

ACRP has several resources that address public health preparedness, communicable disease and airports, emergency response, and other relevant topics to help airports respond to and manage an outbreak. In addition, research for ACRP 03-49, Effective Collaboration to Plan and Respond to Communicable Disease Threats, is underway. To participate in upcoming workshops related to this project, please [register here](#):

Quick Links

Airport Responsibilities and Preparedness

- [TRB's Conference Proceedings 55: Airport Roles in Reducing Transmission of Communicable Diseases](#)
- [ACRP Legal Research Digest 34: Airport Public Health Preparedness and Response: Legal Rights, Powers, and Duties](#)
- [TRB Webinar: Airport Response during Communicable Disease Outbreaks](#)
- [ACRP Report 91: Infectious Disease Mitigation in Airports and on Aircraft](#)
- [ACRP Synthesis 83: Preparing Airports for Communicable Diseases on Arriving Flights](#)
- [ACRP Report 5: Quarantine Facilities for Arriving Air Travelers: Identification of Planning Needs and Costs](#)
- [TRB Webinar: Effective Emergency Management Preparedness for Airports of all Sizes](#)

Crisis/Emergency Communications

- [ACRP Research Report 201: Airport Emergency Communications for People with Disabilities and Others with Access and Functional Needs](#)
- [ACRP Synthesis 82: Uses of Social Media to Inform Operational Response and Recovery During an Airport Emergency](#)

Continuity of Operations

- [ACRP Synthesis 78: Continuity of Operations Planning for Small Airports](#)
- [ACRP Report 93: Operational and Business Continuity Planning for Prolonged Airport Disruptions](#)
- [TRB Webinar: Business Continuity Planning for Disruptions at Airports](#)

Resources



(2019) [TRB's Conference Proceedings 55: Airport Roles in Reducing Transmission of Communicable Diseases](#) summarizes a [2-day Insight Event](#) convened by the Airport Cooperative Research Program and its Insight contractor, Eastern Research Group, Inc., March 6 and 7, 2018, in Washington, D.C. The event addressed four subtopics: risk management, stakeholders, communications, and infrastructure. Discussions centered on the roles of airports in reducing transmission of communicable diseases. Speakers represented the federal government, domestic and foreign airports, local public health agencies, an international aviation organization, and academia. The conference proceedings focused largely on strategies, best practices, and suggestions that pertain specifically to airports and transmission of communicable diseases, as identified by the invited speakers.



(2018) [ACRP Legal Research Digest 34: Airport Public Health Preparedness and Response: Legal Rights, Powers, and Duties](#) addresses the legal issues concerning the measures to detect communicable diseases, regulations to control communicable diseases, methods for decontamination, emergency legal preparedness, privacy, and potential sources of liability. This digest provides a checklist that airport attorneys and other staff can use to help prepare, plan, and coordinate with their partners in response to a threat of a communicable disease.



(2018) [TRB Webinar: Airport Response during Communicable Disease Outbreaks](#) featured a presentation from the Insight Event that guides airport emergency management teams in understanding and developing effective response plans and operations during communicable disease outbreaks. The presenters also provided a review of existing statutes, regulations, and case law related to airport communicable disease preparedness. They discussed a legal framework for airport lawyers and managers who are developing or updating their communicable disease preparedness plans.



(2013) [ACRP Report 91: Infectious Disease Mitigation in Airports and on Aircraft](#) provides practical guidance for mitigating the risk of disease spread via droplet, airborne, and contact transmission modes. The easy-to-use guidebook identifies 24 recommended actions to mitigate disease transmission at airports and aboard aircraft that are classified into three broad categories to assist managers with identifying actions that are specific to their area of oversight: buildings, airplanes, and people.



(2017) [ACRP Synthesis 83: Preparing Airports for Communicable Diseases on Arriving Flights](#) examines current disease preparedness and response practices at U.S. and Canadian airports in coordination with public health officers and partners. While larger airports that receive international flights are most likely to experience the challenges associated with these events, the preparedness and response lessons are transferable to the aviation sector more widely. Smaller airports may be final destinations of those traveling with communicable diseases, so report findings are useful to all airport operators and local public health officers.



(2008) [ACRP Report 5: Quarantine Facilities for Arriving Air Travelers: Identification of Planning Needs and Costs](#) discusses facility issues, security considerations, and estimated costs (including operating costs) that would need to be considered by airport operators and policymakers in planning for the potential quarantine of arriving air travelers. The physical requirements of setting up a quarantine area are established along with an estimation of the costs for operations and then for recovery. Planning considerations for the diverse needs of a population of 200 travelers are incorporated as part of the standard of care addressed in this report.



(2016) [TRB Webinar: Effective Emergency Management Preparedness for Airports of all Sizes](#) featured research conducted by ACRP aimed at airports of all sizes and seeks to provide guidance for integrating resources and tools to prepare for and respond effectively to a variety of emergency situations.



(2019) [ACRP Research Report 201: Airport Emergency Communications for People with Disabilities and Others with Access and Functional Needs](#) provides guidance and tools for airports to aid in effective communication with passengers and persons with disabilities, including those with cultural and language differences. The report includes a primer that discusses issues, techniques, and the unique requirements and challenges of communicating with people with disabilities and others who have access or functional needs. There are case study examples of methods of emergency communication at airports and in other industries, and for universal messaging for emergency communications.



(2017) [ACRP Synthesis 82: Uses of Social Media to Inform Operational Response and Recovery During an Airport Emergency](#) summarizes airport practices and tools used by airport emergency managers. Using social media for emergency management, airports glean information and intelligence from the stream of posts and messages passing through social media and then apply this information to enhance situational awareness and resource allocation decisions by emergency managers. Such uses raise the stakes for timeliness of data extraction and validation of the results, especially if the information is going to be used for resource allocation and other decision making.



(2016) [ACRP Synthesis 78: Continuity of Operations Planning for Small Airports](#) compiles information about current continuity planning practices at airports of different types and sizes and determine how they can be effectively applied to smaller airports to maintain resilient operational and business capacity during a disruption, regardless of cause. Business continuity planning is the process of developing a plan for operating essential operational and business functions in the face of a disruption caused by any types of emergencies, incidents, or events. This study addresses business continuity planning for both emergency and non-emergency disruptions. This report is a companion to ACRP Report 93: *Operational and Business Continuity Planning for Prolonged Airport Disruptions*.



(2013) [ACRP Report 93: Operational and Business Continuity Planning for Prolonged Airport Disruptions](#) provides a guidebook and software tool for airport operators to assist, plan, and prepare for disruptive and catastrophic events that have the potential for causing prolonged airport closure resulting in adverse impacts to the airport and to the local, regional, and national economy.



(2017) [TRB Webinar: Business Continuity Planning for Disruptions at Airports](#) described how to adopt a plan for sustained operational resiliency in the face of disruptions and the ways to evaluate and measure the effectiveness of such a plan. The presenters discussed both business continuity planning (BCP) and continuity of operations planning (COOP) and will identify how these can be effectively applied to smaller airports.