



DIRECTIVE 045 GUIDANCE

On April 27, 2021, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) issued [updated guidelines](#) for individuals based on whether they've been vaccinated or not, including new protocols for masks and face coverings. On May 3, 2021, Governor Sisolak signed Emergency Directive 045, which updates the mask and face covering requirements for the State of Nevada to align with the CDC.

SUMMARY OF UPDATES IN DIRECTIVE 045:

- Effective immediately, individuals not exempted by [Directive 024](#), [Directive 028](#), or [guidance issued by the Nevada Health Response](#) shall be required to cover their nose and mouth with a mask or face covering in a manner **consistent with current guidance issued by the CDC, and any subsequent guidance issued by the CDC**. This Section does not apply to participants in certain activities or events, including but not limited to: athletes, performers, or musicians, to the extent other directives set forth less restrictive face covering requirements for those participants.
- **Businesses** shall ensure that all patrons, customers, patients, or clients utilize face coverings consistent with this Directive, which may include prohibiting persons without face coverings from entering any indoor premises.

[Click here to read Emergency Directive 045](#)

GUIDANCE FOR PEOPLE THAT VE BEEN FULLY VACCINATED*

COVID-19 vaccines are effective at protecting you from getting sick. Based on what we know about COVID-19 vaccines, people who have been fully vaccinated can start to do some things that they had stopped doing because of the pandemic.

In indoor public spaces, the vaccination status of other people or whether they are at increased risk for severe COVID-19 is likely unknown. Therefore, **fully vaccinated people should continue to wear a mask that fits snugly against the sides of your face and does not have gaps, cover coughs and sneezes, wash hands often, and follow any applicable workplace or school guidance.**

These recommendations can help you make decisions about daily activities after you are fully vaccinated. They are not intended for healthcare settings.

**The CDC recommends that immunocompromised people need to consult their healthcare provider about these recommendations, even if fully vaccinated.*



Have You Been Fully Vaccinated?

In general, 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 do not 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 medications that weaken 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.

What You Can Start to Do

If you've been fully vaccinated:

- You can gather indoors with fully vaccinated people **without** wearing a mask or staying 6 feet apart.
- You can gather indoors with unvaccinated people of any age from one other household (for example, visiting with relatives who all live together) **without** masks or staying 6 feet apart, unless any of those people or anyone they live with has an increased risk for severe illness from COVID-19.
- You can gather or conduct activities outdoors **without** wearing a mask except in certain crowded settings and venues. According to the CDC, although the risk of COVID-19 spread is low in outdoor settings, especially among those who are vaccinated, the following factors could increase risk:
 - A moderate, substantial, or high level of community transmission
 - Settings with a higher percentage of unvaccinated people (including children) present or people at risk of severe COVID-19 disease
 - The length of the visit
 - Crowding or when there is a decreased ability to maintain physical distance
 - Activities that involve behaviors such as singing, shouting, physical exertion or heavy breathing, inability to wear a mask, or inability to maintain physical distancing
- If you travel in the United States, you do not need to get tested before or after travel or self-quarantine after travel.
- If you have been around someone who has COVID-19, you do not need to stay away from others or get tested unless you have symptoms.
 - However, if you live in a group setting (like a correctional or detention facility or group home) and are around someone who has COVID-19, you should still get tested, even if you don't have symptoms.



What You Should Keep Doing

For now, if you've been fully vaccinated:

- You should still protect yourself and others in many situations by wearing a mask that fits snugly against the sides of your face and does not have gaps. Take this precaution whenever you are:
 - In indoor public settings
 - Gathering indoors with unvaccinated people (including children) from more than one other household
 - Visiting indoors with an unvaccinated person who is at increased risk of severe illness or death from COVID-19 or who lives with a person at increased risk
- If you travel, you should still take steps to protect yourself and others. You will still be required to wear a mask on planes, buses, trains, and other forms of public transportation traveling into, within, or out of the United States, and in U.S. transportation hubs such as airports and stations. Fully vaccinated international travelers arriving in the United States are still required to get tested within 3 days of their flight (or show documentation of recovery from COVID-19 in the past 3 months) and should still get tested 3-5 days after their trip.
- You should still watch out for symptoms of COVID-19, especially if you have been around someone who is sick. If you have symptoms of COVID-19, you should get tested and stay home and away from others.
- You will still need to follow guidance at your workplace.
- People who have a condition or are taking medications that weaken the immune system, should talk to their healthcare provider to discuss their activities. They may need to keep taking all precautions to prevent COVID-19.
- Fully vaccinated people should not visit or attend a gathering if they have **tested positive** for COVID-19 in the prior 10 days or are experiencing COVID-19 symptoms, regardless of vaccination status of the other people at the gathering.

What We Know

- COVID-19 vaccines are effective at preventing COVID-19 disease, especially severe illness and death.
- Other prevention steps help stop the spread of COVID-19, and that these steps are still important, even as vaccines are being distributed.



What We're Still Learning

- How effective the vaccines are against variants of the virus that causes COVID-19. Early data show the vaccines may work against some variants but could be less effective against others.
- How well the vaccines protect people with weakened immune systems, including people who take immunosuppressive medications.
- How well COVID-19 vaccines keep people from spreading the disease.
 - Early data show that the vaccines may help keep people from spreading COVID-19, but we are learning more as more people get vaccinated.
- How long COVID-19 vaccines can protect people.

As more is discovered, the CDC will continue to update recommendations for both vaccinated and unvaccinated people. Until we know more about those questions, everyone—even people who have had their vaccines—should continue taking steps to protect themselves and others when recommended.

This guidance applies to COVID-19 vaccines currently authorized for emergency use by the U.S. 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).