United States of America

Passports and Travel During the COVID-19 Pandemic

Learn the rules and recommendations for traveling to, from, and around the U.S. during the COVID-19 pandemic. Find information on changes to passport processing.

COVID-19 International Travel Advisories

COVID-19 international travel rules change frequently. Check with the Department of State for travel advisories and get recommendations from the CDC before making any international travel plans to or from the U.S.

- As of November 8, 2021, all non-U.S. citizen, Non-U.S. immigrant international travelers coming to the U.S. by air must be vaccinated against COVID-19. Accepted vaccines include FDA-approved or authorized or WHO Emergency Use Listing vaccines.
- All air passengers age two and older traveling to the U.S. must be tested for COVID-19 no more than three days before their flight. This rule includes U.S. citizens and everyone who has already been vaccinated. Travelers must show proof of their negative results before boarding their plane.
  - **Beginning on December 6, 2021 If you plan to travel internationally, you will need to get a COVID-19 viral test (regardless of vaccination status or citizenship) no more than 1 day before you travel by air into the United States. You must show your negative result to the airline before you board your flight.**
- For country-specific COVID-19 travel rules including testing and quarantine, check the embassy's website.

  See the CDC's COVID-19 guidance for international travel including:
  - Risk assessments by country
  - Frequently asked questions about canceling or postponing trips
  - Advice for airline and cruise ship travel

- Find the most up-to-date information from the Department of State about how the COVID-19 pandemic is affecting passport services. This includes in-person appointments and how much time to allow for receiving a new or updating an existing passport.

The U.S. Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) has extended the Emergency Declaration 2020-002 to February 28, 2021, continuing to exempt commercial vehicle operations from parts 390 through 399 of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations (FMCSR) in all fifty states and the District of Columbia to support direct emergency assistance for some supply chains supporting the response to COVID19. The Emergency Declaration is also modified and expanded to include the transportation of vaccines and medical supplies and equipment related to the prevention of COVID19, subject to certain restrictions and limitations. For more information please visit https://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/emergency/expansion-and-extension-modified-emergency-declaration-no-2020-002-under-49-cfr-ss-39025.

23.03.2020

Updated situation on Cross-Border Operations in North America (Canada, Mexico and USA)

IRU's US freight member, ATA, has reported the following:

With effect from midnight, Friday 20 March, the US-Canada and US-Mexico border ports of entry have implemented a partial travel ban. This ban does not apply to trade or truck freight of any kind, nor to truck drivers from these three countries (providing the driver is in good health). Please see the highlights below, as well as the attached Federal Register notices.

US-Canada Joint Initiative COVID-19 Statement

US-Mexico Joint Initiative COVID-19 Statement

There have been reports of some Customs and Border Protection officers on the northern border informing drivers that, with effect from 23 March, their loads will not be considered "essential". There are also reports that some loads have already been turned away for the same reason. ATA has been informed that ALL truck freight is essential, and if drivers are told otherwise then he or she must request the assistance of a supervisor. Furthermore, drivers commuting to work across the border, or persons crossing the border on foot to collect a load, are also permitted to cross.

If you receive reports from your drivers of any issues, please inform ATA immediately to inform the CBP. Field officers should be fully aware that all freight and all truck drivers are considered essential at this point.

Updated situation on Domestic Freight Operations in the United States of America.

On 18 March, the FMCSA released an updated Emergency Declaration for commercial motor vehicle operations providing direct assistance to COVID-19 relief efforts. The declaration can be located on the FMCSA's website here.

In the update, the FMCSA provided new guidance on which operations are covered by the declaration, clarifying that fuel haulers are in fact included. The updated declaration also provides new guidance on "mixed load" operations.

"We thank Administrator Mullen and the Trump Administration for continued support to our industry as we deliver food, water, medicine, medical supplies, fuel and other essentials throughout this public health crisis," said **Dan Horvath, Vice President of Safety Policy at the American Trucking Associations**. "The men and women of the trucking industry are heroes who remain on the front lines in this national effort."

- Most foreign nationals who have been in Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, and Zimbabwe within 14 days of their scheduled arrival in the U.S. will not be allowed to enter the U.S.

  Learn about the vaccination requirements for visitors entering the U.S. from Canada and Mexico by land or passenger ferry.

  - Enroll in the Smart Traveler Enrollment Program (STEP) at step.state.gov to receive alerts and be located in an emergency.
  - In case of an emergency overseas, contact the nearest U.S. embassy or consulate at usembassy.gov.
  - Learn what the Department of State can and can't do for U.S. citizens abroad in an emergency.

- U.S. citizens traveling to the U.S. by land or sea aren't required to get tested for COVID-19 or show their vaccination status before entering the U.S. Check with the U.S. embassy travel fact sheets for Canada and Mexico to stay aware of updates to travel requirements. Also check the COVID-19 rules in the city or state where you are entering the U.S.

U.S. Travel During COVID-19

If you're traveling within the U.S. during the COVID-19 pandemic, be aware of safety guidelines and travel restrictions for the area you want to visit.

Tips for Traveling Within the U.S. During the COVID-19 Pandemic

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has created a list of things to consider for vaccinated and unvaccinated people before traveling within the U.S. during the pandemic.

Check the state government and state health department web sites of the place you want to visit. Some things to look for are:

- A coronavirus cases-by-county map
- The state's masking guidelines
- Any restrictions on out-of-state visitors. There may be limits on who can enter and/or a 14-day self-quarantine requirement.

In some states, additional rules are being made at the city or county level, so check the local government website too.

Many museums, aquariums, and zoos have restricted access or are closed during the pandemic. And many recreational areas including National Parks have COVID-19 restrictions and mask-wearing rules. Check with your destination for the latest information.

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08.11.2021

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ATA encourages individuals to review the official declaration to determine whether their operations are included:

This Emergency Declaration provides regulatory relief for commercial motor vehicle operations providing direct assistance in support of emergency relief efforts related to the COVID-19 outbreaks, including transportation to meet immediate needs for: (1) medical supplies and equipment related to the testing, diagnosis and treatment of COVID-19; (2) supplies and equipment necessary for community safety, sanitation, and prevention of community transmission of COVID-19 such as masks, gloves, hand sanitizer, soap and disinfectants; (3) food, paper products and other groceries for emergency restocking of distribution centers or stores; (4) immediate precursor raw materials - such as paper, plastic or alcohol - that are required and to be used for the manufacture of items in categories (1), (2) or (3); (5) fuel; (6) equipment, supplies and persons necessary to establish and manage temporary housing, quarantine, and isolation facilities related to COVID-19; (7) persons designated by Federal, State or local authorities for medical, isolation, or quarantine purposes; and (8) persons necessary to provide other medical or emergency services, the supply of which may be affected by the COVID-19 response. Direct assistance does not include routine commercial deliveries, including mixed loads with a nominal quantity of qualifying emergency relief added to obtain the benefits of this emergency declaration.

Direct assistance terminates when a driver or commercial motor vehicle is used in interstate commerce to transport cargo or provide services that are not in support of emergency relief efforts related to the COVID-19 outbreaks or when the motor carrier dispatches a driver or commercial motor vehicle to another location to begin operations in commerce. 49 CFR § 390.23(b). Upon termination of direct assistance to emergency relief efforts related to the COVID-19 outbreaks, the motor carrier and driver are subject to the requirements of 49 CFR Parts 390 through 399, except that a driver may return empty to the motor carrier's terminal or the driver's normal work reporting location without complying with Parts 390 through 399.

Source: ATA

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COVID-19 International Travel Advisories

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    - All air passengers age two and older traveling to the U.S. must be tested for COVID-19 no more than three days before their flight. This rule includes U.S. citizens and everyone who has already been vaccinated. Travelers must show proof of their negative results before boarding their plane.

- For country-specific COVID-19 travel rules including testing and quarantine, check the embassy's website.

    See the CDC's COVID-19 guidance for international travel including:

    - Risk assessments by country
    - Frequently asked questions about canceling or postponing trips
    - Advice for airline and cruise ship travel

- Find the most up-to-date information from the Department of State about how the COVID-19 pandemic is affecting passport services. This includes in-person appointments and how much time to allow for receiving a new or updating an existing passport.

- Most foreign nationals who have been in China, Iran, Brazil, South Africa, the United Kingdom, and certain European countries within 14 days of their scheduled arrival in the U.S. will not be allowed to enter the country.

    - Enroll in the Smart Traveler Enrollment Program (STEP) at step.state.gov to receive alerts and be located in an emergency.
    - In case of an emergency overseas, contact the nearest U.S. embassy or consulate at u sembassy.gov.
    - Learn what the Department of State can and can't do for U.S. citizens abroad in an emergency.

- U.S. citizens traveling to the U.S. by land or sea aren't required to get tested for COVID-19 or show their vaccination status before entering the U.S. Check with the U.S. embassy travel fact sheets for Canada and Mexico to stay aware of updates to travel requirements. Also check the COVID-19 rules in the city or state where you are entering the U.S.

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Check the state government and state health department web sites of the place you want to visit. Some things to look for are:

- A coronavirus cases-by-county map
- The state's masking guidelines
- Any restrictions on out-of-state visitors. There may be limits on who can enter and/or a 14-day self-quarantine requirement.

In some states, additional rules are being made at the city or county level, so check the local government website too.

Many museums, aquariums, and zoos have restricted access or are closed during the pandemic. And many recreational areas including National Parks have COVID-19 restrictions and mask-wearing rules. Check with your destination for the latest information.

Source: https://www.usa.gov/covid-passports-and-travel

Order: Requirement for Proof of Negative COVID-19 Test Result or Recovery from COVID-19 for All Airline Passengers Arriving into the United States

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) within the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) issued an Order on January 12, 2021 requiring proof of a negative COVID-19 test or documentation of having recovered from COVID-19 for all air passengers arriving from a foreign country to the US. On January 25, 2021, CDC posted a revision to this order. This Order is effective as of January 26, 2021 and was published in the Federal Registerexternal icon on January 28, 2021.

To view the order, [click here pdf icon[PDF – 9 pages]](#).

To see the passenger attestation, visit the [Attestation pdf icon[PDF – 3 pages]](#).

Fillable Attestation:

- [English pdf icon[PDF – 2 pages]](#)
- [Arabic pdf icon[PDF – 2 pages]](#)
- [French pdf icon[PDF – 2 pages]](#)
- [Russian pdf icon[PDF – 2 pages]](#)
- [Simplified Chinese pdf icon[PDF – 2 pages]](#)
- [Spanish pdf icon[PDF – 2 pages]](#)

For frequently asked questions, visit the [FAQs](#).

[Airline Checklist: How to Verify Negative Qualifying Test Results or Documentation of Recovery from COVID-19 for CDC's Order pdf icon[PDF – 2 pages]](#)

COVID-19 International Travel Advisories

COVID-19 international travel rules change frequently. [Check with the Department of State for travel advisories](#) and [get recommendations from the CDC](#) before making any international travel plans to or from the U.S.

- All air passengers age two and older traveling to the U.S. must be tested for COVID-19 no more than three days before their flight. Travels must show proof of their negative results before boarding their plane. This rule includes U.S. citizens and everyone who has already been vaccinated.
    - [Read frequently asked questions about COVID-19 testing rule for everyone entering the U.S. by air.](#)
    - [Learn about additional rules for people entering the U.S. from Brazil, Europe, and China.](#)

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10.06.2021

Travel

Vaccinated and Traveling?

[See CDC's latest recommendations for travel in the U.S.](#)

- [Domestic Travel During COVID-19](#)
- [When Not to Travel](#)
- [Safer Travel Tips](#)
- [Mask Requirement](#)
- [Cruise Ship Travel](#)
- [International Travel During COVID-19](#)
- [Travel Recommendations by Destination](#)
- [After International Travel](#)
- [Travelers Prohibited from Entry into the United States](#)
- [Travel FAQs](#)

International Travel During COVID-19

Updated June 10, 2021

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Do not travel internationally until you are fully vaccinated. If you are not fully vaccinated and must travel, follow CDC's international travel recommendations for unvaccinated people.

Fully vaccinated travelers are less likely to get and spread COVID-19. However, international travel poses additional risks, and even fully vaccinated travelers might be at increased risk for getting and possibly spreading some COVID-19 variants.

The COVID-19 situation, including the spread of new or concerning variants, differs from country to country. All travelers need to pay close attention to the conditions at their destination before traveling.

CDC will update these recommendations as more people get vaccinated, as rates of COVID-19 change, and as additional scientific evidence becomes available.

Recommendations For Fully Vaccinated People

Have You Been Fully Vaccinated?

People are considered fully vaccinated*:

- 2 weeks after their second dose in a 2-dose series, such as the Pfizer or Moderna vaccines, or
- 2 weeks after a single-dose vaccine, such as Johnson & Johnson's Janssen vaccine

If you don't meet these requirements, you are NOT fully vaccinated. Keep taking all precautions until you are fully vaccinated.

If you have a condition or are taking medication that weakens your immune system, you may NOT be fully protected even if you are fully vaccinated. Talk to your healthcare provider. Even after vaccination, you may need to continue taking all precautions.

- Before you travel
  - Make sure you understand and follow all airline and destination requirements related to travel, mask wearing, testing, or quarantine, which may differ from U.S. requirements. If you do not follow your destination's requirements, you may be denied entry and required to return to the United States.
  - Check the current [COVID-19 situation in your destination.](#)
- During traveling:
  - **[Wearing a mask over your nose and mouth is required](#)** on planes, buses, trains, and other forms of public transportation traveling into, within, or out of the United States and while indoors at U.S. transportation hubs such as airports and stations. Travelers are not required to wear a mask in outdoor areas of a conveyance (like on open deck areas of a ferry or the uncovered top deck of a bus).
  - Follow all recommendations and requirements at your destination, including mask wearing and social distancing
- Before you arrive in the United States:
  - All air passengers coming to the United States, **including U.S. citizens and fully vaccinated people**, **[are required](#)** to have a negative COVID-19 test result no more than 3 days before travel or documentation of recovery from COVID-19 in the past 3 months before they board a flight to the United States.
- After travel:
  - Get tested with a [viral test](#) 3-5 days after travel.
  - Self-monitor for COVID-19 symptoms; isolate and get tested if you develop symptoms.
  - Follow all [state and local](#) recommendations or requirements after travel.

Recommendations For Unvaccinated People

If you are not fully vaccinated and must travel, take the following steps to protect yourself and others from COVID-19:

- Before you travel:
    - Get tested with a [viral test](#) 1-3 days before your trip.
    - Make sure you understand and follow all airline and destination requirements related to travel, testing, or quarantine, which may differ from U.S. requirements. If you do not follow your destination's requirements, you may be denied entry and required to return to the United States.
    - Check the [COVID-19 situation in your destination.](#)
- While you are traveling:
    - **[Wearing a mask over your nose and mouth is required](#)** on planes, buses, trains, and other forms of public transportation traveling into, within, or out of the United States and while indoors at U.S. transportation hubs such as airports and stations. Travelers are not required to wear a mask in outdoor areas of a conveyance (like on open deck areas of a ferry or the uncovered top deck of a bus). CDC recommends that travelers who are not [fully vaccinated](#) continue to wear a mask and maintain physical distance when traveling.
    - Avoid crowds and stay at least 6 feet/2 meters (about 2 arm lengths) from anyone who is not traveling with you.
    - Wash your hands often or use hand sanitizer (with at least 60% alcohol).
- Before you arrive in the United States:
    - All air passengers coming to the United States, including U.S. citizens and fully vaccinated people, [are **required**](#) to have a negative COVID-19 viral test result no more than 3 days before travel or documentation of recovery from COVID-19 in the past 3 months before they board a flight to the United States.
- After you travel:
    - Get tested with a [viral test](#) 3-5 days after travel **AND** stay home and self-quarantine for a full 7 days after travel.
        - Even if you test negative, stay home and self-quarantine for the full 7 days.
        - If your test is positive, [isolate](#) yourself to protect others from getting infected.
    - If you don't get tested, stay home and self-quarantine for 10 days after travel.
    - Avoid being around people who are at [increased risk for severe illness](#) for 14 days, whether you get tested or not.
    - Self-monitor for COVID-19 symptoms; isolate and get tested if you develop symptoms.
    - Follow all [state and local](#) recommendations or requirements.
- Visit your [state, territorial,](#) [tribal,](#) and [localexternal icon](#) health department's website to look for the latest information on where to get tested.

Do NOT travel if you were [exposed to COVID-19,](#) [you are sick,](#) [you test positive for COVID-19,](#) or you are waiting for results of a COVID-19 test. Learn when it is [safe for you to travel](#). Don't travel with someone who is sick.

International Travel Recommendations Quick Reference

[alternative text for web accessible infographic](#)

CORONAVIRUS DISEASE 2019 (COVID-19)

International Travel RECOMMENDATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS	Not Vaccinated	Fully Vaccinated
Get tested 1-3 days before traveling out of the US	✓	
Mandatory test required before flying to US	✓	✓
Get tested 3-5 days after travel	✓	✓
Self-quarantine after travel for 7 days with a negative test or 10 days without test	✓	
Self-monitor for symptoms	✓	✓
Wear a mask and take other precautions during travel	✓	✓

CDC

cdc.gov/coronavirus

CS323515-A 04/02/2021

Check Travel Restrictions

If traveling internationally, check with your destination's Office of Foreign Affairs or Ministry of Health or the US Department of State, Bureau of Consular Affairs, Country Information page external icon for details about entry requirements and restrictions for arriving travelers. Follow all entry requirements for your destination and provide any required or requested health information. If you do not follow your destination's requirements, you may be denied entry and required to return to the United States.

If traveling by air, check if your airline requires any health information, testing, or other documents. If traveling internationally, you must get a COVID-19 test no more than 3 days before you return by air to the United States. You are required to show a negative COVID-19 test result or documentation of recovery from COVID-19 before boarding a flight to the United States.

Information for people who recently recovered from COVID-19

If you recovered from a documented COVID-19 infection **within the last 3 months**, follow all requirements and recommendations for fully vaccinated travelers except you do NOT need to get a test 3-5 days after travel unless you are symptomatic. People can continue to test positive for up to 3 months after diagnosis and not be infectious to others.

* This guidance applies to COVID-19 vaccines currently authorized for emergency use by the Food and Drug Administration: Pfizer-BioNTech, Moderna, and Johnson and Johnson (J&J)/Janssen COVID-19 vaccines. This guidance can also be applied to COVID-19 vaccines that have been authorized for emergency use by the World Health Organization (e.g. AstraZeneca/Oxford). See WHO's website external icon for more information about WHO-authorized COVID-19 vaccines.

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

The White House

25.01.2021

Proclamation on the Suspension of Entry as Immigrants and Non-Immigrants of Certain Additional Persons Who Pose a Risk of Transmitting Coronavirus Disease

Extract:

Section 1. Suspension and Limitation on Entry. (a) The entry into the United States, as immigrants or nonimmigrants, of noncitizens who were physically present within the Scheng en Area, the United Kingdom (excluding overseas territories outside of Europe), the Republic of Ireland, and the Federative Republic of Brazil during the 14-day period preceding their entry or attempted entry into the United States, is hereby suspended and limited subject to section 2 of this proclamation.
(b) The entry into the United States, as immigrants or nonimmigrants, of noncitizens who were physically present within the Republic of South Africa during the 14-day period preceding their entry or attempted entry into the United States, is hereby suspended and limited subject to section 2 of this proclamation.

Proclamation on t...e White House.pdf

https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/presidential-actions/2021/01/25/proclamation-on-the-suspension-of-entry-as-immigrants-and-non-immigrants-of-certain-additional-persons-who-pose-a-risk-of-transmitting-coronavirus-disease/

Source: WCO/U.S. Customs and Border Protection

14.09.2020

Several Presidential proclamations established restrictions on the entry of certain travelers into the United States in an effort to help slow the spread of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19).

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With specific exceptions, foreign nationals who have been in any of the following countries during the past 14 days may not enter the United States. For a full list of exceptions, please refer to the relevant proclamations in the links below.

- **China**
- **Iran**
- **European Schengen area** (Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Monaco, San Marino, Vatican City)
- **United Kingdom** (England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland)
- **Republic of Ireland**
- **Brazil**

As further provided in each proclamation, citizens and lawful permanent residents of the United States, certain family members, and other individuals who meet specified exceptionsexternal icon, who have been in one of the countries listed above in the past 14 days will be allowed to enter the United States. More information about what to do after arriving to the United States is available on CDC's After You Travel webpage.

Source: https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/travelers/from-other-countries.html#print

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24.03.2020

Legislative Powers (i.e. on matters such as imposed quarantine):

The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) has the relevant authorities for the COVID-19 response.
See Title 42, United States Code (U.S.C.). The authority for the presidential proclamations is 8
U.S.C. § 1182(f). The authorities for flight funneling are 19 U.S.C. 1433(c), 19 Code of Federal
Regulations (CFR) 122.32, 49 U.S.C. 114, and 49 CFR 1544.305 and 1546.105. The authorities
for "essential travel" are 19 U.S.C. 1318(b)(1)(C) and (b)(2), and 42 U.S.C.

Arrival Restrictions and Quarantine Arrangements:

Please see the Presidential Proclamation (https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidentialactions/proclamation-suspension-entry-immigrants-nonimmigrants-certain-additional-personspose-risk-transmitting-coronavirus/) and information on arrival restrictions at the DHS website (https://www.dhs.gov/publication/notices-arrival-restrictions-coronavirus).
The CDC is working with state and local public health partners to implement after-travel health
precautions. Depending on a person's travel history, that person could be asked to stay home
for a period of 14 days from the time the person left an area with widespread or ongoing
community spread.

Information on travellers returning from high-risk countries can be found on the CDC website
(https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/travelers/after-travel-precautions.html).

In Country Visa Issues:
Inquiries received from non-immigrant travellers in-country whose visas are nearing expiration
are referred to U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services.

Public Health Advice:
The CDC provides official public health advice on COVID-19. Information is available on the
CDC website (https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/about/index.html).

Industry Engagement:
CBP continues to engage with CDC and Industry Stakeholders in order to continue the flow of legitimate trade and travel into and out of the United States.

Planning:
CBP has national pandemic plans and continuity of operations plans in place. CBP has appropriate PPE at all ports, stations, air branches, and at all operational locations globally.

CBP has a Safety and Occupational Health Specialist located in every Field Office and Sector to assist operational components complete the mission of CBP while ensuring that CBP employees remain safe. CBP has activated its Emergency Operations Center to assist in the execution of the CBP response to the COVID-19 outbreak. This 24/7 activity integrates representatives from all offices to manage emergency response assets and coordinate information and resources.

For the most up to date information, visit the DHS website (https://www.dhs.gov/coronavirus) and CBP homepage (https://www.cbp.gov/).