

IEM's AI Modeling: Short-term COVID-19 Projections**Date: 1/22/21**

Leveraging over 15 years of support to HHS for medical consequence modeling and our proprietary artificial intelligence (AI) models, IEM believes that our Coronavirus model outputs can be used to assist localities and their medical facilities to better prepare for an increase in hospitalizations, to better plan for and locate drive-through testing facilities, and to determine where increased levels of transmission may be occurring.

We have been refining our AI model over the past month and are confident in its ability to provide accurate 7-day projections that can be used for operational and logistical planning.

AI-based Model Background

IEM is currently using an AI model to fit data from various sources and project new cases of COVID-19. We do not assume the average number of secondary infections (R-value) stays the same over time. IEM's AI model finds the best R-value over time to evaluate how it changes over the course of the outbreak. The IEM modeling team is running ~11 million simulations to fit each state's data and using the best fit for the R-value to project new cases over the next 7 days. The AI models are executed on a daily basis to evaluate the changing dynamics of the COVID-19 pandemic. Our projections have typically been within 10%, and are often within 5%, of actual confirmed cases.

The projections shown in this document are based on data pulled in as of 1/22/21 9 a.m.

Please provide any feedback or send any questions that you might have to us. We are continually updating and improving the model, so your feedback is critical.

Also, if you have more current or refined data for your State, Commonwealth or Territory that you would like IEM to factor in, please let us know.

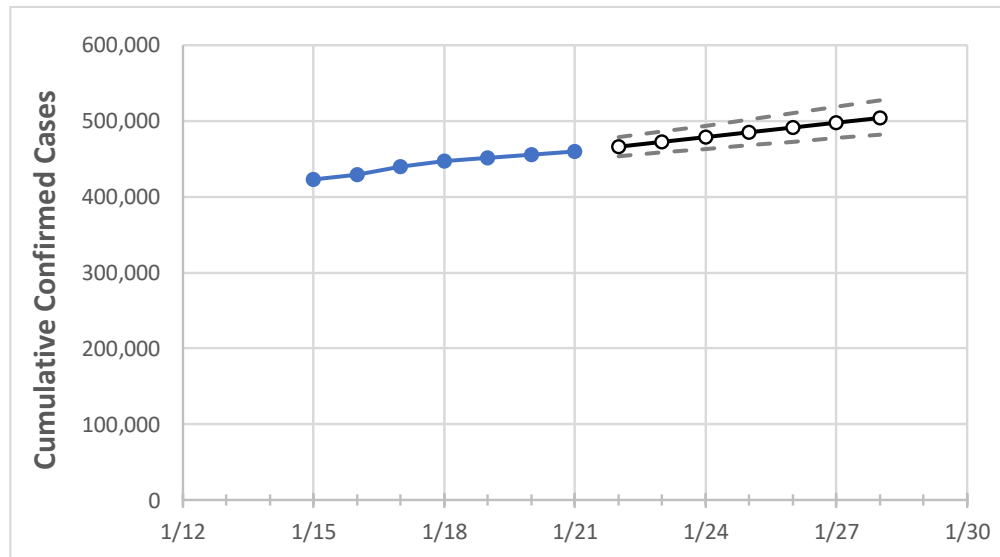
IEM's Modeling Lead

Dr. Prasith "Sid" Baccam is a **Computational Epidemiologist expert** at IEM with more than **20 years of experience in medical consequence modeling and simulation of disease outbreaks** and medical consequences following hypothetical attacks with biological agents or emerging infectious diseases. He develops key simulation models and decision support tools at IEM, specializing in public health, disaster response, and medical countermeasures (MCM) to enhance data-driven decision making and improve modeling assumptions.

Upon receiving his **Ph.D. in Applied Mathematics and Immunobiology** at Iowa State University, Dr. Baccam worked as a Postdoctoral Research Associate at Los Alamos National Laboratory where he focused on researching viral and immunological modeling. After his stint at Los Alamos, Dr. Baccam has served as Task Lead in multiple public health projects have allowed him to develop expertise as a mathematical biologist and a leader on high-performance modeling and simulation teams.

He has worked with state and local public health officials as well as Federal agencies, including **HHS**, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (**CDC**), and the Department of Homeland Security (**DHS**). Dr. Baccam has published numerous papers on public health response models and implications on policy and has been invited to participate in workshops and symposiums held by the Institute of Medicine (now the National Academy of Health). His modeling results have been briefed to the **Executive Office of the President** and informed two presidential policy actions.

Virginia State Projections



	Actual Confirmed Cases On:				Projected Cases For:							
	1/18	1/19	1/20	1/21	1/22	1/23	1/24	1/25	1/26	1/27	1/28	
Virginia	446,550	451,076	455,591	459,604	465,682	471,879	478,184	484,558	491,103	497,496	504,070	

Note: The Commonwealth's projection shows a "best estimate" curve (the solid line with circles) and the dotted lines are the upper and lower estimates around that best estimate. Our projections have typically been within 10%, and are often within 5%, of actual confirmed cases.

Virginia Counties

	Actual Confirmed Cases On:				Projected Cases For:							
	1/18	1/19	1/20	1/21	1/22	1/23	1/24	1/25	1/26	1/27	1/28	
Alexandria City	8,745	8,810	8,871	8,917	8,988	9,056	9,125	9,194	9,261	9,328	9,394	
Arlington	10,790	10,860	10,913	10,954	11,029	11,104	11,179	11,249	11,318	11,387	11,456	
Fairfax	55,225	55,534	55,929	56,222	56,799	57,373	57,961	58,534	59,115	59,684	60,250	
Henrico	16,163	16,396	16,585	16,705	16,931	17,165	17,394	17,635	17,876	18,117	18,352	
James City	2,772	2,825	2,888	2,960	3,036	3,117	3,201	3,287	3,379	3,473	3,574	
Loudoun	17,014	17,236	17,389	17,571	17,789	18,017	18,254	18,491	18,737	18,997	19,253	
Prince William	36,396	36,736	36,989	37,111	37,531	37,959	38,399	38,841	39,292	39,738	40,193	
Virginia Beach City	22,857	23,074	23,367	23,525	23,876	24,223	24,569	24,916	25,265	25,626	25,992	

Some recipients of our daily COVID-19 short-term (7 day) projections have requested projections of demand for: hospital bed, intensive care unit (ICU) beds, and mechanical ventilation. We realize that different states and localities will have different characteristics for hospital demand of COVID-19 cases, and we are presenting the best assumptions we could find for those medical demands based on scientific literature and health data reporting. Specifically:

- **Beds:** For hospitalization, we use a range of 10% and 20% of cases require hospitalization based on CDC's report ([MMWR, March 18, 2020](#)) and state reports of COVID-19 cases.
- **ICU:** The CDC report found that 24% of hospitalized cases require ICU care.
- **Ventilators:** Based on clinical data from China and state reports, we assume that 50% of ICU cases require a ventilator.

If you have other estimates for these assumptions, please share them with us as we work to refine our modeling, assumptions, and data on a daily basis.

The medical demands shown in the table assume 20% of **cumulative** confirmed cases require hospitalization. To get the medical demand for the assumption that 10% of confirmed cases require hospitalization, simply divide the demand by 2.

Virginia Medical Demands by County

	Actual Confirmed Cases On:				Projected Cases (Hospitalized) [ICU] {Ventilator} For:											
	1/18	1/19	1/20	1/21	1/23				1/25				1/27			
Alexandria City	8,745	8,810	8,871	8,917	9,056	(1,811)	[435]	{217}	9,194	(1,839)	[441]	{221}	9,328	(1,866)	[448]	{224}
Arlington	10,790	10,860	10,913	10,954	11,104	(2,221)	[533]	{266}	11,249	(2,250)	[540]	{270}	11,387	(2,277)	[547]	{273}
Fairfax	55,225	55,534	55,929	56,222	57,373	(11,475)	[2,754]	{1,377}	58,534	(11,707)	[2,810]	{1,405}	59,684	(11,937)	[2,865]	{1,432}
Henrico	16,163	16,396	16,585	16,705	17,165	(3,433)	[824]	{412}	17,635	(3,527)	[846]	{423}	18,117	(3,623)	[870]	{435}
James City	2,772	2,825	2,888	2,960	3,117	(623)	[150]	{75}	3,287	(657)	[158]	{79}	3,473	(695)	[167]	{83}
Loudoun	17,014	17,236	17,389	17,571	18,017	(3,603)	[865]	{432}	18,491	(3,698)	[888]	{444}	18,997	(3,799)	[912]	{456}
Prince William	36,396	36,736	36,989	37,111	37,959	(7,592)	[1,822]	{911}	38,841	(7,768)	[1,864]	{932}	39,738	(7,948)	[1,907]	{954}
Virginia Beach City	22,857	23,074	23,367	23,525	24,223	(4,845)	[1,163]	{581}	24,916	(4,983)	[1,196]	{598}	25,626	(5,125)	[1,230]	{615}

For additional information from IEM, please contact Bryan Koon, Vice President of Emergency Management and Homeland Security at bryan.koon@iem.com or 850-519-7966 or Stephanie Tennyson at stephanie.tennyson@iem.com or 202-309-4257.