Daniel K. Inouye International Airport

Multiagency Airport Communicable Disease Response Plan

Preventing the Introduction, Transmission, and Spread of Communicable Diseases into and throughout the United States

Draft Revised on 2/2021

The CDC Honolulu Quarantine Station Communicable Disease Response Plan provides the basis for a multi-sector and multi-state response to a public health disaster/emergency at the Daniel K. Inouye International Airport.

The original version of this plan was developed in 2005; and the most recent revision was completed in February 2021.

This plan is to be reviewed and updated annually by the CDC Honolulu Quarantine Station and local response partners with changes noted on the plan's Record of Revision page.

Inquiries about this plan should be directed to:

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Officer in Charge
CDC Honolulu Quarantine Station

I. Verification of Plan Approval

This plan has been reviewed and approved by:

_____		_____	
CDC Quarantine Station OIC	Date	CBP Port Director	Date
_____		_____	
Emergency Medical Services	Date	Airport Authority	Date
_____			
State Public Health Dept.	Date		

II. Record of Revision

This plan is normally to be reviewed every year and updated as necessary. If any portion of the Base Plan or an annex is changed this should be captured in the table below:

*The revision number in the upper right corner of every page of that individual section will be increased by one.

Section	Summary of Changes	Date of Revision	Revision Number
Throughout Plan	Updates to include 42 CFR Parts 70/71 changes; added domestic components	03/28/2017	2

III. Plan Maintenance and Distribution

This plan is a living document and changes may be made as necessary.

Plan maintenance is a yearly occurrence. Every year, the plan is to be reviewed by all agencies listed in the Verification of Review section. This review should be documented by signature and date. If changes are required to the plan, those changes are to be noted in Section II. If the Quarantine Station has questions on how to document changes, contact the Regional Preparedness Coordinator.

A centralized location for the updated plan should be designated with a hard copy and electronic copy available. If it is determined that plans are to be numbered and distributed, plan distribution to a specific person/agency should also be documented.

IV. Background

A vast, interconnected, and complex transportation system supports our critical infrastructure. This transportation sector is a decentralized network predominantly owned and operated by state and local governments and the private sector. Each day, more than 1 million travelers arrive or pass through the United States by air, sea or land. Our Nation's designated 328 international ports of entry represent the intersection of the transportation industry, public health, tourism, trade, and homeland security.

The volume of traffic flowing through international ports of entry creates the potential for rapid, widespread dissemination of a communicable disease within the U.S. Implementation of public health measures at our borders supports the prevention or delay of communicable disease introduction into the United States.

The Daniel K. Inouye International Airport is the major aviation gateway for the State of Hawaii. It is the primary hub for domestic overseas and interisland flights. There are approximately 31 international arrivals daily and service is from 37 international destinations. Daniel K. Inouye International Airport also functions as a joint military-civilian airport sharing airfield facilities with Hickam Air Force Base. Daniel K. Inouye International Airport ranks third in the country as a "super spreader" of disease due to the wide range of connections, volume of traffic and strategic location.

HHS/CDC staff have experienced first-hand the impact of globalization on public health. Implementation of public health measures at our borders supports the prevention or delay of communicable disease introduction into the United States. The rapid speed and tremendous volume of international and transcontinental travel, commerce, and human migration enable microbial threats to disperse worldwide in 24 hours – less time than the incubation period of most communicable diseases.

Under Section 361(b) of the Public Health Service Act, the CDC's Division of Global Migration and Quarantine (DGMQ) has the authority to isolate and quarantine individuals or groups of individuals who are known to have, suspected of being ill with, or exposed to the following diseases:

- Cholera
- Diphtheria
- Infectious Tuberculosis
- Plague
- Smallpox
- Yellow Fever
- Viral Hemorrhagic Fevers
- Severe acute respiratory syndromes (changed from SARS in July 2014)
- Flu that can cause a pandemic

NOTE: In Annex 5 – Directory of Infectious Agents and Diseases there is a column titled "Precautions/Comments," where the above-listed diseases have a note stating that they are a "QUARANTINABLE DISEASE."

This plan meets the Collaborative Arrangement for the Prevention and Management of Public Health Events in Civil Aviation (CAPSCA) requirements for a public health emergency response plan at an international airport as they relate to Quarantine Station duties and responsibilities. A crosswalk for these requirements are provided as Annex 9 – CAPSCA Airport Checklist.

V. Purpose and Objectives

A. Purpose

Prevent the introduction, transmission, or spread of communicable diseases from foreign countries into the United States.

B. Objectives

1. To prevent the introduction, transmission, and interstate spread of communicable diseases into the United States and its territories.
2. To support local, state and tribal public health during domestic travel communicable disease response, as requested.

VI. Organization of Plan

The Communicable Disease Response Plan is divided into two major parts: a base response plan and eleven supporting annexes.

A. Base Plan

The base plan focuses first and foremost on: 1) the assignment of emergency responsibilities, and 2) general operations policies.

B. Annexes

The annexes expand on the emergency responsibility assignments made in the base - plan and are of principal value to those responsible for the assignments.

Annex 1: Standard Precautions – Precautions to be taken by Quarantine Station when interacting with a sick traveler

Annex 2: Contact Precautions - Specialized precautions to be taken if traveler is ill with potentially contagious agent and when transmission may occur through contact with contaminated objects

Annex 3: Droplet Precautions - Specialized precautions to be taken if traveler is ill with potentially contagious agent and when transmission may occur through the droplets of the agent

Annex 4: Airborne Precautions – Specialized precautions to be taken if traveler is ill with potentially contagious agent and when transmission is possible through an airborne route of infection

Annex 5: Directory of Select Infectious Agents and Diseases – Reference chart for the treatment guidance for select infectious agents and commonly seen illnesses

Annex 6:	Honolulu Quarantine Station Agency Notification Listing – Agency Notification procedure for CDC Honolulu Quarantine Station
Annex 7:	Public Health Announcement Scripts – Sample scripts to be read to passengers by flight crew if THAN issued
Annex 8:	Communication Pathways for Reporting a Death or Suspected Case of Communicable Disease – Diagram illustrating communication paths for an aircraft to report a death or traveler illness
Annex 9:	CAPSCA Airport Checklist – Crosswalk and Checklist for Airports to ensure requirements for CAPSCA are met and where to find items within the CDRP
Annex 10:	Response Flow Chart with Healthcare Association of Hawaii (HAH) – Reference chart for the transportation of travelers to hospital facilities
Annex 11:	Communicable Diseases in Imported Animals and Cargo – Information regarding importation of animals and animal products

VII. Legal Authorities

A. Federal

The CDC receives its authority under multiple federal laws and regulations. The public health laws (statutes) are located in Title 42 of the United States Code (U.S.C.). These statutes are regulated under Title 42 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR).

Title 42 of U.S.C. §§ 201-300 – Public Health Service Act

42 U.S.C. § 264 Regulations to Control Communicable Diseases
Provides the Secretary of HHS responsibility for preventing the introduction, transmission, and spread of communicable diseases from foreign countries into the United States and from one state or U.S. possession into another. This section is implemented through regulations found at 42 CFR Parts 70 and 71.

42 U.S.C. § 268(b). Quarantine duties of consular and other officers
It shall be the duty of the customs officers and of Coast Guard officers to aid in the enforcement of quarantine rules and regulations; but no additional compensation, except actual and necessary traveling expenses, shall be allowed any such officer by reason of such services.

42 CFR Parts 70 and 71 Interstate and Foreign Quarantine

42 CFR 70.2. Measures in the event of inadequate local control
Whenever the Director of the CDC determines that the measures taken by health authorities of any State or possession (including political subdivisions thereof) are insufficient to prevent the spread of any of the communicable diseases from such State or possession to any other State or possession, he/she may take such measures to prevent such spread of the diseases as he/she deems reasonably necessary.

42 CFR 70.6. Apprehension and detention of persons with quarantinable communicable disease
(a) The Director may authorize the apprehension, medical examination, quarantine, isolation, or conditional release of any individual for the purpose of preventing the introductions, transmission, and spread of quarantinable communicable diseases as specified by executive order. The individual must be reasonably believed to be infected with such a disease, be in a qualifying stage, and may be moving from a State into another State.
(b) The Director will arrange for adequate food and water, appropriate accommodation and medical treatment, and provide a means of necessary communications for individuals held in quarantine or isolation

42 CFR 70.10. Public health prevention measures to detect communicable disease
The Director may conduct public health prevention measures at U.S. airports, seaports, and other locations where individuals may engage in interstate travel. The Director may require these individuals to provide contact and travel information as part of these prevention measures

42 CFR 70.18. Penalties
If the violation does not result in a death, persons in violation are subject to a fine of no more than $100,000 or one year in jail or both. Organizations in violation, if no death results, are subject to a fine of not more than $200,000 per event. The penalty is greater in both cases if death occurs and may be different if provided otherwise within the law

42 CFR 71.4. Requirements relating transmission of passenger, crew and flight information for public health purposes (International POE)
Any airline or flight arriving into the United States, including intermediate stops, shall make data elements available to the Director, to the extent that data is already available to the airline, for passengers and crew who may be at risk of exposure to a communicable disease within 24 hours of an order by the Director. Data includes: Full Name, date of birth, sex, country of residence, email, flight information, and other data elements.

42 CFR 70.11 and 71.21. Report of death or illness
Requires that the master of a ship destined for a U.S. port and commander of aircraft destined for a U.S. airport shall report immediately to the Quarantine Station at or nearest the port/airport at which the ship/aircraft will arrive, the occurrence, on board, of any death or ill person among travelers or crew.

42 CFR 71.33. Persons: Isolation and surveillance
The Director will arrange for adequate food and water, appropriate accommodation and medical treatment, and provide a means of necessary communications for individuals held in quarantine or isolation; Persons under these orders are to inform the Director prior to departing the United States or travelling to any location other than stated destination.

42 CFR 71.63. Suspension of entry of animals, articles, or things from designated foreign countries and places into the United States
The Director may suspend entry into the United States as necessary to protect the public health.

<u>ICAO Document 4444</u>
This document provides guidance for the reporting of suspected communicable diseases onboard an aircraft. It states that the flight crew is expected to provide Air Traffic Services (ATS) with information concerning the potential case(s). The ATS is then required to forward the message to the appropriate public health authority – in this case either state/local public health department or the Quarantine Station.

B. State and Local

State, local, territorial, and tribal governments are responsible for the health and safety of the people within their jurisdictional boundaries. Specific rules and regulations vary by state and local jurisdictions. Upon request, the CDC is authorized to assist their efforts to prevent disease transmission.

The Hawaii State Department of Health is the primary state agency responsible for preventing the introduction, transmission, and spread of communicable diseases from

foreign countries into the State of Hawaii. The use of quarantine in Hawaii begins with the Director of Health and State Department of Health. Pursuant to HRS 321-1(e), when in the judgement of the Director of Health there is deemed to be a potential health hazard, the Department may take precautionary measures to protect the public through the declaration of quarantine.

VIII. Planning Assumptions

The following planning assumptions were made when constructing this response plan:

- This plan is not static and is a flexible framework
- The plan fits the CDC Honolulu Quarantine Station's, or port of entry (POE), current capabilities
- This plan is developed in coordination and collaboration with local response partner plans
- All local approvals for the plan are obtained by the CDC Honolulu Quarantine Station or POE
- The plan is evaluated and updated yearly as needed by the CDC Honolulu Quarantine Station or the POE
- The plan complies with international standards such as ICAO document 4444 and Annex 9 of the Chicago Convention

IX. Principal Considerations

The processes and public health response measures to be used during a suspected communicable disease response are guided by the following considerations:

A. Coordinated and Timely Response

The implementation of public health response measures is a multi-agency effort. The measures implemented by the respective agencies should be well coordinated to avoid confusion, inconsistencies, duplication of effort or waste of resources. Some measures may need to be rapidly implemented with resources deployed in a timely manner.

B. Sustainable Measures

Response to a suspected communicable disease event may be prolonged. The adopted measures should be sustainable until the situation reconciles.

C. Minimize Inconvenience to Travelers and Trade

Processes and public health response measures introduced during a suspected communicable disease response event should be targeted to contain the event and to mitigate the risks to additional travelers and staff. Care should be given to minimize inconvenience to all travelers or the disruption of trade.

D. Rapid Return to Steady State as the Event Subsides

Returning to steady state is a priority. For extended responses, criteria for demobilization may be developed. Additional associated process may be needed to ensure return to routine operations is in line with the health risk.

X. Activation

This response plan will be activated should a person with a potentially communicable disease arrive at the POE. The base plan covers a wide variety of topics and it is intended to supplement Quarantine Station response with local partners. There are multiple factors considered when determining level of response (i.e., the number of ill travelers exceeds the capacity of responders, transmissibility of potential illness, or the number of potential cases). At the conclusion of the base plan, there are annexes to cover other response considerations to assist the Quarantine Stations.

Under the Public Health Service Act, DGMQ has the legal authority to isolate and quarantine individuals or groups of individuals who are known to have, suspected of being ill with, or exposed to certain diseases.

To help Quarantine Station staff act quickly, the following is recommended:

- Upon learning of a possible communicable illness or a death on board, the pilot, or designee, should immediately notify their land-based point of contact (for example, ATS, Operations Center, Flight Control, airline station manager) and provide the aircraft identification, departure airport, destination airport, estimated time of arrival, number of persons on board, number of suspected cases(s) on board, nature of the public health risk, if known. See Annex 10 - Communication Pathways for Reporting a Death or Suspected Case of Communicable Disease for a diagram of this reporting procedure. This reporting option also complies with International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) reporting standard (ICAO document 4444 and Annex 9 of the Chicago Convention).
- If possible, they should report the ill person's name, seat number (and seat changes, if any), symptoms, approximate age, point of origin, travel itinerary, and additional information about the ill person that may have been collected by volunteer, airline, or contract medical staff. http://www.cdc.gov/quarantine/pdf/airlines-tool.pdf
- That point of contact may then notify CDC Honolulu Quarantine Station staff.
- The CDC Honolulu Quarantine Station staff can help evaluate an ill person and answer other questions regarding reporting requirements. If contact cannot be made with the nearest station, the pilot, or designee should contact the CDC Emergency Operations Center at +1-770-488-7100.
- CDC Quarantine Stations, their contact information, and areas of jurisdiction are found at: http://www.cdc.gov/quarantine/quarantinestations.html.

CDC provides case definitions and internal response protocols for illnesses of public health significance/threat onboard arriving flights. These internal protocols are updated periodically after review with subject matter experts or as more information regarding emerging/re-emerging infectious diseases is obtained.

XI. Coordinating and Responsible Organizations

During a communicable disease response, many organizations will be responding. For a public health emergency, the principle coordinating agency for the federal response is the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. As such, that agency is discussed in the greatest detail below.

A. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

- Conduct public health assessments and arrange medical examinations of ill travelers and crew to determine the need for public health interventions.
- Authorize the temporary detention or quarantine, through federal order as necessary, of travelers and animals/cargo for appropriate public health evaluation and response to reports of illness, in consultation with other relevant federal entities.
- Notify and collaborate with other federal, state, and local agencies when ill travelers have been detained or paroled into the United States for evaluation or treatment for communicable diseases.
- Provide advice and guidance to the public health responders, including state and local public health authorities, in caring for ill and exposed persons.
- Provide training for CBP officers and other port and community partners regarding public health response at U.S. ports of entry.
- Obtain information on ill and exposed travelers (e.g., demographics, contact information, travel itinerary, illness history, and medical status) and the conveyance (number of travelers, manifest availability), in accordance with the law and existing information sharing agreements.
- Rescind federal quarantine orders when the public health situation allows.
- Provide access to a medical review in instances where travelers challenge federal isolation or quarantine orders.
- Advise Federal/State/Local/Private officials about travelers potentially exposed to a quarantinable disease or disease of public health importance throughout the course of the epidemiological investigation and upon the final medical determination of the nature of the illness.
- Coordinate with the World Health Organization (WHO) to provide information about ill international travelers to ministries of health at their place of origin and at intermediate destinations.
- Coordinate with the Department of State, as necessary, to notify applicable foreign consulates or embassies that their foreign nationals have been detained for evaluation or treatment of a quarantinable disease.
- Collaborate with PIO/JIC to develop and authorize information for the detained, responders, the media, and the public.
- Participate in the management of media relations, in collaboration with state and local health departments and information officers from other response partners.
- In conjunction with the airport authority and other stakeholders, maintain and periodically update the POE's Communicable Disease Response Plan to properly reflect responder organization, responsibilities and resources.
- In conjunction with the airport authority and other stakeholders, periodically exercise the POE's Communicable Disease Response Plan.
- Provide guidance to aircraft and airport operators on cleaning areas and conveyances potentially contaminated with communicable disease organisms.
- Assist with the notification and tracking of travel contacts.

B. Captain/Crew of Aircraft

- Immediately report to the nearest CDC Quarantine Station any death or reportable illness among passengers or crew during the flight.
- Seek assistance from medical professionals on board the aircraft and on the ground (e.g., airline medical staff, contract medical consultants, CDC Quarantine Medical Officer, etc.) to make an initial assessment of the situation and communicate who will coordinate the appropriate ground response upon arrival.
- Isolate the ill person to the extent possible; cover rash and provide a mask if appropriate

C. Airline Ground Agents

- Coordinate operations and maintain communication between the captain of the airplane and CDC to monitor the status of ill person.
- Provide instructions to the flight crew, in consultation with port authorities, CBP, and CDC Quarantine Station.
- Coordinate with CDC and State Department of Health on media relations and press management.
- Help make travel arrangements when public health considerations allow.

D. Airport Operations Center

- Secure temporary detention or quarantine location on airport property, if needed.
- Assist in deciding when and where the airplane should park.
- Provide credentials to personnel and emergency responders who require access to restricted areas of the port.
- Make appropriate notifications about the incident.
- Coordinate with federal, state, and local authorities on media relations and press management.
- Facilitate processing of passengers and crew by the Department of Homeland Security staff when the event is over.

E. Airport Medical Unit (AMR)

- When requested, assist public health personnel in the assessment of the ill person.
- Implement the use of infection control measures to limit transmission of communicable disease on the airplane, after landing.
- Coordinate the transportation with the City and County EMS to transport the ill passenger to a hospital after CBP clearance or medical parole.
- Provide first aid and other emergency medical services to ill or injured passengers or flight crew members.
- Assist the public health responders and other on-site healthcare providers, and coordinate with CDC personnel.

F. Aircraft Rescue Fire Fighters Unit

- Provide backup for Airport Medical Unit when they cannot respond.
- Assist the CDC personnel with all procedures noted under Airport Medical Unit.

G. City and County Emergency Medical System

- Provides transportation from the airport to the hospital for ill passengers.

H. Hawaii DMAT

- Can be called to assist to provide medical triage when there are multiple ill passengers.

I. State Department of Health

- Provide support (upon request) in the preliminary assessment of ill person(s) when CDC Quarantine Station staff is unavailable.
- Assist with the notification and tracking of travel contacts during conditional release forward of passengers or crew.
- Notify state and local medical examiner or coroner if indicated.
- Coordinate, as necessary, with CDC in the issuance of quarantine and isolation orders and the management of quarantine and isolation.
- Provide staff to assist in managing a surge of ill persons from the quarantine site who need transportation to the hospital.
- Assist, as needed, federal public health agencies with setting up a medical clinic for assessment, triage, prophylaxis and treatment at the quarantine site.
- Provide guidance to designated hospitals and/or the quarantine site medical clinic on the clinical and diagnostic management of ill people, including assisting with arrangements for laboratory testing at the Department of Health State Laboratories Division or at CDC.
- Prepare strategies for mental health interventions for ill and quarantined persons, their families, and service providers.
- Assist emergency management agencies, if needed, in planning for and activating a temporary care facility and quarantine facility.
- Provide clinical and public health information to local healthcare providers and the public.
- Provide information and recommendations to local and state authorities.
- Coordinate with the Incident or Unified Command (IC/UC) on media relations.
- Coordinate with CDC Quarantine Station on recommendations and guidance as needed.

J. State Emergency Management Authorities

- Assist and support state and local public health authorities with supportive measures if temporary care and quarantine facilities are activated.

- Work with State Department of Health to support the planning and preparation activities to operate temporary care and quarantine facilities at each international and domestic airport or seaport.
- Seek assistance from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) when appropriate.

K. State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies

- Provide security for the response staging area and control access to and from the airplane and the airport.
- Escort agency representatives into and out of IC and the airport as needed.
- Provide representatives to IC.
- Maintain order.
- Assist in expediting the transfer of ill persons and clinical materials for evaluation and treatment.
- Enforce required actions (e.g., transportation) for ill persons or persons who have been exposed to an illness if any such persons are uncooperative.

L. Local Health-Care Facilities

- Isolate, evaluate, and treat ill persons when medically indicated.
- Institute infection control measures to limit the spread of quarantinable diseases. This may include isolation of ill persons and use of PPE by staff and visitors when medically indicated.
- Evaluate and treat referred ill persons. This includes obtaining specified diagnostic specimens and assuring the specimens are promptly and safely transported to designated laboratories. It also includes assessing the need for and providing prescription medications for the ill persons.
- Evaluate exposed persons if they develop signs or symptoms of the illness while in quarantine.
- Provide clinical and laboratory information to federal, state, and local public health authorities.
- Work with public health authorities on media relations.

M. Local Support (and Non-Governmental) Organizations

- Local support organizations, including non-government organizations, will provide support services to people exposed (quarantined individuals) to the illness of interest as well as to service providers. Such support services may be modified. Support services may include, but are not limited to:
    - Meals (including special meals for those under dietary restrictions)
    - Beverages (including sterile water and formula for infants)
    - Eating utensils, plates and napkins
    - Tables and chairs
    - Cots and bedding
    - Air conditioners and/or fans.
    - Portable toilet facilities and toiletries
    - Hand-washing facilities

- Portable showering facilities
- Parent-child needs (e.g., diapers)
- Telephones
- Means of communicating with family
- Television, movies, and radio
- Internet access and email
- Reading materials and games
- Public address system
- Interpreter services
- Spiritual support
- Mental health support

N. Responsible Agencies

Responsibilities assigned within this section are generic. Each Quarantine Station should develop this table specific for the POE. Additional agencies and responsibilities may be added at the end user's discretion.

Table 1.1: Responsible Agencies

	Pilot in Command of Aircraft	Air Carrier Operations Center/On-Airport Representative	Airport Authority	Emergency Medical Services (EMS/AMR)	State and Local Public Health Departments	State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies	Local Healthcare Facilities	U.S. Customs and Border Protection	Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)	Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)	Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
Notification to appropriate personnel	X	X	X		X	X	X	X				X
Request Assistance from partners	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X		X
Provide updates to:												
- Response Organizations	X		X		X	X	X	X				X
- Other Travelers	X				X							X
- CDC	X		X		X		X	X				
Isolate Traveler(s) or Plane if needed	X		X	X			X			X		X
Transportation of ill travelers				X								
Exercise Plan			X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Provide assistance to partners				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Evaluate traveler(s)				X	X		X					X
Implement or Rescind Federal Quarantine/ Isolation Orders												X
Provide training to other partners					X							X
Gather Preliminary Traveler information	X			X								X
Collaborate with International partners												X
Assist with public information dissemination			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Assist in contact investigations					X							X
Assist with Security						X		X	X			
Control of Terrorist Event											X	

XII. Concept of Operations

The Honolulu Quarantine Station has jurisdiction over the ports of entry in the Hawaiian Islands, Guam, Freely Associated States, and Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. If notified of a potential traveler illness on an international or domestic flight, Quarantine Station personnel will follow CDC guidance. In addition to standard operating procedures, the following considerations should be site-specific for each Quarantine Station. Domestic flight response is coordinated with state, local, tribal, or territorial partners using their existing protocols and procedures.

A. Preliminary Information Gathering

- Upon notification of illness or death on an international or domestic flight, Quarantine Station staff should gather as much information as possible about the ill travelers. This may include:
    - Number of ill (or deceased)
    - Type of symptoms
    - Name(s)
    - Date(s) of birth
    - Itinerary
    - Seat number
    - Whether passenger or crew member
    - Was AMR notified
    - Flight information such as origin, carrier and flight number, estimated arrival time, and arrival gate
- Notify Officer in Charge (OIC) or Quarantine Medical Officer (QMO) if a quarantinable or communicable disease of public health significance is suspected
    - Determine if special precautions are needed for planeside response based off of OIC or QMO recommendations or symptomatology

B. Parking and Gate Procedures

- If a communicable disease emergency is suspected, the arriving aircraft will be directed to a parking spot determined by airport authority. Whenever possible, Gate 34 may be used when the CDC Honolulu Quarantine Station is notified of a possible communicable disease. Gate 33 will be left open as an ante gate buffer. If necessary, establish a “hot zone” (affected area) as well as a decontamination zone.
- Air conditioning to the aircraft cabins should be maintained at all times. Ultra-violet lights are installed in the air conditioning units in Gates 33 and 34.
- All passengers should remain seated.
- The aircraft personnel (with assistance from CDC personnel) will inform the crew and travelers as to the nature of the situation and the sequence of events.

C. Planeside Response

- If a communicable disease emergency is suspected, the CDC Honolulu Quarantine Station personnel or their designated alternates will lead the illness response investigation, provide personal protection equipment (PPE) guidance, and direct the activities of all response staff present.
- The composition of an initial response group to a communicable disease emergency at the airport name may include one or more the following:
    - CDC Honolulu Quarantine Station
    - CBP
    - American Medical Unit
    - Aircraft Rescue Fire Fighters Unit
    - Affected airlines
    - Securitas Security
- The CDC Honolulu Quarantine Station personnel or their designated alternate will board the aircraft with the Airport Medical Unit, as needed, to perform an initial assessment
    - In life-threatening situations, AMR may transport the traveler immediately
- The initial investigation consists of a two-part public health assessment:
        - Clinical
            - Reported symptoms
            - Signs and symptoms of communicable disease
        - Epidemiologic
            - Recent travel itinerary
            - Contact with ill persons
            - Contact with livestock or poultry
            - Occupation
- All agencies that interact with ill or exposed travelers will use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE), per agency-specific occupational health protocols. CDC personnel will consult with QMO if they are uncertain about the type of PPE to be worn.
- The CDC Honolulu Quarantine Station personnel, in consultation with the QMO, or their designated alternate may undertake one or more of the following in response to a report of a quarantinable/ communicable disease among travelers or crew aboard an inbound flight:

- Interview travelers regarding symptoms, travel, and exposure history.
- Obtain traveler information from all contact travelers using the Passenger Locator Form (PLF) as determined by the QMO.
- Distribute CDC Traveler's Health Alert Notices (THANs).
- In consultation with the Quarantine Medical Officer, and possibly Division of Global Migration and Quarantine (DGMQ) leadership, make a determination about the disposition of all travelers.
- If required for specific disease protocol, contact investigations will be initiated by CDC Honolulu Quarantine Station staff.
- If a quarantinable disease is suspected, and the isolation of a traveler(s) is required, the CDC Honolulu Quarantine Station will follow DGMQ protocols to activate the standing Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with a designated hospital. The Quarantine Station staff will request transportation by ambulance, ensure transportation personnel are briefed about the situation, and verify infection control procedures are in place. **NOTE: Activation of MOA with hospitals must be approved by headquarters.**
- If the communicable disease is not quarantinable under federal regulations a recommendation will be made to the traveler to seek immediate medical attention.

D. Infection Control Measures

For ill travelers, it should be assumed that all are potentially infected with an organism that could be transmitted in the healthcare setting.

- Standard Precautions – used for all potentially ill travelers (for further information, see Annex 1 – Standard Precautions)
  - Hand washing
  - Gloves
  - Fluid-proof mask if passenger has a cough
- Transmission Based Precautions – Specialized precautions to be taken if traveler is sick with potentially contagious agent and when transmission is not prevented using standard precautions
  - Contact - Contact transmission is divided into two subgroups: direct contact and indirect contact (For further information, see Annex 2 – Contact Precautions)
  - Droplet - Respiratory droplets carrying infectious pathogens transmit infection when they travel directly from the respiratory tract of the infectious individual to susceptible mucosal surfaces of the recipient (For further information, see Annex 3 – Droplet Precautions)
  - Airborne - Airborne transmission occurs by dissemination of either airborne droplet nuclei or small particles in the respirable size range containing infectious agents that remain infective over time and distance (For further information, see Annex 4 – Airborne Precautions)
- Isolation or quarantine of affected individuals to protect the population.
  - Isolation is required when one or more individuals who are reasonably believed to be infected with a quarantinable disease must be separated from healthy individuals.
  - Quarantine is required when an individual has been exposed to an infectious disease, but it is unknown if they were infected.

- The CDC Honolulu Quarantine Station may issue recommendations for handling baggage of potentially affected passengers
- Preventing Spread of Disease on Commercial Aircraft: Guidance for Cabin Crew – airlines should reference the latest CDC guidance at http://www.cdc.gov/quarantine/air/managing-sick-travelers/commercial-aircraft/infection-control-cabin-crew.html

E. Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Activation

For a public health emergency, there may be instances where the local/state, port, or CDC EOC activate.

- Local and State EOC - Depending on the type and extent of the situation, the local and/or state EOCs may be activated by the respective Mayor and/or Governor with one or more of the following agencies providing additional support:
    - Hawaii State Department of Health
    - City and County Emergency Medical Service
    - Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)
    - Transportation Security Administration (TSA)

  Triggers for activation of the local and/or state EOC may include:
    - The extent of the response is beyond the capabilities of the on-scene response
    - Number of ill travelers exceeds the capacity of AMR to evaluate them in a timely manner
    - The transmissibility of the illness is such that an entire plane would require medical evaluation to determine quarantine or isolation
    - The response involves more than illness, such as a structural fire or plane crash
- Airport EOC - The airport EOC has its own triggers for activation which are independent on the activation of this plan. The airport triggers should be outlined within the airport emergency plan.
- CDC EOC – there are three levels of CDC EOC activation which are independent on the activation of this plan.

F. Incident Management

This plan will follow protocols and guidelines established within the National Incident Management System (NIMS). If warranted, the Incident Management System may be implemented at the CDC level.

G. Screening of passengers

If a public health emergency is declared, CDC Honolulu Quarantine Station staff and the port partners will establish an area to screen incoming international, and possibly domestic, passengers to prevent illness from spreading. At the Daniel K. Inouye International Airport, this location is located at Gates 33 and 34.

- CDC Honolulu Quarantine Station staff will ensure that the screening location is known to applicable parties (AMR, Public Health, etc.).
- CDC Honolulu Quarantine Station staff may screen passengers by multiple means, including, but not limited to, questionnaires, visual examination, and temperature assessments.

- CDC Honolulu Quarantine Station will follow internal protocols regarding additional information about points of contact, procedures and timelines for seeking local/state, and/or federal orders to restrict movement.
- CDC Honolulu Quarantine Station staff will ensure that all equipment utilized for screening of passengers is maintained and, if needed, appropriately calibrated according to manufacturer's specifications.
- Prior to using specialized equipment, staff shall be trained on its operation.

CDC Honolulu Quarantine Station may be asked to establish an exit screening procedure for outbound international, and possibly domestic flights. At the Daniel K. Inouye International Airport, this location is located at Gates 33 and 34.

- CDC Honolulu Quarantine Station staff will ensure that the screening location is known to applicable parties (AMR, Public Health, etc.).
- CDC Honolulu Quarantine Station staff may screen passengers by multiple means, including, but not limited to, questionnaires, visual examination, and temperature assessments.
- CDC Honolulu Quarantine Station staff will ensure that all equipment utilized for screening of passengers is maintained and, if needed, appropriately calibrated according to manufacturer's specifications.

H. Conditional Release

Under certain circumstances, the CDC Honolulu Quarantine Station may conditionally release those travelers not deemed as close contacts of the index case(s), allowing them to continue their travel. Follow–up of these travelers may need to be coordinated between the CDC Honolulu Quarantine Station and state and local agencies.

I. Detention of passengers

Detention of passengers should be used only when necessary and after discussion with QMO, Branch leadership, and/or state/local health department officials. For temporary detention of passengers, Hawaii State Department of Transportation will secure screening and additional facilities. Gates 33 and 34 have been designated to hold passenger for up to 72 hours. For restriction of movement beyond 72 hours, a suitable off-site facility designated by the local or state agency may be established to house individuals.

J. Isolation and Quarantine

The Honolulu Quarantine Station maintains a scalable quarantine plan that depends upon the number of ill passengers. There are three tiers to the plan: 1-10 passengers, 11-50 passengers, and 51 or more passengers.

- 1-10 passengers – no special changes to response protocol
- 11-50 passengers – Honolulu Quarantine Station staff will coordinate with airport authorities (operations, CBP, FAA, EMS, etc.) on securing a temporary holding location within the airport or international terminal until such time as passengers can be released to local or state public health department
- 51 or more passengers - Honolulu Quarantine Station staff will coordinate with airport authorities (operations, CBP, FAA, EMS, etc.) on securing a temporary holding location within the airport or international terminal until such time as passengers can be released to local or state public health department. Due to the large amount of affected passengers, Honolulu Quarantine Station may not be able to procure a space large enough and should be prepared to provide advice to prevent the spread of disease to non-affected passengers (this may include providing respirators for ill, requesting that plane be used to temporarily house passengers, shutting down an arm of international terminal, or possibly even a hanger that is used for maintenance and repair be temporarily utilized to protect the public)

If a Federal Isolation or Quarantine Order is issued, the passenger(s) must be reevaluated 72 hours after issuance to determine if the order should be extended, rescinded, or passed along to the state or local public health department.

K. Surge Capacity

In the event of a large scale public health emergency, the CDC Honolulu Quarantine Station will likely require help to assist with medical screening and triage, public health screening of ill and exposed persons, distribution of health alert notices, administration of prophylaxis, and collection of personal locator information. The requests for surge capacity response staff will be handled through the DGMQ and headquarters. To assist leadership, Quarantine Station staff may be asked to identify the types of personnel required, if any specific skill sets are needed, or if a particular occupation is necessary.

The DGMQ Emergency Operations Plan has an Annex for Surge Staffing that outlines the process of requesting surge staff during an emergency. The annex contains information such as:

- Qualifications and required training for surge personnel
- Types of personnel available to assist with surge staffing
- How to request surge staff through the appropriate CDC Incident Management System (IMS) staffing mechanism
- Requesting federal agency surge through Interagency Agreements

- Requesting non-federal surge from state, local, and tribal health departments; higher education institutions, and federally funded research centers
- Badging and Security requirements

L. Health Communication/Education

All travelers and flight crew will be provided information specific to the incident at hand. Examples of scripts that flight crew may use when speaking with travelers are located in Annex 7 – Public Health Announcement Scripts. THANs (Traveler Health Alert Notices) may be sufficient for these purposes. Quarantine staff will be on hand to answer questions for those affected by the incident. THANs will be written and in a language appropriate to the audience.

In addition to THANs, Quarantine Station staff will ensure that the proper information is displayed on terminal TravAlert monitors. These monitors are intended to deliver real-time health advisory messages to arriving travelers.

M. Communication Plan

The Communication Plan is to be developed in collaboration with all local response partners. The Quarantine Station guidance is located within the DGMQ Emergency Operations Plan as Annex J. This annex describes the development of the communication plan used during an emergency and includes some of the following guidance:

- The Communication Plan will be implemented for Quarantine Station incidents as needed and the response will be based out of Headquarters
- Triggers for activation of the Communication Plan includes the disease being on the quarantinable diseases list and one of the following:
  - Political implications
  - Involvement of three or more agencies
  - Of media interest
- If the situation warrants it, a Joint Information System will be established and all responding agencies will provide a Public Information Officer (PIO), or representative.
- The PIOs are to coordinate talking points for press releases through the lead PIO as designated by the Incident Commander. Clearance of documents and/or press releases will be handled by the lead PIO.
- Communication with international public health partners will be coordinated by the CDC Quarantine Stations.

N. Reporting Requirements

The following signs/symptoms are required to be reported per federal regulations. http://www.cdc.gov/quarantine/air/reporting-deaths-illness/guidance-reporting-onboard-deaths-illnesses.html.

Required Reporting:

- **Fever** (warm to the touch, history of feeling feverish, or measured temperature of 100.4^{0}F/38^{0}C or greater) reported to have lasted more than 48 hours;

OR

- **Fever** of any duration, **AND one or more of these conditions:**
  - Skin rash*
  - Persistent cough
  - Decreased consciousness or confusion of recent onset
  - New unexplained bruising or bleeding (without previous injury)
  - Persistent diarrhea
  - Persistent vomiting (other than air sickness)
  - Appears obviously unwell
  - Difficulty breathing
  - Headache with stiff neck

OR

- Has symptoms or other indications of communicable disease

**Required by U.S. Regulations*

O. Contact Investigations

A contact investigation may be required for travelers exhibiting signs and/or symptoms of certain diseases that are emerging, have pandemic potential, or may be contagious to other travelers. Contact investigations vary in scope and may include all travelers and flight crew on the aircraft, or may be limited to persons in specified rows or seats surrounding the ill traveler. Contact investigations are conducted by CDC, with support from Quarantine Station personnel and State/Local Public Health.

XIII. Special Circumstances

A. Detainment of foreign nationals or diplomats

The U.S. Department of State will be notified whenever any international flight or person is legally detained or quarantined, to verify the status of the traveler(s), and to confirm those claiming diplomatic affiliations. If a diplomatic pouch is present on board the aircraft its disposition will be determined by the U.S. Department of State in consultation with the Incident Commander.

B. Decontamination

If an ill traveler has used a conveyance or gone through the Quarantine Station, it may be advisable to decontaminate those areas after the traveler has departed.

Decontamination is typically performed by the owner or operator of facilities or conveyance.

C. Travel Restrictions: Do Not Board/Lookout List

Another method of mitigating travelers' risk of transmission is through the public health Do Not Board (DNB) list developed by HHS/CDC and DHS. This list enables domestic and international public health officials to request that individuals with communicable diseases who meet specific criteria, including having a communicable disease that poses a public health threat to the traveling public, be restricted from boarding commercial aircraft arriving into, departing from, or traveling within the United States. The public health DNB list, administered by DHS and managed by CDC, is intended to supplement state and/or local public health measures to prevent individuals who are infectious, or reasonably believed to have been exposed to a communicable disease and may become infectious, from boarding commercial aircraft. Individuals included on the DNB list are assigned a Public Health Border Lookout ("Lookout") record that assists in ensuring that an individual placed on the DNB is detected if he or she attempts to enter or depart the United States through a port of entry. When this happens, officials from U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), a DHS component agency, notify HHS/CDC so that a thorough public health inquiry and evaluation can be conducted and appropriate public health action taken, as needed.

XIV. Training, Exercises, and Drills

Training on the developed plan is key to a smooth, coordinated response. Training should occur annually and be followed by drilling or exercising at least one component of the plan (e.g. notification).

XV. Abbreviations

AMR aka EMS	Airport Medical Unit/ Emergency Medical Services
APHIS	Animal and Plant Inspection Service
ATS	Air Traffic Services
CAPSCA	Collaborative Arrangement for the Prevention and Management of Public Health Events in Civil Aviation
CBP	Customs and Border Protection
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CDRP	Communicable Disease Response Plan
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
DGMQ	Division of Global Migration and Quarantine
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
HHS	Department of Health and Human Services
HI-EMA	Hawaii Emergency Management Agency
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICE	Immigration and Customs Enforcement
ICS	Incident Command System

IMS	Incident Management System
JIC	Joint Information Center
LHD	Local Health Department
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
NIMS	National Incident Management System
OIC	Officer in Charge
PIO	Public Information Officer
PLF	Passenger Locator Form
POE	Point of Entry
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
QARS	Quarantine Activity Reporting System
QMO	Quarantine Medical Officer
ROIC	Regional Officer in Charge
SHD	State Health Department
SQMO	Supervising Quarantine Medical Officer
TSA	Transportation Security Administration
THAN	Traveler's Health Alert Notice
USC	United States Code
USCG	United States Coast Guard
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
WHO	World Health Organization

XVI. Definitions

Communicable Disease – A disease that is transmitted through direct contact with an infected individual or indirectly through a vector.

Apprehension - The temporary taking into custody of an individual or group for purposes of determining whether Federal quarantine, isolation, or conditional release is warranted.

Conditional Release – The temporary supervision by a public health official (or designee) of an individual or group, who may have been exposed to a quarantinable communicable disease to determine the risk of disease spread and includes public health supervision through in-person visits, telephone, or through electronic or Internet-based monitoring.

Contact – A person who has been in such association with an infected person, animal, or contaminated environment as to have had an opportunity to acquire that infection.

Detention – The temporary holding of ill or exposed travelers and crew at a POE while the threat to public health is being determined by the Director of CDC, or while transportation to a medical or quarantine facility is being arranged, or the quarantine facility is being established.

Epidemic – The occurrence, in a defined community, of cases of an illness with a frequency clearly in excess of normal expectancy.

Incubation Period – The time interval between initial contact with an infectious agent and the first appearance of symptoms associated with an infection.

Isolation – The separation of an individual or group infected with a communicable disease from those who are healthy in such a place and manner as determined by the Director of CDC to prevent the spread of communicable disease.

Pandemic – An epidemic occurring over a very wide area, crossing international boundaries and usually affecting a large number of people; a global epidemic.

Public Health Emergency - Any communicable disease event as determined by the Director with either documented or significant potential for regional, national, or international communicable disease spread or that is highly likely to cause death or serious illness if not properly controlled; or any communicable disease event described in a declaration by the Secretary; or any communicable disease event that the World Health Organization has determined to be a Public Health Emergency of International Concern.

Quarantinable Disease - Any of the communicable diseases listed in an Executive Order of the President, as provided under section 361(b) of the Public Health Service Act (42 USC 264). The current list of quarantinable diseases as set forth in Executive Order 13295 of April 4, 2003, as amended July 2014, is provided in section IV.

Quarantine – The separation of an individual or group that has been exposed to a communicable disease, but is not yet ill, from others who have not been so exposed, in such a manner and place as determined by the Director of CDC to prevent the possible spread of the communicable disease.

Screening – Active steps to identify the existence of disease in an individual or group of individuals through visual examinations, physical examinations, laboratory tests or other methods.

Surveillance – The ongoing systematic collection and analysis of data and the provision of information which leads to action being taken to prevent and control a disease.

Suspect – An ill person whose history and symptoms suggest that he or she may have or is developing a communicable disease.

Transmission – Mechanism by which an infectious agent is spread from a source to a person.

XVII. Quick Reference Guide for Links

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, “Guideline for Isolation Precautions: Preventing Transmission of Infectious Agents in Healthcare Settings,” 2007. Retrieved on November 20, 2015 from http://www.cdc.gov/hicpac/pdf/isolation/Isolation2007.pdf

Preventing Spread of Disease on Commercial Aircraft: Guidance for Cabin Crew - http://www.cdc.gov/quarantine/air/managing-sick-travelers/commercial-aircraft/infection-control-cabin-crew.html

Quarantine Station Information – www.cdc.gov/quarantine/quarantinestations.html

Required Reporting for airlines - http://www.cdc.gov/quarantine/air/reporting-deaths-illness/guidance-reporting-onboard-deaths-illnesses.html

XVIII. Acknowledgments

Special thanks to Minnesota's Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management and the Center for Domestic Preparedness for the use of some of their documents in the preparation of this plan.

XIX. Annexes

Annex 1 – Standard Precautions

Assume that every person is potentially infected or colonized with an organism that could be transmitted in the healthcare setting and apply the following infection prevention practices:

Hand Hygiene

- Hand washing is the single most important means of preventing the spread of infection. All employees shall practice good hand hygiene, even when gloves are used
- Soap and water hand washing is required when hands are visibly dirty or visibly contaminated with blood, body fluids, or body substances
- When hands are not visibly soiled, alcohol-based hand gel/rinse may be used in lieu of hand washing

Respiratory Hygiene/Cough Etiquette

- People with symptoms of a respiratory infection should cover their mouths/noses when coughing or sneezing, use and dispose of tissues, and perform hand hygiene after hands have been in contact with respiratory secretions
- N-95 masks should be placed onto travelers with respiratory symptoms if possible

Mouth, Nose, Eye Protection

- If a traveler has a productive cough, it is recommended that staff wear a fluid-proof surgical mask if they will be interacting with the traveler
- Fluid-proof surgical masks are to be changed if saturated with secretions

Traveler Education

As part of the CDCs mission, you may assist in the role of prevention by providing travelers with information concerning suspect illness (e.g., THANs, pamphlets, etc.)

Gloves

- Hand hygiene is to be performed before donning and after removing gloves
- Employees will wear gloves when touching blood, body fluids, secretions, excretions, and contaminated items; and will put on clean gloves after performing hand hygiene and just before touching mucous membranes or non-intact skin

Gowns

- Long sleeve fluid-proof disposable gowns will be worn to protect skin and prevent soiling of clothing during patient care activities in which body fluid, secretions, or excretions are present
- A soiled gown will be removed as promptly as possible to avoid transfer of microorganisms to other patients or environments. Wash hands after removing and dispose of soiled gown properly
- Gowns need to be worn as intended. Sleeves must not be cut off or tied around neck

- Remove gown away from face, head, and body and roll downward to prevent accidental contamination with body fluid

Transporting Infected Travelers

- Standard precautions will be practiced when transporting ALL ill travelers.
- If needed, appropriate barriers (masks, impervious dressings, etc.) to prevent transmission should be placed on the traveler.
- Personnel in the area to which the patient is to be taken should be notified of the impending arrival of the patient and of precautions to be used to prevent transmission of infection.

Trash

Biomedical waste will be disposed of in appropriately labeled receptacles in accordance with the local, state, or federal guidelines.

Specimens

- Blood and all other specimens are transported in a sealed bag or other sealed rigid container
- If the outside of the container is contaminated by spillage or leakage, disinfect by using approved disinfectant

D. Annex 2 – Contact Precautions

Contact Precautions are aimed at preventing the transmission of infectious agents which spread through direct or indirect contact with a patient or patient environment. It is the most common mode of transmission.

CONTACT PRECAUTIONS		
	Direct Contact	**Indirect Contact**
General Information	Direct transmission occurs when microorganisms are transferred from one infected person to another person without a contaminated intermediate object or person	Indirect transmission involves the transfer of an infectious agent through a contaminated intermediate object or person.
PPE	Gloves required. Gowns may be recommended	Gloves required. Gowns may be recommended
Special Notes	• Opportunities for direct contact transmission between patients include: blood or other blood-containing body fluids from a patient directly enters a caregiver's body through contact with a mucous membrane or breaks (i.e., cuts, abrasions) in the skin • Extensive evidence suggests that the contaminated hands of healthcare personnel are important contributors to indirect contact transmission • Perform hand hygiene before touching patient and prior to wearing gloves • Perform hand hygiene after removal of PPE; *note:* use soap and water when hands are visibly soiled or after caring for patients with known or suspected infectious diarrhea	
Example Diseases	• Multi-drug resistant organisms • Skin infections • *C.difficile* • SARS • MERS-CoV	
Information from this table is taken from the Guideline for Isolation Precautions: Preventing Transmission of Infectious Agents in Healthcare Settings 2007 (http://www.cdc.gov/hicpac/pdf/isolation/Isolation2007.pdf) and the CDC Hospital Acquired Infections page (http://www.cdc.gov/HAI/settings/outpatient/basic-infection-control-prevention-plan-2011/transmission-based-precautions.html).		

E. Annex 3 – Droplet Precautions

Droplet Precautions are intended to prevent the spread of pathogens through close contact of respiratory and mucous membranes secretions. Droplet precautions are to be used for patients who are known, or suspected of being infected, with organisms that are transmitted by large droplets (>5 µm).

DROPLET PRECAUTIONS	
General Information	• Droplet transmission is a form of contact transmission, and some infectious agents transmitted by the droplet route also may be transmitted by the direct and indirect contact routes. • Respiratory droplets carrying infectious pathogens transmit infection when they travel directly from the respiratory tract of the infectious individual to susceptible mucosal surfaces of the recipient, generally over short distances, necessitating facial protection. • Respiratory droplets are generated when an infected person coughs, sneezes, or talks
PPE	• It may be prudent to don a mask when within 6 to 10 feet of the patient, especially when exposure to emerging or highly virulent pathogens is likely. • Wear a facemask, such as a procedure or surgical mask, for close contact with the patient. • If substantial spraying of respiratory fluids is anticipated, gloves and gown as well as goggles (or face shield in place of goggles) should be worn
Special Notes	• Historically, the area of defined risk has been a distance of <3 feet around the patient and is based on epidemiologic and simulated studies of selected infections. • Perform hand hygiene before and after touching the patient and after contact with respiratory secretions and contaminated objects/materials; note: use soap and water when hands are visibly soiled (e.g., blood, body fluids)
Example Diseases	• Pertussis • Influenza • Diphtheria • Meningococcal disease
Information from this table is taken from the Guideline for Isolation Precautions: Preventing Transmission of Infectious Agents in Healthcare Settings 2007 (http://www.cdc.gov/hicpac/pdf/isolation/Isolation2007.pdf) and the CDC Hospital Acquired Infections page (http://www.cdc.gov/HAI/settings/outpatient/basic-infection-control-prevention-plan-2011/transmission-based-precautions.html).	

F. Annex 4 – Airborne Precautions

Airborne Precautions are implemented to prevent the transmission of infectious agents that, when suspended in the air, continue to remain infectious. Airborne Precautions are used for patients known to be or suspected of being infected with epidemiologically important pathogens that can be transmitted person-to-person by the airborne route. The airborne droplets nuclei (≤ 5 μm) can remain suspended and be dispersed over long distances via air currents

General Information	• Airborne transmission occurs by dissemination of either airborne droplet nuclei or small particles in the respirable size range containing infectious agents that remain infective over time and distance • Microorganisms carried in this manner may be dispersed over long distances and may be inhaled by susceptible individuals who have not had face-to-face contact with (or been in the same room with) the infectious individual
PPE	• Wear a fit-tested N-95 or higher level disposable respirator, if available, when caring for the patient; the respirator should be donned prior to room entry and removed after exiting room • If substantial spraying of respiratory fluids is anticipated, gloves and gown as well as goggles or face shield should be worn
Special Notes	• Perform hand hygiene before and after touching the patient and after contact with respiratory secretions and/or body fluids and contaminated objects/materials; note: use soap and water when hands are visibly soiled (e.g., blood, body fluids)
Example Diseases	• Tuberculosis • Measles • Chickenpox (until lesions are crusted over) • Localized or disseminated herpes zoster (until lesions are crusted over)
Information from this table is taken from the Guideline for Isolation Precautions: Preventing Transmission of Infectious Agents in Healthcare Settings 2007 (http://www.cdc.gov/hicpac/pdf/isolation/Isolation2007.pdf) and the CDC Hospital Acquired Infections page (http://www.cdc.gov/HAI/settings/outpatient/basic-infection-control-prevention-plan-2011/transmission-based-precautions.html).	

G. Annex 5 – Directory of Select Infectious Agents and Diseases

NOTE: Unless otherwise stated, PPE is Standard Precautions

Infection/Condition	Type	PPE	Precautions/Comments
Acquired human immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV)	S		Post-exposure chemoprophylaxis for some blood exposures.
Anthrax	S		Infected patients do not generally pose a transmission risk
Cutaneous	S		Transmission through non-intact skin contact with draining lesions possible, therefore use Contact Precautions if large amount of uncontained drainage. Handwashing with soap and water preferable to use of waterless alcohol based antiseptics since alcohol does not have sporicidal activity
Pulmonary	S		Not transmitted from person to person
Environmental: aerosolizable spore-containing powder or other substance			Until decontamination of environment complete. Wear respirator (N95 mask or PAPRs), protective clothing; decontaminate persons with powder on them (Notice to Readers: Occupational Health Guidelines for Remediation Workers at Bacillus anthracis-Contaminated Sites — United States, 2001–2002) **Hand hygiene:** Handwashing for 30-60 seconds with soap and water or 2% chlorhexidene gluconate after spore contact (alcohol hand rubs inactive against spores). **Post-exposure prophylaxis following environmental exposure:** 60 days of antimicrobials (either doxycycline, ciprofloxacin, or levofloxacin) and post-exposure vaccine under IND
Arthropod-borne viral encephalitides (eastern, western, Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis; St Louis, California encephalitis; West Nile Virus) and viral fevers (dengue, yellow fever, Colorado tick fever)	S		**YELLOW FEVER IS A QUARANTINABLE DISEASE.** Not transmitted from person to person except rarely by transfusion, and for West Nile virus by organ transplant, breastmilk or trans placentally. Install screens in windows and doors in endemic areas Use DEET-containing mosquito repellants and clothing to cover extremities
Botulism	S		Not transmitted from person to person
Cholera (Vibrio cholerae)	S		**QUARANTINABLE DISEASE.** Use Contact Precautions for diapered or incontinent persons for the duration of illness or to control institutional outbreaks
Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)	S	Mask, Gown, Gloves & Eye protection	Use https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/index.html?CDC_AA_refVal=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.cdc.gov%2Fcoronavirus%2F2019-ncov%2Fguidance-hcp.html for current recommendations
Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD, vCJD)	S		Use disposable instruments or special sterilization/disinfection for surfaces, objects contaminated with neural tissue if CJD or vCJD suspected and has not been R/O; No special burial procedures
Diphtheria	D, C		**QUARANTINABLE DISEASE.** Transmission is via respiratory droplets and in rare circumstances, via contact with cutaneous lesions or contact with contaminated items.
E. coli (Enteropathogenic O157:H7 and other shiga toxin-producing strains)	S		Use Contact Precautions for diapered or incontinent persons for the duration of illness or to control institutional outbreaks
Food Poisoning			
Botulism	S		Not transmitted from person to person
C. perfringens or welchii	S		Not transmitted from person to person
Staphylococcal	S		Not transmitted from person to person
Adenovirus	S		Use Contact Precautions for diapered or incontinent persons for the duration of illness or to control institutional outbreaks
Campylobacter sp.	S		Use Contact Precautions for diapered or incontinent persons for the duration of illness or to control institutional outbreaks

Types of Precautions: A, Airborne; C, Contact; D, Droplet; S, Standard

Information from this table is taken from the Guideline for Isolation Precautions: Preventing Transmission of Infectious Agents in Healthcare Settings 2007 Appendix A available at: http://www.cdc.gov/hicpac/pdf/isolation/Isolation2007.pdf.

Cholera (Vibrio cholerae)	S		Use Contact Precautions for diapered or incontinent persons for the duration of illness or to control institutional outbreaks
C. difficile	C		Hand washing with soap and water preferred because of the absence of sporicidal activity of alcohol in waterless antiseptic hand rubs
Hepatitis, viral			
Type A	S		Provide hepatitis A vaccine post-exposure as recommended
Type B-HBsAg positive; acute or chronic	S		See specific recommendations for care of patients in hemodialysis centers
Type C and other unspecified non-A, non-B	S		See specific recommendations for care of patients in hemodialysis centers
Type D (seen only with hepatitis B)	S		
Type E	S		Use Contact Precautions for diapered or incontinent individuals for the duration of illness
Type G	S		
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)	S		Post exposure chemoprophylaxis for some blood exposures
Human metapneumovirus	C	Mask	HAI reported, but route of transmission not established. Assumed to be Contact transmission as for RSV since the viruses are closely related and have similar clinical manifestations and epidemiology. Wear masks according to Standard Precautions
Influenza			
Human (seasonal influenza)			See http://www.cdc.gov/flu/professionals/infectioncontrol/healthcaresettings.htm for current seasonal influenza guidance.
Avian (e.g., H5N1, H7, H9 strains)			See www.cdc.gov/flu/avian/professional/infect-control.htm for current avian influenza guidance.
Pandemic influenza	D		**QUARANTINABLE DISEASE.** See http://www.pandemicflu.gov for current pandemic influenza guidance
Malaria	S		Not transmitted from person to person except through transfusion rarely and through a failure to follow Standard Precautions during patient care. Install screens in windows and doors in endemic areas. Use DEET-containing mosquito repellants and clothing to cover extremities
Measles (rubeola)	A		Susceptible HCWs should not enter room if immune care providers are available; no recommendation for face protection for immune HCW; no recommendation for type of face protection for susceptible HCWs, i.e., mask or respirator. For exposed susceptible, post-exposure vaccine within 72 hrs. or immune globulin within 6 days when available. Place exposed susceptible patients on Airborne Precautions and exclude susceptible healthcare personnel from duty from day 5 after first exposure to day 21 after last exposure, regardless of post-exposure vaccine.
Meningitis			
Haemophilus influenza, type b known or suspected	D	Mask	
Neisseria meningitides (meningococcal) known or suspected	D	Mask	See meningococcal disease below
M. tuberculosis	S		Concurrent, active pulmonary disease or draining cutaneous lesions may necessitate addition of Contact and/or Airborne Precautions; For children, airborne precautions until active tuberculosis ruled out in visiting family members (see tuberculosis below)
Meningococcal disease: sepsis, pneumonia, meningitis	D	Mask	Postexposure chemoprophylaxis for household contacts, HCWs exposed to respiratory secretions; postexposure vaccine only to control outbreaks
MERS-CoV (Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus)	A, C	Mask, gowns, goggles	**QUARANTINABLE DISEASE.** Standard, contact and airborne precautions including use of negative pressure rooms. Personal protective equipment includes N-95 respirators, gloves, gowns, and face-shields or goggles.
Monkeypox	A, C		Use See www.cdc.gov/ncidod/monkeypox for most current recommendations. Transmission in hospital settings unlikely. Pre- and post-exposure smallpox vaccine recommended for exposed HCWs

Types of Precautions: A, Airborne; C, Contact; D, Droplet; S, Standard

Information from this table is taken from the Guideline for Isolation Precautions: Preventing Transmission of Infectious Agents in Healthcare Settings 2007 Appendix A available at: http://www.cdc.gov/hicpac/pdf/isolation/Isolation2007.pdf.

Multidrug-resistant organisms (MDROs), infection or colonization (e.g., MRSA, VRA, VISA/VRSA, ESBLs, resistant S. pneumoniae)	S/C		Contact Precautions recommended in settings with evidence of ongoing transmission, acute care settings with increased risk for transmission or wounds that cannot be contained by dressings.
Mumps (infectious parotitis)	D	Mask	After onset of swelling; susceptible HCWs should not provide care if immune caregivers are available. Note: Recent assessment of outbreaks in healthy 18-24 year olds has indicated that salivary viral shedding occurred early in the course of illness and that 5 days of isolation after onset of parotitis may be appropriate in community settings; however the implications for healthcare personnel and high-risk patient populations remain to be clarified.
Noroviruses	S		Use Contact Precautions for diapered or incontinent persons. Alcohol is less active, but there is no evidence that alcohol antiseptic hand rubs are not effective for hand decontamination.
Pertussis (whooping cough)	D	Mask	Post-exposure chemoprophylaxis for household contacts and HCWs with prolonged exposure to respiratory secretions. Recommendations for Tdap vaccine in adults under development.
Plague (Yersinia pestis)			**QUARANTINABLE DISEASE.**
Bubonic	S		
Pneumonic	D	Mask	Antimicrobial prophylaxis for exposed HCW
Pneumonia			
Adenovirus	D, C	Mask	Outbreaks in pediatric and institutional settings reported. In immuno-compromised hosts, extend duration of Droplet and Contact Precautions due to prolonged shedding of virus
B. cepacia in patients with CF, incl. respiratory tract colonization	C		Avoid exposure to other persons with CF. Criteria for D/C precautions not established. See CF Foundation guideline
Haemophilus influenza, type b			
Adults	S		
Infants and children	D		
Meningococcal	D		See meningococcal disease above
Pneumococcal pneumonia	S		Use Droplet Precautions if evidence of transmission within a patient care unit or facility
Viral	S		
Q fever	S		
Rabies	S		Person to person transmission rare; transmission via corneal, tissue and organ transplants has been reported. If patient has bitten another individual or saliva has contaminated an open wound or mucous membrane, wash exposed area thoroughly and administer post exposure prophylaxis.
Respiratory syncytial virus infection, in infants, young children and immunocompromised adults	C	Mask	Wear mask according to Standard Precautions. In immunocompromised patients, extend the duration of Contact Precautions due to prolonged shedding.
Rheumatic fever	S		Not an infectious condition
Rhinovirus	D	Mask	Droplet most important route of transmission. Outbreaks have occurred in NICUs and LTCFs. Add Contact Precautions if copious moist secretions and close contact likely to occur (e.g., young infants)
Rickettsial fevers, tickborne (Rocky Mountain spotted fever, tickborne typhus fever)	S		Not transmitted from person to person except through transfusion, rarely
Rubella (German measles) (also see congenital rubella)	D	Mask	Susceptible HCWs should not enter room if immune caregivers are available. No recommendation for wearing face protection (e.g., a surgical mask) if immune. Pregnant women who are not immune should not care for these patients. Administer vaccine within three days of exposure to non-pregnant susceptible individuals. Place exposed susceptible patients on Droplet Precautions; exclude

Types of Precautions: A, Airborne; C, Contact; D, Droplet; S, Standard

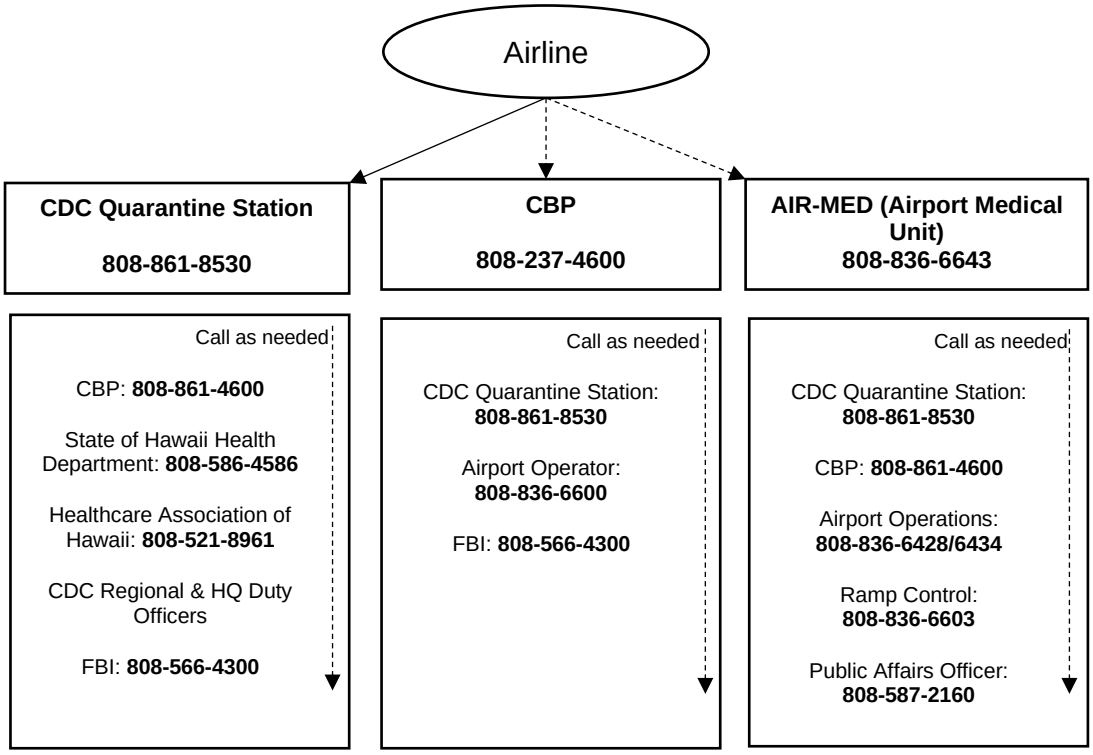
Information from this table is taken from the Guideline for Isolation Precautions: Preventing Transmission of Infectious Agents in Healthcare Settings 2007 Appendix A available at: http://www.cdc.gov/hicpac/pdf/isolation/Isolation2007.pdf.

			susceptible healthcare personnel from duty from day 5 after first exposure to day 21 after last exposure, regardless of post-exposure vaccine.
Salmonella sp. (including S. typhi)	S		Use Contact Precautions for diapered or incontinent persons for the duration of illness or to control institutional outbreaks
Severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS)	A, D, C	Mask	**QUARANTINABLE DISEASE.** Airborne Precautions preferred; D if Airborne Infection Isolation Room (AIIR) unavailable. N95 or higher respiratory protection; surgical mask if N95 unavailable; eye protection (goggles, face shield); aerosol-generating procedures and "supershedders" highest risk for transmission via small droplet nuclei and large droplets. (see www.cdc.gov/ncidod/sars)
Smallpox (variola; see vaccinia for management of vaccinated persons)	A, C	Mask	**QUARANTINABLE DISEASE.** Until all scabs have crusted and separated (3-4 weeks). Non-vaccinated HCWs should not provide care when immune HCWs are available; N95 or higher respiratory protection for susceptible and successfully vaccinated individuals; post exposure vaccine within 4 days of exposure protective
Tuberculosis (M. tuberculosis)			**QUARANTINABLE DISEASE WHEN INFECTIOUS.**
Extrapulmonary, draining lesion	A, C	Mask	Discontinue precautions only when patient is improving clinically, and drainage has ceased or there are three consecutive negative cultures of continued drainage. Examine for evidence of active pulmonary tuberculosis.
Extrapulmonary, no draining lesion, meningitis	S	Mask	Examine for evidence of pulmonary tuberculosis. For infants and children, use Airborne Precautions until active pulmonary tuberculosis in visiting family members ruled out
Pulmonary or laryngeal disease, confirmed	A	Mask	Discontinue precautions only when patient on effective therapy is improving clinically and has three consecutive sputum smears negative for acid-fast bacilli collected on separate days
Pulmonary or laryngeal disease, suspected	A	Mask	Discontinue precautions only when the likelihood of infectious TB disease is deemed negligible, and either 1) there is another diagnosis that explains the clinical syndrome or 2) the results of three sputum smears for AFB are negative. Each of the three sputum specimens should be collected 8-24 hours apart, and at least one should be an early morning specimen
Skin-test positive with no evidence of current active disease	S		
Tularemia			
Draining lesion	S		Not transmitted from person to person
Pulmonary	S		Not transmitted from person to person
Varicella Zoster	A, C	Mask	Susceptible HCWs should not enter room if immune caregivers are available; no recommendation for face protection of immune HCWs; no recommendation for type of protection, i.e. surgical mask or respirator for susceptible HCWs. In immunocompromised host with varicella pneumonia, prolong duration of precautions for duration of illness. Post-exposure prophylaxis: provide post-exposure vaccine ASAP but within 120 hours. Use Airborne Precautions for exposed susceptible persons.
Viral hemorrhagic fevers due to Lassa, Ebola, Marburg, Crimean-Congo fever viruses	S, D, C, A	Mask, eye protection, gown	**QUARANTINABLE DISEASE.** Emphasize: 1) use of sharps safety devices and safe work practices, 2) hand hygiene; 3) barrier protection against blood and body fluids upon entry into room (single gloves and fluid-resistant or impermeable gown, face/eye protection with masks, goggles or face shields); and 4) appropriate waste handling. Largest viral load in final stages of illness when hemorrhage may occur; additional PPE, including double gloves, leg and shoe coverings may be used, especially in resource-limited settings where options for cleaning and laundry are limited. Notify public health officials immediately if Ebola is suspected
Whooping cough (see pertussis)			

Types of Precautions: A, Airborne; C, Contact; D, Droplet; S, Standard

Information from this table is taken from the Guideline for Isolation Precautions: Preventing Transmission of Infectious Agents in Healthcare Settings 2007 Appendix A available at: http://www.cdc.gov/hicpac/pdf/isolation/Isolation2007.pdf.

H. Annex 6 – Honolulu Quarantine Station Agency Notification Listing



Notifications among responding agencies to a communicable disease incident on an international aircraft should be timely, within 15 minutes. This Annex demonstrates the order in which prompt notifications will be provided to the designated responding agencies. In particular, designated healthcare facilities/hospitals should be notified prior to transport and treatment of suspected ill persons.

Depending on the nature of the communicable disease event and the scope of the response (high public health significance vs. low public health significance), in addition to the responders listed in the notifications above, the entities listed below may be notified.

Agency	Phone (updated 9/2020)
Healthcare Association of Hawaii	808-521-8961
American Red Cross	808-734-2101
Hawaii Department of Emergency Management 24/7 Operation	808-733-4300

Public Information Officer Contact List

Agency	Name	Phone (updated9/2020)
Hawaii State Department of Health	Janice Okubo	808-586-4442
Hawaii State Department of Transportation	Tim Sakahara	808-587-2160
U.S. Coast Guard	Chief Scott Heatherly	808-356-4172
Customs and Border Protection	Jim Kosaic	808-356-4178
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	24/7 on Duty Press Officer	404-639-3286 (9-6 EST) 770-488-7100 (after 6PM EST)
Hawaii Emergency Management Agency (HI-EMA) ,	Luke Meyers	808-733-4300 ext. 522
Governor's Office	24/7 Duty Officer	808-586-0034

I. Annex 7 - Public Health Announcement Scripts

No Ill Traveler Script

Scenario 1: Travel Health Alert Notice (THAN) being distributed – no ill traveler

Please remain seated for an announcement. This flight is returning from an area where cases of [*insert name of the infectious disease*] have been reported.

- There is a slight risk that travelers may have been exposed to the disease while in the country.
- As a precaution, public health officials have asked us to give you information about the disease and what to do if you become sick.
- Please read this card carefully and keep it for the time specified on the card.

Thank you very much for your cooperation.

Travel Health Alert Notice (THAN) and Passenger Locator Forms (PLFs) distributed but no ill traveler

Scenario 2: Travel Health Alert Notice (THAN) and Passenger Locator Forms (PLFs) distributed but no ill traveler

Please remain seated for an announcement. This flight is returning from an area where cases of [*insert name of the infectious disease*] have been reported.

- There is a slight risk that travelers may have been exposed to the disease while in the country.
- As a precaution, public health officials have asked us to give you information about the disease and what to do if you become sick.
    - Please read this card and keep it for the time specified on the card.
- We are also asking you to provide information about how you can be reached in the next 3 weeks, just In case Public health officials need to contact you.
    - Flight attendants are passing out the forms now, including Instructions on how to fill it out.
    - Please fill out the form completely and hand it back to a flight attendant before you leave the plane.
    - Please note that only one form per family that is traveling together is needed.

Thank you very much for your cooperation

Ill traveler is suspected of having a communicable illness of public health concern AND a decision has been made to collect Passenger Locator Forms (PLFs) and distribute Travel Health Alert Notice (THAN)

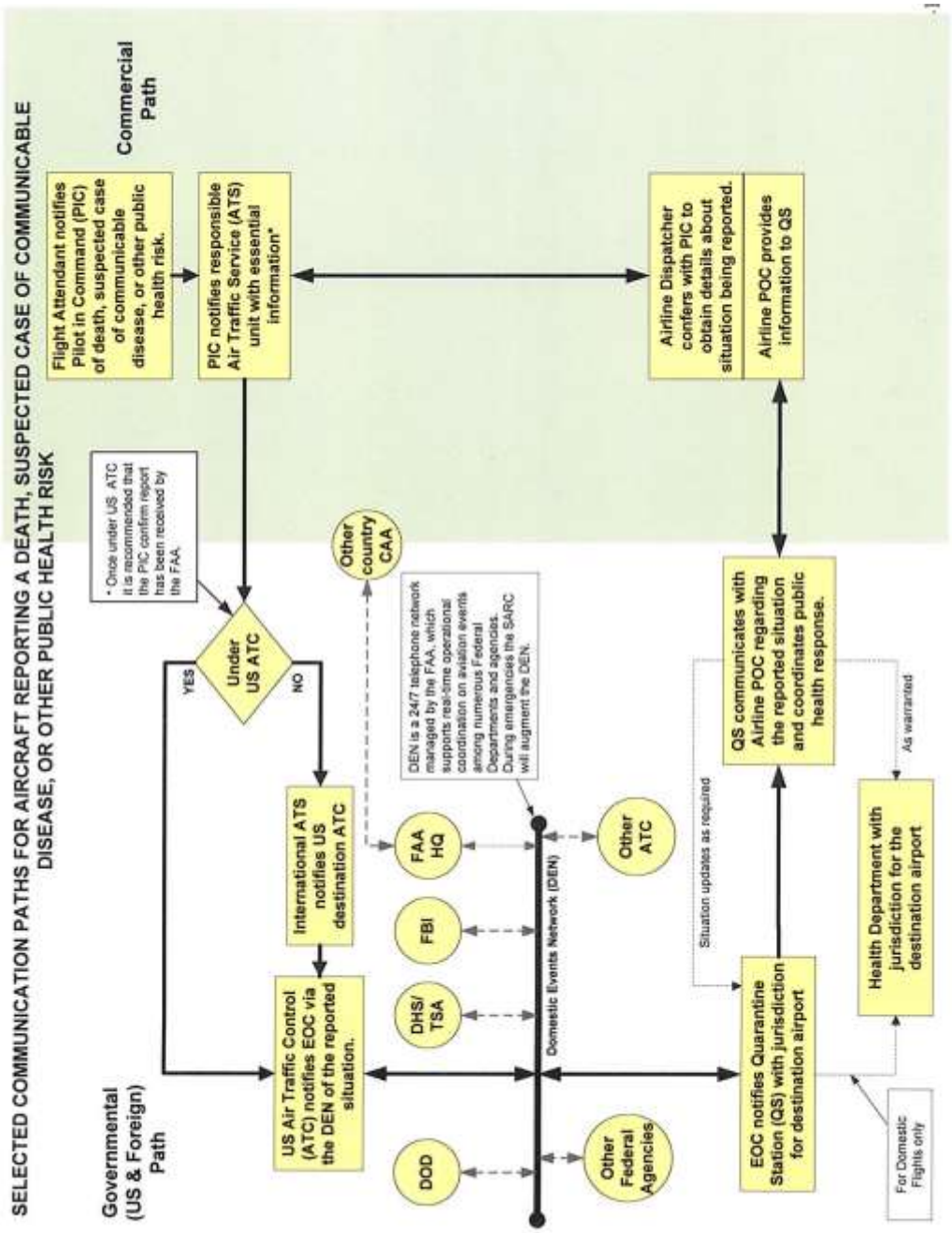
Scenario 3: Ill traveler is suspected of having a communicable illness of public health concern AND a decision has been made to collect Passenger Locator Forms (PLFs) and distribute Travel Health Alert Notice (THAN)

Please remain seated for an announcement. An ill person has been taken off the plane to receive medical treatment.

- As a precaution, [we are collecting information on how to contact passengers who sat near the ill person] **OR** [we are collecting information on how to contact other passengers who are on this flight]. Please provide information about how you can be reached in the next 3 weeks in case public health authorities need to contact you.
- Flight attendants are passing out the forms now, including Instructions on how to fill it out.
    - Please fill out the form completely and hand it back to a flight attendant before you leave the plane.
    - Please note that only one form per family that is traveling together is needed.
- We are also giving you a Travelers Health Alert Notice to inform you about the suspected illness and what to do if you become sick. Please read the card and keep it with you.

Thank you very much for your cooperation.

J. Annex 8 – Communication Pathways for Reporting a Death or Suspected Case of Communicable Disease



K. Annex 9 – CAPSCA Airport Checklist

CAPSCA Airport Checklist	CDRP Reference	
	Base Plan	Annex
A. Administrative		
1. Does the State have an entity that fulfills the function of the "competent Authority" (as defined by the WHO International Health Regulations 2005).		
2. Do the Civil Aviation Regulations cover public health related provisions of ICAO Annexes and guidance material?		
- Annex 6	n/a	
- Annex 9 (PLF)		
- Annex 11	n/a	
- Annex 14	n/a	
- Annex 18/Technical Instructions for the Safer Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air	n/a	
- PANS-ATM Doc 4444	n/a	
3. Is a national contact point established for policy formulation and operational organization of a public health preparedness plan for aviation?	n/a	
4. Does the state public health authority have designated personnel at the airport?		
5. Has the state established a national committee for public health preparedness planning?	n/a	
6. Is this committee involved in airport public health preparedness planning?	n/a	
7. Which entities are included in the committee?	n/a	
8. Civil Aviation Authority?	n/a	
9. Public Health Authority?	n/a	
10. Aircraft operator(s)?	n/a	
11. Rescue and firefighting services?	n/a	
12. Air Navigation?	n/a	
13. Immigration/Customs Services?	n/a	
14. Security services?	n/a	
15. Private health services?	n/a	
16. Service providers (Ground handling Service (GHS), cargo, etc.)?	n/a	
17. Are formal contracts/agreements (Hospital MOA) utilized specifying the involvement of above stakeholders?	XII	
B. Documentation		
1. Does the airport have in place a plan for Public Health Events/Emergencies?	CDRP	
2. Is it part of the Airport Emergency Plan?	n/a	
3. Is it compatible with the national Aviation Preparedness Plan for Public Health Events/Emergencies?	n/a	
4. Is it compatible with the national preparedness plan for public health events/emergencies?	n/a	
5. Has the airport emergency plan (Public Health Emergency component) been tested by conducting full-scale exercises and/or table-top exercises? Specify what and when.	n/a	
6. Does CDRP include references to the role of:		
a. Public health?	XI	
b. Civil aviation authority?	XI	
c. Airport operator?	XI	
d. Aircraft operator?	XI	
e. Air Navigation services provider?	XI	
f. Other service providers? Specify	XI	
7. Does documentation include reference to Annex 6, in particular Attachment B (Medical Supplies)?	n/a	
8. Does documentation include references to Annex 9, Chapter 8, Appendices 1 (General Declaration-most recent version) and 13 (Public Health Passenger Locator card-most recent version)?		
9. Specify (1) who collects the Health part of the Aircraft General Declaration and Passenger Location Cards and (2) who processes the information on arrival.	XI	

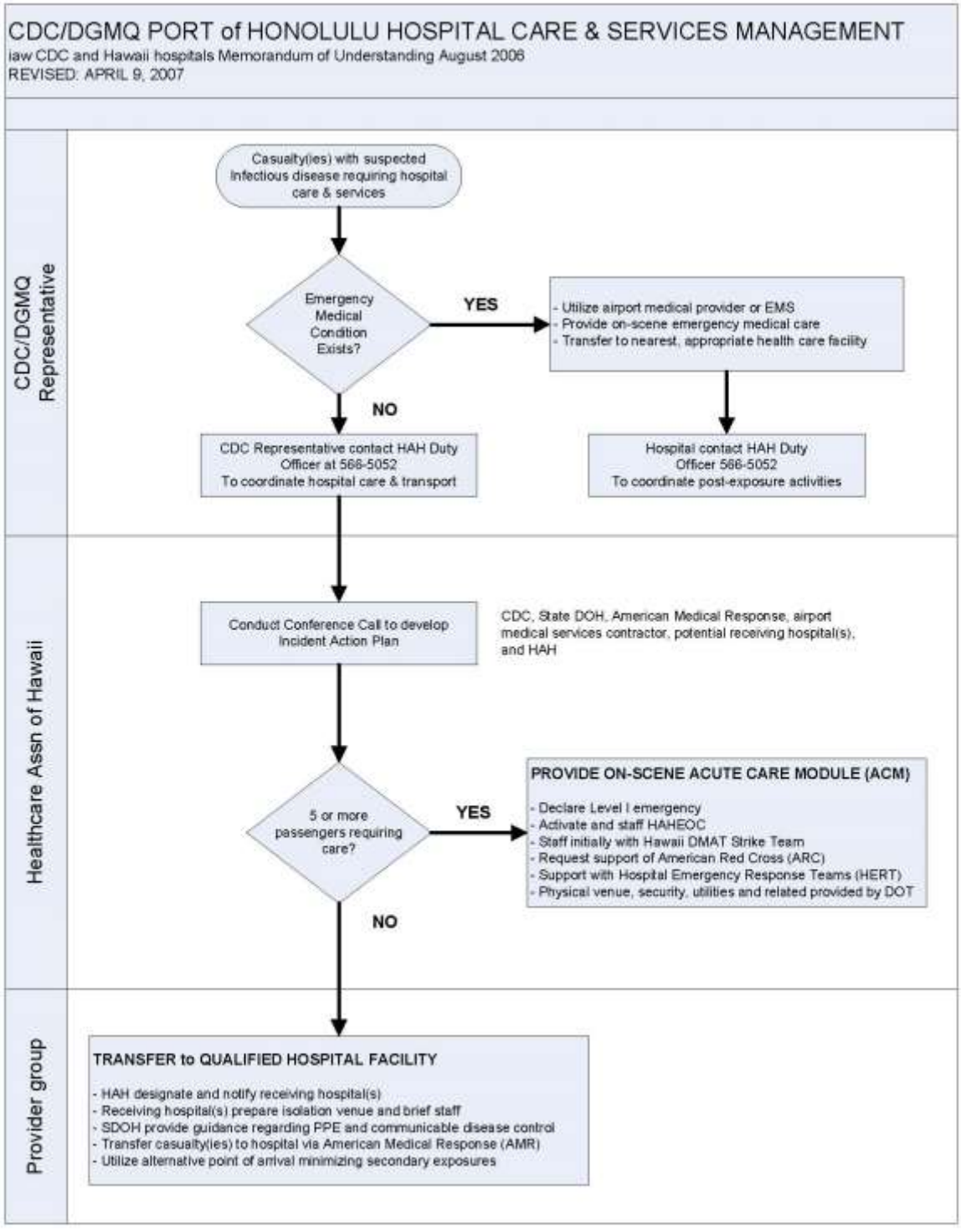
CAPSCA Airport Checklist	CDRP Reference	
	Base Plan	Annex
10. Does documentation include references to Annex 11, in particular Attachment C (Material Relating to contingency Planning)?	n/a	
11. Does documentation include references to Annex 14, Chapter 9 (Aerodrome operational services, equipment and installations) in particular paragraph 9.1 (Aerodrome Emergency Planning)?	n/a	
12. Does documentation include references to WHO International Health Regulations (2005)?	n/a	
13. Does documentation include references to ICAO Procedures for Air Navigation Services-Air Traffic Management, Doc. 4444, in particular paragraph 16.6: "Notification of suspected communicable diseases on board an aircraft, or other public health risk"?		
14. For travelers designated as suspect cases and asymptomatic contacts are there systems in place for: - Handling of their baggage? n/a - Security Screening? - Customs Clearance? - Immigration?	XII	
15. Are Stakeholders generally familiar with relevant guidance material from:		
- ICAO	n/a	
- WHO	n/a	
- IATA	n/a	
- ACI	n/a	
16. Which stakeholders receive training concerning a Public Health Event/Emergency (airport personnel, public health authority, etc.)?	n/a	
17. Does the Public Health Preparedness Plan have the capability to respond to temporary recommendations that WHO may put out as part of the declaration of a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC)? Is the airport covered under this plan?	n/a	
18. How does the plan cater to changing situations typical of a public health emergency? Eg. Does the plan have a phased response to cater to an escalating emergency situation? If so, how?		
19. Does a mechanism exist for deciding when to initiate the public health preparedness plan - Is there a mechanism to de-escalate the measures and end them?		
20. Are communication methods and procedures in place to inform public on travel risks associated with a public health event/emergency?	XII	
21. Is there a National business Continuity Plan for Public Health Emergencies? Is the aviation sector considered in this business continuity plan?	n/a	
22. Is there an Airport Operator Business Continuity Plan for Public Health Emergencies? Are all stakeholders considered in this plan?	n/a	
C. Emergency Operation Center (EOC)		
1. Is there in place a flow chart to initiate the aviation public health event/emergency response plan process?		Annex 1, 2, 8, 10
2. Are Command and control systems established for management of Public health event/emergency "on the day"?	XII	
3. Do Public Health Authority personnel participate in developing the aviation preparedness plan?	n/a	
D. Rescue and Firefighting (RFF) Services		
1. Do the RFF Services participate in the development and testing of the public health component of the Airport emergency plan for public health events/emergencies?	n/a	
2. Are personnel familiar with related guidance material, available on www.capsca.org?	n/a	
3. Are there procedures for handling passengers suspected of being affected by a public health event?	XII	
4. Are personnel trained on protective measures for handling suspected passengers?	n/a	
E. Immigration		

CAPSCA Airport Checklist	CDRP Reference	
	Base Plan	Annex
1. Does the immigration service participate in development and testing of the public health component of the Airport Emergency Plan for public health emergencies?	n/a	
2. Are personnel familiar with related guidance material, available on www.capsca.org?	n/a	
3. Are there procedures for handling passengers suspected of being affected by a public health event?	XII	
4. Are personnel trained on protective measures for handling suspected passengers?	n/a	
F. Customs		
1. Does the customs service participate in development and testing of the public health component of the airport Emergency Plan for public health events/emergencies?	n/a	
2. Are personnel familiar with related guidance material, available on www.capsca.org?	n/a	
3. Are there special procedures for handling luggage from passengers suspected of being affected by a public health event?	n/a	
4. Are customs personnel trained to use appropriate protective measures for handling luggage from suspected passengers?	n/a	
G. Cargo and Baggage Handlers		
1. Do personnel handling cargo/baggage participate in development and testing of the public health component of the airport Emergency plan for public health events/emergencies?	n/a	
2. Are personnel familiar with related guidance material, available on www.capsca.org?	n/a	
3. Are relevant personnel trained to use protective measures for handling cargo/baggage that may contain infectious substances (ICAO Annex 18 – The Safe Transport of Dangerous Good by Air)?	n/a	
4. Are cargo and baggage handlers trained to use appropriate protective measures for handling luggage from suspected passengers?	n/a	
H. Air Navigation Service Provider (ANSP)		
1. Does the ANSP participate in development and testing of the public health component of the airport Emergency plan for public health events/emergencies?	n/a	
2. Are personnel familiar with related guidance material, available on www.capsca.org?	n/a	
3. Does the ANSP provide training with the PANS-ATM (Doc 4444, paragraph 16.6) procedure for notifying the destination/departure airport of a potential on-board public health event?	n/a	
4. Is a procedure in place for transfer of information from the ANSP to the public health authority (and other stakeholders), notifying the arrival of an affected aircraft? **Provide detailed flow chart indicated the procedure from the place that receives the information – may involve entities other than the ANSP.**		
5. Does the ANSP have a contingency plan for managing public health events/emergencies?	n/a	
6. Does the ANSP have a Business Continuity Plan for managing Public Health events/emergencies?	n/a	
I. Medical Services		
1. Is the airport medical service provided by the state or a private enterprise? Is there a separate provider specific to Public health events/emergencies?	n/a	
2. Has the service provider received training in managing public health events/emergencies?	n/a	
3. Has the airport medical service provider established a communication process with the Public Health Authority?		Annex 1
4. Has ease of access to the affected aircraft by medical service provider(s) been considered in designating an aircraft parking position for the affected aircraft? If there is a designated parking position for an affected aircraft, is it the same as the position for other types of emergency event, e.g., bomb threat, terrorist activity, etc.?	n/a	
5. Are medical service providers aware of (1) Notification procedure of a suspected case by the pilot in command (2) Health part of the aircraft general declaration? Are		

CAPSCA Airport Checklist	CDRP Reference	
	Base Plan	Annex
they involved in the processing of these documents upon arrival of the affected aircraft?		
6. Is there a procedure enabling the medical service provider/public health authority to communicate with the affected aircraft before landing?	XII	
7. Is there a standard operating procedure for managing the arrival of an affected aircraft?	XII	
8. How long, after parking, will it take for the public health service to release an aircraft for unrestricted operations if the case in question is diagnosed as NOT posing a significant public health threat?	n/a	
9. Have the medical service providers/public health officers been made aware of how cabin crew identify suspect cases/s on board an aircraft? (Health part of aircraft General Declaration)?	XII	
10. Does the medical service provider/public health authority participate in the development and testing of the airport emergency plan for public health events/emergencies?	n/a	
11. Are suitable designated areas/facilities provided at the airport for:		
- Review of suspect cases by medical staff?	XII	
- Transport of cases to medical facility designated for purpose?		Annex 1
- Review of passengers in close proximity to the suspect case/s	XI, XII	
- Filling of Passenger Locator Form (if not already done)	XI	
12. Does the medical service provider/public health officers have easy access to the suspect or affected traveler's assessment area?	XII	
13. Is the use of personal protective equipment (PPE) considered? Are there sufficient numbers of PPE available at the airport? Types of PPE to be used –	XII	
14. Which personnel are required to use PPE	n/a	
- Training provided to personnel?	n/a	
15. Does the medical service provider/public health authority have procedures for transfer of suspect or affected travelers to appropriate hospital or evaluation units?	XII	
16. Are facilities available to enable rapid testing of biological specimens? What are they? Does the public health authority have appropriate communication links to these labs so that the status of the suspect passenger/s can be transmitted to them?	n/a	
17. Does the airport have in place procedures for aircraft disinfection?	n/a	
18. What is the disinfectant product(s) used to disinfect an affected aircraft? How is it chosen/is it different for different diseases of interest?	n/a	
19. What procedure is used? How long does it normally take? Are the cleaning contractors adequately trained to carry out disinfection of aircraft?	n/a	
20 Is the medical service provider/public health authority aware of relevant aspects of the IHR (2005) in relation to their role at the airport?	n/a	
21. In the case of an affected aircraft carrying a suspected case of a communicable disease, are efforts made to minimize the delay to other travelers and the return to service of the aircraft as quickly as possible? Are Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) in place to ensure minimizing unnecessary delays to passengers and aircraft?	n/a	
22. Are procedures in place for the safe removal, transport, and disposal of liquid and solid waste generated from the on board management of a case of a potential public health event (bio-hazard waste management procedures)?	n/a	
J. Security/Airport Police		
1. Does the aviation security (AVSEC) provider participate in the development and testing of the airport emergency plan for public health events/emergencies?	n/a	
2. Are there procedures in place for managing aviation security and facilitating the medical service provider/public health authority to access the designated passenger assessment area for suspect or affected travelers?	n/a	
3. Are personnel trained in the use of protective measures for managing suspect or affected travelers?	n/a	
K. Infrastructure		
1. Are the international passenger flows mixed, on arrival and departure?	n/a	

CAPSCA Airport Checklist	CDRP Reference	
	Base Plan	Annex
2. Are there provisions for maintaining electricity, water supply, waste disposal, etc. at the aircraft after parking? How will the aircraft's air conditioning system continue to operate after parking if the aircraft auxiliary power unit is inoperable?	n/a	
3. Does the airport have a designated holding or waiting area for suspect or affected travelers, after disembarkation?	XII	
4. If so, does the designated area have easy access for passengers (air bridge, ground transportation, etc.)?	n/a	
5. Does the designated area have easy access to medical service providers/public health authority?	n/a	
6. Does the designated area have adequate services such as power supply, lighting, air conditioning and toilets?	n/a	
7. Is the position of the designated area promulgated to appropriate personnel?	XII	
8. Are there processes and procedures in place to inform in-coming or out-going passengers of what to do if coming from or traveling to an affected are with a public health event/emergency or in the event of a declaration of a PHEIC?	XII	
9. Are screening measures available/to be rapidly introduced? If so, for: 1 – Entry? 2 – Exit? 3 – Transit?	XII	
10. What screening measures are to be available?	XII	
- Questionnaire	XII	
- Temperature measurement	XII	
- Others	XII	
11. Availability at short notice (48 hours) if required?	XII	
12. Designated area for screening is provided?	XII	
13. Information concerning public health action being taken in available to travelers at entry, exit and in holding area?	XII	
14. Requirements considered for screening equipment -Maintenance -Calibration -Personnel Training	XII	
L. Aircraft Operators		
1. Do aircraft operators participate in development and testing of the public health component of the airport Emergency plan for public health events/emergencies?		
2. Are aircraft operators aware of (1) Notification procedure of a suspected case by the pilot in command (2) health part of the aircraft general declaration (latest version)?	n/a	
3. Are aircraft operators aware of IATA guidelines for: cabin crew; maintenance crew; bird-strike; cleaning crew; passenger agents in responding to a public health event?	n/a	
4. Do the aircraft operators have procedures enabling cabin crew to identify travelers suspected of having a communicable disease or to manage a public health event on board a flight?	n/a	
5. Do the aircraft operators have procedures for managing a public health event on board a flight?	n/a	
6. Number of trained ground personnel assigned for public health event duties, in relation to volume and frequency of travelers.	n/a	
7. Are arrangements for translation and interpreters considered?	n/a	
8. Have personnel undergone training, to recognize and mange a public health event/emergency:	n/a	
9. Are personnel familiar with procedures regarding prompt assessment, care and reporting of ill travelers?	n/a	
M. Media		
1. Is there a communications strategy and plan?	XII	

L. Annex 10 – Response Flowchart with HAH



M. Annex 11 - Communicable Diseases in Imported Animals and Cargo

Some animals and animal products are known carriers of communicable disease, and certain zoonotic importations from outside the United States may be subject to health, quarantine, agriculture, wildlife, and customs requirements and prohibitions.

Certain animals and animal products are regulated by more than one federal agency and/or state and local authority.

A. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
   - Under CDC's regulations, a person may not import into the United States, nor distribute after importation, any etiologic agent or any arthropod or other animal host or vector of human disease, or any exotic living arthropod or other animal capable of being a host or vector of human disease unless accompanied by a permit issued by the Director.
   - More specifically, CDC regulations govern the importation of dogs, cats, turtles, monkeys, bats, live birds, African rodents, civets, snails, unsterilized specimens of human and animal tissue, any culture of living bacteria, virus, living insects or arthropods, non-human primate trophies, skins or skulls, goatskin products from Haiti, or other animals and animal products capable of causing human disease.
   - In addition, any banned or restricted import coming within provisions of this section will not be released from any custody prior to receipt by the Area Director or U.S. Customs and Border Protection of a permit issued by the Director of the CDC.
   - Pets taken out of the United States are subject upon return, to the same regulations as those entering for the first time.
   - For more information about CDC's regulations, contact the CDC Seattle Quarantine Station at 861-8530 or visit: http://www.cdc.gov/od/eaipp

B. CBP and USDA
   - Under Customs and Border Protection (CBP) regulations, live animals and birds entering the United States are subject to certification, certain permits, inspection, and quarantine rules that vary greatly with the type of animal and its origin.
   - For more information about CBP's requirements, visit: http://www.cbp.gov/linkhandler/cgov/newsroom/publications/travel/pets_wild.ctt/pets.pdf
   - United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) permits are required for

infectious agents of livestock and biological materials containing animal material. Tissue culture materials and suspensions of cell culture grown viruses or other etiologic agents containing growth stimulants of bovine or other livestock origins are controlled by the USDA due to the potential risk of introduction of exotic animal diseases into the U.S.

- For more information about USDA's requirements visit: http://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/
- CDC and USDA have taken steps to prevent importation of birds and unprocessed bird products from countries with the highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) H5N1 virus in domestic poultry. The import restrictions do not apply to U.S. origin pet birds which will be allow to return upon entering a USDA quarantine facility for 30 days. The import restrictions also do not apply to processed bird products that have been rendered noninfectious. Countries affected by CDC and USDA import restrictions are outlined at: http://www.cdc.gov/flu/avian/outbreaks/embargo.htm

C. USFWS

- The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) issues permits under various wildlife laws and treaties at different offices at the national, regional, and/or wildlife port levels
- For more information call 861-8525 or visit: http://www.fws.gov/permits/instructions/obtainpermit.html

D. State of Hawaii

- Animal Quarantine Information Hawaii's Animal Quarantine Laws; email rabiesfree@hawaii.gov; HNL State Airport Animal Quarantine 808-837-8092 or visit: http://hawaii.gov/hdoa/aqs/info.

Livestock Disease Control	Hawaii is rabies-free. Hawaii's quarantine law is designed to protect residents and pets from potentially serious health problems associated with the introduction and spread of rabies. All dogs and cats, regardless of age (puppies and kittens included) must comply with Hawaii's dog and cat import requirements.
Veterinary Laboratory Animal Quarantine	Chapter 4-29 Hawaii Administrative Rules, governs the importation of dogs, cats and other carnivores into Hawaii. This law states that dogs and cats meeting specific pre- and post-arrival requirements may qualify for 5-day–or-less quarantine program, which has a provision for direct release at Daniel K. Inouye International Airport after inspection (See "Checklist For 5-Day-Or-Less Program" for details).

	Furthermore, the law requires dogs and cats not meeting all of the specific 5-Day-Or-Less program requirements to be quarantined for up to 120 days upon arrival In Hawaii. (See "Hawaii Rabies Quarantine Information Brochure" for details on 120-day quarantine.)