



COVID-19 Vaccination

Disclaimer

- Information about COVID-19 and vaccination changes frequently.
- This information was current as of 12/22/20.
- The vaccines described are made by Pfizer and Moderna - the one vaccines that are currently available in the USA.

For up-to-date information please visit:

cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines

ph.lacounty.gov/coronavirus/vaccine

COVID-19 Vaccine Overview

- Introduction
- How they work
- How they were developed
- Safety
- How vaccines are distributed
- Getting a vaccine
- Myths, scams and where to get more information

Are there side effects?

Does it work?

How much does it cost?

Is it safe?



What we know about COVID-19

- COVID-19 is caused by a virus called SARS-CoV-2
- The virus can affect people in different ways:
 - Some people with SARS-CoV-2 never get symptoms
 - Some people get mild or moderate symptoms
 - Others get severe illness – this is more likely in older adults and people with certain medical conditions
 - The type of symptoms also varies
- People can pass the virus to others even if they don't have symptoms

Vaccines are an important tool to fight this devastating illness



Vaccination saves lives

- Vaccination is a safe and effective way to prevent disease
- Vaccination save millions of lives each year
- Vaccines can protect us, our families our co-workers, and our communities



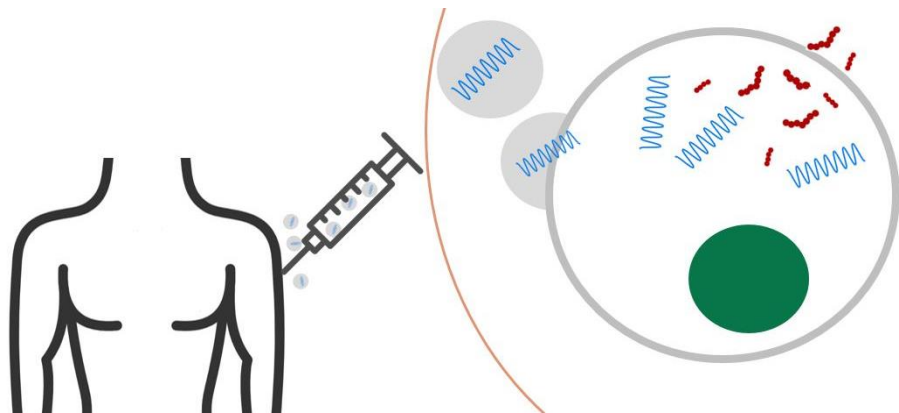
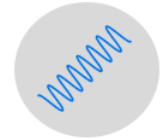
How vaccines work

- Vaccines prepare your body's natural immune system to recognize and fight off germs such as a viruses or bacteria
 - Some vaccines contain dead or weakened versions of the germ
 - Others contain substances made to look like part of the germ
 - New mRNA vaccines teach the body to make proteins that mimic the germ
- When you get a vaccine, your immune system responds. It:
 - Makes antibodies
 - Prepares cells to respond to future infection
- After getting the vaccine, if you are exposed to the germ, your immune system remembers how to destroy it, so you don't become sick

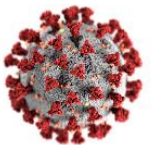


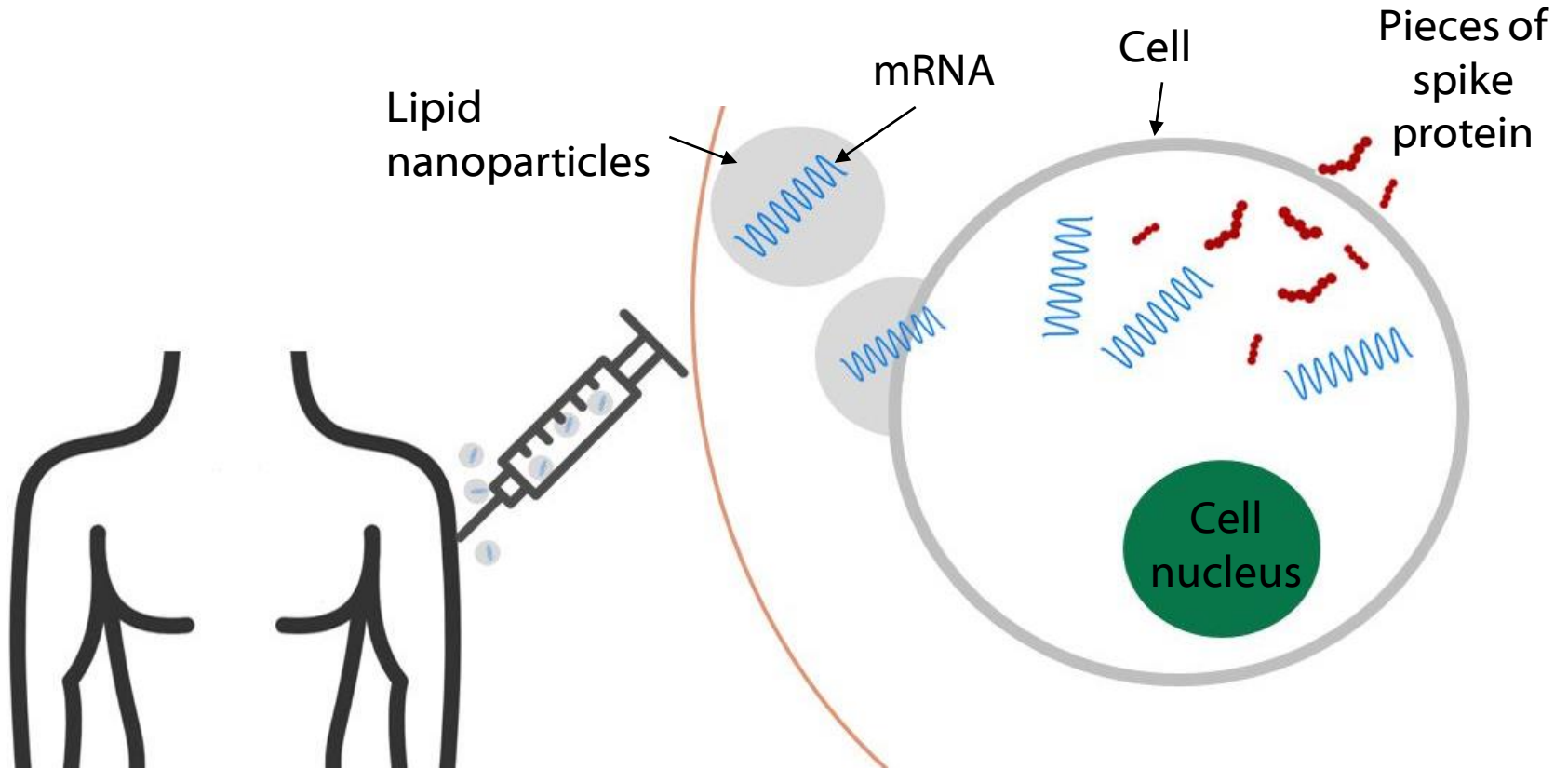
mRNA vaccines

- Our bodies use messenger RNA (mRNA) to make proteins
- The mRNA in the vaccine is packaged inside tiny oily bubbles known as lipid nanoparticles (LNPs)
- The mRNA enters our cells and teaches them how to make harmless pieces of “spike protein”
- Our immune system sees the spike protein pieces on the surfaces of our cells and knows that they don’t belong there



- Our bodies react by building an immune response– this includes making antibodies and preparing immune cells
- This will protect us if we are exposed to the COVID-19 virus





You can't get COVID-19 from the vaccine

- After the mRNA teaches the cell to make the protein piece, the cell breaks it down and gets rid of it
- mRNA does not enter the cell's nucleus
- mRNA vaccines **DO NOT** affect or interact with our DNA (or genes) in any way.
- These mRNA vaccines cannot give you COVID-19
- None of the vaccines being developed in the US contain the virus that causes COVID-19



Reasons for feeling unwell after getting a vaccine

- Some people might feel unwell after they have had the vaccine:
 - They may get side effects, such as fever, after vaccination. These are normal and are signs that the body is building immunity

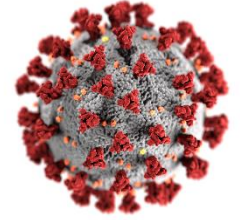


Reasons for feeling unwell after getting a vaccine

- Some people might find out after they got the vaccine that they have COVID-19 :
 - They may have just become infected before they got the vaccine, but didn't get symptoms until after they got a vaccine
 - They may have got infected after they got their vaccine – because it takes a few weeks for the body to build immunity. The best protection isn't until 1-2 weeks after the second dose



Natural immunity vs COVID-19 vaccination



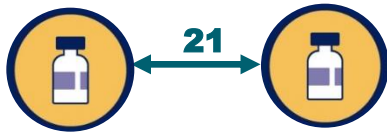
- Both this disease and the vaccine are new
 - We don't know how long protection from a vaccine or from a past infection will last
- What we do know is that:
 - It is possible to get COVID-19 more than once
 - If you get COVID-19, you could get very ill
 - Even if you feel OK, you could give it to other people who could get very ill

COVID-19 vaccination is a safer way to build protection than natural immunity

Two Vaccines for COVID-19 are available in the US

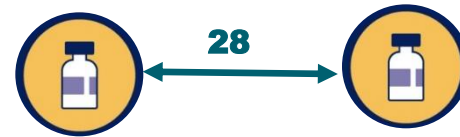
Pfizer vaccine

- 94-95% effective at preventing COVID-19 disease
- Age 16 and older
- 2 doses taken 21 days apart



Moderna vaccine

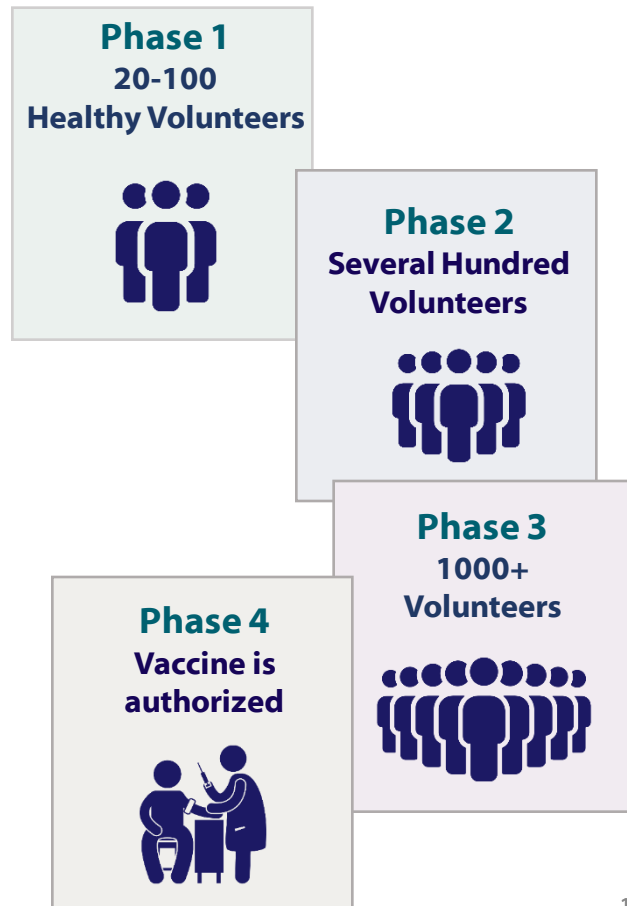
- 94-95% effective at preventing COVID-19 disease
- Age 18 and over
- 2 doses taken 28 days apart



It is important to get the same kind of vaccine for both doses.

Fast-tracking development while ensuring safety

- Developing a new vaccine usually takes years
- Scientists had a head start because they had studied similar viruses and mRNA vaccines
- The government spent a lot of money to pay companies and scientists to work around the clock
- Researchers used existing networks to conduct COVID-19 vaccine trials
- Every step that is required to make sure a vaccine is safe and effective was followed
 - some of the steps were done at the same time instead of one after another



Manufacturing and Approval

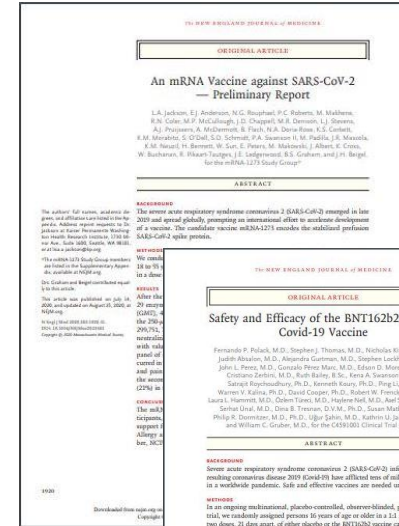
- Manufacturing began while clinical trials were still underway
- mRNA vaccines are faster to produce than traditional vaccines
- FDA and CDC prioritized the review and authorization of COVID-19 vaccines



COVID-19 vaccines are being held to the same safety standards as all other vaccines

Studies of Pfizer and Moderna COVID-19 Vaccines

- The Pfizer and Moderna vaccines were studied in over 70,000 volunteers
- Half got vaccine and half got placebo (salt water)
- Both vaccines were tested in diverse mix of people, including older adults and communities of color
- Both vaccines were over 94% effective at preventing COVID-19 disease
- The vaccines were found to work very well and be equally safe for all



Safety of COVID-19 vaccines is a top priority

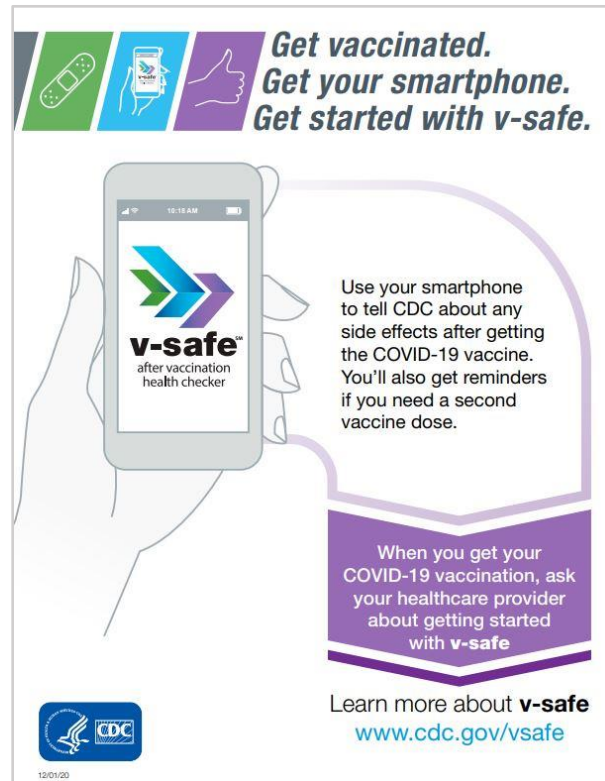
Before the vaccines were authorized

- Independent panels of medical and public health experts carefully reviewed the safety data and made recommendations to the:
 - Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
 - Centers for Disease Control (CDC)

Safety of COVID-19 vaccines is a top priority

After the vaccines are authorized

- FDA and CDC continue to monitor the safety of vaccines
- Extra monitoring for COVID-19 vaccines including:
 - v-safe, a new text message app
 - Following up people in the studies
- Any possible problems will be quickly investigated to find out if the issue is related to the vaccine





**Get vaccinated.
Get your smartphone.
Get started with v-safe.**

Use your smartphone to tell CDC about any side effects after getting the COVID-19 vaccine. You'll also get reminders if you need a second vaccine dose.

When you get your COVID-19 vaccination, ask your healthcare provider about getting started with **v-safe**

Learn more about **v-safe**
www.cdc.gov/vsafe


v-safe™
after vaccination
health checker



12/01/20

How vaccine are allocated

- The vaccine is being given to different groups of people in phases
 - Priorities are based on risk of becoming ill and need to keep health care system and society functioning as much as possible
 - Decided in a fair, ethical, and transparent way
- The CDC recommends who gets vaccinated first, but it is up to each state to make the final decision. Los Angeles County works on the distribution of vaccine
- There won't be enough vaccine for everyone until late Spring or Summer 2021
- Vaccine will be free for everyone



Visit [VaccinateLACounty.com](https://www.vaccinatelacounty.com) for details and updates

Phase 1 Began: Mid-December Estimated everyone will have been offered at least one dose : Late January/Early Feb*		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Healthcare workers (who have the potential for direct or indirect exposure to patients or infectious materials) • Long-term care residents
Phase 1B Estimated to begin: Early Feb. Estimated everyone will have been offered at least one dose : Late March*	Tier 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persons 65 years and older • Those at risk of exposure at working the following sectors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education • Childcare • Emergency services • Food and agriculture
	Tier 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Those at risk of exposure at work in the following sectors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation and logistics • Critical manufacturing • Industrial, commercial, residential, & sheltering facilities & services • Congregate settings with outbreak risk: incarcerated & homeless
Phase 1C Estimated to begin: March Estimated everyone will have been offered at least one dose: Late April/Early May*		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persons 50-64 years old • People 16-49 years of age and have an underlying health condition or disability which increases their risk of severe COVID-19 • Those at risk of exposure at work in the following sectors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water and wastewater • Defense • Chemical and hazardous materials • Energy • Communications and IT • Financial services • Government operations / community-based essential functions
Phase 2 (Proposed) Estimated to begin: Mid-May/Early June*		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persons 16-49 years old without high-risk medical conditions

*Timings are estimates and may change. The phases and tiers will overlap

When can I get the Vaccine?

The screenshot shows the top navigation bar of the County of Los Angeles Public Health website. It includes the logo, a search bar, social media icons for Instagram, Facebook, Twitter, and YouTube, and the text 'Acute Communicable Disease Control'. Below this is a dark blue navigation menu with links for 'COVID-19 Home', 'Vaccine Distribution', 'COVID-19 Testing', 'Home Quarantine', 'Home Isolation', and 'COVID-19 Symptoms'. The main header area features a yellow circular icon of a vaccine bottle and the title 'Coronavirus Disease 2019 Vaccine Distribution in Los Angeles County'.

When can I get the vaccine?

The supply of COVID-19 vaccines will be limited for the first few months. This means that the vaccine will be offered to different groups of people at different times. When enough vaccine is ready, it will be offered to everyone. Please see the phases below for estimated time frames*. The phases will overlap so, for example, a person in Phase 1A may get their second dose of vaccine at the same time as a person in Phase 1B gets their first dose.

Sign up for the Public Health COVID-19 Vaccine Email Newsletter and/or get more information by visiting the [COVID-19 vaccine website](#).

On this page

[Distribution Phases and Vaccine Distribution](#)

[Who decides how v](#)

[How is it decided?](#)

[Who is being vaccin](#)

[Who will be vaccina](#)

[What about children](#)

[How is vaccine bein](#)

[What should I do while I](#)
[More information](#)

Phase 1A

Vaccination began in mid-December. It is estimated that everyone in Phase 1A will have been offered at least one dose of vaccine by late January/early February*.

Note: Vaccination is only available to the healthcare workers listed in Phase 1A who have the potential for direct or indirect exposure to patients or infectious materials. (Low risk healthcare workers such as administrative support staff WITHOUT routine in-person patient contact, will be offered vaccination in later phases).

- Green circles show groups that have been, or are being, offered vaccine
- Red circles show groups who are waiting to be offered vaccine

Tier 1

- Healthcare workers and residents of skilled nursing facilities (SNFs)
- Healthcare workers and residents of other long-term care facilities (facilities that provide a variety of services, including medical and personal care, to adults who are unable to live independently. This includes assisted living facilities, and similar settings for older or medically vulnerable individuals, and special needs group living facilities) [Starting 1/11/21]
- Healthcare workers in:
 - Acute care hospitals
 - Acute psychiatric hospitals
 - Correctional facility hospitals

ph.lacounty.gov/coronavirus/vaccine

You need two doses of the current vaccines to get the best protection

- The first dose primes the immune system, and the second dose strengthens the immune response
- You need to get the same kind of vaccine for both doses
- When you get the first dose, make sure you know when and how to get the second one.
- If you are late getting the 2nd dose, you don't need to start over



Side-effects

- May get side-side effects, especially after the 2nd dose. More common in younger people
 - Fever and muscle aches
 - Headache
 - Feeling tired
 - Sore or red arm
- Side effects are generally short-lived.
- Side effects indicate a good immune response
- It is important to return for second dose, even if the first dose has unpleasant side effects



If you have already had COVID-19, it is recommended that you get the vaccine

- We don't yet know how long you are protected after you have had COVID-19, but we do know that you can get COVID-19 more than once. It is important to have the vaccine to strengthen your immunity
- It is safe to get the vaccine after getting COVID-19
- Wait until your isolation period is over to protect healthcare workers and other people who are getting their vaccines
- Wait 90 days if you had monoclonal antibody treatment for COVID-19



The vaccine will not cause you to test positive on a COVID-19 PCR or antigen test

Viral test (PCR, antigen, swab test)

Look for current infection

- Vaccines won't cause you to test positive

Antibody (blood) test

Look for past infection

- You may test positive after getting a vaccine , because the vaccine teaches your immune system to make antibodies



Pregnancy and breastfeeding

- The studies did not include women who were pregnant or breastfeeding
- We do know that pregnant women are more likely to get sick if they get COVID-19
- Some pregnant women work in jobs that put them at high risk of getting COVID-19
- Women are advised to discuss the risks and benefits of being vaccinated with their doctor



People with weak immune systems

- The studies did not include people with weak immune systems
- We don't know how well the vaccine will work in these people.
 - They are at higher risk of getting COVID-19 and more likely to become very ill
 - They are advised to talk to their doctor
- The studies did include people with stable HIV and found that the vaccine was as safe and effective as for everyone else



Allergies and severe allergic reaction (anaphylaxis)

- The COVID-19 vaccines contain mRNA, lipids, salts, sugars and buffers
 - Neither vaccine contain eggs, gelatin, latex, or preservatives
- There is a small risk of severe allergic reaction with any vaccine
- People who have had an allergic reaction to a vaccine, injectable therapy, polyethylene glycol (PEG), or polysorbate should talk to their doctor
- People who are allergic to other things (e.g. food, pets, venom, pollen) or a family history of allergies can be vaccinated

Information may change - check the latest guidance and talk to your doctor

[cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/safety/allergic-reaction.html](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/safety/allergic-reaction.html)

Flu vaccines and other vaccines

- It is important to get a flu vaccine to:
 - Avoid getting both infections at once
 - Avoid confusion between flu and COVID-19 and unnecessary isolation and quarantine
 - Help the healthcare system
- A COVID-19 vaccine should not be given within 2 weeks of other vaccines
 - This is so that the side effects from either vaccine are not confused

January 2021						
SU	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA
27	28	29	30	31	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	1	2	3	4	5	6



The image shows a calendar for January 2021. The days of the week are listed in the header. The dates 1 and 15 are circled in red, with red arrows pointing to them from the right. To the right of the calendar are two icons of vaccine vials: a pink one on top and a blue one on the bottom.

Other unknowns

- Both the disease and the vaccines are new, and we are still learning more about them. We don't know:
 - How long the vaccines will protect us for
 - If vaccines prevent the virus being spread (or if they only stop us getting sick with COVID-19)
 - About using vaccines in children
- Vaccination will be closely monitored in order to:
 - Learn more about how well the vaccines work in different groups
 - Look for any rare side effects



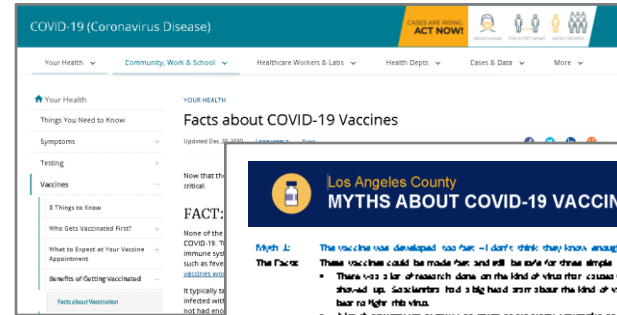
Beware of the myths

Get the facts!

Common myths:

- It was developed too fast
- It will kill more people than COVID-19
- It can give you COVID-19
- It can affect our genes.
- It contain dangerous chemicals
- It contains a microchip that can be used to track my movements
- It is being pushed on people against their will.
- You can't trust the people who made these vaccines.
- Black and Latinx communities are being singled out to get the vaccine
- I don't need the vaccine if I already had COVID-19

MYTHS!



CDC website

Los Angeles County MYTHS ABOUT COVID-19 VACCINES

Myth 1: The vaccine was developed too fast—I don't think they know enough about it.
The Fact: These vaccines could be made fast, and will be safe for three simple reasons.

- There was a lot of research done on the kind of virus that causes COVID-19 before this virus showed up. Scientists had a big head start about the kind of vaccine that would work best to fight this virus.
- A lot of government money was spent to get more companies to work on this vaccine and to pay for all of their salaries to work on it around the clock. They helped speed everything up.
- While every step that has to be followed to create a new vaccine and to make it safe to use followed, some of the steps were done at the same time instead of one after another. It is like cooking several parts of a meal at once instead of cooking one course at a time. You get done sooner but it's just as good.

 In fact, the new vaccines that have been approved so far against COVID-19 were tested on more than 70,000 volunteers, including adults of all ages and different racial and ethnic groups, and were found to work very well and be equally safe for all.

Myth 2: Only 1% of people who get COVID-19 die of it. Won't the vaccine kill more people than that?
The Fact: COVID-19 is a lethal disease. Seasonal flu can be very dangerous, but it kills about one person in every thousand infected, while COVID-19 kills one out of a hundred people who are infected. But one has died from the two approved vaccines.

- Some people wonder if there could be just because volunteers who took part in vaccine trials were not old enough or had no chronic conditions. In some trials we only have 2 months of experience watching people who got these vaccines, but we do have experience with other vaccines and the vast majority of all vaccines show up within hours or days. There is no basis for believing we will see something different here.

Myth 3: The vaccine can make you sick with COVID-19.
The Fact: The current vaccines don't include the virus in any form—a live virus, an weakened virus, no dead virus. You just cannot get the disease from the vaccine.

- Some other vaccines use the virus that are fighting to make your immune system respond. The current COVID-19 vaccines do not work that way so there is no way they could give you COVID-19.
- It is possible to catch the disease in the first few days after your vaccination before the vaccine has a chance to work, but that would not mean you got sick from the vaccine. For most people, the vaccine needs 7 days before it starts to work. And both these vaccines require a second dose before a person is fully protected from getting sick from the virus. It is okay to be concerned about this, because you might feel some side effects for a while after getting the vaccine. In fact, about half of the volunteers who tested these vaccines experienced some side effects more or less. Most of these effects were mild and did not require any treatment or change in daily activity and lasted for 1-2 days. What they were feeling was not COVID-19, however, not even a mild case of COVID-19. They were feeling the symptoms of an

Los Angeles County Department of Public Health
 www.publichealth.lacounty.gov
 711 or (818) 329-1111 (Voice) (311) (TDD)

DPH website

Look out for scams



If someone says they can...

- Get you a special low-cost deal or get you the vaccine under the table
- Get you a place on a waiting list
- Sell you a vaccine or “miracle cures”

.....it's a scam!

Report a possible COVID-19 scam

Contact the LA County Department of Consumer and Business Affairs (DCBA): dcba.lacounty.gov or 800-593-8222

They can also help you try to get your money back

Protect your personal or financial information

If you get calls, texts, or emails, be careful what you share.

Be a smart health care consumer

COVID-19 Vaccine Scams

Whenever there is a health crisis, scammers will find ways to cheat people out of their money. During this coronavirus pandemic, scammers are using electronic social media posts, text messages, and emails to lure victims. They usually use headlines about COVID-19, an offering that will earn change money for things that are free, and easy promise information. See <https://www.cdpr.ca.gov/Programs/OPA/Pages/NR20-0002.aspx> for Los Angeles County, consumers are targeting one resident with their "miracle vaccine" scheme. Beware!

COVID-19 vaccine is being distributed in Los Angeles County in a fair and transparent way. If someone offers to sell you a chance to get vaccinated before it is your turn, it's a scam.

- Vaccine is only being offered to healthcare workers and people who live in long-term care facilities (for example nursing homes) right now.
- Specific criteria will be used with their health care to determine who will be vaccinated and include things like age group and being exposed to the COVID-19 virus. Older adults and adults with medical conditions might also be next in line. They may have to be on a list that they get notified.
- Children under 18 years of age will not be offered vaccine in the near future. The vaccine was not allowed to be given to this age group.
- A more vaccine is available it will be offered to everyone. This will likely take months. Vaccine may not be offered to the general public until Spring/Summer 2021.
- Information about the offer of vaccine will be posted on our social media: <https://www.cdpr.ca.gov> when vaccine is available for different groups.
- If you need questions, call your doctor, call 2-1-1 or contact <https://www.cdpr.ca.gov> if you need help reporting a scammer.

COVID-19 vaccine will be given to Los Angeles County residents at no cost and regardless of immigration status. If someone says they can get you a special, low cost deal, or get you the vaccine under the table, it's a scam.

- You should not change the way you go to receive a COVID-19 vaccine. The doctor or pharmacy may change a few things like the location, but it should be similar to your local public health department. People without health insurance can get COVID-19 vaccine for free.
- They are NOT a sales team for your immigration case when you get a COVID vaccine. Your medical information is private. Your doctor is not allowed to share it with immigration officials.
- Call the Los Angeles County <https://www.cdpr.ca.gov/Programs/OPA/Pages/NR20-0002.aspx> for updates on COVID-19 and immigration resources.

A RED FLAG is a warning sign or signal that something might be a scam. Look out for these COVID-19 vaccine red flags:

- Someone offers to meet you in an "exclusive group" to get the vaccine for a fee.
- Someone tries to get you a place on a COVID vaccine waiting list. There is no "vaccine waiting list."
- Someone on the street, online, or social media, is knocking on your door (like to get you a shot of vaccine).

© Los Angeles County Department of Public Health
For info and details, call 2-1-1 or contact <https://www.cdpr.ca.gov> for updates on COVID-19 and immigration resources.
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DCBA/OP Health Affairs 11.18.20

Get reliable information

ph.lacounty.gov/coronavirus/vaccine

The screenshot shows the top navigation bar with 'Public Health' logo and 'Communications & Public Affairs' text. Below is a menu with 'COVID-19 Home', 'About COVID-19', 'Guidances', 'Protection', 'News Updates', and 'Help'. The main header features 'COVID-19 VACCINE' in large yellow letters. A sign-up section for the 'COVID-19 Vaccine Email Newsletter' includes a text box for 'Email Address' and a 'Submit' button. Below this, 'Information and Resources' is listed. To the right, a paragraph explains the importance of vaccines in keeping people healthy and protecting them from serious diseases. A section titled 'The safety of the COVID-19 vaccine is a top priority.' states that many vaccines are in development and being tested in large-scale clinical trials. A final paragraph mentions that in November, Pfizer and Moderna announced the results of studies on their new vaccines, with 72,000 volunteers participating.

This collage contains several informational elements:

- Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) COVID-19 Vaccines:** A blue header with the text 'There are many vaccines in development to protect us against COVID-19. Below are some common questions about vaccination and COVID-19 vaccines.'
- 1. Why is vaccination important?:** 'Vaccination is a safe and effective way to prevent disease. Vaccines save millions of lives each year. When we get vaccinated, we aren't just protecting ourselves, but also those around us.'
- 2. How do vaccines protect:** 'When a person gets vaccinated, more people get vaccinated to spread. This is called community protection. Vaccines protect people who can't get vaccinated.'
- 3. How does a vaccine work:** 'Vaccines work by preparing the body to get a disease by working with the immune system. When you get a vaccine, your immune system: Detects the invading germ, Makes antibodies, and Remembers the disease to protect you if you get it again. Your immune system is always working to protect you from disease after it happens, so you don't get sick again.'
- 4. Can you get COVID-19 from a vaccine?:** 'No. None of the COVID-19 vaccines are made from the actual virus. Sometimes people get confused and think that the vaccine is the virus. It usually takes a few weeks for the immune system to build up protection against the virus because the vaccine is not the virus.'
- 5. Will getting the vaccine protect me from COVID-19?:** 'No. Vaccines won't stop you from getting COVID-19. The goal is to teach your body to recognize and fight off the virus.'
- Los Angeles County MYTHS ABOUT COVID-19 VACCINES:** A blue header with a vaccine icon. It lists two myths: 'Myth 1: These vaccines were developed too fast - I don't think they know enough about it.' and 'Myth 2: These vaccines could be made faster and still be safe for three simple reasons: There's a lot of research done on the kind of virus that causes COVID-19 before this virus showed up. Scientists had a big head start about the kind of vaccine that would work best to fight this virus. A lot of government money is being spent on this. We're already up to speed on how to make a vaccine that would save lives. In fact, the first vaccine was made in less than 70,000 days, and we're still working on it.'
- Be a smart health care consumer COVID-19 Vaccine Scams:** A blue header with a 'SCAM ALERT' icon. It states: 'Whenever there is a health crisis, scammers will find ways to cheat people out of their money. During the coronavirus pandemic, scammers are using robocalls, social media posts, and emails to take advantage of fear, anxiety, and confusion about COVID-19. They sell things that don't work, charge money for things that are free, and steal personal information. Now that the COVID-19 vaccine is in Los Angeles County, scammers are targeting local residents with new, vaccine-related schemes. Beware!' It also includes a warning: 'COVID-19 vaccine is being distributed in Los Angeles County in a fair and transparent way. If someone offers to sell you a vaccine before it is your turn, it's a scam.'
- Sign up for the COVID-19 Vaccine Email Newsletter:** A large text box with the text: 'To sign up for regular updates on the COVID-19 vaccine, or to access your subscriber preferences, please enter your email address below.' and a 'Submit' button.
- Information and Resources:** A small section at the bottom right with a 'Public Health' logo.





Continue to take steps to stop the spread


While you wait for a vaccine and even after you are vaccinated it is important to:

- Wear a face covering
- Avoid close contact and crowded spaces
- Wash your hands often
- Clean and disinfect frequently touched surfaces
- **Follow isolation and quarantine guidance**

Getting 'Back to Normal'
Is Going to Take **All of Our Tools**

If we use all the tools we have, we stand the best chance of getting our families, communities, schools, and workplaces "back to normal" sooner:

- Get vaccinated. 
- Wear a mask. 
- Stay 6 feet from others, and avoid crowds. 
- Wash hands often. 

 www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/vaccines

12/09/20

