

ALERT LEVEL 3/2: COVID-19 Guidance for Transport Operators

Last updated: 10.00am, 22 September 2021

1. This guidance is applicable to operators for the provision of all transport services, including public transport, aviation, maritime and other land-based passenger services. To the extent that it is relevant, it may also be used by organisations transporting passengers without hire or reward.
2. It is intended to be read in conjunction with:
 - the [COVID-19 Public Health Response \(Alert Level Requirements\) Order \(No 12\) 2021](#); and
 - official information about COVID19 Alert Levels 2 & 3 contained on, or linked from, the covid19.govt.nz webpage and on the [Ministry of Transport website](#).
3. This guidance is subject to change as the response develops. This version contains the following key updates (**highlighted in yellow**):
 - At 11.59pm on 21 September, Auckland will move to Alert level 3. The rest of New Zealand will remain at Alert level 2.
 - The Auckland Alert Level area has been expanded to include part of Upper Hauraki effective from 11.59pm on Monday 20 September.
 - Further changes will be coming into effect for testing of travellers crossing the boundary for permitted personal travel from 11:59pm on Thursday 23 September 2021.

Executive summary

- Community transmission remains under investigation in Auckland. At 11.59pm on 21 September 2021, Auckland will move to Alert Level 3. The rest of New Zealand remains at Alert level 2.
- The Alert Level 3 area (Auckland) has been expanded to include Upper Hauraki.
- The Alert Level 2 and 3 areas are defined by [the Order](#).
- Only Alert Level 3 businesses and services can operate at Alert Level 3 with restrictions. Transport entities that are able to operate at Alert Level 3 include: passenger transport services (including micromobility), freight transport services, airports and ports, essential vehicle safety and recovery services (subject to specified conditions), the transport Crown Entities (subject to specified conditions), the transport State Owned Enterprises (subject to specified conditions).
- Businesses and services can operate at Alert Level 2 with restrictions.
- Travel remains severely restricted within the Alert Level 3 area.
- Travel is not restricted within the Alert Level 2 Area.
- Interregional travel between the Alert Level 3 Area (Auckland) and the Alert Level 2 area (rest of New Zealand) also remains very restricted. The permissions to cross an Alert level 4/2 boundary, remain in place for travel across an Alert level 3/2 boundary;
- Transit between Alert Level 2 areas through Alert Level 3 is allowed in some circumstances under some conditions.
- Most persons traveling across the Alert Level boundary for personal permitted reasons, will be subject to COVID-19 testing requirements from 1159pm 23 September 2021. Testing requirements for people travelling across the boundary for the purpose of providing a permitted business or service are already in effect.

- At Alert Level 2 physical distancing is generally not required on public transport services. except passengers on certain services must be seated (i.e. no passengers may be standing in so far as is reasonably practicable).
- Physical distancing requirements on public transport services at Alert Level 3 are the same as at Alert level 4.
- For public transport services that are travelling between Alert Levels (whether to or from Auckland), the Alert Level 3 physical distancing rules apply for the whole journey. The 'no standing' rule for public transport services does not apply to air transport, small passenger service vehicles, or any public transport service where the service supplies all passengers with a confirmation of their guaranteed seat on booking (including the Cook Strait ferry or interregional buses).
- At both Alert Levels (2 and 3), physical distancing needs to be observed at terminals, stations, and airports.
- Face coverings are required to be worn (with some exceptions) on public transport services and at arrival and departure points (for example bus stops, train stations and airports).
- Operators are required to support contact tracing. Most transport operators are required to display QR codes. Public transport services that require passengers to provide their name and a contact phone number (in order to use the service) do not need to display QR codes.
- Operators should continue to clean vehicles, vessels, aircraft and facilities (e.g. terminals) in line with Ministry of Health guidance.

Advice for traveling safely under either Alert Level 3

4. We all need to remain vigilant in the battle against COVID-19. We recommend travellers:
 - Note that travel restrictions are in place, please check <https://covid19.govt.nz/> before travelling.
 - Be kind and patient with each other and transport staff, especially your driver or crew.
 - Observe physical distancing measures on board public transport services, at terminals, at stations, and at airports.
 - Wear a face covering while on public transport, and while waiting for a service
 - Keep a record of where they go and their interactions on the NZ COVID Tracer App; including scanning QR codes (where available), or manually recording travel information in the NZ COVID Tracer App (where QR codes are not available); OR keep a manual record if you do not have a smartphone.
 - Practice good hygiene and follow Ministry of Health advice. This includes washing and drying their hands thoroughly with soap and water (or hand sanitiser if soap and water not available), coughing and sneezing into their elbow, and not touching their face.
 - Plan ahead, and allow extra time to ensure their journey is as comfortable as possible.
 - Stay home if they're unwell, or may have COVID-19. They should also not travel if they: have been requested to self-isolate/quarantine, have symptoms of COVID-19, or are awaiting COVID-19 test results.
5. We also recommend operators:
 - encourage their passengers and users to follow the safe travel tips (list above) by publicly displaying COVID-19 educational posters on site, and through social media and public announcements (e.g. in terminals and on-board)
 - provide information/direct people to information on Alert Level restrictions on their websites, including wherever possible at the time of booking.

Advice for traveling safely under either Alert Level 2

6. We all need to remain vigilant in the battle against COVID-19. We recommend travellers:
 - Note that travel to, from, or through Auckland is restricted, please check <https://covid19.govt.nz/> before travelling to, from, or through Auckland.
 - Be kind and patient with each other and transport staff, especially your driver or crew.
 - Observe physical distancing measures at terminals, at stations, and at airports.
 - Remain seated when travelling on public transport services.
 - Observe **Alert Level 3** physical distancing measures on public transport services when travelling to, from, or through Auckland.
 - Wear a face covering while on public transport, and while waiting for a service
 - Keep a record of where they go and their interactions on the NZ COVID Tracer App; including scanning QR codes (where available), or manually recording travel information in the NZ COVID Tracer App (where QR codes are not available); OR keep a manual record if you do not have a smartphone.
 - Practice good hygiene and follow Ministry of Health advice. This includes washing and drying their hands thoroughly with soap and water (or hand sanitiser if soap and water not available), coughing and sneezing into their elbow, and not touching their face.
 - Plan ahead, and allow extra time to ensure their journey is as comfortable as possible.
 - Stay home if they're unwell, or may have COVID-19. They should also not travel if they: have been requested to self-isolate/quarantine, have symptoms of COVID-19, or are awaiting COVID-19 test results.
7. We recommend operators:
 - encourage their passengers and users to follow the safe travel tips (list above) by publicly displaying COVID-19 educational posters on site, and through social media and public announcements (e.g. in terminals and on-board)
 - provide information/direct people to information on Alert Level restrictions on their websites, including wherever possible at the time of booking.
8. If you require further information or advice, please email the Ministry of Transport at: essentialtransport@transport.govt.nz. We will do our best to address your questions as soon as we can.

About this guidance

9. This guidance outlines key information for transport service operators under the current alert level settings. Specifically, the following matters are covered:

Section 1: Workplace health and safety

Section 2: Alert Level 3 businesses

Section 3: Alert Level 2 businesses

Section 4: Travel restrictions

Section 5: Testing requirements for workers crossing the boundary

Section 6: Physical distancing

Section 7: Face coverings

Section 8: Supporting contact tracing efforts

Section 9: Cleaning practices

Section 10: Customer compliance

Section 1: Workplace health and safety

10. When considering workplace health and safety arrangements, transport operators should consider:
- any advice or guidance issued by Worksafe <https://worksafe.govt.nz/managing-health-and-safety/novel-coronavirus-covid/>
 - advice or guidance issue by the Ministry of Health <https://www.health.govt.nz/our-work/diseases-and-conditions/covid-19-novel-coronavirus> (where this may be relevant to their health and safety arrangements).

Section 2: Alert Level 3 businesses

11. At Alert Level 3, there are restrictions to keep workers safe, limit interaction with customers and help prevent the spread of COVID-19. Everyone should work from home if they can. Restrictions are placed on how businesses and services are permitted to operate at Alert Level 3. Unless a business or service is specifically listed in [Schedule 2 of the COVID-19 Public Health Response \(Alert Level Requirements\) Order \(No 11\) 2021](#), no customers or clients may enter the workplace and there is to be no close personal contact with or between customers. Please see the [COVID-19 website](#) for more details.
12. Please note, physical distancing restrictions of 1 metre do apply to stations, terminals, airports, and public transport (except for air transport and small passenger service vehicles). Public transport services provided by means of air transport or small passenger service vehicles must have systems and processes in place to maintain physical distancing so far as is reasonably practical.
13. For the full list of Alert Level 3 requirements for businesses and services (including the conditions) [see Schedule 2](#). Also please note the entities specified in [clause 53](#) are fully exempt from the Order.

Section 3: Alert Level 2 businesses

14. Generally, all businesses can operate at Alert Level 2. However, there are restrictions on how businesses can operate. See the [Unite Against Covid Website](#) for more information.

15. Please note physical distancing restrictions of 1 metre do apply to stations, terminals, and airports; and the number of people that can be within the building is restricted on the basis of being able to maintain physical distancing (rather than an absolute number restriction).

Section 4: Travel restrictions

Travel within the Alert Level 3 Area (Auckland)

16. Travel within the Alert Level 3 area remains severely restricted. Travel is only permitted for the reasons [listed](#).
17. Transport operators should not carry passengers who are not travelling for a permitted reason.
18. Passengers are recommended to provide documentary evidence to support their reason for travel (where possible). Recommended documents, which the passenger should provide to support their reason for travel, can be found at Appendix A.

Travel within the Alert Level 2 Area (rest of the country)

19. Travel within the Alert Level 2 Area (rest of New Zealand) is not restricted. However, travel to, from, or through the Alert Level 3 Area (Auckland) is restricted (see below).

Interregional travel between Alert Level 3 (Auckland) and Alert Level 2 (the rest of the country)

20. Interregional travel between the Alert Level 3 Area (Auckland) and the Alert Level 2 Area (rest of New Zealand) will be severely restricted. Anyone who travels across the Alert Level Boundary will be required to provide evidence of their eligibility to travel.
21. Everyone should work remotely if they can. Travel across an Alert Level Boundary will be very limited. Maintaining public health is paramount as we move down Alert Levels. Travel is only permitted for the reasons listed:
- Link: [Personal Travel](#);
 - Link: [Business Travel](#).
22. Businesses must have systems and processes in place to minimise travel across the boundary or between regions within an alert level area.
23. Transport operators should not carry passengers, between the Alert Level 3 Area (Auckland) and the Alert Level 2 Area (rest of New Zealand), who are not travelling for a permitted reason. Passengers are required to provide documentary evidence to support their reason for travel.
24. Examples of relevant evidence can be found at Appendix A and may (but need not) include a document issued by MBIE. If you are uncertain about the situation with respect to permitted movements, please email essentialtransport@transport.govt.nz

Transit across Alert Level 3 (Auckland)

25. Transit between Alert Level 2 Areas across Alert Level 3 (e.g. to or from Northland via Auckland) is permitted for certain reasons under some conditions [see links under relevant titles].
- [Airport Transfer](#)
 - [Personal travel through Alert Level 3 without stopping](#)
 - [Travelling directly through an Alert Level 3 area](#)
26. In particular please note that for personal travel through Alert Level 3 without stopping, people can only travel if their reason to travel is permitted under [clause 18 of Order](#). The traveller will also require evidence that they are permitted to cross the Alert Level 2/3 boundary. For more information please see the [Unite Against COVID-19 website](#).

Section 5: Testing requirements – travel across boundary

27. The guidance in this section is intended to be read in conjunction with official information regarding boundary testing contained on, or linked from, this [COVID-19 webpage](#), Ministry of Transport and [Ministry of Health](#) websites.

Testing for workers who are permitted to cross the boundary

28. COVID-19 testing requirements have been introduced for permitted workers travelling into or out of the Alert Level 3 area:
- Persons traveling across the Alert Level boundary for the purpose of providing a business or service, will be subject to COVID-19 testing. This requirement came into force at 11.59pm on 16 September;
 - Employers now have a duty to have systems and processes in place, to ensure, so far as reasonably practicable, their workers are not required to travel into, out of, or through the Alert Level 3 area unless the worker has evidence of having had a COVID-19 test in the prior 7 days.
29. Employers must have systems and processes in place, to ensure, so far as reasonably practicable, their workers are not required to travel into, out of, or through the Alert Level 3 area unless the worker has evidence of having had a COVID-19 test in the prior 7 days.
30. An employer must also not prevent their workers from reporting for and undergoing testing, medical examination, or both during their working hours, if testing and medical examination are available during those hours.
31. To meet these obligations, it is recommended employers:
- Maintain a record of workers that are or will be travelling across the Auckland boundaries
 - Facilitate these workers obtaining a COVID-19 test no later than 11.59pm on 16 September using either:
 - testing providers, available at community testing sites, pop up testing centres and GP clinics. Testing providers can be found at: <https://www.healthpoint.co.nz/covid-19/>.
 - IANZ accredited suppliers (ianz.govt.nz) for on site testing. Where possible it is recommended that they use ECLAIR to record testing
 - where you are confident it can be completed in time, saliva testing is also available. Further information about saliva testing is provided below.

- Communicate to your employees to ensure they are aware of their responsibilities:
 - they need to obtain evidence of having undertaken a test from the testing provider, or a medical certificate for those who cannot undergo testing.
 - different advisory systems currently operate e.g. in some cases, the person will receive a text at the time of the test, in others they will receive the result via text message. The requirement is to provide evidence of undertaking a test within the past 7 days, and both types of text would be acceptable if this is available prior to crossing the boundary. If evidence is not forthcoming, your worker must request this (e.g. a medical certificate may be requested from a GP or clinician, or receipt from the testing provider). This should include:
 - Name of the testing provider
 - Name of the individual
 - Address of the individual
 - Date the test was completed
 - they must carry this evidence with them on their journey.
 - Implement an assurance/checking process to ensure that workers are complying with their obligations. This includes taking steps to address any compliance issues.
32. Should a test result come back as positive for COVID-19, the worker will be notified and the standard protocols for COVID-19 tracing take place, led by the relevant DHB.

Testing options

33. Generally, employees can currently choose to undertake one of two types of tests: a nasopharyngeal swab or an oropharyngeal bilateral anterior nares swab. A range of additional testing services are being progressed to help improve access to testing.
34. Dedicated testing facilities at easy to access locations near the boundary will be stood up to ensure testing can be undertaken as easily and efficiently as possible. This will include the set-up of both dedicated pop-up testing centres near the boundary and on-site testing at some larger workplaces.
35. Site locations will be communicated as soon as they are available on the [Ministry of Health website](#) and through direct communications to the sector.
36. Saliva testing is available to give permitted workers different options to comply. It is self-administered and available 24/7. Workers can collect tubes beforehand and drop their sample at multiple collection points. Saliva testing is a series of 2 tests, at least 2 days apart within 7 days. For those using saliva testing (initially), they need to download and install the APHG saliva testing app. The app will also record your tests and results which can be used as evidence when crossing the alert level boundary. You can find out more at covid19salivateesting.co.nz
37. It is important to note that where saliva testing is utilised, it is the employer's responsibility to ensure the requirements of testing are met. An employee will be compliant at the boundary if they provide evidence of completing a single test within the past 7 days.

Testing for personal travel permitted across the boundary

38. From 11:59pm on Thursday 23 September 2021, most people who are permitted to travel across the Alert Level 3 and 2 boundary for personal reasons will need to:

- carry evidence of a negative COVID-19 test received within 72 hours before crossing the boundary; or
- carry evidence of having taken a COVID-19 nasal swab or saliva test within seven days of their travel (but will not be required to have had the test result before they travel).

39. The permitted reasons for personal travel and the different testing requirements are set out at Appendix C.

40. There will be some permitted reasons for personal travel, for example, travel for an emergency, which will not require people to have a COVID-19 test or negative result before travelling (and therefore they won't need to carry evidence of having had a test).

41. Travellers required to get tested will be able to access public testing sites to get a test and will not be charged for this. Evidence can be paper-based or in electronic form, e.g. a text message.

42. Operators providing services that cross the boundary are asked to make their passengers aware of the testing requirements, preferably at the time of booking.

Compliance

43. New Zealand Police are the lead agency for managing the enforcement of permitted travel across the land and domestic air boundary in partnership with key agencies. The New Zealand Aviation Security Service has been issued with enforcement authority to assist New Zealand Police and ensure compliance of the current Health Order in respect to air travel into and out of the Level 3 area.

Land

44. At the land boundary, Police will commence compliance checks from 11.59pm on 16 September 2021

45. Where possible, vehicles will be diverted from the main thoroughfare to minimise the impact on other vehicle movements. Where a driver does not have appropriate evidence of a test, they may be turned around. Drivers who need to undertake a COVID-19 test will be directed to testing facilities near to the boundary to ensure they can complete a test and return to their journey as quickly as possible (subject to testing capacity at the time).

Aviation

46. Aviation Security Officers have been made enforcement officers under the COVID-19 Public Health Response Act 2020, and are authorised to carry out the following powers and functions:

- checking evidence of a COVID-19 test or certificate in accordance with an order;
- checking evidence of permission to travel in accordance with an order;
- checking the location of destination of travel in accordance with an order;
- ensuring that travel requirements in place are complied with by people who are travelling;
- monitoring the purposes for which people are travelling and, if necessary, directing the movement of persons who are not permitted to travel.

47. **Auckland domestic terminal.** Aviation Security are currently undertaking checks of outbound passengers at the terminal front-door to ensure they are travelling for permitted purposes. From 11.59pm on 16 September they have also been asking passengers who are travelling for permitted work purposes to provide evidence of a COVID-19 test. **From 11.59 pm on 23 September, they will ask passengers who**

are travelling for permitted personal reasons, and who are required to have a negative COVID-test before they travel, for evidence of their test result. (please see Appendix C for the list of testing requirements for personal travel).

48. Wellington, Christchurch, Dunedin, Queenstown domestic terminals. Aviation Security are currently undertaking checks of outbound passengers to Auckland at the boarding gates to ensure they are travelling for permitted purposes. From 11.59pm on 16 September they have been asking travellers who are permitted workers to provide evidence of a COVID-19 test. From 11.59 pm on 23 September, they will ask passengers who are travelling for permitted personal reasons, and who are required to have a negative COVID-test before they travel, for evidence of their test result. (please see Appendix C for the list of testing requirements for personal travel).
49. Other airports. Police will lead compliance at domestic airports where there is no Aviation Security presence if there are scheduled flights operating into Auckland.
50. Airlines are asked not to board passengers who do not meet the permitted reasons for flying into or out of Auckland, including the requirement to carry evidence of a COVID-19 test when applicable.
51. NZ Police will be available to respond to disruptive or threatening passengers who have been refused boarding, if required.
52. We are also continuing to explore additional options to make compliance with boundary testing requirements as easy as possible. This includes looking at opportunities to integrate evidence requirements with the business travel documentation. Further guidance will be provided on this matter as soon as possible.

Section 6: Physical distancing

Public transport services at Alert Level 3

53. In the table below, please find the Alert Level 3 physical distancing restrictions for public transport services.

Service type	Physical distancing requirement
Air passenger services	Maintain physical distancing to the extent practicable - <i>please refer to previous guidance which advises to leave the middle seat, or the aisle seat, vacant (depending on the seating configuration of the aircraft).</i>
Small passenger services	Maintain physical distancing to the extent practicable - <i>in accordance with previous guidance the passenger(s) should be seated as far from the driver as practicable, and the front passenger seat should be unoccupied; passengers can travel together in the back seats if they are part of the same bubble.</i>
Other public transport services (buses, trains, and ferries etc)	1 metre to the extent practical (taking into account the nature of the service) – <i>for trains and buses, please see Appendix B with regards to further guidance.</i>

54. Regional authorities (in the case of public transport) and transport operators should also issue public messaging that discourages people who are unwell from using their services.

Public transport services at Alert Level 2

55. At Alert Level 2 public transport services physical distancing is generally not required, except passengers on some services must be seated.
56. The requirement to be seated does not apply to services provided by means of air transport, a small passenger service vehicle, and any public transport service where the service supplies all passengers with a confirmation of their guaranteed seat on booking (including the Cook Strait Ferry or Interregional buses).
57. Further information from Waka Kotahi is attached at Appendix C.
58. Regional authorities (in the case of public transport) and transport operators should also issue public messaging that discourages people who are unwell from using their services.

Public transport services travelling between Alert Level 2 and Alert Level 3

59. Public transport services that are travelling to, from, or through Auckland are required to maintain Alert Level 3 physical distancing measures (for the entire journey). See the Alert Level 3 physical distancing requirements above (i.e. as far as practicable for air passenger services and small passenger vehicles; and 1 metre to the extent practicable for other services).

Airports, bus stations, train stations, and ferry terminals

60. At both Alert Levels 2 and 3, 1 metre distance between people and passengers at the airport, station, or terminal is required (unless they are travelling together (*noting at Alert Level 3 persons can only travel together within their 'household bubble'*)).

Section 7: Face coverings at Alert Levels 2 and 3

Who needs to wear a face covering?

61. Face coverings must be worn on all public transport services and any public transport arrival or departure points, this includes train stations, bus stations and airports.
62. However, there are some exemptions, these include:
 - the following specific services:
 - school buses (meaning dedicated school services contracted by: the Ministry of Education, or Local Authority, or School Board, or Auckland Transport), or
 - a ship that has no enclosed space for passengers
 - charter services and tours.
63. Please note that persons on Cook Strait ferries are no longer exempt from wearing a face covering.

What kind of face covering can be used?

64. Any face covering that adequately covers the mouth and nostrils can be used, these include: single use disposable masks, washable reusable masks (whether purchased or homemade), or other types of face coverings (e.g. a scarf wrapped around the face).

Is anybody exempt from wearing a mask?

65. Yes. Transport operators should be aware that the following persons are not required to wear face coverings:

- persons under the age of 12, and
- persons who have a medical condition or disability that make it unsuitable to wear a face covering (*please note it might not always be clear why someone may need to be exempt from wearing a face covering*); and
- drivers or staff, if:
 - they are in a space separated from passengers (e.g. pilots in a cockpit, crew on the bridge of a vessel, passengers or crew in a private cabin on a vessel, or train drivers in a train cab), or
 - wearing a face covering could make it unsafe to operate the vehicle (e.g. wearing a face covering means drivers or staff are unable to properly communicate, or causes the eyeglasses of the driver to fog).

66. In addition, transport operators should note that the use of face coverings is not required in the following situations:

- if it is unsafe to wear a face covering (e.g. if the person's only face covering is wet, or wearing a face covering means a driver cannot safely operate the vehicle),
- if there is an emergency that requires the face covering to be removed (e.g. to perform CPR),
- if removal of the face covering is required to prove identity,
- if visibility of the mouth is required for communication (e.g. when communicating with someone who is deaf),
- if there is a need to remove the face covering to take medicine,
- if there is a need to remove the face covering to eat or drink (if eating or drinking is permitted by the conditions of carriage), (Please note: the Ministry of Health advises that the eating of food and drink should be discouraged where practicable on services at Alert levels 2 and 3).

67. Information from the Ministry of Health, regarding the use of face coverings in the community, is available [here](#).

What about enforcement?

68. The obligation to wear a face covering on public transport is the responsibility of the individual.

69. Operators, drivers and staff are not expected to assume the role of enforcement officer; but they still have their usual customer relations role to remind people about face coverings. The role is to educate and encourage passengers to do the right thing, but not be the enforcer. Staff are not expected to refuse boarding to people who do not have a face covering. This kind of issue should be dealt with as you would normally manage a difficult passenger situation.

70. Passengers and staff should not be encouraged to call Police if someone is not wearing a face covering. As per normal procedures, if the situation is dangerous or a passenger is displaying threatening behaviour, for example, Police should be called.

Should operators be encouraging and educating passengers about wearing face coverings?

71. Yes, the support of operators and staff in encouraging and educating passengers about the wearing of

face coverings is appreciated. A range of collateral is provided with this guidance including posters which operators are asked to display across their fleets, terminals, stations and other facilities.

72. The government will continue to remind people to follow the instructions of the public transport workforce regarding face coverings.
73. These messages will be reinforced through a major All of Government public communications campaign, including COVID-19 TV advertising.

Section 8: Supporting contact tracing

What is contact tracing and why is it important?

74. The purpose of contact tracing is to prevent potential onward transmission, raise awareness about the disease and its symptoms and support early detection of suspected cases.
75. It is important that everyone undertakes practicable actions to support a quick and robust contact tracing process. Contact tracing (coupled with testing and quarantine/isolation measures) is a critical pillar in supporting New Zealand's goal to eliminate COVID-19.

Who undertakes contact tracing?

76. Contact tracing is undertaken by Public Health Units (in the DHB where the confirmed or probable case was diagnosed), or by the Ministry of Health's National Close Contact Service.

What should regional authorities and transport operators do to support contact tracing?

77. Under Alert Levels 2 and 3, transport operators are required to support contact tracing.
78. Regional authorities, and transport operators, are required to display QR codes that are compatible with the NZ COVID Tracer App for their transport assets. Those QR codes need to be displayed in an easily accessible prominent place.
79. Public transport services are not required to obtain and display QR codes if they require all passengers to provide their name and a contact telephone number (in order to use the service); these may include services, such as:
 - air passenger services,
 - interregional bus services,
 - interregional passenger train services.
80. In addition, the following services do not need to obtain and display QR codes:
 - school buses (meaning dedicated school services contracted by: the Ministry of Education, or Local Authority, or School Board, or Auckland Transport), or
 - car sharing services and carpooling services.
81. Regional authorities (in the case of public transport) and transport operators should also take steps to promote and enable users and passengers to keep records for contact tracing purposes. We recommend transport operators issue public messaging (e.g. through posters, announcements, social media) to encourage users and passengers to:
 - use the NZ COVID Tracer App by scanning the QR code (where display of the QR code is available)

or recording the trip manually in the NZ COVID Tracer App (if the QR code is not available); OR keep a manual record if you do not have a smartphone.

- use public electronic ticketing cards where these are available (e.g. AT HOP, Snapper, Metrocard or Bee Card) and make sure those cards are registered with the passenger's contact information.

What can regional authorities and operators expect if there is a confirmed or probable case of COVID-19 on their transport service?

82. If there is a confirmed or probable case of COVID-19 on a transport service, a health official will notify the regional authority (in the case of public transport) and/or operator and request your support with identifying the contacts of that person. The health official will be particularly interested in details you might have of any people who were in 'close contact' with the COVID-19 case on the bus/train/ferry they are investigating.
83. For example, you may be asked to review CCTV footage, or online passenger registers (e.g. public transport electronic ticketing card registration details).
84. The health official may also ask you to provide any contact information you might have for people who were in 'casual contact' with the COVID-19 case on the bus/train/ferry/aircraft they are investigating. This is so they can ask these 'casual contacts' to get tested if they have (or develop) symptoms of COVID-19.
85. If you do not have this information (but are not certain that there were no 'close contacts') the health official will discuss with you what action should be taken. For example, they may request that you undertake public messaging asking people that travelled on the service to contact the COVID-19 Healthline.
86. If you are certain that there were no 'close contacts' (e.g. CCTV footage shows no 'close contacts' were established), then you should advise the health official of this and ask if there is anything more that you should do.

What is contact recording and who is required to do it?

87. Mandatory record keeping at specified places has been introduced and is required from 11.59pm on Tuesday 7 September. People responsible for these places must now have systems and processes in place to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, that each person aged 12 or over who enters the place or attends the gathering:
 - scans the QR Code for the place; or
 - provides a contact record that the person in control of the place collects.
88. This requirement does not extend to:
 - transport stations (including terminals)
 - passenger services (air, rail, road and sea);
 - public transport services provided by air or small passenger services.
89. For more information on record keeping, please see the [website of the Privacy Commissioner](#).

Section 9: Cleaning

90. Transport operators should apply cleaning practices consistent with Ministry of Health guidance.

- Ministry of Health general guidance on cleaning can be found [here](#)
- Ministry of Health cleaning FAQs can be found [here](#)

91. Cleaning regimes should include:

- cleaning the vehicle/vessel/aircraft regularly with particular attention to high-touch surfaces (where possible, at the end of each shift/sailing/flight, but at least at the end of each day).
- as far as practicable, frequent cleaning of high-touch surfaces throughout the day.

Section 10: Customer compliance

92. Transport operators are not legally required to enforce passenger compliance with:

- the COVID-19 Public Health Response (Alert Level Requirements) Order (No 11) 2021, or
- Ministry of Health guidelines.

93. Transport operators, however, may choose to stop passengers boarding, where it is lawful to do so on health and safety grounds as per their standard operating procedures or as a condition of carriage for example. Transport operators should encourage potential passengers to check what the current restrictions are prior to making a booking or using their services.

94. Transport operators may also provide advice to passengers for travelling safely for example by displaying public information posters.

Appendix A: Recommended Evidence for Travel

Evidence is required for travel across the Alert Level Boundary

People may only cross the Alert Level Boundary if that travel is [legally permitted](#), or if they have a current travel exemption granted by the Director-General of Health. If people are travelling across the Alert Level Boundary, they are required to have evidence of that permitted reason.

Business Travel Across Alert Levels –

Businesses with workers needing to cross the Alert Level boundary can apply for Business Travel Documents if they meet the criteria for permitted travel. Getting the official Business or Personal Travel Document will make the process of crossing a boundary much quicker and easier. The eligible business categories, types of travel permitted and link to start an application through Business Connect are available on the business.govt.nz website.

In addition to the obligation to carry evidence of their purpose for travel, businesses with workers needing to cross the Alert Level boundary will need to ensure that their workers carry evidence of having had a COVID-19 test (as arranged for by their employer) in the past 7 days. This obligation will come into force at 11.59pm on 16 September.

For more information please see the [Unite Against COVID-19 website](#).

Personal Travel Across Alert Levels –

If you are travelling for permitted personal reasons across Alert Levels, you will also need to illustrate evidence for that travel.

Evidence is recommended for travel within Alert Level 3

If you are leaving home for a permitted reason to travel within the Alert Level area, you do not need any other form of approval. It is recommended that you carry some evidence of your reason to leave your home, for example proof of address for both households if you are maintaining a shared childcare arrangement. You should be prepared to show evidence of your reason for travel. For examples of evidence please see the Unite Against COVID website:

[Permitted reasons for travel and recommended documentation - Level 3](#)

Appendix B: further physical distancing guidance for bus and train operators

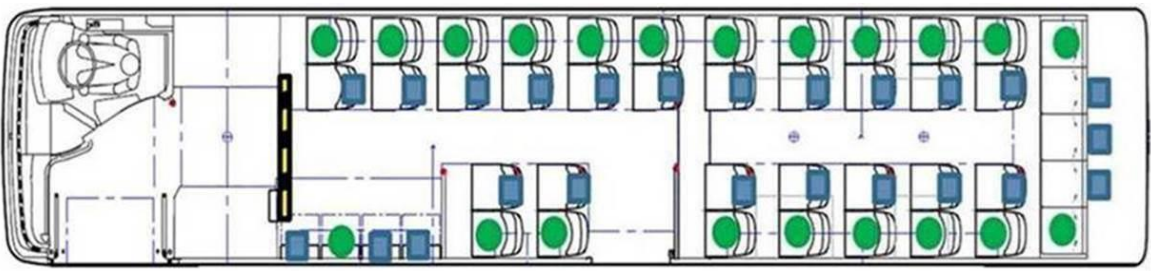
Alert Level 3 requirements

Regional authorities and operators should put in place measures that promote and enable passengers to maintain 1m physical distancing. This could include:

- markings on the ground where people can stand at bus or train stops.
- seating configurations on vehicles that indicate appropriate seating distances.

However, it is understood that in some circumstances, fully adhering to the 1m physical distancing requirement may not be practical. In particular, we are aware that achieving a 1m physical distancing seating configuration may be problematic in some public transport vehicles.

To address this, the seating configuration below could be used (where people are seated in the green dots only, and the blue squares are vacant – additionally there should be no standing passengers).



Alert Level 2 requirements

At transport stations

Regional authorities and operators should put in place measures that promote and enable passengers to maintain 1m physical distancing. This could include markings on the ground where people can stand at bus or train stops.

On board buses and trains

Regional authorities and operators should put in place measures that promote passengers to be seated, such as PA announcements or posters. Further information on this will be provided by Waka Kotahi.

Appendix C: Testing evidence requirements for personal travel across Alert Level boundaries – 3/2 settings

Permission	Requirement to carry evidence of a permitted movement	Is a test required?	Requirement to carry evidence of a test
Testing for workers who are permitted to cross the alert level boundary (in either direction)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permitted work – alert level 3 businesses and services (as listed in schedule 5 of the Order); or Do necessary work as described in clause 25(2)(a); or Accompanying anyone who is travelling for the above mentioned work purposes. 	Yes	PCR test within 7 days OR Two saliva tests (taken no less than 48 hours apart) within a 7-day period	Yes evidence of a test is required - if using saliva testing, evidence of one test only is required.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exempt workers under clause 53 	Yes	None	No
Testing for persons who are permitted to cross the alert level boundary (in either direction) for a personal reason			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leave or relocate hospital/residential care; or Attend a judicial institution; or Leave or relocate home on court order; or Leave or change home after period of detention; or Leave New Zealand (including travel to pre-departure Managed Isolation and Quarantine (MIQ); or Collect a person leaving or relocating home on court 	Yes	PCR test within 72 hours of travel	Must carry negative COVID-19 test result received within 72 hours of crossing the boundary.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> order or after detention; or Collect a person going home after MIQ or quarantine-free travel (QFT) travel; or Accompanying anyone who is travelling for the above mentioned personal purposes. 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To access a health service (with an appointment). Receive their first of second injection of the Pfizer/BioNTech COVID 19 vaccine; or To access a health service (with an appointment); or To provide care, or enable care to be provided, for pets or other animals (but only if a breach of the Animal Welfare Act 1999 could result if the care were not provided); or Accompanying anyone who is travelling for the above mentioned personal purposes. 	Yes	PCR test within 7 days of travel OR Two saliva tests (taken no less than 48 hours apart) within a 7-day period	Yes evidence of a test is required– if using saliva testing, evidence of one test only is required.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To go home after MIQ; or To go home after QFT travel; or To travel home from an Alert Level 2 to an Alert Level 3 area; or To transit across the Alert Level 3 area (who as far as reasonably practicable must not stop en route); or Accompanying anyone who is travelling for the above mentioned personal purposes. 	Yes	None	No requirement

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When accompanying others (when the person is not subject to testing requirements); or • Emergency situations; or • Urgent care of child/support or care to person in critical/terminal condition. 	No	None	No requirement
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APPENDIX D: Guidance for Public Transport operators and Public Transport Authorities under Alert Level 2

8 September 2021

The below guidance summarises the requirements under the **COVID-19 Public Health Response (Alert Level Requirements) Order (No 11) 2021** for operating public transport services under Alert Level 2 specific to the physical distancing, 'no standing' requirements, and face covering requirements.

- Standing is not permitted on public transport services, (excluding school transport services)
- Face coverings must be worn on board public transport services and at stations, bus stops, etc (unless an exemption applies)
- The 1-metre physical distancing rule applies at bus stops, stations, terminals, but not while onboard public transport services

References within the Order

Every person must wear a face covering at arrival and departure points for public transport services (for example, bus stops, train stations, and airports).¹

Every person must wear a face covering while on board a vehicle that is in use as part of a public transport service²

Passengers in terminals, stations, stops must follow the 1-metre physical distancing rule³. Other Alert Level 2 rules that limit the numbers of people that can gather, and set out minimum distances for physical distancing, do not apply on board public transport services at Alert Level 2⁴.

School Transport Services are exempt from the 'no standing' requirement⁵.

Responsibilities under the Order

The wearing of face coverings is a matter of personal responsibility.

The 'no standing' requirement places legal responsibility on both passengers and the service operator.

Passengers must, so far as is reasonably practicable, remain seated in a vehicle when it is in motion and in use as a public transport service⁶.

The operator of the service must have systems and processes in place to ensure, so far as is

¹ Clause 37(4)

² Clause 12(1)

³ Schedule 6, no. 19

⁴ Clause 35(1) and 32(4)

⁵ Clause 31(3)

⁶ Clause 35(3)

reasonably practicable, that passengers remain seated in a vehicle when it is in motion and in use as part of the service⁷.

Adhering to the 1-metre rule is a personal responsibility. There is no obligation on public transport authorities or transport operators to ensure adherence with the 1-metre rule in stations⁸

Advice to Operators of public transport services

Waka Kotahi advises operators that:

- All vehicles used in public transport should display signage at each entry point advising that passengers may not stand on this service
- Staff should not allow persons entry onto the service if the driver believes there are not seats available
- If all seats are occupied, no further passengers should be picked up until seats become available as other passengers get off

We recommend all staff are briefed to treat this requirement as if the vehicle's Certificate of Loading does not allow for any standing passengers.

In the interests of ensuring personal safety, it is also acceptable, as an exception, for a driver to pick up an additional passenger/s that may result in the no-standing requirement not being adhered to.

This must be limited to situations where a driver has a reasonable concern for the passenger's personal safety. In general, we expect that this would include consideration of:

- location
- timing for when the next public transport service is due
- vulnerability of the passenger (e.g. elderly, disabled, or a young child/family group for example)

Staff on public transport vehicles are expected to follow procedures set by their employer to ensure that wherever reasonably practicable, passengers do not stand, however, staff are not expected to enter into confrontations or attempt to physically remove passengers. Staff are not expected to enforce face covering requirements.

Advice to Public Transport Authorities:

- Ensure that contracted operators have systems and processes in place as far as reasonably practicable to ensure passengers remain seated while the vehicle is in motion.
- Ensure that all reasonably practicable steps are taken to inform public transport users (passengers) that by law standing is not allowed
 - Take steps to advise customers that face coverings and the 1-metre rule apply at stations, bus stops and terminals.

⁷ Schedule 6, no. 17

⁸ Clause 40(3)