



Airbridges Health Screening and
COVID-19 Testing



AIRBRIDGES CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

APRIL 2021

INTRODUCTION

Background

Testing for COVID-19, use of individual measures to control spread, and distribution and management of COVID-19 vaccines is one of the most significant global health initiatives in history. Governments, health care organizations, and private sector companies need the ability to operate with the utmost visibility and efficiency, as well as the ability to protect and communicate with their people. At the same time, there are many unknowns and uncertainty as plans unfold. The public is eager to understand the various requirements within their community and for travel, how and where they can get tested, and when they will receive the much-anticipated vaccines. Agencies want to ensure information is clearly disseminated and that transportation processes and employers are solidifying plans for the future of travel and work.

Ongoing border closures, travel restrictions, and lack of harmony in testing procedures and government travel rules hinder bookings. The overall implementation of health testing to support air bridges (also called travel corridors) will occur in stages over time as key stakeholders such as airlines and federal agencies engage, and as airports are able to survey broad industry practices and deploy the most appropriate and effective technology and procedures. Given the breadth of this undertaking, full development will take a significant amount of time and resources.

The ability to have varying travel restrictions and requirements in one data source will help passengers understand what they need to do while traveling. Although the pandemic has significantly reduced international travel, there is still a need for many to travel. By providing passengers with an easy way to understand the restrictions and quarantines currently mandated, the aviation industry can facilitate the process for those who need to travel but are unsure of the requirements. Mobile apps appear to be the future for international travel in the age of the pandemic, as well as helping to keep track of test results and vaccinations as they become better distributed around the world.

Current Federal Requirements

On January 21, 2021, President Joseph R. Biden Jr. signed the Executive Order on [‘Promoting COVID-19 Safety in Domestic and International Travel’](#). This was implemented on January 25, 2021, by the Centers for Disease Control with 42 CFR 71.20 under [‘Requirement for Proof of Negative COVID-19 Test or Recovery from COVID-19 for Air Passengers Arriving into the United States’](#).

In broad summary the CDC order requires that:

- All US bound air passengers (including citizens/LPRs), ages 2 and older present a negative coronavirus test, no more than three days old, OR proof of virus recovery within past three months
- The test must be approved/authorized by the relevant national authority (at the place of departure)
- At present, there is no exemption for vaccinated passengers
- Passengers must attest their compliance (to the CDC via the airline) prior to departure
- The airline must verify documentation (including identity, test type, date of test) before takeoff
- At present, there is no federally mandated quarantine on arrival (although CDC guidelines recommending self-quarantine and post travel viral tests and state legislation still apply)
- The CDC confirmed [on February 13th](#) that testing would not be required on domestic flights

Current Federal Requirements

- As of early May 2021, the main block on international travel comes from section 212(f) of the US immigration, which is the basis for banning noncitizens physically present within many countries during the preceding 14-days. These countries include:
 - China, Iran, the 26 European Schengen countries, UK, Republic of Ireland, Brazil, South Africa, Brazil, and India
 - <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/travelers/from-other-countries.html>
- Exemptions
 - Americans and lawful permanent residents are not affected by this block
 - Exemptions include students, some academics, journalists, finances, immigrants, public health, national security and humanitarian travelers
 - CDC Guidance still applies to persons who are exempted from the ban: negative test before traveling and again upon entering the US
 - <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/travelers/international-travel-during-covid19.html>

Current Federal Requirements

On Friday April 2, the CDC issued three new documents related to changes in travel guidance. CDC has determined that fully vaccinated people are deemed low risk and can resume travel without having to be tested before and afterwards unless that is required by the local destination. Mask usage and other safety precautions are still required.

Domestic travel:

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/travelers/travel-during-covid19.html>

International travel:

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/travelers/international-travel-during-covid19.html>

Frequently Asked Questions:

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/travelers/faqs.html>

Goals and Purpose

In order for the successful implementation of airbridges, we believe that the following goals must be realized:

- In consultation with key stakeholders including CDC, CBP, DHS, FAA, and airlines, develop standards, reporting requirements, and procedures for required secure test(s) and vaccine reports to comply with health requirements, that can be integrated digitally with the TSA screening or boarding approval process;
- Develop standardized minimum airport policies and operating procedures to promote passenger compliance with national and local health requirements to improve customer understanding and acceptance of procedures and to reduce friction and confusion in travel;
- Develop broad communication and education program for prospective and active passengers to provide accurate and detailed information, reinforcing notices, notice of 'match' of test/vaccine with health requirements, notice of changes, info re services and protections being offered, links to airline provided information.

The purpose of this document is to outline the proposed Concept of Operations (ConOps) for a uniform and standardized process across airports. The desire being that this will support the development of a pilot to implement testing/vaccine data collection for COVID (and future infectious diseases) into airport operation suitable for both international and domestic flights at JFK, ATL and LAX.

The ConOps acknowledges that not every airport is the same, but that a broad standard approach can be taken to designing the opportunities for intervention. It presents a series of options for consideration and details the level of 'integrity' that the testing regime provides both to the location (i.e., who would the testing regime protect) and passengers (i.e., who would the testing regime detect).

Ultimately, the ConOps is designed to give the entire travel network a consistent playbook of actions supporting the airports, airlines and Federal agencies that they can implement, based on current regulations from local and US health agencies and those of destination countries.

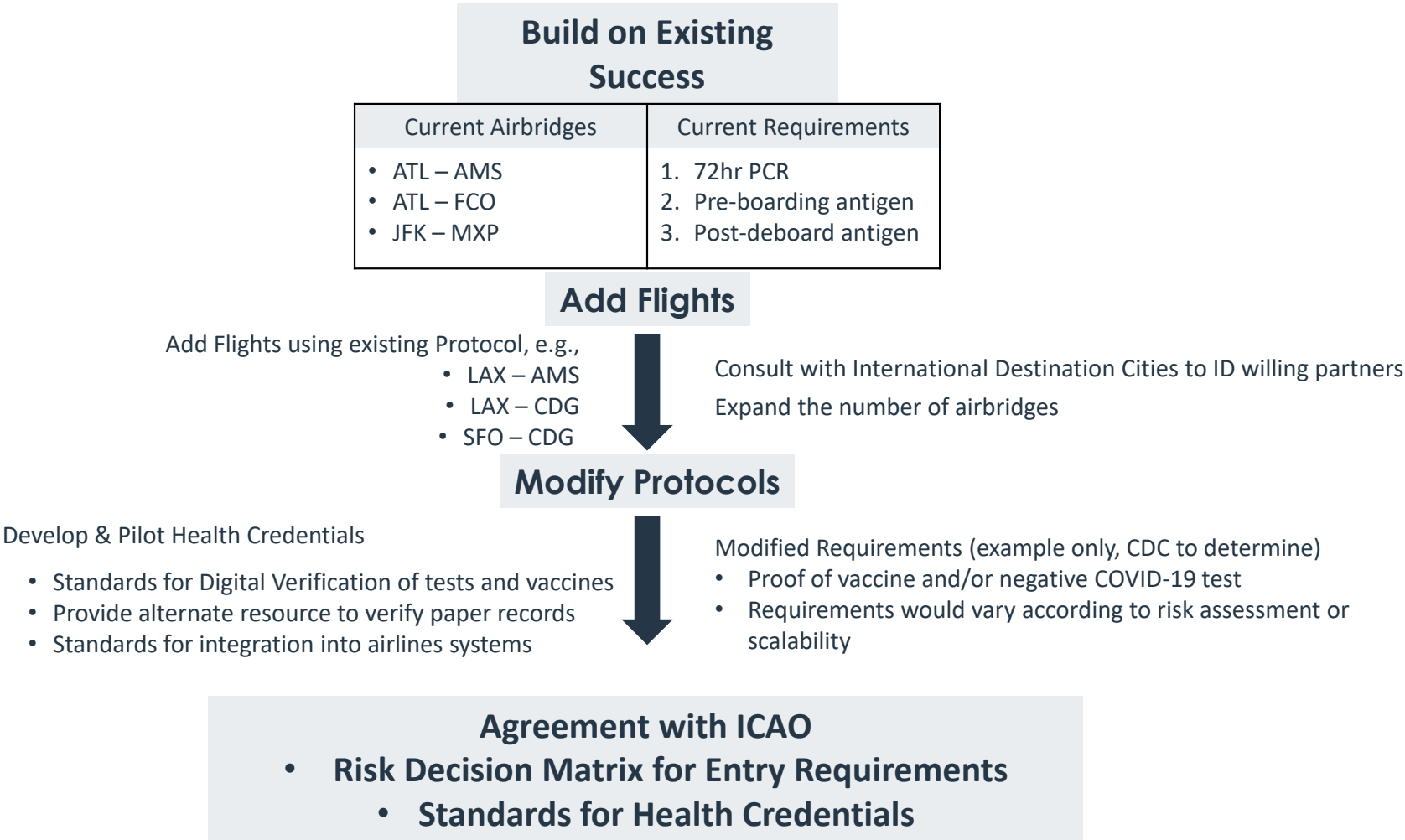
**ENGAGEMENT WITH FAA,
CDC, DOT, DHS, STATE DEPT**

Engagement with U.S. Government

1. In response to aviation industry calls for a data-driven, risk based and feasible public health measures that save lives and allow travel and economic growth to safely resume, AAAE ACT the following draft structures:
 - DRAFT Roadmap for Safe Resumption of International Air Travel
 - Risk Based Structure for Entry Requirements
2. ACT also proposed a Collaborative Pilot for Voluntary Health Credential with U.S. Government
3. Proposals were submitted to FAA, CDC, USDOT, DHS, and State Department on April 14, 2021



DRAFT Roadmap: Safe Return of International Air Travel



Conceptual Risk Based International Entry Requirements (Example Only)

Risk Level	Risk Description	Entry Requirements (Examples only)*
Red**	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entry suspended
Orange	Poor/Deteriorating	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>72-hour PCR; antigen pre & post travel</i> • <i>OR Vaccine plus antigen pre travel</i>
Yellow	Stable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Testing pre and post travel</i>
Green	Good/Improving	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Testing prior only if not vaccinated</i>

*Entry requirements to be set by health authorities based on risk factors of traveler

**Current condition for non-US citizens present in China, Iran, EU, UK, Brazil & South Africa within previous 14 days

Note: These protective measures are needed regardless of the risk level of the arrival country

Risk Factors for assessment

(example to illustrate a possible formulation, not a proposal)

- Red to Orange to Yellow to Green represents lessening of risk of exposure
- Assessment of the risk from travelers from the departure country or country of recent travel would include multiple factors weighted according to relative importance in status & trend of outbreak, such as
 - Number of new cases per one million people (high weight)
 - Number of new hospitalizations per capita (high weight)
 - Trajectory of hospitalizations (moderate weight)
 - Trajectory of confirmed cases (moderate weight)
 - Trajectory of positive percent of tests (lower weight)

Included for illustration of Concept Only

Collaborative Pilot for Voluntary Health Credential

- AAEE ACT proposes a collaborative digital health credential pilot with USG, airlines and U.S. hub airports
- GOAL - pilot to allow USG to increase international flights while protecting America from foreign COVID-19 health threats
- GOAL - produce a sound risk-based protocol to promote adoption of a uniform set of criteria and processes for inter-country travel through eventual agreement with ICAO and others
- Deliverable is a scalable, secure digital health system that provides agencies with the capability to screen passengers' inbound to the U.S. using a set of risk-based control metrics. Use of a health credential by passengers would be voluntary
- Pilots will be conducted at PANYNJ, ATL, LAX, SFO, who have individually conducted digital health pass pilots but without federal government engagement to date
- The pilots will develop the means to define and control risk assessment metrics and provide local USG officials with the capability to select specific passengers and/or flights for increased requirements based on algorithmic risk assessment
- Pilot to include, airlines, airports, health pass providers, local test labs, aviation IT vendors & government representatives. Preparation period 3 weeks. Pilot duration 4 to 6 weeks

Health Credential Pilot

Overview

1. Provide a digital portal in which travelers to the U.S. can opt-in to securely complete a CDC health attestation prior to arrival at U.S. ports.
2. Digital CDC health attestation to embed a COVID test/vaccination credential to verify compliance with U.S. arrival requirements.
3. Integration of digital test/vaccination attestation into airline processing systems to ensure compliance prior to boarding
4. Completed digital attestations, and embedded health credentials, accessible to U.S. ports of arrival CDC officials. Information would be organized by flight number, etc.
5. CDC HQ will set risk control metrics by which all passenger attestations at all U.S. ports (in the pilot) will be uniformly assessed and utilize secure, up to date, robust risk data for the assessment.
6. CDC officials at ports of arrival will have visibility of all attestations for flights and would receive screening recommendations based on individual risk assessed against the control metrics (see #4).
7. Pilot to include integration of multiple health pass providers, airports (foreign & domestic) & airlines.

DESIGN PRINCIPLES

Typical Passenger Journey (Departing from a U.S. Airport)

The typical passenger journey can be represented using the flow below, contain a series of steps or touchpoints. Each step of the flow represents different points in a passengers' journey for intervention to provided testing and document checks.



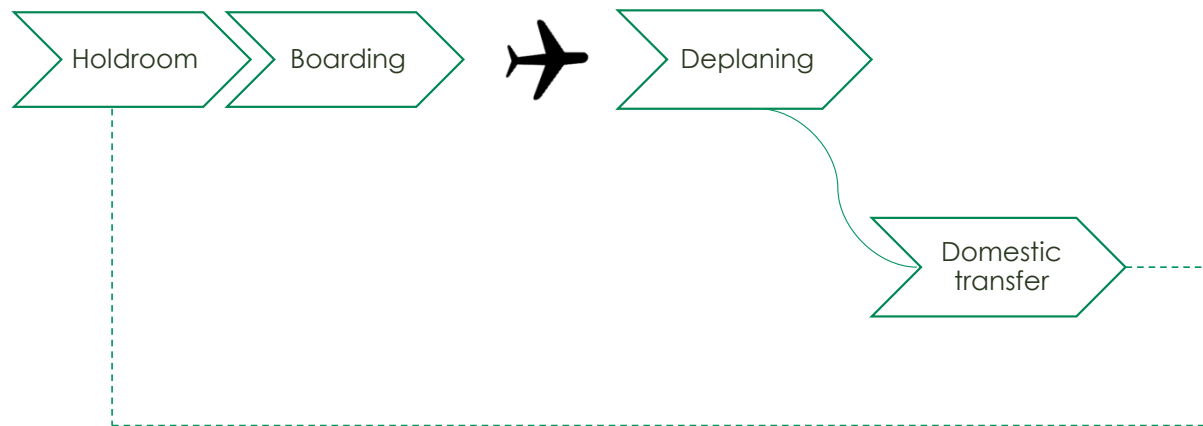
Typical Passenger Journey (Arriving at a U.S. Airport)

The typical passenger journey can be represented using the flow below, contain a series of steps or touchpoints. Each step of the flow represents different points in a passengers' journey for intervention to provided testing and document checks.



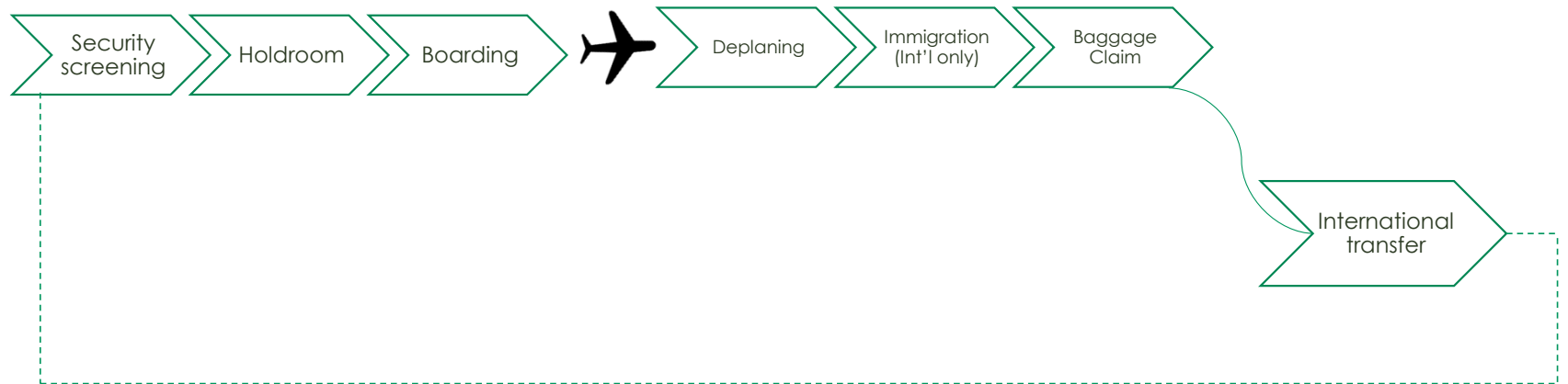
Typical Passenger Journey (DOM-DOM/DOM-INT'L Transfer Thru a U.S. Airport)

The typical passenger journey can be represented using the flow below, contain a series of steps or touchpoints. Each step of the flow represents different points in a passengers' journey for intervention to provided testing and document checks.



Typical Passenger Journey (INT'L-DOM/INT'L-INT'L Transfer Thru a U.S. Airport)

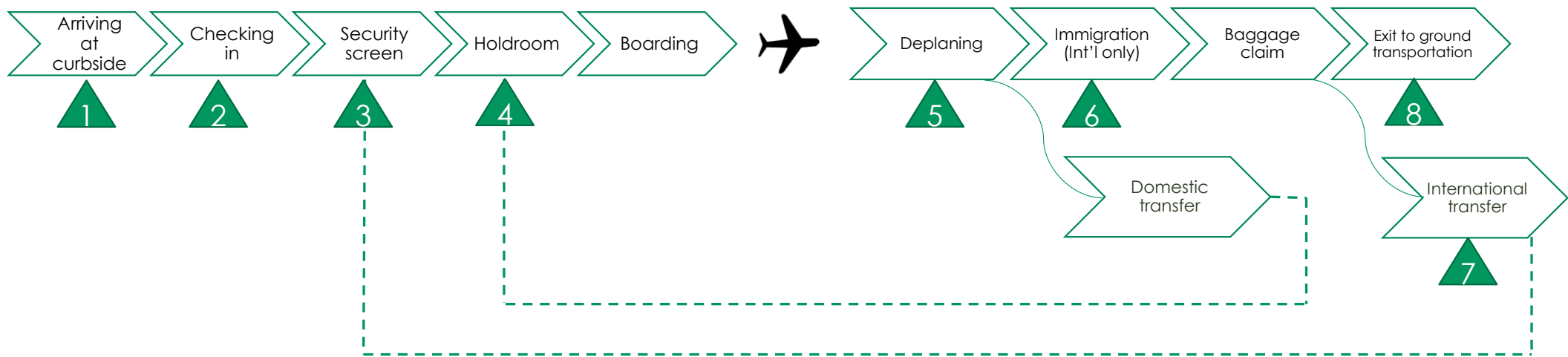
The typical passenger journey can be represented using the flow below, contain a series of steps or touchpoints. Each step of the flow represents different points in a passengers' journey for intervention to provided testing and document checks.



OPPORTUNITIES FOR INTERVENTION

Opportunities for Intervention

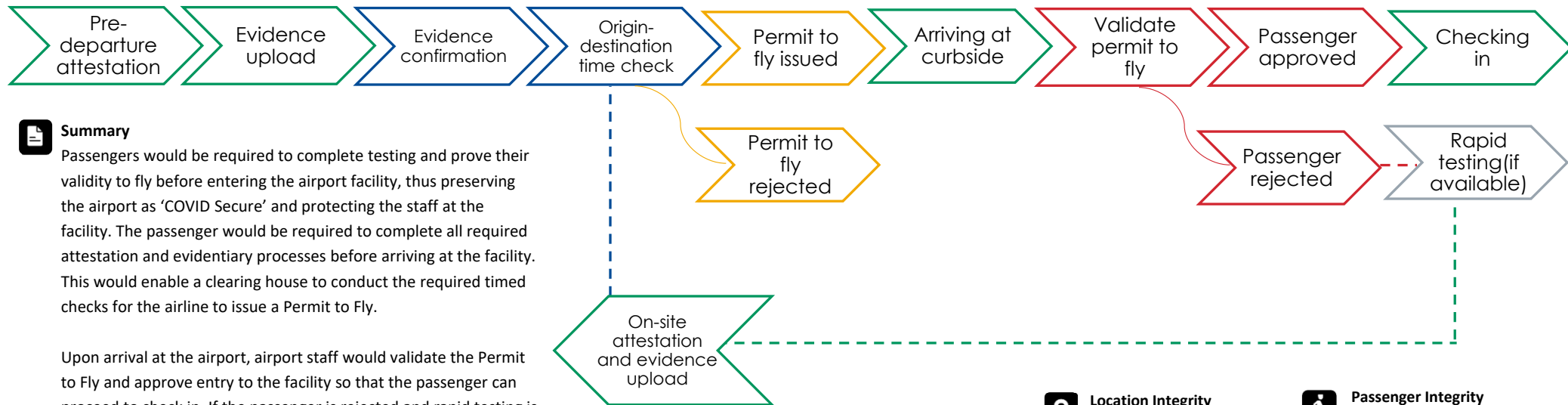
The opportunity for intervention occurs at various options throughout the passenger journey, each of which offers their own benefits in terms of protecting the safety integrity, but also practically have their own unique set of challenges.



Note: If four-hour pre-departure testing window is required, Option 1 is the only practicable solution

KEY Passenger Clearing House Airline Laboratory Airport Authority

Option 1 | Testing before Arriving at Curbside



Summary

Passengers would be required to complete testing and prove their validity to fly before entering the airport facility, thus preserving the airport as 'COVID Secure' and protecting the staff at the facility. The passenger would be required to complete all required attestation and evidentiary processes before arriving at the facility. This would enable a clearing house to conduct the required timed checks for the airline to issue a Permit to Fly.

Upon arrival at the airport, airport staff would validate the Permit to Fly and approve entry to the facility so that the passenger can proceed to check in. If the passenger is rejected and rapid testing is available in an external venue on site (i.e., in a parking garage, marquee etc.) they could be diverted to complete testing here with the results immediately uploaded for origin-destination checks.



Considerations

- Airport operators would need to ensure that non-permitted individuals are not admitted to the airport (such as meet and greeter etc.)
- By controlling at the terminal entrance this is the only way to provide full protection for the safety of airport and airline employees
- Rapid testing facilities, if available, would need to be established at sites nearby such as in parking garages or temporary facilities
- There would need to be accompanying procedures for staff routes into the airport



Location Integrity

- ▲ Local Facility
- ▲ Destination Community
- ◆ Local Community

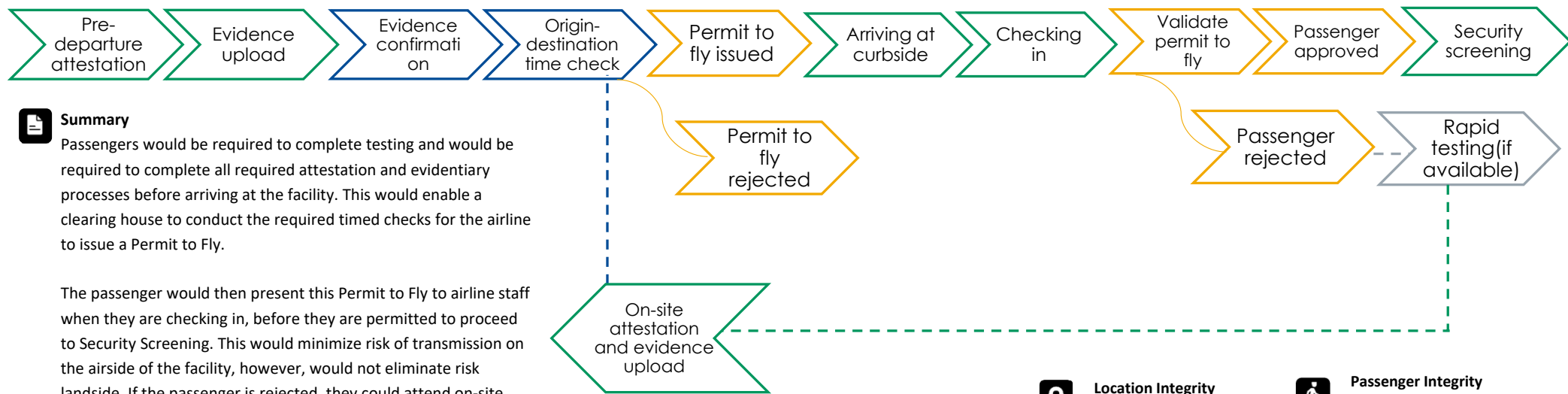


Passenger Integrity

- ▲ DOM/INT Departures
- ▼ DOM-DOM Transfer
- ▼ INT-DOM Transfer
- ▼ INT-INT Transfer
- ◆ DOM Arrival
- ◆ INT Arrival

Option 2 | Testing at *Checking In*

KEY Passenger Clearing House Airline Laboratory Airport Authority



Summary
 Passengers would be required to complete testing and would be required to complete all required attestation and evidentiary processes before arriving at the facility. This would enable a clearing house to conduct the required timed checks for the airline to issue a Permit to Fly.

The passenger would then present this Permit to Fly to airline staff when they are checking in, before they are permitted to proceed to Security Screening. This would minimize risk of transmission on the airside of the facility, however, would not eliminate risk landside. If the passenger is rejected, they could attend on-site rapid testing, either external to the terminal or within the airside lobby to complete their testing and to have their results immediately uploaded for origin-destination checks.

- Considerations**
- With airline staff needing to validate passengers permit to fly, usage of kiosks would have to be augmented with roving staff in order to avoid increasing demand at full-service counters
 - If it's possible to separate landside and airside staff, this option would protect staff working airside from exposure
 - A procedure would need to be in place for escorting rejected passengers from the terminal
 - Special tokens would be required to ensure that security screen staff could validate that airlines had approved the passenger

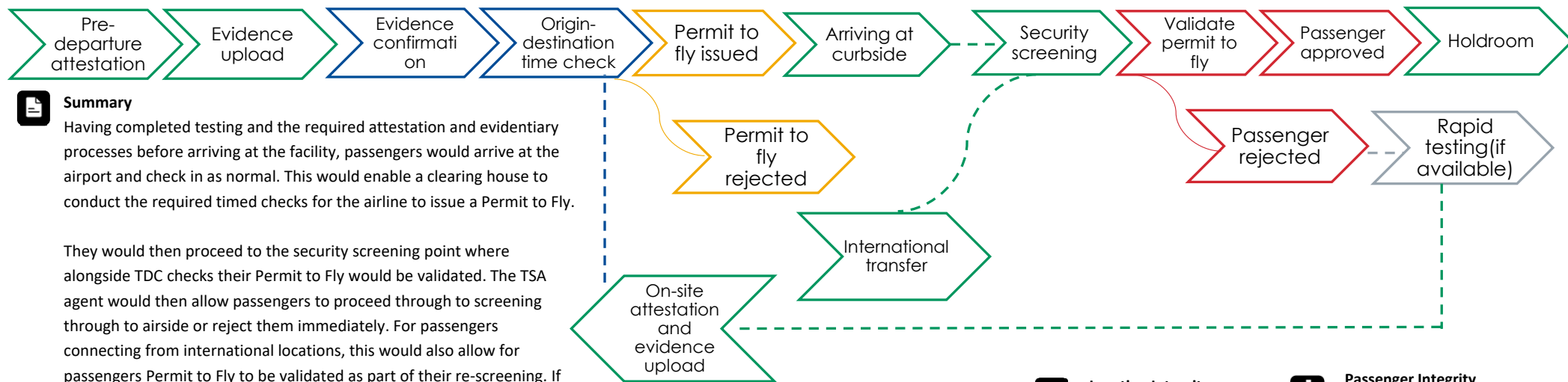
Location Integrity

- ▼ Local Facility
- ▲ Destination Community
- ◆ Local Community

Passenger Integrity

- ▲ DOM/INT Departures
- ▼ DOM-DOM Transfer
- ▼ INT-DOM Transfer
- ▼ INT-INT Transfer
- ◆ DOM Arrival
- ◆ INT Arrival

Option 3 | Testing at Security Screening



Summary
Having completed testing and the required attestation and evidentiary processes before arriving at the facility, passengers would arrive at the airport and check in as normal. This would enable a clearing house to conduct the required timed checks for the airline to issue a Permit to Fly.

They would then proceed to the security screening point where alongside TDC checks their Permit to Fly would be validated. The TSA agent would then allow passengers to proceed through to screening through to airside or reject them immediately. For passengers connecting from international locations, this would also allow for passengers Permit to Fly to be validated as part of their re-screening. If the passenger is rejected, they could attend on-site rapid testing, either external to the terminal or within the airside lobby to complete their testing and to have their results immediately uploaded for origin-destination checks.

- Considerations**
- This option would require TSA officers to validate Permit's to Fly
 - At this point there would be limited time for testing and potential flow impacts at key pinch-point in high-capacity area (with large inter-mingling)
 - The integrity of testing for INT-DOM and INT-INT transferring passengers would only protect the destination community not the local community as transfers will have already mixed with locals at Custom and Bag Claim
 - If rejected, passenger bags would need to be retrieved from the BHS which could impact OTP

Location Integrity

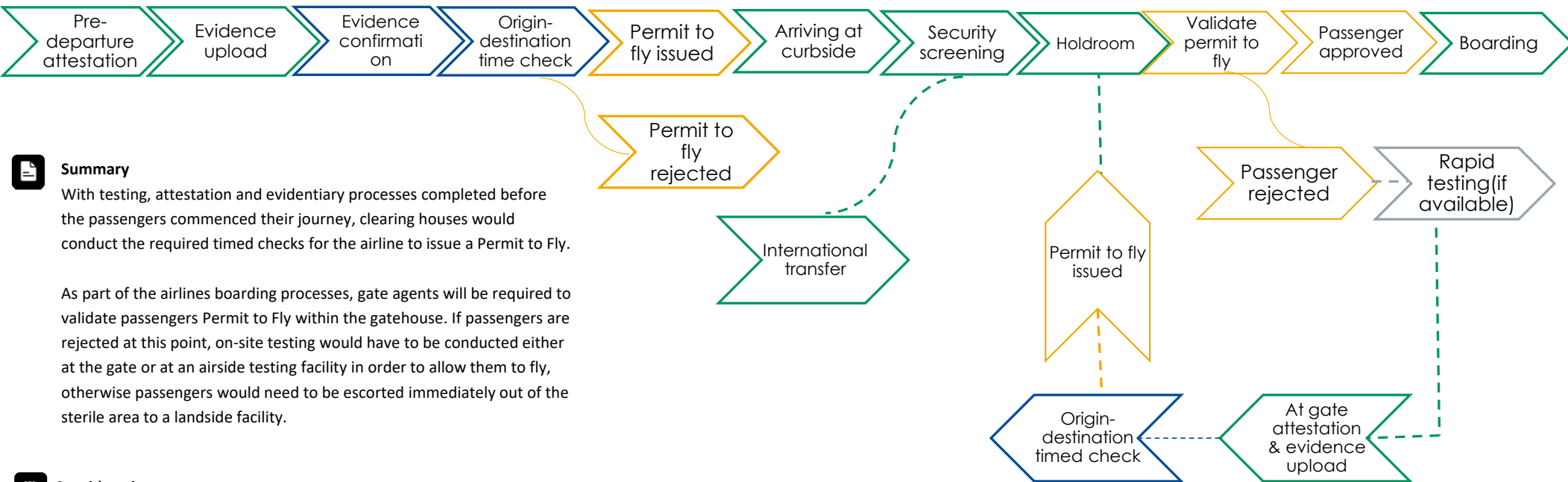
- ▼ Local Facility
- ▲ Destination Community
- ◆ Local Community

Passenger Integrity

- ▲ DOM/INT Departures
- ▼ DOM-DOM Transfer
- ▲ INT-DOM Transfer
- ▲ INT-INT Transfer
- ◆ DOM Arrival
- ◆ INT Arrival

Option 4 | Testing at Holdroom

KEY Passenger Clearing House Airline Laboratory Airport Authority



Summary
 With testing, attestation and evidentiary processes completed before the passengers commenced their journey, clearing houses would conduct the required timed checks for the airline to issue a Permit to Fly.

As part of the airlines boarding processes, gate agents will be required to validate passengers Permit to Fly within the gatehouse. If passengers are rejected at this point, on-site testing would have to be conducted either at the gate or at an airside testing facility in order to allow them to fly, otherwise passengers would need to be escorted immediately out of the sterile area to a landside facility.

- Considerations**
- This option is the only single method of securing all departing/transferring passengers.
 - With passengers having completed all of their outward journey requirements, this is the last opportunity to ensure all passengers are negative before they are in the air to protect the destination community and comply with arrivals requirements.
 - Current AirBridges operating from the US require some rapid testing within the holdroom after which passengers are segregated from other travelers.

Location Integrity

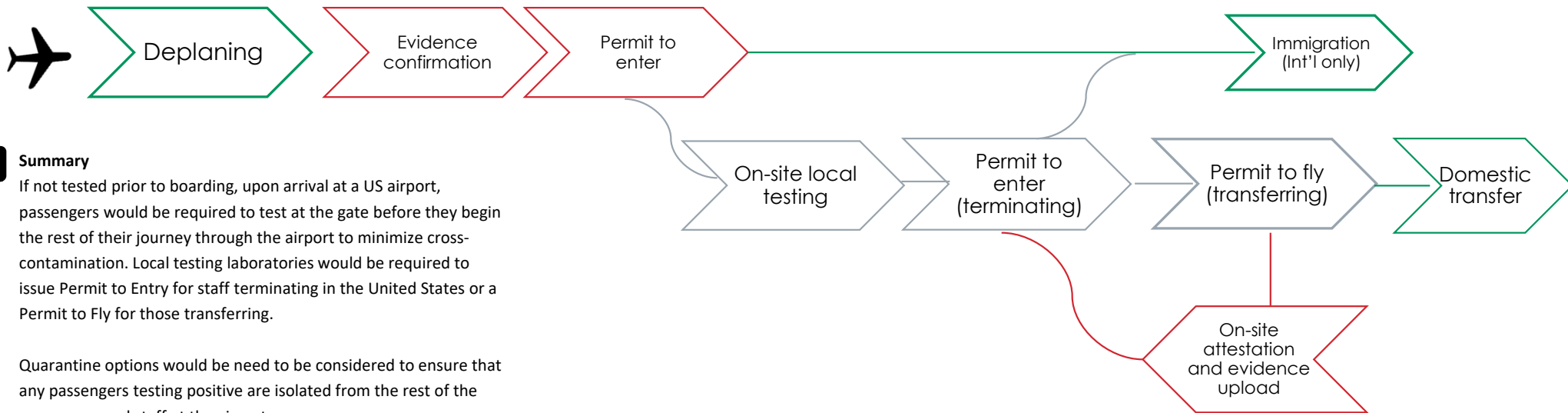
- ▼ Local Facility
- ▲ Destination Community
- ◆ Local Community

Passenger Integrity

- ▲ DOM/INT Departures
- ▲ DOM-DOM Transfer
- ▲ INT-DOM Transfer
- ▲ INT-INT Transfer
- ◆ DOM Arrival
- ◆ INT Arrival

Option 5 | Testing at *Deplaning*

KEY Passenger Clearing House Airline Laboratory Airport Authority



Summary
 If not tested prior to boarding, upon arrival at a US airport, passengers would be required to test at the gate before they begin the rest of their journey through the airport to minimize cross-contamination. Local testing laboratories would be required to issue Permit to Entry for staff terminating in the United States or a Permit to Fly for those transferring.

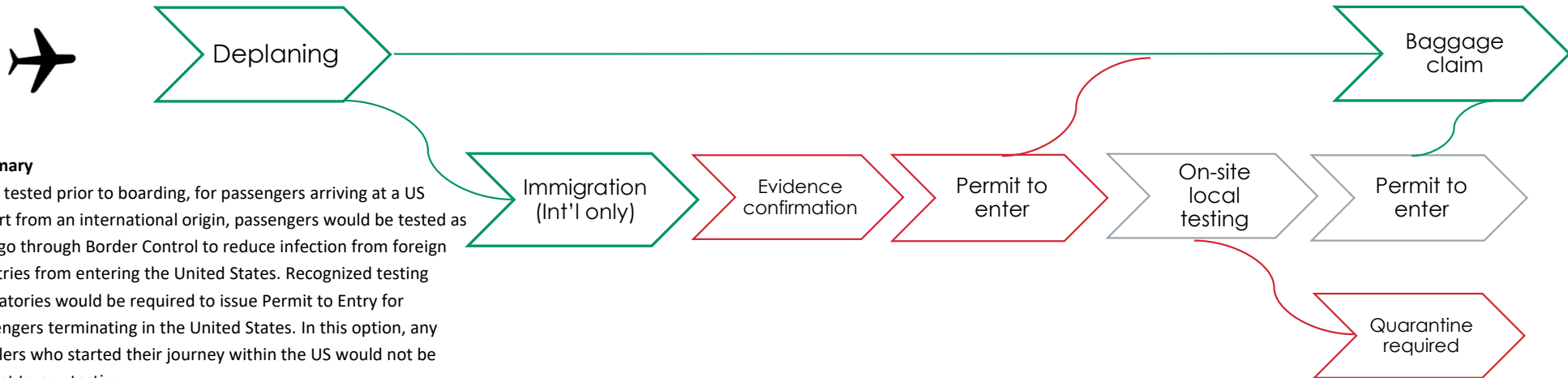
Quarantine options would be needed to be considered to ensure that any passengers testing positive are isolated from the rest of the passengers and staff at the airport.

- Considerations**
- This option is the only single method of securing all arriving/transferring passengers going through the facility.
 - This option would require substantial on-site testing to be available located close to the gate in order to minimize potential in airport virus spread if testing prior to boarding at origin not enforced.
 - For passengers travelling via the border who test positive, consideration for a quarantine method would need to be made in accordance with the local health regulations

- Location Integrity**
- ▲ Local Facility
 - ▲ Destination Community
 - ▲ Local Community
- Passenger Integrity**
- ◆ DOM/INT Departures
 - ▲ DOM-DOM Transfer
 - ▲ INT-DOM Transfer
 - ▲ INT-INT Transfer
 - ▲ DOM Arrival
 - ▲ INT Arrival

KEY Passenger Clearing House Airline Laboratory Airport Authority

Option 6 | Testing at *Border Control*



Summary
 If not tested prior to boarding, for passengers arriving at a US airport from an international origin, passengers would be tested as they go through Border Control to reduce infection from foreign countries from entering the United States. Recognized testing laboratories would be required to issue Permit to Entry for passengers terminating in the United States. In this option, any travelers who started their journey within the US would not be subject to any testing.

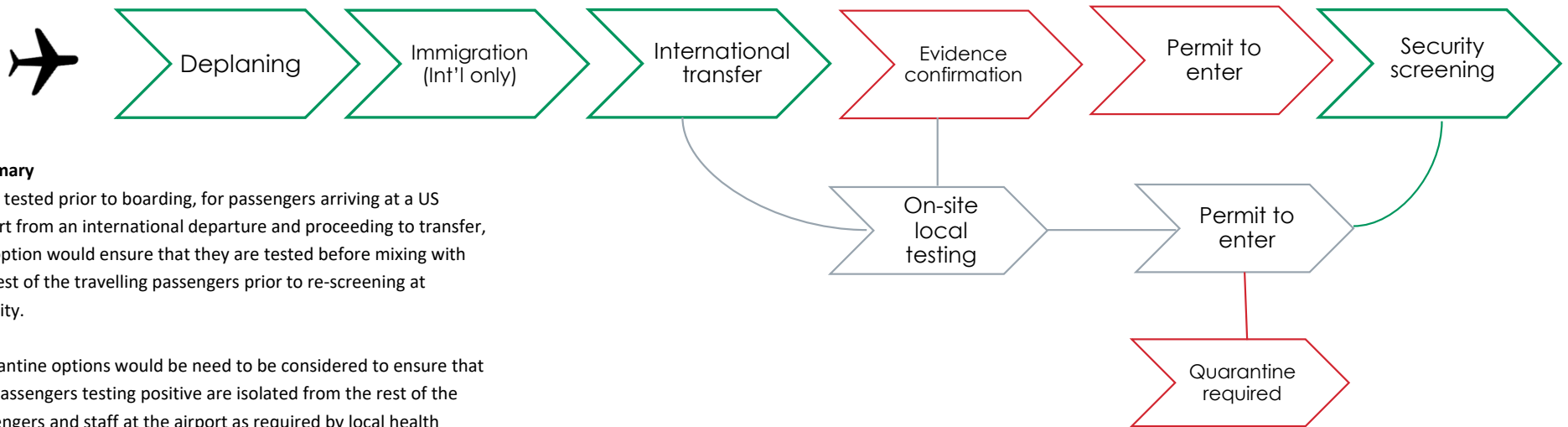
Quarantine options would need to be considered to ensure that any passengers testing positive are isolated from the rest of the passengers and staff at the airport in accordance with local health regulations.

- Considerations**
- This option would only apply to travelers arriving from an international location who did not have valid test results upon arrival.
 - Any domestic travelers would not be subject to any form of testing.
 - For passengers travelling via the border who test positive, consideration for a quarantine method would need to be made in accordance with the local health regulations

- Location Integrity**
- ▼ Local Facility
 - ▼ Destination Community
 - ▼ Local Community
- Passenger Integrity**
- ◆ DOM/INT Departures
 - ▼ DOM-DOM Transfer
 - ▲ INT-DOM Transfer
 - ▲ INT-INT Transfer
 - ▼ DOM Arrival
 - ▲ INT Arrival

KEY Passenger Clearing House Airline Laboratory Airport Authority

Option 7 | Testing at *International Transfer*



Summary
 If not tested prior to boarding, for passengers arriving at a US airport from an international departure and proceeding to transfer, this option would ensure that they are tested before mixing with the rest of the travelling passengers prior to re-screening at security.

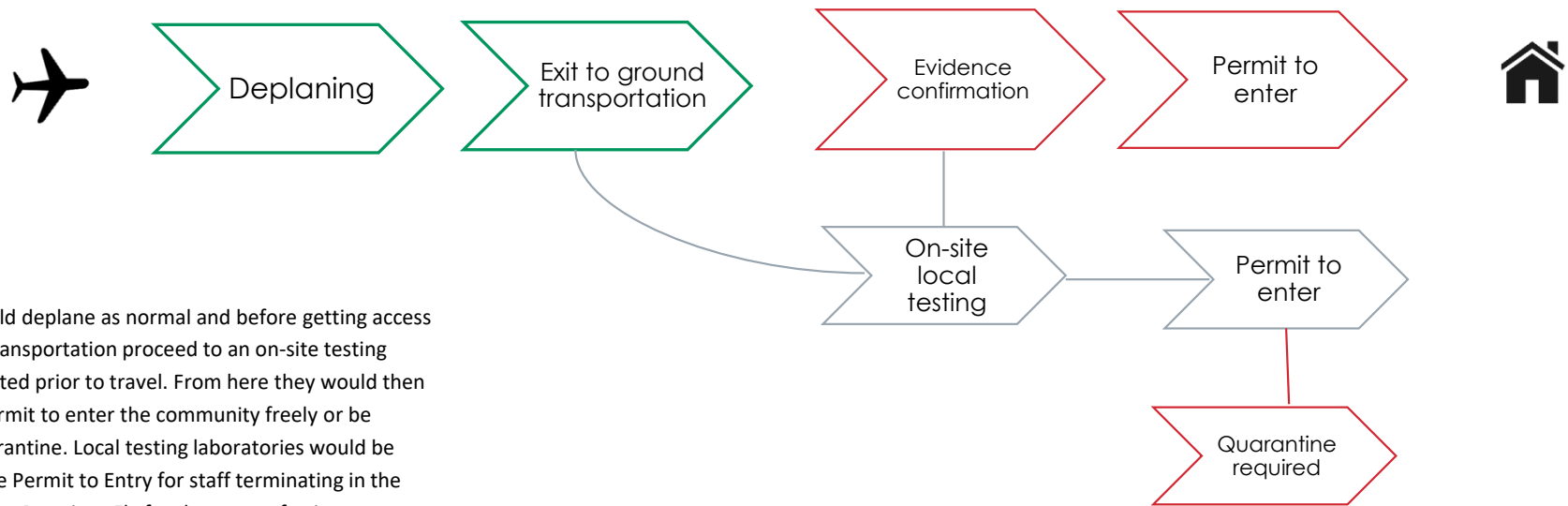
Quarantine options would need to be considered to ensure that any passengers testing positive are isolated from the rest of the passengers and staff at the airport as required by local health authorities.

Considerations
 This option would ensure that all passengers transferring from an international source location are cleared before going on to their final destination (regardless of whether this is in the US or abroad).

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>Location Integrity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▼ Local Facility ▲ Destination Community ▼ Local Community | <p>Passenger Integrity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ DOM/INT Departures ▼ DOM-DOM Transfer ▲ INT-DOM Transfer ▲ INT-INT Transfer ▼ DOM Arrival ▼ INT Arrival |
|---|--|

KEY Passenger Clearing House Airline Laboratory Airport Authority

Option | Testing at *Exit to Ground Transportation*



Summary

Passengers would deplane as normal and before getting access to the ground transportation proceed to an on-site testing facility if not tested prior to travel. From here they would then receive their permit to enter the community freely or be required to quarantine. Local testing laboratories would be required to issue Permit to Entry for staff terminating in the United States or a Permit to Fly for those transferring.



Considerations

- This option would ensure that passengers who may be positive are not allowed to exit the airport and enter the local community.



Location Integrity

- ▼ Local Facility
- ▼ Destination Community
- ▲ Local Community



Passenger Integrity

- ◆ DOM/INT Departures
- ▼ DOM-DOM Transfer
- ▼ INT-DOM Transfer
- ▼ INT-INT Transfer
- ▲ DOM Arrival
- ▲ INT Arrival

A Combination of Option May Be the Best Approach

	Location Integrity			Passenger Integrity					
	Local Facility	Destination Community	Local Community	DOM/INT Departures	DOM/DOM Transfer	INT/DOM Transfer	INT-INT Transfer	DOM Arrival	INT Arrival
1 Testing before <i>Arriving at curbside</i>	Green	Green	Grey	Green	Red	Red	Red	Grey	Grey
2 Testing at <i>Checking In</i>	Red	Green	Grey	Green	Red	Red	Red	Grey	Grey
3 Testing at <i>Security Screening</i>	Red	Green	Grey	Green	Red	Green	Green	Grey	Grey
4 Testing at <i>Holdroom</i>	Red	Red	Grey	Green	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Grey
5 Testing at <i>Deplaning</i>	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
6 Testing at <i>Immigration (Int'l Only)</i>	Red	Red	Red	Grey	Red	Green	Green	Red	Green
7 Testing at <i>International Transfers</i>	Red	Green	Red	Grey	Red	Green	Green	Red	Red
8 Testing at <i>Exit to Ground Transportation</i>	Red	Red	Green	Grey	Red	Red	Red	Green	Green

Potential Combinations



Combination A



Arriving at Curbside



Exit to Ground Transportation

By combining testing when passengers arrive at the curbside and exit to ground transportation, we are able to protect the integrity of the the facility for both the destination and local community. However, we are only able to ensure the integrity of the local facility for departing passengers, without the provision for dedicated exit routes for arriving passengers to avoid co-mingling with departing passengers – this may make it a more suitable option for International Airports where arriving passengers do not exit via the departures area.

This combination would allow for large space takes, such as for testing and quarantine facilities, to be easily located in open external spaces, such as in a parking lot, rather than these needing to be located in internal spaces (this could result in a negative passenger experience). As this would allow for external spaces to be utilized it would also reduce the impact on high pinch-point locations that are internally space constrained.

This combination would not provide any additional protection for transferring international passengers – in order to ensure that the integrity of transferring passengers is protected, Option 7 would need to also be added to this combination (the assumption being domestic transfer would be tested at the curbside of their domestic origin airport).

Impact Assessment

- ▲ Combined integrity
- ▼ Passenger experience
- ▲ Flow/thruput impact
- ▲ Internal space take
- ▼ External space take

Potential Combinations



Combination B



Holdroom



Deplaning

By combining testing when passengers are deplaning, we are able to ensure that every single person departing from the airport and every single person arriving to the airport meets the testing requirements. However, as there is no testing before the point of Boarding this does mean the integrity of the local facility is not protected (unless combined with another option).

In this combination, testing in the Holdroom (for non-permitted travelers) would need to be carefully considered to minimize impact on passenger thruput but could provide a better passenger experience by reducing stress/anxiety for travelers who are worried about having to go to a dedicated, unknown facility before rushing to the Holdroom.

This combination also benefits by ensuring protection for all passenger types, regardless of if they are departing, terminating or transferring passengers.

Impact Assessment

- ▲ Combined integrity
- ▲ Passenger experience
- ▼ Flow/thruput impact
- ▼ Internal space take
- ▲ External space take

TRAVEL HEALTH APPS

Travel Health Apps - Summary

App name	Agencies Involved	Airline
AOK Pass (Integrated travel health and security solutions including real time advice, assistance, training, services for crew and passengers)	International Chamber of Commerce	Etihad
	International SOS	Alitalia
	SGS Group	Air France
ArriveCAN	Public Health Agency of Canada Transport Canada CBSA	
CLEAR	State of Hawaii	Delta Airlines
		United Airlines
Common Pass	US CBP CDC Common project Foundation World Economic Forum	JetBlue
		Lufthansa
		Swiss
		United Airlines
		Cathay Pacific
		Virgin Atlantic
CoronaPass	HM Government in the UK	British Airways
Covid Credentials Initiative (CCI)	Linux Foundation Public Health	
Green Passport	Israel's Ministry of Health	

Travel Health Apps – Summary Continued

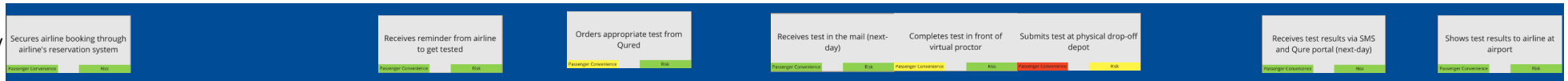
App name	Agencies Involved	Airline
IATA Travel Pass (Digital passport to provide registry of health requirements, registry of testing/ vaccination centers, lab information, and travel doc. management)	International Airlines Group Testing Organizations	Emirates
		Singapore Airlines
		American Airlines
		British Airways
		Copa Airlines
		RwandaAir
		Qatar
Etihad		
IBM Digital Health Pass	National Institutes of Health US Department of Health & Human Services	
Ink Digital Health Platform	Tento Health (Spain)	
Mvine-iProov Passport	Directors of Public Health (NHS) in the UK Department of Homeland Safety	
VeriFly	DEN	American Airlines
		British Airways
V-Health Passport	John Lennon Airport Newcastle Airport VST Enterprise	
YOTI	Government of Jersey Heathrow Airport NHS	Virgin Atlantic

Travel Health Apps – Shortlisted Detail Matrix

		PARTICIPANTS							DATA SOURCES (for each...)					
PROVIDER	OWNER	OTHER	AIRLINES	ROUTES	LABS	AIRPORTS	CBP	CDC	DESTINATION HEALTH REQUIREMENTS	TESTING CENTERS	LAB RESULTS	PAX APP	AIRPORT LEAD	SUCCESS METRICS
1.	AOKpass	ICC Intl SOS SGS	AF – Air France EY – Ethiad Airlines	SFO-CDG LAX-CDG LAX-AMS CDG -AUH		AMS CDG LAX SFO			Airbridge Information Hub Airport-led – SFO, CDG, LAX, AMS	SFO-GoHealth LAX-Clarity		AOKpass app	AMS / ? CDG / Hugo Ghiron LAX / Grant Firestone SFO / Ian Law	Successful processing of passenger digital credential.
1.	CommonPass	The Commons Project	Amadeus Clear CX – Cathay Pacific UA – United B6 – jetBlue LH – Lufthansa LX – Swiss Intl VS - Virgin Atlantic	LHR - JFK		BOS HKG JFK LHR AUA				XpressCheck JFK, EWR, BOS, Colinson (LHR, LGW) Prenetics(HKG)			BOS / ? HKG / ? JFK / Jim Kismmer LHR / ?	Enabled global network of labs to provide digital access to globally interoperable standards
1.	TravelPass	IATA	EK – Emirates EY – Etihad QF – Qantas SQ – Singapore Air QTR – Qatar Airways NZ – Air New Zealand CM – Copa Airlines , WB -RwandaAir GF- Gulf Air , BT-airBaltic , ANA-Air Nippon , JU- AirSerbia , TG-Thai Airways , WE- Thai Smile Air , KE-Korean Air , MH-Malaysia Airlines , NO-Neos Airline , VJ -Vietjet Air	SIN - LHR		DIA SIN LHR								
1.	U-Pass	Unisys												
1.	VeriFLY	Daon	AA – American AS – Alaska Air BA – British Air IB -Iberia Airlines	US flights to Bahamas, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, UK		DEN MIA BOS DFW IAD JFK More in this link							DEN / ? MIA / ?	

Travel Apps: Aviation User Journey

British Airways / Qured



Risk of changing requirements mitigated by selection of test during testing window

User flow only relevant where Qured services are available (UK)

Score (Lower is better)
Passenger convenience: 11
Overall Risk: 9

IATA 2000



Selected lab must subscribe to IATA lab app.

Passenger shows lab the contactless travel app. Lab scans QR code in contactless travel app to link with travel app identity

Lab sends results to passenger via IATA Lab app

Score (Lower is better)
Passenger convenience: 13
Overall Risk: 11

AAAE MVP



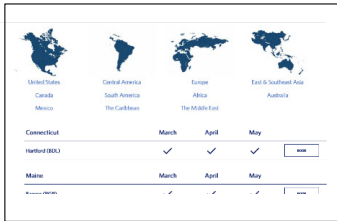
Score (Lower is better)
Passenger convenience: 11
Overall Risk: 19

Delta: Pre-Departure Testing

Review travel & health restrictions:

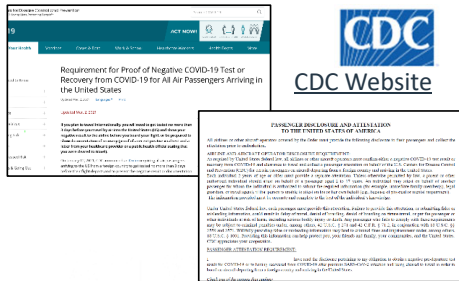
Review which states/ countries are open for travel & new applicable guidelines

Review entry requirements



Complete Health Attestations

Health declarations and requirements



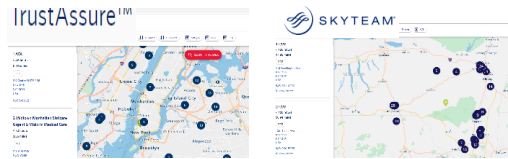
COVID 19 On-Site Testing

Delta Vacation In-Hotel Testing

Aeromexico Laboratory Alliance

Skyteam Testing Search

TrustAssure Testing Providers



At-home RT-PCR Saliva Test

Testing taken under video observation

Sample to be dropped off at dedicated UPS store



1. Order Kit online
2. Take test on video
3. Drop off sample
4. Results via email

The AZOVA COVID Credentials

Secure sharing of COVID-19 test status & immunization records

Adherence to HIPPA, SOC2 and HITRUST standards



Step 1

Select Create & Share COVID Credentials and login or create your free account on AZOVA



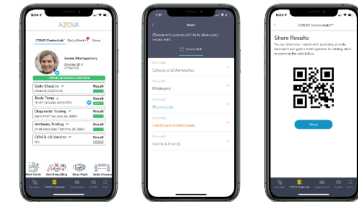
Step 2

Add all of your COVID-19 testing, symptom, and immunization records.



Step 3

Share your COVID Credentials with organizations and others who need access to them.

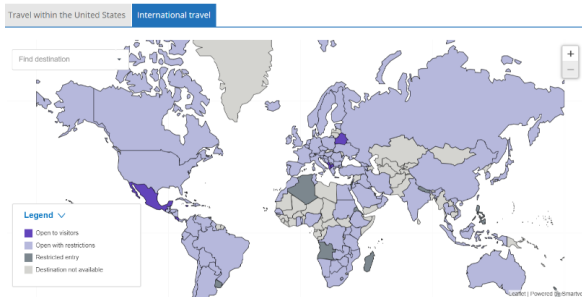


United Airlines: Pre-Departure Testing

Review travel & health restrictions:

Review which states/ countries are open for travel & new applicable guidelines

Review [entry requirements & restrictions](#)



United States: Entry restrictions

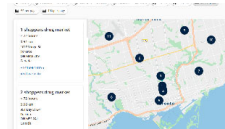
- By President:
- Brazil
 - China
 - European Union
 - Iran
 - South Africa
 - The Republic of Cuba
 - The United Kingdom
- Effective November 15, 2020
- New York: Travel restrictions**
- Travelers from the following countries are required to self-isolate for 14 days upon arrival in New York State:
- China
 - Iran
 - Italy
 - Spain
 - United Kingdom
- Colombia: Travel restrictions**
- Travelers without a medical certificate with a negative COVID-19 PCR test taken at most 96 hours prior to departure are not allowed to enter Colombia.
- Argentina: Travel restrictions**
- Only Argentinians, residents, foreign citizens with a special permit issued by the Dirección Nacional de Migración are allowed to enter Argentina. Travelers are also required to:
- Complete an electronic sworn statement ("Declaración Jurada Electrónica para el Ingreso a Argentina") within 48 hours prior to departure.
 - Present a medical certificate showing proof of a negative COVID-19 RT-PCR test taken at most 72 hours prior to departure.
 - Self-isolate for 7 days from the date of the negative PCR test.
- There are exemptions for the COVID-19 RT-PCR test, including:
- Those who had COVID-19 within the last 90 days and have a laboratory certificate to prove it.

Mail-in testing with ADL Health
Travelers within US, to Hawaii, Latin America & Caribbean, to Canada, the UK
Self collected RT-PCR swab test
\$ 119 / test (results 24-48 hrs)

WHAT'S IN THE COLLECTION KIT?



TrustAssure testing locator
Travel to the United States / Ireland / Germany / India




Landside Testing at Newark
XpressCheck testing site - within 72hrs of flight departure (PCR + Antibody, rapid molecular tests)




Travel-ready Center:
United's digital solution for COVID 19 entry requirements

- ✓ Up-to-date travel restrictions
- ✓ COVID-19 testing requirements
- ✓ Scheduling a test
- ✓ Uploading test results







Book your flight



Review your requirements



Complete your requirements

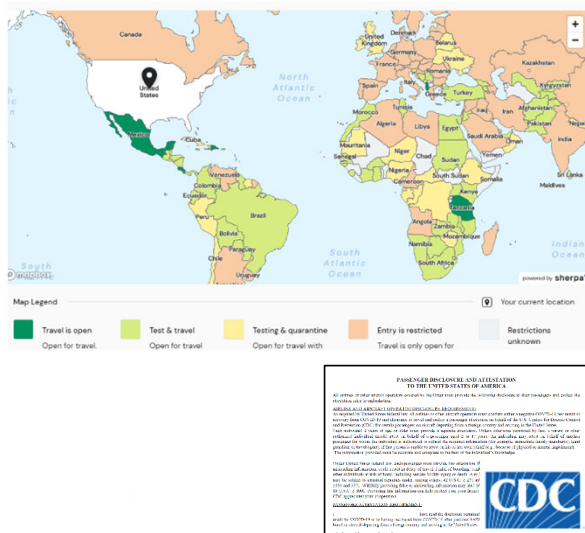


Travel safely with us

American Airlines : Pre-Departure Testing

Review travel & health restrictions:

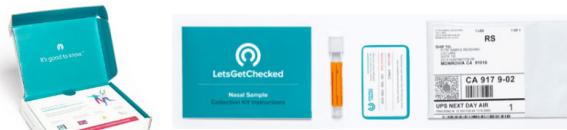
- Interactive map to search global COVID 19 testing requirements, entry restrictions and quarantine protocols
- Review & print health protocols & complete health [attestations](#)



[CDC Website](#)

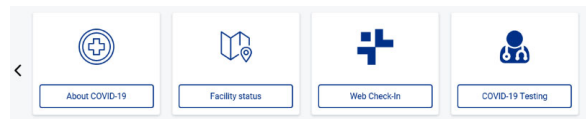
Complete trip requirements:

- LetsGetChecked** – At home testing
- Order kit online – \$119
 - NAAT test (including PT-PCR)
 - Join observation call, collect sample and return by mail
 - 48-hour turnaround time



CareNow Pre-flight Resource Hub:

- On-site rapid testing for AA Travelers from DFW to Hawaii
15min testing, \$249
- CareNow testing clinic for other travelers, \$150



The Verify App:

- Health passport app to manage travel documents
- Select flight details to view requirements
- Upload COVID19 test results & documents
- The app verifies test against requirements and displays pass/ fail message to help streamline document verification at airport



GTAA : Pre-Departure Testing

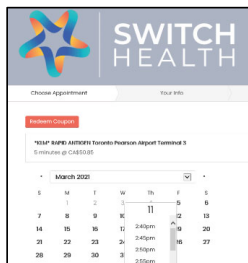
Existing Pre-departure Testing:

- For KLM only
- Vendor: Switch Health
- Rapid Antigen Test (50.85 CAD)



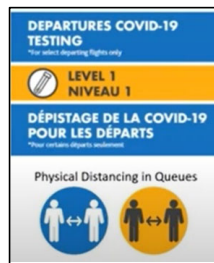
Registration

- Pre-register online
- Calculate correct timing for test



COVID-19 Test

- Arrive at the airport 4hrs before flight departure



Results

- Received via SMS/ Switch Health Portal



Pilot program:

- From March 8, 2021
- Rapid PCR test – by LuminUltra and
- Rapid antigen test – by Response Biomedica (not yet approved)

The Test:

T1 Testing center, level 2

Available to int departing passengers that require a valid PCR Test

Rapid Antigen Test

- Available 2.5hrs before depa



To Enroll (Fionet Platform):

- Enroll online, reserving spot
- Present a QR code at airport
- Results within 2hrs

What type of test do you need?

What is your travel date and time?

In order to proceed, you must have a portable personal electronic device capable of connecting to the internet (such as a smartphone) to access your appointment and view/show your results.

Life Labs: Pre-Departure Testing

1

Calculate Testing Window
Max hours in which negative result is accepted by destination

2

Select / Order Testing
Fill in questionnaire health screening & select test

3

Get Tested
Select Testing Location & Book Appointment

4

Receive Results
Result to be emailed to participant within 48 hours

Pre-Departure Testing Requirements by Destination

COVID-19 testing window: *

Please Select

Relative Time: *

Please Select

Your Flight Info

Departure Date: *
YYYY-MM-DD

Departure Time: *
HH:MM

Arrival Date: *
YYYY-MM-DD

Arrival Time: *
HH:MM

Please note, FlyClear / LifeLabs is an approved trusted testing and travel clearance reports will ONLY be available to individuals flying to

CALCULATE

FlyClear
= LifeLabs



Question 3/9

Are you experiencing any of the following symptoms: fever, new onset of cough, worsening chronic cough, shortness of breath, difficulty breathing, sore throat, difficulty swallowing, decrease of loss of sense of taste or smell, chills, headaches, unexplained fatigue/maaise/muscle aches (myalgias), nausea/vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal pain, pink eye (conjunctivitis), runny nose or nasal congestion without other known cause?

YES NO

Previous

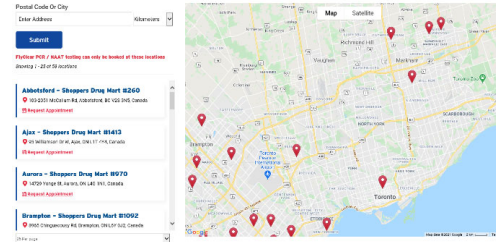
Next



PCR (\$199 CAD)



Antibody testing (\$75 CAD)



COVID-19 PCR/NAAT swab testing: Within the link in your results email you will have both a doctor's letter and your lab results.

The doctor's letter will have:

- Date of issue
- Date of sample collection
- Name on passport
- Date of birth
- Passport number
- Nationality
- Gender
- Testing methodology used*

The results report will have the below fields:

- Result
- Testing methodology used*
- Date and time of sample collection
- Date and time of report
- Name on passport
- Date of birth
- Age
- Phone number

The Airbridges Health Screening and COVID-19 Testing working group has been actively supported by a range of airports, terminal operators, and industry participants

Airport & Terminal Participants

Industry Participants

Leadership



Justin Erbacci
Chief Executive Officer, LAWA



John Selden
General Manager, Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport



Regine Weston
Stu Manton



Ginger Evans

Working Group Members



Susana Desa
Vice President, Operations, JFKIAT

James Kissmer, C.M.
Manager, Improvement & Innovation, JFKIAT

Robert Bergman
Senior Manager, Operations, JFKIAT



Jaimi Tapp
Director, Strategic Planning, Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport

Doug Strachan
Innovations Manager, Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport



Grant Firestone
Special Projects Coordinator, LAWA

David Maggard, A.C.E.
Executive Director, Law Enforcement and Homeland Security, LAWA



Dominic Jones
Tom Meusel
Michael Cardarelli
Daniel Bloodworth



Tim Chiddix



Huntley Lawrence, A.A.E.
Director of Aviation, PANYNJ

Aidan O'Donnell, C.M.
Chief of Staff & Executive Advisor, PANYNJ

Douglas Stearns, C.M., ACE
Chief Operations Officer, PANYNJ

AAAE.ORG/ACT

