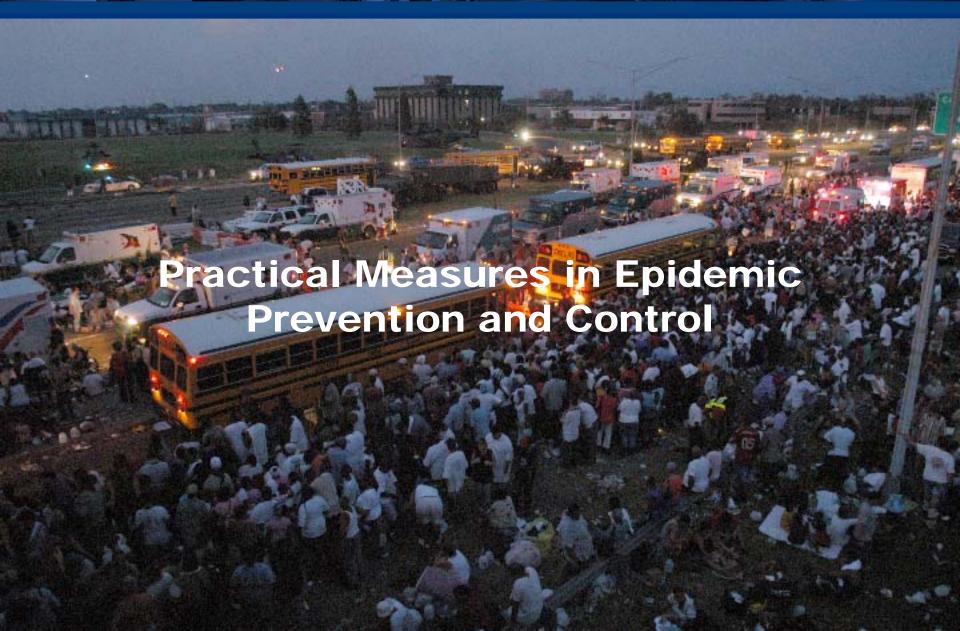


Perspectives on Disaster Responses







Background



- Purpose of <u>border measures</u> slow disease spread from one continent to another
- US policy move passengers and goods while protecting public health
- Flexible measures would adjust for low, medium or high severity virus
- Air passenger entry screening may begin if severe virus is outside North America
- Air passenger <u>exit</u> screening may begin if severe virus is in North America but not elsewhere

History



- US developed and tested air entry screening procedures at Miami Airport
- Most components worked well, but delays could cause passengers to miss flights
- 19 US airports developed entry screening plans based on Miami exercise
- Exit screening procedures currently under development
- Test via computer modeling and exercises



Flexible, Scalable

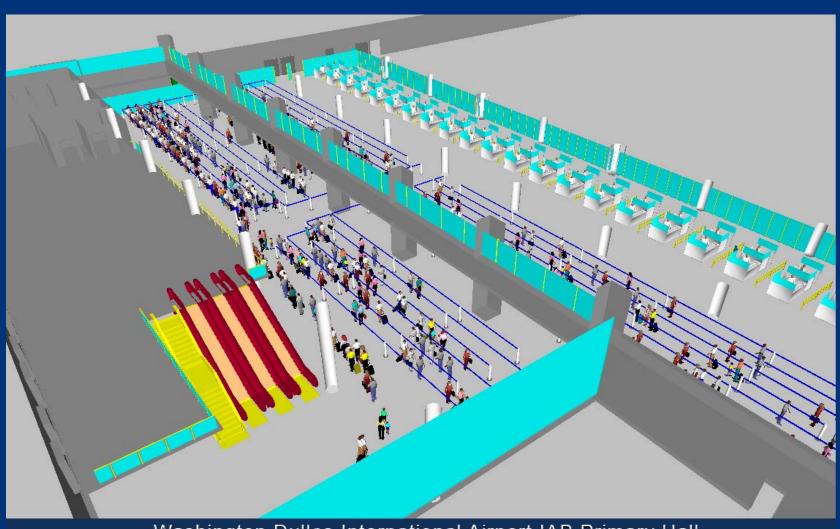


- H1N1 showed pandemics can be mild
- Need response plans for all severities
- Plans to be coordinated with partners aviation and international
- Plans are risk-based and tested
 - Strong public information component
 - Passive and active surveillance
 - Questionnaires
 - Health screening: primary, secondary
 - Thermal scanners? No decision yet



Airport Modeling





Washington Dulles International Airport IAB Primary Hall













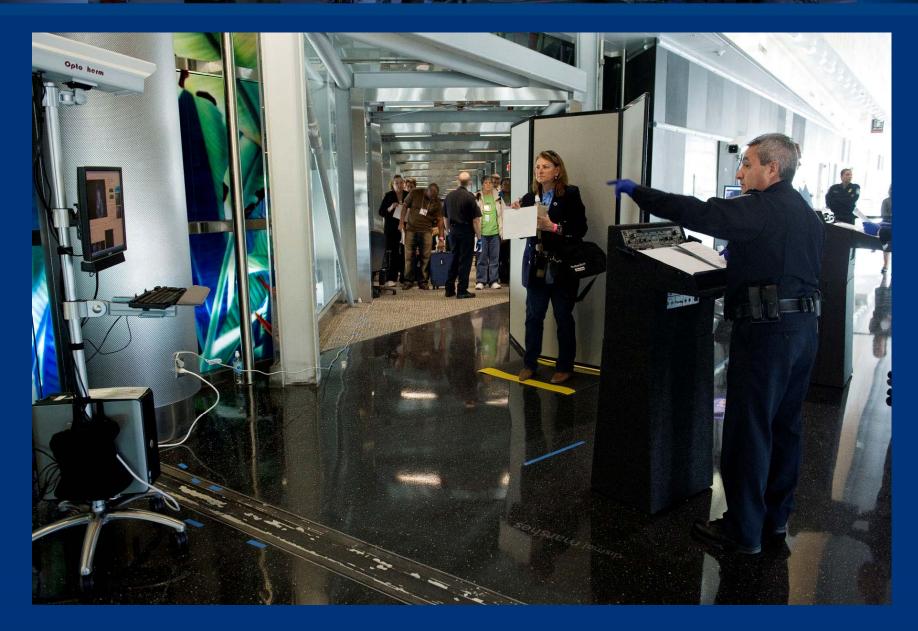
















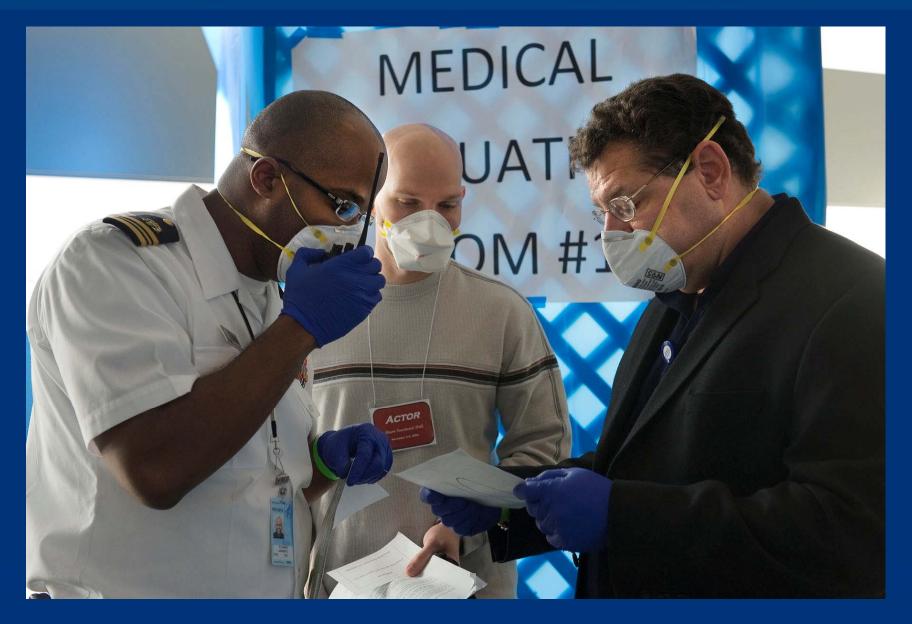














Next Steps



- Engaging airline and airport representatives
- Lessons learned: adjust plans developed before H1N1 to be more flexible, scalable
- Testing via low cost, low impact means
- On-going planning for any biologic event

Questions? Contact Joan Harris, Joan.Harris@dot.gov or 202-366-1827