

(2) Response to Armed Agents

1) Basic Idea

The police will primarily be responsible for responding to illegal activities, and the SDF will take action as shown in 3-2-11, depending on the development of the incident that occurs.

2) Amendment of the Self-Defense Forces Law to Deal with Armed Agents

In 2001, the SDF Law was amended to add the following provisions in order to allow prompt and effective responses to incidents by armed agents.

a. Information Gathering Prior to Public Security Operations

In cases where it is anticipated that public security operations may be ordered and that illegal activities may be conducted by persons armed with powerful weapons such as rifles and machine guns, if a special need is identified for gathering information to help clarify the situation of the incident, the Director-General of the Defense Agency may order, with the approval of the Prime Minister, armed SDF units to gather information on such persons in places where they are likely to be found.

SDF regular personnel engaged in intelligence activity are allowed to use weapons within limitations considered reasonably necessary depending on the incident, provided that they have adequate and legitimate reasons for using weapons to protect their lives or bodies as well as those of other personnel engaged in the activity. However, they must not harm persons for reasons other than self-defense or emergency evacuation purposes.

b. Use of Weapons in Public Security Operations

SDF personnel engaged in the public security operations are allowed to use weapons to the extent reasonably judged necessary in light of the circumstances. In certain cases, such use of weapons will be legally assessed as a lawful act even when it results in injury to a person or persons. Before the amendment of the Self-Defense Forces Law, the applicable cases were limited to:

- i) Abating violence or intrusion against people, facilities, and properties which the SDF personnel should protect as their duties; and

Basic concept for responding to incidents such as those involving armed agents

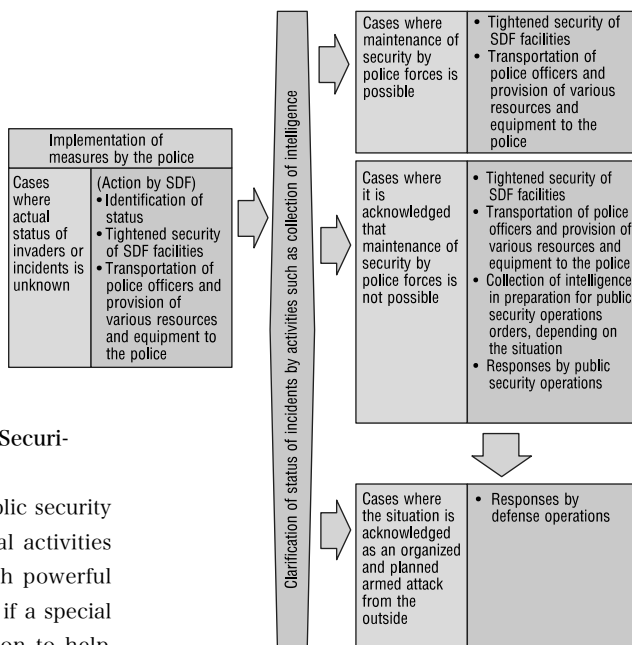


Fig. 3-2-11



GSDF personnel engaged in training responding to attacks by guerrillas and special forces

- ii) Suppressing or preventing mass violence or intimidation.

The amendment added the use of weapons resulting in the following case as being also a justifiable act.

- iii) Suppressing or preventing violence or intimidation by the person who possesses or is reasonably suspected to possess weapons such as rifles, machine guns (including machine pistols), artillery, chemical weapons, and biological weapons.

3) Measures to Strengthen Cooperation with the Police

a. Establishment of the Framework for Strengthening Cooperation

For the SDF to deal with the armed agents, it is important to cooperate with the police agencies. Accordingly, in 2000, the Basic Agreement concluded in 1954 between the JDA and the National Public Safety Commission to provide for cooperation procedures in case of public security operations to suppress mass violence was revised so that it can be applied to illegal activities by armed agents.¹⁶

Also, by the end of May 2002, Local Agreements were concluded regarding public security operations between GSDF divisions/brigades and prefectural police forces.



GSDf's Northern Army engaged in a joint exercise with Hokkaido Prefectural Police

b. Joint Simulation Exercises with the Police

By July 2005, the GSDF divisions/brigades and the prefectural police forces, which are parties to the Local Agreements, conducted joint simulation exercises to strengthen cooperation at the local level.

c. Further Measures to Strengthen Cooperation

Through joint-top exercises conducted so far, the SDF divisions and the police forces shared an understanding of measures to deal with armed agents and carefully examined procedures for cooperation between them. Based on these achievements, the Defense Agency prepared, jointly with the police in 2004, guidelines for joint response to incidents such as armed agents at the time of public security operations, in order to more appropriately implement joint responses on the spot of the SDF and the police to incidents caused by armed agents during public security operations. The guidelines stipulate the following items as the basic components of the aforementioned joint response:

- i) Cooperation procedures where a public security operation order may be issued.
- ii) Cooperation procedures where a public security operation order has been issued.
- iii) Cooperation procedures to be considered, whether before or after a public security operation order has been issued.

Based on the above achievements, on October 20, 2005, the Northern GSDF and the Hokkaido Prefectural Police conducted the first joint operation exercise to examine the cooperation procedures for public security operations.

(3) Response to Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Weapons

In recent years, there has been a serious concern about the proliferation of NBC (nuclear, biological, and chemical) weapons, means of delivery and related equipment and materials to terrorists and suspicious countries. Because the use of weapons of mass destruction could result in indiscriminate mass murder or

extensive environmental contamination, how to prevent the proliferation of such weapons is a major issue for the peace and stability of the international community including Japan. The sarin gas attack on subways in Tokyo in 1995¹⁷ and the cases of mail containing anthrax in the United States in 2001¹⁸ demonstrate that these weapons have already been transferred and proliferated.

1) Basic Idea

In the event of a so-called NBC terrorist attack on Japan and if it is regarded as an armed attack on Japan from the outside, the SDF will conduct defense operations and take necessary action to defend the country and save victims. Also, in the event of an NBC terrorist attack which does not fall under an armed attack from outside but against which the general police alone cannot maintain public security, the SDF will conduct public security operations to suppress the terrorists and assist victims in cooperation with the related agencies. Furthermore, even if an incident does not fall under those that call for defense operations and public security operations, the SDF will conduct disaster relief activities after damage is caused by NBC terrorism in order to help victims and to prevent the expansion of damage. Led by the chemical protection units of the GSDF and the medical units of ASDF, GSDF and MSDF, SDF personnel will gather information about damage caused, conduct decontamination activities, transport the injured and sick, and support the related agencies in conducting medical activities.

2) Measures Implemented by the Defense Agency and the SDF against NBC Weapons

The Mid-Term Defense Program provides that the Defense Agency and the SDF should make improvements in the capability to respond to attacks using NBC weapons. It also provides that particularly from the viewpoint of response to biological weapons, various functions should be improved that are necessary in the areas of personnel and equipment, including detection, identification, protection, prevention, diagnosis and treatment, decontamination, and human resources development.

Specifically, the GSDF, which will play a central role in various scenes, has increased the personnel assigned to chemical protection units and has acquired protective equipment and materials such as biological weapon detection vehicles, chemical protection vehicles, decontamination devices, protective masks, and chemical protective clothing. In addition, the GSDF is developing NBC detection vehicles. Furthermore, the GSDF designated personnel who take initial action in the event of special disasters in order to allow operations to be started within about one hour. The MSDF and ASDF also have acquired protecting equipment and materials to be used on vessels and at bases.

3) Response to Substances related to Nuclear and Radiological Weapons¹⁹

Substances related to nuclear weapons have various effects on the health of those exposed to them, even if they do not directly cause damage to the human body. Therefore, appropriate protection and exposure control is required, taking into consideration the characteristics of such substances.

To a certain degree, internal exposure²⁰ from inhaling radioactive substances can be prevented by the use of protective masks and clothing, and external exposure²¹ from radiation can be prevented by the use of chemical protection vehicles. The chemical protection units equipped with these protective devices may conduct operations with certain limitations.



GSDF's 2nd chemical weapons protection unit (Hokkaido) engaged in an exercise responding to NBC

In such cases, the SDF will measure contamination and transport victims in cooperation with the related agencies.

4) Response to Biological Weapons

a. Disaster Relief Dispatches in the Event of Biological Terrorism

Biological agents have certain incubation periods, and it is difficult to determine whether the disease is caused by a biological agent based only on initial symptoms. If biological agents are dispersed secretly, it may be only after damage has actually occurred and spread that an anthropogenic cause is suspected. It may therefore be extremely difficult to detect biological terrorism before damage is actually caused by it.

In case of damage caused by biological agents, medical institutions will be primarily responsible for the treatment of patients, while the SDF will be responsible mainly for decontamination, and transport and medical activities. This year, the SDF will start developing medical units for biological agents to accommodate patients suspected of infection with a biological agent and to help determine a diagnosis strategy at the earliest possible time, in order to minimize damage from biological weapons.

b. Biological Weapons Countermeasures

The Defense Agency and the SDF, based on the report²² provided in April 2001 by the Panel on Biological Weapons Countermeasures comprising external experts, published the Principle of Defense against Biological Weapons (hereinafter referred to as "the Principle of Biodefense") in January 2002 to draw a basic, overall picture of measures to cope with the biological weapons from an operational perspective. They also established the Biological Countermeasures Committee. As part of these efforts, seminars on how to deal with biological weapons have been held to improve the ability to counter these weapons through operational studies.

In 2003, the Defense Agency started the smallpox vaccination of SDF personnel who participate in international peace cooperation activities of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF), according to the proposal²³ made in July 2002 by the Study Group on Vaccines comprising external experts. (See Fig. 3-2-12)

5) Response to Chemical Weapons

Chemical agents, unlike biological agents, generally cause immediate damage, and it is extremely important to take prompt action at the initial stage of damage.

The chemical protection units of the GSDF can deal with chemical agents through the use of their chemical protective clothing and vehicles. The chemical protection units and medical units of the GSDF dispatched for disaster relief operations will detect chemical agents, transport and treat victims, and conduct decontamination activities in contaminated areas. Even if the situation does not require a disaster relief dispatch of the SDF, the SDF will, as needed, lend chemical protective clothing and dispatch chemical protection unit personnel as liaison officials to related agencies.

Image of Future Response to Biological Weapons

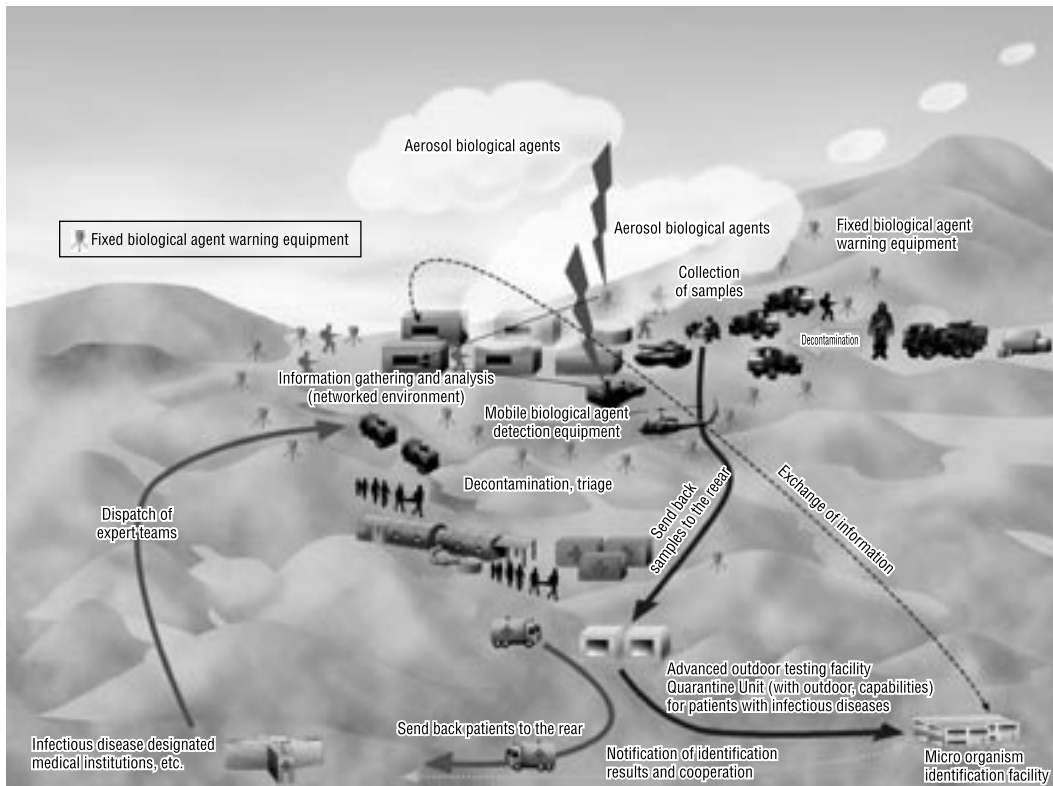


Fig. 3-2-12

3. Response to Aggression on Islands

The National Defense Program Guidelines consider Japan's geographical features of being narrow and having long coastal lines and many islands as a vulnerability from the security point of view. Particularly, because of the geographical feature of having many islands, the enemy may invade these islands as one form of an armed attack on Japan.

(1) Operations to Respond to Aggression on Islands

In order to respond to aggression on islands, it is important to detect signs of aggression at the earliest possible time through activities routinely conducted by the SDF, such as warning and surveillance, and military information gathering. Operations to respond to aggression on islands have much in common with



GSD's Western infantry regiment personnel (Nagasaki Prefecture) engaged in an exercise to respond to aggression on islands with U.S. Marine Corps in California, USA See Chapter 6 Section 2-3 (p293).

the form of full-scale post-landing operations. However, if any signs of aggression are detected in advance, operations will be conducted to prevent the aggression by the enemy's units. If no signs of aggression are detected in advance and the islands in question are occupied, operations will be conducted to defeat the enemy.

In carrying out these operations, agile transportation and deployment of units through joint operations are essential. The ASDF, GSDF and MSDF cooperate with each other and concentrate their units quickly to prevent and destroy the enemy's invading troupes.

4. Guard and Surveillance in the Sea and Air Areas Surrounding Japan, and Response to Violation of Airspace and Armed Special-Operations Vessels

In order to respond quickly to not only full-scale aggression but also new threats or diverse contingencies, it is extremely important to conduct, on a routine basis, guard and surveillance activities in Japan's territorial waters and airspace and in the surrounding airspace and sea areas under normal circumstances, as well as to gather and process information required for defense. For this purpose, the SDF is engaged in various activities directly related to the peace and security of Japan.

(1) Guard and Surveillance in the Sea Areas Surrounding Japan

The MSDF patrols the sea areas surrounding Hokkaido, the Sea of Japan, and the East China Sea once a day, using P-3C patrol aircraft. Surveillance is also undertaken by destroyers and aircraft in a flexible manner as needed, for example, when surveillance is required for possible missile launches. Preparedness to promptly respond to situations in areas surrounding Japan is thus maintained.

Additionally, GSDF coastal surveillance units and MSDF security posts on major straits conduct 24-hour surveillance activities.²⁴



MSDF's electronic data gathering aircraft EP-3C performing surveillance

(2) Warnings and Scrambles against Violation of Territorial Airspace

The ASDF conducts round-the-clock surveillance of the country's territorial and adjacent airspace, using radar sites throughout the country, the E-2C early warning aircraft, and the E-767 early warning and control aircraft. Furthermore, a number of fighter aircraft are always on standby for immediate takeoff ("scramble").

In the event of detection of any unauthorized aircraft that may violate Japan's territorial airspace, scrambled fighters will approach the aircraft to assess the situation and, if the aircraft actually violates the territorial airspace, they will issue a warning to leave.



F-15 fighter in scrambling exercise

(3) Response to Submarines Submerged in Territorial Waters²⁵

1) Basic Idea

As for submarines navigating underwater in Japan's territorial waters and inland waters, an order for

maritime security operations²⁶ will be issued under the Cabinet decision of 1996²⁷, and the SDF will request the submarine to navigate on the surface of water and to show its flag. If the submarine does not respond to the request, the SDF will request it to leave the territorial waters.

2) Measures based on Chinese Nuclear Submarine Navigating underwater in Territorial Waters

In November 2004, a Chinese submarine navigating underwater in the territorial waters surrounding the Sakishima Islands was found. An order for maritime security operations was issued according to the procedures based on the Cabinet decision of 1996, and MSDF vessels and aircraft continued to track the submarine until it returned to the high seas. However, it took a considerable amount of time for the government to issue an order for maritime security operations after receiving information on the submarine's entering territorial waters. The government has newly set out the following response plan, taking into consideration lessons learned from incidents such as this.

a. Response Plan

- (a) As for submarines submerged in territorial waters, in principle, actions shall be taken in maritime security operations, such as a request to appear on the sea surface and a request to leave from the territorial waters.
- (b) As soon as an incident occurs, the Minister of State for Defense shall promptly issue an order for maritime security operations, following the required procedures.
 - For this purpose, when information is obtained on submarines approaching the territorial waters of Japan, it shall be shared within the government at the earliest possible time.
 - When the submarine enters the territorial waters of Japan, an order for maritime security operations shall be immediately issued unless there is any particular reason.
- (c) Even after the submarine leaves the territorial waters of Japan, maritime security operations shall be continued in order to determine the possibility of re-entering or identify the submarine's nationality.
- (d) Contact shall be made to nations concerned to take necessary action.
- (e) The status of the submarine navigating underwater in territorial waters and the action taken by the government shall be explained to the public in an appropriate and timely manner, for example, by officially announcing that an order for maritime security operations has been issued, but taking into consideration security aspects.
- (f) To ensure that the above plan will be implemented, necessary manuals (response procedures) shall be shared by relevant ministries and agencies.

b. Enhancement and Improvement of Equipment and Materials to Deal with Submarines Navigating underwater in Territorial Waters

The MSDF is enhancing and improving the capabilities to detect, identify and track foreign submarines navigating underwater in the territorial waters of Japan, and to make the government's intention clear to the submarines. It also is maintaining and improving the capability to deal with submarines in shallow water areas.

20,000 times of scrambles

On February 17, 1958, the ASDF began the mission of responding to violations of Japan's territorial airspace by conducting round-the-clock surveillance. Since then, jet fighters have been on standby for immediate takeoff 365 days a year to fulfill this mission.

Since the first scramble on May 13, 1958, the total number of scrambles associated with the mission reached 10,000 on February 1, 1983, and 20,000 on April 6, 2006.

The number of cases involving the actual violation of Japan's territorial airspace has totaled 33.

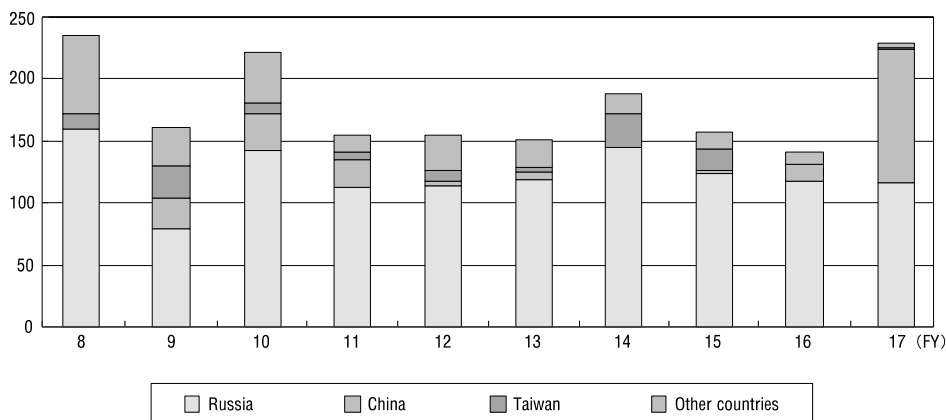
The number of scrambles in fiscal 2005 came to 229, up from 141 in the preceding year. The increase was mainly attributed to more scrambles against Chinese jet fighters.

The number of scrambles and breakdown of scramble in the past 10 years is shown in the figure below. The number of scrambles in FY2005 was comparable to that in FY1996. The increase in scrambles from the previous year can be mainly attributed to increased scrambles against Chinese aircraft (including estimates).

The mission of responding to violations of Japan's territorial airspace is important for the protection of the nation's sovereignty. The ASDF will continue to undertake this mission around the clock.

See Chapter 1, Section 2.3.

Number of Scrambles



Note: The nationalities of aircraft include estimates.

(4) Response to Armed Special Operations Vessels

1) Basic Idea

The Japan Coast Guard is primarily responsible for responding to suspicious boats. However, when it is deemed extremely difficult or impossible for the Japan Coast Guard to deal with the boats, an order for maritime security operations will be issued in a timely manner, and the SDF will deal with the boats in cooperation with the Japan Coast Guard.

Based on such responsibility sharing, and taking into consideration the experience of the suspicious boat incident that occurred in waters of southwest Kyushu in 2001,²⁸ the Defense Agency and the SDF have strengthened cooperation with relevant ministries and agencies, and the government has taken the best possible necessary action, in order to allow effective and safe countermeasures to be taken against suspicious boats.

2) Measures based on the Suspicious Boat Incident off the Noto Peninsula

In the suspicious boat incident²⁹ off the Noto Peninsula that occurred in 1999, the first-ever maritime security operations order was given to the SDF, and the MSDF dealt with the boats with its destroyers and P-3 maritime patrol aircraft.

Based on lessons learned from this incident, the Defense Agency and the SDF took the following action:



P-3C patrol aircraft in an anti-submarine bombing exercise

a. Enhancement of Equipment to Deal with Suspicious Vessels

The MSDF took the following action:

- i) Increased the speed of new-type missile ships.³⁰
- ii) Established a new Special Boarding Unit organization.³¹
- iii) Equipped destroyers with machine guns.
- iv) Furnished forcible maritime interdiction equipment (flat-nosed shells).³²
- v) Improved the fill ratio to ensure necessary ship crew.

b. Strengthening Cooperation with the Japan Coast Guard

In 1999, the Defense Agency and the Japan Coast Guard jointly developed the "Manual for Joint Strategies concerning Suspicious Boats" and determined the roles that they should play in taking initial action after suspicious boats are found and in taking action after an order for maritime security operations is issued.

The manual provides that the Defense Agency and the Japan Coast Guard shall jointly take the following actions to deal with suspicious boats based on the aforementioned basic ideas in dealing with suspicious boats:

- i) Liaison systems

The Defense Agency and the Japan Coast



MSDF's missile craft "Umitaka" chasing a suspicious boat in a joint exercise with the Japan Coast Guard

Guard shall establish an appropriate communication system and shall communicate information about operations from initial to final stages in an appropriate manner.

ii) Joint operations before a maritime security operations order is issued

The Japan Coast Guard shall initially deal with suspicious boats by dispatching necessary forces. The MSDF shall cooperate with the Japan Coast Guard as required.

iii) Joint operations after a maritime security operations order is issued

When an order for maritime security operations is issued, the MSDF shall take action to stop suspicious boats in cooperation with the Japan Coast Guard.

iv) Joint training

The Defense Agency and the Japan Coast Guard conducted periodical mutual visits, information exchange and joint training exercises. Also, according to the manual, the MSDF conducted joint exercises with the Japan Coast Guard, regarding communications and procedures to trace and capture suspicious boats in order to strengthen their cooperation.

c. Amendment of the Self-Defense Forces Law to Respond to Suspicious Boats

Legislative reviews were conducted, focusing on the authority of use of weapons to stop suspicious boats. Following the reviews, the Self-Defense Forces Law was amended in 2001 to add the following provisions for the use of weapons in maritime security operations.

Despite repeated orders to stop for required inspection in maritime security operations, the crew of a suspicious boat may refuse to follow the order or flee. In such a case, if the Director-General of the Defense Agency determines that the incident meets certain requirements,³³ MSDF personnel engaged in such operations are allowed to use weapons within limitations considered reasonably necessary depending on the incident, provided that they have adequate and legitimate reasons to believe that they have no other means but to use weapons to stop the boat. This use of weapons will be considered to be a legal act even if it results in injury to the crew of the boat.

3) Measures based on the Suspicious Boat Incident in Waters off Southwest Kyushu

Based on the results of investigation conducted by the government on the suspicious boat incident in waters off southwest Kyushu in December 2001, the Defense Agency and the SDF took the following action:

- a. Strengthen the in-flight capability of P-3 patrol aircraft to transmit photos to MSDF bases, as well as the capability of MSDF bases to make large data transmissions to the central organizations.
- b. Share information on suspicious boats, though it may be uncertain, among the Chief Cabinet Secretary, Defense Agency and the Japan Coast Guard at the earliest possible time.
- c. Dispatch SFD vessels, as the government's policy, at the earliest possible time to deal with possible spy ships, in order to prepare for unexpected incidents.
- d. Acquire weapons for long-range accurate shooting.

4) Response to Armed Special Operations Boats

The Defense Agency and the SDF shall enhance the capabilities to discover and analyze armed special operations boats, stop them under a maritime security operations order and deal with them after they are stopped, taking into consideration lessons learned from past incidents.

5. Response to Large-Scale/Extraordinary Disasters

The SDF conducts a variety of activities when disaster relief dispatches are required, including search and rescue for accident victims and ships or aircraft in distress, flood control, medical treatment, epidemic prevention, water supply, and transportation of personnel³⁴ and goods. In particular, expectations of the Japanese people toward SDF disaster relief operations are increasing considerably after SDF units were dispatched in the 1995 Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake¹. In subsequent years, the SDF also played major roles in responding not only to natural disasters but also to various other disasters, such as the nuclear criticality accident in 1999 at a commercial uranium-processing plant in Tokaimura,³⁵ Ibaraki Prefecture and the accidental sinking of the training boat Ehime Maru of the Ehime Prefectural Uwajima Fisheries High School in 2001.

(I) Framework for Disaster Relief Dispatches

1) Types of Disaster Relief Operations

a. Disaster Relief Dispatch

(a) Requested Dispatch (general form of disaster relief dispatch)

As for disaster relief dispatches, the SDF makes it a principle to dispatch SDF units upon request of prefectural governors and other officials under Article 83 of the Self-Defense Forces Law. This is because prefectural governors and other officials assume primary responsibility for disaster control measures and are in the position to grasp the overall status of disaster, and therefore it is considered most appropriate for such dispatches to be made upon request of them. Also, if a disaster has occurred or is expected to occur soon and if it is deemed necessary to take emergency measures, mayors of municipalities can ask the governors to request disaster relief dispatches by the SDF. Furthermore, if the mayors cannot ask such a request to the governors, they can inform the Director-General of the Defense Agency or those designated by the Director-General of the status of the disaster under Article 68 of the Basic Law on Natural Disasters.

(b) Discretionary Dispatch

The Director-General of the Defense Agency or those designated by the Director-General may dispatch SDF units without a request in exceptional circumstances when the situation is particularly urgent and there is no time to wait for a request. In order to render these discretionary dispatches even more effective, the Defense Agency Disaster Prevention Plan³⁶ was revised in 1995 to specify that SDF unit commanders or other officials may order discretionary dispatches in the following cases:

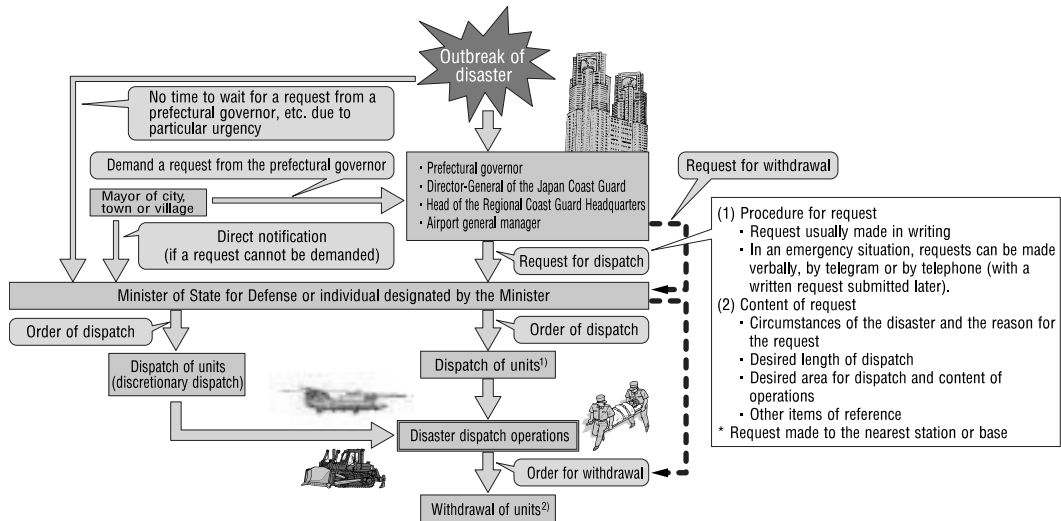
- i) when it is necessary to gather information for relevant organizations;
- ii) when it is necessary to take urgent relief measures, but prefectural governors or other such officials are deemed unable to make a request for such measures; and
- iii) when such relief dispatches are required for saving people's lives.

Moreover, SDF unit commanders are authorized to dispatch units, should a fire or other disaster occur in or near the Defense Agency's facilities.

b. Earthquake Disaster Prevention Dispatch

If an alert³⁷ has been issued under the Special Law Concerning Countermeasures for Large-Scale Earthquakes, the Director-General of the Defense Agency is authorized to order an earthquake disaster prevention dispatch upon request of the Director of the Earthquake Disaster Warning Headquarters (the Prime Minister) even before an earthquake actually occurs.

Flow of Events from the Point of Request, to the Dispatch and to the Withdrawal



Notes: 1) Dispatched units may include Ready Reserve Personnel and Reserve Personnel summoned by a disaster order.
2) Units are all withdrawn together.

Fig. 3-2-13

c. Nuclear Disaster Dispatch

If a nuclear emergency alert has been issued under the Special Law Concerning Countermeasures for Nuclear Disasters, the Director-General of the Defense Agency is authorized to order a nuclear disaster dispatch upon request of the Director of the Earthquake Disaster Warning Headquarters (the Prime Minister).

2) Flow of Events from the Point of Request for Dispatch to the Withdrawal

The following chart shows the flow of SDF operations in the event of a disaster. (See Fig. 3-2-13)

3) Authority of Self-Defense Force Officers in Disaster Relief Dispatches

The Self-Defense Forces Law and other legislation provide SDF personnel ordered for a disaster relief dispatch, earthquake disaster prevention dispatch or nuclear disaster dispatch with the following authorities in order to allow them to effectively conduct disaster relief activities. (See Fig. 3-2-14)

Authority of Self-Defense Forces Officers in Disaster Relief Dispatches, etc.

- SDF officers may issue necessary warnings to people in the vicinity, and, in extremely imminent situations, may by themselves, or ask people concerned to take measures that are deemed generally necessary to hold or to evacuate people who may be in danger at the site in order to avoid harm, provided that no police officers are on the scene.
 - Where danger is imminent, SDF officers may trespass into private land or buildings, if they deem it reasonably necessary under the circumstances, in order to protect people's lives or property from harm, prevent greater damage and to rescue victims, provided that no police officers are on the scene.
 - SDF officers may remove unattended vehicles from streets in order to secure passage of emergency SDF vehicles, provided that no police officers are on the scene, in areas to which access of vehicles other than emergency ones is prohibited or limited (excluding earthquake disaster prevention dispatches).
 - SDF officers may take the following additional actions, provided that neither the mayor of the city, town or village involved, nor police officers nor Japan Coast Guard Officials authorized under his or her proxy are on the scene (excluding earthquake disaster prevention dispatches):
 - Set up a warning zone where there is a high risk of the collapse of buildings, landslides or other such occurrences, and issuing orders to restrict or prohibit entry or to evacuate people;
 - Use land and buildings to secure bases for relief operations and communication relay stations required for the airlifting of emergency patients;
 - Move or clear away buildings or other structures standing in the way, in order to, for example, rescue people trapped in collapses houses; or
 - Have residents or people on hand engage in rescue, flood prevention and other activities, when there are insufficient SDF personnel on the scene.
- (See Articles 94, 94-2, and 94-3 of the Self-Defense Forces Law as well as the Disaster Countermeasures Basic Law.)

Fig. 3-2-14