^{116TH CONGRESS} 2D SESSION **H. R.**

To ensure the safety of air passengers and the public by authorizing States to implement reasonable guidelines and restrictions on passenger air travel, to amend title 49, United States Code, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. CASE introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on _____

A BILL

- To ensure the safety of air passengers and the public by authorizing States to implement reasonable guidelines and restrictions on passenger air travel, to amend title 49, United States Code, and for other purposes.
 - 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
 - 2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

3 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

- 4 This Act may be cited as the "Air Travel Public
- 5 Health Emergency Protection Act".

6 SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

7 Congress finds the following:

(1) Passenger air travel is or can be a major
 vector in the spread of certain communicable dis eases such as COVID-19.

4 (2) Air passengers who have been infected by
5 such communicable diseases, especially during a de6 clared national public health emergency, present a
7 serious public health risk not only to their fellow
8 passengers but to all who come in contact with them
9 at their destinations and upon their return.

10 (3) Further, such air passengers present a seri-11 ous negative economic consequence to the airlines on 12 which they fly and to the destinations at which they 13 arrive, especially destinations reliant on the travel 14 and tourism industry, as they destroy public con-15 fidence in the health and safety of air travel and of 16 such destinations.

(4) The best mechanism to address these negative consequences during a declared national public
health emergency is for potential air passengers to
be tested for symptoms of the relevant communicable disease before boarding airlines and to be denied boarding if such symptoms are indicated.

(5) The Federal Aviation Administration has
taken the position that it does not have existing
statutory authority to impose a public health-related

1 requirement on passenger airlines that they test all 2 potential air passengers for symptoms of the rel-3 evant communicable disease before boarding airlines 4 and deny boarding if such symptoms are indicated, 5 and further that individual States are not authorized 6 to impose such requirements in the exercise of their police power to protect the public health and foster 7 8 economic and social stability.

9 (6) As a result, some States, in furtherance of 10 those goals, have been required to adopt far more 11 risky and less effective methods which consume 12 scarce resources, including a post-arrival self-polic-13 ing quarantine which is widely disregarded.

14 SEC. 3. PURPOSE.

15 The purpose of this Act shall be to authorize any 16 State to impose reasonable public health-protective condi-17 tions on the boarding of any passenger on a passenger 18 airline at the point of origin of a direct flight to such State 19 during a public health emergency.

20 SEC. 4. PUBLIC HEALTH ACCOMMODATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator of the Federal
Aviation Administration shall allow States, territories of
the United States, and Indian Tribes to implement reasonable guidelines and restrictions to ensure the public health
and safety of air passengers and the public.

(b) AMENDMENTS TO TITLE 49.—Title 49 of the
 United States Code is amended—

- 3 (1) in section 40103—
- 4 (A) in subsection (a)(2) by striking "A cit5 izen" and inserting "Except as provided in sub6 section (f), a citizen"; and

7 (B) by adding at the end the following:

8 "(f) PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY EXCEPTION.— 9 During a public health emergency, the Administrator shall 10 allow States, territories of the United States, and Indian 11 Tribes to implement and enforce reasonable restrictions 12 on air passengers at the point of origin of a direct flight 13 to such State, territory, or Indian Tribe jurisdiction in accordance with requirements and restrictions determined by 14 15 the State, territory, or Indian Tribe at the point of destination which may include, a temperature or other rapid 16 17 check for any communicable disease which is the subject 18 of the public health emergency, and which requirements 19 and restrictions may include denial of boarding if such in-20 tended passenger is indicated for such disease. Such rea-21 sonable restrictions shall be implemented at the expense 22 of the air carrier as determined necessary by a State, ter-23 ritory, or Indian Tribe.

24 "(g) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section, the25 following definitions apply:

"(1) PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY.—The term 1 2 'public health emergency' means a declaration under 3 section 319(a) of the Public Health Service Act (42) 4 U.S.C. 247d(a)) related to a communicable disease. 5 "(2) REASONABLE RESTRICTION.—The term 6 'reasonable restriction' means any good faith restriction or condition imposed or implemented on in-7 8 tended passengers prior to boarding a plane by a 9 State, territory of the United States, or Indian Tribe 10 to prevent the spread of a communicable disease 11 during a public health emergency."; and 12 (2) in section 47107 by adding at the end the 13 following: 14 "(x) WAIVER OF REQUIREMENTS.— 15 "(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the re-16 quirements of this section, during a public health 17 emergency, the Secretary shall waive any grant as-18 surance that conflicts with a reasonable restriction 19 implemented by a State, territory, or Indian Tribe 20 as set forth in section 40103(f) without an airport 21 owner or operator submitting a request for such a 22 waiver. 23 "(2) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this sub-

24 section, the following definitions apply:

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 term 'public health emergency' means a dec laration under section 319(a) of the Public
 Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d(a)) related
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"(B) REASONABLE RESTRICTION.—The term 'reasonable restriction' means any good faith restriction or condition imposed or implemented on intended passengers prior to boarding a plane by a State, territory of the United States, or Indian Tribe to prevent the spread of a communicable disease during a public health emergency.".