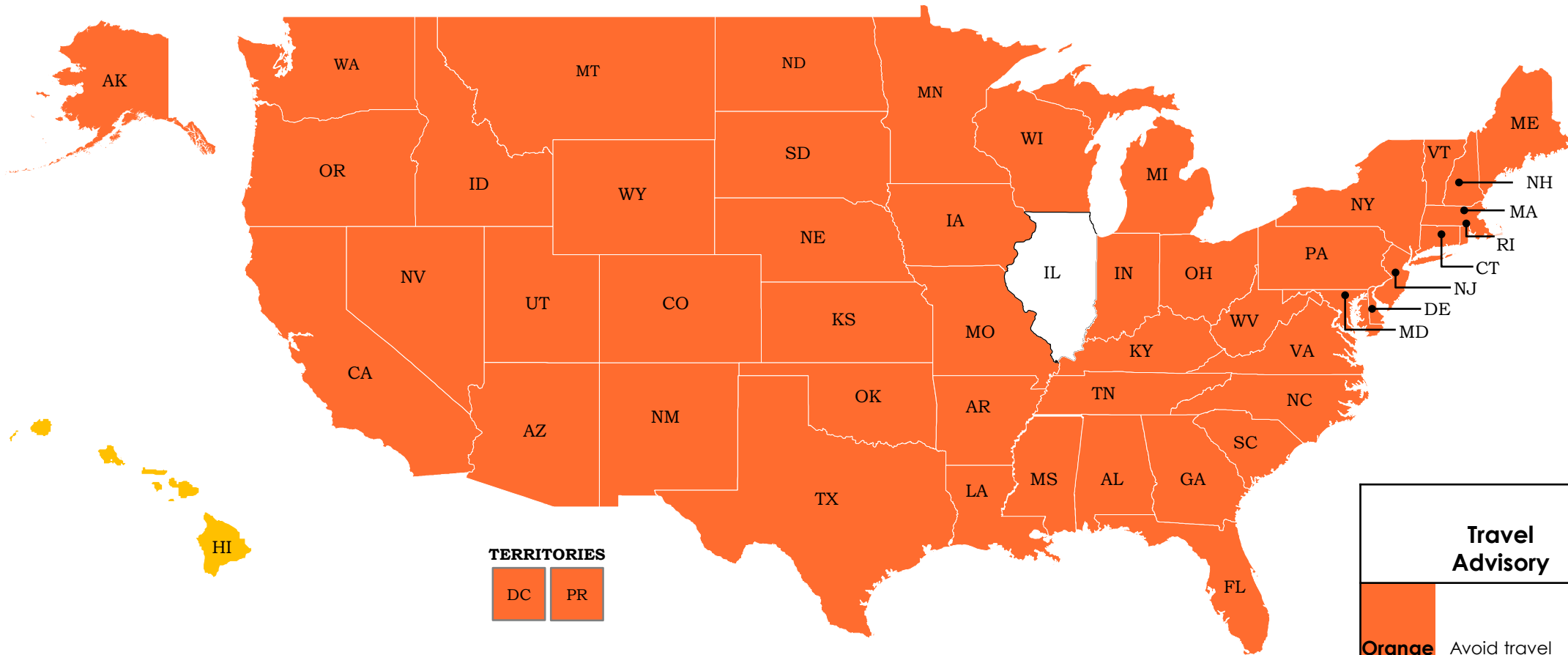


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As of 1/16, Chicago's travel order will move to a two-tier system.

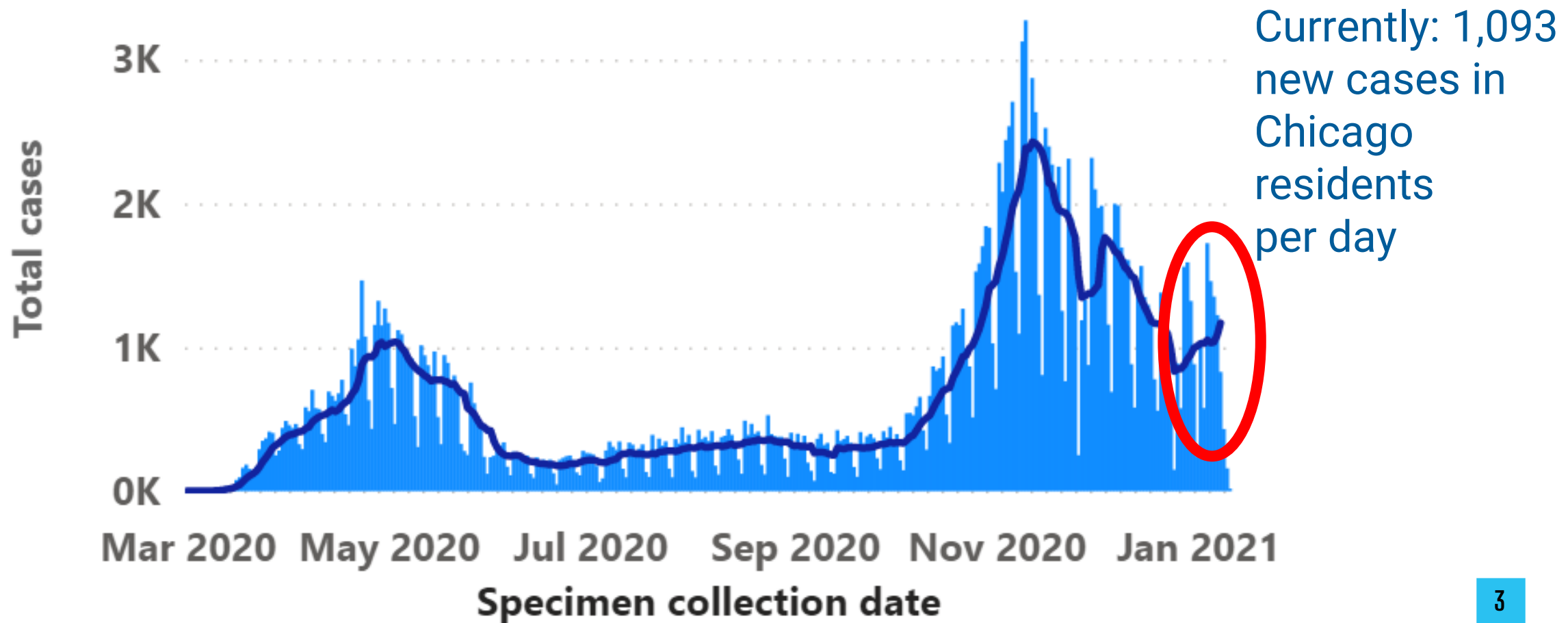
Every state but Hawaii is currently in the orange tier. A 10-day quarantine or pre-arrival negative test result (with precautions) is required.



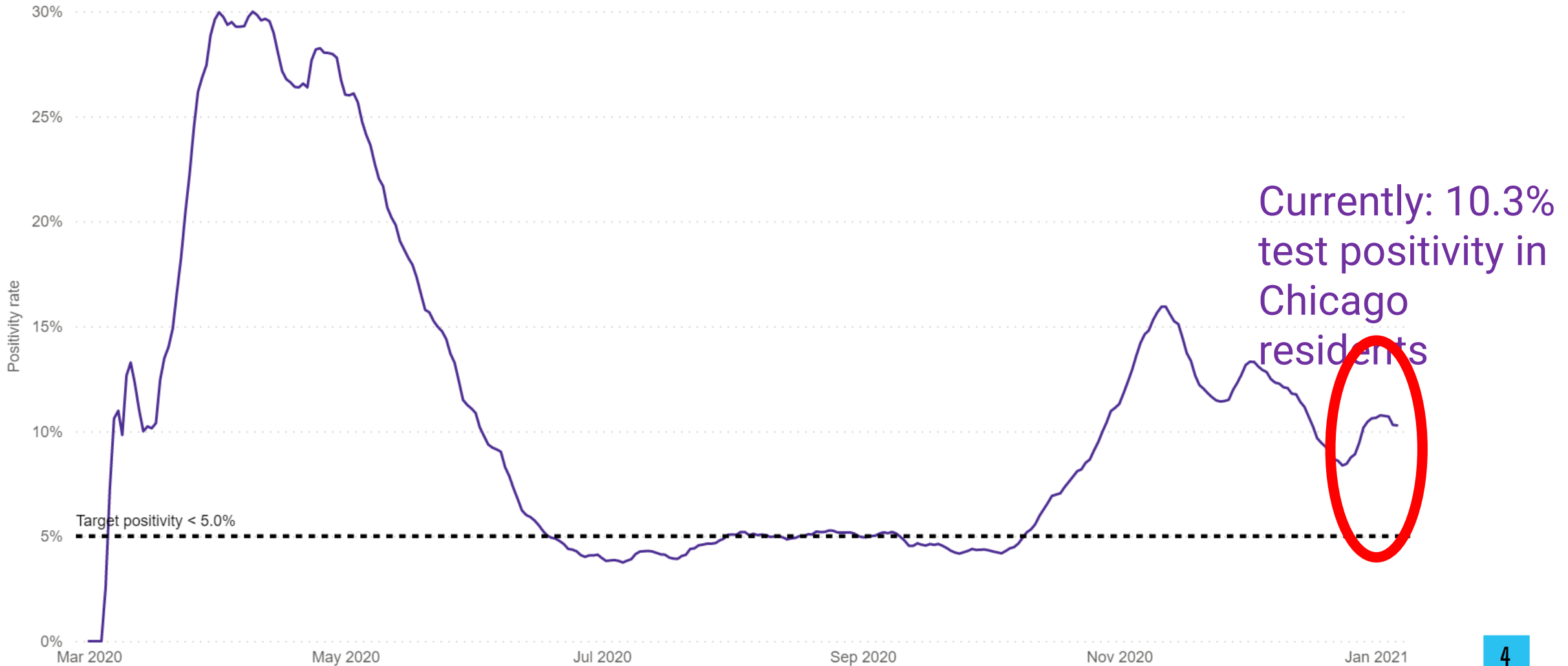
Travel Advisory		Required upon arrival in Chicago
Orange	Avoid travel	10-day quarantine or Pre-arrival negative test result with strict masking, social distancing and avoidance of in-person gatherings
Yellow	Avoid non-essential travel	No quarantine or pre-arrival test required. Maintain strict masking and social distancing

Monitoring post-holiday COVID-19 cases in Chicago

● Total cases ● 7-day rolling average

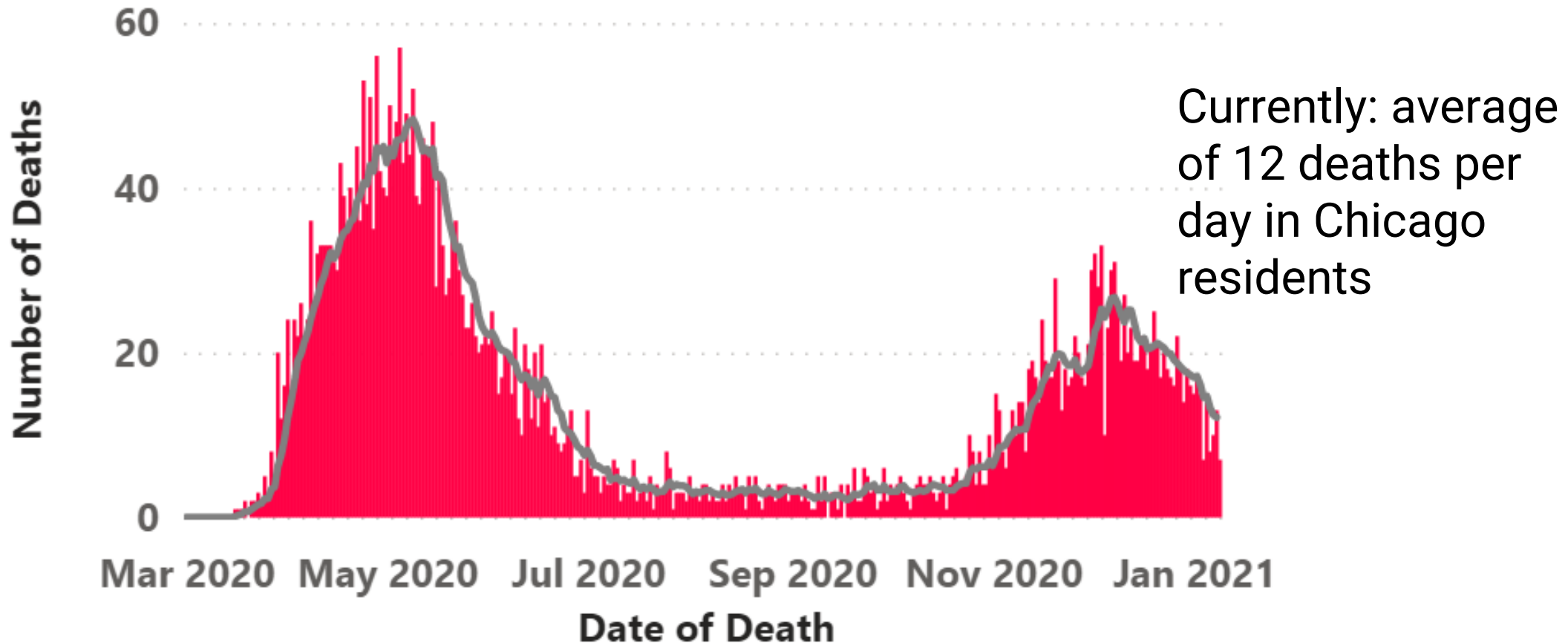


Monitoring post-holiday COVID-19 test positivity in Chicago



COVID-19 Chicago deaths continue to decline from peak in December

● Number of Deaths ● 7-day Rolling Average



Daily COVID-19 deaths reported for Chicago residents with known death date. Data source: INEDSS. Daily counts for most recent dates displayed are likely incomplete.

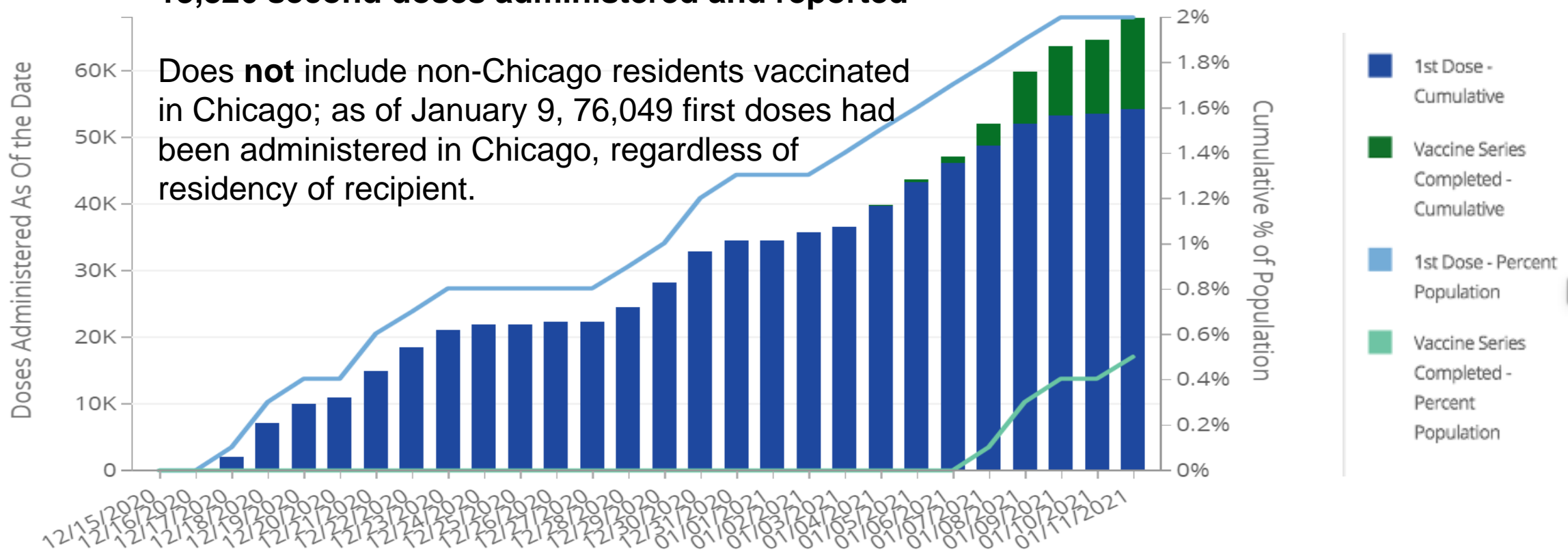
Questions from aldermen this week

- Overview of timeline on vaccine rollout and projected dates
- 1b questions
 - When will seniors (or individuals living in senior buildings) be eligible for vaccine?
 - Will CDPH follow State guidance for older individuals in phase 1b?
 - Will CDPH further prioritize essential workers in phase 1b?
- Logistics
 - How can a Chicago resident not affiliated with a Chicago healthcare system receive vaccine?
 - Outpatient workers have requested an appointment for vaccine and haven't heard back yet—what to tell them?
 - When will long-term care facilities enrolled in pharmacy partnership receive vaccine?
 - Does the future vaccination plan for the general public include locations other than pharmacies and doctor offices?
- Helping Out/Registering
 - How can an outpatient clinic become a vaccine provider?
 - How can an organization become a vaccine provider?
 - How can an individual (doctor, nurse, retiree) volunteer to assist with vaccine distribution?
 - Is there a process individual people should use to sign up for vaccine?



COVID-19 Daily Vaccinations in Chicago Residents - Cumulative Doses by Day


54,207 first doses administered and reported
13,826 second doses administered and reported










Provider Enrollment: building vaccinating partners

- **35 acute and specialty care hospitals**
- **> 250 long-term care facilities** (skilled nursing, assisted living, behavioral health) scheduled for multiple visits from pharmacy strike teams
 - Walgreens, CVS, Pharmscript
- **> 250 vaccinating provider sites** enrolled, with more being added daily
 - Outpatient clinics
 - Federally Qualified Health Centers
 - Urgent care providers
 - Pharmacies (e.g. adding Jewel-Osco, Walmart, Mariano's, independents...)
- **Mass vaccinating sites are expanding quickly**
- **Vaccinating partners are currently vaccinating**
 - Their own staff
 - Other unaffiliated health care workers (dental, physical therapy, home health, dialysis, mortuary, etc)
 - Looking ahead: older Chicagoans.

Vaccine Allocations and Schedule, Chicago



Week	First Doses Allocated to Chicago		Distributed to	Notes
1 (Dec 14-Dec 20)	23,400 Pfizer		Hospitals begin (35 acute/specialty) direct and via CDPH First vax: 12/15 (Loretto)	All hospitals began within first week
2 (Dec 21-Dec 27)	16,575 Pfizer		Hospitals continue, direct and via CDPH CFD/EMS begin , via CPDH	
	46,800 Moderna		Allocate to LTCF (to start week 3) Allocate to Outpatient (to start week 3)	65% to LTCF
3 (Dec 28-Jan 2)	21,450 Pfizer		Hospitals, EMS continue City PODs begin (outpt HCW by appt)	
	16,200 Moderna		LTCF begins w pharmacy strike teams Outpatient distribution begins (limited)	94% to LTCF
4 (Jan 4-Jan 10)	16,575 Pfizer		Hospitals, City PODs, EMS continue Second doses begin	
	16,100 Moderna		LTCF continues Outpatient/pharmacy enrollment ramps up	80% to LTCF

58,900 total first doses of Moderna allocated to LTCF program.

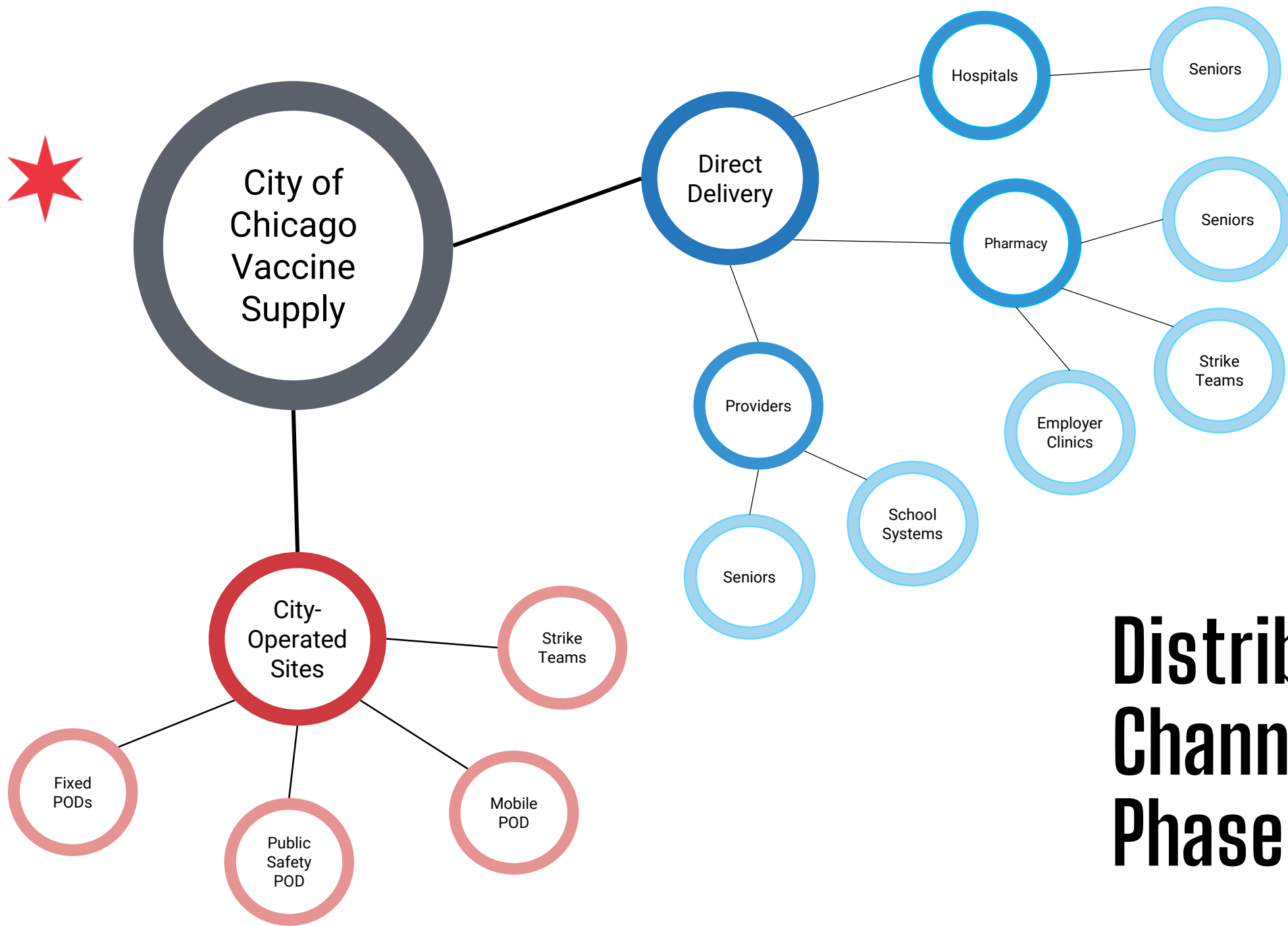
Phase	Goal: Prevent Severe COVID Outcomes (Hospitalization and death; outbreaks)	Goal: Preserve Functioning of Society/Prevent Infections
1a December- January- February*	<i>Residents and Staff of Congregate Settings</i> Long-Term Care Facilities Skilled Nursing Facilities Assisted Living Facilities Other Health Care Congregate Settings Behavioral health residential Developmentally disabled residential	<i>Health Care Workers</i> —prioritize by COVID exposure risk Hospital-based Non-hospital-based Community health workers -- <i>Protect Chicago</i> outreach workers, testers, vaccinating teams
1b January*- February- March	<i>Older Chicagoans 65+</i> People age 75 and older (155,000) People age 65-74 (207,000) Non-Health Care Congregate Settings Correctional settings Homeless shelters Other residential settings with local outbreaks (e.g. convents)	<i>Front Line Essential Workers</i> Correctional workers First responders Grocery store workers Education (daycare; K-12 teachers, support staff) Public transit workers Manufacturing Agriculture Postal workers

*1a/1b depending on vaccine availability and uptake



Phase 1c: Likely beginning late spring. Phase 2: Likely summer.

1c ? April- May	<i>People age 16-64y with high-risk medical conditions</i>	<i>All Other Essential Workers (as defined by CISA)</i>
2 ?June and on	ALL ADULTS Add children when trials done and vaccine authorized for use	



Distribution Channels for Phase 1-B



To Register, visit
www.illinoishelps.net
and create a new volunteer account.

For More Information:
Medical Reserve Coordinator
City of Chicago
Department of Public Health
chicagomrc@cityofchicago.org



Department of Public Health
www.cityofchicago.org/health

To learn more about MRC, visit
www.mrc.hhs.gov



The first response to any disaster is a local response



Become an MRC Volunteer Today!



Pre-register as a volunteer for the **Chicago Medical Reserve Corps (MRC)** today and be ready to lend your skills and expertise where they are needed most ... in your community.

Who Can Volunteer For MRC?

Both medical and non-medical professionals are needed such as:

- Practicing and retired medical and health professionals
- Nurses, physicians, pharmacists, and medical assistants
- Mental health professionals
- Dentists
- Health care students
- Public health professionals
- Interpreters, social workers
- Administrative support volunteers
- Other volunteers with skills to contribute in a health care setting



What Do MRC Volunteers Do?

It depends on the nature of the emergency and your skills:

- Administering vaccines
- Measuring and dispensing medication
- Medical interviewing and evaluation
- Patient education and translation
- Administrative support and data entry
- Assisting with forms completion
- Providing mental health support

What is the Medical Reserve Corps?

The national Medical Reserve Corps (MRC) was formed after September 11, 2001 to provide citizens an organized way to serve their communities during disasters.

More than 185,000 people in nearly 870 MRC units volunteer nationwide.

The Chicago Department of Public Health

recruits medical, as well as, non-medical citizens to assist during large-scale emergencies, such as an epidemic or an act of terrorism. The purpose is to augment public health staff in dealing with situations that have significant public health consequences.

MRC volunteers can also help improve the overall health of their communities

by participating in public health education and prevention initiatives throughout the year.

The Chicago Medical Reserve Corps is one way citizens can volunteer their time and expertise to strengthen both our neighborhoods and our nation.

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