

Japan Nuclear Reactor Crisis
March 11-16, 2011

51	<p>03/16/11 Federal and State government website WWW.USA.GOV for Japan Incident USA.gov will create a page at http://www.usa.gov/Japan2011 to aggregate high-value information from across federal and state governments. The site should be live by noon, 3/17 USA.gov team will create a widget for the page and share code with the Federal web managers forum. The widget should be live by noon, 3/18 Sarah Crane (USA.gov) will act as main point of contact for agencies wishing to include or update information on the page. Sarah.crane@gsa.gov or 202-208-5855 or 202-309-4661 cell</p>
50	<p>03/16/11 Potassium Iodide (KI) FAQ (CDC) http://emergency.cdc.gov/radiation/ki.asp</p>
49	<p>03/16/11 Arizona Update FAQ's Regarding Nuclear Reactors in Japan (Posted on March 16, 2011, at 6:45 p.m) The events in Japan do not currently pose a public health risk in Arizona, nor is a risk to public health in Arizona expected in the future. At this time, there is no detectable increase in radiation levels in Arizona. Due to our distance from Japan, it is unlikely that future levels will be high enough to impact short or long term health. Federal, state, and local agencies are monitoring the situation. It is not necessary to have potassium iodide (KI) on hand. The WHO and FDA recommend KI only when people are exposed to high levels of radiation. http://www.azain.gov/azain/default.aspx</p>
48	<p>03/16/11 NRC provides protective action recommendations based on U.S. guidelines Under the guidelines for public safety that would be used in the United States under similar circumstances, the NRC believes it is appropriate for U.S. residents within 50 miles of the Fukushima reactors to evacuate. http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doc-collections/news/2011/11-050.pdf</p>
47	<p>03/16/11 Oregon Public Health Division continues monitoring: no public health risk from radiation Updated Wednesday, March 16, 2011, 6:19 PM: UPDATED FACT SHEET 03-16-2011, 6:19 PM: Ways to Protect Yourself from Radiation Exposure http://public.health.oregon.gov/Preparedness/CurrentHazards/Documents/Factsheets/factsheet-protection-event.pdf</p>
46	<p>03/16/11</p>

	<p>Washington State Dept of Health - Information <i>updated March 16, 2011</i> Japanese Earthquake 2011 - Why the Japanese nuclear incidents are not a health threat in Washington</p> <p>Radiation from the nuclear power plants in Japan is not a health risk for Washington. Since the failure of the power plants in Japan, radiation levels in Washington have not climbed above normal background levels and we do not expect they will. Several factors play a role in protecting us from the release of radiation occurring at the damaged reactors in Japan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of the radioactive material is contained at the damaged plants; even if radioactive material reaches the upper atmosphere, it would not reach Washington in concentrations high enough to cause a health risk. • The radioactive material that was released did not reach the upper atmosphere where it could be carried toward North America by the jet stream in amounts that would cause public health impact... <p>http://www.doh.wa.gov/Topics/japan-faq.htm</p> <p>http://www.doh.wa.gov/Topics/japan/safe.htm</p>
45	<p>03/16/11</p> <p>South Carolina - Given the recent earthquake and concerns over radiation and nuclear issues in Japan, SCDHEC has this document (pdf) to give insight into nuclear power plant operations and radiation topics here in South Carolina. The document includes the most frequently asked questions and answers in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Carolina Radiation History/Overview • Radiation Basics • Radiation Health • How Nuclear Power Plants Work
44	<p>03/16/11</p> <p>CBP - Response to query on questions regarding screening and today's radiation alarms.</p> <p>“U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) is monitoring developments in Japan carefully and is specifically assessing the potential for radiological contamination associated with the ongoing impact of the earthquake and tsunami to Japan's nuclear facilities. Out of an abundance of caution, CBP has issued field guidance reiterating its operational protocols and directing field personnel to specifically monitor maritime and air traffic from Japan.</p> <p>No aircraft entering the United States today tested positive for radiation at harmful levels.</p> <p>To address radiological and nuclear risks, CBP employs several types of radiation detection equipment in its operations at both air and sea ports, and uses this equipment, along with specific operational protocols, to resolve any security or safety risks that are identified with inbound travelers and cargo. In the air environment, CBP frontline personnel are equipped with Personal Radiation Detectors (PRDs) that can detect the presence of radiological materials, and all airports have more sensitive Radiation Isotope Identification Devices (RIIDs) to determine both the presence and type of radiation encountered. Travelers who manifest signs of radiation sickness are referred to health authorities and</p>

	<p>provided appropriate treatment.</p> <p>At seaports, and in its international mail and express consignment facilities, CBP continues to use sensitive, large-scale Radiation Portal Monitors (RPM) and scans all maritime cargo and express consignment and mail arriving from Japan. CBP maintains similar protocols for identifying and resolving radiation alarms in these operations and will deny entry to contaminated cargo and mail.</p> <p>CBP will continue to evaluate the potential risks posed by radiation contamination on inbound travelers and cargo and will adjust its detection and response protocols, in coordination with its interagency partners, as developments warrant.”</p>
43	<p>03/16/11 US Coast Guard statement to National Public Radio etc: “‘At this time, we have not increased radiologic screening of vessels at U.S. ports as the information we have available to us indicates such measures are not necessary, however, we, and our port safety and security partners, continue to follow our port state control processes for ships calling upon U.S. ports in which passive monitoring is incorporated. We are working closely with the government of Japan, the Nuclear Regulatory Committee and other agencies to determine if there are any potential risks to shipping associated with conditions at nuclear power plants impacted by the earthquake or tsunami. If warranted, MARAD and the U.S. Coast Guard will issue advisories to the maritime community providing them information on how best to avoid those risks. We will provide more information as it becomes available.’”</p>
42	<p>03/16/11, Review draft of federal Q/A communications document prior to Thursday’s 10:00 a.m. NICCL. Add additional questions and communications points as needed based on the calls you’re receiving from reporters.</p>
41	<p>03/16/11, 3:30 p.m. SICCL call to discuss Japan Reactor Crisis</p>
40a	<p>03/16/11 Topline Federal Messages</p> <p>IF ASKED about any questions about harmful radiation headed towards the US: NRC Chairman Jaczko continues to say the following: "You just aren't going to have any radiological material that, by the time it traveled those large distances, could present any risk to the American public."</p> <p>Topline Points</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The United States is continuing to do everything in its power to help Japan and American citizens who were there at the time of these tragic events. • USAID is coordinating the overall U.S. government efforts in support of the Japanese government’s response and are currently directing individuals to www.usaid.gov for information about response donations. • The President is being kept up to date and is constantly being briefed by his national security staff. The National Security staff in the White House is also coordinating a large interagency response with experts meeting around the clock to monitor the latest information coming out of Japan. • We have offered our Japanese friends includes disaster response experts, search and rescue teams, technical advisers with nuclear expertise and logistical support from the United States military. • In response to the deteriorating situation at the Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant, the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), the Department of Energy and other technical experts in the U.S. Government have reviewed the scientific and technical information they

have collected from assets in country, as well as what the Government of Japan has disseminated. Consistent with the NRC guidelines that would apply to such a situation in the United States, we are recommending, as a precaution, that American citizens who live within 50 miles (80 kilometers) of the Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant evacuate the area or to take shelter indoors if safe evacuation is not practical.

- We want to underscore that there are numerous factors in the aftermath of the earthquake and Tsunami, including weather, wind direction and speed, and the nature of the reactor problem that affect the risk of radioactive contamination within this 50 mile radius or the possibility of lower-level radioactive materials reaching greater distances.
- To support our citizens there, the Embassy is working around the clock, we have our consular services available 24 hours a day to determine the whereabouts and well-being of all U.S. citizens in Japan. U.S. citizens in need of emergency assistance should send an e-mail to JapanEmergencyUSC@state.gov with detailed information about their location and contact information, and monitor the U.S. Department of State website at travel.state.gov.

As I said earlier, we have offered our Japanese friends disaster response experts, search and rescue teams, technical advisers with nuclear expertise and logistical support from the United States military.

- Secretary Chu announced that DOE offered and Japan accepted an Aerial Measuring System capability, including detectors and analytical equipment used to provide assessments of contamination on the ground. In total, the DOE team includes 34 people.
- USAID set up a Response Management Team in DC and sent a Disaster Assistance Response Team to Tokyo, which includes people with nuclear expertise from the Departments of Energy and Health and Human Services as well the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC). The NRC members are experts in boiling water nuclear reactors and are available to assist their Japanese counterparts.
- Two Urban Search and Rescue Teams (LA County and Fairfax County teams) which total 144 members plus 12 search and rescue canines and up to 45 metric tons of rescue equipment have begun searching for survivors.
- The Department of Defense has the USS Reagan on station off the coast of Japan and is currently using an air facility in Misawa as a forward operating base.
- The American Red Cross (ARC) International Services team is supporting the Japanese Red Cross Society (JRCS) to assess the impact, determine response efforts, and assist the people of Japan.
- USAID is hosting a daily conference call with Congressional staff, including participation from DoD, DoS, NRC, DoE, and HHS. The U.S. officials will continue to provide a brief overview of each agency's efforts in the response to Japan and respond to questions from the Congressional staff regarding humanitarian assistance, military assistance, and the nuclear plant situation.
- Currently nearly 5300 US military members are supporting the disaster relief efforts. There are 8 ships, including the aircraft carrier USS Ronald Reagan, transport aircraft and more than 100 military helos are being repositioned to northern Japan to support the efforts.
- The US military has flown reconnaissance flights and provided the Japanese government with images of the areas affected by the earthquake and tsunami. Search and rescue flights and missions along the coast continue, relief operations including delivery of food, water and other relief supplies also continue.

- Yokota Air Base is serving as a humanitarian relief operations staging area and Misawa Air Base is serving as both a logistical hub for humanitarian relief and rescue workers as well as an operating base for U.S., Japanese and other international helos and aircraft.

Here at a home, the government is doing a number of things as well.

- The US Government will be studying every aspect of the Japanese disaster and the Japanese government's response, with the goal of learning as much as possible from that review.
- As the Nuclear Regulatory Commission has said, we do not expect to see radiation at harmful levels reaching the U.S. from damaged Japanese nuclear power plants. As part of the federal government's continuing effort to make our activities and science transparent and available to the public, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) will continue to keep all RadNet data available in the current online database. In addition, EPA plans to work with its federal partners to deploy additional monitoring capabilities to parts of the western U.S. and U.S. territories.
- As always, EPA is utilizing this existing nationwide radiation monitoring system, RadNet, which continuously monitors the nation's air and regularly monitors drinking water, milk and precipitation for environmental radiation. The RadNet online searchable database contains historical data of environmental radiation monitoring data from all fifty states and U.S. territories.
- The FDA and USDA continues to ensure all our imported food remains safe as they do everyday
- If there were to be a nuclear accident here, we are prepared to respond and FEMA and the Department of Homeland Security exercise these preparedness plans with the rest of the government and state and local officials as well. Release of radioactive materials can be accidental or intentional and we have a detailed plan to respond regardless of the cause. The Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex to the National Response Framework outlines which department or agency would have the lead for the Federal response depending on the source and type of release. For example, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) would coordinate a response to a release at nuclear power facilities licensed by the NRC. The Department of Energy would coordinate a response to a release involving nuclear weapons in DOE custody. The Department of Homeland Security would coordinate a response to a deliberate attack using improvised nuclear devices or radiological dispersal devices.
- Given the range of potential causes, from an earthquake to a terrorist attack, the plan provides the flexibility and agility we need to respond aggressively and effectively. In addition, state and local officials and nuclear facilities have detailed emergency plans that include specific protective actions, evacuation routes, and methods to alert the public of actions to take in the event of an emergency. There is a robust and active nuclear power plant accident exercise program that includes Federal, State, and local involvement to test plans and keep them current, and just last year we conducted such an exercise. Federal protective action guides are used at all nuclear power plants and are widely accepted and used in planning and exercises, and we will continue our efforts to plan and prepare for the safety and security of the American people.

40

03/16/11

Department of State: U.S. Ambassador John V. Roos

The United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), the Department of Energy and other technical experts in the U.S. Government have reviewed the scientific and technical information they have collected from assets in country, as well as what the Government of Japan has disseminated, in

	<p>response to the deteriorating situation at the Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant. Consistent with the NRC guidelines that apply to such a situation in the United States, we are recommending, as a precaution, that American citizens who live within 50 miles (80 kilometers) of the Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant evacuate the area or to take shelter indoors if safe evacuation is not practical...</p> <p>http://japan.usembassy.gov/e/p/tp-20110317-01.html</p>
39a	<p>03/16/11 Department of State: Ambassador John V. Roos Speaks to the Press</p> <p>http://japan.usembassy.gov/e/p/tp-20110316-06.html</p>
39	<p>3/16/11, 9:30 a.m.</p> <p>Washington State update</p> <p>Radiation Monitoring</p> <p>Curious about how radiation is monitored in our area? Our partners at the state Department of Health have provided more information about how this works. There are four monitoring stations in Washington, located in Seattle, Olympia, Richland, and Spokane.</p>
38	<p>03/16/11 11:53 A.M.</p> <p>CALIFORNIA Public Health FAQs about Radiation</p> <p>Q. What's the risk for California from the current nuclear power emergency in Japan? A. At present, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) indicates Japan's nuclear emergency presents no danger to California</p> <p>Q. Does California have a plan in place to respond to a radiological emergency? A. CDPH has a plan for response to radiological emergencies, called the Nuclear Emergency Response Plan.</p> <p>Q. Does California stockpile supplies for such an emergency? A. California does stockpile emergency supplies, including potassium iodide (KI) tablets. Potassium iodide tablets are not recommended at this time, and can present a danger to people with allergies to iodine, shellfish or who have thyroid problems. Potassium iodide tablets should not be taken unless directed by authorities.</p> <p>Q. Why are potassium iodide tablets used during emergencies involving radiation exposure? A. Potassium iodide tablets may be recommended to individuals who are at risk for radiation exposure or have been exposed to excessive radiation to block the body's absorption of radioactive iodine. Using potassium iodide when inappropriate could have potential serious side effects such as abnormal heart rhythms, nausea, vomiting, electrolyte abnormalities and bleeding.</p> <p>Q. Should I be taking potassium iodide to protect myself? A. No. Potassium iodide tablets are not recommended at this time, and can present a danger to people with allergies to iodine, shellfish or who have thyroid problems.</p> <p>Q. Should I purchase potassium iodide as a precaution? A. No. Potassium iodide is only appropriate within a very close proximity to a nuclear event. Using</p>

	<p>potassium iodide when inappropriate could have potential serious side effects such as abnormal heart rhythms, nausea, vomiting, electrolyte abnormalities and bleeding.</p> <p>http://www.cdph.ca.gov/Pages/RadiationFAQS2011.aspx</p>
37	<p>03/16/11 10:32 A.M. NICCL call to discuss Japan Reactor Crisis.</p>
36f	<p>03/15/11 KING COUNTY (WA) EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT http://www.kingcounty.gov/News/JapanResponse.aspx</p> <p>Response to the crisis in Japan</p> <p>The recent earthquake and tsunami have caused unprecedented devastation to our neighbors across the Pacific. Our thoughts are with the Japanese people, and we have also been monitoring the unfolding events at the Japanese nuclear reactors.</p> <p>Experts at the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and the Washington Department of Health do not expect significant levels of radioactivity in our state or any health risk from the situation in Japan.</p>
36e	<p>03/15/11</p> <p>Washington State - Information updated March 15, 2011 Japanese Earthquake 2011 - What does it mean for Washington? Nuclear power plants in Japan were damaged by the massive earthquake last week. There have been concerns about the amounts of radiation that may be released and how it might affect Washington. There is no public health threat in Washington as a result of the events at Japan's nuclear facilities. The information below will give you additional information and answers to your questions and concerns.</p> <p>FAQ. This question and answer sheet answers most of the concerns people have about radiation exposure in the Northwest.</p>
36d	<p>03/15/11</p> <p>WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH Nuclear event in Japan poses no health risk in Washington; state monitoring OLYMPIA – The state Department of Health is conducting ongoing air monitoring for radiation to see if the nuclear plant incident in Japan has affected radiation levels in Washington. There have been no elevated readings.</p> <p>The agency's Radiation Protection staff expects no public health risk in Washington, and the monitoring is precautionary. If the situation changes in Washington, the Department of Health will inform the public.</p>
36c	<p>03/15/11</p> <p>NEWS RELEASE: Portland-Area Radiation Experts Announce Inter-Agency Press Conference - State and local radiation officials will hold a press conference on March 16, 2011, at 11:00 am at Portland Fire & Rescue's Training Center located at 4800 NE 122nd Avenue in Portland. Media is invited to attend.</p>

	<p>A panel of experts will be on hand to address questions and concerns about radiation-related health risks to Oregonians stemming from Japan's earthquake and compromised nuclear facilities. Information will be provided on measures that public health officials are taking to monitor air quality for radiation levels resulting from the disaster, as well as how the participating agencies are and will continue to work together to protect the health and safety of Oregonians.</p>
36b	<p>03/15/11</p> <p>OREGON PUBLIC HEALTH</p> <p>Oregon air quality monitoring. State continues monitoring: no public health risk from radiation</p> <p>Updated Tuesday, March 15, 2011, 5:53 PM: UPDATED FACT SHEET 03-15-2011, 5:53 PM: No Health Risk from Japanese Radiation Events</p> <p>UPDATED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS 03-15-2011, 5:53 PM: Event in Japan and Monitoring in Oregon</p>
36a	<p>03/15/11</p> <p>ALASKA DIVISION OF EMERGENCY SERVICES</p> <p>State Monitors Damaged Japanese Reactor Situation; -No Immediate or Anticipated Threat in Alaska-</p> <p>Anchorage, ALASKA - The Alaska Departments of Military and Veterans Affairs and Health and Social Services continue to monitor the evolving situation in Japan following Friday's earthquake. According to the latest information available from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) there is no immediate, or anticipated, threat of radiation exposure in Alaska.</p> <p>According to scientists with the agency there doesn't seem to be any damage that could be severe enough to release energy sufficient to get radioactive material high enough in the atmosphere that it could transport on a global scale.</p> <p>Alaska officials will continue to monitor the situation closely and coordinate with federal agencies. For more information we recommend following the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's blog at http://public-blog.nrc-gateway.gov</p>
36	<p>03/15/11 6:42 P.M.</p> <p>Radiation from Japanese Nuclear Plant Poses No Health Threat to Arizona</p> <p>http://www.azein.gov/azein/Lists/Announcements/DispForm.aspx?ID=1401&Source=http%3A%2F%2Fwww%2Eazein%2Egov%2Fazein%2Fdefault%2Easpx</p>
35	<p>03/15/11 6:41 P.M.</p> <p>FAQ's on Radiation Impacts to Arizona</p> <p>http://www.azein.gov/azein/Lists/Announcements/DispForm.aspx?ID=1400&Source=http%3A%2F%2Fwww%2Eazein%2Egov%2Fazein%2Fdefault%2Easpx</p>
34	<p>03/15/11</p>

	<p>The Blog: White House Press Secretary Jay Carney gives an update on the response to the situation in Japan at the outset of his press briefing</p> <p>http://www.whitehouse.gov/blog/2011/03/15/update-japan-press-secretary-carney</p>
33	<p>03/15/11</p> <p>NNSA Releases Pictures, Video of Consequence Management Response Teams Deploying to Japan</p> <p>WASHINGTON, D.C. – The National Nuclear Security Administration, a semi-autonomous agency within the U.S. Department of Energy, has released photographs and video of its Consequence Management Response Teams deploying from Nellis Air Force Base in Las Vegas, Nevada, to assist Japanese efforts in the response to the March 11 earthquake and tsunami.</p> <p>On March 15, 33 experts from NNSA and the Department of Energy arrived in Japan and have been deployed to U.S. consulates and military installations in Japan. These teams have the skills, expertise and equipment to help assess, survey, monitor and sample areas for radiation. They include smaller groups that could be sent out to gather technical information in the area. The 33 team members joined another six DOE personnel already in Japan.</p> <p>The pictures are available here and the video is available here.</p>
32	<p>03/15/11</p> <p>NRC ANALYSIS CONTINUES TO SUPPORT JAPAN’S PROTECTIVE ACTIONS</p> <p>NRC analysts overnight continued their review of radiation data related to the damaged Japanese nuclear reactors. The analysts continue to conclude the steps recommend by Japanese authorities parallel those the United States would suggest in a similar situation.</p> <p>The Japanese authorities Monday recommended evacuation to 20 kilometers around the affected reactors and said that persons out to 30 kilometers should shelter in place. Those recommendations parallel the protective actions the United States would suggest should dose limits reach 1 rem to the entire body and 5 rem for the thyroid, an organ particularly susceptible to radiation uptake. The currently reported Japanese radiation measurements are well below these guidelines.</p> <p>A rem is a measure of radiation dose. The average American is exposed to approximately 620 millirems, or 0.62 rem, of radiation each year from natural and manmade sources.</p> <p>www.nrc.gov</p>
31	<p>03/15/11</p> <p>EPA Statement on Air Monitoring Effort</p> <p>3/15/2011 WASHINGTON - As the Nuclear Regulatory Commission has said, we do not expect to see radiation at harmful levels reaching the U.S. from damaged Japanese nuclear power plants. As part of the federal government's continuing effort to make our activities and science transparent and available to the public, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) will continue to keep all RadNet data available in the current online database. In addition, EPA plans to work with its federal partners to deploy additional monitoring capabilities to parts of the western U.S. and U.S. territories.</p>

	<p>As always, EPA is utilizing this existing nationwide radiation monitoring system, RadNet, which continuously monitors the nation's air and regularly monitors drinking water, milk and precipitation for environmental radiation. The RadNet online searchable database contains historical data of environmental radiation monitoring data from all fifty states and U.S. territories.</p> <p>http://www.epa.gov/radiation/statement.html</p>
30	<p>03/15/11 6:26 P.M.</p> <p>Pacific Public Health Messaging: Radiation Release in Japan: DOH ADVISES PUBLIC TO AVOID INGESTING POTASSIUM IODIDE; NO INCREASED RISK OF RADIATION EXPOSURE</p> <p>HONOLULU – The damage to nuclear reactors in Japan has led to concerns about radiation exposure in Hawaii and other parts of the world. The DOH continues to closely monitor the situation, and at this time there is no indication of increased risk to our state. Based on all available information, state and federal experts do not anticipate a risk of radiation exposure to Hawaii. Therefore, the Hawaii State Department of Health (DOH) advises the public against ingesting potassium iodide or KI as a precaution against possible radiation exposure. Ingesting KI is not an effective precautionary measure.</p> <p>For more information on emergency preparedness, go to http://hawaii.gov/health/BT/Radiation.html</p>
29	<p>03/15/11</p> <p>Arizona Release</p> <p>PHOENIX–The devastating earthquake and tsunami that last week triggered a radiological situation at one of Japan’s nuclear power plants does not pose a public health threat in Arizona.</p> <p>The yet unfolding radiological situation has raised some concern about possible exposure to radiation and prompted questions about the need for potassium iodide or KI in Arizona.</p> <p>Potassium iodide protects the thyroid from absorbing radioactive iodine after exposure to high levels of radiation. The Arizona Radiation Regulatory Agency (ARRA) is continually monitoring radiation levels in state and, at present (March 15, 2011 at 3:00 pm), there are no reports of elevated or above normal readings.</p> <p>Due to the distance between Japan and Arizona, radiation levels are highly unlikely to rise above normal levels already present in the atmosphere. Consequently, it is not necessary to purchase or take KI.</p> <p>www.azain.gov</p>
28	<p>03/15/11</p> <p>Guam Safe from Nuclear Fallout</p> <p>http://www.guamhs.org/main/?pg=news&id=412</p>
27	<p>03/15/11</p> <p>NRC Analysis Continues to Support Japan’s Protective Actions</p> <p>http://pbadupws.nrc.gov/docs/ML1107/ML110740628.pdf</p>
26	<p>03/15/11</p>

	(Revised) NRC Sends Additional Experts to Assist Japan http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doc-collections/news/2011/11-048R.pdf
25	03/15/11 Earthquake Information for Americans in Japan http://japan.usembassy.gov/e/acs/tacs-warden20110315-01.html
24	03/14/11 Fushima radiation leak http://www.guamhs.org/main/?pg=news&id=411
23	03/14/11 The Blog: Press Briefing by Press Secretary Jay Carney, Nuclear Regulatory Commission Chairman Greg Jaczko and Deputy Secretary of Energy Dan Poneman. http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2011/03/14/press-briefing-press-secretary-jay-carney-nuclear-regulatory-commission-
22	03/14/11 NRC Sends Special Inspection Team to Global Nuclear Fuel Plant http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doc-collections/news/2011/11-007.ii.pdf
21	03/14/11 Japanese Government Asks for Assistance with Reactor Events; U.S. Government and NRC Preparing Response http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doc-collections/news/2011/11-047.pdf
20	03/14/11 Information for Americans in Japan http://japan.usembassy.gov/e/acs/tacs-warden20110314-02.html
19	03/13/11 (Revised)NRC Sees No Radiation at Harmful Levels Reaching U.S. From Damaged Japanese Nuclear Power Plants http://pbadupws.nrc.gov/docs/ML1107/ML110710004.pdf
18	03/13/11 NRC Sees No Radiation at Harmful Levels Reaching U.S. From Damaged Japanese Nuclear Power Plants The Nuclear Regulatory Commission is coordinating with the Department of Energy and other federal agencies in providing whatever assistance the Japanese government requests as they respond to conditions at several nuclear power plant sites following the March 11 earthquake and tsunami. The NRC has sent two boiling-water reactor experts to Japan as part of a U.S. Agency for International

	<p>Development team.</p> <p>In response to nuclear emergencies, the NRC works with other U.S. agencies to monitor radioactive releases and predict their path. All the available information indicates weather conditions have taken the small releases from the Fukushima reactors out to sea away from the population. Given the thousands of miles between the two countries, Hawaii, Alaska, the U.S. Territories and the U.S. West Coast are not expected to experience any harmful levels of radioactivity.</p> <p>www.nrc.gov</p>
17	<p>03/13/11</p> <p>Caution Traveling in Japan</p> <p>http://japan.usembassy.gov/e/acs/tacs-warden20110313-02.html</p>
16	<p>03/13/11</p> <p>From Ambassador Roos to American Citizens in Japan</p> <p>http://japan.usembassy.gov/e/acs/tacs-warden20110313-01.html</p>
15	<p>03/12/11</p> <p>MANDATORY CLOSURE OF BEACHES LIFTED</p> <p>http://www.guamhs.org/main/?pg=news&id=410</p>
14	<p>03/12/11</p> <p>US Search and Rescue Teams Depart for Japan</p> <p>http://www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2011/pr110312.html</p>
13	<p>03/12/11</p> <p>NRC Experts Deploy to Japan as Part of U.S. Government Response</p> <p>http://pbadupws.nrc.gov/docs/ML1107/ML110710004.pdf</p>
12	<p>03/12/11</p> <p>NRC in Communication with Japanese Regulators</p> <p>http://pbadupws.nrc.gov/docs/ML1107/ML110710003.pdf</p>
11	<p>03/12/11</p> <p>20 Km Evacuation from Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant</p> <p>http://japan.usembassy.gov/e/acs/tacs-warden20110312-04.html</p>
10	<p>03/12/11</p> <p>How to Contact the U.S. Embassy, your family and friends</p> <p>http://japan.usembassy.gov/e/acs/tacs-warden20110312-03.html</p>
9	<p>03/12/11</p> <p>Warden Message - Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant Evacuation</p>

	<p>http://japan.usembassy.gov/e/acs/tacs-warden20110312-02.html</p>
8	<p>03/12/11</p> <p>Warden Message - Tsunami Alerts Still in Effect</p> <p>http://japan.usembassy.gov/e/acs/tacs-warden20110312-01.html</p>
7	<p>03/11/11</p> <p>Guam - All Clear</p> <p>http://www.guamhs.org/main/?pg=news&id=409</p>
6	<p>03/11/11</p> <p>Travel Alert – Japan</p> <p>http://japan.usembassy.gov/e/acs/tacs-alert20110311a.html</p>
5	<p>03/11/11</p> <p>Warden Message - Earthquake and Tsunami Warning</p> <p>http://japan.usembassy.gov/wm-031111.html</p>
4	<p>03/11/11</p> <p>USAID Responds Immediately to Japan Earthquake and Tsunami</p> <p>http://www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2011/pr110311.html</p>
3	<p>03/11/11</p> <p>NRC Continues to Track Earthquake and Tsunami Issues</p> <p>http://pbadupws.nrc.gov/docs/ML1107/ML110700697.pdf</p>
2	<p>03/11/11</p> <p>REMARKS BY SECRETARY OF STATE HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON</p> <p>OPENING REMARKS AT THE PRESIDENT’S EXPORT COUNCIL</p> <p>OLD EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING</p> <p>WWW.STATE.GOV</p>
1	<p>03/11/11</p> <p>ON THE RECORD BRIEFING</p> <p>Assistant Secretary of State for Consular Affairs Janice L. Jacobs</p>

On the Earthquake in Japan

March 11, 2011

Via Teleconference

www.state.gov