

OMAHA AIRPORT AUTHORITY
FOURTH AMENDMENT TO REGULATION NO. 2

A REGULATION pursuant to Sections 3-502(1) and 3-504(5) of the Cities Airport Authorities Act and Section 3.2 of the Rules and Regulations of the Omaha Airport Authority to provide findings and intent; to implement Transportation Security Administration Security Directive No. 1542-21-01C and the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Requirement for Persons to Wear Masks While on Conveyances and At Transportation Hubs; to require individuals to wear facial coverings and exceptions thereof; to provide for the enforcement of violations and penalties; and to provide the effective date hereof.

BE IT DETERMINED BY THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF THE AIRPORT AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF OMAHA:

Section 1. Pursuant to the Cities Airport Authorities Act, the Omaha Airport Authority has been vested with exclusive jurisdiction in control of all of its airport facilities. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 3-502(1).

Section 2. The Omaha Airport Authority hereby acknowledges receipt of Transportation Security Administration ("TSA") Security Directive No. SD 1542-21-01C issued on December 20, 2021 pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 114 and 44903 and 49 CFR 1542.303 and the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Requirement for Persons to Wear Masks While on Conveyances and At Transportation Hubs pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 264(a) and 42 CFR 70.2, 71.31(b) and 71.32(b). The Security Directive and CDC requirements are hereby adopted subject to any future amendment or interpretation by the TSA or the CDC. A copy of Security Directive No. 1542-21-01C and CDC requirements are attached hereto and marked as Exhibits "A" and "B," the terms of which are expressly incorporated herein by reference. Clarification and exceptions to TSA Security Directive No. 15421-21-01C and the CDC requirements for wear of face masks are contained in the CDC's Frequently Asked Questions which are available at <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/travelers/face-masks-public-transportation.html>.

Section 3. Pursuant to the Omaha Airport Authority Rules and Regulations Section 3.2, the Chief Executive Officer shall at all times have the authority to take such reasonable action as may be necessary for the safety, security, proper conduct and management of the public.

Section 4. Any individual or person who is found to have violated any of the provisions of this Regulation shall be guilty of a Class III misdemeanor pursuant to Neb. Rev. Stat. § 3-504(5) for each offense or shall be subject to a fine of \$25.00, whichever penalty is less. Each instance of violation of this Regulation may be considered a separate offense. Such persons may also be subject to federal prosecution as stated in the Security Directive.

Section 5. The sections, subsections, paragraphs, sentences, clauses, and phrases of this Regulation are severable, and if any section, subsection, paragraph, sentence, clause, or phrase of this Regulation shall be declared invalid, unenforceable, or unconstitutional by the valid judgment or decree of a court of competent jurisdiction, such invalidity, unenforceability, or unconstitutionality shall not affect any of the remaining sections, subsections, paragraphs, sentences, clauses, or phrases of this Regulation.

APPROVED BY:



CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
THE OMAHA AIRPORT AUTHORITY

TIME AND DATE: 11:00 am 1/3/2022



**Transportation
Security
Administration**

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
6595 Springfield Center Drive
Springfield, Virginia 20598

SECURITY DIRECTIVE

<u>NUMBER</u>	SD 1542-21-01C
<u>SUBJECT</u>	Security Measures – Mask Requirements
<u>EFFECTIVE DATE</u>	January 19, 2022
<u>EXPIRATION DATE</u>	March 18, 2022
<u>CANCELS AND SUPERSEDES</u>	SD 1542-21-01B
<u>APPLICABILITY</u>	Airport operators regulated under 49 CFR 1542.103 and airlines that have exclusive area agreements under 49 CFR 1542.111
<u>AUTHORITY</u>	49 U.S.C. 114 and 44903; 49 CFR 1542.303
<u>LOCATION</u>	Airports within the United States

PURPOSE AND GENERAL INFORMATION

Due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and to reduce the spread of the virus, the President issued an Executive Order, *Promoting COVID-19 Safety in Domestic and International Travel*, on January 21, 2021, requiring masks to be worn in and on airports, on commercial aircraft, and in various modes of surface transportation.¹ On January 27, 2021, the Acting Secretary of Homeland Security determined a national emergency existed² requiring the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) to issue this Security Directive (SD) to implement the Executive Order and enforce the related Order³ issued by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), pursuant to the authority of 49 U.S.C. sections 114 and 44903. Consistent with these mandates and TSA's authority, TSA is issuing this SD requiring masks to be worn to mitigate

¹ 86 FR 7205 (published Jan. 26, 2021).

² Acting Secretary David P. Pekoske, Determination of a National Emergency Requiring Actions to Protect the Safety of Americans Using and Employed by the Transportation System (Jan. 27, 2021), *available at* <https://www.dhs.gov/publication/determination-national-emergency-requiring-actions-protect-safety-americans-using-and> (accessed Feb. 22, 2021). The Acting Secretary's determination directs TSA to take actions consistent with its statutory authorities "to implement the Executive Order to promote safety in and secure the transportation system." In particular, the determination directs TSA to support "the CDC in the enforcement of any orders or other requirements necessary to protect the transportation system, including passengers and employees, from COVID-19 and to mitigate the spread of COVID-19 through the transportation system."

³ See Order Under Section 361 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 264) and 42 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) §§ 70.2, 71.31(B), 71.32(B); Requirement for Persons to Wear Masks While on Conveyances and at Stations, Ports, or Similar Transportation Hubs (January 29, 2021)

the spread of COVID-19 during air travel. TSA developed these requirements in consultation with the Federal Aviation Administration and CDC. The requirements in this directive apply to all individuals, including those already vaccinated.

DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this SD, the following definitions apply:

Conveyance has the same definition as under 42 CFR 70.1, meaning “an aircraft, train, road vehicle, vessel...or other means of transport, including military.”

Mask means a material covering the nose and mouth of the wearer, excluding face shields.⁴

ACTIONS REQUIRED

Except at locations under the control of an aircraft operator, foreign air carrier, or a federal government agency or their contractors, the airport operator must apply the following measures:

- A. The airport operator must make best efforts to provide individuals with prominent and adequate notice of the mask requirements to facilitate awareness and compliance.⁵ This notice must also inform individuals of the following:
 1. Federal law requires wearing a mask at all times in and on the airport and failure to comply may result in removal and denial of re-entry.
 2. Refusing to wear a mask in or on the airport is a violation of federal law; individuals may be subject to penalties under federal law.
- B. The airport operator must require that individuals in or on the airport wear a mask, except as described in Sections D., E., and F.
 1. If individuals are not wearing masks, ask them to put a mask on.
 2. If individuals refuse to wear a mask in or on the airport, escort them from the airport.
- C. The airport operator must ensure direct employees, authorized representatives, tenants, and vendors wear a mask at all times in or on the airport, except as described in Sections D., E., and F.

⁴ A properly worn mask completely covers the nose and mouth of the wearer. A mask should be secured to the head, including with ties or ear loops. A mask should fit snugly but comfortably against the side of the face. Masks do not include face shields. Masks can be either manufactured or homemade and should be a solid piece of material without slits, exhalation valves, or punctures. Medical masks and N-95 respirators fulfill the requirements of this SD. CDC guidance for attributes of acceptable masks in the context of this SD is available at <https://www.cdc.gov/quarantine/masks/mask-travel-guidance.html>.

⁵ Notice may include, if feasible, advance notifications on digital platforms, such as on apps, websites, or email; posted signage in multiple languages with illustrations; or other methods as appropriate.

D. The requirement to wear a mask does not apply under the following circumstances:

1. When necessary to temporarily remove the mask for identity verification purposes.
2. While eating, drinking, or taking oral medications for brief periods.⁶ Prolonged periods of mask removal are not permitted for eating or drinking; the mask must be worn between bites and sips.
3. While communicating with a person who is deaf or hard of hearing, when the ability to see the mouth is essential for communication.
4. If unconscious (for reasons other than sleeping), incapacitated, unable to be awakened, or otherwise unable to remove the mask without assistance.⁷

E. The following conveyances are exempted from this SD:

1. Persons in private conveyances operated solely for personal, non-commercial use.
2. A driver, when operating a commercial motor vehicle as this term is defined in 49 CFR 390.5, if the driver is the sole occupant of the vehicle.

F. This SD exempts the following categories of persons from wearing masks:⁸

1. Children under the age of 2.

⁶ The CDC has stated that brief periods of close contact without a mask should not exceed 15 minutes. See <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/php/public-health-recommendations.html>

⁷ Persons who are experiencing difficulty breathing or shortness of breath or are feeling winded may remove the mask temporarily until able to resume normal breathing with the mask. Persons who are vomiting should remove the mask until vomiting ceases. Persons with acute illness may remove the mask if it interferes with necessary medical care such as supplemental oxygen administered via an oxygen mask.

⁸ Airport operators may impose requirements, or conditions of carriage, on persons requesting an exemption from the requirement to wear a mask, including medical consultation by a third party, medical documentation by a licensed medical provider, and/or other information as determined by the airport operator, as well as require evidence that the person does not have COVID-19 such as a negative result from a SAR-CoV-2 viral test or documentation of recovery from COVID-19. CDC definitions for SAR-CoV-2 viral test and documentation of recovery are available in Frequently Asked Questions at: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/travelers/testing-international-air-travelers.html>. Airport operators may also impose additional protective measures that improve the ability of a person eligible for exemption to maintain social distance (separation from others by 6 feet), such as scheduling travel at less crowded times or on less crowded conveyances, or seating or otherwise situating the individual in a less crowded section of the conveyance or airport. Airport operators may further require that persons seeking exemption from the requirement to wear a mask request an accommodation in advance.

2. People with disabilities who cannot wear a mask, or cannot safely wear a mask, because of the disability as defined by the Americans with Disabilities Act (42 U.S.C. 12101 et seq.).⁹
 3. People for whom wearing a mask would create a risk to workplace health, safety, or job duty as determined by the relevant workplace safety guidelines or federal regulations.
- G. If an individual refuses to comply with mask requirements, follow incident reporting procedures in accordance with the Airport Security Program and provide the following information, if available:
1. Date and airport code;
 2. Individual's full name and contact information;
 3. Name and contact information for any direct airport employees or authorized representatives involved in the incident; and
 4. The circumstances related to the refusal to comply.

PREEMPTION

The requirements in this SD do not preempt any State, local, Tribal, or territorial rule, regulation, order, or standard necessary to eliminate or reduce a local safety hazard, which includes public health measures that are the same or more protective of public health than those required in this SD, if that provision is not incompatible with this SD.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT

The airport operator must immediately provide written confirmation of receipt of this SD to the Federal Security Director (FSD).

DISSEMINATION REQUIRED

The airport operator must immediately pass the information and measures set forth in this SD to any personnel having responsibilities in implementing the provisions of this directive. The airport operator may share this SD with anyone subject to the provisions of this directive to include but not limited to: federal, state, and local government personnel; direct airport employees or authorized representatives; vendors; tenants; exclusive area agreement holders; contractors; transport personnel; taxi drivers; law enforcement; etc.

⁹ This is a narrow exception that includes a person with a disability who cannot wear a mask for reasons related to the disability; who, e.g., do not understand how to remove their mask due to cognitive impairment, cannot remove a mask on their own due to dexterity/mobility impairments, or cannot communicate promptly to ask someone else to remove their mask due to speech impairments or language disorders, or cannot wear a mask because doing so would impede the function of assistive devices/technology. It is not meant to cover persons for whom mask-wearing may only be difficult. The CDC issued additional guidance on disability exemptions on March 23, 2021, which is available at <https://www.cdc.gov/quarantine/masks/mask-travel-guidance.html>.

APPROVAL OF ALTERNATIVE MEASURES

The operator must immediately notify the FSD whenever any action required by this SD or a TSA-approved alternative measure cannot be carried out. In accordance with 49 CFR 1542.303(d), the airport operator may submit proposed alternative measures and the basis for submitting those measures in writing to the Assistant Administrator for Policy, Plans, and Engagement through the FSD.

Thomas L. Bush
Acting Executive Assistant Administrator
Operations Support

**CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES**

**ORDER UNDER SECTION 361
OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT (42 U.S.C. 264)
AND 42 CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS 70.2, 71.31(b), 71.32(b)**

**REQUIREMENT FOR PERSONS TO WEAR MASKS
WHILE ON CONVEYANCES AND AT TRANSPORTATION HUBS**

SUMMARY:

Notice and Order; and subject to the limitations under “Applicability,” pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 264(a) and 42 CFR 70.2, 71.31(b), and 71.32(b):

(1) Persons¹ must wear² masks over the mouth and nose when traveling on conveyances into and within the United States. Persons must also wear masks at transportation hubs as defined in this Order.

(2) A conveyance operator transporting persons into and within the United States³ must require all persons onboard to wear masks for the duration of travel.

(3) A conveyance operators operating a conveyance arriving at or departing from a U.S. port of entry must require all persons on board to wear masks for the duration of travel as a condition of controlled free pratique.⁴

(4) Conveyance operators must use best efforts to ensure that any person on the conveyance wears a mask when boarding, disembarking, and for the duration of travel. Best efforts include:

- boarding only those persons who wear masks;
- instructing persons that Federal law requires wearing a mask on the conveyance and failure to comply constitutes a violation of Federal law;
- monitoring persons onboard the conveyance for anyone who is not wearing a mask and seeking compliance from such persons;
- at the earliest opportunity, disembarking any person who refuses to comply; and
- providing persons with prominent and adequate notice to facilitate awareness and compliance of the requirement of this Order to wear a mask; best practices may include, if feasible, advance notifications on digital platforms, such as on apps, websites, or email;

¹ As used in this Order, “persons” includes travelers (*i.e.*, passengers and crew), conveyance operators, and any workers or service providers in the transportation hub.

² To “wear a mask” means to wear a mask over the nose and mouth.

³ This includes international, interstate, or intrastate waterways, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

⁴ As a condition of this controlled free pratique to commence or continue operations in the United States, conveyance operators must additionally require all persons to wear masks on board conveyances departing from the United States and for the duration of their travel until the conveyance arrives at the foreign destination if at any time any of the persons on the conveyance (passengers, crew, or conveyance operators) will return to the United States while this Order remains in effect. This precaution must be followed regardless of scheduled itinerary.

posted signage in multiple languages with illustrations; printing the requirement on transit tickets; or other methods as appropriate.

(5) Operators of transportation hubs must use best efforts to ensure that any person entering or on the premises of the transportation hub wears a mask. Best efforts include:

- allowing entry only to those persons who wear masks;
- instructing persons that Federal law requires wearing a mask in the transportation hub and failure to comply constitutes a violation of Federal law;
- monitoring persons on the premises of the transportation hub for anyone who is not wearing a mask and seeking compliance from such persons;
- at the earliest opportunity, removing any person who refuses to comply from the premises of the transportation hub; and
- providing persons with prominent and adequate notice to facilitate awareness and compliance with the requirement of this Order to wear a mask; best practices may include, if feasible, advance notifications on digital platforms, such as on apps, websites, or email; posted signage in multiple languages with illustrations; printing the requirement on transit tickets; or other methods as appropriate.

DEFINITIONS:

Controlled free pratique shall have the same definition as under 42 CFR 71.1, meaning “permission for a carrier to enter a U.S. port, disembark, and begin operation under certain stipulated conditions.”

Conveyance shall have the same definition as under 42 CFR 70.1, meaning “an aircraft, train, road vehicle,⁵ vessel . . . or other means of transport, including military.” Included in the definition of “conveyance” is the term “carrier” which under 42 CFR 71.1 has the same definition as conveyance under 42 CFR 70.1.

Conveyance operator means an individual operating a conveyance and an individual or organization causing or authorizing the operation of a conveyance.

Mask means a material covering the nose and mouth of the wearer, excluding face shields.⁶

Interstate traffic shall have the same definition as under 42 CFR 70.1, meaning

⁵ This includes rideshares meaning arrangements where passengers travel in a privately owned road vehicle driven by its owner in connection with a fee or service.

⁶ A properly worn mask completely covers the nose and mouth of the wearer. A mask should be secured to the head, including with ties or ear loops. A mask should fit snugly but comfortably against the side of the face. Masks do not include face shields. Masks can be either manufactured or homemade and should be a solid piece of material without slits, exhalation valves, or punctures. Medical masks and N-95 respirators fulfill the requirements of this Order. CDC guidance for attributes of acceptable masks in the context of this Order is available at: <https://www.cdc.gov/quarantine/masks/mask-travel-guidance.html>

“(1):

- (i) The movement of any conveyance or the transportation of persons or property, including any portion of such movement or transportation that is entirely within a state or possession—
- (ii) From a point of origin in any state or possession to a point of destination in any other state or possession; or
- (iii) Between a point of origin and a point of destination in the same state or possession but through any other state, possession, or contiguous foreign country.

(2) Interstate traffic does not include the following:

- (i) The movement of any conveyance which is solely for the purpose of unloading persons or property transported from a foreign country or loading persons or property for transportation to a foreign country.
- (ii) The movement of any conveyance which is solely for the purpose of effecting its repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or storage.”

Intrastate traffic means the movement of any conveyance or the transportation or movement of persons occurring solely within the boundaries of a state or territory, or on tribal land.

Possession shall have the same definition as under 42 CFR 70.1 and 71.1, meaning a “U.S. territory.”

State shall have the same definition as under 42 CFR 70.1, meaning “any of the 50 states, plus the District of Columbia.”

Territory shall have the same definition as “U.S. territory” under 42 CFR 70.1 and 71.1, meaning “any territory (also known as possessions) of the United States, including American Samoa, Guam, the [Commonwealth of the] Northern Mariana Islands, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.”

Transportation hub means any airport, bus terminal, marina, seaport or other port, subway station, terminal (including any fixed facility at which passengers are picked-up or discharged), train station, U.S. port of entry, or any other location that provides transportation subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

Transportation hub operator means an individual operating a transportation hub and an individual or organization causing or authorizing the operation of a transportation hub.

U.S. port shall have the same definition as under 42 CFR 71.1, meaning any “seaport, airport, or border crossing point under the control of the United States.”

STATEMENT OF INTENT:

This Order shall be interpreted and implemented in a manner as to achieve the following objectives:

- Preservation of human life;
- Maintaining a safe and secure operating transportation system;
- Mitigating the further introduction, transmission, and spread of COVID-19 into the United States and from one state or territory into any other state or territory; and
- Supporting response efforts to COVID-19 at the Federal, state, local, territorial, and tribal levels.

APPLICABILITY:

This Order shall not apply within any state, locality, territory, or area under the jurisdiction of a Tribe that (1) requires a person to wear a mask on conveyances; (2) requires a person to wear a mask at transportation hubs; and (3) requires conveyances to transport only persons wearing masks. Such requirements must provide the same level of public health protection as — or greater protection than — the requirements listed herein.

In addition, the requirement to wear a mask shall not apply under the following circumstances:

- While eating, drinking, or taking medication, for brief periods;
- While communicating with a person who is hearing impaired when the ability to see the mouth is essential for communication;
- If, on an aircraft, wearing of oxygen masks is needed because of loss of cabin pressure or other event affecting aircraft ventilation;
- If unconscious (for reasons other than sleeping), incapacitated, unable to be awakened, or otherwise unable to remove the mask without assistance;⁷ or
- When necessary to temporarily remove the mask to verify one's identity such as during Transportation Security Administration screening or when asked to do so by the ticket or gate agent or any law enforcement official.

This Order exempts the following categories of persons:⁸

⁷ Persons who are experiencing difficulty breathing or shortness of breath or are feeling winded may remove the mask temporarily until able to resume normal breathing with the mask. Persons who are vomiting should remove the mask until vomiting ceases. Persons with acute illness may remove the mask if it interferes with necessary medical care such as supplemental oxygen administered via an oxygen mask.

⁸ Operators of conveyances or transportation hubs may impose requirements, or conditions for carriage, on persons requesting an exemption from the requirement to wear a mask, including medical consultation by a third party, medical documentation by a licensed medical provider, and/or other information as determined by the operator, as well as require evidence that the person does not have COVID-19 such as a negative result from a SARS-CoV-2 viral test or documentation of recovery from COVID-19. CDC definitions for SARS-CoV-2 viral test and documentation of recovery are available in the Frequently Asked Questions at: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/travelers/testing-international-air-travelers.html>. Operators may also impose additional protective measures that improve the ability of a person eligible for exemption to maintain social distance (separation from others by 6 feet), such as scheduling travel at less crowded times or on less crowded conveyances, or seating or otherwise situating the individual in a less crowded section of the conveyance or transportation hub. Operators may further require that persons seeking exemption from the requirement to wear a mask request an accommodation in advance.

- A child under the age of 2 years;
- A person with a disability who cannot wear a mask, or cannot safely wear a mask, because of the disability as defined by the Americans with Disabilities Act (42 U.S.C. 12101 et seq.).⁹
- A person for whom wearing a mask would create a risk to workplace health, safety, or job duty as determined by the relevant workplace safety guidelines or federal regulations.

This Order exempts the following categories of conveyances, including persons on board such conveyances:

- Private conveyances operated solely for personal, non-commercial use;
- Commercial motor vehicles or trucks as these terms are defined in 49 CFR 390.5, if the driver is the sole occupant of the vehicle or truck;
- Conveyances operated or chartered by the U.S. military services provided that such conveyance operators observe Department of Defense precautions to prevent the transmission of COVID-19 that are equivalent to the precautions in this Order.

This Order applies to persons on conveyances and at transportation hubs directly operated by U.S. state, local, territorial, or tribal government authorities, as well as the operators themselves. U.S. state, local, territorial, or tribal government authorities directly operating conveyances and transportation hubs may be subject to additional federal authorities or actions, and are encouraged to implement additional measures enforcing the provisions of this Order regarding persons traveling onboard conveyances and at transportation hubs operated by these government entities.

To the extent permitted by law, and consistent with President Biden’s Executive Order of January 21, 2021 (Promoting COVID-19 Safety in Domestic and International Travel),¹⁰ Federal agencies are required to implement additional measures enforcing the provisions of this Order.

BACKGROUND:

There is currently a pandemic of respiratory disease (coronavirus disease 2019 or “COVID-19”) caused by a novel coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2). As of January 27, 2021, there have been 99,638,507 confirmed cases of COVID-19 globally, resulting in more than 2,141,000 deaths. As of January 27, 2021, there have been over 25,000,000 cases identified in the United States and over 415,000 deaths due to the disease. New SARS-CoV-2 variants have emerged in recent weeks, including at least one with evidence of increased transmissibility.¹¹

The virus that causes COVID-19 spreads very easily and sustainably between people who are in close contact with one another (within about 6 feet) mainly through respiratory droplets

⁹ This is a narrow exception that includes a person with a disability who cannot wear a mask for reasons related to the disability. CDC will issue additional guidance regarding persons who cannot wear a mask under this exemption. <https://www.cdc.gov/quarantine/masks/mask-travel-guidance.html>

¹⁰ <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/presidential-actions/2021/01/21/executive-order-promoting-covid-19-safety-in-domestic-and-international-travel/>

¹¹ <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/more/science-and-research/scientific-brief-emerging-variants.html>

produced when an infected person coughs, sneezes, or talks. These droplets can land in the mouths, eyes, or noses of people who are nearby and possibly be inhaled into the lungs. Infected people without symptoms (asymptomatic) and those in whom symptoms have not yet developed (pre-symptomatic) can also spread the virus. In general, the more closely an infected person interacts with others and the longer those interactions, the higher the risk of COVID-19 spread. COVID-19 may be transmitted by touching surfaces or objects that have the virus on them and then touching one's own or another person's eyes, nose, or mouth.

Masks help prevent people who have COVID-19, including those who are pre-symptomatic or asymptomatic, from spreading the virus to others.¹² Masks are primarily intended to reduce the emission of virus-laden droplets, i.e., they act as source control by blocking exhaled virus.¹³ This is especially relevant for asymptomatic or pre-symptomatic infected wearers who feel well and may be unaware of their infectiousness to others, and who are estimated to account for more than 50% of transmissions.^{14,15} Masks also provide personal protection to the wearer by reducing inhalation of these droplets, i.e., they reduce wearers' exposure through filtration.¹⁶ The community benefit of wearing masks for SARS-CoV-2 control is due to the combination of these effects; individual prevention benefit increases with increasing numbers of people using masks consistently and correctly.

Appropriately worn masks reduce the spread of COVID-19—particularly given the evidence of pre-symptomatic and asymptomatic transmission of COVID-19. Seven studies have confirmed the benefit of universal masking in community level analyses: in a unified hospital system,¹⁷ a German city,¹⁸ a U.S. State,¹⁹ a panel of 15 U.S. States and Washington, D.C.,^{20,21} as

¹² <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/more/masking-science-sars-cov2.html>

¹³ Leung NHL, Chu DKW, Shiu EYC, et al. Respiratory virus shedding in exhaled breath and efficacy of face masks. *Nature Medicine*. 2020;26(5):676-680. <https://dx.doi.org/10.1038/s41591-020-0843-2>

¹⁴ Moghadas SM, Fitzpatrick MC, Sah P, et al. The implications of silent transmission for the control of COVID-19 outbreaks. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*. 2020;117(30):17513-17515. 10.1073/pnas.2008373117. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/32632012>

¹⁵ Johansson MA, Quandelacy TM, Kada S, et al. SARS-CoV-2 Transmission From People Without COVID-19 Symptoms. Johansson MA, et al. *JAMA Netw Open*. 2021 Jan 4;4(1):e2035057. doi: 10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2020.35057.

¹⁶ Ueki H, Furusawa Y, Iwatsuki-Horimoto K, et al. Effectiveness of Face Masks in Preventing Airborne Transmission of SARS-CoV-2. *mSphere*. 2020;5(5).10.1128/mSphere.00637-20. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/33087517>

¹⁷ Wang X, Ferro EG, Zhou G, Hashimoto D, Bhatt DL. Association Between Universal Masking in a Health Care System and SARS-CoV-2 Positivity Among Health Care Workers. *JAMA*. 2020.10.1001/jama.2020.12897. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/32663246>

¹⁸ Mitze T., Kosfeld R., Rode J., Wälde K. *Face Masks Considerably Reduce COVID-19 Cases in Germany: A Synthetic Control Method Approach*. IZA – Institute of Labor Economics (Germany);2020.ISSN: 2365-9793, DP No. 13319. <http://ftp.iza.org/dp13319.pdf>

¹⁹ Gallaway MS, Rigler J, Robinson S, et al. Trends in COVID-19 Incidence After Implementation of Mitigation Measures – Arizona, January 22–August 7, 2020. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep*. 2020;69(40):1460-1463.10.15585/mmwr.mm6940e3. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/33031366>

²⁰ Lyu W, Wehby GL. Community Use Of Face Masks And COVID-19: Evidence From A Natural Experiment Of State Mandates In The US. *Health Aff (Millwood)*. 2020;39(8):1419-1425.10.1377/hlthaff.2020.00818. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/32543923>

²¹ Hatzius J, Struyven D, Rosenberg I. Face Masks and GDP. *Goldman Sachs Research* <https://www.goldmansachs.com/insights/pages/face-masks-and-gdp.html>. Accessed January 20, 2021.

well as both Canada²² and the United States²³ nationally. Each analysis demonstrated that, following directives from organizational and political leadership for universal masking, new infections fell significantly. Two of these studies^{24,25} and an additional analysis of data from 200 countries that included localities within the United States²⁶ also demonstrated reductions in mortality. An economic analysis using U.S. data found that, given these effects, increasing universal masking by 15% could prevent the need for lockdowns and reduce associated losses of up to \$1 trillion or about 5% of gross domestic product.²⁷

Wearing a mask especially helps protect those at increased risk of severe illness from COVID-19²⁸ and workers who frequently come into close contact with other people (e.g., at transportation hubs). Masks are most likely to reduce the spread of COVID-19 when they are widely used by people in public settings. Using masks along with other preventive measures, including social distancing, frequent handwashing, and cleaning and disinfecting frequently touched surfaces, is one of the most effective strategies available for reducing COVID-19 transmission.

Traveling on multi-person conveyances increases a person's risk of getting and spreading COVID-19 by bringing persons in close contact with others, often for prolonged periods, and exposing them to frequently touched surfaces. Air travel often requires spending time in security lines and crowded airport terminals. Social distancing may be difficult if not impossible on flights. People may not be able to distance themselves by the recommended 6 feet from individuals seated nearby or those standing in or passing through the aircraft's aisles. Travel by bus, train, vessel, and other conveyances used for international, interstate, or intrastate transportation pose similar challenges.

Intrastate transmission of the virus has led to—and continues to lead to—interstate and international spread of the virus, particularly on public conveyances and in travel hubs, where passengers who may themselves be traveling only within their state or territory commonly interact with others traveling between states or territories or internationally. Some states, territories, Tribes,

²² Karaivanov A., Lu S.E., Shigeoka H., Chen C., Pamplona S. *Face Masks, Public Policies and Slowing the Spread of Covid-19: Evidence from Canada* National Bureau of Economic Research 2020. Working Paper 27891. <http://www.nber.org/papers/w27891>

²³ Chernozhukov V, Kasahara H, Schrimpf P. Causal Impact of Masks, Policies, Behavior on Early Covid-19 Pandemic in the U.S. *J Econom.* 2021 Jan;220(1):23-62. doi: 10.1016/j.jeconom.2020.09.003. Epub 2020 Oct 17.

²⁴ Hatzius J, Struyven D, Rosenberg I. Face Masks and GDP. *Goldman Sachs Research* <https://www.goldmansachs.com/insights/pages/face-masks-and-gdp.html>. Accessed January 20, 2021.

²⁵ Chernozhukov V, Kasahara H, Schrimpf P. Causal Impact of Masks, Policies, Behavior on Early Covid-19 Pandemic in the U.S. *J Econom.* 2021 Jan;220(1):23-62. doi: 10.1016/j.jeconom.2020.09.003. Epub 2020 Oct 17.

²⁶ Leffler CT, Ing EB, Lykins JD, Hogan MC, McKeown CA, Grzybowski A. Association of country-wide coronavirus mortality with demographics, testing, lockdowns, and public wearing of masks. *Am J Trop Med Hyg.* 2020 Dec;103(6):2400-2411. doi: 10.4269/ajtmh.20-1015. Epub 2020 Oct 26.

²⁷ Hatzius J, Struyven D, Rosenberg I. Face Masks and GDP. *Goldman Sachs Research* <https://www.goldmansachs.com/insights/pages/face-masks-and-gdp.html>. Accessed January 20, 2021.

²⁸ <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/need-extra-precautions/index.html>

and local public health authorities have imposed mask-wearing requirements within their jurisdictional boundaries to protect public health.²⁹ Any state or territory without sufficient mask-wearing requirements for transportation systems within its jurisdiction has not taken adequate measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19 from such state or territory to any other state or territory. That determination is based on, *inter alia*, the rapid and continuing transmission of the virus across all states and territories and across most of the world. Furthermore, given how interconnected most transportation systems are across the nation and the world, local transmission can grow even more quickly into interstate and international transmission when infected persons travel on non-personal conveyances without wearing a mask and with others who are not wearing masks.

Therefore, I have determined that the mask-wearing requirements in this Order are reasonably necessary to prevent the further introduction, transmission, or spread of COVID-19 into the United States and among the states and territories. Individuals traveling into or departing from the United States, traveling interstate, or traveling entirely intrastate, conveyance operators that transport such individuals, and transportation hub operators that facilitate such transportation, must comply with the mask-wearing requirements set forth in this Order.

America's transportation systems are essential. Not only are they essential for public health, they are also essential for America's economy and other bedrocks of American life. Those transportation systems carry life-saving medical supplies and medical providers into and across the nation to our hospitals, nursing homes, and physicians' offices. Trains, planes, ships, and automobiles bring food and other essentials to our communities and to our homes. Buses bring America's children and teachers to school. Buses, trains, and subways, bring America's workforce to their jobs.

Requiring masks on our transportation systems will protect Americans and provide confidence that we can once again travel safely even during this pandemic. Therefore, requiring masks will help us control this pandemic and aid in re-opening America's economy.

The United States and countries around the world are currently embarking on efforts to vaccinate their populations, starting with healthcare personnel and other essential workers at increased risk of exposure to SARS-CoV-2 and people at increased risk for severe illness from the virus. While vaccines are highly effective at preventing severe or symptomatic COVID-19, at this time there is limited information on how much the available COVID-19 vaccines may reduce transmission in the general population and how long protection lasts.³⁰ Therefore, this mask requirement, as well as CDC recommendations to prevent spread of COVID-19,³¹ additionally apply to vaccinated persons. Similarly, CDC recommends that people who have

²⁹ Based on internet sources, 37 states plus D.C. and Puerto Rico mandate the wearing of masks in public. Among the jurisdictions that have imposed mask mandates, variations in requirements exist. For example, exemptions for children range in cutoff age from 2 to 12, but masks are generally required in indoor public spaces such as restaurants and stores, on public transit and ride-hailing services, and outdoors when unable to maintain 6 feet of distance from others. See <https://www.aarp.org/health/healthy-living/info-2020/states-mask-mandates-coronavirus.html> (accessed January 28, 2021).

³⁰ <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19/info-by-product/clinical-considerations.html>

³¹ <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/prevention.html>

recovered from COVID-19 continue to take precautions to protect themselves and others, including wearing masks;³² therefore, this mask requirement also applies to people who have recovered from COVID-19.

ACTION:

Until further notice, under 42 U.S.C. 264(a) and 42 CFR 70.2, 71.31(b), and 71.32(b), unless excluded or exempted as set forth in this Order, a person must wear a mask while boarding, disembarking, and traveling on any conveyance into or within the United States. A person must also wear a mask at any transportation hub that provides transportation within the United States.

Conveyance operators traveling into or within the United States may transport only persons wearing masks and must use best efforts to ensure that masks are worn when embarking, disembarking, and throughout the duration of travel. Operators of transportation hubs must use best efforts to ensure that any person entering or on the premises of the transportation hub wears a mask.

As a condition of receiving controlled free pratique under 42 CFR 71.31(b) to enter a U.S. port, disembark passengers, and begin operations at any U.S. port of entry, conveyances arriving into the United States must require persons to wear masks while boarding, disembarking, and for the duration of travel. Conveyance operators must also require all persons to wear masks while boarding and for the duration of their travel on board conveyances departing from the United States until the conveyance arrives at the foreign destination, if at any time any of the persons onboard (passengers, crew, or conveyance operators) will return to the United States while this Order remains in effect. These travel conditions are necessary to mitigate the harm of further introduction of COVID-19 into the United States.

Requiring a properly worn mask is a reasonable and necessary measure to prevent the introduction, transmission and spread of COVID-19 into the United States and among the states and territories under 42 U.S.C. 264(a) and 42 CFR 71.32(b). Among other benefits, masks help prevent dispersal of an infected person's respiratory droplets that carry the virus. That precaution helps prevent droplets from landing in the eye, mouth, or nose or possibly being inhaled into the lungs of an uninfected person, or from landing on a surface or object that an uninfected person may then touch and then touch his or her own or another's eyes, nose, or mouth. Masks also provide some protection to the wearer by helping reduce inhalation of respiratory droplets.

This Order shall not apply within any state, locality, territory, or area under the jurisdiction of a Tribe, where the controlling governmental authority: (1) requires a person to wear a mask on conveyances; (2) requires a person to wear a mask at transportation hubs; and (3) requires conveyances to transport only persons wearing masks. Those requirements must provide the same level of public health protection as—or greater protection than—the requirements listed herein.

In accordance with 42 U.S.C. 264(e), state, local, territorial, and tribal authorities may impose additional requirements that provide greater public health protection and are more restrictive than

³² <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/duration-isolation.html>

the requirements in this Order. Consistent with other federal, state, or local legal requirements, this Order does not preclude operators of conveyances or transportation hubs from imposing additional requirements, or conditions for carriage, that provide greater public health protection and are more restrictive than the requirements in this Order (e.g., requiring a negative result from a SARS-CoV-2 viral test or documentation of recovery from COVID-19 or imposing requirements for social distancing or other recommended protective measures).

This Order is not a rule within the meaning of the Administrative Procedure Act (“APA”) but rather is an emergency action taken under the existing authority of 42 U.S.C. 264(a) and 42 CFR 70.2, 71.31(b), 71.32(b). In the event that a court determines this Order qualifies as a rule under the APA, notice and comment and a delay in effective date are not required because there is good cause to dispense with prior public notice and comment and the opportunity to comment on this Order and the delay in effective date. Considering the public health emergency caused by COVID-19, it would be impracticable and contrary to the public’s health, and by extension the public’s interest, to delay the issuance and effective date of this Order. Similarly, the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs has determined that if this Order were a rule, it would be a major rule under the Congressional Review Act, but there would not be a delay in its effective date as the agency has determined that there would be good cause to make the requirements herein effective immediately under the APA.

This order is also an economically significant regulatory action under Executive Order 12866 and has therefore been reviewed by the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs of the Office of Management and Budget. The agency is proceeding without the complete analysis required by Executive Order 12866 under the emergency provisions of 6(a)(3)(D) of that Order.

If any provision of this Order, or the application of any provision to any carriers, conveyances, persons, or circumstances, shall be held invalid, the remainder of the provisions, or the application of such provisions to any carriers, conveyances, persons, or circumstances other than those to which it is held invalid, shall remain valid and in effect.

To address the COVID-19 public health threat to transportation security, this Order shall be enforced by the Transportation Security Administration under appropriate statutory and regulatory authorities including the provisions of 49 U.S.C. 106, 114, 44902, 44903, and 46301; and 49 CFR part 1503, 1540.105, 1542.303, 1544.305 and 1546.105.

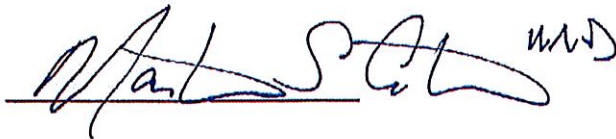
This Order shall be further enforced by other federal authorities and may be enforced by cooperating state and local authorities through the provisions of 18 U.S.C. 3559, 3571; 42 U.S.C. 243, 268, 271; and 42 CFR 70.18 and 71.2.³³

³³ While this Order may be enforced and CDC reserves the right to enforce through criminal penalties, CDC does not intend to rely primarily on these criminal penalties but instead strongly encourages and anticipates widespread voluntary compliance as well as support from other federal agencies in implementing additional civil measures enforcing the provisions of this Order, to the extent permitted by law and consistent with President Biden’s Executive Order of January 21, 2021 (Promoting COVID-19 Safety in Domestic and International Travel).

EFFECTIVE DATE:

This Order shall enter into effect on February 1, 2021, at 11:59 p.m. and will remain in effect unless modified or rescinded based on specific public health or other considerations, or until the Secretary of Health and Human Services rescinds the determination under section 319 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d) that a public health emergency exists.

In testimony whereof, the Director of the Division of Global Migration and Quarantine at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, has hereunto set his hand at Atlanta, GA, this 29th day of January 2021.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Martin S. Cetron', with a horizontal line drawn underneath. To the right of the signature are the initials 'M.S.C.'.

Martin S. Cetron, M.D.
Director, Division of Global Migration and Quarantine
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention