

Presented by: Mayor Weldon
Presented: 02/11/2021
Drafted by: R. Palmer III

ORDINANCE OF THE CITY AND BOROUGH OF JUNEAU, ALASKA

Emergency Ordinance Serial No. 2021-05(b)

An Emergency Ordinance Mandating COVID-19 Testing or Quarantine for Interstate, Intrastate, and International Travelers Arriving in the City and Borough of Juneau.

WHEREAS, CBJ Charter 5.4(a) provides the Assembly may adopt an emergency ordinance to meet a public emergency by an affirmative vote of at least six assembly members; and

WHEREAS, COVID-19 is a respiratory disease that can result in serious illness or death and is caused by the SARS-Cov-2 virus (“virus”), a new strain of the coronavirus that has not been previously identified in humans and is easily transmittable person to person; and

WHEREAS, on March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization (“WHO”) declared the virus a pandemic; and

WHEREAS, on March 11, 2020, the State of Alaska declared a public health emergency in response to the anticipated outbreak of the virus in Alaska; and

WHEREAS, on March 13, 2020, President Donald J. Trump declared a national emergency in response to the virus pandemic; and

WHEREAS, on March 16, 2020, the Assembly declared a local emergency in response to COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, on March 22, 2020, the City and Borough of Juneau (“CBJ”) received its first positive case of COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, the Juneau International Airport and the Juneau ferry terminal are the primary point-of-entries for persons traveling into Juneau; and

WHEREAS, as of February 3, 2021, there have been more than 1200 confirmed cases in the City and Borough of Juneau, of which a substantial percentage are travel related and attributable to community spread; and

WHEREAS, Alaska continues to experience a substantial increase in COVID-19 cases with multiple community regions currently at a high alert level, including Juneau vacillating between the high and moderate level; and

WHEREAS, the State of Alaska initially issued Health Alert 10 on March 13, 2020 (interstate and international travel), and initially issued Health Mandate 18 on June 5, 2020 (intrastate travel); and

WHEREAS, such travel mandates have been revised since initially adopted but remained in effect, most recently as Health Order 6 (International and Interstate Travel) and Health Order 8 (Intrastate Travel); and

WHEREAS, the State of Alaska declaration of a public health disaster emergency in response to COVID-19 expires on February 14, 2021, and there is great uncertainty whether the Legislature will adopt legislation to extend it (i.e. S.B. 56); and

WHEREAS, the City and Borough of Juneau has the authority to implement temporary local travel orders relating to air and sea travel to Juneau to protect the health of all people living in and traveling to the community.

THEREFORE BE IT ENACTED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE CITY AND BOROUGH OF JUNEAU, ALASKA:

Section 1. Classification. This ordinance is a noncode ordinance.

Section 2. Intrastate Travel Order. (Previously known as Health Order 8) The purpose of Section 2, Intrastate Travel Order is to provide clear guidance and requirements for travel between communities located off the Road System or the Alaska Marine Highway System. All travel from a community on the Road System or the Alaska Marine Highway System is subject to the following:

(A) **Less than or equal to 72 hours** – If the traveler is in a community on the Road System or the Alaska Marine Highway System for less than or equal to 72 hours:

(1) Recommend testing for SARS-CoV-2 using a molecular test 5 days after arrival at final destination.

(2) Follow strict social distancing until negative test results are received.

(3) If the traveler does not get a molecular test for SARS-CoV-2, they must follow strict social distancing for 14 days at final destination.

(B) **Greater than 72 hours** – If the traveler is in a community on the Road System or the Alaska Marine Highway System for greater than 72 hours:

(1) Get a molecular test for SARS-CoV-2 within 72 hours prior to travel to a community off the Road System or the Alaska Marine Highway System.

(2) The traveler should not commence travel until a negative test result is received.

(3) If return travel cannot be delayed until the test result is available, the traveler must follow strict social distancing until they receive a negative result.

(4) Five days after arrival at final destination, recommend testing for SARS-CoV-2 using a molecular test, and follow strict social distancing until negative test results are received.

(5) If the traveler does not get a molecular test for SARS-CoV-2, they must follow strict social distancing for 14 days at their final destination.

(C) Anyone who is currently infected with SARS-CoV-2 virus **must not** travel until they are cleared from isolation by a medical professional.

(D) Asymptomatic people who have recovered from a documented SARS-CoV-2 infection within the past 90 days are exempt from travel testing.

Section 3. International and Interstate Travel Order. (Previously known as Health Order 6)

(A) **Applicability.** This Order applies to all persons entering the City and Borough of Juneau from outside Alaska, whether resident, worker, or visitor. This Order applies to all forms of travel (land, sea, and air). Children age 10 and under are exempt from the testing requirement. However, untested children traveling with a parent or guardian must remain in the same status for the same duration as the parent/guardian (self-quarantine and/or strict social distancing).

(B) **All international and interstate travelers:**

(1) Must complete a Travel Declaration Form and a Self-Isolation Plan in the Alaska Travel Portal at www.alaska.covidsecureapp.com.

(2) Any person currently positive with COVID-19 cannot travel to the City and Borough of Juneau until they have been released from isolation, or cleared for travel, by a medical provider or public health agency.

(C) **Requirements for All Travelers Entering the City and Borough of Juneau:** All travelers, Alaska resident and non-residents alike, who are arriving in the City and Borough of Juneau from outside Alaska must comply with one of the following options, with special considerations for Alaska residents outlined in subsection 3(d):

(1) **Pre-travel molecular-based test for SARS-CoV2 with negative results:**

The traveler must submit negative test results from a test taken within 72 hours of departure into the Alaska Travel Portal or have proof of a negative test available to show screeners at the airport upon arrival.

(a) All travelers with negative results from tests taken within 72 hours of departure must follow strict social distancing for five days after arrival into Alaska, or until they leave Alaska, whichever occurs first.

(b) A second test taken between five and 14 days after arrival is recommended, but not required

(2) **Pre-travel molecular-based test for SARS-CoV2 without results:**

The traveler must submit proof of a test taken within 72 hours of departure into the Alaska Travel Portal, or have proof available of having taken a test to show screeners at the airport.

- (a) The traveler must follow strict social distancing until test results arrive.
- (b) The traveler must upload test results to the Alaska Travel Portal when received, regardless if negative or positive.
- (c) All travelers with negative results from tests taken within 72 hours of departure must follow strict social distancing for five days after arrival into City and Borough of Juneau or until they leave City and Borough of Juneau, whichever occurs first.
- (d) A second test taken between five and 14 days after arrival is recommended, but not required.
- (e) If the molecular-based test for SARS-CoV2 result is **positive**, the traveler must remain in self-isolation at their own expense. They must contact the State of Alaska COVID Reporting Hotline (1-877-469-8067) and cannot travel until cleared by Public Health.

(3) **No pre-travel molecular-based test for SARS-CoV2:** If a non-resident traveler (age 11 or older) arrives in the City and Borough of Juneau without proof of a negative test result or proof of a test taken within 72 hours of departure, they will be required to pay \$250 per test at the airport. Residents may obtain a **molecular-based test for SARS-CoV2 upon arrival** in the City and Borough of Juneau at no cost.

- (a) All travelers must follow strict social distancing until test results are available.
- (b) All travelers with negative results from the arrival test must follow strict social distancing for five days after arrival into the City and Borough of Juneau or until they leave the City and Borough of Juneau, whichever occurs first.
- (c) A second test taken between five and 14 days after arrival is recommended, but not required.

(D) Special Considerations for Alaska Residents:

(1) **Quarantine for 14 days after arrival into the City and Borough of Juneau.**

- (a) No test is required; and
- (b) The resident traveler must self-quarantine, at their own expense.

(2) **Travel outside of the State of Alaska for less than 72 hours.**

- (a) No test or quarantine is required.

(b) Resident traveler will self- monitor for 14 days after arrival for any symptoms, even mild ones.

(E) Prior confirmed positive results within 90 days of departure – All Travelers:

(1) No molecular-based test for SARS-CoV2 is required for any traveler, either immediately before travel or upon arrival, if all three of the following conditions are met:

(a) The traveler provides proof of a previously positive result of a molecular-based test for SARS-CoV2 within 90 days of departure; and

(b) The traveler is currently asymptomatic; and

(c) The traveler can provide documentation of recovery from a medical provider or a public health official indicating the traveler has been released from isolation.

(F) Requirements for Critical Infrastructure Workforce (CI) travel:

(1) All workers arriving in the State of Alaska from outside the state as part of the critical infrastructure workforce, as is defined in the Cyber and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) “Guidance on the Essential Critical Infrastructure Workforce.”

https://www.cisa.gov/sites/default/files/publications/Version_4.0_CISA_Guidance_on_Essential_Critical_Infrastructure_Workers_FINAL%20AUG%2018v3.pdf, fall under this section and do not qualify for the options listed in subsections (B)-(E).

(2) Arrive with a letter from the employer that:

(a) Identifies the employer and employee by name; and

(b) Details instructions on how the employee must travel to their job site in accordance with the employer’s Community Workforce Protective Plan; and

(c) Confirms the traveler is following the employer’s Community Workforce Protective Plan on file with the State of Alaska that includes testing and/or quarantine provisions.

(3) The categories for the protective plans are below:

(a) Protective Plans pursuant to the *Alaska Essential Services and Critical Infrastructure Order*: Critical infrastructure is vital to keeping Alaska safe, and, as a result, businesses and employees of critical infrastructure industries must take special care to protect their staff and operations during this pandemic.

If your business is included in the Cyber and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) “Guidance on the Essential Critical Infrastructure Workforce,” and your workers must travel to enter Alaska, you must submit a plan or protocol for maintaining critical infrastructure to the akcovidplans@ak-prepared.com. This plan must outline how you will avoid the spread of COVID-19 and not

endanger the lives of the communities in which you operate, of others who serve as a part of that infrastructure, or the ability of that critical infrastructure to function.

Companies that have previously submitted plans do not need to submit another; they can proceed under their current plans that have been reviewed by the State.

(b) Arriving commercial fishing vessel crewmembers, independent harvesters, and arriving seafood processing workers, must follow the procedures in Section 5.

(G) Protocol. The City and Borough of Juneau hereby orders that prior to arrival to Juneau, Alaska, from another state or nation, you must do all of the following:

(1) Read the available information about safely traveling to Alaska.

(2) Complete the State of Alaska Travel Declaration Form and the Self-Isolation Plan via the Alaska Travel Portal at www.alaska.covidsecureapp.com.

(3) Resident travelers and non-resident travelers who choose to take a test prior to travel must submit their results or proof of a test taken within 72 hours or have proof available to show airport screeners.

(4) Travelers who indicate in the Alaska Travel Portal that they will be in Alaska for five days or more will receive a voucher within the Alaska Travel Portal that can be used for an optional second test five to 14 days after arrival. The voucher allows for a free follow up test at airport testing sites.

Section 4. Definitions. The following definitions apply to terms in this ordinance:

“Alaska Marine Highway” is defined as any community served by the Alaska Marine Highway System or the Inter-Island Ferry System. All travelers on Alaska Marine Highway System vessels will follow the travel testing requirements.

“Alaska Resident” *means* providing one of the following accepted forms of proof of Alaska residency for testing at airport:

(i) Alaska driver’s license or state-issued ID card.

(ii) Federally recognized Alaska tribal identification card.

(iii) Active duty military ID card or active duty dependent ID card.

(iv) Employment verification letter on employer letterhead or school verification letter for in-person schooling stating traveler is moving to Alaska for employment or school.

“Critical Personal Needs” is defined as those needs that are critical to meeting a person’s individual or family needs. Those needs include buying, selling, or delivering groceries and home goods; obtaining fuel for vehicles or residential needs; transporting family members for out-of-home care, essential health needs, or for purposes of child custody exchanges (to include child travelers); receiving essential

health care; providing essential health care to a family member; obtaining other important goods; engaging in subsistence activities; pursuing formal (primary, secondary or collegiate) education or educational research; applying for a job; traveling for voting; and the inspection and maintenance of personal property.

“Critical Infrastructure Workforce” is defined in the Cyber and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) “Guidance on the Essential Critical Infrastructure Workforce.” <https://www.cisa.gov/publication/guidance-essential-critical-infrastructure-workforce>

“Isolation” means self-quarantining after you have a positive test result.

“Road System” is defined as any community connected by a road to the Steese, Elliot, Dalton, Seward, Parks, Klondike, Richardson, Sterling, Glenn, Haines, or Top of the World Highways.

“Self-Isolation Plan” means every non-resident traveler entering the state of Alaska will be required to complete a Self-Isolation Plan within the Alaska Travel Portal. This allows travelers to consider their plan for what they will do if their test results return positive while in Alaska.

“Self-quarantine”:

- (i) Self-quarantine is required while waiting for the results of your first molecular-based test for SARS-CoV2.
- (ii) Comply with all rules or protocols related to your self-quarantine as set forth by your hotel or rented lodging (if more restrictive than State of Alaska requirements), if applicable.

“Strict Social Distancing” means:

- (i) Strict social distancing is allowed after you have one negative test result from a test taken within 72 hours of departure or on arrival into Alaska.
- (ii) You may be in an outdoor public place, but you must remain six feet away from anyone not in your immediate household, and you must wear a face covering. You may arrange curbside shopping or have food delivery.
- (iii) You cannot enter restaurants, bars, gyms, community centers, sporting facilities (i.e., ice rinks, gymnasiums, and sports domes), office buildings, and school or daycare facilities. Do not participate in any group activities, including sporting events and practices, weddings, funerals, or other gatherings.
- (iv) This 14-day window can be shortened by receiving a negative result from an optional second molecular-based test for SARS-CoV2 taken between five and 14 days after arrival into Alaska.

Section 5. Critical Infrastructure Order. (Previously known as Health Order 5). The following provisions only apply to critical infrastructure workforce traveling into the City & Borough of Juneau for work.

(A) **Critical Infrastructure Workforce Definition.** See Section 4.

(B) **Community/Workforce Protective Plans.** All private sector Critical Infrastructure Businesses that have staff arriving from outside the State of Alaska, or have staff traveling to or between communities off the road system or Alaska Marine Highway System, are required to submit a Community/Workforce Protective Plan (CWPP) to the Alaska COVID-19 Unified Command. If the Alaska COVID-19 Unified Command lacks authority to receive and process the plan, the protection plan must be submitted to the CBJ Emergency Operation Center.

- (1) Detailed instructions for developing and submitting CWPPs can be found at: <https://covid19.alaska.gov/unified-command/protective-plans/>.
- (2) Private sector Critical Infrastructure Businesses, which do not meet the travel definitions above, are still strongly encouraged to develop a CWPP using the posted instructions, but are not required to submit those plans to the Alaska COVID-19 Unified Command.
- (3) All Federal, State, local, and tribal government entities are expected to establish internal policies for travel, testing and quarantine, but they are not required to submit those policies to the Alaska COVID-19 Unified Command. Government agencies may elect to develop protective plans for contracted businesses to follow. If contracted companies have not been directed to follow a plan developed by the government agency that they are contracted with, they must develop and submit their own plan if they have workers arriving to the State or moving between Alaskan communities.
- (4) School districts must follow the guidance published by the Alaska Department of Education and Early Development (DEED), and submit any required protective plans to DEED at: AKsmartstart2020@alaska.gov. If DEED lacks authority to receive and process the plan, the protection plan must be submitted to the CBJ Emergency Operation Center.
- (5) Arriving or transiting aircrew members employed by interstate or international passenger and cargo air carriers must follow the procedures in the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Safety Alert for Operators (SAFO) 20009, dated 29 Sep 2020, and all future revisions. In lieu of a CWPP, interstate and international air carriers are required to submit an affidavit to the Unified Command stating that they will follow the FAA SAFO. Alaska-based air carriers are required to develop and submit a CWPP to the Unified Command. If the Alaska COVID-19 Unified Command lacks authority to receive and process the

affidavit or plan, such documents must be submitted to the CBJ Emergency Operation Center.

(C) Appendix 5-01, Enhanced Protective Measures for Seafood Processing

Workers. Appendix 5-01 to this Order applies to all resident employees and all workers traveling into Alaska to work in a shore-based seafood processing plant or onboard a processor or catcher-processor vessel.

- (1) Seafood processing companies are still required to develop and submit CWPPs using the posted instructions. The protective measures enacted by the company CWPP must meet or exceed the requirements of Appendix 5-01.

(D) Appendix 5-02, Protective Plan for Independent Commercial Fishing Vessels.

Appendix 5-02 of this Order applies to all independent commercial fishing vessels operating in Alaskan waters and ports.

- (1) For the purposes of this Order, “independent commercial fishing vessels” are defined as all catcher and tender vessels that have not agreed to operate under a fleet-wide plan submitted by a company, association, or entity that represents a fleet of vessels.
- (2) Independent commercial fishing vessels operating in Alaskan waters and ports must enact the protective measures and procedures described in Appendix 5-02, the Alaska Protective Plan for Commercial Fishing Vessels. Vessels are not required to develop or submit a stand-alone Community/Workforce Protective Plan. Appendix 5-02 serves as their CWPP.
- (3) Vessel captains must enact controls on their vessel to ensure crewmember compliance with this Health Order and the Appendixes.

(E) Appendix 5-03, Protective Plan for Independent Commercial Fishing

Harvesters. Appendix 5-03 of this Order applies to all independent commercial fishing harvesters who are harvesting catch from Alaskan waters.

- (1) For the purposes of this Order, “independent commercial fishing harvesters” are defined as all commercial fishing harvesters who do not meet the definition for independent commercial fishing vessels above, and that have not agreed to operate under a fleet-wide plan submitted by a company, association, or entity that represents a fisheries sector.
- (2) Independent commercial fishing harvest operations in Alaskan waters must enact the protective measures and procedures described in Appendix 5-03, the Alaska Protective Plan for Independent Commercial Fishing Harvesters. Harvesting sites are not required to develop or submit a stand-alone Community/Workforce Protective Plan. Appendix 5-03 serves as their CWPP.
- (3) Site Managers must enact controls at their harvesting operation to ensure harvester compliance with this Health Order and the Appendixes.

(E) **Appendix 5-04, Acknowledgement Form for Commercial Fishing Vessels and Harvesting Sites.** For the 2021 season, each commercial fishing vessel captain and/or owner and each harvesting site manager must sign a copy of Appendix 5-04, Acknowledgement Form, prior to actively participating in the 2021 commercial fishing season. This is required for all vessels, even those operating under a fleet or association protective plan.

- (1) Prior to accepting any fish, or making any payment for fish to an independent fishing vessel, a tender or processor must receive and confirm a signed copy of the vessel's Acknowledgement Form. The vessel captain must submit a copy of the Acknowledgement Form the first time they sell fish to a tender or processor. Electronic copies of pictures or scans of the signed hard copy of the Acknowledgement Form are acceptable. Subsequent sales to the same tender or processor do not require submission of another copy of the Acknowledgement Form (e.g., the form only needs be submitted once per fishing season per tender or processor), but every tender or processor that a commercial fishing vessel sells to must have, and retain until December 31, 2021, a signed copy of the Acknowledgement Form. This form shall be provided to the Alaska Department of Fish and Game upon request.
- (2) By accepting the Acknowledgement Form, the tender or processor may rely upon the submission of the Acknowledgement Form as proof of compliance of this Health Order. The tender or processor is not required to confirm compliance with this Health Order, other than to collect the Acknowledgment Form, and assumes no liability for any failure to comply by any commercial fishing vessels or harvesting sites.

Section 6. Severability. If any provision of this ordinance, or the application thereof to any person or circumstances is held invalid, the remainder of this ordinance and the application to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.


Section 7. Effective Date. This ordinance shall be effective immediately upon the expiration of the State of Alaska declaration of a public health disaster emergency in response to COVID-19, which is scheduled to occur on February 14, 2021. This ordinance expires at 12:01 a.m. on May 26, 2021, unless terminated earlier by the Assembly by motion or upon the State of Alaska adopting a superseding order.

Adopted this 11th day of February, 2021.



Beth A. Weldon, Mayor

Attest:



Elizabeth J. McEwen, Municipal Clerk

Appendix 5-01
ENHANCED PROTECTIVE MEASURES FOR
SEAFOOD PROCESSING WORKERS

This Appendix will establish general guidance for seafood processing workers. Due to the wide variation of conditions between geographic regions, additional guidance may be passed by local governments and regional fisheries associations. This order establishes the minimum standard for protective measures.

Many lessons have been learned since the original issuance of this Appendix. As more is known about the virus that causes COVID-19, protective measures have correspondingly needed to evolve. Additionally, outbreaks of COVID-19 at seafood processing facilities in Alaska have caused illness and disruption to the lives of workers, considerable concern in communities that are home to processing plants, and significant impact to the seafood processing industry. These outbreaks have provided learning opportunities and made clear a number of additional actions that are required to protect the health and welfare of seafood processing employees and the surrounding communities. This revision of the Appendix includes necessary changes to further reduce the risk of COVID-19 to Alaskans and seafood processing workers. The State of Alaska is directing the following Enhanced Protective Measures for Seafood Processing Workers.

I. Applicability.

- a. This Appendix applies to all resident employees and all workers traveling into Alaska to work in a shore-based seafood processing plant or onboard a processor or catcher-processor vessel.
 - i. Workers arriving from out of state to a shore-based processing plant will follow one of the three travel/quarantine options in Section VI.
 - ii. Crewmembers arriving from out of state to a catcher-processor vessel, which averages 5,000 pounds or less of processed product per day, will follow the travel/quarantine guidance in Appendix 02 to Emergency Ordinance 2021-05, Section 5.
 - iii. Crewmembers arriving from out of state to a processor vessel or a catcher-processor vessel, which averages more than 5,000 pounds of processed product per day, will follow the travel/quarantine guidance in Section VII.

- iv. All on-site employees of seafood processing plants, processor or catcher-processor vessels will be subject to daily symptom screening and Continuous Screening Testing guidance in Section IX.
- v. All employees of seafood processing plants, processor or catcher-processor vessels will be subject to the immediate actions in response to a confirmed case in the workplace, contained in Section X.
- b. Sections VI and VII of this Appendix do not apply to seafood processing workers who are permanent residents of the community their plant is in, and have not traveled outside Alaska for 14 days or more, or non-residents who have been living in the community and working at the processing plant or onboard their vessel for longer than 14 days prior to the issuance of this Appendix, unless transferring between plants or vessels (see Sections VI.e below).
- c. Workers beginning Entry Quarantine or travel after the date of issuance of this Appendix must comply with one of the options in Sections VI or VII.
- d. Workers who have completed Entry Quarantine and are transferring from one shore-based location in Alaska to another must follow the guidelines in Section VI.e below.
- e. Crewmembers who have completed Entry Quarantine and are transferring from one vessel to another must follow the guidelines in Section VII.c below.

II. Definitions.

- a. **Close Contact** means being within six feet of a known, or suspected, COVID-19 positive case for 15 minutes or greater, or having had direct contact with the infectious secretions of a positive COVID-19 case. This determination is irrespective of whether or not either person was wearing a face covering. Public Health officials will make a determination in the event that either person was wearing respiratory Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). The 15-minute time period does not have to be continuous, it may be cumulative over a 24-hour period.
- b. **Closed Campus** is a shore-based processing facility that meets all of the following criteria:
 - i. Has protective measures enacted to ensure non-contact completion of all business transactions, to include vendors, provisioning deliveries, and purchase or sale of catch or product.
 - ii. All members of the fish processing staff live in employer-controlled housing and any commuting support staff is completely isolated from non-commuting staff including working, eating, and interacting in separate spaces, as well as subject to daily pre-shift screening that meets or exceeds the requirements outlined in Section IX.d below.
 - iii. Conducts business transactions in a manner that allows for social distancing and does not allow Social Mixing with the local population (shore leave).

- c. **Isolation** is the separation of people infected with the virus (those who are sick with COVID-19 and those with no symptoms) from people who are not infected. Anyone with a positive test result (that has not recently recovered from the virus), or who is diagnosed by a medical professional through symptoms, must isolate. Isolation is monitored by medical professionals and is discontinued upon receipt of a clearance letter from a medical provider.
- d. **Movement Cohort** refers to a group of employees who are all in the same stage of their quarantine and testing process. Seafood processing companies will separate their traveling workers into Movement Cohorts of manageable size depending on their capacity and mode of travel, and stagger the arrival dates of Cohorts over time to ensure they do not overwhelm their screening, testing, and monitored quarantine capacity.
- e. **Non-Safe Transit** is a mode of transportation on which some passengers have not completed entry quarantine and testing requirements, or their quarantine and testing status is unknown. This can also apply when social distancing and/or appropriate PPE cannot be, or is not, used to isolate the travelers from the vehicle crew. Unless verified by the air carrier, all non-chartered commercial air travel is considered Non-Safe Travel.
- f. **Onward Travel** refers to the leg of travel from the quarantine location to the final destination facility or port for a worker or crewmember who is conducting pre-travel or mid-travel entry quarantine.
- g. **Open Campus** is a shore-based processing facility that meets *one or more* of the following criteria:
 - i. Conducts regular interactions with members of the local community or other populations.
 - ii. Has any portion of its processing staff or its support staff, which live in the local community, in housing where access is not controlled by the employer.
 - iii. Allows social mixing and/or business transactions between the plant staff and local community where six-foot social distancing is not maintained.
- h. **Quarantine** is the separation of individuals whose medical status is unknown, in order to prevent the possible spread of the virus to others. For the purposes of this order, there are two primary types of quarantine, Close Contact Quarantine and Entry Quarantine:
 - i. **Close Contact Quarantine** is a quarantine process where an individual is suspected of infection after being exposed to a positive case. Close Contact Quarantine is monitored by a medical professional or designated representative of the employer to ensure compliance and daily health checks. Section X.d provides detailed guidance for the observation of close contact quarantine.
 - ii. **Entry Quarantine** is a sequestering process that occurs when an individual arrives to the State of Alaska, or returns after being away for longer than 24 hours. Section IV provides detailed guidance for the

observation of entry quarantine. The three methods of supervision for Entry Quarantine are:

1. **Monitored Quarantine** is supervised directly by a representative of the employer.
 2. **Controlled Quarantine** is conducted by the employee based on instructions from the employer, but without direct supervision.
 3. **Self-Quarantine** is conducted by the employee based on the guidance for all travelers in Disaster Outbreak Health Order No. 6, International and Interstate Travel.
- i. **Quarantine Group** - any group of workers that are living or working in close proximity will be assigned to a Quarantine Group and complete the remainder of their quarantine and travel together. All workers sleeping in one room must be assigned to the same Quarantine Group. Quarantine Groups must be kept as small as possible to prevent multiple workers from being exposed at once, and may not exceed ten individuals. Should any member of the Quarantine Group develop symptoms, or have a positive PCR test, all other members of the Group must start Close Contact Quarantine.
 - j. **Safe Transit** is a mode of transportation where all employees have completed quarantine and testing requirements, and are not mixing with any populations whose quarantine and testing status is unknown. This can be a chartered aircraft, a ground vehicle, or a vessel. Social distancing and/or appropriate PPE will be used to isolate the travelers from the vehicle crew, particularly in chartered aircraft and taxis.
 - k. **Social Mixing** refers to being within six feet of an individual whose medical status is unknown for 15 minutes or greater. This determination is irrespective of whether or not either person was wearing a face covering. The 15-minute time period does not have to be continuous, it may be cumulative over a 24-hour period.
 - l. **Testing**. There are three purposes for COVID-19 testing: Diagnostic Testing, Entry Testing, and Continuous Screening Testing. Section III provides further guidance on testing.
 - i. **Diagnostic Testing** is intended to identify current infection in individuals, and is performed when a person has signs or symptoms consistent with COVID-19, or when a person is asymptomatic but has recent known or suspected exposure to a confirmed case. This testing should be conducted as soon as possible once the individual is identified as a close contact. The individual must be kept separate from all others while test results are pending.
 - ii. **Entry Testing** is conducted during a worker's Entry Quarantine process (See Sections VI and VII below) to determine if it is safe for the worker to travel and enter the designated Entry Quarantine site, or be released from quarantine.
 - iii. **Continuous Screening Testing (CST)** is performed to identify persons who may be contagious so that measures can be taken to prevent further

transmission. Screening testing will be conducted on asymptomatic workers after completion of Entry Quarantine, and without known exposure to a confirmed case, in accordance with the requirements of Section IX.e below.

III. Testing.

- a. Testing methods.
 - i. Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) tests, also referred to as Molecular tests or Nucleic Acid Amplification Tests (NAATs), are presently the most accurate tests for determining whether someone is currently infected with COVID-19. Testing required under this Appendix can be accomplished with any available PCR method, FDA-approved, or allowable under an FDA Emergency Use Authorization. This includes molecular-based rapid testing such as the Abbott ID-NOW.
 - ii. A full list of FDA authorized tests is available at: <https://www.fda.gov/medical-devices/coronavirus-disease-2019-covid-19-emergency-use-authorizations-medical-devices/vitro-diagnostics-euas>.
 - iii. Use of antigen testing is still under consideration by the State of Alaska Department of Health and Social Services (DHSS). Separate guidance will be issued if, and when, antigen testing may be used in lieu of PCR testing to conduct CST in congregate living settings.
 - iv. Antibody testing may not be used for compliance with this Appendix.
- b. Seafood processing companies must utilize private collection and processing sources to complete entry testing for all non-residents.
- c. Seafood processing companies are encouraged to maximize the use of self-collection, mail-in testing, to support entry and screening testing for shore-based processing plants and to prioritize the use of rapid testing for diagnostic testing and shipboard use. A list of FDA-authorized home-collection COVID tests is available on the DHSS Testing website: <http://dhss.alaska.gov/dph/Epi/id/Pages/COVID-19/testing.aspx>.
- d. If testing resources become temporarily limited, and sufficient testing capacity is not available to support all testing requirements of this Appendix, the priority of testing resources should be: 1) Diagnostic Testing, 2) Entry Testing in Sections VI and VII, and then 3) CST in Section IX.
- e. Unless required by a medical provider or a state public health official, individuals who have previously tested positive for, or been diagnosed with, COVID-19 are exempt from the screening testing requirements in this Appendix for a period of 90 days beginning from the date of their first positive test, or the onset of their symptoms, whichever is first.
- f. Workers with a previously positive result using a PCR or molecular-based test (not an antibody test) for SARS-CoV2 within the last 90 days, who are currently asymptomatic and have clearance from a medical provider or a public health official indicating release from isolation, should not be tested during Entry

Quarantine and are able to work if allowed by the employer's return to work strategy.

- g. Any company performing COVID testing is required by federal and state regulations to submit testing data to the State of Alaska Section of Epidemiology. All results, both positive and negative, should be reported daily. Electronic reporting is the most efficient and preferred method, and can be arranged by contacting Megan Tompkins at megan.tompkins@alaska.gov. All positives should be immediately called in (1-877-469-8067) or faxed (907-563-7868) to Epidemiology as described in the testing guidance. Further guidance can be found at: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/lab/reporting-lab-data.html>.
- h. Employers are required to maintain records of all testing for employees while they are under contract to the company. If an employee conducts Entry Testing at a testing site that does not report the results to their employer, the employee must retain and submit records of the test to their employer.
- i. Implementation of Continuous Screening Testing (CST).
 - 1. Dependent upon the local availability of testing resources (manpower, equipment and materials), CST must commence in accordance with the CST Requirements Chart in Section IX.e for all shore-based processing plants and vessels immediately upon the publication of this Appendix
 - 2. In coordination with local medical providers, and subject to availability of staffing and testing material and equipment, seafood processing facilities may utilize State-provided test equipment and materials for sample collection and the State Public Health Laboratory for sample processing in order to commence CST, until they have a privatized testing strategy in place. Local clinics may elect to charge private sector businesses for the collection and/or processing of samples.
 - 3. Seafood processing companies must develop a plan to utilize private collection and processing sources to complete screening testing.
 - 4. Privatized testing strategies must be implemented as soon as resources can be obtained.
 - 5. State support for CST will be provided for as long as possible after the deadlines established above, depending on the availability of State-funded resources. Priority and timeliness of test results at collection sites and laboratories funded by the State of Alaska cannot be guaranteed.

IV. Entry Quarantine.

- a. Entry Quarantine Options. Entry Quarantine may be conducted prior to commencing travel into the State of Alaska (Pre-Travel), during a scheduled travel stop at a large city (Mid-Travel), or in the bunkhouse at the destination

- facility or a temporary lodging at the destination port prior to boarding a vessel (Post-Travel).
- b. Entry Quarantine Methods. There are three methods of supervision which may be used to conduct entry quarantine: Monitored Quarantine, Controlled Quarantine and Self-Quarantine:
 - i. Monitored Quarantine. This refers to a sequestering process that is monitored by the employer to ensure compliance and daily health checks. This must be done at a facility away from the workers' home and family, in an environment where the opportunity for social mixing is limited, either because the worker is quarantined alone or because others in their quarantine location are also following the same quarantine requirements.
 - ii. Controlled Quarantine. This refers to a sequestering process that is controlled by the employee with appropriate guidance from the employer to ensure compliance and daily health checks. This may be completed at the employee's home, provided that appropriate safety measures are followed to limit social mixing.
 - iii. Self-Quarantine. This refers to a sequestering process where a traveler follows the guidelines in EO 2021-05, under their own recognizance. For the purposes of this Appendix, self-quarantine should only be used during travel layovers of less than 24 hours, and during unplanned travel delays, such as inclement weather.
 - c. Procedures for Entry Quarantine.
 - i. Workers will be educated by the employer on the requirements for quarantine.
 - ii. Workers will be screened (see Section VIII below) prior to entering the quarantine location by the employer or a designated medical provider.
 - iii. During Entry Quarantine, the preferred method is for workers to observe quarantine in single rooms with food delivered. If single rooms and food delivery are not available, employees will be assigned into Quarantine Groups.
 - iv. Quarantined workers may not leave their quarantine facility except to receive medical treatment.
 - v. Workers will have temperature checks twice a day. Should fever or symptoms of COVID-19 develop, follow the Identification Protocol in the seafood processing company's Community/Workforce Protective Plan. Seek testing and medical treatment immediately if symptoms are suspected to be caused by COVID-19.
 - vi. The employer will retain records of each worker's completion of Entry Quarantine, including the dates and location of quarantine, the names of other individuals quarantining at the same location for contact tracing purposes, records of twice daily temperature readings, and daily observations of COVID-19 symptoms as identified by the CDC.

V. Entry Travel.

- a. All workers will be screened (see Section VIII) for new symptoms prior to commencing travel to Alaska.
- b. All workers and crewmembers in transit on commercial aircraft must wear a face covering that meets the recommendations contained in Health Alert 010. This face covering must be worn while transiting air terminals (to be temporarily removed for security screening, eating, and drinking), while on the plane, and any follow-on ground transportation until they reach their quarantine facility.
- c. Workers in transit must carry documentation from their employer indicating that they are an essential Critical Infrastructure Worker as defined under State Health Orders, and listing the travel and quarantine requirements of the employer's protective plan that the employee must follow. Examples of such letters can be found at:
https://ready.alaska.gov/Covid19/Documents/CWPP/Travel%20Critical_Infrastructure_Letter-Employee_Instructions_Template.docx.

VI. Travel and Quarantine Options for Shore-Based Processing Plant Workers.

Seafood processing companies will make every effort to prevent a potentially infectious worker from exposing other workers or community members in their final destination community in Alaska. Companies will arrange for their arriving workers to follow one of the following three options:

- a. **Option 1: Pre-Travel Quarantine** – Workers will observe a 14-day Monitored or Controlled Quarantine period outside of Alaska and receive a PCR test within 72 hours prior to beginning travel to Alaska.
 - i. Entry Quarantine. It is strongly encouraged that pre-travel Entry Quarantine be monitored by a representative of the employer. If the employer does not have a physical staff presence at the quarantine facility, workers may observe Controlled Quarantine with the understanding that this will trigger additional screening testing in accordance with Section IX.e.
 - ii. Testing. Upon completion of Entry Quarantine, all workers will receive a PCR test within 72 hours prior to commencing travel to Alaska, or as close as possible to the end of their Entry Quarantine, to receive results prior to commencing travel.
 - iii. Onward Travel. All travel to the shore-based processing plant or quarters in the destination community must be accomplished via Safe Transit. Onward Travel may be accomplished onboard a processor or catcher-processor vessel.
 - iv. Integration. Upon arrival in the destination community, workers may immediately enter the non-quarantine quarters and commence work alongside other workers who have completed Entry Quarantine. However, it is our strong recommendation to continue having workers live, eat, and work in small, consistent groups

following Entry Quarantine. If the virus is introduced in the facility, this will greatly reduce the number of potential contacts.

- b. **Option 2: Mid-Travel Quarantine;** Workers will travel to Alaska and observe a 14-day Monitored Quarantine period in temporary lodging in a large community that has a General Acute Care or Critical Access Hospital (*i.e.*, Anchorage or Juneau) and receive a PCR test within 72 hours prior to beginning Onward Travel to their final destination community.
- i. Initial Travel. Travel to Alaska may be by non-Safe Transit.
 - ii. Entry Quarantine. It is strongly encouraged that pre-travel quarantine be monitored by a representative of the employer. If the employer does not have a physical staff presence at the quarantine location, workers may observe controlled quarantine with the understanding that this will trigger additional screening testing in accordance with Section IX.e.
 - iii. Testing. Upon completion of quarantine, all workers will receive a PCR test within 72 hours prior to commencing onward travel to their destination community, or as close as possible to the end of their quarantine, to receive results prior to commencing onward travel.
 - iv. Onward Travel. All travel from the quarantine location to the processing facility in the destination community must be accomplished via Safe Transit. Workers should travel by Movement Cohort.
 - v. Integration. Upon arrival in the destination community, workers may immediately enter the non-quarantine quarters and commence work alongside other workers who have completed quarantine. However, it is our strong recommendation to continue having workers live, eat, and work in small, consistent groups following mid-travel quarantine. If the virus is introduced in the facility, this will greatly reduce the number of potential contacts.
- c. **Option 3: Post-Travel Quarantine:** Workers will travel to their final destination community in Alaska, and will be screened (see Section VIII) and receive a PCR test upon arrival at their destination community.
- i. Planning. If the following details are not already specified in their submitted Community/Workforce Protective Plan (CWPP). Seafood processing companies utilizing Option 3 will modify their plan to reflect:
 1. How they will segregate their lodging facilities to separate workers under Monitored Quarantine from those that have completed quarantine.
 2. How they will provide dedicated facilities or adjust hours to maintain separation in dining, shower, and bathroom facilities.
 3. How they will conduct PCR testing for workers under Monitored Quarantine.
 - ii. Travel. Travel to the destination community may be by non-Safe Transit. Arriving workers must proceed directly to their designated quarantine facility, must practice social distancing and avoid interaction with the

community, and may not stop at any location between arrival at the local airport and transport to the quarantine facility.

- iii. Monitored Entry Quarantine.
 - 1. Upon arrival at their final destination community, workers will be assigned to lodging in their quarantine facility. If possible, arriving workers will quarantine in single rooms. If single rooms are not available, all workers sleeping together in a room will be in the same Quarantine Group.
 - 2. **Arriving processing workers are not permitted to work during their 14-day Entry Quarantine period.** The only allowable exceptions to this may be made for mission-critical specialists such as electricians, heavy equipment operators, or refrigeration mechanics who must maintain strict social distancing while working and continue to quarantine during their non-work times. Workers may not actively engage in seafood processing during quarantine.
 - 3. Quarantined workers must wear a face covering at all times when outside of their assigned sleeping quarters, except when eating and performing personal hygiene.
 - 4. Quarantine Groups must maintain six-foot social distancing measures from all workers outside of their Quarantine Group.
 - 5. Common spaces must be cleaned between use by different Quarantine Groups and before use by workers who have completed Entry Quarantine.
 - 6. If a new worker joins a Quarantine Group, the 14-day clock will re-start for the entire Quarantine Group.
 - 7. To the greatest extent possible, members of multiple Quarantine Groups should not use shower or toilet facilities at the same time, and bathrooms should be disinfected at least twice per day.
 - 8. To the greatest extent possible, members of multiple Movement Cohorts should not use dining facilities at the same time. Six-foot social distancing measures must be maintained between Quarantine Groups in dining facilities.
- iv. Testing. All arriving workers must receive a PCR test within 48 hours of arrival at their destination community, preferably prior to entering their monitored quarantine lodging. The initial test may be conducted in route to their destination community. Depending upon the local availability of testing capacity, workers should receive a PCR test six days into their quarantine period. Workers must receive a test within 48 hours before being released from quarantine.
- v. Integration. Workers who have completed quarantine may immediately enter the non-quarantine quarters and commence work alongside other workers who have completed quarantine. However, it is our strong recommendation to continue having workers live, eat, and work in small,

- consistent groups following post-travel quarantine. If the virus is introduced in the facility, this will greatly reduce the number of potential contacts.
- d. Each employer will be responsible for appropriately isolating any employee with a positive PCR test result, ensuring that the employee has access to necessary healthcare, and will be responsible for arranging transport to a hospital, if needed.
 - e. **Mid-season Transfer:** Workers who have been working in one location and need to transfer to another location must follow the following guidelines:
 - i. If workers are leaving a facility that has experienced onsite transmission of SARS-CoV-2, pre-departure PCR testing of all departing workers is required. This testing must be conducted if it has been less than 28 days since the last positive case was released from isolation.
 - ii. All transfer-related travel should be accomplished via Safe Transit. If Safe Transit is not available and transferring workers are required to be in Close Contact with people whose quarantine status is not known, this will trigger additional CST in accordance with Section IX, similar to Monitored Quarantine followed by Non-Safe Transit.
 - iii. It is strongly recommended that workers traveling from one processing facility to another live, eat, and work in the same group they traveled with or in small, consistent groups throughout the season.

VII. Travel and Quarantine Options for Processor Vessel Crewmembers. Seafood processing-vessels and catcher-processor vessels will make every effort to prevent a potentially infectious crewmember from exposing other crewmembers or community members in their destination port in Alaska.

- a. **Pre-Season Quarantine:** The preferred method of quarantine for processor and catcher-processor vessels is for the entire vessel crew to observe Monitored or Controlled Quarantine and testing in the Lower 48 prior to boarding the vessel, and sail as a Movement Cohort with the vessel as a means of Safe Transit. All crewmembers will be screened (see Section VIII) for new symptoms prior to boarding.
- b. **Mid-Season Crew Changes** – For crewmembers who must join the vessel after the rest of the crew has completed quarantine, companies will arrange for their arriving workers to follow one of the following three options:
 - i. **Option 4: Pre-Travel Quarantine for Crewmembers.** Crewmembers will observe a 14-day quarantine period outside of Alaska and receive a PCR test within 72 hours prior to beginning travel to Alaska.
 - a. Entry Quarantine. It is strongly encouraged that pre-travel quarantine be Monitored by a representative of the employer. If the employer does not have a physical staff presence at the quarantine facility, crewmembers may observe Controlled Quarantine with the understanding that this will trigger additional CST in accordance with Section IX.

- b. Testing. Upon completion of Entry Quarantine, all crewmembers will receive a PCR test within 72 hours prior to commencing travel to Alaska, or as close as possible to the end of their quarantine to receive results prior to commencing travel.
 - c. Travel. It is strongly encouraged that all travel from the quarantine location to the vessel be accomplished via Safe Transit. Non-Safe Transit may increase risk of exposure to populations whose quarantine and testing status is unknown. Using Non-Safe Transit after completion of quarantine will trigger additional CST in accordance with Section IX.
 - d. Arriving crewmembers who have completed Entry Quarantine must proceed directly to their vessel, must practice social distancing and avoid interaction with the community, and may not stop at any location between arrival at the local airport and the vessel. In the event of either delay in transit or that their vessel is unavailable for boarding when they arrive, crewmembers shall be transported to a hotel or other accommodation where they will Self-Quarantine until they are able to continue travel or board their vessel.
- ii. **Option 5: Mid-Travel Quarantine for Crewmembers.** Crewmembers will travel to Alaska and observe a 14-day quarantine period in temporary lodging in a large community that has a General Acute Care or Critical Access Hospital (*i.e.*, Anchorage or Juneau) and receive a PCR test within 72-hours prior to beginning Onward Travel to their final destination community.
- a. Travel. Travel to Alaska may be by Non-Safe Transit.
 - b. Entry Quarantine. It is strongly encouraged that mid-travel quarantine be Monitored by a representative of the employer. If the employer does not have a physical staff presence at the quarantine facility, crewmembers may observe Controlled Quarantine with the understanding that this will trigger additional CST in accordance with Section IX.e.
 - c. Testing. Upon completion of Entry Quarantine, all crewmembers will receive a PCR test within 72-hours prior to commencing onward travel to their destination community or as close as possible to the end of their Entry Quarantine to receive results prior to commencing onward travel.
 - d. Onward Travel. It is strongly encouraged that all travel from the quarantine facility to the vessel be accomplished via Safe Transit. Non-Safe Transit may increase risk of exposure to populations whose quarantine and testing status is unknown. Using Non-Safe Transit after completion of quarantine will trigger additional CST

in accordance with Section IX. Crewmembers should travel by Movement Cohort.

- e. Integration. Arriving crewmembers who have completed Entry Quarantine must proceed directly to their vessel, must practice social distancing and avoid interaction with the community, and may not stop at any location between arrival at the local airport and the vessel. In the event of either delay in transit or that their vessel is unavailable for boarding when they arrive, crewmembers shall be transported to a hotel or other accommodation where they will Self-Quarantine until they are able to continue travel or board their vessel.

- iii. **Option 6: Post-Travel Quarantine for Crewmembers.** Crewmembers will observe a 14-day quarantine period on shore at their destination port and receive a PCR test within 72 hours prior to boarding the vessel.
 - a. Travel to the destination port may be by Non-Safe Transit.
 - b. Arriving crewmembers quarantining on shore must proceed directly to their designated quarantine facility, must practice social distancing and avoid interaction with the community, and may not stop at any location between arrival at the local airport and transport to the quarantine facility.
 - c. Entry Quarantine. To the greatest extent possible, quarantine for arriving crewmembers will be Monitored by the employer. If the employer has no staff physically present at the quarantine facility so that the arriving crewmembers must observe Controlled Quarantine or are forced to Self-Quarantine due to a weather delay, that will trigger additional CST in accordance with Section IX. If crewmembers must Self-Quarantine before the vessel arrives, employers will require crewmembers to sign an affidavit stating that they have not broken Self-Quarantine guidance.
 - d. Testing. All crewmembers will receive a PCR test within 72 hours prior to boarding the vessel, or as close as possible to receive results prior to boarding.
 - e. Boarding. All crewmembers will be screened (see Section VIII) for new symptoms prior to boarding.
- c. **Cross-decking.** Crewmembers transferring from one vessel to another vessel after completing Entry Quarantine may do so immediately if the vessels are in the same port and the crewmember does not have Social Mixing with members of the local community while on shore.
 - i. If crewmembers are leaving a vessel that has experienced any on-board transmission of SARS-CoV-2, pre-departure PCR testing of all cross-decking workers is required. This testing must be conducted if it has been less than 28 days since the last positive case was released from Isolation.

- ii. If this testing cannot be completed prior to departure, the transferred crewmembers must take the test in transit and Self-Quarantine on shore until receiving negative test results prior to beginning travel or boarding the new vessel.
- iii. All transfer-related travel should be accomplished via Safe Transit.
- iv. If Safe Transit is not available and transferring crewmembers are required to be in Close Contact with people whose quarantine status is not known, this will trigger additional CST in accordance with Section IX, similar to Monitored Quarantine followed by Non-Safe Transit.

VIII. Symptom Screening of Personnel. All workers will be screened individually for symptoms upon arrival to the quarantine facility and/or final destination facility or vessel, using the following procedures or an equivalent medically-vetted procedure. Seafood processing companies must arrange for dedicated spaces to conduct private, symptom screening in a space that can be disinfected should an arriving worker fail the screening. Answering “yes” to any one of the following questions should prompt testing. Employers must ensure that questions are presented in a manner and/or language that the employee can understand. Arrival symptom screening will include all of the following:

- a. Verbal Symptom Screening Questions
 - i. Have you experienced any cough, difficulty breathing, shortness of breath, loss of smell or taste, sore throat, unusual fatigue or symptoms of acute respiratory illness in the last 72 hours?
 - ii. Have you experienced a fever (100.4° F [38° C] or greater using an oral thermometer) within the last 72 hours?
 - iii. Have you experienced signs of a fever such as chills, aches and pains, etc., within the last 72 hours?
 - iv. In the past 14 days, have you traveled in an area or country with widespread COVID-19 transmission without practicing social distancing?
 - v. Have you had close contact (within six feet for longer than 15 minutes) within the past 14 days with a lab-confirmed or suspected COVID-19 case patient or had direct contact with infectious secretions of a positive COVID-19 case?
- b. Physical Symptom Screening
 - i. Each worker should demonstrate a measured temperature < 100.4° F [38° C]. (This reference is for oral temperature, a forehead (temporal) scanner is usually 0.5°F (0.3°C) to 1°F (0.6°C) lower than an oral temperature. An ear (tympanic) temperature is 0.5°F (0.3°C) to 1°F (0.6°C) higher than an oral temperature.)
 - ii. Anyone performing a physical screening should wear appropriate PPE. If PPE is not available, the worker may take their own temperature.
- c. Prior to being allowed to enter the facility or vessel, each worker must be free of fever or respiratory symptoms. A possible exception would be if the worker has

- mild symptoms that are clearly attributable to another source (e.g., allergies or other recurring medical issues).
- d. If a worker fails verbal or physical symptom screening, they will be immediately separated from other individuals and should not be allowed to enter a worksite or board a vessel until appropriate testing, quarantine, and/or isolation is complete in compliance with the employer's CWPP.
 - e. Symptomatic individuals who receive negative test results or who are positively diagnosed with another disease which is causing their symptoms will follow the treatment and/or return to work policy of the employer's infectious disease protocol upon the recommendation of the medical professional (on-site, local clinic or telemedicine) making the determination.
 - f. If a worker has positive results to a PCR test or is diagnosed through symptoms to have COVID-19 they must be immediately isolated in accordance with Section X.c.
 - g. Employers will maintain documentation of arrival screening for all employees.

IX. Workplace Protective Measures, Daily Symptom Screening and Continuous Screening Testing.

- a. The CDC has published interim guidance for [Protecting Seafood Processing Workers from COVID-19](#). Seafood processing companies will review the interim guidance and, to the greatest extent possible, will enact the recommended protective measures that are appropriate and suitable for their processing plant or vessel.
- b. **Masks and Cloth Face Coverings in the Workplace.** Masks or cloth face coverings must be worn at all times when staff are at the work place. This includes offices, working areas and outside. The mask must cover the nose and mouth and may only be removed when eating, drinking, performing personal hygiene, or when they are in their personal quarters.
 - i. During processing work, a clear face shield may be worn as PPE in lieu of a cloth face covering, in order to facilitate communication between workers, however masks are preferred.
 - ii. While outdoors or on deck, masks may be temporarily removed as needed to facilitate communication.
 - iii. While operating heavy machinery or shipboard systems, masks may be temporarily removed if wearing a mask will impede the safe operation of the equipment or create unsafe conditions, based on a safety assessment by the work supervisor.
 - iv. The company must supply all needed PPE for their workers and replace it as needed
- c. **Visitors, Third-Part Auditors and Inspectors.**
 - i. Visitors touring the plant and/or interacting with plant staff present a risk of introducing the virus to a facility or vessel. Non-essential visitors should not be permitted.

- ii. Essential visitors within the company staff must follow the travel, testing and quarantine guidelines listed in the company’s CWPP. Third party auditors should be informed prior to travel of the company’s testing and quarantine requirements. Regulatory inspectors may not be barred from the facility for COVID-19 related reasons, but should follow reasonable testing and quarantine requirements established by the company prior to their inspection.
- iii. Visitors, Third-Party Auditors and Inspectors to shore-based processing plants which observe proper travel and social distancing guidelines will not trigger additional CST for the facility staff.
- iv. Boarding parties on vessels which observe proper social distancing guidelines will not trigger additional CST for the vessel crew.
- d. **Daily Pre-Shift Symptom Screening.** Conducting daily symptom screening of all employees throughout the season helps ensure outbreaks are detected early.
 - i. All employees must be screened by a supervisor or designated screener.
 - ii. Screening should be conducted near the start of the employee’s work shift, prior to prolonged Close Contact with other workers.
 - iii. Before entering the work area or mixing with other workers, every employee should be asked:
 “Since your last pre-shift screening, have you experienced any of the following symptoms: Fever/shivering, persistent cough, shortness of breath, loss of smell/taste, sore throat, diarrhea or nausea, headache, muscle/joint aches or runny nose?”
 - iv. To the greatest extent possible, all workers will have daily temperature checks, using the temperature thresholds in Section VIII.b.
 - v. Workers who have a fever or other symptoms of COVID-19 should immediately be separated from the rest of the workforce for testing. A possible exception would be if the worker has mild symptoms that are clearly attributable to another source (e.g., allergies or other recurring medical issues).
 - vi. A daily log of screening for each worker should be maintained and made available to the Alaska Division of Public health upon request.
- e. **Continuous Screening Testing (CST).** Testing asymptomatic workers in the absence of a confirmed case (outside the arrival period) periodically throughout the season is a useful strategy to detect asymptomatic cases and prevent further spread of the virus throughout the facility/vessel and the local community.
 - i. Facilities and vessels will continuously evaluate their Alert Level throughout the season, guided by the chart below. Companies may elect to test larger sample sizes or at a shorter interval if conditions warrant additional caution.
 - ii. Sample testing should be a rolling sample to ensure all members of the population are eventually tested. No one may be exempted from

- screening testing unless they are a prior positive, as defined in Section III.f above.
- iii. Shore-based processing plants and vessels may also use self-collection kits such as the LabCorp Pixel or rapid testing capabilities such as the Abbott ID Now machines to meet CST requirements.
 - iv. The Alert Level conditions for shore-based processing plants with Open Campuses will be based on the current Alert Level for the local community or local school zone.
 - 1. If the local municipal or tribal government is maintaining an official Alert Level for the community, that level will be used to set the Alert Level for the shore-based processing plant.
 - 2. If the local community is not maintaining an updated Alert Level, the facility Alert Level will be based on the Alert Level being used at the local public schools, based on local and regional conditions.
 - v. Vessels without testing capability on board will ensure that the test samples will be collected for the designated population within 48 hours prior to reaching port (if using self-collection) or are collected and shipped during the next port call following the specified testing interval.
 - vi. If using mail-in testing, vessels are strongly encouraged to delay departure from port until they receive negative results back, to minimize the risk of getting underway with an infectious crewmember on board.
 - vii. Shore-based processing plants with less than ten workers at a time active in the processing space during all shifts, and vessels with less than 30 total crew on board, are recommended, but not required, to conduct CST. Processing facilities and vessels that are not required to conduct CST must still comply with all other requirements of this Appendix.
 - viii. A log of all testing must be maintained and provided to Public Health officials or other healthcare authorities upon request.
 - ix. Staff or crew changes when the arriving personnel have completed documented, **Monitored** Quarantine, followed by testing and travel via Safe Transit from the quarantine facility to the destination facility or vessel, will not trigger a change to High Alert level.
 - x. Staff or crew changes with personnel departing the facility with no replacements arriving will not trigger a change in alert level.
 - xi. Arriving prior positives within 90 days (as defined in Section III.f, with documentation) will not trigger a change in Alert Level.
 - xii. New Workers at Shore-Based processing plants. A change in alert level for Shore-Based processing plants will be triggered by: workers arriving from out-of-state to complete Post-Travel Entry Quarantine (Option 3), and workers who had completed Option 1 (Pre-travel) or Option 2 (Mid-travel) with **Controlled** Quarantine.
 - 1. A change to High Alert level will not be triggered by arriving workers who had completed Option 1 (Pre-travel) or Option 2

- (Mid-travel) with **Monitored** Quarantine and traveled via Safe Transit, prior positives within 90 days (documentation required), or short-term visitors who do not have Close Contact with workers.
2. Facilities that only employ local workers need only follow their local alert level. New hires that have been resident in the community for longer than 14 days are not included as changing the risk category for these facilities.
 3. Workers who are in the process of their Post-Travel Entry Quarantine do not need to be tested as part of this strategy and should adhere to the plan for testing during Entry Quarantine.
- xiii. Consult with Public Health to determine if contact meets definition of “Social Mixing.” Exceptions may also be made, in consultation with Public Health, for crew seeking medical care at a local facility so long as all appropriate precautions are taken.
- xiv. CST Requirements for Vessels at High Alert Level.
1. If all crew on (in the case of initial sailing) or joining (in the case of crew change) the vessel have completed **Monitored** Quarantine followed by **Safe Transit** from the quarantine facility to the vessel, no additional testing is required outside of Entry Quarantine requirements for the arriving crewmembers.
 2. If any crew joining the vessel have completed **Monitored** Quarantine then traveled by **Non-Safe Transit** from the quarantine facility to the vessel, Option A, B, or C may be used.
 3. If any new crew joining the vessel completed **Controlled** Quarantine, Option A or B must be used.
 4. Testing Options for Vessels at High Alert Level.

Option A. Test all new crewmembers at Day five and Day eight with onboard testing.

Option B. Test all new crewmembers within 8–21 days of arrival (safest option) or test 100 percent of crewmembers at the next port of call (less safe option). Swabs may be tested locally or sent for testing elsewhere. The vessel may return to sea while results are pending.

Option C. Within 8–21 days of arrival of new crew (safest option) or at next port of call (less safe option): Coordinate with local clinic or other external medical provider to conduct an anonymous symptom screen of crew and test: 1) (Only if crew change) All new crew, 2) All crew who report symptoms, and 3) A sample of other crew so that at least 25 percent of the crew are tested.

Figure 1. Continuous Screening Testing Requirements Chart

Risk Category		Shore-Based, Open Campus >10 workers in the processing space	Shore-Based, Closed Campus >10 workers in the processing space	Processor or Catcher-Processor Vessel > 30 total crew
High	Conditions	High alert level at local jurisdiction (if available), or high alert level at community school, or arrival of new workers* within 14 days.	Arrival of new workers* within 28 days	Initial sailing or arrival of new crew [‡]
	Testing Sample and Frequency	<i>If high alert level</i> , test 100% of commuting workers, 25% of onsite workers every 7 days** <i>If arrival of new workers</i> , test 50% of workers 21 days after new workers* arrive.	Test each worker at least once every 14 days**	<u>Option A.</u> Test all new crew at Day 5 and Day 8 with onboard testing. OR <u>Option B.</u> Within 8–21 days of arrival of new crew (safest option) or at next port of call (less safe option): Test 100% of crew. Swabs may be tested locally or sent for testing elsewhere. The vessel may return to sea while results are pending. OR <u>Option C.</u> Within 8–21 days of arrival of new crew (safest option) or at next port of call (less safe option): Coordinate with local clinic or other external medical provider to conduct an anonymous symptom screen of crew and test: 1) (Only if crew change) All new crew and 2) All crew who report symptoms, and 3) A sample of other crew so that at least 25% of the crew are tested.
Medium	Conditions	Medium alert category at local jurisdiction (if available) or medium alert level at community school	<i>Special circumstance outside risk category:</i> Social Mixing with local community members [†]	<i>Special circumstance outside risk category:</i> Social mixing with shore-based workers or local community members during port call [‡]
	Testing Sample and Frequency	Test 100% of commuting workers and 50% of onsite workers every 14 days**	Test 100% of workers who had contact with local community, 7–10 days after contact. Other workers should continue to follow the testing strategy for whatever risk category (low or high) is currently in effect.	Test 100% of crewmembers who had contact with shore-based workers or local community, collected 7–10 days after contact using onboard testing or 100% of the crew during the next port call if onboard testing is not available. The vessel may return to sea while results are pending.
Low	Conditions	Low alert category at local jurisdiction (if available) or low alert category at community school	More than 28 days since the arrival of workers	More than 21 days since the arrival of new crew
	Testing Sample and Frequency	Test each worker at least once every 28 days	Test each worker at least once every 28 days	No screening testing required

* See Section IX.e.xii for a definition of “New Workers” for Shore-Based Processing Plants
 ** See Section IX.e.xii.3 for clarification of testing requirements for workers in Post-Travel quarantine
 † See Section IX.e.xiii for a definition of Social Mixing which would trigger a change to Medium Alert Level.
 ‡ See Section IX.e.xiv for clarification of vessel testing requirements.

X. Immediate Actions Required in Response to a Confirmed Case.

- a. Under AS 18.15.375, the Alaska Division of Public Health (DPH) is responsible for investigating both single cases and outbreaks of certain infectious diseases, such as COVID-19.
 - i. The primary goal of these investigations is to prevent additional cases by: (1) identifying ill or infected persons and their contacts, (2) describing relevant exposures, and (3) implementing prevention strategies.
 - ii. Private Sector businesses have the responsibility to provide a safe working environment for their employees.
 - iii. To the greatest extent possible, DPH will allow private sector businesses to assist with outbreak response efforts within their facilities and workforce. DHSS may use the powers and provisions set out in AS 18.15.355 - 18.15.395 to override risk decisions in situations that pose a threat to public health or when business risk decisions may have an impact on public capabilities or infrastructure.
 - iv. Employers are responsible for coordinating and funding actions taken within their facility and workforce in response to a COVID-19 case or outbreak.
- b. **Notification.** Employers should notify the nearest Public Health Nursing Center or the DHSS Section of Epidemiology at 907-269-8000 in the event of a positive clinical diagnosis or positive test result in their workplace. A full list of Public Health Nursing Centers is available here:
<http://dhss.alaska.gov/dph/Nursing/Pages/locations.aspx>.
 - i. Employers may also be required by local ordinances to contact the local or borough government authorities or Emergency Operations Center (EOC).
 - ii. The information that must be provided when notifying Public Health of a case includes the name of the case and their date of birth, current address, state or country of permanent residence, telephone number, and the date of test result.
 - iii. Persons on vessels underway who exhibit symptoms consistent with COVID-19 must be reported to the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) Captain of the Port (COTP). For Southeast Alaska north to Yakutat, the COTP is USCG Sector Juneau. For Prince William Sound around to the Chukchi Sea, the COTP is USCG Sector Anchorage.
 - iv. Vessels that departed from a foreign port and are destined for a U.S. port must report to the closest Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Quarantine Station any sick or deceased crew/passengers during 15 days prior to arrival at the U.S. port. Guidance for vessels to report deaths and illnesses to the CDC can be found here:
<https://www.cdc.gov/quarantine/cruise/reporting-deaths-illness/guidance-how-report-onboard-death-illness.html>.

- v. Vessels will follow the contact process from the State of Alaska Maritime Communicable Disease Emergency Response Plan.
- c. **Isolation of Positive Individuals.** *Anyone who is diagnosed with COVID-19, or tests positive for the virus that causes COVID-19 must be immediately placed into Isolation.*
 - i. Individuals who receive positive test results or who are diagnosed through symptoms with COVID-19 may only be released from Isolation by a medical provider or Public Health official.
 - ii. Several hotels across the State have established protocols to house isolated and/or quarantined people. If a positive case or Close Contact is going to be moved into a hotel, the hotel staff and local jurisdiction must be notified of the person's status and the person must follow all hotel and local protective measures.
 - iii. The preferred method is for positive patients to Isolate individually, if facilities are not available then positive patients can Isolate in a shared facility with other positive patients.
 - iv. Commuting workers may be permitted to Isolate in their home. If an individual is Isolating at home, all other members in the household should follow Close Contact Quarantine. Their quarantine period will continue for 14 days after the Isolation period of the positive household member ends or as directed by a Public Health Nurse. If a commuting worker lives with other household members who are at an elevated risk for COVID-19 infection, the employer may consider offering temporary lodging as an isolation or quarantine facility.
 - v. Companies may choose one of the CDC-established strategies (test-based, or time/symptom-based) for discontinuing staff from Isolation; selecting a strategy to discontinue Isolation should be made in consultation with Public Health staff and in the context of local circumstances. The time/symptom-based strategy is currently recommended by the Section of Epidemiology for most cases.
 - vi. If previously positive individuals are displaying COVID-like symptoms and evaluation fails to identify a diagnosis other than SARS-CoV-2 infection (e.g., influenza), then the person may warrant evaluation for SARS-CoV-2 reinfection in consultation with an infectious disease or infection control expert. Isolation may be warranted during this evaluation, particularly if symptoms developed after Close Contact with an infected person.
- d. **Close Contact Quarantine.** *All workers who have been identified by public health staff as Close Contacts to a COVID-19 case are required to remain in monitored quarantine for 14 days.*
 - i. Workers should be placed into Close Contact Quarantine immediately upon being identified as Close Contacts through contact tracing. Additionally, workers who are clearly Close Contacts (for example: roommates, significant others or family members) should be put into

- Close Contact Quarantine immediately; coordinating with Public Health should not delay that process. Individuals who have previously tested positive for or been diagnosed with COVID-19 are exempt from quarantine requirements for a period of 90 days beginning from the date of their first positive test, or the onset of their symptoms, whichever is first. Any symptomatic recent former positive may need retesting and/or quarantine; consult with a medical provider.
- ii. While the CDC Guidance for [Implementing Safety Practices for Critical Infrastructure Workers Who May Have Had Exposure to a Person with Suspected or Confirmed COVID-19](#) does allow for Critical Infrastructure Workers to continue work during quarantine following specific testing requirements, recent events here in Alaska have shown that the safety measures recommended are not adequate to prevent the spread of the virus in a congregate work setting such as a seafood processing plant. Seafood processing companies will only allow Close Contacts to continue working under Close Contact Quarantine if the worker can maintain strict social distancing, *and* the worker's function is critical to the Minimum Basic Operations of the facility (payroll, safety and sanitation, facility maintenance, etc.). Receiving catch, processing seafood, and delivering product are *not* considered Minimum Basic Operations.
 - iii. If the facility has enough remaining workers who are not under isolation and/or quarantine to safely continue processing operations, the facility may restart operations once the workspace occupied by the positive case(s) has been completely sanitized.
 - iv. Procedures for Close Contact Quarantine.
 1. Close Contact Quarantine should be done in an environment with no opportunity for Social Mixing. If an individual is quarantining at home, all other members in the household who cannot maintain social distancing should also be following the same Close Contact Quarantine requirements.
 2. During Close Contact Quarantine following a confirmed case in the workplace, workers must be quarantined separately in single rooms unless otherwise directed by a Public Health Nurse or other medical professional assigned to handle the case by the State, with food delivered. Persons at higher risk for COVID-19 infection due to underlying medical conditions must be quarantined individually
 3. Commuting workers may be permitted to complete Close Contact Quarantine in their home. If an individual is quarantining at home, all other members in the household should maintain social distancing to the maximum extent possible throughout the quarantine period. If a commuting worker lives with other household members who are at an elevated risk for

- COVID-19 infection, they should consult with Public Health Nursing for recommended protective measures.
4. Individuals under quarantine will be screened for symptoms and have temperature checks twice a day. Temperature checks may be self-administered.
 5. Quarantined workers may not leave their quarantine facility except to receive medical treatment.
 6. Should any symptom of COVID-19 develop including a fever, follow the identification protocol in the seafood processing company's Community/Workforce Protective Plan. Seek testing and medical treatment immediately if symptoms are suspected to be caused by COVID-19. Of note: you do not need more than one symptom to be considered at risk of having COVID-19.
 7. The employer will retain records of a worker's completion of Close Contact Quarantine, including the dates and location of quarantine, records of twice daily temperature readings, and daily observations of COVID-19 symptoms as identified by the CDC.

XI. Response to Large Outbreaks. An employer's projected strategies for managing reasonable numbers of positive cases should be detailed in the company's CWPP. If the number of positive cases grows beyond the strategies planned for in the company's CWPP, the employer must work with State and local government officials to conduct contingency planning.

- a. **Outbreak Contingency Plans.** For large outbreaks, which exceed the normal capacity of the company to manage easily, State and local government authorities may request that the company develop and submit an Outbreak Contingency Plan, detailing in writing how the company will conduct their response.
 - i. An Outbreak Contingency Plan is not a standing document, it is only developed once the situation exceeds the company's CWPP, and is customized to manage the unforeseen incident.
 - ii. Companies should plan to Isolate and Close Contact Quarantine affected workers on-site if it is safe to do so, locally within the community if it is possible, or to move affected workers to a larger community if no safe options are locally available.
 - iii. Movement of positive workers or Close Contacts between communities for Isolation and Close Contact Quarantine will require an Outbreak Contingency Plan.
 - iv. Elements of an Outbreak Contingency Plan may include:
 1. Movement plans for positives cases and Close Contacts.
 2. Lodging, dining and wrap-around services for Isolated and quarantined workers.
 3. Medical monitoring plans for Isolated workers.
 4. Security considerations at the worksite and lodging site.

5. Any agreements with local authorities.
 6. Any contractual agreements with other private sector businesses for monitoring, testing, transport or security.
 7. Discontinuation and Return to Work Strategies.
 8. Cleaning procedures for the workplace and any vehicles used for transport.
- b. **Public Messaging.** It is highly recommended that employers work with the local government authorities to discuss options for public messaging in the event of a large number of positive cases from a single facility or cases that may be of concern to the local population.

This Appendix supersedes the travel, testing, screening, continuous monitoring, and immediate action procedures for all shore-based processing plant Community/Workforce Protective Plans. All other procedures in previously finalized Community/Workforce Protective Plans remain in effect.

Processor or catcher-processor vessels will follow this Appendix for travel, testing, screening, continuous monitoring, immediate action procedures, and all other procedures in Appendix 5-02 to EO 2021-05 or their previously submitted fleet or association Protective Plan.

Emergency Ordinance 2021-05

Appendix 5-02 PROTECTIVE PLAN FOR INDEPENDENT COMMERCIAL FISHING VESSELS

This Appendix will establish general guidance for commercial fishing vessels. Due to the wide variation of conditions between geographic regions, additional guidance may be passed by local governments and regional fisheries associations. This order establishes the minimum standard for protective measures.

I. **Applicability.**

- a. This Appendix applies to all catcher and tender vessels that have not agreed to operate under a fleet-wide plan submitted by a company, association, or entity that represents a fleet of vessels. This Appendix alleviates the requirement for independent commercial fishing vessels to submit a Community/Workforce Protective Plan to the Alaska COVID-19 Unified Command.

II. **Documentation.** Vessel captains are required to maintain a ship's log as a written or time-stamped electronic document covering, at a minimum, the following information:

- a. For the 2021 season, each independent vessel captain must sign EO 2021-05, Appendix 04, Acknowledgement Form, prior to actively participating in the 2021 commercial fishing season. This form is an acknowledgement of the requirements of this Appendix and an explicit description of which protective plan (State or fleet-wide plan) they are enacting and enforcing on the vessel.
- b. Certification that crew members have been screened upon arrival in accordance with Section V.
- c. Certification that arriving crew members have completed Entry Quarantine in accordance with Section IV.

III. **Definitions.**

- a. **Close Contact** means being within six feet of a known or suspected COVID-19 positive case for 15 minutes or greater or having had direct contact with the infectious secretions of a positive COVID-19 case. This determination is irrespective of whether or not either person was wearing a face covering. The 15-minute time period does not have to be continuous, it may be cumulative over a 24-hour period.
- b. **Isolation** is the separation of people infected with the virus (those who are sick with COVID-19 and those with no symptoms) from people who are not infected. Anyone with a positive test result (that has not recently recovered from the virus)

or who is diagnosed by a medical professional through symptoms must isolate. Isolation is monitored by medical professionals and is discontinued upon receipt of a clearance letter from a medical provider.

- c. **Non-Safe Transit** is a mode of transportation on which some passengers have not completed entry quarantine and testing requirements, or their quarantine and testing status is unknown. This can also apply when social distancing and/or appropriate PPE cannot or is not used to isolate the travelers from the vehicle crew. Unless verified by the air carrier, all non-chartered commercial air travel is considered Non-Safe Travel.
- d. **Onward Travel** refers to the leg of travel from the quarantine location to the final destination port for a crewmember who is conducting pre-travel or mid-travel entry quarantine.
- e. **Quarantine** is the separation of individuals whose medical status is unknown, in order to prevent the possible spread of the virus to others. For the purposes of this Appendix, there are two primary types of quarantine, Close Contact Quarantine and Entry Quarantine:
 - i. **Close Contact Quarantine** is a quarantine process where an individual is suspected of infection after being exposed to a positive case. Close Contact Quarantine is monitored by a medical professional or designated representative of the employer to ensure compliance and daily health checks. Section VIII.e provides detailed guidance for the observation of close contact quarantine.
 - ii. **Entry Quarantine** is a sequestering process that occurs when an individual arrives to the State of Alaska, or returns after being away for longer than 72 hours. Section IV.a provides detailed guidance for the observation of entry quarantine.
- f. **Quarantine Group** is any group of crewmembers that are living or working in close proximity during Entry Quarantine. These crewmembers will be assigned to a Quarantine Group and complete the remainder of their quarantine and travel together. All crewmembers sleeping in one room must be assigned to the same Quarantine Group. Quarantine Groups must be kept as small as possible to prevent multiple crewmembers from being exposed at once, and may not exceed 10 individuals. Should any member of the Quarantine Group develop symptoms or have a positive PCR test, all other members of the Group must start Close Contact Quarantine.
- g. **Safe Transit** is a mode of transportation on which all travelers have completed quarantine and testing requirements, and are not mixing with any populations whose quarantine and testing status is unknown. This can be a chartered aircraft, a ground vehicle, or a vessel. Social distancing and/or appropriate PPE will be used to isolate the travelers from the vehicle crew, particularly in chartered aircraft and taxis.
- h. **Strict Social Distancing** is a limited form of Entry Quarantine. While observing Strict Social Distancing (SSD), an individual:

- i. May be in an outdoor public place, but must remain six feet away from anyone not in their immediate household or workgroup, and must wear a face covering.
 - ii. May arrange curbside shopping or have food delivery, but may not enter restaurants, bars, gyms, community centers, sporting facilities, retail stores, office buildings, and school or daycare facilities.
 - iii. May not participate in any group activities, including sporting events and practices, weddings, funerals, or other gatherings.
- i. **Testing.** There are three purposes for COVID-19 testing: Diagnostic Testing, Entry Testing, and Continuous Screening Testing.
- i. Diagnostic Testing is intended to identify current infection in individuals and is performed when a person has signs or symptoms consistent with COVID-19, or when a person is asymptomatic but has recent known or suspected exposure to a confirmed case. This testing should be conducted as soon as possible once the individual is identified as a close contact. The individual must be kept separate from all others while test results are pending.
 - ii. Entry Testing is conducted during a crewmember's Entry Quarantine process to determine if it is safe for the crewmember to travel and enter the designated entry quarantine site, or be released from quarantine.
 - iii. Continuous Screening Testing (CST) is performed to identify persons who may be contagious so that measures can be taken to prevent further transmission. Screening testing will be conducted on asymptomatic crewmembers after completion of Entry Quarantine and without known exposure to a confirmed case.

IV. Travel Procedures

- a. **Out-of-State Travel and Entry Quarantine Options.** All arriving crewmembers are required to observe a 14-day Entry Quarantine period. Vessel crews may begin work during their Entry Quarantine period under the protective measures enacted by this order, but *are not permitted to shorten or modify quarantine using a test-based strategy*. Vessel captains will arrange for their crewmembers arriving to the State to follow one of the following methods:
- i. **Pre-Season Quarantine** –
 - 1. The preferred method of Entry Quarantine for arriving vessels is for the entire vessel crew to observe a 14-day Entry Quarantine and testing in the Lower 48 prior to boarding the vessel and sail as a Movement Cohort with the vessel as a means of Safe Transit. All crewmembers will be screened for new symptoms prior to boarding.
 - 2. Alternately, the crew could choose to quarantine at sea. To do so, all crewmembers must be tested within 48 hours prior to boarding the vessel and be screened for new symptoms prior to boarding. The quarantine period will start upon departure from the last out-of-State port. The time spent in transit, demonstrated through a

ship's log or equivalent record, will count toward the 14-day Entry Quarantine period if all protective measures are followed. The vessel may not have face-to-face interactions with other vessel crews or shore-based personnel until all crewmembers on board have completed their quarantine period, which will be documented in the ship's log.

- ii. **Mid-Season Quarantine** – Crewmembers who need to travel to Alaska to join a vessel must observe a 14-day self-quarantine period after arriving, either in temporary lodging or on board the vessel.
- iii. **Travel Procedures.** All crewmembers in transit on commercial or chartered aircraft must wear a cloth face covering that meets the recommendations contained in Ord. 2020-45. This face covering must be worn while transiting air terminals (to be temporarily removed for security screening), while on the plane, and any follow-on ground transportation until they reach their self-quarantine facility (*e.g.*, bunkhouse, vessel or private lodging). Crewmembers should clean or dispose of face coverings in accordance with Ord. 2020-45. Crewmembers in transit should carry documentation from the vessel or company indicating that they are an essential Critical Infrastructure Crewmember. Arriving crewmembers must proceed directly to the vessel or their designated self-quarantine location, must practice social distancing and avoid interaction with the community, and may not stop at any location between arrival at the local airport and transport to the vessel or Entry Quarantine location.
- iv. **Entry Quarantine.** All crewmembers will comply with the protective measures set by EO 2021-05, International and Interstate Travel, the local government, and their lodging facility during Entry Quarantine. Crewmembers' temperature should be taken twice daily during self-quarantine. Should fever symptoms develop, follow the **Isolation** protocol in Section VIII.b; seek testing and medical treatment immediately if symptoms are suspected to be caused by COVID-19.
 1. To the greatest extent possible, arriving crewmembers should observe Entry Quarantine at their final destination in Alaska.
 2. Arriving crewmembers should be aware that some local communities, boatyards, or harbor masters may have enacted additional protective measures, and must comply with those measures.
 3. If arriving crewmembers must work or the vessel must get underway while some crewmembers are still within their 14-day self-quarantine period, they must not have contact with local populations during the 14-day period.
 4. If a new crewmember joins a quarantined worksite or vessel, they must practice social distancing and take all steps to minimize contact with other crew for 14 days. If this is not possible, an alternative would be to restart the 14-day clock for the entire crew.

5. For crewmembers who live locally or return to port daily, crewmembers, families, or roommates should practice social distancing for the duration of the season.
 6. If Entry Quarantine is not being observed on the vessel, crewmembers should only travel between their designated quarantine lodging and worksite.
 7. Quarantined crewmembers may not enter public spaces, to include retail stores, for any reason other than to seek medical attention.
 8. The vessel must report that it is undergoing quarantine or has a quarantined crewmember on board if it has any contact with another vessel, a processor, or a harbormaster. Vessels are required to fly a “Lima” flag or similar yellow and black pennant if they have any crew on board still under quarantine.
- v. **Testing.** To the greatest extent possible, arriving crewmembers should receive a PCR test within 48 hours of commencing travel, or as close to commencing travel as possible in order to have results prior to traveling. Individuals with positive test results may not travel. If a pre-travel test is not possible, crewmembers must test at their own or the employer’s expense immediately upon arrival in Alaska. The initial test may be conducted en route to their destination port, but must be completed prior to entering their Entry Quarantine lodging or boarding the vessel. Crewmembers should retain documentation of test results.
- vi. **Arrival Screening.** All crewmembers will be screened (see Section V) for symptoms upon arrival at the destination port prior to being allowed to board the vessel.
- b. **Initial In-State Travel and Strict Social Distancing (SSD) Options.** Crewmembers who are already resident in the State for longer than 14 days prior to joining a vessel crew will follow EO 2021-05, International and Intrastate Travel when traveling to a community off of the road system or Alaska Marine Highway System to join a vessel crew.
- c. **Vessel Transit Between Alaskan Ports.** During the course of the fishing season, it is expected that vessels will transit between Alaskan ports and communities. If the vessel intends to remain at the destination port for less than 72 hours before returning to the port of embarkation, the entire crew will observe strict social distancing measures while in the temporary port, and will not disembark the vessel while in port for non-essential purposes. If the vessel intends to remain in the vicinity of the destination port for longer than 72 hours, or plans to transit to additional ports, they will observe the following protective measures:
- i. To the greatest extent possible, all crewmembers should receive a PCR test within 48 hours of commencing transit.
 - ii. Upon arrival at the destination port, the entire crew will observe strict social distancing measures for the first five days, and will not disembark the vessel for non-essential purposes.

- iii. Once the initial Entry Quarantine period after arriving in the State has been observed, there is no State requirement to repeat the Entry Quarantine period when moving between Alaskan communities.
- d. Fisheries Observers must complete their travel and quarantine in accordance with their employer's submitted Community/Workforce Protective Plan. Once they report to a vessel, they will be screened by the vessel captain before boarding, and follow the safety measures in the vessel's protective plan while on board.
- e. Compliance with this Appendix does not constitute a right to travel or access into any areas. It is incumbent upon the individual traveler to ensure that any proposed travel itinerary is still possible and to adhere to any and all additional restrictions enacted by air carriers and lodging facilities or by small communities.

V. Arrival Screening of Personnel. All crewmembers will be screened upon arrival to the vessel, using the following procedures. Vessel captains may wish to arrange for dedicated spaces to conduct arrival screening.

- a. Verbal Screening Questions
 - i. Have you experienced any cough, difficulty breathing, shortness of breath, loss of smell or taste, sore throat, unusual fatigue or symptoms of acute respiratory illness in the last 72 hours?
 - ii. Have you experienced a fever (100.4° F [38° C] or greater using an oral thermometer) within the last 72 hours?
 - iii. Have you experienced signs of a fever such as chills, aches & pains, etc. within the last 72 hours?
 - iv. In the past 14 days, have you traveled in an area or country with widespread COVID-19 transmission without practicing social distancing?
 - v. Have you had contact within the past 14 days with a lab-confirmed or suspected COVID-19 case patient? (Contact defined as being within 6 feet of a COVID-19 case for a prolonged period of time (10 minutes) or having direct contact with infectious secretions of a COVID-19 case).
- b. Physical Screening
 - i. Each crewmember should demonstrate a measured temperature < 100.4°F. (This reference is for oral temperature, a forehead (temporal) scanner is usually 0.5°F (0.3°C) to 1°F (0.6°C) lower than an oral temperature. An ear (tympanic) temperature is 0.5°F (0.3°C) to 1°F (0.6°C) higher than an oral temperature.)
 - ii. Anyone performing a physical screening should wear appropriate PPE. If PPE is not available, the crewmember may take their own temperature.
 - iii. Each crewmember must be free of fever or respiratory symptoms. A possible exception would be if crewmember has mild symptoms that are clearly attributable to another source (i.e. allergies).
- c. If a crewmember fails verbal or physical screening, or is displaying viral symptoms, they will not be allowed to board.
- d. Additionally, vessel captains should assess each crewmembers' individual risk factors (*e.g.*, older age; presence of chronic medical conditions, including

immunocompromising conditions) and enact additional protective measures as needed to minimize their risk.

- VI. Protecting the Public.** It is anticipated that catcher and tender vessels may have local community contact for the following reasons: offload, resupply, and maintenance; planned shipyard work at the beginning of the season; vessels that return to port daily or frequently as part of their fishery; medical or other unforeseen emergencies. Vessel captains and crewmembers must use the following procedures to limit contact with members of the public to the greatest extent possible:
- a. Once all members of the crew have completed Entry Quarantine or transit SSD requirements, crewmembers should keep their interactions with the local community to a minimum. Many municipal and tribal governments have enacted local Emergency Ordinances, which will govern the conduct of crewmembers while in port.
 - b. For crewmembers who live locally or return to port daily, crewmembers and families or roommates must follow social distancing guidelines.
 - c. All face-to-face interaction between crew and shore-based workers will be kept to an absolute minimum, such as receiving for supplies, off-loading catch, fish tickets, and refueling. Those interactions that cannot be conducted remotely must follow social distancing guidelines.
 - d. When contracting for services, vessel captains should ensure that vendors providing services to or onboard vessels in port follow appropriate safety precautions.
 - e. Vessel captains should check in with the harbor master prior to any port of call, and follow the directives of harbor masters while in their ports.
 - f. Private sector businesses such as retailers, hotels and air carriers may also enact additional measures as a part of their protective plans, which must be followed in order to obtain their services.
- VII. On Board Protective Measures.** All crewmembers must receive training on the requirements of this Appendix. Vessel captains should enact protective measures as appropriate to their vessel size and design in order to limit proximity of persons while onboard or underway.
- a. All crewmembers should be screened daily for:
 - i. New signs of fever, cough, difficulty breathing, loss of smell or taste, unusual fatigue, or shortness of breath
 - ii. If there is a respiratory illness identified on board, take temperature twice daily of each crewmember
 - iii. If there are symptoms presenting, repeat the screening from Section V.
 - b. Vessel captains should consider limiting the number of crewmembers allowed in operational spaces such as the wheelhouse and engine room, and staggering meal times to reduce the number of crew in the mess area. These social distancing measures are not required if the entire vessel crew is comprised of members of a single-family unit. These social distancing measures may not be possible on smaller vessels.

- c. Vessel captains should consider enacting additional protective measures for galleys and mess areas. Additionally, vessels should implement enhanced cleaning procedures for common surfaces and spaces. Detailed recommended procedures for cleaning, sanitizing, and disinfecting a vessel and disposal of PPE can be found at: <https://discoveryhealthmd.com/coronavirus-corner/>
- d. Vessel captains should encourage basic common hygiene practices, such as: frequent and thorough hand washing; respiratory etiquette, including covering coughs and sneezes; discouraging crewmembers from using others' personal property, work tools, and equipment.
- e. Crewmembers should be required to stay in their assigned accommodations if they are sick.
- f. For any material (e.g., lines, fish tickets) that must be passed between vessels or to shore, crewmembers should wear gloves and face coverings when handling material and perform hand hygiene after transfer. Crewmembers must disinfect any new supplies that arrive on board. After handling material, crew should remove and discard or wash gloves, immediately wash hands with soap and water or use hand sanitizer, and then disinfect any personal items they may have touched, such as radios.
- g. If the crew will be completing the 14-day self-quarantine on-board, it is acceptable to continue to fish during this time. Restrict contact with tenders or shore-personnel as much as possible. If contact with other vessels or personnel must occur, adhere to the safety plans set up by tender or port facilities, and utilize the following precautions:
 - i. Restrict personnel from boarding the vessel, any communication should be done by phone or radio instead of in person if possible
 - ii. Wipe down rails, door handles, and surfaces frequently with disinfecting wipes.
 - iii. Vessels are required to fly a "Lima" flag or similar yellow and black pennant if they have any crew on board under quarantine.
- h. Vessel captains should consider implementing a schedule of Continuous Screening Testing (CST) so that every crewmember is tested for COVID-19 at least once every two months while on board.
- i. To the greatest extent possible, vessels should discourage cross-decking or adding crewmembers once the crew is formed and all members have completed Entry Quarantine.

VIII. Procedures for Crewmembers who Become Ill. Vessels must follow the following procedures for identification, isolation and notification of crewmembers who begin to show symptoms of infection:

- a. **Identification.** Screen crew daily for:
 - i. New signs of fever, cough, difficulty breathing, loss of smell or taste, unusual fatigue or shortness of breath.
 - ii. If there is a respiratory illness identified on board, take temperature twice daily of each crewmember.
 - iii. If there are symptoms presenting, repeat the screening from Section V.

- iv. If a crewmember screens “yes” to any of the symptom questions (1-3), place a surgical mask on if tolerated.
 - v. If a crewmember screens “yes” to BOTH: (1) any of the symptom questions (1-3); AND (2) an epidemiological risk factor questions (4 or 5), place a surgical mask on crewmember and isolate them per the **Isolation** protocol below.
 - vi. Evaluating provider must don appropriate PPE and begin to document who has had exposure to the crewmember within the last two days.
 - vii. If available, or as soon as practicable, obtain a rapid influenza swab. If positive, and no other reason to suspect COVID-19, treat crewmember as an influenza case, not a COVID-19 case. There can be co-infection with COVID-19 and influenza, if there is any suspicion for COVID-19 exposure in the prior 14 days, continue to treat as a suspected COVID-19 case.
 - viii. If a crewmember screens “yes” to fever and respiratory symptoms, but does not clearly have an exposure that would qualify for a COVID-19 suspect case, seek medical evaluation and, at a minimum, recommend isolation for 72 hours AFTER the fever ends without the use of fever-reducing medications AND an improvement in initial symptoms (i.e. cough, shortness of breath) before returning to work.
- b. Isolation.** Isolation separates sick people with a contagious disease from people who are not sick. When possible, isolate sick crewmembers in a separate stateroom and designate a head that is only for isolated crew. In vessels that cannot accommodate isolation, consider the entire vessel under quarantine for 14 days.
- i. If a crewmember is identified as a potential COVID-19 case, immediately ask them to wear a facemask (a surgical mask, not N-95), unless they are having difficulty breathing. If there are no face masks available, a cloth face covering may be used as a last resort.
 - ii. Place the crewmember in a private room with the door closed, ideally an airborne infection isolation room if available. Place a label on the door indicating no one is to enter the room without proper PPE. This room should have separate toilet and bathing facilities.
 - iii. Any staff entering the room should use Standard Precautions, Contact Precautions, and Airborne Precautions, and use eye protection such as goggles or a face shield. If N-95 masks are not available, a surgical mask may be considered an acceptable alternative at this time.
 - iv. Access to the room should be limited to personnel involved in direct care. Meals should be delivered to the room and dishes and utensils cleaned separately. Anyone with exposure to the crewmember should document the date and time of exposure, nature of exposure (close contact, same room, secretions), and PPE worn. Meticulous hand hygiene MUST be performed immediately after doffing PPE.
 - v. Maintain a distance of six feet from the sick crewmember and keep interactions with them as brief as possible.

- vi. Limit the number of people who interact with sick people. To the extent possible, have a single person give care and meals to the sick person.
 - vii. Provide tissues and access to soap and water, and ask the sick crewmembers to cover their mouth and nose with a tissue (or facemask) when coughing or sneezing.
- c. **Notification.** Vessel captains should notify the nearest Public Health Nursing Center or the DHSS Section of Epidemiology at 907-269-8000 in the event of a positive clinical diagnosis or positive test result in their workplace. A full list of Public Health Nursing Centers is available here:
<http://dhss.alaska.gov/dph/Nursing/Pages/locations.aspx>.
- i. Vessel captains may also be required by local ordinances to contact the local or Borough government authorities or Emergency Operations Center (EOC).
 - ii. The information that must be provided when notifying Public Health of a case includes the name of the case and his/her date of birth, current address, state or country of permanent residence, telephone number, and the date of test result.
 - iii. Persons on vessels underway who exhibit symptoms consistent with COVID-19 must be reported to the U.S. Coast Guard Captain of the Port (COTP). For Southeast Alaska north to Yakutat, the COTP is USCG Sector Juneau. For Prince William Sound around to the Chukchi Sea, the COTP is USCG Sector Anchorage.
 - iv. Vessels that departed from a foreign port and are destined for a U.S. port must report to the closest Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Quarantine Station any sick or deceased crew/passengers during 15 days prior to arrival at the U.S. port. Guidance to vessels to report deaths and illnesses to the CDC can be found at:
<https://www.cdc.gov/quarantine/cruise/reporting-deaths-illness/guidance-how-report-onboard-death-illness.html>.
 - v. Vessels will follow the contact process from the State of Alaska Maritime Communicable Disease Emergency Response Plan.
- d. **Transportation.** Procedures for transportation of suspected COVID-19 cases at disembarkation:
- i. Vessel captains must contact the harbormaster and local clinic prior to disembarking a crewmember who suspected of having COVID-19.
 - ii. For the crewmember with suspected COVID-19: A facemask should be worn by the patient for source control. If a nasal cannula is in place, a facemask should be worn over the nasal cannula. Alternatively, an oxygen mask can be used if clinically indicated. If the patient requires intubation, see: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/guidance-for-ems.html> for aerosol-generating procedures.
 - iii. If ambulance transportation is required, local EMS should be notified that this is a potential COVID-19 case so that responders may use appropriate PPE and follow their protocols.

- iv. If private vehicle transportation is utilized: Anyone who will be driving a crewmember with suspected COVID-19 should maintain as much distance from the crewmember as possible, wear a mask if available, and avoid unnecessary contact with the ill person and their belongings. If the driver will provide direct care to the ill person (*e.g.*, moving patients onto stretchers), they should wear recommended PPE. After transportation is complete and before reentering a driver's compartment, the driver should remove and dispose of any PPE in sealed plastic bag and perform hand hygiene. Windows should be down to allow for air exchange if possible.
 - v. The receiving healthcare facility must be notified that a patient with suspected COVID-19 is being brought in so that they may take appropriate infection control precautions.
- e. **Close Contact Quarantine.** Quarantine separates and restricts the movement of people who were exposed to a contagious disease to see if they become sick. If separate staterooms with designated bathrooms are available, this procedure may be considered for individual crew. Otherwise, consider for the entire vessel under Close Contact Quarantine following a positive case.
- i. Crew members who have had high-risk exposures to a person suspected of having COVID-19 should be quarantined in their cabins. All potentially exposed crew members should avoid leaving the vessel and self-monitor under supervision of ship medical staff or telemedicine providers until 14 days after the last possible exposure (if the ill crewmember remained on the vessel and could not be fully separated from healthy crew, consider the entire vessel under quarantine for 14 days after the case is determined by public health to no longer need isolation). If an entire vessel is under quarantine, they may continue to work.
 - ii. If personnel develop fever, cough, difficulty breathing, or other symptoms of COVID-19 while in quarantine, they should be isolated and undergo medical assessment, notification and transportation as per the other relevant sections of this Appendix.
 - iii. Vessel management and telemedicine providers should remain in contact with personnel through the self-monitoring period to oversee self-monitoring activities.
 - iv. If the vessel returns to port with a sick crewmember, remaining crewmembers are not permitted to leave the vessel except to receive medical care or to move directly to a suitable quarantine location. No off-vessel work is permitted. The vessel must coordinate delivery of food or other necessities. Vessels are required to fly a "Lima" flag or similar yellow and black pennant if they have any crew on board under quarantine.
 - v. The remaining exposed crewmembers must complete a 14-day Close Contact Quarantine period, from the time the sick crewmember is transported, on the vessel or in a suitable quarantine location.

IX. Continuity of Fisheries Operations.

- a. Vessel captains should consider the impact that this pandemic will have on the fishing industry as a whole, their suppliers and wrap-around services such as fuel, groceries and lodging.
- b. Vessel captains should consider the potential impact to their operations that may arise as a result of outbreaks or increased rates of crewmember absenteeism, and enact plans for cross-training crewmembers to the greatest extent possible.
- c. Vessel captains must cease operations and return to port if they do not have enough healthy crewmembers remaining to safely operate the vessel.

Appendix 5-03
PROTECTIVE PLAN FOR INDEPENDENT
COMMERCIAL HARVESTERS

This Appendix will establish general guidance for commercial fishing harvesters operating from shore, open skiffs, and other means where the crew is not living on board a vessel for multiple days at sea. Due to the wide variation of conditions between geographic regions, additional guidance may be passed by local governments and regional fisheries associations. This Appendix establishes the minimum standard for protective measures.

- I. Applicability.**
 - a. This Appendix applies to all commercial fishing harvesters who do not meet the applicability definition for independent commercial fishing vessels contained in EO 2021-05, and that have not agreed to operate under a fleet-wide plan submitted by a company, association, or entity that represents a fisheries sector.

- II. Documentation.** Harvesting Site Managers are required to maintain a ship's log as a written or time-stamped electronic document covering, at a minimum, the following information:
 - a. For the 2021 season, each Site Manager must sign the EO 2021-05, Appendix 4-04 Acknowledgement Form prior to actively participating in the 2021 commercial fishing season. This form is an acknowledgement of the requirements of this Appendix.
 - b. Certification that crew members have been screened upon arrival in accordance with Section V.
 - c. Certification that arriving crew members have completed Entry Quarantine in accordance with Section IV.

- III. Definitions.**
 - a. **Close Contact** means being within six feet of a known or suspected COVID-19 positive case for 15 minutes or greater or having had direct contact with the infectious secretions of a positive COVID-19 case. This determination is irrespective of whether or not either person was wearing a face covering. The 15-minute time period does not have to be continuous, it may be cumulative over a 24-hour period.

- b. **Harvesting Operation.** Multiple harvesters working at the same site in close proximity will be considered a Harvesting Operation. They may be in shared accommodations or separate facilities, but using the same equipment and selling their catch collectively.
- c. **Isolation** is the separation of people infected with the virus (those who are sick with COVID-19 and those with no symptoms) from people who are not infected. Anyone with a positive test result (that has not recently recovered from the virus) or who is diagnosed by a medical professional through symptoms must isolate. Isolation is monitored by medical professionals and is discontinued upon receipt of a clearance letter from a medical provider.
- d. **Non-Safe Transit** is a mode of transportation on which some passengers have not completed entry quarantine and testing requirements, or their quarantine and testing status is unknown. This can also apply when social distancing and/or appropriate PPE cannot or is not used to isolate the travelers from the vehicle crew. Unless verified by the air carrier, all non-chartered commercial air travel is considered Non-Safe Travel.
- e. **Onward Travel** refers to the leg of travel from the quarantine location to the final destination port for a crewmember who is conducting pre-travel or mid-travel entry quarantine.
- f. **Quarantine** is the separation of individuals whose medical status is unknown, in order to prevent the possible spread of the virus to others. For the purposes of this Appendix, there are two primary types of quarantine, Close Contact Quarantine and Entry Quarantine:
 - i. **Close Contact Quarantine** is a quarantine process where an individual is suspected of infection after being exposed to a positive case. Close Contact Quarantine is monitored by a medical professional or designated representative of the employer to ensure compliance and daily health checks. Section VIII.e provides detailed guidance for the observation of close contact quarantine.
 - ii. **Entry Quarantine** is a sequestering process that occurs when an individual arrives to the State of Alaska, or returns after being away for longer than 72 hours. Section IV.a provides detailed guidance for the observation of entry quarantine.
- g. **Quarantine Group** is any group of crewmembers that are living or working in close proximity during Entry Quarantine. These crewmembers will be assigned to a Quarantine Group and complete the remainder of their quarantine and travel together. All crewmembers sleeping in one room must be assigned to the same Quarantine Group. Quarantine Groups must be kept as small as possible to prevent multiple crewmembers from being exposed at once, and may not exceed ten individuals. Should any member of the Quarantine Group develop symptoms or have a positive PCR test, all other members of the Group must start Close Contact Quarantine.
- h. **Safe Transit** is a mode of transportation on which all travelers have completed quarantine and testing requirements, and are not mixing with any populations whose quarantine and testing status is unknown. This can be a chartered aircraft, a ground vehicle, or a vessel. Social distancing and/or appropriate PPE will be used to isolate the travelers from the vehicle crew, particularly in chartered aircraft and taxis.

- i. **Site Manager.** Though there may be several individual permit holders in a Harvesting Operation, the senior permit holder who conducts business transactions on behalf of the Harvesting Operation will be considered the Site Manager, and be responsible for enacting and enforcing this order within his or her Harvesting Operation.
- j. **Strict Social Distancing** is a limited form of Entry Quarantine. While observing Strict Social Distancing (SSD), an individual:
 - i. May be in an outdoor public place, but must remain six feet away from anyone not in their immediate household or workgroup, and must wear a face covering.
 - ii. May arrange curbside shopping or have food delivery, but may not enter restaurants, bars, gyms, community centers, sporting facilities, retail stores, office buildings, and school or daycare facilities.
 - iii. May not participate in any group activities, including sporting events and practices, weddings, funerals, or other gatherings.
- k. **Testing.** There are three purposes for COVID-19 testing: Diagnostic Testing, Entry Testing, and Continuous Screening Testing.
 - i. **Diagnostic Testing** is intended to identify current infection in individuals and is performed when a person has signs or symptoms consistent with COVID-19, or when a person is asymptomatic but has recent known or suspected exposure to a confirmed case. This testing should be conducted as soon as possible once the individual is identified as a close contact. The individual must be kept separate from all others while test results are pending.
 - ii. **Entry Testing** is conducted during a crewmember's Entry Quarantine process to determine if it is safe for the crewmember to travel and enter the designated entry quarantine site, or be released from quarantine.
 - iii. **Continuous Screening Testing (CST)** is performed to identify persons who may be contagious so that measures can be taken to prevent further transmission. Screening testing will be conducted on asymptomatic crewmembers after completion of Entry Quarantine and without known exposure to a confirmed case.

IV. Travel Procedures

- a. **Out-of-State Travel and Entry Quarantine Options.** Harvesting Operations will make every effort to prevent a potentially infectious harvester from exposing other harvesters or community members during travel and in their final destination community in Alaska. Harvesting Operations will arrange for their arriving harvesters to follow one of the following methods:
 - i. **Mid-Travel Quarantine** – Harvesters will travel to Alaska and observe a 14-day self-quarantine period in temporary lodging in a large community that has a General Acute Care or Critical Access Hospital (*i.e.*, Anchorage or Juneau) prior to beginning onward travel to their final destination community. This method will allow harvesters to immediately begin provisioning and operating under the protective measures in Section VI below upon arrival to their destination community.

1. Testing. To the greatest extent possible, arriving harvesters should receive a PCR test within 48 hours of commencing travel to Alaska, or as close to commencing travel as possible in order to have results prior to traveling. Individuals with positive test results may not travel. If a pre-travel test is not possible, harvesters must test at their own or the employer's expense immediately upon arrival in Alaska. The initial test must be completed prior to entering their Entry Quarantine lodging. Harvesters should retain documentation of test results.
 2. Travel. All harvesters in transit on commercial aircraft must wear a cloth face covering that meets the recommendations contained in EO 2020-61. This face covering must be worn while transiting air terminals (to be temporarily removed for security screening), while on the plane, and any follow-on ground transportation until they reach their quarantine facility. Harvesters in transit should carry documentation indicating that they are an essential Critical Infrastructure Worker as defined under State Health Orders. Arriving harvesters must proceed directly to their designated quarantine location, must practice social distancing and avoid interaction with the community, and may not stop at any location between arrival at the airport and transport to the Entry Quarantine location, unless it is to receive a PCR test.
 2. Entry Quarantine. All crewmembers will comply with the protective measures set by EO 2021-05, International and Interstate Travel, the local government, and their lodging facility during Entry Quarantine. Crewmembers' temperature should be taken twice daily during self-quarantine. Should fever symptoms develop, follow the **Isolation** protocol in Section VIII.b. Seek testing and medical treatment immediately if symptoms are suspected to be caused by COVID-19.
 3. Arrival Screening. All harvesters will be screened (see Section V) for symptoms upon arrival at the worksite prior to being allowed to enter the lodging facility.
- ii. **Post-Travel Quarantine** – Harvesters will travel to their final destination community in Alaska and observe a 14-day self-quarantine period prior to any interaction with harvesters from other Harvesting Operations or members of the local community. This method will require harvesters to follow stricter protective measures in Section IV.b.ii.4 after arrival to their destination community while in their 14-day self-quarantine period.
1. Testing. To the greatest extent possible, arriving harvesters should receive a PCR test within 48 hours of commencing travel to Alaska, or as close to commencing travel as possible in order to have results prior to traveling. Individuals with positive test results may not travel. If a pre-travel test is not possible, harvesters must test at their own or the employer's expense immediately upon arrival in Alaska. The initial test may be conducted en route to their destination port, but must be

- completed prior to entering their Entry Quarantine lodging. Harvesters should retain documentation of test results.
2. Travel. All harvesters in transit on commercial aircraft must wear a cloth face covering that meets the recommendations contained in Health Alert 10. This face covering must be worn while transiting air terminals (to be temporarily removed for security screening), while on the plane, and any follow-on ground transportation until they reach their quarantine facility. Harvesters in transit should carry documentation indicating that they are an essential Critical Infrastructure Worker. Arriving harvesters must proceed directly to their designated quarantine location, must practice social distancing and avoid interaction with the community, and may not stop at any location between arrival at the local airport and transport to the Entry Quarantine location.
 3. Arrival Screening. All harvesters will be screened (see Section V) for symptoms upon arrival at the worksite prior to being allowed to enter the lodging facility.
 4. Entry Quarantine. Arriving harvesters must proceed directly to their designated quarantine location, must practice social distancing and avoid interaction with the community, and may not stop at any location between arrival at the local airport and transport to the worksite or self-quarantine location unless it is to receive a PCR test.
 - a. If possible, arriving harvesters will quarantine in single rooms and practice social distancing from other members of the Harvesting Operation. If single rooms are not available and/or social distancing is not feasible, the entire Harvesting Operation will observe quarantine together.
 - b. If a new harvester joins a quarantined Harvesting Operation and social distancing is not feasible, the 14-day clock will re-start for the entire Harvesting Operation.
 - c. Quarantined harvesters must maintain social distancing measures from all people outside of their Harvesting Operation, regardless of their quarantine status.
 - d. Harvesting Operations must arrange for provisioning via delivery services, curbside pick-up, or supply runners.
 - e. Quarantined harvesters may not enter public spaces, to include retail stores, for any reason other than to seek medical attention.
 - f. If the lodging facility is not adjacent to the worksite, quarantined harvesters may only travel between their designated self-quarantine lodging and worksite.
 - g. Harvesting Operations may commence work and begin fishing during quarantine, provided they can maintain social distancing measures from all people outside of their Harvesting Operation.

If they need to off-load catch during this time, they must inform the tender, processor, or transporting agent of their quarantine status.

- b. **Initial In-State Travel and Strict Social Distancing (SSD) Options.** Harvesters who are already resident in the State for longer than 14 days prior to joining a harvesting site will follow EO 2021-05, International and Intrastate Travel, when traveling to a community off the road system or Alaska Marine Highway System to join a harvesting site.
- c. Compliance with this Appendix does not constitute a right to travel or access into any areas. It is incumbent upon the individual traveler to ensure that any proposed travel itinerary is still possible and to adhere to any and all additional restrictions enacted by air carriers and lodging facilities or by small communities.

V. Screening of Personnel. All harvesters will be screened upon arrival to the worksite or lodging facility, using the following procedures or an equivalent medically vetted procedure. Site Managers may wish to arrange for dedicated spaces to conduct arrival screening in a space that can be disinfected should an arriving harvester fail the screening.

- a. Verbal Screening Questions
 - i. Have you experienced any cough, difficulty breathing, shortness of breath, loss of smell or taste, sore throat, unusual fatigue, or symptoms of acute respiratory illness in the last 72 hours?
 - ii. Have you experienced a fever (100.4° F [38° C] or greater using an oral thermometer) within the last 72 hours?
 - iii. Have you experienced signs of fever such as chills, aches & pains, etc. within the last 72 hours?
 - iv. In the past 14 days, have you traveled in an area or country with widespread COVID-19 transmission without practicing social distancing?
 - v. Have you had contact within the past 14 days with a lab-confirmed or suspected COVID-19 case-patient? (Contact defined as being within 6 feet of a COVID-19 case for a prolonged period of time (10 minutes) or having direct contact with infectious secretions of a COVID-19 case).
- b. Physical Screening
 - i. Each harvester should demonstrate a measured temperature of < 100.4° F [38° C]. (This reference is for oral temperature, a forehead (temporal) scanner is usually 0.5°F (0.3°C) to 1°F (0.6°C) lower than an oral temperature. An ear (tympanic) temperature is 0.5°F (0.3°C) to 1°F (0.6°C) higher than an oral temperature.)
 - ii. Anyone performing a physical screening should wear appropriate PPE. If PPE is not available, the harvester may take their own temperature.
 - iii. Each harvester must be free of fever or respiratory symptoms. A possible exception would be if harvester has mild symptoms that are clearly attributable to another source (i.e. allergies).

- c. If a harvester fails verbal or physical screening or is displaying viral symptoms they will immediately be isolated in accordance with Section VIII.b.
- d. Additionally, site managers should assess each harvesters' individual risk factors (*e.g.*, older age; the presence of chronic medical conditions, including immunocompromising conditions) and enact additional protective measures as needed to minimize their risk.

VI. Protecting the Public. After all members of a Harvesting Operation have completed quarantine, it is anticipated that harvesters may have local community contact. Harvesters must use the following procedures to limit contact with members of the public to the greatest extent possible:

- a. Harvesters should adhere to any and all additional protective measures enacted by municipal or tribal governments through local Emergency Ordinances.
- b. For harvesters who live locally or return to port daily, harvesters and families or roommates must comply social distancing guidelines.
- c. Travel to high-traffic areas in communities such as retail stores will be kept to an absolute minimum. Harvesting Operations should take advantage of delivery services, curbside pick-up, and supply runners as much as possible.
- d. All face-to-face interaction between harvesters and other fisheries industry workers will be kept to an absolute minimum, such as receiving for supplies, off-loading catch, fish tickets, and refueling. Those interactions that cannot be conducted remotely must follow social distancing guidelines.
- e. Private sector businesses such as retailers, hotels, and air carriers may also enact additional measures as a part of their protective plans which must be followed in order to obtain their services.

VII. Worksite/Campsite Protective Measures.

- a. Harvesting Operations should encourage basic common hygiene practices, such as frequent and thorough hand washing; respiratory etiquette, including covering coughs and sneezes; discouraging harvesters from using others' personal property, work tools, and equipment.
- b. Harvesters are required to stay in their assigned accommodations if they are sick.
- c. Harvesting Operations should confine harvesters to their own campsite and practice social distancing with neighbors as much as possible.

VIII. Procedures for Harvesters who Become Ill. Harvesting Operations must follow the following procedures for identification, isolation, and assessment of harvesters who begin to show symptoms of infection:

- a. **Identification.** Screen all harvesters daily for:
 - i. New signs of fever, cough, difficulty breathing, loss of smell or taste, unusual fatigue or shortness of breath.
 - ii. If there is a respiratory illness identified, take temperature twice daily of each harvester.
 - iii. If symptoms are presenting, repeat the screening from Section V.

- iv. If a harvester screens “yes” to any of the symptom questions (1-3), place a surgical mask on if tolerated.
- v. If a harvester screens “yes” to BOTH: (1) any of the symptom questions (1-3); AND (2) an epidemiological risk factor questions (4 or 5), place a surgical mask on harvester and isolate them per the **Isolation** protocol below.
- vi. Evaluating provider must don appropriate PPE and begin to document who has had exposure to the harvester within the last 2 days.
- vii. If available, or as soon as practicable, obtain a rapid influenza swab. If positive, and no other reason to suspect COVID-19, treat harvester as an influenza case, not a COVID-19 case. There can be co-infection with COVID-19 and influenza, if there is any suspicion for COVID-19 exposure in the prior 14 days, continue to treat as a suspected COVID-19 case.
- viii. If a harvester screens “yes” to fever and respiratory symptoms, but does not clearly have an exposure that would qualify for a COVID-19 suspect case, seek medical evaluation and, at a minimum, recommend isolation for 72 hours AFTER the fever ends without the use of fever-reducing medications AND an improvement in initial symptoms (i.e. cough, shortness of breath) before returning to work.

b. Isolation. Isolation separates sick people with a contagious disease from people who are not sick. When possible, isolate sick harvesters in a separate room and designate a head that is only for the isolated crew. For Harvesting Operations that cannot accommodate isolation, consider all members of the Harvesting Operation under Close Contact Quarantine for 14 days.

- i. If a harvester is identified as a potential COVID-19 case, immediately ask them to wear a facemask (a surgical mask, not N-95), unless they are having difficulty breathing. If there are no facemasks available, a cloth face covering may be used as a last resort.
- ii. Place the harvester in a private room with the door closed, ideally an airborne infection isolation room if available. Place a label on the door indicating no one is to enter the room without proper PPE. This room should have a separate toilet and bathing facilities.
- iii. Any staff entering the room should use Standard Precautions, Contact Precautions, and Airborne Precautions, and use eye protection such as goggles or a face shield. If N-95 masks are not available, a surgical mask may be considered an acceptable alternative at this time.
- iv. Access to the room should be limited to personnel involved in direct care. Meals should be delivered to the room and dishes and utensils cleaned separately. Anyone with exposure to the harvester should document the date and time of exposure, nature of exposure (close contact, same room, secretions), and PPE worn. Meticulous hand hygiene must be performed immediately after doffing PPE.

- v. Maintain a distance of six feet from the sick harvester and keep interactions with them as brief as possible.
 - vi. Limit the number of people who interact with sick people. To the extent possible, have a single person give care and meals to the sick person.
 - vii. Provide tissues and access to soap and water, and ask the sick harvesters to cover their mouth and nose with a tissue (or facemask) when coughing or sneezing.
- c. **Notification.** Site managers should notify the nearest Public Health Nursing Center or the DHSS Section of Epidemiology at 907-269-8000 in the event of a positive clinical diagnosis or positive test result in their workplace. A full list of Public Health Nursing Centers is available here: <http://dhss.alaska.gov/dph/Nursing/Pages/locations.aspx>.
- i. Site managers may also be required by local ordinances to contact the local or Borough government authorities or Emergency Operations Center (EOC).
 - ii. The information that must be provided when notifying Public Health of a case includes the name of the case and his/her date of birth, current address, state or country of permanent residence, telephone number, and the date of test result.
 - iii. For a person ill or injured and not suspected of COVID-19 follow an established process to evaluate for requesting healthcare.
 - iv. If the ill harvester is not directed to a medical facility, the Harvesting Operation may continue to fish and complete a 14-day Close Contact Quarantine. If unloading to a tender/processor is necessary during this time, the Harvesting Operation must tell the tender/processor it has a sick harvester. During the unloading, all crew must wear gloves and face coverings.
- d. **Transportation.** Procedure on transportation of suspected COVID-19 cases at disembarkation
- i. For the harvester with suspected COVID-19: A facemask should be worn by the patient for source control. Alternatively, an oxygen mask can be used if clinically indicated. If the patient requires intubation, *see*: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/guidance-for-ems.html> for aerosol-generating procedures.
 - ii. If ambulance transportation is required: Local EMS should be notified that this is a potential COVID-19 case so that responders may use appropriate PPE and follow their protocols.
 - iii. If private vehicle transportation is utilized: Anyone who will be driving a harvester with suspected COVID-19 should maintain as much distance from the harvester as possible, wear a mask if available, and avoid unnecessary contact with the ill person and their belongings. If the driver will provide direct care to the ill person (*e.g.*, moving patients onto stretchers), they should wear recommended PPE. After transportation is complete and before reentering a driver's compartment, the driver should remove and dispose of any PPE in a

- sealed plastic bag and perform hand hygiene. Windows should be down to allow for air exchange if possible.
- iv. The receiving healthcare facility must be notified that a patient with suspected COVID-19 is being brought in so that they may take appropriate infection control precautions.
- e. **Close Contact Quarantine.** Quarantine separates and restricts the movement of people who were exposed to a contagious disease to see if they become sick. If separate accommodations with designated bathrooms are available, this procedure may be considered for the individual crew. Otherwise, consider for the entire Harvesting Operation under Close Contact Quarantine.
- i. Harvesters who have had exposure to a person suspected of having COVID-19 should be quarantined in their assigned accommodations. All potentially exposed members should avoid leaving the worksite or lodging facility and self-monitor under the supervision of the site manager or telemedicine providers until 14 days after the last possible exposure. If an entire Harvesting Operation is under quarantine, they may continue to work.
 - ii. If personnel develop fever, cough, difficulty breathing, or other symptoms of COVID-19 while in quarantine, they should be isolated and undergo a medical assessment, reporting, and transportation as per the other relevant sections of this order.
 - iii. The site manager and telemedicine providers should remain in contact with personnel through the self-monitoring period to oversee self-monitoring activities.
 - iv. The remaining exposed harvesters must complete a 14-day quarantine period, from the time the sick harvester is transported, in a suitable quarantine location.

IX. Continuity of Fisheries Operations.

- a. Site managers should consider the impact that this pandemic will have on the fishing industry as a whole, their suppliers, and wrap-around services such as fuel, groceries, and lodging.
- b. Site managers should consider the potential impact on their operations that may arise as a result of outbreaks or increased rates of harvester absenteeism, and enact plans for cross-training harvesters to the greatest extent possible.
- c. Site managers must temporarily cease operations if they do not have enough healthy harvesters remaining to safely run the Harvesting Operation.

**Emergency Ordinance 2021-05
INDEPENDENT FISHING VESSEL AND
SHORE-BASED FISHING OPERATION PROTECTIVE MEASURES
ACKNOWLEDGMENT FORM – APPENDIX 5-04**

The State of Alaska acknowledges the importance of our commercial fishing fleets to our economy and our lifestyle as Alaskans. In order to ensure a safe and productive fishing season this year, while protecting Alaskan communities to the maximum extent possible from the spread of the coronavirus, protective measures are necessary for independent commercial fishing vessels and shore-based harvesting operations operating within Alaskan waters and ports in order to prevent, slow, and disrupt the spread of the virus that causes COVID-19.

Vessel Name		USCG or ADFG #	
Home Port			
Shore-based Location		CFEC/Setnet Number(s)	
Vessel Captain or Site Manager Name(s)			
Total Onboard / On Site			

I, _____, have read and understand all of the requirements of Emergency Ordinance 2021-05. As the person responsible for the above-named vessel or shore-based fishing operation, I hereby acknowledge and agree to: (initial one)

_____ Comply with the protective plan in EO 2021-05 Appendix 5-02 for my vessel for the 2021-fishing season.

_____ Comply with the fleet or association protective plan submitted by _____ for the 2021-fishing season.

_____ Comply with the protective plan in EO 2021-05 Appendix 5-03 for my harvesting operation for the 2021-fishing season.

I agree to comply with all other Health Orders issued by the State of Alaska and any local community mandates, ordinances, or directives that are not in direct conflict with Health Order No. 5 or EO 2021-05. I agree to keep a copy of this form and any other documentation required under this Mandate and the Appendixes for the entirety of the 2021-fishing season. I shall produce this form and any other required documentation upon request to the United States Coast Guard, the State of Alaska, Department of Fish and Game, Department of Health and Social Services, and/or the Alaska State Troopers.

CERTIFICATE: I swear or affirm, under penalty of perjury, that the above information I provided on this document is true and correct. I swear or affirm I will comply with all of the requirements set out in EO 2021-05 and the Appendixes.

SIGNATURE: _____

DATE: _____

PRINTED NAME: _____