

Request for Legislative Action

Res. No.: 20806
Sponsors: Jalen Anderson;
Crystal Williams; Scott Burnett
Date: November 1, 2021

Completed by County Counselor's Office

Action Requested:	Resolution	Res.Ord No.:	20806
Sponsor(s):	Jalen Anderson;Crystal J. Williams;Scott Burnett JACKSON COUNTY	Legislature Meeting Date:	11/1/2021

Introduction

Action Items: ['Authorize']

Project/Title:

A Resolution approving an extension to the current health order requiring indoor masking for individuals five years of age and older.

Request Summary

Due, in part, to the high prevalence of COVID-19 in our region, relatively low vaccination rates and the scientific evidence supporting the benefits of universal masking, the Jackson County Executive, Health Director, Emergency Management Coordinator are requesting County Legislative approval to extend the current Health Order until 11:59 PM on November 22, 2022.

Contact Information

Department:	County Executive Office	Submitted Date:	10/28/2021
Name:	Caleb Clifford	Email:	CClifford@jacksongov.org
Title:	Chief of Staff	Phone:	816-881-3333

Budget Information

Amount authorized by this legislation this fiscal year:	\$ 0
Amount previously authorized this fiscal year:	\$ 0
Total amount authorized after this legislative action:	\$
Is it transferring fund?	No
Single Source Funding:	
Fund:	Department:
	Line Item Account:
	Amount:
	!Unexpected End of Formula

Request for Legislative Action

Prior Legislation	
Prior Ordinances	
Ordinance:	Ordinance date:
Prior Resolution	
Resolution:	Resolution date:
20781	October 4, 2021

Purchasing	
Does this RLA include the purchase or lease of supplies, materials, equipment or services?	No
Chapter 10 Justification:	
Core 4 Tax Clearance Completed:	
Certificate of Foreign Corporation Received:	
Have all required attachments been included in this RLA?	

Compliance	
Certificate of Compliance	
Not Applicable	
Minority, Women and Veteran Owned Business Program	
Goals Not Applicable for following reason: Not spending money	
MBE:	.00%
WBE:	.00%
VBE:	.00%
Prevailing Wage	
Not Applicable	

Fiscal Information	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">This legislative action does not impact the County financially and does not require Finance/Budget approval.	

Request for Legislative Action

History

Caleb Clifford at 10/28/2021 9:42:35 AM - [Submitted |]
Department Director: Troy Schulte at 10/28/2021 9:50:03 AM - [Approved |]
Finance (Purchasing): Barbara J. Casamento at 10/28/2021 10:12:05 AM - [Not applicable |]
Compliance: Katie M. Bartle at 10/28/2021 10:23:18 AM - [Approved |]
Finance (Budget): Mark Lang at 10/28/2021 11:30:07 AM - [Not applicable |]
Executive: Sylvya Stevenson at 10/28/2021 11:44:40 AM - [Approved |]
Legal: Elizabeth Freeland at 10/28/2021 12:01:49 PM - [Approved |]

Date: October 28, 2021

To: Jackson County Legislature

CC: County Executive Frank White

From: Jackson County Health Department

RE: Report Supporting Extension of Order for Mask Wearing in Public Places

This report is submitted to provide the data and research necessary to make an evidence-based decision on ordering wearing of masks in places of public accommodation. By providing this report, the Jackson County Health Department (JACOHD) seeks to inform the officials of Jackson County, Missouri of the impact a mask order extension could have on reducing the spread of the COVID-19 Delta variant in our community.

Background

Note: Background is sourced directly from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/prevention.html> Accessed 10/27/2021.

COVID-19 is a dangerous disease caused by a virus discovered in December 2019 in Wuhan, China. It is very contagious and has quickly spread around the world. COVID-19 most often causes respiratory symptoms that can feel much like a cold, a flu, or pneumonia, but COVID-19 can also harm other parts of the body.

- Most people who catch COVID-19 have mild symptoms, but some people become severely ill.
- Older adults and people who have certain underlying medical conditions are at increased risk of severe illness from COVID-19.
- Hundreds of thousands of people have died from COVID-19 in the United States.
- Vaccines against COVID-19 are safe and effective.

Symptoms

People with COVID-19 have had a wide range of symptoms reported – ranging from mild symptoms to severe illness. Symptoms may appear 2-14 days after exposure to the virus. Anyone can have mild to severe symptoms. People with these symptoms may have COVID-19:

- Fever or chills
- Cough
- Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing
- Fatigue
- Muscle or body aches
- Headache
- New loss of taste or smell
- Sore throat
- Congestion or runny nose

- Nausea or vomiting
- Diarrhea

This list is not all-inclusive. Older adults and people who have severe underlying medical conditions like heart or lung disease or diabetes seem to be at higher risk for developing more serious complications from COVID-19 illness.

Transmission

COVID-19 spreads when an infected person breathes out droplets and very small particles that contain the virus. These droplets and particles can be breathed in by other people or land on their eyes, noses, or mouth. In some circumstances, they may contaminate surfaces they touch. People who are closer than 6 feet from the infected person are most likely to get infected.

COVID-19 is spread in three main ways:

- Breathing in air when close to an infected person who is exhaling small droplets and particles that contain the virus.
- Having these small droplets and particles that contain virus land on the eyes, nose, or mouth, especially through splashes and sprays like a cough or sneeze.
- Touching eyes, nose, or mouth with hands that have the virus on them.

Anyone infected with COVID-19 can spread it, even if they do NOT have symptoms.

Variants

Virus constantly change through mutation, and new variants of a virus are expected to occur. While some variants emerge and disappear, others persist. Some variations allow the virus to spread more easily or make it resistant to treatments or vaccines. Currently there are four notable variants in the United States:

B.1.1.7 (Alpha): This variant was first detected in the United States in December 2020. It was initially detected in the United Kingdom.

B.1.351 (Beta): This variant was first detected in the United States at the end of January 2021. It was initially detected in South Africa in December 2020.

P.1 (Gamma): This variant was first detected in the United States in January 2021. P.1. was initially identified in travelers from Brazil, who were tested during routine screening at an airport in Japan, in early January.

B.1.617.2 (Delta): This variant was first detected in the United States in March 2021. It was initially identified in India in December 2020.

These variants seem to spread more easily and quickly than other variants, which may lead to more cases of COVID-19. An increase in the number of cases will put more strain on healthcare resources, lead to more hospitalizations, and potentially more deaths.

In addition to the four primary variants circulating in the United States, there are other variants that have been labeled as “Variants of Interest” by the CDC that could factor in to transmission rates in the

future.

B.1.525 (Eta): First identified in the United Kingdom and Nigeria in December, 2020. Attributes include a potential reduction in neutralization by some Emergency Use Authorization monoclonal antibody treatments and potential reduction in neutralization by convalescent and post-vaccination sera.

B.1.526 (Iota): First identified in the United States in New York in November, 2020. Attributes include potential reduction in neutralization by some Emergency Use Authorization monoclonal antibody treatments and potential reduction in neutralization by convalescent and post-vaccination sera.

B.1.617.1 (Kappa): First identified in India in December, 2020. Attributes include potential reduction in neutralization by some Emergency Use Authorization monoclonal antibody treatments and potential reduction in neutralization by convalescent and post-vaccination sera.

B.1.617.3 (No WHO Label): First identified in India in October, 2020. Attributes include potential reduction in neutralization by some Emergency Use Authorization monoclonal antibody treatments and potential reduction in neutralization by convalescent and post-vaccination sera.

Variant information can be found at <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/variants/variant-info.html> - September 29, 2021.

Protecting Yourself & Your Family

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) offers the following mitigation strategies to protect yourself and your family from COVID-19 infection.

Get Vaccinated

- Authorized COVID-19 vaccines can help protect you from COVID-19.
- You should get a COVID-19 vaccine as soon as it is available to you.

Wear a mask

- The CDC recommends that in areas of high and substantial community transmission, both vaccinated and unvaccinated individuals wear masks indoors.
- Per CDC ... "Wearing a mask over your nose and mouth is required on planes, buses, trains, and other forms of public transportation traveling into, within, or out of the United States and while indoors at U.S. transportation hubs such as airports or stations.

Stay 6 feet away from others

- Inside your home: Avoid close contact with people who are sick.
- Outside your home: Put 6 feet of distance between yourself and people who don't live in your household.
 - Remember that some people without symptoms may be able to spread virus.
 - Stay at least 6 feet from other people.
 - Keeping distance from others is especially important for people who are at higher risk of getting very sick.

Avoid crowds and poorly ventilated spaces

- Being in crowds like in restaurants, bars, fitness centers, or movie theaters puts you at higher risk for COVID-19.
- Avoid indoor spaces that do not offer fresh air from the outdoors as much as possible.
- If indoors, bring in fresh air by opening windows and doors, if possible.

Wash your hands often

- Wash your hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds especially after you have been in a public place, or after blowing your nose, coughing, or sneezing.
- If soap and water are not readily available, use a hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol.

Cover coughs and sneezes

- If you are wearing a mask: You can cough or sneeze into your mask. Put on a new, clean mask as soon as possible and wash your hands.
- If you are not wearing a mask: Always cover your mouth and nose with a tissue when you cough or sneeze, or use the inside of your elbow and do not spit.
 - Immediately wash your hands.

Current Conditions in Missouri

COVID-19 Status

- The total count of Missouri cases statewide is declining, although cases are increasing slightly outside of St. Louis and in Cass and Bates Counties.
 - HealthPRISM – State of Missouri COVID-19 Response Vaccine Distribution Analysis
 - Report Date – October 22, 2021
- As of October 27, 2021, the 7-Day New Case Rate in Missouri is 101 per 100,000 people, down from 135 per 100,000 people on September 29, 2021 when the mask order was extended.
 - <https://health.mo.gov/living/healthcondiseases/communicable/novel-coronavirus/data/public-health/statewide.php>
 - <https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/>
 - https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#cases_casesper100klast7days
- As of October 27, 2021 the 7-Day Positivity Rate for Missouri was 6.4%, a decline from 8.9% on September 29, 2021.
 - <https://health.mo.gov/living/healthcondiseases/communicable/novel-coronavirus/data/public-health/statewide.php>
 - <https://health.mo.gov/living/healthcondiseases/communicable/novel-coronavirus/data/public-health/testing.php>
- The 7-day average of daily new cases in Missouri decreased from 1,105 cases per day on September 29, 2021 to 886 cases per day on October 27, 2021.
 - <https://health.mo.gov/living/healthcondiseases/communicable/novel-coronavirus/data/public-health/statewide.php>
- The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) designates 40% of Missouri counties as experiencing “High” levels of community transmission. This is a substantial improvement from September 29, 2021 when all but five Missouri counties were designated as experiencing high

transmission. High Transmission – the highest category is defined as having a “Total New Cases per 100,000 Population in the Last 7 Days” over 100 and a “Percentage of NAATs that are Positive in the Last 7 Days” over 10.0%. (map pulled 10/27/2021 at 10:51AM).

Figure 1: Level of Community Transmission by County – September 29, 2021.

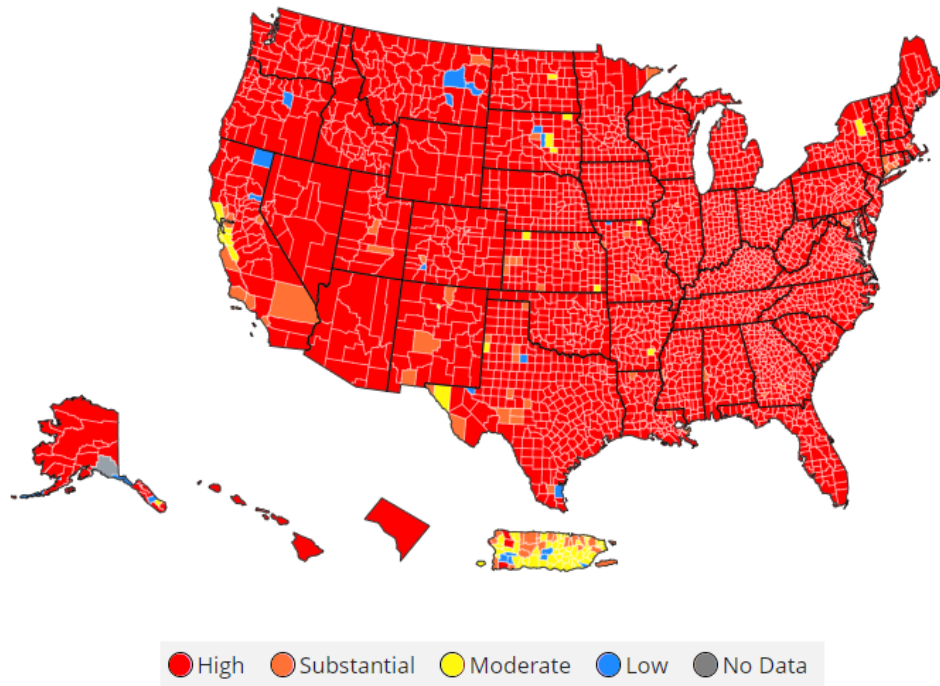
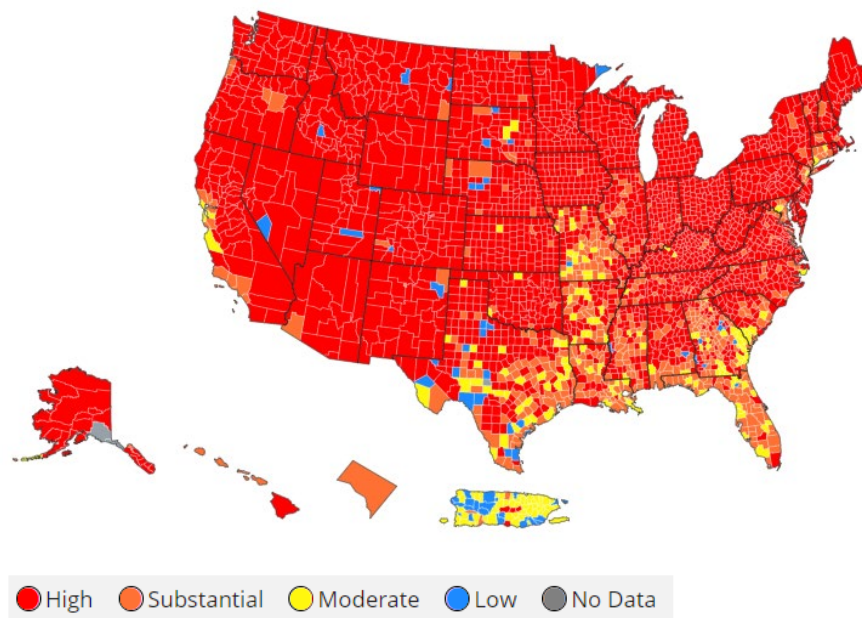


Figure 2: Level of Community Transmission by County – October 27, 2021.



Spread of the Delta Variant

- Viral load is roughly 1,000 times higher in people infected with the Delta variant than those infected with the original coronavirus strain. In addition, the Delta variant replicates much faster – being first detectable an average of four days after exposure, compared with an average of six days among people with the original strain.
 - Baisheng, L., Aiping, D., Kuibiao, L., Yao, H., Zhencui, L., & al, e. (2021, July 23). Viral infection and transmission in a large, well-traced outbreak caused by the SARS-CoV-2 Delta variant. Retrieved from MEDRXIV:
<https://www.medrxiv.org/content/10.1101/2021.07.07.21260122v2>
- The estimated R^0 (average number of persons each new case will infect) for the delta variant of COVID-19 is estimated at 6.4, meaning that each individual infected with COVID-19 Delta will transmit the disease to 6.4 additional people on average. Sewer shed data show that 100% of collection sites in Missouri now show Delta variant, with the majority showing Delta variant exclusively.
 - R^0 data source: <https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-021-02259-2>
 - Sewershed data source:
<https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/f7f5492486114da6b5d6fdc07f81aacf>
 - Data Accessed October 27, 2021
- In HHS Region 7, which includes Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, and Kansas, the CDC estimates that the Delta variants comprises nearly 100% of all cases as of October 26, 2021.
 - <https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#variant-proportions>

Vaccination Rates for Missouri

- Vaccination rates vary wildly across the state of Missouri. The percentage of Missouri residents statewide who are considered fully vaccinated is 49.2%, up slightly from 47.6% on September 29, 2021. Areas in Missouri that are popular destinations have lower vaccination rates. For example: Branson, Missouri (Taney County – 37.4% completed up from 36.2% completed on September 29, 2021), the Harry S. Truman Reservoir (Benton County – 41.7% completed up from 40.0% completed on September 29, 2021), and the Lake of the Ozarks, (Camden and Miller Counties – up to 39.2% and 33.4% completed, respectfully from 37.2% and 31.9% completed, respectively).
- It is also important to note that the rate of vaccination increases throughout the state have fallen to the lowest since vaccines were made widely available. Between 10/20/21 and 10/26/21, only 35,592 1st and 2nd doses of the COVID-19 vaccine were administered among Missouri residents, a decrease from the 48,762 doses administered between 9/23/21 and 9/29/21, when the last report was created, a reduction of 27%.
 - County Vaccination Data Source:
<https://health.mo.gov/living/healthcondiseases/communicable/novel-coronavirus/data/public-health/vaccine-county.php>
 - Data accessed October 27, 2021

Current Conditions in the Kansas City Metro & Eastern Jackson County

COVID-19 Status for Kansas City Region & Eastern Jackson County

Note: City of Independence data is not reflected in Kansas City Region estimates.

- As of October 27, 2021, the Kansas City Region reported 224,429 total cases, an increase from 215,800 total cases reported on September 29, 2021. On the same day, the Kansas City Region reported 3,109 total deaths from COVID-19, an increase from 2,943 total deaths from COVID-19 reported on September 29, 2021.
 - KC Region data source: MARC KC Region COVID-19 Data Hub
<https://marc2.org/covidhub/>
 - Data accessed October 27, 2021.
 - NOTE: Kansas City Regional data does not include the City of Independence in key figures.
- In the Kansas City Region, the 7-day average of daily new cases declined from 537 new cases per day on September 28, 2021 to 294 new cases per day on October 27, 2021.
 - KC Region data source: MARC KC Region COVID-19 Data Hub
<https://marc2.org/covidhub/>
 - Data accessed October 27, 2021.
 - NOTE: Kansas City Regional data does not include the City of Independence in key figures.
- As of October 27, 2021, Eastern Jackson County reported 39,908 total cases and 521 total deaths from COVID-19, up from 38,372 total cases and 475 total deaths on September 29, 2021.
 - JACOHD Data source: MODHSS (EpiTrax) internal report of confirmed and probable cases
 - Data accessed October 27, 2021
- In Eastern Jackson County, 7-day case rate per 100,000 persons for the last week of certified data was 109.75 per 100,000. This remains higher than the upper threshold of “High” classification defined by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
 - JACOHD Data source: MODHSS (EpiTrax) internal report of confirmed and probable cases
 - Data accessed October 27, 2021
- In Eastern Jackson County the percent positivity for the week ending on October 27, 2021 was 7.3%. While the percent positive currently meets the “moderate” level of community transmission designation – the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Guidance determines overall transmission level by the higher of the two indicators (case rate and percent positivity).
 - JACOHD Data source: MODHSS (EpiTrax) internal report of confirmed and probable cases
 - Data accessed October 27, 2021

Vaccination Rates in Eastern Jackson County

- Of the total population in Eastern Jackson County, 49.1% of residents have completed their series as of October 27, 2021, an increase of 1.8% from September 24, 2021. At this time, emergency use authorization only allows vaccines for those 12 and older.
- Like the state of Missouri, the number of people being vaccinated against COVID-19 has slowed. Between the week starting on 10/3/21 and 10/10/21, Eastern Jackson County only saw an

increase of 0.30% in terms of completion of the COVID-19 vaccination series and 0.26% increase in those receiving a first dose.

- JACOHD Data source: KDHSS WebIZ and MODHSS ShowMeVax internal report of vaccination data
- Data accessed October 27, 2021

Stress to the Health Care System

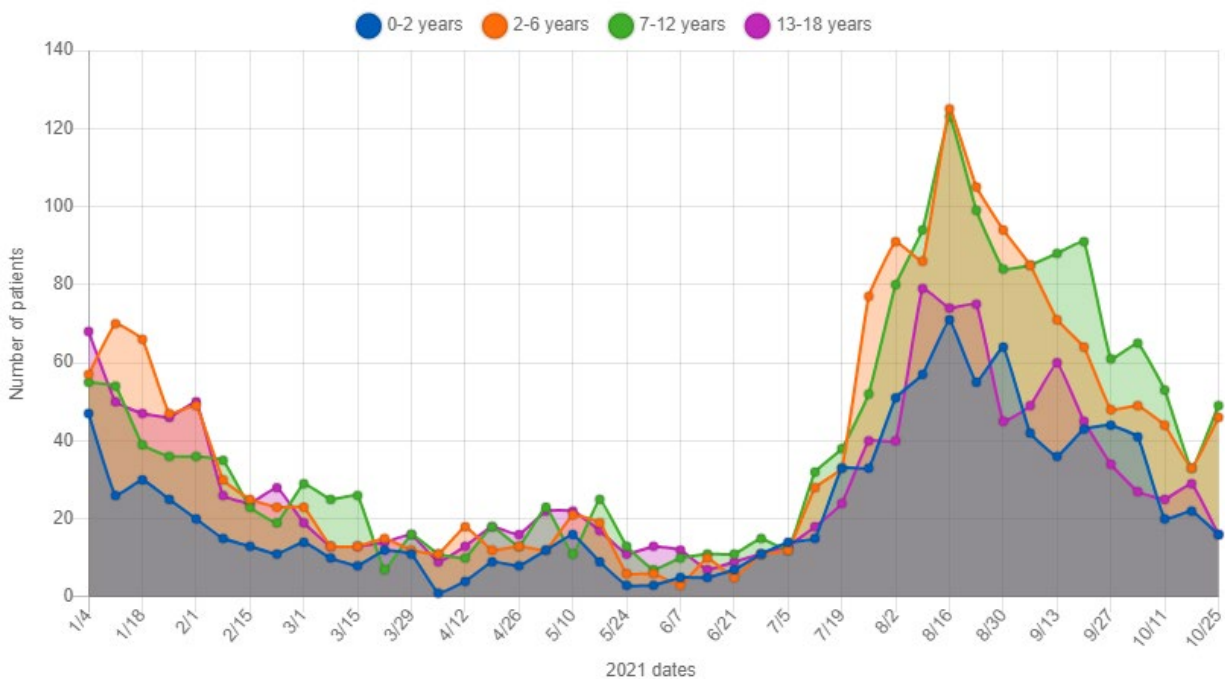
- The Daily Average of New Hospitalizations for the Mid-America Regional Council region declined slightly from 102 daily new hospitalizations on September 24, 2021 to 91 daily new hospitalizations on October 27, 2021.
 - <https://marc2.org/covidhub/>
 - Data accessed October 27, 2021.
- In September 2021, 10.38% (378) of all Metro hospitalizations were in those younger than 18 years of age.
- <https://marc2.org/covidhub/>

Children's Mercy Hospital, the region's only children's hospital, is reporting a general decline in patient volume, although overall positive volume remains high comparatively to other periods during the year.

Figure 3: Children's Mercy Weekly Positive Volume by Patient Age Group, January – October 25, 2021

Weekly positive volume by patient age group

Graph of weekly volumes since Jan. 4, 2021



Source: <https://www.childrensmercy.org/health-and-safety-resources/information-about-covid-19-novel-coronavirus/covid-19-testing-at-childrens-mercy/positive-test-results/>, Data Accessed October 27, 2021

- “Data on usage of clinical care resources to manage patients with COVID-19 reflect underlying community disease incidence and can signal when urgent implementation of layered prevention strategies might be necessary to prevent overloading the health care system.”
 - <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/70/wr/mm7030e2.htm>
- While new hospital admissions of patients with COVID-19 is declining, factors such as length of stay, lack of staff, and overall patient admission rate exceed hospital operational/staffed capacity (especially ICUs) ICU beds used by patients with COVID-19 remain high.
 - <https://www.marc2.org/hcchub/>
 - Data accessed October 27, 2021
- Per the bottom line, HCC Metro Report on October 25, 2021, 7 of 22 (31.8%) hospitals report an anticipated shortage in staffing (RNs) in the next week. This is up from the previous week at 8 of 27 (29.6%) (10-15), and down from the week prior at 9 of 27 (31.0%) (10-8). Staffing is a driving factor in bed availability challenges in the region.
 - <https://www.marc2.org/hcchub/>
 - Data accessed October 27, 2021
- During a joint call on August 6, 2021, chief medical officers (CMOs) from the regional hospitals strongly advocated for the use of universal masking to bend the curve of surging COVID-19 cases and hospitalizations. Hospital CMOs indicated that hospitals were experiencing dangerously high capacity limitations. Since the implementation of the mask order on August 6, 2021, hospital CMOs have reiterated the importance of masking to stem the surge in cases and lessen the strain on the health care system.
 - “Kansas City is in a state of crisis. We, at the bedside of patients, whether they’re suffering from coronavirus or any other injury or illness are quite literally running from one fire to the next. What’s different now is that again, we are seeing younger patients, sicker patients, patients who were baseline healthy before getting coronavirus.”
– Dr. Andrew Schlachter, Pulmonologist, Saint Luke’s Health System
accessed 8/25/2021 via KMBC 9 News
<https://www.kmbc.com/article/lees-summit-saint-lukes-east-hospital-icu-at-capacity-mostly-with-covid-19-patients/37390092>
 - “This is the longest stretch we’ve had with this many children in the hospital. We were at our highest back in the Fall, in November I believe, we were around 13 in-house, and we’re between 15 and 20 right now routinely.”
–Dr. Jennifer Watts, Chief Emergency Management Medical Officer, Children’s Mercy
accessed 8/25/2021 via KSHB 41 News
<https://www.kshb.com/news/coronavirus/childrens-mercy-doctors-respond-to-missouri-attorney-general-lawsuit>
 - “We have tons of data from schools, I don’t know how much more data we need to say that masks work, that rock has been looked under, we know that the data is there, we know that masks work, let’s put it back down and let’s move on.”
–Dr. Angela Myers, Division Director of Infectious Disease, Children’s Mercy

accessed 8/25/2021 via KSHB 41 News

<https://www.kshb.com/news/coronavirus/childrens-mercy-doctors-respond-to-missouri-attorney-general-lawsuit>

- “Your hospitals are completely full in Kansas City. We looked at the transfer-center numbers and transfer-center requests. We’re going to set a record this month. We’re going to hit about 3,000. That is 100 transfer requests a day.” [Stites went on to say that the University of Kansas Health System is taking less than one-third of requested transfers at this time due to capacity limitations]

-Dr. Steven Stites, CMO, University of Kansas Medical Center

accessed 8/25/2021 via KSHB 41 News

<https://www.kshb.com/news/coronavirus/believe-the-science-ku-doctors-talks-about-importance-of-covid-19-vaccination-masks>

- “I think actually the rules of infection control are more important today than they were a year ago.”

-Dr. Steven Stites, CMO, University of Kansas Medical Center

accessed 9/10/2021 via KQTV2

<https://www.kq2.com/content/news/Health-officials-urge-caution-as-students-return-to-class-after-long-holiday-weekend--575252751.html>

- “I will just challenge and say I think Johnson County needs to have a mask mandate. I’m sorry. I probably made some people mad. But the reality is the reality. If you want to get this under control and reduce the burden on each other and reduce the risk of disease transmission, you have to mask.”

-Dr. Steven Stites, CMO, University of Kansas Medical Center

accessed 9/10/2021 via KMBC 9 News

<https://www.kmbc.com/article/kansas-city-doctor-i-think-johnson-county-needs-to-have-a-mask-mandate/37465145#>

Masking to Decrease Spread

CDC Recommendations on Masking for Vaccinated and Unvaccinated Individuals

- On July 27, 2021, the CDC issued new guidance, recommending all vaccinated individuals (in addition to their previous recommendation for only unvaccinated individuals) in “substantial” or “high” transmission areas, with either more than 50 cases per 100,000 in the area over a seven-day period, or with a percent positivity higher than 5%, wear masks indoors.
- As of October 27, 2021, Jackson County, as well as every county adjacent to Jackson County in Missouri and Kansas, except for Platte and Clay Counties, Missouri are classified as high transmission areas according to the CDC. Platte County is currently experiencing moderate transmission while Clay County is currently experiencing substantial transmission according to the CDC.

How COVID Spreads and Why Masking Helps Decrease Spread

- CDC Statement on Mask Wearing based on Available Research
 - “SARS-CoV-2 infection is transmitted predominately by inhalation of respiratory droplets generated when people cough, sneeze, sing, talk, or breathe. CDC recommends

community use of [masks](#), specifically non-valved multi-layer cloth masks, to prevent transmission of SARS-CoV-2. Masks are primarily intended to reduce the emission of virus-laden droplets (“source control”), which is especially relevant for asymptomatic or presymptomatic infected wearers who feel well and may be unaware of their infectiousness to others, and who are estimated to account for more than 50% of transmissions. Masks also help reduce inhalation of these droplets by the wearer (“filtration for wearer protection”). The community benefit of masking for SARS-CoV-2 control is due to the combination of these effects; individual prevention benefit increases with increasing numbers of people using **proper** masks **consistently and correctly**. Adopting universal masking policies can help avert future lockdowns, especially if combined with other non-pharmaceutical interventions such as *social distancing, hand hygiene, and adequate ventilation*.”

- “...wearing a face covering decreased the number of projected droplets by >1000-fold. We estimated that a person standing 2m from someone coughing without a mask is exposed to over 1000 times more respiratory droplets than from someone standing 5 cm away wearing a basic single layer mask. Our results indicate that face coverings show consistent efficacy at blocking respiratory droplets.”
 - Bandiera L., Pavar G., Pisetta G., et al. Face coverings and respiratory tract droplet dispersion. medRxiv. 2020;doi:10.1101/2020.08.11.20145086
 - <https://www.medrxiv.org/content/10.1101/2020.08.11.20145086v1.full.pdf>
- “Compelling data now demonstrate that community mask wearing is an effective nonpharmacologic intervention to reduce the spread of this infection, especially as source control to prevent spread from infected persons, but also as protection to reduce wearers’ exposure to infection.”
 - Brooks, J. T., & Butler, J. C. (2021). Effectiveness of Mask Wearing to Control Community Spread of SARS-CoV-2. JAMA, 325(10): 998-999.
- Transmission by Persons Who Don’t Know That They Are Infected is a Factor In Increased Cases
 - The issue of asymptomatic spreaders has been a concern for most of the pandemic:
 - “We found that the majority of incidences may be attributable to silent transmission from a combination of the presymptomatic stage and asymptomatic infections.”
 - As COVID-19 may be transmitted up to 2 days before symptom onset, implementation of masking policies based on symptoms alone would miss not only asymptomatic but also presymptomatic individuals.
 - Moghadas SM, Fitzpatrick MC, Sah P, et al. The implications of silent transmission for the control of COVID-19 outbreaks. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. Jul 28 2020;117(30):17513-17515. doi:10.1073/pnas.2008373117
 - <https://www.pnas.org/content/pnas/117/30/17513.full.pdf>
- “...the identification and isolation of persons with symptomatic COVID-19 alone will not control the ongoing spread of SARS-CoV-2.”

- Johansson MA, Quandelacy TM, Kada S, et al. SARS-CoV-2 Transmission From People Without COVID-19 Symptoms. JAMA Netw Open. Jan 4 2021;4(1):e2035057. doi:10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2020.35057

Available Evidence Demonstrating Impact of Community Mask Mandates – A Comparison Between Communities With and Without Mask Mandates

- “After implementation of mask mandates in 24 Kansas counties, the increasing trend in COVID-19 incidence reversed. Although rates were considerably higher in mandated counties than in nonmandated counties by the executive order, rates in mandated counties declined markedly after July 3, compared with those in nonmandated counties. Kansas counties that had mask mandates in place appear to have mitigated the transmission of COVID-19, whereas counties that did not have mask mandates continued to experience increases in cases.”
 - <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/69/wr/mm6947e2.htm>
- “Mask requirements were also implemented as part of a multicomponent approach in Arizona, where COVID-19 incidence stabilized and then decreased after implementation of a combination of voluntary and enforceable community-level mitigation strategies, including mask requirements, limitations on public events, enhanced sanitation practices, and closure of certain services and businesses.”
 - <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/69/wr/mm6947e2.htm>
- “Counties that adopted the July mask mandate in Kansas experienced significantly lower rates of COVID-19 cases, hospitalizations, and deaths compared with those that did not. These findings corroborate previous studies that found that mask mandates slowed the growth of COVID-19 cases in Kansas counties and reduced the spread in states. Results of this study suggest that mask mandates may provide an effective way to reduce cases of COVID-19, hospitalizations, and deaths.”
 - jamanetwork.com/journals/jamanetworkopen/fullarticle/2781283
- “Leffler et al. used a multiple regression approach, including a range of policy interventions and country and population characteristics, to infer the relationship between mask use and SARS-CoV-2 transmission. They found that transmission was 7.5 times higher in countries that did not have a mask mandate or universal mask use, a result similar to that found in an analogous study of fewer countries. Another study looked at the differences between US states with mask mandates and those without, and found that the daily growth rate was 2.0 percentage points lower in states with mask mandates, estimating that the mandates had prevented 230,000 to 450,000 COVID-19 cases by May 22, 2020.”
 - <https://www.pnas.org/content/118/4/e2014564118#sec-2>
- During March 22 – October 17, 2020, 10 sites participating in the COVID-19-Associated Hospitalization Surveillance Network in states with statewide mask mandates reported a decline in weekly COVID-19-associated hospitalization growth rates by up to 5.6 percentage points for adults aged 18-64 after mandate implementation, compared with growth rates during the 4 weeks preceding implementation of the mandate.
 - https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/70/wr/mm7006e2.htm#T1_down

Additional Studies on Effectiveness and Proper Wearing of Masks

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- Lindsley WG, Blachere FM, Law BF, Beezhold DH, Noti JD. Efficacy of face masks, neck gaiters and face shields for reducing the expulsion of simulated cough-generated aerosols. *Aerosol Sci Technol*. 2020; in press
- Leung NHL, Chu DKW, Shiu EYC, et al. Respiratory virus shedding in exhaled breath and efficacy of face masks. *Nature medicine*. Apr 03 2020;26(5):676-680. doi:https://dx.doi.org/10.1038/s41591-020-0843-2
- Ueki H, Furusawa Y, Iwatsuki-Horimoto K, et al. Effectiveness of Face Masks in Preventing Airborne Transmission of SARS-CoV-2. *mSphere*. Oct 21 2020;5(5)doi:10.1128/mSphere.00637-20
- Brooks JT, Beezhold DH, Noti JD, et al. Maximizing Fit for Cloth and Medical Procedure Masks to Improve Performance and Reduce SARS-CoV-2 Transmission and Exposure. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep*. 2021
- Hendrix MJ, Walde C, Findley K, Trotman R. Absence of Apparent Transmission of SARS-CoV-2 from Two Stylists After Exposure at a Hair Salon with a Universal Face Covering Policy – Springfield, Missouri, May 2020. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep*. Jul 17 2020;69(28):930-932. doi:10.15585/mmwr.mm6928e2
- Van Dyke ME, Rogers TM, Pevzner E, et al. Trends in County-Level COVID-19 Incidence in Counties With and Without a Mask Mandate – Kansas, June 1-August 23, 2020. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep*. Nov 27 2020;69(47):1777-1781. doi:10.15585/mmwr.mm6947e2

Children and Masking

Transmission and Infection in Children

- The odds of a school-associated COVID-19 outbreak in schools without a mask requirement were 3.5 times higher than those in schools with an early mask requirement (OR=3.5; 95% CI =1.8-6.9)
 - https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/70/wr/mm7039e1.htm?s_cid=mm7039e1_w
- Children and adolescents can be infected with SARS-CoV-2, can get sick with COVID-19, and can spread the virus to others. In the United States through March 2021, the estimated cumulative rates of SARS-CoV-2 infection and COVID-19 symptomatic illness in children ages 5-17 years were comparable to infection and symptomatic illness rates in adults ages 18-49 and higher than rates in adults ages 50 and older. Estimated cumulative rates of infection and symptomatic illness in children ages 0-4 are roughly half of those in children ages 5-17, but are comparable to those in adults ages 65 years or older. More data is being collected on the impact of the delta variant on these estimates.
 - https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/science/science-briefs/transmission_k_12_schools.html#covid-19-children-adolescents
 - Szablewski CM, Chang KT, Brown MM, et al. SARS-CoV-2 Transmission and Infection Among Attendees of an Overnight Camp – Georgia, June 2020. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep* 2020;69(31):1023-1025. doi:10.15585/mmwr.mm6931e1

- Atherstone C, Siegel M, Schmitt-Matzen E, et al. SARS-CoV-2 Transmission Associated with High School Wrestling Tournaments – Florida, December 2020-January 2021. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep 2021;70(4):141-143. doi:10.15585/mmwr.mm7004e4
- National surveillance data from the United Kingdom (UK) showed an association between regional COVID-19 incidence and incidence in schools. For every five additional cases per 100,000 population in regional incidence, the risk of a school outbreak increased by 72%.
 - https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/science/science-briefs/transmission_k_12_schools.html#covid-19-children-adolescents
- Reducing transmission of SARS-CoV-2 in the community to alleviate burden on the health care system is dependent upon limiting transmission among youth in the school setting. Studies suggest that the proportion of index cases increased with age. For example, 12% of 89,191 households in a JAMA study had an index case aged 0 to 3 and 38% had an index case aged 14 to 17 years.
 - <https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jamapediatrics/fullarticle/2783022>
- Nationally, 117,702 child COVID-19 cases were reported the past week from 10/14/21 – 10/21/21 (6,177,946 to 6,295,648) and children represented 25.1% (117,702/469,078) of the weekly reported cases
- Over two weeks, 10/7/21-10/21/21, there was a 4% increase in the national cumulated number of child COVID-19 cases since the beginning of the pandemic ((248,277 cases added (6,177,946 to 6,295,648))
 - <https://www.aap.org/en/pages/2019-novel-coronavirus-covid-19-infections/children-and-covid-19-state-level-data-report/#:~:text=Over%20180%2C000%20cases%20were%20added,to%20180%2C000%20the%20past%20week>
- In Eastern Jackson County, the weekly case rate for those aged 15-19 declined from 221.14 per 100,000 people on September 19, 2021 to 145.39 per 100,000 people on the week of October 10, 2021. The case rate for those aged 10-14 declined from 183.23 per 100,000 people on September 19, 2021 to 94.09 per 100,000 people on the week of October 10, 2021. The case rate for those aged 5-9 increased from 104.38 per 100,000 people on September 19 2021 to 120.04 per 100,000 people on the week of October 10, 2021. Case rates for all but one age group remain above the CDC's designation of "high" community transmission rates at 100 cases per 100,000 people.
 - **Note: due to a lag in the laboratory results, these COVID-19 rates for the week of October 10, 2021 will increase over time.**
 - JACOHD Data source: MODHSS (EpiTrax) internal report of confirmed and probable cases, data accurate through October 27, 2021
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- As of October 27, 2021, the highest case rate in Eastern Jackson County for the month of October is in the 35-44 year old age group at 549.91 per 100,000.
 - JACOHD Data source: MODHSS (EpiTrax) internal report of confirmed and probable cases, data accurate through October 27, 2021
- "If you want to keep kids safe and you want to keep kids in school, then you better have masks on. You saw the stats – Children's Mercy has a lot of COVID kids now. This is different; the delta variant is different."

-Dr. Steven Stites, Chief Medical Officer, The University of Kansas Health System

accessed August 25, 2021 – Fox 4 News, Kansas City

<https://fox4kc.com/tracking-coronavirus/the-delta-variant-is-different-why-doctors-say-this-school-year-is-even-more-dangerous/>

- “We have learned a lot in the last 18 months of this pandemic and what we have really seen from our schools is that masks have really stopped in school transmission of COVID-19.”

-Dr. Jennifer Schuster, Pediatric Infectious Disease Specialist, Children’s Mercy

accessed August 25, 2021 – The University of Kansas Medical Center – COVID 19 Update: What happens in schools without masking (August 17, 2021)

<https://www.facebook.com/208729133103/videos/124064183198310>

- “If we open schools up without social distancing, without vaccination, without masks, we are going to see problems. We’re going to see children land in the hospital and that’s the last thing that we want to do. This is now a vaccine-preventable disease.”

-Dr. Barbara Pahud, Children’s Mercy

accessed August 25, 2021 – KSNT News, Topeka

<https://www.ksnt.com/health/coronavirus/childrens-mercy-hospital-at-full-capacity-as-covid-19-other-illnesses-bring-more-kids-in/>

Illness in Children

- The extent to which children suffer from long-term consequences of COVID-19 is still unknown.
 - https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/science/science-briefs/transmission_k_12_schools.html#covid-19-children-adolescents
- Although rates of severe outcomes (e.g. hospitalization, mortality) from COVID-19 among individual children and adolescents are low, youth who belong to some racial and ethnic minority groups are disproportionately affected similar to adults.
 - https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/science/science-briefs/transmission_k_12_schools.html#covid-19-children-adolescents

Lack of Vaccine Eligibility in Children Under 12

- Children under 12 currently lack the ability to access a vaccine. On 10/26/2021, the FDA approved Emergency Use Authorization for children 5-12. It is estimated that vaccine may be available in a limited quantity by the first two weeks of November 2021.

Need for Mitigation Strategies in Schools

- The goal of the Jackson County Health Department, American Academy of Pediatrics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and Children’s Mercy is for students to be in person for school during the 2021/2022 school year. In order to do so safely and to avoid disruptions to the learning environment, schools must employ a multi-layered approach of mitigation strategies including universal mask wearing for all teachers, staff, students, and visitors to K-12 schools, regardless of vaccination status. This is consistent with similar guidance offered by the American Academy of Pediatrics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Children’s Mercy, and the Jackson County Health Department.

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention . (Accessed October 27, 2021). *Schools and Child Care Programs*. Retrieved from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/schools-childcare/index.html>
- Children's Mercy. (Accessed October 27, 2021). *Guidance for Keeping Schools Safe for Students and Staff*. Retrieved from Returning to School and the Community Safely: <https://www.childrensmc.org/siteassets/media/covid-19/guidance-for-school-re-opening-during-the-covid-19-pandemic.pdf>
- American Academy of Pediatrics. (Accessed October 27, 2021). *COVID-19 Guidance for Safe Schools*. Retrieved from American Academy of Pediatrics: <https://services.aap.org/en/pages/2019-novel-coronavirus-covid-19-infections/clinical-guidance/covid-19-planning-considerations-return-to-in-person-education-in-schools/>

Regional Mitigation Communication

Regional News Release for Public Health Advisory

- Ten Kansas City area health departments (including Cass, Clay, Jackson and Platte Counties as well as Kansas City Health Department in Missouri) issued a Public Health Advisory through a Regional News Release on July 16, 2021. This recommended mask-wearing while indoors for all unvaccinated persons and vaccinated individuals with underlying health conditions, in line with the CDC guidance. This advisory was a result of discussions during a joint meeting with the Chief Medical Officers from several metropolitan area hospitals. The Chief Medical Officers found that due to the rapidly increasing COVID-19 cases and hospitalizations in the Kansas City Area due to emergence of the delta variant, unvaccinated residents of all ages who have resumed normal activities without adequate protection (masking and vaccinations) are most at risk, particularly immune-compromised individuals.
- This Advisory was prior to the CDC's Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report from July 27, 2021 that stated: "Based on emerging evidence on the Delta variant (2), CDC also recommends that fully vaccinated persons wear masks in public indoor settings in areas of substantial or high transmission."

Updated CDC Guidance

Summary of Latest CDC Guidance

- Updated information for fully vaccinated people given new evidence on the B.1.617.2 (Delta) variant currently circulating in the United States.
- Added a recommendation for fully vaccinated people to wear a mask in public indoor settings in areas of [substantial or high transmission](#).
- Added information that fully vaccinated people might choose to wear a mask regardless of the level of transmission, particularly if they are immunocompromised or at [increased risk for severe disease](#) from COVID-19, or if they have someone in their household who is immunocompromised, at increased risk of severe disease or not fully vaccinated.
- Added a recommendation for fully vaccinated people who have a known exposure to someone with suspected or confirmed COVID-19 to be tested 3-5 days after exposure, and

to wear a mask in public indoor settings for 14 days or until they receive a negative test result.

- CDC recommends universal indoor masking for all teachers, staff, students, and visitors to schools, regardless of vaccination status.
- Infections happen in only a small proportion of fully vaccinated people, even with the Delta variant. However, preliminary evidence suggests that fully vaccinated people who do become infected with the Delta variant can spread the virus to others. To reduce their risk of becoming infected with the Delta variant and potentially spreading it to others, CDC recommends that fully vaccinated people:
- Fully vaccinated people might choose to mask regardless of the level of transmission, particularly if they or someone in their household is immunocompromised or at [increased risk for severe disease](#), or if someone in their household is unvaccinated. People who are at increased risk for severe disease include older adults and those who have certain medical conditions, such as diabetes, overweight or obesity, and heart conditions.
- Get tested if experiencing COVID-19 symptoms.
- Get tested 3-5 days following a known exposure to someone with suspected or confirmed COVID-19 and wear a mask in public indoor settings for 14 days after exposure or until a negative test result.
- Isolate if they have tested positive for COVID-19 in the prior 10 days or are experiencing COVID-19 symptoms.
- General prevention of COVID-19: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/prevention.html> (for anyone)
 - Wear a mask
 - Stay 6 feet away from others
 - Get vaccinated
 - Avoid crowds and poorly ventilated spaces
 - Wash your hands often
 - Cover coughs and sneezes
 - Clean and disinfect
 - Monitor your health daily

Exclusions to the Order

Minors Below the Age of 5

- Current CDC recommendations state that face masks can be safely worn by all children 2 years of age and older, including most children with special health conditions, with rare exception. Children should not wear a mask if they are under 2 years old, however, because of suffocation

risk. In addition, for children under age five in community settings the World Health Organization recommends against facemasks.

- <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/prevention.html#stay6ft>
- <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/fully-vaccinated-guidance.html>
- <https://www.jwatch.org/fw116969/2020/08/24/who-recommends-against-face-masks-kids-community-settings>

Persons with Certain Disabilities

- Persons who have disabilities where face coverings or masks constitute a substantial impairment to their health and well-being based upon medical, behavioral, or legal direction: Employees who can't wear a face mask for medical reasons, should not work in close proximity with other coworkers or the public. For the public who can't wear face masks for medical reasons, they should utilize alternative services such as online shopping, and/or curbside pickup and delivery.

Persons in a Restaurant, Bar, or Similar Establishment

- While consuming food, exposure can be minimized by seating households and close contact groups together, maintaining proper social distance, and remaining seated while consuming food or drink. The CDC recommends that restaurant and bar settings consider spacing tables at least 6 feet apart to mitigate risk while customers are eating and drinking.
 - <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/organizations/business-employers/bars-restaurants.html>
 - Guy GP Jr., Lee FC, Sunshine G, et al. Association of State-Issued Mask Mandates and Allowing On-Premises Restaurant Dining with County-Level COVID-19 Case and Death Growth Rates — United States, March 1–December 31, 2020. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep 2021;70:350–354. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.mm7010e3>
- Mask mandates and restricting any on-premises dining at restaurants can help limit community transmission of COVID-19 and reduce case and death growth rates. These findings can inform public policies to reduce community spread of COVID-19.
 - <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/70/wr/mm7010e3.htm>

Persons Obtaining a Service Involving the Nose or Face

- This exclusion is only for those who are receiving the service. Person's rendering the services must still wear a facemask at all times.

Persons Alone in a Separate Room or Office

- In a completely enclosed separate room or office, it is permissible to forgo masking due to minimal risk.

Face Shields or Goggles as a Substitute for Masks

- The CDC does not recommend using face shields or goggles as a suitable substitute for masks. Goggles or other eye protection may be used in addition to a mask. Do NOT put a plastic face shield (or mask) on newborns or infants.

- Face shields and goggles are primarily used to protect the eyes of the person wearing it. Goggles do not cover the nose and mouth. Face shields are not as effective at protecting you or the people around you from respiratory droplets. Face shields have large gaps below and alongside the face, where your respiratory droplets may escape and reach others around you and will not protect you from respiratory droplets from others. However, wearing a mask may not be feasible in every situation for some people.
 - <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/cloth-face-cover-guidance.html>

Conclusion:

In-line with guidance from the CDC, the Jackson County Health Department continues to support wearing a mask, regardless of vaccination status, in all indoor places within Eastern Jackson County. This continued action provides relief to local hospitals and continues to decrease the “high” transmission rate in Jackson County.