SUMMARY AND ACTION:

On December 30, 2022, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), located within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), issued an Order (Order) under 42 CFR 71.20 and 71.31(b) to prohibit the boarding of passengers 2 years of age or older on an itinerary that included the United States on:

- any aircraft departing from the PRC, including the Special Administrative Regions of Hong Kong and Macau; or
- any aircraft departing from a Designated Airport if the passenger had been in the PRC within the ten (10) days prior to their departure for the United States,
unless the passenger presented paper or digital documentation of a negative result for a COVID-19 viral test taken no more than 2 calendar days before the departure of the flight or Documentation of Recovery from COVID-19. Designated Airports included Incheon International Airport (ICN) in Seoul, Republic of Korea; Toronto Pearson International Airport (YYZ) in Canada; and Vancouver International Airport (YVR) in Canada.

The Order was issued in response to concerns that COVID-19 cases were surging in the PRC. At that time, mitigation measures were largely not known to be in use in the PRC, and there were significant gaps in data and information on cases, hospitalizations, and deaths. Furthermore, the PRC had shared little genomic sequencing data and there were concerns that any new virus variants may have been undetected. Therefore, CDC concluded that the Order was a reasonable and necessary measure in light of the surging cases in the PRC and gaps in information concerning the status of COVID-19 in the PRC.

Current available epidemiologic data through global datasets and modeling results indicate that the COVID-19 surge experienced by the PRC has returned to a baseline level. According to World Health Organization data, daily cases peaked at 7 million cases per day on December 23, 2022, then declined 99% by January 24, 2023,
leveling off around 20,000 cases per day from January 24 through February 21, 2023.

In addition, no variants of concern have been identified as emerging from the PRC at this time. According to genomic sequence data available through GISAID\(^1\), among six PRC-specific lineages identified to date, all were derivatives of the BA.5 lineages that are circulating globally and did not carry additional spike mutations known to cause immune escape beyond those already found in BA.5.

This data is supported by information from CDC’s Traveler-based Genomic Surveillance (TGS) program\(^2\), which CDC began expanding in December 2022 and has proven effective in filling gaps in global SARS-CoV-2 variant surveillance. Between December 5, 2022 and February 26, 2023, 5,621 travelers from the PRC and surrounding transit hubs volunteered to participate in TGS. No new COVID-19 sequences were identified among travelers from the PRC to the United States.

\(^1\)GISAID Initiative, [https://gisaid.org](https://gisaid.org).
CDC, in coordination with other federal agencies, will continue to monitor travel patterns between the PRC and the United States and adjust its approach as needed based on the latest science, virus variants, and the evolving state of COVID-19. Importantly, CDC continues to recommend that all travelers remain up to date with vaccination against COVID-19 and get tested for current infection with a viral test before and after they travel, and after any known exposure to a person with COVID-19, so they can take appropriate precautions to reduce the risk of transmission while infectious.

ACTION:

Therefore, based on these considerations, I have concluded that the continuation of the Order is not currently necessary.\(^3\) There being no operational need to delay implementation of this rescission, it shall take effect immediately for all air passengers.

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\(^3\)This Rescission Order is not a legislative rule within the meaning of the Administrative Procedure Act ("APA") but rather a rescission of a previous Order undertaken as an emergency action under the existing authority of 42 U.S.C. 264(a) and 42 CFR 71.20, 71.31(b), which was taken without notice and comment for good cause. In the event that a court determines this rescission qualifies as a legislative rule under the APA, notice and comment and a delay in effective date are not required because the prior Order was established without notice and comment and there is good cause to lift that restriction immediately, given the current judgment that it is unnecessary to prevent the introduction of COVID-19 into the United States and to seek comment prior to the effective date of this notice would be impracticable and contrary to the public interest. 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(3)(B). Further, if this Order qualifies as a major rule under the Congressional Review Act ("CRA"), it is not necessary to delay the effective date for similar reasons of good cause. 5 U.S.C. 808(2).
with an itinerary that includes the United States that are boarding any aircraft departing from the PRC, including the Special Administrative Regions of Hong Kong and Macau, or any aircraft departing from a Designated Airport if the passenger has been in the PRC within the ten (10) days prior to their departure for the United States.

EFFECTIVE DATE:
This Rescission is effective at 3:00 p.m. EST (8:00 p.m. GMT) on March 10, 2023.

In testimony whereof, the Director, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, has hereunto set her hand at Atlanta, GA, this March 10, 2023.

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Rochelle P. Walensky, MD, MPH
Director,
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention