Ideal public health infrastructure required before reopening Hawaii's local and tourist industries					
	People	Process	Technology	Policy	
Screening	Where would screening occur (i.e., any enclosed space)? 1) Private businesses 2) Ports of entry (air & sea) 3) Tourist related (e.g., hotels, attractions, etc.) 4) Schools 5) Government 6) Health care 7) Residential complexes Who performs the screening? 1) Business/Government would primarily use their own employees, particularly if they have personnel already dedicated (e.g., TSA/Customs at airports) 2) For businesses that are unable to screen on their own, they could use a Dedicated State/Private supported team (e.g., Red Cross or new entity) a) Mobilized only during outbreaks/pandemics b) Consists of volunteers/paid 3) For places that might create operational challenges to screening (e.g., Taxi, bus, etc.) a) Create designated screening places (e.g., certain bus stops) which could be performed by dedicated team in #2 Resources (location dependent) Each point of entry would need the following people (prefer one entry point; varies by volume) 1) Directing people to/from screening (1-2 people) 2) Actual screening (estimate 2 min per screen so 1-2 people) 3) Help with questions (1-2 people) 4) Counsel about any positive screens (1-2 people) 5) Manager (1 person)	a) Upon entering any enclosed space a) Hand sanitation b) Everybody is screened via questions and fever checked if not already screened that day i) Symptomatic/fever (1) No entry (2) Referral for testing (3) Post screening confirmation ii) All others (1) Face masks required at all times (2) Post screening confirmation c) Specific to health care settings i) Can modify to be more restrictive ii) Consider "shoulder to toes" body suit for all visitors to minimize contamination from personal clothes d) Points of entry into state (air & sea) i) Same screening as above but completed as soon as get off/on the plane or boat 2) Transportation a) Fever check only if person was not already screened that day b) Face mask required c) Hand sanitation d) Taxi/Ride shares: i) Cleaning required after dropping off passengers ii) Passengers only allowed to sit in back seat and either the car has a plexiglass divider between front/back seats or back windows need to stay open e) Buses/Mass Transit: i) Sanitation wipes for each passenger to clean where they sit/stand ii) Sit/Stand to ensure social distancing	a) Standardized symptom questionnaire b) Phone app 2) Temperature Screening a) Digital ear thermometer b) Thermometer linked to phone app to enable data sharing 3) Post screening confirmation a) Green sticker for no symptoms/fever (Singapore) b) Phone app that would track time of screening and ability to share results with other app users (Singapore; China) Note: The ideal method of tracking symptoms, fever and visualization of any screening (i.e., stickers) would be through a single phone app to allow for data sharing, tracking and provide notification if a person was in "close contact" with a known positive case prior (e.g., 7 days) to symptoms (e.g., use of Bluetooth or GPS location)		



Testing	 Department of Health Health Care Facilities Private labs Community health care providers 	 Key: Low threshold for testing due to lack of vaccine or treatment to identify cases, those with prior exposure but asymptomatic and those that developed natural immunity Assumption: Hawaii has the ability to test all patients deemed eligible for one. Excluded from this process: For patients in facilities, facility/statewide specific testing protocols (perhaps developed the Health Care Association of Hawaii) would be used and therefore would not follow the below criteria. Testing process for residents/tourists in the community People who should have a RT-PCR test performed (Hawaii DOH criteria) Fever and/or symptoms of acute respiratory distress (e.g., cough) Asymptomatic plus clinical judgement (e.g., highrisk individuals²) and epidemiologic considerations Close contact with exposure up to 7 days prior to symptom development in a confirmed positive case [CDC MMWR (1-3 days); NEJM (1-5 days); NEJM (5 days); Lancet (4 days); CDC MMWR (7 days)] Patients with influenza-like illness who are tested for flu (may adjust after control of outbreak) People who should have a Serology IgG/IgM performed that identifies recent or past infection (availability should increase over the next few weeks) Asymptomatic but recent travel history from a country/state with community widespread 	1) Serology IgG/IgM a) State b) Private lab (if available) to allow for multiple tests to performed at same time c) Point-of-Care (see below) 2) RT-PCR test a) Point-of-Care (see below) b) Private labs for all others 3) Antibody testing for immunity (when available) a) Private labs b) State Rapid tests currently or potentially available (as of 4-5-2020) 1) Currently available a) RT-PCR test i) Cepheid (45 minutes; Approved March 20, 2020; first point-of-care approved by FDA) ii) Mesa (30 minutes; Approved March 23, 2020) iii) Abbot (5 to 15 minutes; Approved March 27, 2020) b) Serology test for IgG/IgM i) (Not Point-of-care) Cellex (20 minutes; Approved April 1, 2020) iii) Becton Dickson (15 minutes; Approved April 1, 2020) iii) Becton Dickson (15 minutes; Approved April 2, 2020)
		Point-of-Care testing should be considered in the following situations 1) Prior to boarding an airplane 2) Health care workers 3) Other essential workers needing to return to work	
Tracking	1) Dedicated team for contact tracing (Department of Health) plus other ad hoc workers if need to scale up (e.g., Red Cross, National Guard) 2) Collaboration with private industry (Boston) Resources (CDC; PDF 9-11) that may need to scale up/down and could be decreased via technology 1) (One) Lead Epidemiologist – oversee	1) Standard contract tracing procedures for those who test positive (CDC) a) Identify and interview any new case b) Find and interview any close contacts and continue to monitor for 14 days c) Follow-up by tracking team to ensure close contacts are tested, if appropriate 2) For all tourists to Hawaii a) Give information card/pamphlet indicating what to do when get symptoms b) Require daily tracking and reporting of symptoms	1) iPad/Phone app for contact tracing (e.g., Speridian, TraceTogether, South Korea) 2) iPad/Phone app to assist with symptom tracking (Harvard) 3) Ideally, would have one iPad/Phone app to replace Agricultural Form (for those who travel) as well as integrate contact tracing, symptom tracking, provide timely updates from the COVID-19 Command Center and test results reporting for tourists and Hawaii residents



	all Field Supervisors and should be dedicated full-time during outbreak 2) (One for every 5 to 10 Tracers) Field Supervisor — Epidemiologist or health care worker trained in contact tracing 3) (One) Data Manager 4) (≥ Two per team) Tracer Team — visiting/contact all contact-persons daily 5) (≥ Two per team) Ready Team — on call 24 hours to conduct initial investigation of any potential new cases 6) (≥ Two per team) Investigative Team — interview all people who may have been in contact with new case.	for 14 days c) Follow-up by tracking team to ensure testing is completed, if appropriate 3) Implementation of a local surveillance system in ED/Hospitals similar to the CDC influenza-like surveillance system to monitor for outbreaks (Duke Center for Health Policy)	
Quarantine	1) Public health nurses plus other ad hoc workers (e.g., Red Cross, National Guard) 2) Enforcement by police Resources: Would use same team that is tracking patients above.	 Those who test positive a) Resident/tourist quarantine at a designated location other than home/hotel Asymptomatic who had close contact for 14 days (Singapore) a) Wear masks, social distancing, etc. b) Quarantine location i) Resident → home, unless unable to safely quarantine (e.g., one bathroom, living with high-risk individuals) ii) Tourist → hotel, unless unable to safely quarantine iii) If unable to safely quarantine at home (residents)/hotel (tourists) → need to stay at designated location Penalty (fines/imprisonment) if violate quarantine Monitoring compliance with quarantine (Singapore) Hard copy explaining 14-day quarantine Text messages sent at random times of the day and person needs to give location with GPS on mobile phone (via WhatsApp) 	Electronic wristband linked to phone app (Hong Kong) Phone app (e.g., WhatsApp) to provide GPS location (Singapore, South Korea) The second

¹Note: Items highlighted in YELLOW affect or may need adjustment (e.g., translators) for the tourist industry

²High-risk definition: Hawaii DOH - 65 years or older, living in congregate settings (e.g., long-term care homes), chronic conditions, immunocompromised, critically ill patients

