

IEM's AI Modeling: Short-term COVID-19 Projections**Date: 10/29/21**

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 10/29/21 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.

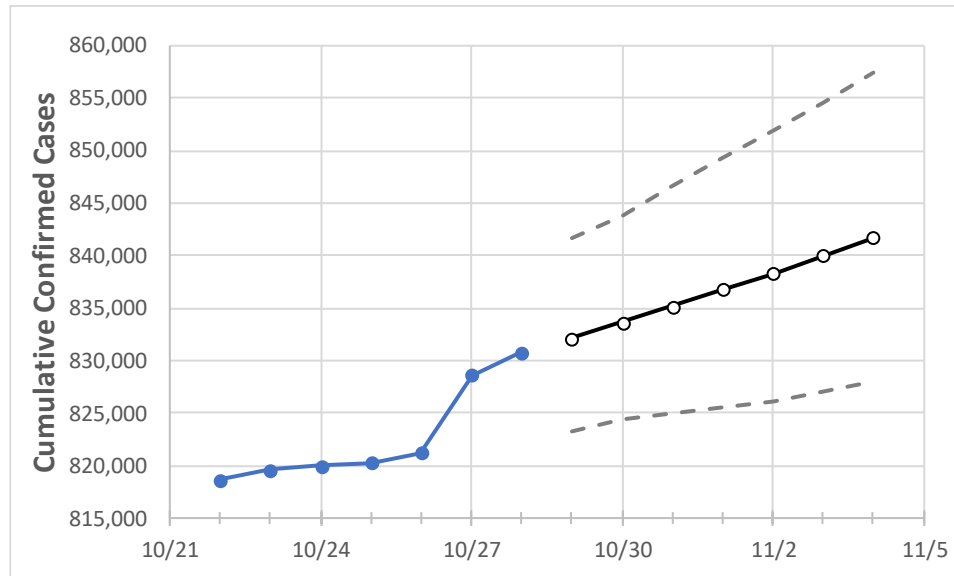
IEM's Modeling Lead

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.

Alabama State Projections



	Actual Confirmed Cases On:				Projected Cases For:						
	10/25	10/26	10/27	10/28	10/29	10/30	10/31	11/1	11/2	11/3	11/4
Alabama	820,312	821,255	828,648	830,789	832,196	833,658	835,210	836,813	838,285	840,007	841,726

Note: The State'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.

Alabama Counties

	Actual Confirmed Cases On:				Projected Cases For:						
	10/25	10/26	10/27	10/28	10/29	10/30	10/31	11/1	11/2	11/3	11/4
Jefferson	114,873	114,905	115,483	115,591	115,718	115,841	115,946	116,072	116,181	116,317	116,434
Lee	23,540	23,556	25,172	25,232	25,276	25,326	25,378	25,432	25,487	25,552	25,619
Madison	52,362	52,400	52,515	52,744	52,796	52,852	52,906	52,959	53,012	53,067	53,116
Marshall	18,381	18,390	18,452	18,574	18,600	18,630	18,656	18,683	18,711	18,743	18,769
Mobile	72,622	72,665	72,832	72,899	72,955	73,013	73,071	73,124	73,181	73,243	73,303
Montgomery	34,123	34,130	34,195	34,237	34,260	34,282	34,302	34,325	34,345	34,367	34,388
Shelby	37,640	37,685	37,787	37,832	37,874	37,914	37,954	37,995	38,037	38,080	38,122
Tuscaloosa	35,120	35,147	35,191	35,235	35,257	35,280	35,302	35,325	35,347	35,368	35,389

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.

Alabama Medical Demands by County

	Actual Confirmed Cases On:				Projected Cases (Hospitalized) [ICU] {Ventilator} For:											
	10/25	10/26	10/27	10/28	10/30			11/1			11/3					
Jefferson	114,873	114,905	115,483	115,591	115,841	(23,168)	[5,560]	{2,780}	116,072	(23,214)	[5,571]	{2,786}	116,317	(23,263)	[5,583]	{2,792}
Lee	23,540	23,556	25,172	25,232	25,326	(5,065)	[1,216]	{608}	25,432	(5,086)	[1,221]	{610}	25,552	(5,110)	[1,226]	{613}
Madison	52,362	52,400	52,515	52,744	52,852	(10,570)	[2,537]	{1,268}	52,959	(10,592)	[2,542]	{1,271}	53,067	(10,613)	[2,547]	{1,274}
Marshall	18,381	18,390	18,452	18,574	18,630	(3,726)	[894]	{447}	18,683	(3,737)	[897]	{448}	18,743	(3,749)	[900]	{450}
Mobile	72,622	72,665	72,832	72,899	73,013	(14,603)	[3,505]	{1,752}	73,124	(14,625)	[3,510]	{1,755}	73,243	(14,649)	[3,516]	{1,758}
Montgomery	34,123	34,130	34,195	34,237	34,282	(6,856)	[1,646]	{823}	34,325	(6,865)	[1,648]	{824}	34,367	(6,873)	[1,650]	{825}
Shelby	37,640	37,685	37,787	37,832	37,914	(7,583)	[1,820]	{910}	37,995	(7,599)	[1,824]	{912}	38,080	(7,616)	[1,828]	{914}
Tuscaloosa	35,120	35,147	35,191	35,235	35,280	(7,056)	[1,693]	{847}	35,325	(7,065)	[1,696]	{848}	35,368	(7,074)	[1,698]	{849}

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.