

# COVID-19 Vaccine Distribution: Update on a Work in Progress

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Department of Medicine Town Hall

January 21, 2021



# Overview

- Current vaccine distribution situation
- Achieving equity in vaccination
- Questions/discussion

# Early Frustration with Vaccine Distribution

## Over Half of Public Says Vaccine Rollout Is Frustrating, Disorganized and Too Slow

Share of adults who said the following terms described the U.S. COVID-19 vaccine rollout “very” or “somewhat” well:



MORNING CONSULT

Poll conducted Jan. 6-8, 2021, among 2,200 U.S. adults, with a margin of error of +/-2%.

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COVID-19 VACCINE

## Slow Rollout Has Left 3 in 5 Adults Feeling Frustrated With COVID-19 Vaccination Process

More than half of the public described U.S. vaccination efforts as disorganized and too slow



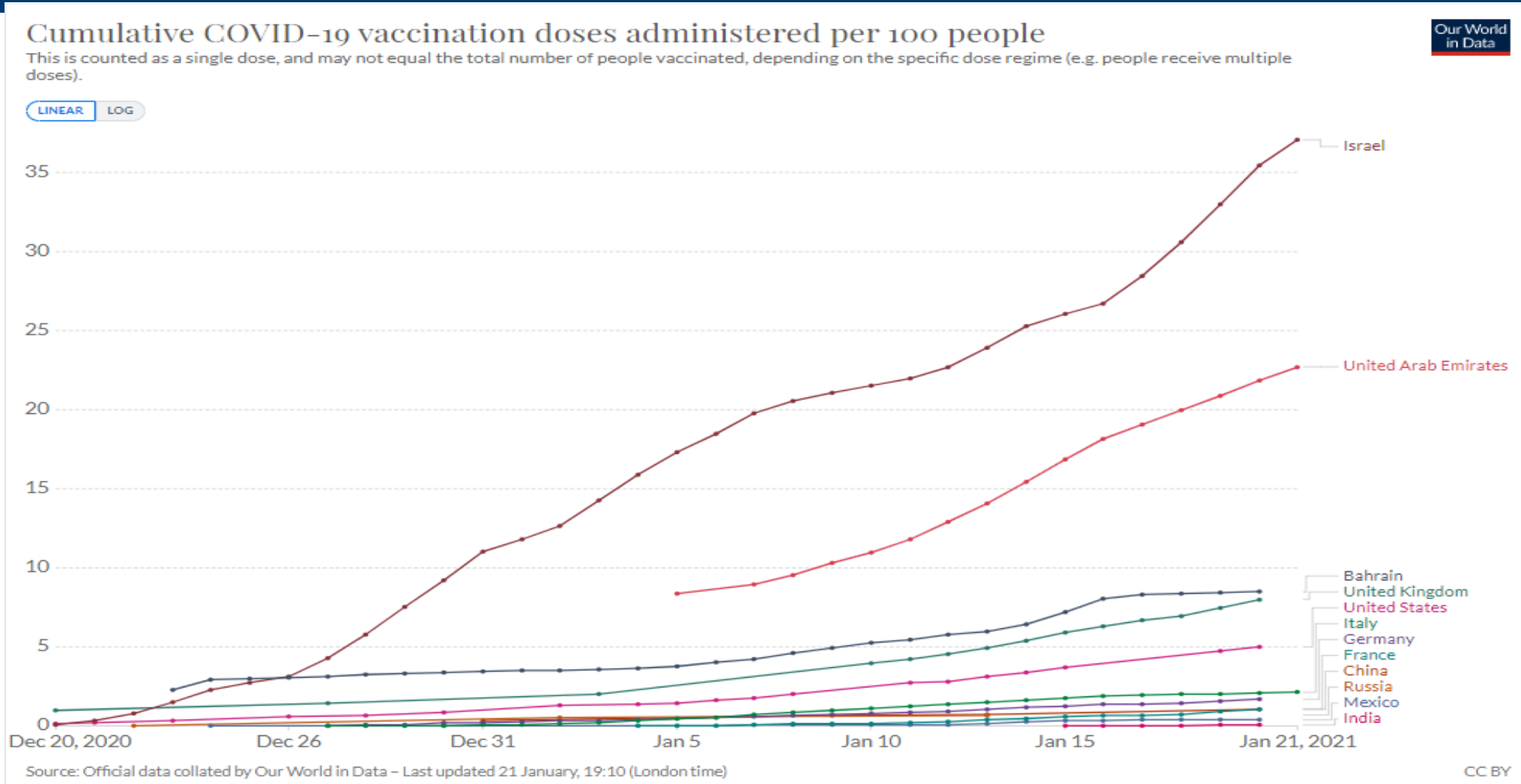
A health care worker administers a Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine at the John Knox Village Continuing Care Retirement Community on Jan. 6, 2021, in Pompano Beach, Fla. (Joe Reade/Getty Images)



BY GABY GALVIN

January 11, 2021 at 1:00 pm ET

# National Comparisons of COVID-19 Vaccinations



# Vaccine Distribution/Uptake by State (CDC/NYT, 01/20/21)



Name	Pct. of people given		Doses distributed	Shots given	Doses used
	At least one shot	Two shots			
<b>U.S. Total*</b>	<b>4.3%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>35,990,150</b>	<b>16,525,257</b>	<b>46%</b>
Palau	11.1%	<0.1%	6,000	1,981	33%
American Samoa	9.1%	1.7%	18,450	5,313	29%
Northern Mariana Islands	8.5%	4.1%	18,650	6,791	36%
Alaska	7.8%	1.5%	150,350	68,293	45%
West Virginia	7.4%	1.4%	231,800	158,621	68%
North Dakota	6.3%	1.2%	78,150	57,657	74%
Connecticut	6.0%	0.7%	430,375	243,140	56%
South Dakota	5.9%	1.1%	95,825	62,518	65%
Washington, D.C.	5.8%	1.5%	75,175	51,733	69%
Vermont	5.5%	1.0%	75,950	40,814	54%
New Mexico	5.5%	1.2%	225,850	143,302	63%
Oklahoma	5.5%	0.8%	455,275	251,684	55%
Florida	5.2%	0.5%	2,545,050	1,239,975	49%
Colorado	5.0%	0.9%	631,400	340,438	54%
Utah	5.0%	0.5%	319,700	181,792	57%
New Hampshire	5.0%	0.6%	145,400	75,418	52%
Louisiana	4.9%	0.8%	485,625	264,400	54%
Arkansas	4.8%	0.9%	334,825	173,312	52%
Maine	4.8%	0.8%	155,800	76,167	49%
New York	4.8%	0.5%	2,057,875	1,046,490	51%
Nebraska	4.7%	0.7%	237,500	106,283	45%
Kentucky	4.7%	0.3%	444,325	223,946	50%
Oregon	4.6%	0.6%	431,450	216,928	50%
Montana	4.5%	0.9%	111,625	57,220	51%
Tennessee	4.5%	0.8%	672,825	358,534	53%
Wyoming	4.5%	0.6%	62,575	29,309	47%

Texas	4.4%	0.6%	2,551,125	1,471,746	58%
Indiana	4.4%	0.9%	741,025	356,385	48%
Michigan	4.3%	0.7%	1,031,100	508,607	49%
Rhode Island	4.3%	1.0%	122,575	56,617	46%
New Jersey	4.3%	0.6%	898,550	432,220	48%
Iowa	4.2%	0.4%	291,075	149,850	51%
Massachusetts	4.2%	0.6%	737,550	330,490	45%
Hawaii	4.1%	1.0%	154,150	71,944	47%
Delaware	4.0%	0.7%	100,375	45,640	45%
Ohio	3.9%	0.3%	1,119,175	487,481	44%
Maryland	3.9%	0.4%	628,800	258,146	41%
Mississippi	3.8%	0.3%	307,950	122,586	40%
Pennsylvania	3.8%	0.7%	1,223,250	568,660	46%
Washington	3.8%	0.7%	805,000	346,765	43%
Minnesota	3.7%	0.8%	595,775	252,548	42%
Kansas	3.6%	0.5%	265,600	122,705	46%
Virginia	3.6%	0.4%	962,900	343,366	36%
North Carolina	3.5%	0.6%	1,118,250	427,480	38%
Arizona	3.4%	0.5%	752,250	281,887	37%
Illinois	3.4%	0.8%	1,094,000	539,926	49%
Georgia	3.4%	0.3%	1,077,375	397,048	37%
Wisconsin	3.3%	0.5%	538,325	222,492	41%
Puerto Rico	3.3%	0.7%	312,450	136,630	44%
Idaho	3.3%	0.6%	166,850	69,267	42%
California	3.2%	0.7%	4,169,450	1,532,329	37%
Missouri	3.2%	0.8%	572,125	244,476	43%
South Carolina	3.1%	0.6%	437,675	192,608	44%
Nevada	2.9%	0.6%	276,775	107,133	39%
Marshall Islands	2.5%	<0.1%	13,600	1,514	11%
Alabama	2.5%	0.4%	483,275	139,200	29%



# Challenges of COVID-19 Vaccine Distribution



- Tiered allocation
- Trust
- Delivery challenges

## Here are the major hurdles ahead for Covid-19 vaccine distribution in the US

**The US must undertake the most logistically difficult vaccination campaign in history, from trust to extreme storage requirements**



▲ Vials of a coronavirus vaccine candidate are sorted at a Pfizer facility in Puurs, Belgium. Photograph: Pfizer/Reuters

# Tiered Allocation: CDPHE/GEEERC Plan, October



## PHASED APPROACH DISTRIBUTION

PHASE	CATEGORY	MEMBERS
1A	Critical Workforce	Inpatient Healthcare workers, including those at assisted living facilities
		Outpatient Healthcare Workers, including home health workers and outpatient pharmacists
1B	Critical Workforce	EMS, Firefighters, Police, Public Health Personnel, Correctional Workers
1C	Highest Risk Individuals	Residents/patients of assisted living, long-term care, and nursing home facilities
2A	Congregate Housing Essential Workers	<p>Congregate Housing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Adults experiencing homelessness living in congregate shelters</li><li>• Incarcerated adults</li><li>• Adults living in group homes</li><li>• Workers living in congregate settings (e.g. ski industry workers, agricultural workers, etc.)</li><li>• Students living in college dorms or other congregate housing</li></ul> <p>Essential workers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• With direct interaction with the public (e.g. grocery store workers, teachers, childcare, etc.)</li><li>• Working in high-density settings (e.g. agricultural, meat-packing workers, etc.)</li><li>• Serving persons that live in high-density settings (e.g. homeless shelter group home workers, etc.)</li></ul>
2B	Higher Risk Individuals	Adults 65 or older Adults with obesity, diabetes, chronic lung disease, significant heart disease, chronic kidney disease requiring dialysis, active cancers, and/or immunocompromised status Adults who received placebo during a COVID-19 vaccine clinical trial
3	General Public	Adults 18-64 without high-risk conditions

# COVID-19 Vaccine Allocation: 12/9

## COVID-19 VACCINE DISTRIBUTION

### PHASE 1

Winter



1A

#### Highest-risk health care workers and individuals:

- People who have direct contact with COVID-19 patients for 15 minutes or more over a 24-hour period.
- Long-term care facility staff and residents.

1B

#### Moderate-risk health care workers and responders:

- Health care workers with less direct contact with COVID-19 patients.
- Workers in home health/hospice and dental settings.
- EMS, firefighters, police, correctional workers, dispatchers, funeral services, other first responders, and COVID-19 response personnel.

### PHASE 2

Spring



2

#### Higher-risk individuals and essential workers:

- People age 65 or older.
- People of any age with obesity, diabetes, chronic lung disease, significant heart disease, chronic kidney disease, cancer, or are immunocompromised.
- People who interact directly with the public at work, such as grocery store workers and school staff.
- People who work in high density settings like farms and meat-packing plants.
- Workers serving people that live in high-density settings.
- Other health care workers not covered in Phase 1.
- Adults who received a placebo during a COVID-19 vaccine clinical trial.

### PHASE 3

Summer



3

#### The general public:

- Anyone age 18-64 without high risk conditions.

\*Timeline subject to change based on supply chain. Prioritization subject to change based on data, science, availability.





# Conversations Over Allocation



OPINION > OPINION COLUMNISTS • Opinion, Opinion Columnist

## Mike Johnston: Educators should be front of the line for the COVID vaccine

Teachers should be top priority for the vaccine like health care workers



OPINION > OPINION COLUMNISTS • Opinion, Opinion Columnist

## Brauchler: Prioritizing prisoners over the elderly for a COVID vaccine is wrong in every way



# The Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices' Updated Interim Recommendation for Allocation of COVID-19 Vaccine — United States, December 2020

Weekly / January 1, 2021 / 69(5152);1657-1660

On December 22, 2020, this report was posted online as an MMWR Early Release.

Kathleen Dooling, MD<sup>1</sup>; Mona Marin, MD<sup>1</sup>; Megan Wallace, DrPH<sup>1,2</sup>; Nancy McClung, PhD<sup>1</sup>; Mary Chamberland, MD<sup>1,3</sup>; Grace M. Lee, MD<sup>4</sup>; H. Keipp Talbot, MD<sup>5</sup>; José R. Romero, MD<sup>6</sup>; Beth P. Bell, MD<sup>7</sup>; Sara E. Oliver, MD<sup>1</sup> ([View author affiliations](#))

**TABLE. Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices recommendations for allocation of COVID-19 vaccines to persons aged ≥16 years — United States, December 2020**

Phase	Groups recommended to receive COVID-19 vaccine	No. (millions)		
		Total persons in each group*	Unique persons in each group†	Unique persons in each phase
1a	Health care personnel	21	21	24
	Long-term care facility residents	3	3	
1b	Frontline essential workers <sup>§</sup>	30	30	49
	Persons aged ≥75 years	21	19	
1c	Persons aged 65–74 years	32	28	129
	Persons aged 16–64 years <sup>¶</sup> with high-risk medical conditions	110	81	
	Essential workers <sup>§</sup> not recommended for vaccination in Phase 1b	57	20	
2	All persons aged ≥16 years <sup>¶</sup> not previously recommended for vaccination	All remaining	All remaining	All remaining

# Colorado Vaccine Allocation: 12/30

## COVID-19 VACCINE DISTRIBUTION

### PHASE 1 Winter



1A

#### Highest-risk health care workers and individuals:

- People who have direct contact with COVID-19 patients for 15 minutes or more over a 24-hour period.
- Long-term care facility staff and residents.

1B

#### Coloradans age 70+, moderate-risk health care workers, first responders, frontline essential workers, and continuity of state government:

- Health care workers with less direct contact with COVID-19 patients (e.g. home health, hospice, pharmacy, dental, etc.) and EMS.
- Firefighters, police, COVID-19 response personnel, correctional workers, and funeral services.
- People age 70 and older.
- Frontline essential workers in education, food and agriculture, manufacturing, U.S. postal service, public transit and specialized transportation staff, grocery, and public health, and direct care providers for Coloradans experiencing homelessness.
- Essential officials from executive, legislative and judicial branches of state government.
- Essential frontline journalists.

### PHASE 2 Spring



2

#### Higher-risk individuals and other essential workers:

- People age 65-69.
- People age 16-64 with obesity, diabetes, chronic lung disease, significant heart disease, chronic kidney disease, cancer, or are immunocompromised.
- Other essential workers and continuity of local government.
- Adults who received a placebo during a COVID-19 vaccine clinical trial.

### PHASE 3 Summer



3

#### The general public:

- Anyone age 16-64 without high risk conditions.

Revised date: 12/30/2020

\*Timeline subject to change based on supply chain. Prioritization subject to change based on data, science, availability.

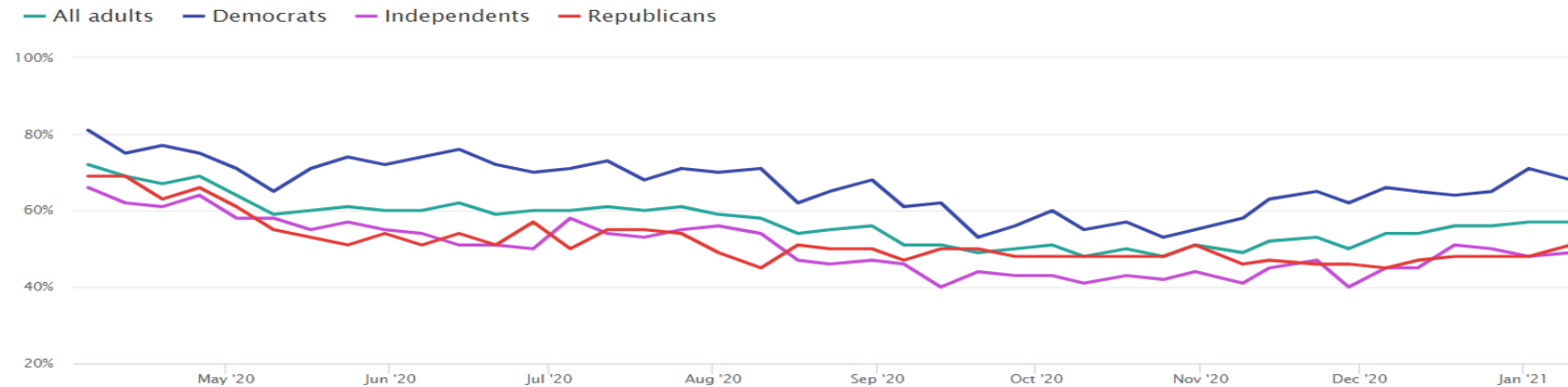


# Trust: Interest in Receiving COVID-19 Vaccine (Morning Consult)



## Over 1 in 2 Americans Say They Would Get a Coronavirus Vaccine

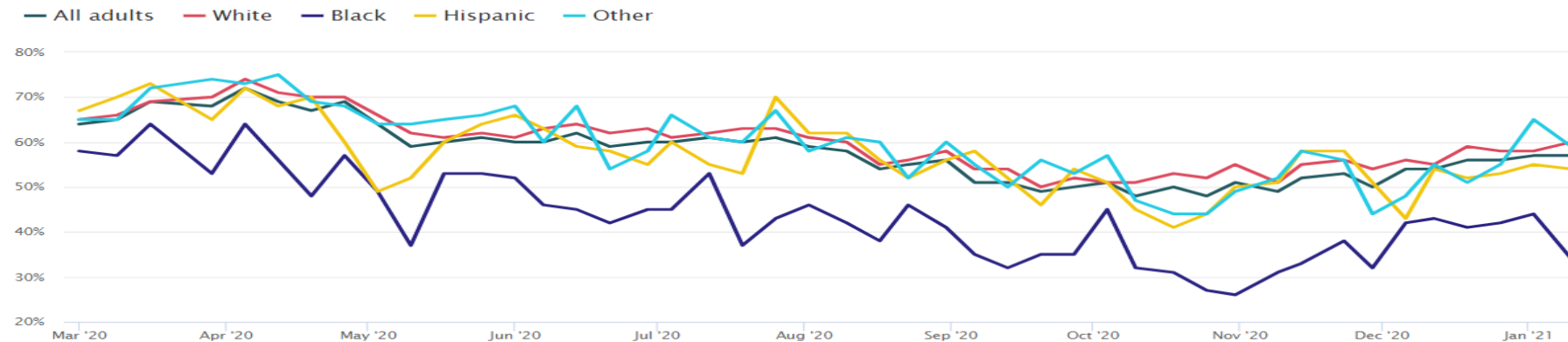
The share of U.S. adults who say that they would get vaccinated if a vaccine that protects from the coronavirus became available:



This data comes from Morning Consult's weekly coronavirus survey tracker, based on surveys of 2,200 U.S. adults each. The latest survey was conducted Jan. 8-10, 2021.

## Black Adults Less Likely to Say They'd Get a COVID-19 Vaccine

The share of U.S. adults who say that they would get vaccinated if a vaccine that protects from the coronavirus became available:



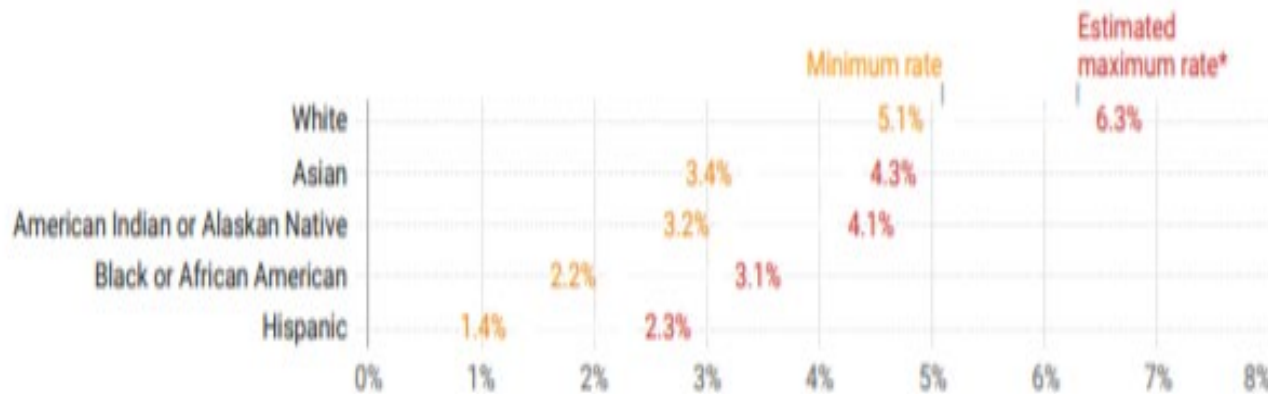
This data comes from Morning Consult's weekly coronavirus survey tracker, based on surveys of 2,200 U.S. adults each. The latest survey was conducted Jan. 8-10, 2021.



# Trust: Early Disparities in Distribution of Vaccine in Colorado

## COVID-19 vaccinations lagging in communities of color

The portion of white Coloradans who have received a COVID-19 vaccination is more double that of Colorado's ethnic minorities.



\*Based on vaccination data with an "unknown" ethnicity, state populations and the distribution of vaccines where ethnicity is known.

Chart: Evan Wyloge • Source: Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment • [Get the data](#) • Created with [Datawrapper](#)

[https://gazette.com/premium/ethnic-disparities-emerge-in-colorado-s-first-month-of-covid-19-vaccinations/article\\_271cdd1e-591b-11eb-b22c-b7a136efa0d6.html](https://gazette.com/premium/ethnic-disparities-emerge-in-colorado-s-first-month-of-covid-19-vaccinations/article_271cdd1e-591b-11eb-b22c-b7a136efa0d6.html)

## Ethnic disparities emerge in Colorado's first month of COVID-19 vaccinations

Evan Wyloge [evan.wyloge@gazette.com](mailto:evan.wyloge@gazette.com)

Jan 17, 2021




Registered nurse Ola Arije, left, administers a COVID-19 vaccine to Army Veteran Phil Ross, 73, at Veterans Community Liv Center at Fitzsimons in Aurora on Dec. 22, 2020. Ross is the first senior received the vaccine in Colorado. Residents and staff at the Fitzsimons veterans facility is among the first seniors in the state to receive the COVID-19 vaccine.

The Denver Post via The Associated Press

# Colorado Vaccine Prioritization: Estimated Numbers



**PHASE 1**  
*Winter*



**1A**  
**Highest-risk health care workers and individuals:**

- People who have direct contact with COVID-19 patients for 15 minutes or more over a 24-hour period.
- Long-term care facility staff and residents.

**1B**  
**Coloradans age 70+, moderate-risk health care workers, first responders, frontline essential workers, and continuity of state government:**

- Health care workers with less direct contact with COVID-19 patients (e.g. home health, hospice, pharmacy, dental, etc.) and EMS.
- Firefighters, police, COVID-19 response personnel, correctional workers, and funeral services.
- People age 70 and older.

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- Frontline essential workers in education, food and agriculture, manufacturing, U.S. postal service, public transit and specialized transportation staff, grocery, and public health, and direct care providers for Coloradans experiencing homelessness.
- Essential officials from executive, legislative and judicial branches of state government.
- Essential frontline journalists.

Target group	Timeframe	Estimated numbers
Phase 1A (direct contact HCW)	Dec-Jan	76,000
Phase 1A (LTCF staff, residents)	Dec--Jan	121,000
Phase 1B (other HCW & first responders)	Jan-Feb	125,000
Phase 1B (70+)	Jan-Feb	562,000
Phase 1B (Frontline essential workers)	March onward	628,000

# Colorado's Current Vaccine Allocation Framework



- Beginning Jan 17, CO to use formulas based on
  - County population estimates
  - County occupation estimates
  - County first dose completion plans
- Vaccine to be allocated to
  - Hospitals/health systems: 50%
  - Federally qualified health centers: 20%
  - Community partners/LPHAs: 20%
  - Retail pharmacies: 10%

# Distribution Approaches: Scaling Coverage



- Reaching a national goal of 1 million doses/day
  - Colorado (1.69% US population)
    - 16,900/day
    - 118,300/week
  - Denver Metro area (60% CO population)
    - 10,140/day
    - 70,980/week
- Best methods to scale up distribution
  - Hospitals/health systems
  - Pharmacies
  - Community clinics/public health
  - Point of distribution (POD) events: large and small



# Confusion Over Federal Supply

## Polis says there 'is no national reserve' of vaccine, will give update on state's response

The update at 12:30 p.m. Friday will be streamed in the video player above.



Author: Janet Oravetz (9News)  
Published: 9:20 AM MST January 15, 2021  
Updated: 11:20 AM MST January 15, 2021



COLORADO, USA — Gov. Jared Polis (D-Colorado) said in a tweet Friday morning that 'there is no national reserve' of the COVID-19 vaccine and said he was "shocked we were lied to" about the stockpile.

**The Washington Post**  
*Democracy Dies in Darkness*

## Vaccine reserve was already exhausted when Trump administration vowed to release it, dashing hopes of expanded access

States were anticipating a windfall after federal officials said they would stop holding back second doses. But the approach had already changed, and no stockpile exists.

By **Isaac Stanley-Becker** and **Lena H. Sun**

Jan. 15, 2021 at 10:20 a.m. MST



When Health and Human Services Secretary Alex Azar announced this week that the federal government would begin releasing coronavirus vaccine doses held in reserve for second shots, no such reserve existed, according to state and federal officials briefed on distribution plans. The Trump administration had already begun shipping out what was available beginning at the end of December, taking second doses directly off the manufacturing line.

Now, health officials across the country who had anticipated their extremely limited vaccine supply as much as doubling beginning next week are confronting the reality that their allocations will not immediately increase, dashing hopes of dramatically expanding access for millions of elderly people and those with high-risk medical conditions. Health officials in some cities and states were informed in recent days about the reality of the situation, while others are still in the dark.

# Early Challenges

- On-line access
  - Nationally 17% of 65+ no internet access
  - Worse for communities of color (25% Black, 21% Hispanic, 28% Native Americans)

## Online sign-ups complicate COVID-19 vaccine rollout for older people

About 16.5% of U.S. seniors lack internet access, and the percentage is larger in communities of color



- Reduced uptake LTCF providers
  - Only 40-50% estimated initial uptake (vs 85+% hospital staff)
  - Especially low among non RN, MD

NEWS > HEALTH • News

### Power outage at Kaiser Permanente's Lakewood facility ruins 165 doses of COVID-19 vaccine

Staff were able to administer 135 shots before they expired

By JESSICA SEAMAN | jseaman@denverpost.com | The Denver Post  
PUBLISHED: January 14, 2021 at 7:37 p.m. | UPDATED: January 14, 2021 at 9:06 p.m.

Staff at Kaiser Permanente Lakewood Medical Offices threw out 165 doses of COVID-19 vaccine on Thursday after they were ruined following a power outage at the facility.

The power outage, which Kaiser said was brief and caused by high winds, caused a refrigerator storing doses of Moderna's vaccine to stop working, resulting in the vaccines exceeding the required storage temperature.

Staff at the facility worked throughout the day to administer as many doses of the vaccine as possible and were able to give 135 people shots before the vaccine expired, Kaiser said in a statement.

TOP STORY

## Colorado long-term care facilities express concern over 'vaccine hesitancy' among staff

CAROL MCKINLEY Special to Colorado Politics  
Jan 18, 2021

# Where can I get vaccinated ?!!!!?



## Find out where you can get vaccinated

Because vaccine supplies are limited, not all phase 1A and 1B recipients will have access to the vaccine at the same time. We are coordinating with local public health agencies, health care providers, pharmacies, and diverse community partners to distribute the vaccine as equitably and efficiently as possible.

We continue to update this page with additional vaccine locations as they become available.

Sections on this page:

[Vaccine providers for 70+](#)

[Colorado's vaccine provider list](#)

[Links to local public health department vaccine information](#)

## Providers for people 70 and older

Many hospital systems in Colorado are now working to schedule vaccine appointments with Coloradans age 70 and over, who are eligible to get vaccinated as part of phase 1B -- and many more are working to come online. In some cases, hospitals will reach out to their patients. In other cases, patients of these hospitals may sign up to be contacted about scheduling a vaccination. The rate at which hospitals are able to vaccinate Coloradans age 70+ depends on the federal supply of vaccine. Because we are trying to move as fast as we can, we will provide information as soon as it's publicly available, and we ask that you be aware that it will evolve, change, and grow over time. The following list details how patients of these providers can sign up to be notified when a vaccine becomes available.

# CDPHE Dear Provider Letter Jan 17: Key Provisions




- No government-issued ID required
  - Prioritization important but ID requirements can create distrust, worsen inequities
  - Use of “honor system” more compatible with overarching goals of reaching eligible persons as efficiently as possible.
  - Compliance required to continue as a provider
- Providers should consider all eligible Coloradoan without regard to affiliation with health system or medical coverage
  - Each provider should establish direct weblink, separate from restricted access patient portals
  - Should also establish telephone access
  - Enact measures by Jan 22
- Moving toward “systematic allocation process” at county and provider level
  - Allocation may vary by week
  - Developing community-based clinic plan for community providers and CBOs



# Highly Transmissible Variant Strain (B.1.1.7)

- First detected in UK
- Multiple mutations in spike protein which appear to increase transmission by est 50%
  - Primarily based on epidemiologic trends
  - Confirmatory lab studies pending
  - More transmissible mutation can result in more deaths than more virulent mutation
- First US report from CO, currently 4 confirmed
  - Now being reported from other states
- Globally, detected in 30+ countries
- No evidence of increased severity
- No evidence of lower vaccine protection
- Antibody-based treatments may be less effective
- Response:
  - Isolation/quarantine
  - Enhanced surveillance
  - Heightened prevention efforts
  - Accelerating vaccination



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RESOURCES: [Colorado COVID-19 tracker](#) [Coronavirus in schools](#) [Tell us your story](#) [Full coronavirus coverage](#) [Get COVID-19 email updates](#)

NEWS > HEALTH > News

## Colorado first state in U.S. to confirm new, more contagious strain of COVID-19

Elbert County man in his 20s with no travel history tests positive for variant first discovered in U.K.



COLORADO  
Governor Jared Polis

For Immediate Release  
Tuesday, December 29, 2020  
Elizabeth Kozar | [elizabeth.kozar@state.co.us](mailto:elizabeth.kozar@state.co.us)  
Jessica Bralich | [jessica.bralich@state.co.us](mailto:jessica.bralich@state.co.us)

### Gov. Polis and State Public Health Officials Announce First Case of COVID Variant of COVID-19 in Colorado

DENVER - Today, Gov. Polis and state health officials announced Colorado's first case of the of COVID-19 variant B.1.1.7, the same variant discovered in the UK.

The Colorado State Laboratory confirmed and notified the Center for Disease Control (CDC) of the case. The individual is a male in his 20s who is currently in isolation in Elbert County and has no travel history.

Public health officials are doing a thorough investigation. The individual is recovering in isolation and will remain there until cleared by public health officials. The individual has no close contacts identified so far, but public health officials are working to identify other potential cases and contacts through thorough contact tracing interviews.

## Emergence of SARS-CoV-2 B.1.1.7 Lineage — United States, December 29, 2020–January 12, 2021

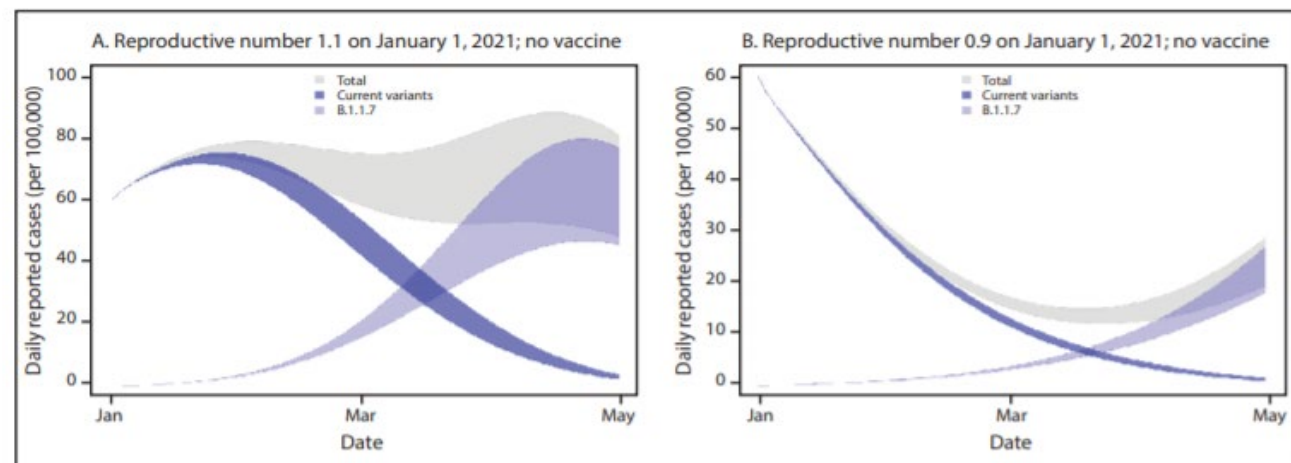
Summer E. Galloway, PhD<sup>1</sup>; Prabasaj Paul, PhD<sup>1</sup>; Duncan R. MacCannell, PhD<sup>2</sup>; Michael A. Johansson, PhD<sup>1</sup>; John T. Brooks, MD<sup>1</sup>; Adam MacNeil, PhD<sup>1</sup>; Rachel B. Slayton, PhD<sup>1</sup>; Suxiang Tong, PhD<sup>1</sup>; Benjamin J. Silk, PhD<sup>1</sup>; Gregory L. Armstrong, MD<sup>2</sup>; Matthew Biggerstaff, ScD<sup>1</sup>; Vivien G. Dugan, PhD<sup>1</sup>

TABLE. Characteristics of SARS-CoV-2 variants of concern — worldwide, September 2020–January 2021

Variant designation	First identification		Characteristic mutations (protein: mutation)	No. of current sequence-confirmed cases		No. of countries with sequences
	Location	Date		United States	Worldwide	
B.1.1.7 (20I/501Y.V1)	United Kingdom	Sep 2020	ORF1ab: T1001I, A1708D, I2230T, del3675–3677 SGF S: del69–70 HV, del144 Y, N501Y, A570D, D614G, P681H, T761I, S982A, D1118H ORF8: Q27stop, R52I, Y73C N: D3L, S235F	76	15,369	36
B.1.351 (20H/501Y.V2)	South Africa	Oct 2020	ORF1ab: K1655N E: P71L N: T205I S: K417N, E484K, N501Y, D614G, A701V	0	415	13
P.1 (20J/501Y.V3)	Brazil and Japan	Jan 2021	ORF1ab: F681L, I760T, S1188L, K1795Q, del3675–3677 SGF, E5662D S: L18F, T20N, P26S, D138Y, R190S, K417T, E484K, N501Y, H655Y, T1027I ORF3a: C174G ORF8: E92K ORF9: Q77E ORF14: V49L N: P80R	0	35	2

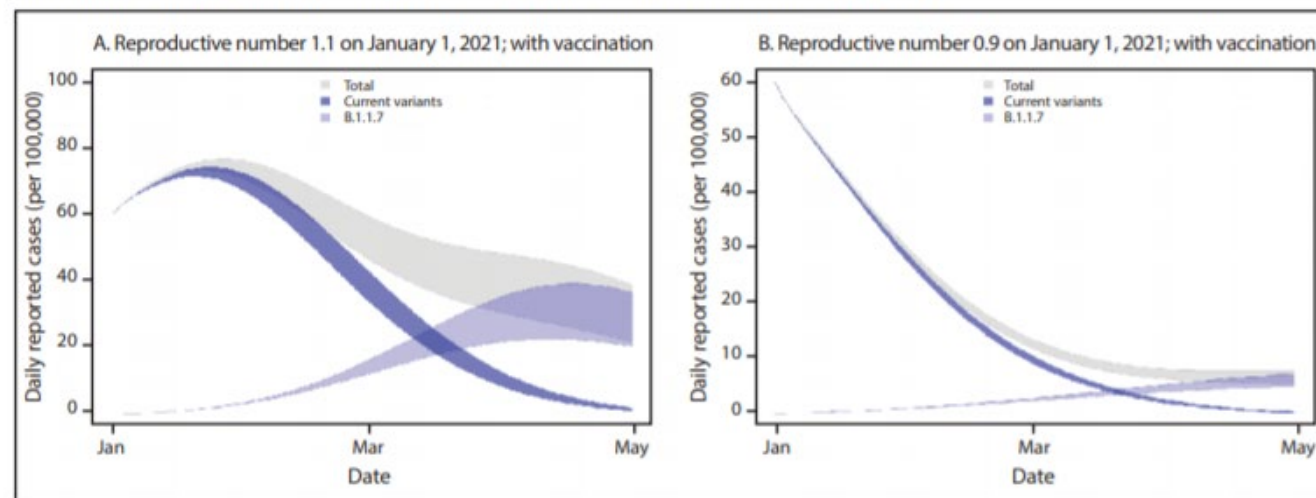
Abbreviations: del = deletion; E = envelope protein; N = nucleocapsid protein; ORF = open reading frame; S = spike protein.

FIGURE 1. Simulated case incidence trajectories\* of current SARS-CoV-2 variants and the B.1.1.7 variant,<sup>†</sup> assuming no community vaccination and either initial  $R_t = 1.1$  (A) or initial  $R_t = 0.9$  (B) for current variants — United States, January–April 2021



Abbreviation:  $R_t$  = time-varying reproductive number

FIGURE 2. Simulated case incidence trajectories\* of current SARS-CoV-2 variants and the B.1.1.7 variant,<sup>†</sup> assuming community vaccination<sup>§</sup> and initial  $R_t = 1.1$  (A) or initial  $R_t = 0.9$  (B) for current variants — United States, January–April 2021



# Biden Plan for COVID-19 Vaccine Distribution

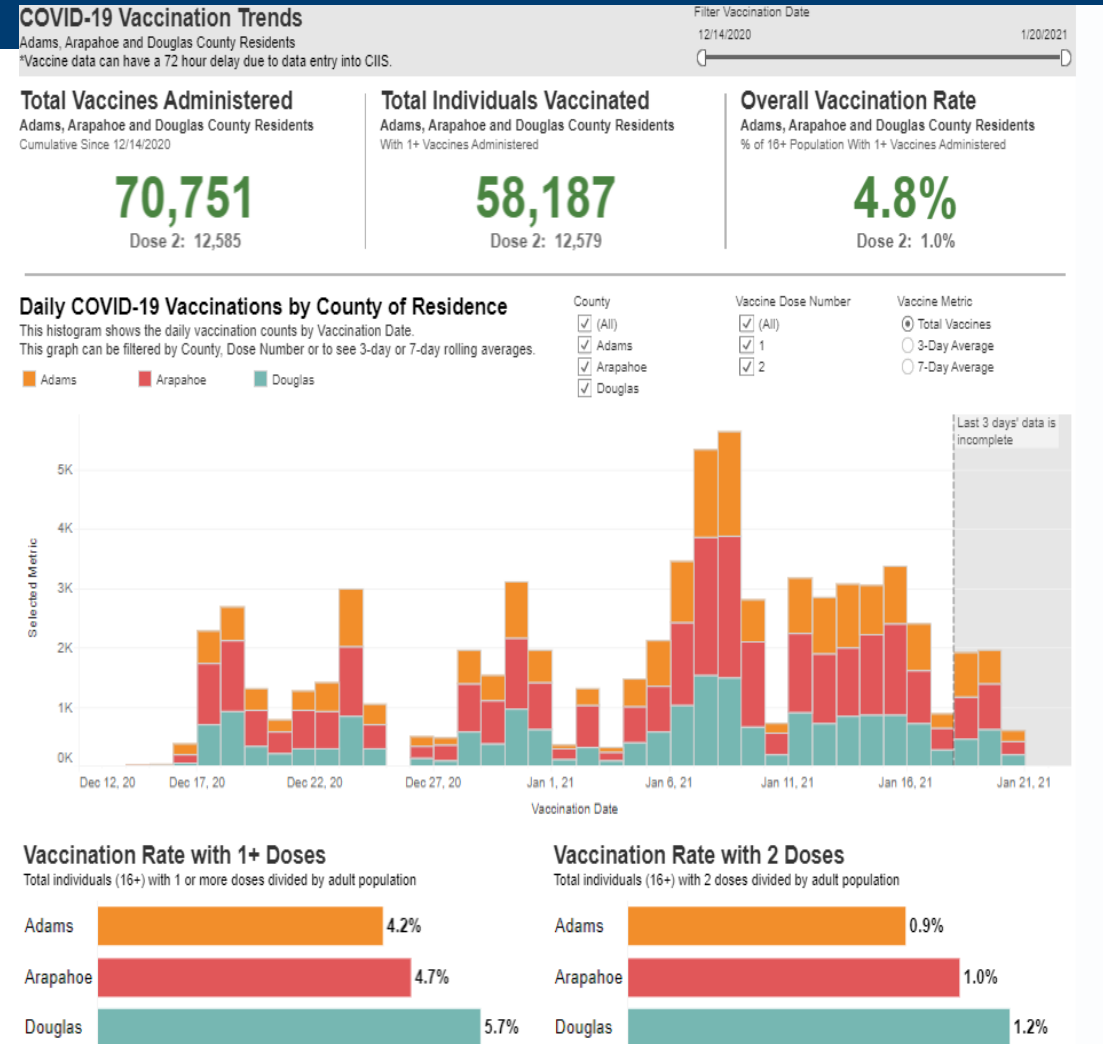
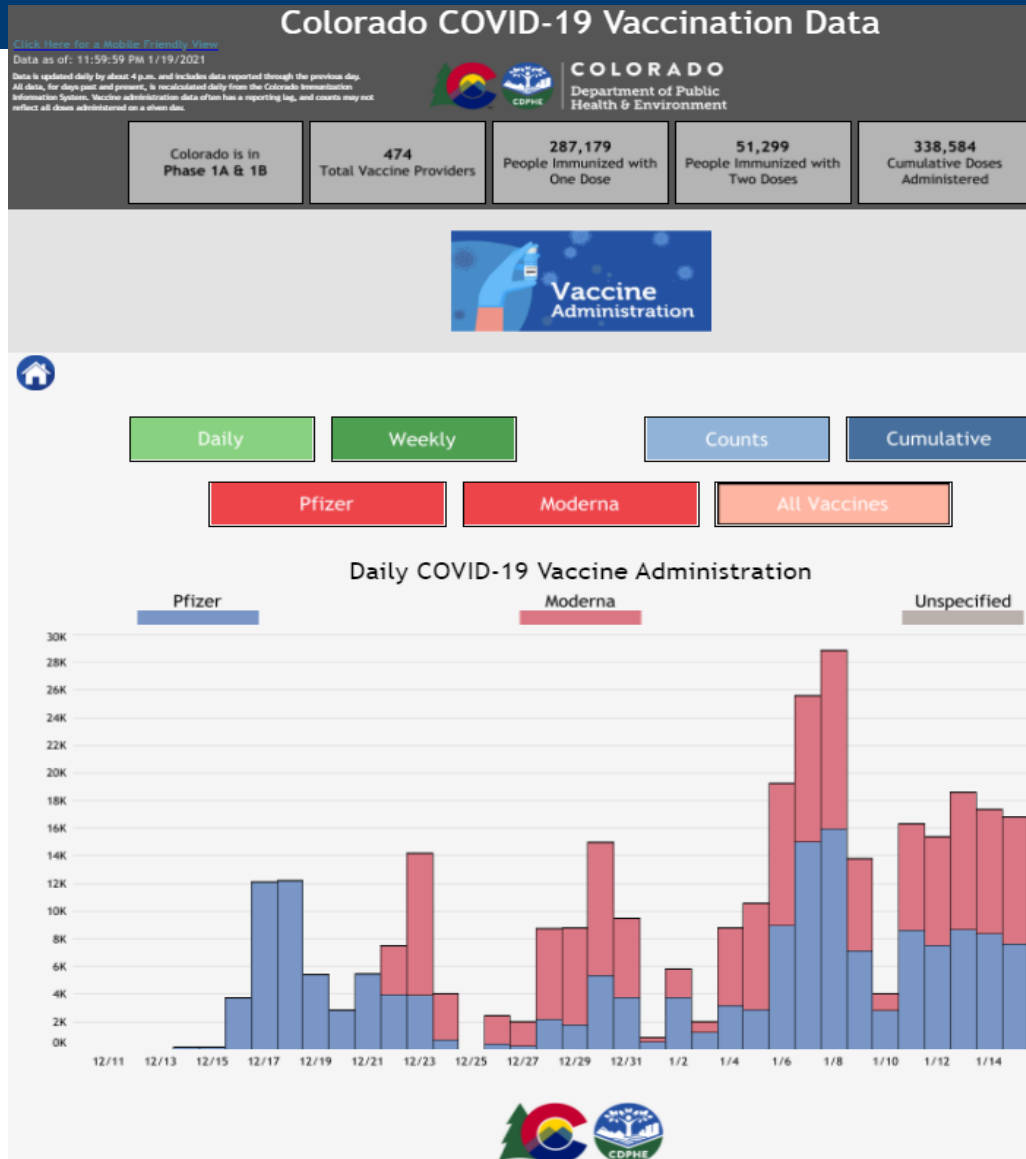


- Administer 100 m doses in 1<sup>st</sup> 100 days (Jan 21—Apr 30)
  - Currently 800,000/day average
- Set up mass vaccination clinics
  - 100 federally managed clinics set up by FEMA, run by National Guard
- Allow FQHCs to directly access vaccines
- Use Defense Production Act to ensure vaccine supplies
  - Glass vials, stoppers, syringes, needles, ? vaccine supply
- Executive actions to address pandemic
  - Mandate masks, help safe re-opening schools/businesses, expand testing, protect workers, deliver economic relief
- Launch vaccine education campaign
  - \$250 m effort





# Tracking COVID-19 Vaccination in Colorado and TCHD Area (1/20/21)



# Governor's Dear Partner Letter Jan 18 about Use of Stored Second Doses for 70+ Year Olds



- First doses
  - Received to date: 300,100
  - Used to date: 283,250
  - Expected this week: 83,760
- Second doses
  - Received to date: 200,130
  - Used to date: 49,595
  - Planned use this week: 110,810
  - Available stored doses: 39,725



**COLORADO**  
Governor Jared Polis

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On January 18, 2021, Governor Polis sent a letter to providers giving guidance to free up 20,605 Pfizer doses and 19,120 doses of Moderna vaccines. Those doses, which were going to be utilized as second doses, will now be available to Coloradans ages 70 and up who need a first dose.

About the guidance:

**When does it take effect?**

Immediately on January 18, 2021

**How soon will providers receive these new doses?**

These doses are already in their facilities. Some might be moved from facilities that cannot use them this week to those who can.

**What happens if a provider is not comfortable with this guidance and does not want to implement it?**

We are asking all providers to follow the guidance as laid out in the letter. If a provider needs help implementing the guidance, they can contact the state for technical assistance.

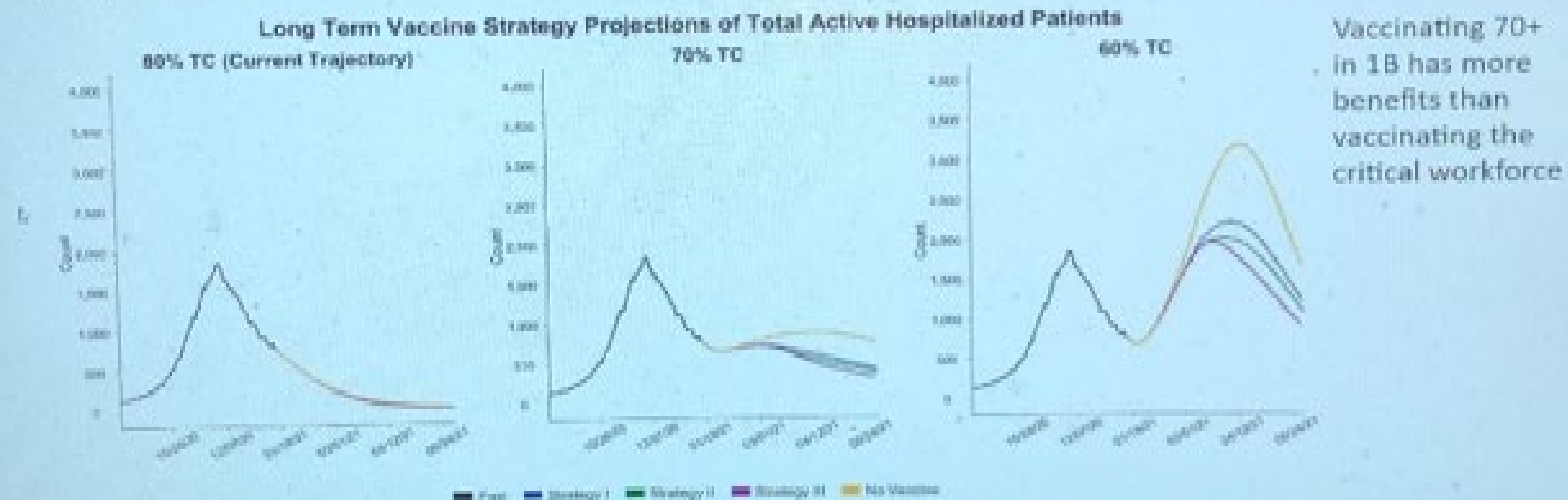
**Why have these 2nd doses not been utilized already?**

There is a 21 or 28 day period between the first and second dose, depending on the vaccine product. We are providing second doses to people who are at the 21 or 28 day point this week, and releasing all other second doses not needed for this week. Due to the large quantities we received of first doses over the Christmas and New Years holidays and the slower administration that happened at that same time, we now have about 40,000 doses in the state for second doses that are not scheduled to be needed for second doses right now.



## Vaccination scenarios at different levels of transmission control.

In the near-term, high levels of transmission control will have the greatest impact on hospital demand. However, the arrival of the new variant may lead to declines in transmission control even in the absence of policy and behavior change.



Strategy I: phase 1B targets critical workforce using current vaccine allocation  
Strategy II: phase 1B targets 70+ using current vaccine allocation  
Strategy III: phase 1B vaccinate 70% of 70+ (more vaccine needed)

[https://denvergazette.com/news/coronavirus/one-in-five-older-coloradans-to-be-vaccinated-this-week-polis-says/article\\_e8ef7652-5a9e-11eb-89ec-0f0fa5e8281d.html](https://denvergazette.com/news/coronavirus/one-in-five-older-coloradans-to-be-vaccinated-this-week-polis-says/article_e8ef7652-5a9e-11eb-89ec-0f0fa5e8281d.html)

TOP STORY

## One in five older Coloradans to be vaccinated this week, Polis says

Seth Klamann [seth.klamann@gazette.com](mailto:seth.klamann@gazette.com)

Jan 19, 2021



Pharmacist Chris Martin with UCHealth fills a syringe Monday to give the first COVID-19 vaccine at the Memorial Administrative Center for UCHealth in Colorado Springs.


JERILEE BENNETT, THE DENVER GAZETTE



# Colorado Vaccine Prioritization: Estimated Numbers



**PHASE 1**  
*Winter*



**1A**  
**Highest-risk health care workers and individuals:**

- People who have direct contact with COVID-19 patients for 15 minutes or more over a 24-hour period.
- Long-term care facility staff and residents.

**1B**  
**Coloradans age 70+, moderate-risk health care workers, first responders, frontline essential workers, and continuity of state government:**

- Health care workers with less direct contact with COVID-19 patients (e.g. home health, hospice, pharmacy, dental, etc.) and EMS.
- Firefighters, police, COVID-19 response personnel, correctional workers, and funeral services.
- People age 70 and older.

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- Frontline essential workers in education, food and agriculture, manufacturing, U.S. postal service, public transit and specialized transportation staff, grocery, and public health, and direct care providers for Coloradans experiencing homelessness.
- Essential officials from executive, legislative and judicial branches of state government.
- Essential frontline journalists.

- Total doses shipped to CO to date:
  - 516,925
- Expected doses
  - 70,000/week
  - 350,000 more doses through end of Feb