



## Discussion Categories and Prompts

### Community Preparedness

#### Potential Areas of Involvement

- ☐ Defining potential impacts to population
- ☐ Defining groups with higher risk of impact (e.g., economically/socially marginalized, under-resourced communities, people who are not equitably served by the systems and infrastructure currently in place)
- ☐ Creating public awareness campaigns

#### Discussion Prompts

- Who is responsible for developing/maintaining pre-event preparedness information about radiation emergencies (e.g., get inside, stay inside, and stay tuned)?
  - What partners will you depend on for this information?
  - Is this information disseminated regularly (e.g., all-hazards preparedness trainings)?
  - How is this information disseminated?
- Who is responsible for deciding what/how information is provided to impacted populations?
- If different, who is responsible for providing recommendations for these decisions?
- What public messaging is possible in this scenario? What type of information will be provided (e.g., preventive, risk, crisis, recovery)?
- Have groups with higher risk of impact been pre-defined in your jurisdiction? Who are they?
- What is the public health agency's role in coordinating with impacted populations in your jurisdiction?
  - What populations are at particular risk in this scenario?
  - Who are the community leaders or experts (e.g., church leaders, trusted figures, community organizations) for these populations?
  - Who is responsible for coordinating with community partners during this type of incident?
  - How will the public health agency coordinate with identified community leaders to provide information?
    - When is information needed? Is there potential for delay in providing information to identified at-risk populations?
    - What unique channels/media are required to inform these populations?

## Community Recovery

### Potential Areas of Involvement

- ☐ Providing guidance and recommendations related to re-entry, relocation, clean up and return (e.g., responder health, population health)
- ☐ Providing guidance and recommendations related to food and water safety
- ☐ Coordinating and/or supporting short and long-term surveillance of affected populations
- ☐ Providing population support for psychological impacts related to the emergency

### Discussion Prompts

- What is the public health agency's role in providing guidance and recommendations for community recovery in this scenario?
- What coordination (if any) is required within the public health agency to develop and share guidance and recommendations in this scenario? Specifically, what is needed for
  - Re-entry?
  - Relocation?
  - Clean up?
  - Return?
- Who is responsible for providing recommendations related to food safety?
- What is the public health agency's role in food safety in this scenario?
- Who is responsible for providing recommendations related to water safety?
- What is the public health agency's role in water safety in this scenario?
- Who is responsible for decision-making related to community recovery efforts (e.g., re-entry, return, clean up, food and water safety)?
  - What information do decision makers need?
  - When will necessary information be available?
  - How will you gather necessary information? Who is responsible for providing this information (i.e., what are your potential data sources)?
  - What coordination with partners is required?
- Is long-term surveillance necessary for this scenario? If so, who is responsible for long-term surveillance activities?
  - What is the public health agency's role in short and long-term surveillance of the population?
  - Who collects surveillance data? Who will analyze data and provide reports to inform future decision-making?
  - How will data be collected? How often will it be analyzed and available for dissemination?
  - Who is responsible for deciding how to use data to inform future guidance and recommendations?
  - Who is responsible for deciding when data collection will end?

- What coordination with partners is required to accomplish effective surveillance?
- Who is responsible for following up with people under long-term surveillance?
- What are the psychological impacts for the affected jurisdiction?
  - What is required to support affected populations?
  - What is the public health agency's role in providing psychological impact support?
  - Who is responsible for determining response actions related to psychological impacts (e.g., psychological first aid)?
  - What information is needed to decide?

## Emergency Operations Coordination

### Potential Areas of Involvement

- ☐ Coordinating with other emergency support functions
- ☐ Providing guidance regarding health and safety precautions
- ☐ Monitoring the status of the healthcare infrastructure

### Discussion Prompts

- What level of emergency operations coordination is required for this scenario?
  - Will the public health agency play a primary or support role in the response?
  - Who is responsible for determining the public health agency's role during the response?
  - What role does the public health agency have in the response in this scenario (e.g., in the EOC, operating concurrently, information by request)?
- What information is needed to determine overall guidance for health and safety precautions in this scenario?
- Who is responsible for providing health and safety recommendations in this scenario?
- What information does leadership need to make other response decisions (e.g., responder safety)?
- Who is responsible for monitoring the status of the healthcare infrastructure?
  - What is required to effectively monitor status?
  - Will healthcare facilities provide status updates and to whom? How frequently is this needed?

## Emergency Public Information and Warning

### Potential Areas of Involvement

- ☐ Issuing protective action recommendations for the public
- ☐ Developing health messages for the public
- ☐ Communicating radiation risk to the public

## Discussion Prompts

- Are protective actions for the public required in this scenario?
  - If yes, what protective actions may be necessary?
  - What information is needed to determine if protective action recommendations are necessary?
  - Who will provide this information? How will it be collected? How timely must the information be to be effective? How will it be shared with your or other agencies/organizations?
- Who is responsible for making recommendations for protective actions in this scenario?
- Who has the authority to issue a protective action recommendation for the public (e.g. evacuation, shelter-in-place)?
- What is the radiation risk to the public in this scenario?
  - Who is responsible for communicating the risk to the public?
  - Who provides recommendations regarding risk communication?
  - What information is required to determine the level of short-term radiation risk?
    - How will this information be collected? Who will provide this information? When will it likely be available?
    - Who decides how much data is needed before a risk recommendation can be made?
  - What information is required to determine the level of long-term radiation risk?
    - How will this information be collected? Who will provide this information? When will it likely be available?
    - Who decides how much data is needed before a risk recommendation can be made?
  - What partnerships are needed to effectively communicate the radiation risk to the public?
  - What about at-risk populations?
  - Who has the authority to approve health messaging to the public related to radiation risk?
    - Who is responsible for developing health messaging recommendations?
    - What information is needed to develop an effective health message?
    - How do you get this information? Where will it come from? How quickly can necessary information be obtained?

## Information Sharing

### Potential Areas of Involvement

- ☐ Providing information on safe operational areas to relevant response agencies
- ☐ Providing recommendations for responder precautions and personal protective equipment
- ☐ Providing information about the status of the healthcare infrastructure
- ☐ Coordinating with law enforcement to assist in investigations and evidence collection

## Discussion Prompts

- Who is responsible for authorizing safe operational areas for response agency staff?
- Who is responsible for determining personal protective equipment needs in the operational area?
- What information is needed to determine safe operational areas in this scenario?
  - Who is responsible for collecting this information?
  - Who is responsible for providing these recommendations?
  - How quickly are these recommendations needed?
- How could recommendations change with more information?
- Who is responsible for recommending changes to safe operational areas based on new information?
- Is healthcare infrastructure a concern in this scenario (i.e., do healthcare systems require monitoring and support)?
- Who is responsible for monitoring the status of the healthcare infrastructure?
  - What is required to effectively monitor status?
  - Will healthcare facilities provide status updates and to whom? How frequently is this needed?
- What information may be needed in an investigation?
- What is the public health agency's role in a law enforcement investigation and evidence collection?
- Who is responsible for coordinating law enforcement requests?

## Fatality Management

### Potential Areas of Involvement

- ☐ Coordinating proper and safe recovery and handling of contaminated decedents

## Discussion Prompts

- What is the public health agency's role in fatality management?
- Is fatality management needed in this scenario?
- What information is required to determine proper and safe recovery and handling of contaminated decedents?
- How will you gather this information? Who will provide it?
- Who has the authority to approve the conduct of recovery operations?
- Who determines when recovery operations begin?
- Who has the authority to approve recommendations for safe recovery and handling?
- Who is responsible for providing recommendations for safe recovery and handling?

- Who has the authority to issue protective actions for the public related to safe handling of decedents (e.g., funerals)?
- What communications are needed to the public related to contaminated decedents?

## Mass Care

### Potential Areas of Involvement

- ☐ Establishing public shelters in radiation emergencies
- ☐ Supporting radiation monitoring in public shelters
- ☐ Monitoring shelter residents for health issues (non-radiation related)

### Discussion Prompts

- Do public shelters need to be established for this incident?
- If yes, what initial actions do you anticipate taking based on the incident?
- What is the public health agency's role in public shelters for this incident? Is it a primary or secondary role?
- If the public health agency's role is secondary, who has the primary role?
- Who is responsible for general staffing decisions at public shelters?
- Who is responsible for health and safety at public shelters?
- Who is responsible for providing recommendations for the need to conduct radiation monitoring staffing and procedures?
  - Who provides/supports radiation monitoring in public shelters?
  - Who is responsible for decontamination operations in a public shelter?
- What information is needed to determine if a person entering a shelter requires decontamination?
- If public shelters are required for the incident, what coordination is required between community reception centers (CRCs) and public shelters?
  - Who is responsible for this coordination?
  - How will information flow from the CRC to a public shelter? Who is responsible for this information flow?
- What information is needed to determine staffing requirements for radiation monitoring? When is this information needed and how do you get it?
  - Does your agency/organization have expertise in this area?
  - If not, who would you partner with to obtain such expertise?

## Medical Countermeasure Dispensing and Administration

### Potential Areas of Involvement

- ☐ Providing guidance for appropriate medical countermeasures for radiation exposure and contamination
- ☐ Providing guidance on dispensing medical treatments for limiting or removing internal contamination (e.g., KI, Prussian Blue)

### Discussion Prompts

- Who has the authority to approve dispensing and administration of medical countermeasures for radiation exposure and contamination?
  - What information is needed to make this determination?
  - Who is responsible for providing recommendations related to these medical countermeasures?
  - How will recommendations be determined? How quickly is a decision required in this scenario?
  - How will these recommendations be communicated to healthcare providers? How will these recommendations be communicated to the public?
- Are there any medical countermeasures appropriate to dispense in this scenario? Who makes that determination?
- What is the availability of medical countermeasures for radiation exposure and contamination in your jurisdiction?
  - Potassium iodide (KI)\*
  - Diethylene triamine pentaacetic acid (DTPA)
  - Prussian blue
  - Colony stimulating factors
- Who is responsible for dispensing and administration of approved medical countermeasures?
- Is medical monitoring required? Who is responsible?

\*Note: Unlike Prussian Blue and DTPA, which remove internal contamination, KI prevents uptake of radioactive iodine if administered prior to or shortly after exposure. KI is a more preventive measure.

## Medical Materiel Management and Distribution

### Potential Areas of Involvement

- ☐ Processing for acquisition of supplies (burn, trauma, etc.) has been developed and reviewed
- ☐ Distributing/managing portal monitors, other hand-held monitors, and other supplies related to radiation monitoring

## Discussion Prompts

- Who has the authority to approve distribution of medical materiel for radiation exposure and contamination?
  - What information is needed to make this determination?
  - Who is responsible for providing recommendations related to these medical materiel?
  - How will recommendations be determined? How quickly is a decision required in this scenario?
- Does this scenario require the use of portal monitors and other supplies related to radiation monitoring?
- Does your jurisdiction have and manage portal monitors for radiation monitoring?
- Who owns the portal monitors? Who is responsible for their management and upkeep?
- Is there a process in place for distributing portal monitors? What is it?
- Who is responsible for deciding when and how to deploy portal monitors and other supplies for radiation monitoring?
- How is this coordinated?

## Medical Surge

### Potential Areas of Involvement

- ☐ Identifying impacted populations
- ☐ Identifying groups with higher risk of impact (e.g., economically underserved)
- ☐ Providing medical surge support to healthcare systems and coalitions, including
  - ☐ Facility preparation
  - ☐ Surge capacity
  - ☐ Healthcare provider safety
- ☐ Managing treatment of population with radiation casualties, including
  - ☐ Patient decontamination
  - ☐ Triage
  - ☐ Medical management of life-threatening injuries

## Discussion Prompts

- What are initial actions for early medical care upon notification of the incident?
  - What is the public health agency's role in initial actions for early medical care? Is this a primary role (i.e., management) or secondary role (i.e., support)?
  - What is the minimum information you will need to support decision-making?
- Who is responsible for deciding initial action steps for medical care for impacted populations? Are there any groups at higher risk of impact?
- Who has expertise in this area?
- Who is responsible for deciding initial action steps for medical surge support to

- Hospitals?
- Medical offices?
- Other entities in the healthcare system?
- Who is involved in making decisions regarding medical management of this population?
  - What is the public health agency's role in management of this population (e.g., triage, population monitoring, other)?
- Who is responsible for managing treatment of the population with radiation injuries?
  - What information is needed to make informed decisions about treatment of the population with radiation injuries?
  - When is this information needed (i.e., timely response)? How will this information be provided to decision-makers?
  - Who can provide this information (e.g., public health agency, partner agency)? Who has expertise in this area?

## Non-pharmaceutical Interventions

### Potential Areas of Involvement

- ☐ Providing information about available non-pharmaceutical interventions (e.g., shelter in place, decontamination)
- ☐ Determining available resources and acquisition process for population monitoring
- ☐ Setting up, coordinating, and managing CRCs
- ☐ Coordinating population movement from CRCs to public shelters (if required)
- ☐ Working with radiation control staff to conduct dose assessment

### Discussion Prompts

- What non-pharmaceutical interventions are available during a nuclear/radiological incident?
- What non-pharmaceutical interventions may be applicable in this scenario?
- Who has the authority to decide which interventions are implemented?
- Who is responsible for providing recommendations for appropriate interventions (protective action recommendations)?
  - What information is needed to determine recommendations?
  - How will you obtain this information? Who will provide it?
  - Will recommendations change based on new or updated information?
- Who is responsible for communicating interventions (e.g., protective actions) to the public?
- What information is needed to develop appropriate health messaging? How will you obtain this information?
- Is it appropriate to set up a CRC in this scenario?
  - Who has the authority to approve setting up a CRC?
    - What information does a decision-maker need to make this determination?
    - Who can provide this information?

- Who is responsible for set-up, coordination, and management of CRCs?
- What additional resources may be required at the CRC to accommodate people with access and functional needs?
- What partnerships are needed to effectively manage a CRC?
  - Who is responsible for CRC volunteer management? Volunteer safety and health?
  - What are your jurisdiction's requirements for volunteers? Are ad hoc/walk-up volunteers accepted?
- Who is responsible for coordination between CRCs and public shelters (if applicable)?
- How will people transition from CRCs to shelters?
- What communications are required to the public for this intervention?
  - Who decides what information is released to the public?
  - What information is needed to develop effective messaging to the public about CRCs?
  - Who can provide this information? How will you get this information?

## Public Health Laboratory Testing

### Potential Areas of Involvement

- ☐ Coordinating environmental sampling (i.e., air, soil, water, and crop samples)
- ☐ Coordinating (i.e., collecting, packing, and shipping) biological sampling
- ☐ Prioritizing people for biological sampling (i.e., blood and urine samples)
- ☐ Designating lab(s)
- ☐ Collecting biological samples
  - ☐ Guidelines regarding individuals from whom samples should be collected
  - ☐ Collection process
  - ☐ Chain of custody procedures
  - ☐ Packaging requirements
  - ☐ Shipping process

### Discussion Prompts

- Is environmental sampling needed in this scenario? Who makes this determination?
  - What partners are needed to coordinate and collect environmental sampling?
  - Does the public health agency have a role in environmental sampling in this scenario (e.g., communication, support staff)?
- Is biological sampling needed in this scenario? Who makes this determination?
  - What partners are needed to coordinate and collect biological sampling?
  - What is the public health agency's role in biological sampling coordination in this scenario?
- What health and safety information do partners need when conducting biological sampling?

- Who is responsible for providing recommendations for health and safety during biological sampling?
- Who has the authority to implement these recommendations?
- What information is needed to make these sampling decisions?
- What health and safety information do partners need when conducting environmental sampling?
  - Who is responsible for providing recommendations for health and safety during environmental sampling?
  - Who has the authority to implement these recommendations?
  - What information is needed to make these sampling decisions?

## Public Health Surveillance and Epidemiological Investigation

### Potential Areas of Involvement

- ☐ Establishing and maintaining population monitoring registry
- ☐ Coordinating with radiation control to conduct dose assessment and dose reconstruction
- ☐ Identifying people that need to be included in the population monitoring registry

### Discussion Prompts

- What is the public health agency's role in establishing and maintaining a population monitoring system/forms?
- Does the public health agency currently have a method/system to collect population monitoring data (e.g., lead registry)?
  - Who is responsible for this registration method/system?
  - Who maintains the registry?
- Is a registry needed in this scenario? Who makes this determination?
  - Who is responsible for providing recommendations to support this determination?
  - What information is necessary to decide if a registry is needed?
- What partnerships are required to establish a registry in your jurisdiction?
- When does a registry need to be established in this scenario? Who makes this determination?
- Who is responsible for identifying people that need to be added to the registry?
- What information is needed to make this determination? Who has the authority to define registry parameters?
- Who is responsible for long-term follow-up with people on the registry?
- When will the public be notified about the population registry? How will the public be notified about the population registry?
- When is dose assessment required during a nuclear/radiological emergency? Is dose assessment required in this scenario?
- When is dose reconstruction required during a nuclear/radiological emergency? Is dose reconstruction required in this scenario?

- What is the public health agency's role in follow-up dose reconstruction?
  - Who is responsible for coordinating with radiation control?
  - What information is needed to support dose assessment and dose reconstruction? Who is responsible for providing this information?
- What communication should be provided to the public related to dose reconstruction?

## Responder Health and Safety

### Potential Areas of Involvement

- ☐ Providing personal protective equipment (PPE) recommendations, such as barrier protection (e.g., N-95 respirators, gloves) and radiation monitoring equipment
- ☐ Providing training on proper PPE use and disposal
- ☐ Establishing a worker dosimetry program
- ☐ Establishing radiation control zones for responders
- ☐ Monitoring the health and wellbeing (e.g., mental and emotional health) of responders and staff

### Discussion Prompts

- How do you determine what presents the greatest concern for responder health and safety?
- What are reasonable/realistic approaches to determine and track responder dose during missions?
- Who decides the operation dose guidelines/stay times?
- What information is needed to make this determination?
- Who provides recommendations for dose guidelines/stay times (if different than decision maker)?
- How do you determine dose guidelines/stay times?
- Who determines which areas are safe for remains recovery teams and mortuary response teams to work in?
- Who decides the protocol for handling/disposition of remains?
- Who is responsible for providing recommendations on safe areas to work?
  - What information is needed to provide a recommendation on which areas are safe to work?
  - When will the necessary information be available (e.g., immediately, after a certain event or action)?
- What information is needed to provide a recommendation for handling/disposition of remains?
  - When will the necessary information be available?
  - Who will provide the information needed to make this decision?
- Who is responsible for monitoring the health and wellbeing of responders and staff?
  - What is needed to successfully monitor this? Who makes this determination?
  - How will you manage monitoring the mental and emotional health of responders in the field? Who will manage this?

- How will you coordinate these efforts? What is needed to be successful?

## Volunteer Management

### Potential Areas of Involvement

- ☐ Coordinating volunteers in support of response activities, including population monitoring
- ☐ Providing guidance and monitoring for volunteer safety and health

### Discussion Prompts

- Are volunteers needed for operations in this scenario?
  - What types of volunteers will be needed? Who makes this determination?
  - Where will they be deployed?
  - Who is responsible for management of these volunteers?
- What are your jurisdiction's requirements for volunteers? Are ad hoc/walk-up volunteers accepted?
- Who is responsible for providing guidance for volunteer safety and health?
- Who is responsible for monitoring volunteer safety and health?
  - Is long-term monitoring of volunteers necessary in this scenario?
  - What type of monitoring may be needed?
  - What information is needed to make this determination?
- What is the public health agency's role in volunteer coordination?
- Will public health volunteers be required in this scenario? Who is authorized to make this determination?