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry’s Nuclear and Industrial Safety Agency announces evaluation results showing that there were nuclear meltdowns at Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant Unit 1–3 Reactors.

June 8

- A special law is approved and established by the House of Councilors. This law delays the switch over to digital television broadcasting for Fukushima, Iwate, and Miyagi Prefectures by up to one year.

June 9

- Date announces the distribution of dosimeters to approximately eight thousand elementary school and kindergarten students.

June 14

- Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology announces that the cumulative radiation dose in Namie, Shimo-Tsushima, which is 29 km west-northwest of the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant, exceeded 20 mSv between March 23 and June 13. This is the third location outside the 20 km zone to exceed the safe amount.

June 15

- “Vision for Reconstruction in Fukushima Investigative Commission,” the prefectural meeting of experts, formulates an amendment to their basic principles, defining its stance as “anti-nuclear.”

June 16

- The government’s Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters announces that local radiation hot spots are to be labeled as “designated advisory evacuation spots.”

June 17

- Prince and Princess Akishino visit Fukushima and give encouragement to evacuees at evacuation shelters in Minaminomori Sports Park in Nishiki, Iwaki. They also inspect Aquamarine Fukushima and the Tairausuiso district.

June 18

- The Special Committee for Prefectural Health Care Research and Examination formulates the outline of the post-earthquake health examination. Around 28,000 residents of Namie, Iitate, and the Yamakiya district of Kawamata will be prioritized.
- Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry Kaieda Banri confirms the completion of additional safety measures given to all nuclear power plants in Japan in light of the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear

power plant accident, and announces policy calling for an approval of the resumption of operations at nuclear power plants upon completion of periodic inspections.

June 20

- To assist the disaster-stricken area, the use of Highway 20 is made free for all earthquake victims.
- The Reconstruction Basic Act, which stipulates the basic principles and outline for post-disaster reconstruction, is approved and established by the House of Councilors. The early establishment of the “Reconstruction Agency,” which is responsible for the implementation of this reconstruction plan, is also confirmed.
- The Dispute Reconciliation Committee for Nuclear Damage Compensation decides on the target of 100,000 yen per person, regardless of age and family structure, as compensation to be paid by TEPCO for psychological damage to residents who were evacuated upon government instruction during the six-month period following the accident.

June 21

- The government formulates a policy to create a “Reconstruction Grant” (tentative) for the afflicted areas such as Fukushima.

June 22

- Iitate establishes the “Iitate Village Hall Iino Branch” at Iino Branch Office in Fukushima City. Village leader Norio Kanno announces his goal of returning some of the residents to the village in two years.
- NHK announces the production of the 2013 period drama “Yae no Sakura.” The drama is set in Fukushima and depicts the life of Yae, the wife of Doshisha University founder Joseph Hardy Neesima.

June 24

- Fukushima City announces the results of mass radiation level measurements for 1118 locations. Over 3 μSv per hour, which could exceed the government’s cumulative yearly dose limit for evacuation of 20 mSv, was detected at 15 locations in one part of Watari district and Iino.

June 25

- The government’s “Reconstruction Design Council” for the Great East Japan Earthquake decides its “Proposals for Reconstruction” and submits them to Prime Minister Naoto Kan. The proposals suggest that affected municipalities must rebuild on the basis of damage minimization principles on the assumption that mass damage will occur in the future. The proposals also emphasize a prompt examination of temporary tax (mainly core taxes) increases for the reconstruction fund.

June 26

- The Central Disaster Prevention Council Expert Examination Committee releases an interim report. The report states that the loss of life from the massive tsunami greatly exceeded people’s expectations and that the government should implement measures focusing on evacuation that prioritize people’s lives on the basis of the understanding that tsunamis of large amplitude will occur in the future.

June 27

- Governor Yuhei Sato demonstrates an “anti-nuclear” stance at the June Prefectural Meeting, stating “We should aim for a society without nuclear power.”
- Prefectural health examinations begin for those affected by the

Fukushima Daiichi nuclear accident in the high-priority areas of Namie, Iitate, and the Yamakiya district of Kawamata. Ten residents of Namie undergo internal radiation examinations at the National Institute of Radiological Sciences in Chiba City.

- TEPCO resumes full-scale operation of the system for processing heavily contaminated water at the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant and begins “circulating injection cooling”; however, the work is interrupted after 90 minutes when a water leakage from a pipe is discovered.

June 30

- The government’s Nuclear Disaster Response Headquarters designate 104 locations in four districts of Ryozen and Tsukidate in Date (113 households, 106 houses) with locally high levels of radiation as advisory evacuation “hot spots.”

July 1

- The National Tax Agency announces 2011 roadside land prices (for January 1), which are used to calculate inheritance and donation taxes. The agency will provide tax relief measures using an “adjustment coefficient” that reflects the depreciation due to the earthquake for disaster-stricken areas such as Fukushima Prefecture.
- According to the Electricity Business Act, limits on the use of electricity begin in areas serviced by TEPCO and Tohoku Electric Power Co.

July 2

- The minister in charge of nuclear accidents Goshi Hosono states that the emergency evacuation preparation zone orders will not be lifted until “the risk of hydrogen (nuclear) explosion has disappeared” and that the goal of “Step 1” is to safely cool the nuclear reactors.

July 3

- A memorial service is held in Minamisoma, where 589 people lost their lives in the Great East Japan Earthquake—the highest death toll in the prefecture. Around 1000 people pay their respects.

July 5

- TEPCO announces that they will make a basic payment of 300,000 yen per resident as a second compensation amount to those evacuated because of the nuclear accident. Payment is to begin in July.
- Reconstruction Minister Ryu Matsumoto announces his resignation after stating that “the government will not help those without ideas” upon his visit to both Iwate and Miyagi Prefectures. He is replaced by Senior Vice Minister Tatsuo Hirano, who was the Vice Minister for Reconstruction.

July 8

- The government’s Nuclear Disaster Response Headquarters reveals a policy to designate parts of Minamisoma as advisory evacuation zones.
- The Vision for Reconstruction in Fukushima Investigative Commission and the Prefectural Assembly Special Committee for the Great East Japan Earthquake Recovery and Reconstruction make proposals to Governor Yuhei Sato. They request that “abandoning nuclear power” is included in the basic policy.

July 11

- The government consolidates opinion on the resumption of operations at nuclear power plants and announces new safety evaluation rules. This represents a move toward implementing a two-level system based on the stress test introduced in various European countries.

July 14

- Fukushima Prefecture announces that beef cattle ranches in Asakawa had been feeding cattle with rice straw containing high levels of radioactive cesium. Forty-two head of cattle had been shipped.

July 15

- Fukushima Prefecture drafted the “Ten-Year Vision for

Reconstruction” based on the basic principle of “abandoning nuclear power.”

- Aquamarine Fukushima in Onahama, Iwaki City reopens on the anniversary of its opening. It announces that a baby spotted seal was named “Kibo” (hope).

July 19

- In response to the problem surrounding the beef cattle that had been fed rice straw containing radioactive cesium and shipped from within the prefecture, the government instructs Fukushima to discontinue all shipping of cattle from within the prefecture.

July 20

- Many national elementary and junior high schools hold their closing ceremonies. Children receiving report cards at schools in evacuation destinations also attend.

July 21

- The government presents a policy implementing recovery and reconstruction operations, both nationally and locally, totaling at least 23 trillion yen over the next ten years. The policy plans to invest approximately 80% of this amount (19 trillion yen) in the concentrated reconstruction period of the first five years.
- The government’s Nuclear Disaster Response Headquarters designate 57 locations in four districts of Minamisoma (59 households) as nuclear accident advisory evacuation zones. This is the second such case after Date.

July 22

- Plans are revealed for a total of 557 primary evacuation shelters and secondary evacuation shelters (guesthouses and hotels) to discontinue services at the end of August and to completely shut down at the end of October. This will be decided during meetings with prefectural and municipal disaster prevention chiefs.
- The Minister for Land, Infrastructure and Transport Akihiro Ohata reveals intentions to complete the Tohoku-Chuo Expressway between Fukushima and Soma within the next ten years.

July 23

- The “Great East Japan Earthquake Reconstruction: Soma-Nomaori Festival” (Soma Wild Horse Chase) gets underway. The event is held on a scale smaller than that in previous years.

July 24

- Special Committee for Prefectural Health Care Research and Examination formulates the outline of the Prefectural Health Management Survey. The survey includes thyroid function and other tests for 360,000 children who were 18 years or younger at the time of the accident.

July 25

- Two laws related to the 2011 second supplementary budget of 1.9988 trillion yen to financially assist victims of the Great East Japan Earthquake are approved and enacted by the House of Councillors.

July 26

- The Prince and Princess visit Fukushima for the first time since the earthquake and give words of encouragement to evacuees at Big Palette Fukushima and at the temporary housing in Koriyama.

July 28

- The special amendment bill to further postpone local elections from September 22 to December 31 for areas devastated by the Great East Japan Earthquake is approved in a plenary session of the House of Representatives.
- Seiko Gakuin defeats Sukagawa 4-0 in the final of the All-Japan Senior High School Baseball Championship Tournament in Fukushima. It is the eighth victory and an unprecedented five-year winning streak for the senior high school.



July 31

- The World Conference against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs is held in Fukushima City. It is the first time that the prefecture has hosted the conference since the TEPCO Fukushima Daiichi nuclear disaster. The conference calls for “abandoning nuclear power.”



August 4

- The opening ceremony of Fukushima Soubun (annual All-Japan High School Cultural Festival) is held at the Aizu Fuga-do Hall in Aizuwakamatsu. Approximately 350 students from Fukushima perform a component drama titled “A Message from Fukushima,” which explored the theme of reconstruction. The event is attended by Prince Akishino, his wife Princess Kiko, and their second daughter Princess Kako.

August 6

- The All-Japan Senior High School Baseball Championship Tournament is held at Hanshin Koshien Stadium. The school representing Fukushima, Seiko Gakuin, wins 5-4 against Nichinan Gakuen (Miyazaki) in the tenth inning in the extra time of the third game.

August 8

- The Secretary General of the United Nations Ban Ki-moon visits Fukushima and meets Governor Yuhei Sato. In addition to visiting the evacuation shelters in Fukushima City, he conducts an exchange of opinions with high-school students studying at satellite schools.

August 9

- The government’s Nuclear Disaster Response Headquarters decide on a policy to completely remove the emergency evacuation preparation orders for the zones designated as such provided that “Recovery Plans” including policies on decontamination and recovery of infrastructure are formulated.

August 10

- As data on the rice market are announced, Fukushima rice yields fall by 82,900 tons. Owing to a decrease in the cultivation area resulting from the earthquake and nuclear accident, rice yields are predicted to have fallen to 356,200 tons, which is 82,900 tons less than that in the previous year.

August 11

- Fukushima Prefecture formally decides the “Vision for Reconstruction” based on the basic principle of “abandoning nuclear power.” It is the first time that a local government where nuclear power plants are located has opposed nuclear power.

August 12

- On day seven of the All-Japan Senior High School Baseball Championship Tournament, Seiko Gakuin loses narrowly to Kanazawa (Ishikawa) in the second inning with a score of 2-4.
- The Fukushima Farmers, Forestry Workers, and Fishermen’s Rally is held by JA Group Fukushima, Fukushima Forestry Owners Association, and Fukushima Fishermen’s Association in Hibiya Park, Tokyo. More than 2,500 people involved spiritedly request for a prompt payment of compensation for damages resulting from the nuclear accident.



August 15

- The government decides on a basic policy for organizational reform related to nuclear safety regulations. The reform is based on the creation of a Nuclear Safety Agency, an amalgamation of Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry’s Nuclear and Industrial Safety Agency and the Nuclear Safety Commission of the Cabinet Office, in April 2012 as an external bureau of the Ministry of the Environment.

August 20

- The concentration of radioactive material in contaminated water at the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant decreases to 1 in 50,000 with the use of new equipment, known as “Sally,” introduced for purifying contaminated water.

August 21

- The government presents a policy continuing the prohibition of entry into areas in the 20 km radius hazard zones with high radiation. The zone designations will not be lifted as these areas are deemed unfit for residence in the long term.

August 24

- A government policy to aid decontamination at schools is revealed, which abolishes the 3.8 mSv per hour radiation limit for outdoor activities at elementary schools and kindergartens and replaces it with a new limit of 1 mSv

August 25

- The government lifts the ban on the shipment of beef from Fukushima, Iwate, and Ibaraki Prefectures as safety measures such as arrangements for meat inspections are put in place.

August 26

- In early rice crop radiation inspections, 22 Bq of radioactive cesium, significantly lower than the safe dose stipulated in the Food Sanitation Law (500 Bq/kg), is detected in unpolished rice (brown rice) from Nihonmatsu (formerly Taihei). This is the first such instance for Fukushima rice. No radiation was detected in polished rice (white rice).
- Residents living within a 3 km radius of the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant make their first temporary return home. One hundred and forty-five people from Futaba and Okuma participate.

August 27

- Prime Minister Naoto Kan meets with Governor Yuhei Sato stating his intention to construct an interim storage facility for radioactive waste within Fukushima. Governor Yuhei Sato expresses disagreement and suspends his answer.
- Results of calculations show that the evacuated residents of contaminated areas where the amount of radiation is estimated to be 200 mSv per year may not be able to return home for more than 20 years.

August 28

- Shipment of beef from Fukushima resumes following the lifting of the shipment ban. Twenty-three head of cattle are transported to Fukushima Meat Distribution Center in Koriyama, where they are processed and inspected.

August 29

- Iitate decides a policy to construct temporary storage facilities for radioactive waste in state forests within the village.
- The first catches of skipjack tuna since the Great East Japan Earthquake are unloaded at Onahama Port in Iwaki. The haul location is shown and the safety of the catch is demonstrated.
- Fukushima Prefectural Fishermen’s Association cancels coastal fishing operations (such as deep-sea trawling, small ship gill-net fishing, boat seine fishing), which they had been aiming to start in September.
- Minister of Finance Yoshihiko Noda defeats Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry Banri Kaieda in the Democratic Party Leadership Election, becoming the new party leader.

August 30

- TEPCO announces a 29 article premium calculation and payment schedule for compensation payments for the Fukushima Daiichi

nuclear disaster. The upper expense limit for evacuation instructed by the government is 5000 yen per person per occurrence for transport expenses and 8000 yen per night for accommodation costs.

- Yoshihiko Noda of the Democratic Party becomes the 95th Prime Minister of Japan and the 62nd person to take the post in the nomination election for prime minister in a plenary session of the House of Representatives and the House of Councilors.

August 31

- The evacuation shelter closing ceremony is held at Big Palette Fukushima in Koriyama as primary evacuation shelters undergo regulatory closure as indicated by Fukushima Prefecture. Three hundred and forty people were left at ten shelters.
- Fukushima Prefecture announces that the estimated population of Fukushima on July 1, according to basic resident registers, was 1,997,400. This is the first time the population has dropped below two million since June 1978, 33 years ago.

September 1

- The Tokyo office of the government’s “Nuclear Damage Compensation Dispute Resolution Center,” responsible for settlement and mediation between TEPCO and victims in response to the nuclear accident, begins accepting applications. The center receives a rush of telephone requests.

September 2

- Former Minister of State for National Policy Koichiro Genba (representing Fukushima 3rd District in the House of Representatives) becomes the Noda Cabinet’s Minister of Foreign Affairs. It is the second time a Fukushima representative has become the Minister of Foreign Affairs, 31 years after the late Masayoshi Ito.

September 4



- Izumi Yoshida of the Democratic Party (representing Fukushima 5th District in the House of Representatives) is unofficially appointed as Parliamentary Secretary of Finance and Section Chief of Fukushima Local Response Headquarters, which functions under the Great East Japan Earthquake Reconstruction Headquarters.
- Akihabara (Tokyo) hosts the Hula Girls Koshien (National High School Girls Hula Championship) for the first time. Thirteen schools from around Japan participate. Onahama and Iwaki General win excellence awards.

September 8

- Prime Minister Yoshihiko Noda visits Fukushima to conduct regional inspections for the first time since being elected, stating his idea of creating a fund for reconstruction purposes.
- Fukushima Election Administration Council announces that local elections are postponed owing to the Great East Japan Earthquake and Fukushima Daiichi nuclear disaster will begin from November 10, with a vote on November 20.

September 10

- Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry Yoshio Hachiro resigns following comments stating that municipalities near the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plants were “towns of death” and that he could “contaminate” a reporter with radiation.

September 11

- An international conference of radiology and radiation protection



experts from fourteen countries and belonging to two international organizations is held at Fukushima Medical University. Participants discuss “the necessity for scientists and members of the medical profession to do their very best to explain the effects of radioactivity to residents.”

September 12

- According to the Internal Radiation Dose section of the Prefectural Health Management Survey of 3373 residents of Namie, Iitate, and Kawamata, Fukushima Prefecture concludes that “the amount of radiation is not large enough to affect anyone’s health.”

September 13

- Kawauchi makes public its recovery plan, a prerequisite for the removal of emergency evacuation preparation zone designations. The plan indicates a policy that allows residents to return home from February to March 2012. It is the first time for any of the five municipalities involved in the zone designations to indicate a time period for returning home.

- Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry’s Nuclear and Industrial Safety Agency Chief Hiroyuki Fukano explains about the nuclear accident at the Prefectural Assembly Member Conference. He admits that not utilizing “SPEEDI,” the network system that predicts releases of radioactive material during emergencies, was a mistake.

September 15

- Addressing the situation at the Fukushima Daini nuclear power plant (towns of Naraha and Tomioka), Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry Yukio Edano states “I don’t think that the understanding of the locals can be gained,” indicating that decommissioning of the nuclear reactors is inevitable.

- Fukushima Board of Education announces that as of next year, out of the ten satellite high schools, Haramachi and Soma Agricultural High Schools will return to the original school locations and Futaba, Futaba Shoyo, and Tomioka (excluding International Sports courses) will be amalgamated into a single satellite school at Iwaki Meisei University.

September 17

- Day four of “Live Fukushima: Kaze to Rock Super Nomaoi” is held in Koriyama. Approximately 15,000 people visit with performances from Toshiyuki Nishida, Masaharu Fukuyama, and Masami Nagasawa.

September 19

- The “Goodbye to Nuclear Power Plants Rally,” a call for denuclearization by writer Kenzaburo Oe, is held in Meiji Park, Tokyo. The number of participants is approximately 60,000 according to the information released by the host. This is the largest rally since the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear disaster.

September 23

- 500 Bq per kilogram of radioactive cesium is detected in rice from one district of Obama, Nihonmatsu in preliminary radioactivity examinations of regular Fukushima produced rice. Fukushima Prefecture designates a city as a priority examination zone for the first time. Three hundred locations are to be investigated.

September 24

- The closing ceremony for the primary evacuation shelter at Azuma General Gymnasium in Fukushima City takes place. Evacuees left before September 23. Up to 2500 people had been housed at the facility since its opening on March 13.

September 29

- A population change report based on basic resident registrations between June and August, published by the Ministry of Internal Affairs, shows that Fukushima is the only one among the three devastated prefectures to have experienced excessive outward migration. 7828 people migrated out of the prefecture.

September 30

- The government simultaneously lifts all emergency evacuation preparation orders for zone designated as such in five municipalities. The government and Fukushima Prefecture dispatch staff and decontamination experts to municipalities to support the return of residents.

October 10

- Ministry of the Environment formulates a basic policy to decontaminate areas where the amount of radiation exceeds 1 mSv per year using government funding. The original policy to conduct decontamination focusing on locally high-radiation areas with up to 5 mSv is revoked.

October 12

- Upon completion of examinations of rice, Fukushima Prefecture announces that levels of radioactive cesium in all samples were lower than the safe dose stipulated in the Food Sanitation Law (500 Bq/kg). All areas of 48 municipalities where rice was planted this year are now able to ship their produce. Governor Yuhei Sato issues a declaration of safety.

October 20

- A request for decommissioning of all ten nuclear reactors in Fukushima, including those at the TEPCO Fukushima Daini nuclear power plant, is accepted unanimously in the final plenary session of the September Regular Prefectural Assembly. Governor Yuhei Sato suggests a policy to create a Fukushima Reconstruction Plan based on decommissioning of all nuclear reactors.

October 21

- The government decides on the third revised budget, which includes a government spending of 12.1025 trillion, aiming for full-scale reconstruction after the Great East Japan Earthquake. The total budget amount after this revision is a record 106.3987 trillion yen.

October 27

- Cabinet Office’s Food Safety Commission publishes a report evaluating the effects of internal radiation from radioactive materials contained in food products and states “health effects occur when the lifetime cumulative dose exceeds 100 mSv.” The report is forwarded to the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare. Upon receiving the report, the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare issues a policy that tightens radiation limits for food products.

October 29

- Ministry of the Environment announces a work schedule stating that interim storage facilities for contaminated waste from decontamination processes will be provided within the prefecture for approximately three years. Contaminated waste will then be disposed of outside the prefecture within 30 years of being stored.

October 31

- The regulatory closure date for primary and secondary evacuation shelters within the prefecture arrives; however, owing to delays in the construction of temporary housing, 300 people remain in the shelters.
- Belarus–Ukraine Investigation Group from Fukushima, mainly consisting of individuals from universities and governing bodies within Fukushima, departs for Ukraine. The group will visit the Chernobyl nuclear power plant on November 4 to inspect the post-accident conditions there.

November 1

- The National Tax Agency announces the adjustment coefficient for roadside land prices in 2011. The coefficient for TEPCO

Fukushima Daiichi nuclear accident evacuation areas is set to zero, and inheritance and donation taxes are exempted.

- The Nuclear Safety Commission’s Working Group agrees to increase the radius for the selective implementation of disaster prevention measures against nuclear accidents from 8–10 km to 30 km. The target radius for sheltering indoors and using iodine tablets is newly designated as 50 km.

November 6

- The Tibetan Buddhist Leader and Nobel Peace Prize winner the 14th Dalai Lama conducts lectures at Nihon University Faculty of Engineering in Koriyama and delivers a message to people suffering in Fukushima.

November 7

- Futaba decides to form a defense council to negotiate with TEPCO so that residents of Futaba can independently claim compensation for damages. This is the first time a defense council has been formed by the governing body of an evacuation area.

November 10

- Local elections delayed owing to the Great East Japan Earthquake get underway. Eighty-eight candidates run for 58 seats.

November 12

- The government and TEPCO open the premises of the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant to reporters for the first time since the accident. Plant Manager Masao Yoshida apologizes, stating “I would like to offer my sincere apologies for the inconvenience and trouble caused to the people of Fukushima by the accident at the power plant.”

November 14

- As part of Fukushima Prefecture’s Health Management Survey, a prefecture wide mobile thyroid inspection of approximately 360,000 children who are 18 years of age or younger begins in Kawamata.

November 16

- Fukushima Prefecture announces that 630 Bq of radioactive cesium, exceeding the safe dose stipulated in the Food Sanitation Law (500 Bq/kg), is detected in unpolished rice (brown rice) from the Onami district of Fukushima City. Producers and distributors in the district are requested by the city to restrict shipment of this year’s rice produce.

November 17

- The government instructs Fukushima Prefecture to discontinue the shipment of this year’s rice crop from the Onami district of Fukushima City for the time being. This is the first case of shipment restrictions on rice since the nuclear accident.

November 18

- King Jigme Khesar Namgyel Wangchuck and Queen Jetsun Pema of Bhutan visit Soma. They participate in a memorial service in the disaster-stricken area and communicate with young students.

November 20

- Voting begins in fourteen electoral zones—excluding five nonvoting zones where seven members returned to office—for the 58 local elections delayed owing to the earthquake. The turnout of 47.51% was the lowest in history. The election for Futaba was held in Kazo, Saitama Prefecture.
- The Iwaki City team, including Ryuji Kashiwabara, is victorious in the 23rd Fukushima Ekiden (long-distance relay race).

November 25

- The government’s Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters designates additional 33 locations (37 households) as advisory evacuation zones—20 locations in Minamisoma (22 households) and 13 in Date (15 households).

November 27

- In response to the TEPCO Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant accident, the International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP) advises the government and prefecture that “dialogue with residents is vital for the decontamination and reconstruction of

contaminated areas.”

- Opinion exchange meetings are held at Fukushima Prefectural Office from the 26th.

November 29

- According to the Act on Special Measures Concerning Nuclear Emergency Preparedness, the government instructs Fukushima Prefecture to discontinue the shipment of this year’s rice crop from Oguni District of Ryozen, Date City and one part of Tsukidate, where contaminated rice was harvested. This is the second case of shipment restrictions following the restrictions placed on Onami District, Fukushima City.

November 30

- A relighting ceremony for Shioyasaki Lighthouse in Tairausuiso, Iwaki is held. The lighthouse was damaged in the earthquake.

December 1

- A reception for the “Blue Sky Project in NY,” which demonstrates the situation surrounding reconstruction in Fukushima, is held at the Japanese Embassy in New York, USA. Fukushima Minpo News among other newspapers exhibits panels of published photographs.
- A new system where highways in the Tohoku region are made free for all users gets underway. All lanes on the pacific side of the Tohoku highway are free for all vehicles every day.

December 2

- Radioactive cesium levels exceeding the national safe dose are detected in rice from three farms in Watari district, Fukushima City. Fukushima Prefecture requests that shipment restrictions are placed on rice from Watari district (formerly Fukushima City). Radiation levels exceeding the safe dose are also detected in rice from two farms in Onami district (formerly Oguni Village), Fukushima City, making a total of 18 farms across the prefecture.

December 6

- The Dispute Reconciliation Committee for Nuclear Damage Compensation decides on a new policy to compensate 1.5 million people from 23 municipalities in Fukushima, where residents were not instructed to evacuate their homes. Pregnant women and children will receive 400,000 yen and others will receive 80,000 yen.

December 12

- Minister of the Environment and Minister for the Restoration from and Prevention of Nuclear Accidents Goshi Hosono advises local officials in Futaba district of plans to construct interim storage facilities for contaminated waste within the district.

December 15

- The government working group investigating the health effects of low amounts of radiation over long periods presents proposals including intermediate target figures for the reduction of contamination. The proposals suggest a stage by stage reduction of the amount of radiation, specifically 10 mSv per year after two years and 5 mSv per year for the following stage.

December 16

- Addressing the TEPCO Fukushima Daiichi nuclear disaster, Prime Minister Yoshihiko Noda states “we have confirmed that the nuclear reactors are in cold shut down and that the accident itself is over,” announcing the completion of “Step 2” of the work schedule.

December 18

- After reviewing the current evacuation zoning, the government advises Fukushima Prefecture and the municipalities concerning plans to restructure evacuation zones into three new zone types on April 1, 2012 according to radiation levels.

December 19

- The Ministry of the Environment designates 102 municipalities in eight prefectures, including 40 municipalities in Fukushima Prefecture, as “Priority Contamination Examination Areas” in which decontamination will be conducted using government funding. The ministry also announces the eleven municipalities

within the prefecture that will be decontaminated directly by the government.

December 21

- Namie Town Assembly approves a resolution to completely revoke Tohoku Electric Power Company’s request to construct the Namie-Odaka nuclear power plant. It is likely that the construction of the plant will be canceled as Minamisoma City Assembly, which includes Odaka district, also approves resolutions to halt construction. The construction of the plant becomes realistically difficult.

December 22

- Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare announces new limits for the amount of radioactive cesium contained in food products. The new limits are significantly stricter than before. Interim measures are implemented for rice and other produce.

December 23

- “PEP Kids Koriyama,” the largest indoor play facility in the Tohoku region, opens in Yokozuka, Koriyama. Over 1000 children, who are unable to play outdoors, visit the facility.

December 24

- The government decides on the budget for fiscal year 2012. General account expenditure is 90.33 trillion yen—reduced for the first time in six years. Expenditure increases significantly to approximately 96 trillion yen, the largest ever, owing to a special account for the Great East Japan Earthquake reconstruction.

December 26

- Following the “declaration of containment” of the nuclear disaster, the government decides to restructure the evacuation zones according to yearly radiation dosage at the end of March. The three zone types will be as follows: “evacuation order removal preparation zone,” “restricted inhabitation zone,” and “difficult to return zone.” The limit for possible inhabitation will be below 20 mSv per year, as before.

- The Government’s Investigation Commission on the TEPCO Fukushima Daiichi nuclear disaster releases its interim report. The report indicates the possibility of mismanagement of cooling operations at the various reactors possibly causing core damage to occur more quickly. For example, none of the plant workers had experience in operating emergency core cooling systems at Unit 1 Reactor. The report indicates that TEPCO was an “extremely incapable” enterprise.

December 27

- Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries decides on a policy to purchase rice from areas that were subject to restrictions after over 500 Bq/kg of radioactive cesium was detected. The ministry will also purchase rice from farms where over 100 Bq/kg was detected. The rice will be purchased through a nongovernmental organization at the total shipment price.

- Addressing the government’s “declaration of containment” of the nuclear disaster in the final plenary session of the December Regular Prefectural Assembly, Fukushima Prefectural Assembly unanimously approves a written argument stating that “the government does not understand the situation in Fukushima. We demand that they revoke the declaration and endeavor to create an environment in which evacuated residents can return home.”

December 28

- Minister of the Environment and Minister for the Restoration from and Prevention of Nuclear Accidents Goshi Hosono officially advise Governor Yuhei Sato and local leaders of plans to construct an interim storage facility for contaminated waste within Futaba district. Two towns, Okuma and Futaba, are suggested as possible locations for the facility.



2012

January 4

- Speaking at a New Year press conference, Governor Yuhei Sato announces a policy to introduce a system where, starting with 2012 rice outputs, producers and distributors conduct total radiation dose inspections of their rice.

January 8

- Prime Minister Yoshihiko Noda reveals a policy to begin compensation payments to residents of 23 municipalities who evacuated of their own accord by the end of March.

January 15

- Nihonmatsu announces that radiation exceeding outdoor levels was detected inside an apartment in Wakamiya. Stone from a quarry in Namie, Tsushima, a planned evacuation zone, had been used during construction of the building.

January 17

- Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry’s investigation reveals that ready-mixed concrete made from macadam shipped from Namie, Tsushima had been used at almost 1000 locations.
- Prince and Princess Hitachi visit temporary housing in Fukushima City, where litate residents are living.

January 18

- TEPCO agrees to compensate Fukushima Prefecture with 25 billion yen for Prefectural Health Examinations according to the intermediary guidelines provided by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology Dispute Reconciliation Committee.
- A memorial service for 24 Fukushima firefighters who died in the line of duty during the tsunami is held in Minamisoma.

January 20

- Fukushima Prefecture announces that the estimated population of the prefecture as of January 1 was 1,982,991. The population fell by 44,147 in the previous year.

January 21

- Ministry of the Environment’s Fukushima Environment Restoration Office opens in Fukushima City.

January 22

- The government establishes a policy to provide 43 billion yen to Fukushima Prefecture in order to compensate residents of the Kennan (Southern Fukushima) and Aizu areas who fall outside the scope of compensation for residents who evacuated of their own accord.

January 26

- Ministry of the Environment announces decontamination work schedules for eleven municipalities in hazard zones and planned evacuation zones.

January 31

- Kawauchi Mayor Yuko Endo makes a “Village Returnee Declaration.”

February 2

- Fukushima Prefecture announces the original draft budget for fiscal year 2012, of which 725.5 billion yen, almost half the total, was allocated to dealing with the aftermath of the earthquake and nuclear disasters. The general account expenditure is 1.58 trillion yen, the highest yet.

February 3

- Fukushima Prefecture publishes the final results of emergency testing for radioactive material on the rice produced in 2011. The focal amount of 100–500 Bq was found in twelve municipalities and 56 former municipalities.

February 4

- The Act on Special Measures for Fukushima Reconstruction and Recovery, which is currently being submitted to the Diet, is presented at the Fukushima Reconstruction and Recovery Council.

February 6



- An entrance ceremony is held at the Prefectural Police Academy for the 350 officers seconded from the Metropolitan Police Department and 21 Prefectural Police Departments. They have been nicknamed the “Ultra Police Force.”

February 8

- The government consolidates its policy of allocating part of the emergency fund for prefectures affected by the nuclear disaster (provisional name) to households and individuals. This should bring some benefits to the Kennan (Southern Fukushima) and Aizu areas of the prefecture.
- Spa Resort Hawaiians in Iwaki resumes full business operations for the first time in around 11 months.

February 10

- The Reconstruction Agency becomes operational with a Reconstruction Bureau in Fukushima City and branches in Minamisoma and Iwaki.

February 11

- After being forced to scale back the event last year, it was decided by an executive committee that the Soma Nomaio Festival, which is nationally designated as an important intangible folk cultural property, will once again be held on the traditional scale over three days on July 28, 29, and 30.

February 12

- Reconstruction Minister Tatsuo Hirano visits the prefecture for the first time since his appointment. He visits the Iwaki branch of the Fukushima Reconstruction Bureau.

February 13

- The quota of students for full-time selection phase II (achievement tests) of the Prefectural High School entrance exams this spring is 10,833.

- This number is higher than originally planned because the number of students accepted during phase I, from schools such as the satellite schools in the Soso district established after the TEPCO Fukushima Daiichi nuclear accident, did not fill the quota set by the Fukushima Prefectural Board of Education.

- The government has approved, among others, the “Second Comprehensive Special Business Plan” submitted by TEPCO and has decided upon additional support amounting to 689.4 billion yen in compensation for the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant accident. Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, Yukio Edano, has shown that he intends to control the management rights.

- In response to the news that temperature gauges at the bottom of the reactor pressure vessel in Unit 2 of the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant have been showing rising temperatures, TEPCO announces that “almost all wiring connecting the temperature gauges is disconnected and it is likely that the device has malfunctioned.” TEPCO submitted a report to Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry’s Nuclear Industrial Safety Agency on the 16th.

- Katsurao, a village which was completely evacuated, announces a “Recovery Vision,” which states that they intend to return to the village together while maintaining their bonds.

February 14

- In anticipation of the return of residents to twelve municipalities, including those within the evacuation zone, the prefecture distributes personal dosimeters to approximately 50,000

households. Governor Yuhei Sato announces that a supplementary budget of approximately 1.5 billion yen is to be submitted in the regular February Prefectural Assembly.

February 15

- Kawauchi Mayor Yuko Endo meets with Prime Minister Yoshihiko Noda at the Official Prime Ministerial Residence and informs him of the “Village Returnee Declaration.” Prime Minister Noda offers his support for continuing compensation for psychological trauma caused to village returnees.

February 16

- The government’s center for nuclear damage compensation facilitation announces the first “compensation criteria,” which will form the basis of mediation proceedings for claims against TEPCO owing to damages caused by the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant accident. They will be aiming for quick settlements.

February 17

- The deadline for the primary applications for stage II of the Prefectural High School Admission Exams this spring. Owing to the nuclear disaster, all eight schools and eleven of the twelve departments in Soso, where satellite schools are set up, have significant applicant shortages. The average full time ratio of 1.05 is the lowest since the current system was introduced.

February 18

- Goshi Hosono, the concurrent Environment Minister and Nuclear Disaster Minister, indicates that he thinks the compensation for psychological damage caused by the nuclear power plant disaster should continue even after residents have returned to their villages. Goshi Hosono visits Kawauchi, the village that issued the returnee declaration, for the first time and meets the residents.

February 19

- TEPCO announces that it has reduced the amount of cooling water being injected into the reactor pressure vessel of Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant Unit 2 Reactor from 17.6 tons to 13.6 tons per hour. The measure was in response to the confirmation of the failure of temperature gauges at the bottom of the same container used in the criteria of a “cold shutdown state.” The plan is to reduce the amount to 9 tons.

February 20

- In a healthcare study on Fukushima residents affected by the TEPCO Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant disaster, the prefecture publishes the estimated cumulative dose (over 4 months after the disaster) of external radiation exposure of the 10,486 residents of the municipalities of Namie and Iitate and the Yamakiya district of Kawamata, where priority testing is being performed. Of the 9747 people who have not engaged in work involving radiation, 5636 people, equivalent to 57.8%, had received doses of radiation lower than the annual limit of 1 mSv. Two women had levels over the 20 mSv per year evacuation limit.

February 21

- Ministry of the Environment data show that only 4% of the estimated 2.08 million tons of debris in coastal Fukushima has been recycled or incinerated. This is the lowest percent among the three Tohoku prefectures affected by the earthquake and tsunami. Moreover, just 59% of Fukushima’s rubble has been moved to provisional processing sites, again, the lowest percent among the prefectures.
- Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology begins operation of real-time radiation dose measurement systems in approximately 2700 places around the prefecture, including schools and parks.



February 22

- A prefecture summary reveals that about 13,000 households and 31,001 people are living in temporary housing in the prefecture. Of those, 1323 people over the age of 65 are living alone.
- Fukushima begins full-scale decontamination of residences in the Watari district, which was made a high-priority decontamination area. This is the first surface decontamination of a residential area in the prefecture.

February 23

- The prefecture consolidates its policy and informs the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries about the regions where levels of radioactive cesium detected in the 2012 rice crop were >100Bq/kg and ≤500 Bq/kg. Coordination between the government and municipalities in these regions had become problematic, but the regions will mostly be allowed to plant in the future.
- The deadline for primary applications changes for full-time selection stage II (achievement tests) Prefectural High School Entrance Exams this spring passes and the final ratio of students per available seat is confirmed as being 1.04, the lowest since the full-time system began in 2002.

February 24

- Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare Council for new standard level of radioactive cesium in food officially approves new stricter levels of 100 Bq/kg in “general food,” reduced from the current provisional standard to 1/4–1/20 of the current standard level. The new criteria will be effective from April 1.
- Ministry of the Environment publishes an interim report measuring the air radiation dose per 100 square meters found on the ground in warning areas being decontaminated under the direct government control and some planned evacuation areas. The highest value was 470 mSv per year (89.9 mSv per hour), which was recorded in both high and low parts of Yamada, Futaba Town, about 4 km to the west of the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant.

February 25

- The International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP) opens its “Dialogue Seminar” in Date. The commission will make its recommendations to the government and prefectures on the 26th on topics such as the dissemination of radiation countermeasure information and the continuation of dialogue with residents.

February 26

- The opinion exchange meetings between the heads of the eight towns and villages in the Futaba area and the national government to discuss the establishment of temporary storage facilities in the wake of the TEPCO Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant accident are canceled after the Head of the Association of Chairmen of Towns and Villages in the Futaba Region and Mayor of Futaba, Katsutaka Idogawa, claimed that the rapport with the government had been damaged and refused to attend. The five chairmen that did attend held unofficial talks with the government and confirmed the establishment of consultations with the prefecture, including eight municipalities.

February 27

- Reconstruction Minister Tatsuo Hirano signals that restructuring of the current evacuation zones to create three new zones will be based on “village section” and will provide assistance for processes such as returning home, which are not covered by compensation such as returning home. Evacuees who have long-term difficulties returning home will receive support from both their home municipality and the municipality they evacuated to.
- Procedures of settlement mediation for the damage claims filed to the Nuclear Damage Compensation Dispute Resolution Center by a couple evacuated from Okuma are established amicably on the condition that TEPCO will pay a total of 23 million yen including residential damage where homes became uninhabitable. It is the first time that an out of court settlement has been reached for residential damages.

February 28

- Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries announces plans for rice production in 2012. Rice from areas in which between 100 Bq and 500 Bq/kg of radioactive cesium was detected in the 2011 rice crop will be accepted on the condition that there is thorough production management and testing of every bag. Although restrictions will be placed on areas with levels of more than 500 Bq, the prefecture and municipalities could narrow these down to “village sections.”
- TEPCO announces that the amount of compensation from TEPCO to pregnant women and children of 18 years and younger who voluntarily evacuated outside of the 23 municipalities will be increased by 200,000 yen to 600,000 yen per person, according to the guidelines set by the Dispute Reconciliation Committee for Nuclear Damage Compensation.
- Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry Expert Advisory Committee summarizes provisional standards in that the concentration of radioactive cesium should be less than 100 Bq/kg for shipments of crushed stone and gravel produced in this prefecture. This will come into effect from April.

February 29

- Fukushima Prefecture applies to the Reconstruction Agency for the “Fukushima Special Zone for Industrial Revitalization and Investment Promotion” and “Fukushima Special Zone for Medical Industry Revitalization” to be recognized in accordance with the Great East Japan Earthquake Reconstruction Special Zones Act, a first for this prefecture.
- Futaba, which has formed its own legal team, files the first collective claim to the Nuclear Damages Dispute Resolution Center. Including a minimum monthly compensation payment of 350,000 yen, this amounts to a total of approximately 450 million yen for the 47 residents in 22 households.

March 1

- In Hirono, which was formerly an emergency evacuation preparation area, town hall functions fully restart in the original building for the first time in almost a year. This is the first return of local government among the nine evacuated municipalities.
- Graduation ceremonies are held at the 87 full-time and six part-time Prefectural High Schools. Of the nine satellite schools, only Haramachi holds its ceremony on the school premises, the other eight hold it at other venues.

March 2

- The Reconstruction Ministry determines the first allocation amounts to be released to businesses that will utilize the reconstruction subsidies for local governments affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake. In Fukushima, the prefectural government and eleven municipalities will share a total of 60.3 billion yen (based on total project cost). Moreover, 60% of the allocation amount applied for in seven municipalities will be decided on at a later date.
- Okuma, which has been designated as the front line outpost (offsite center) of the nuclear accident, is opened to the media for the first time.

March 3

- TEPCO announces that one of the temperature gauges at the bottom of the reactor pressure vessel of Unit 2 Reactor of the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant showed abnormally rapid increases in temperature and will no longer be used for monitoring as there is a possibility that the readings are incorrect.
- A launch ceremony is held in Sendai for the reconstruction support organization for companies damaged by the Great East Japan Earthquake, which was established in order to avoid double loan problems for the companies affected by the disaster. This will support affected businesses in this prefecture.

March 4

- A memorial service for the victims of the Great East Japan Earthquake in Naraha takes place prior to the one year anniversary



of the disaster. Thirteen Oshima cherry trees are planted in the Tenjin Misaki Sports Park in the town, which is in the hazard zone, in memory of the thirteen people killed in the tsunami. Futaba and Iwaki hold a joint memorial service.

March 5

- TEPCO announces that pregnant women and children under 18 years who evacuated to the voluntary evacuation compensation zones, such as 23 municipalities in the Kenpoku (Northern Fukushima) and Kenchu (Central Fukushima) areas of the prefecture, following the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant disaster will be paid a further 400,000 yen per person.

March 6

- The Democratic Party, the Liberal Democratic Party, and the New Komeito agree to make modifications to the “Bill on Special Measures for the Regeneration and Reconstruction of Fukushima,” which makes the central government responsible for the reconstruction of this prefecture in the wake of the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant disaster. The government reveals that it will offer financial support to the prefectural fund to be used to provide health checks to residents and make healthcare free for children.

March 7

- TEPCO announces that construction of a “fuel extraction cover” that will have cranes to extract fuel will begin in autumn this year with the aim of removing the spent fuel from the pool in the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant Unit 4 Reactor. Extraction work is expected to start toward the end of next year.

March 8

- The “42nd National Symposium on Issues for Small and Medium Enterprises in Fukushima” begins at the Hamatsu hotel in Koriyama. Approximately 1,600 owners of small and medium sized businesses from around the country gathered under the slogan “with the strong bonds forged in the year since the disaster, we will never wither and with the power of small and medium businesses, we will rebuild regions and revive the Japanese economy.” The symposium will be held until March 9.

March 9

- TEPCO announces that it will work on plans to supply power under the assumption that six reactors (Unit 5 and 6 Reactors of the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant and Unit 1–4 Reactors of the Fukushima Daini nuclear power plant) will be shut down for ten years from fiscal year 2012. It decides that it would be difficult to make any plan involving restarting the reactors.
- TEPCO President Toshio Nishizawa meets Prefectural Governor Yuhei Sato at the Prefectural Office and apologizes again for the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant disaster as the one year anniversary approaches.

March 10

- At the conference between the government, Fukushima Prefecture, and the eight municipalities in Futaba County, Goshi Hosono, the Concurrent Environment Minister and Nuclear Disaster Minister, makes a request for temporary storage facilities to be created in Futaba, Okuma, and Naraha. Minister Hosono requests a controlled waste disposal site in Tomioka to accept contaminated waste. He promises to make legislation that ensures that contaminated waste in the temporary storage facilities will be finally disposed of outside the Prefecture.

March 11

- It is one year since the Great East Japan Earthquake. A prefectural memorial service is held at Comcom in Fukushima City to pray for the victims of the earthquake.



March 13

- Graduation ceremonies are held at 232 of the 237 public junior high schools. Five other schools are temporarily closed owing to the nuclear power plant disaster. 19,900 students graduate, which is 599 less than last year owing to people evacuating to places outside the prefecture.

March 14

- Results from selection stages I and II of the Prefectural High School entrance exams are announced in 88 full-time schools, including satellite schools, and seven part-time schools. 15,136 people passed.

March 15

- Naraha Town Council unanimously approves a written opinion that opposes the creation of temporary storage facilities.

March 16

- Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology Nuclear Damage Dispute Reconciliation Committee decides compensation guidelines according to the government's restructuring of evacuation zones. Under the new system, residents from "difficult to return" zones will receive compensation of six million yen per person for psychological damage in one payment as well as compensation for the full value of their home directly before the accident. Residents from "restricted inhabitation" zones will receive a two year amount of 2.4 million yen in one payment. The monthly amount of compensation for "evacuation order removal preparation" zones will be 100,000 yen per person. This is the committee's final decision.

March 17

- The Fukushima Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Reconstruction Convention is held at Nihonmatsu Civic Hall. Approximately 1000 people pledge their involvement in the reconstruction.

March 18

- The six prefectures of Tohoku become one giant exhibition hall as the "Destination TOHOKU Campaign" gets underway. The campaign was jointly developed by the Japan Tourism Agency and local areas and aims to rejuvenate tourism, which suffered a sharp decline owing to the Great East Japan Earthquake. A reception ceremony is organized at JR Fukushima and Aizu Wakamatsu stations.

March 19

- The Futaba March Assembly unanimously approves a member proposed resolution to "return town hall functions to within the prefecture." Futaba moved town hall functions to Saitama Prefecture owing to the TEPCO Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant disaster. A special committee is set up to research the new location, which will be used from the end of June.

March 22

- TEPCO extends the scope of compensation for nonevacuation zone areas to cover pregnant women and children under 18 years in nine municipalities in the Kennan (Southern Fukushima) area of Fukushima Prefecture. The compensation amount is 200,000 yen per person. At the Fukushima Prefectural Assembly, TEPCO indicates that they will donate three billion yen to the Fukushima Nuclear Damage Response Fund as financial assistance to Aizu, which falls outside the scope of compensation.

- Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism announces official land prices as of January 1. The average rate of fluctuation across the entire prefecture was -6.2% for residential areas and -7.2% for commercial areas, which exceeded the national average. The effects of the nuclear disaster are striking. The investigation was not conducted within the 17 hazard zones.

March 23

- Graduation ceremonies are held at all 477 national elementary schools with the exception of ten schools in Soso district, which are closed, and two schools in Iwaki with no pupils. 18,796 pupils graduate, which is 1636 less than the previous year owing to the effects of the nuclear power plant accident.

March 26

- Kawauchi, which moved its village hall functions to Koriyama because of the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant disaster, resumes business in its original location. Of all nine municipalities that moved their operational functions, Kawauchi is the second to move back after Hirono.

- TEPCO announces that the water level in the containment vessel of Fukushima Daini nuclear power plant Unit 2 Reactor is approximately 60 cm from the bottom of the vessel. The examination was conducted by inserting an endoscope into the vessel. The level of water was lower than expected and seemed to be leaking out of the vessel.

March 27

- Fukushima Prefecture advised municipalities of a policy to independently award compensation for psychological damage outside of evacuation zones. Pregnant women and children under 18 years from Aizu district will receive 200,000 yen per person, pregnant women and children from Kennan (Southern Fukushima) district will receive 100,000 yen per person, and other residents from the other districts will receive 40,000 yen per person. The various municipalities will make arrangements to receive this money on March 29.

March 28

- Okuma Town Leader Toshitsuna Watanabe makes a request to the government for the entire town to be designated as a "difficult to return zone." The request is revealed in an All-member Town Assembly.

March 29

- TEPCO submits an application to the government's Nuclear Damage Compensation Facilitation Corporation requesting a capital injection of one trillion yen of public funding.

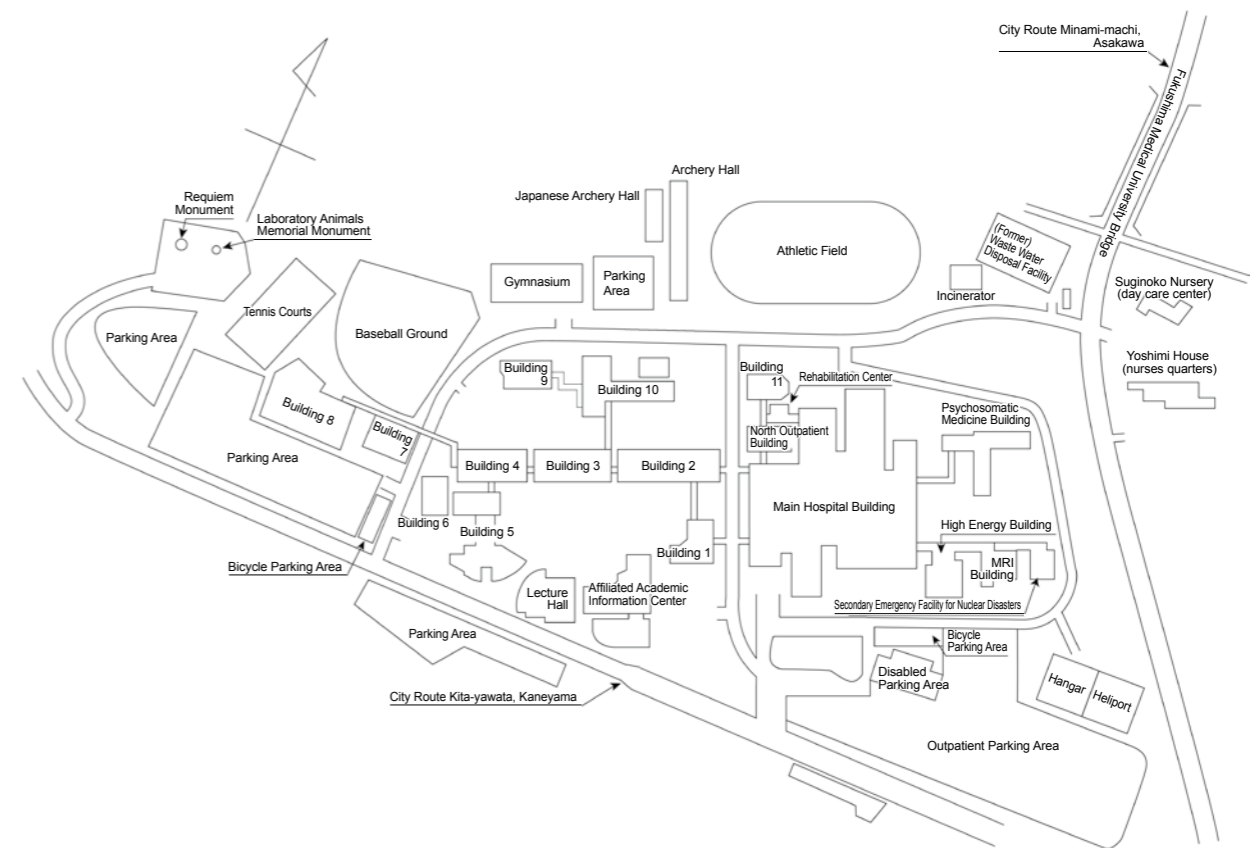
March 30

- The government restructures the evacuation zones in Minamisoma, Tamura, and Kawauchi into three zone types according to radiation amounts. Minamisoma will be split into evacuation order removal preparation, restricted inhabitation, and difficult to return zones, Kawauchi will consist of evacuation order removal preparation and restricted inhabitation zones, and Tamura will be an evacuation order removal preparation zone. Tamura and Kawauchi will make the transition to the new zone types on April 1 and Minamisoma will follow on April 16.

March 31

- The free use of highways in the Tohoku region, which aimed to assist the post-earthquake reconstruction, is brought to an end.

[Campus Map]



FUKUSHIMA: Lives on the Line

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