

Federal/State Outreach Updates

- EPA has 11 fixed monitoring stations in CA to detect Gamma Ray and particulate matter
- Gamma ray readout is immediate on their web site as counts per minute. Particulate data is analyzed every 3 days plus transport time to the east Coast
- EPA has placed 3 portable monitoring stations in the Pacific (Aleutian Islands, Hawaii and Guam)
- DOE has a 34 member team in Japan to conduct monitoring operations of the damaged Nuclear power plants
- CA Department of public Health has established a Public Information for the Radiological event (916) 341-3947
- NOAA Has predicted a 6 to 8 day timeframe for evidence of detectable radiological matter to reach the US mainland
- California
 - KI seems to be dying down somewhat with today's media
 - People are starting to see plume models in CA; any messaging on that would be helpful

External Affairs Talking Points

TOPLINE POINTS

- 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.

HOMELAND

- 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.

SUPPORT TO JAPAN

- 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.