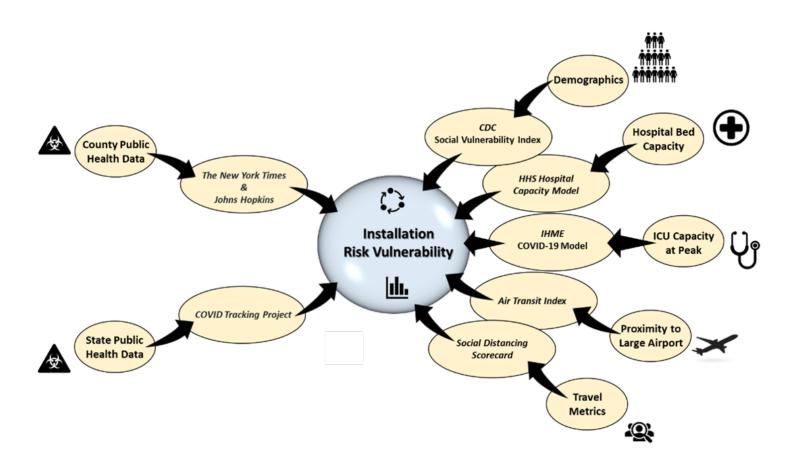


Executive Summary: RIVAL (Installation Risk Vulnerability Library) is a tool that presents a snapshot of installation COVID-19 vulnerability based on current conditions, disease vectors and human factors. It is intended to provide decision-makers with focused and relevant data by comparing and rank ordering installations by key risk factors.

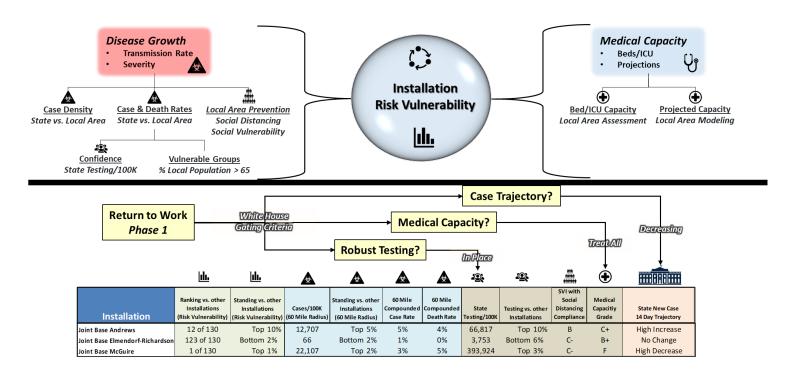
Data Collection:

- 1. Confirmed Cases of COVID-19 (State and County)
- 2. Confirmed Deaths of COVID-19 (State and County)
- 3. Total COVID-19 Tests (State)
- 4. Department of the Air Force installation name, MAJCOM, location, and state
- 5. US county FIPS codes, location, state, population, land area
- 6. Hospital HHR / FIPS codes, location, bed/ICU bed availability
- 7. US Large Airports, state, location, passenger throughput
- 8. Social Vulnerability Index by County (demographics, emergency preparedness)
- 9. Social Distancing compliance metrics (state and county)





APPENDIX A: Output







APPENDIX B: Data Sources

1. Johns Hopkins University

JHU provides daily updated information every morning for cumulative cases and deaths from the COVID-19 in every county around the U.S.

- https://raw.githubusercontent.com/CSSEGISandData/COVID-19/master/csse covid 19 data/csse covid 19 time series/time series covid19 confirmed US. csv
- https://raw.githubusercontent.com/CSSEGISandData/COVID-19/master/csse covid 19 data/csse covid 19 time series/time series covid19 deaths US.csv

2. COVID Tracking Project

The COVID Tracking Project provides daily updated information every morning for cumulative cases and deaths from the COVID-19 in every county around the U.S.

- COVID Tracking Project: https://covidtracking.com/data/
- Excel data source: https://covidtracking.com/api/v1/states/daily.csv

3. New York Times

The New York Times data is the product of dozens of journalists working across several time zones to monitor news conferences, analyze data releases and seek clarification from public officials on how they categorize cases.

- NY Times COVID-19 Data: https://github.com/nytimes/covid-19-data
- Excel data source: https://raw.githubusercontent.com/nytimes/covid-19-data/master/us-counties.csv

4. Harvard Global Health Institute

HGHI, in conjunction with ProPublica, created a new model that builds on bed capacity data for each of 306 U.S. hospital markets to provide localized estimates of available beds, and beds needed to accommodate COVID-19 patients over the coming months.

https://globalepidemics.org/our-data/hospital-capacity/

5. Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME)

The IHME fatality and hospitalization projections are recorded for every state, and many countries. Model updates occur typically 2-3 times a week.

• https://covid19.healthdata.org/projections

6. Center for Disease Control

The CDC's social vulnerability index (current as of 2016) weights local demographic, emergency response and medical capacity to combat and recover from an infectious disease outbreak.

• CDC's Social Vulnerability Index: https://svi.cdc.gov/

7. Unacast

Uncast created this interactive Scoreboard, updated daily, to empower organizations to measure and understand the efficacy of social distancing initiatives at the local level.

• Social Distancing Scorecard: https://www.unacast.com/covid19/social-distancing-scoreboard



APPENDIX C: Analysis and Synthesis

State Inputs	Variable
Cases/100K	Ds
Case Doubling Rate	CD_S
Death Doubling Rate	DDs
Testing/Million	Ts
7-Day Compounded Case Growth Rate	CGR _s
7-Day Compounded Death Growth Rate	CDR _S
Social Distancing Decrease in Mobility	Cm _s
Social Distancing Decrease in Non-Essential Visits	Cv

Installation+60 Miles Inputs	
Cases/100K	D ₆₀
Case Doubling Rate	CD ₆₀
Death Doubling Rate	DD ₆₀
7-Day Compounded Case Growth Rate	CGR ₆₀
7-Day Compounded Death Growth Rate	CDR ₆₀
Air Travel Index	Cm ₆₀
Hospital Beds Required	Beds
Hospital ICU Beds Required	ICU
ICU Peak Capacity Projection	Peak
% Population >65	P65

Installation (County) Inputs	
Social Distancing Decrease in Mobility	Cm _I
Social Vulnerability Index	SVI

Analysis	Equations
Risk Vulnerability	$RVF = C_f \times G_f$
Capacity Factor	$C_f = r(Beds) + s(ICU) + t(Peak)$
Growth Factor	$G_f = R_f(NC_f^{Pf})$
 Prevention Factor 	$P_f = x(Cm_I) + y(Cv) + z(SVI)$
 Number of Cases Factor 	$NC_f = In_{60i}(D_{60} + (In_{60s} * D_s))$
Rate Factor	$R_f = In_{60I}(R_{60} + (In_{60s} * R_S))$
■ 60 Mile Rate Factor	$R_{60} = (1 - D_f)(Cr_{60}) + (D_f)(Dr_{60})$
60 Mile Case Rate	$Cr_{60} = a(CD_{60}) + b(CGR_{60})$
60 Mile Death Rate	$Dr_{60} = c(DD_{60}) + d(CDR_{60})$
Death Factor	$D_f = 1/(T_S * P65)$
State Rate Factor	$R_S = e(CD_S)+f(CGR_S)+D_f(Dr_S)$
State Case Rate	$Cr_S = e(CD_S) + f(CGR_S)$
State Death Rate	$Dr_S = g(DD_S) + h(CDR_S)$
Death Factor	$D_f = 1/(T_S * P65)$
 State:60 Mile Insularity Factor 	$In_{60S} = Log^2(Cm_{60}/Cm_{State}) - 1$
 60 Mile:Installation Insularity Factor 	$In_{601} = Log^2(Cm_1/Cm_{60})-1$



60 Mile Case Rate Weighting		
а	Case Doubling 60 Miles	1
b	Case Growth 60 Miles	2

60 Mile Death Rate Weighting		
C	Death Doubling 60 Miles	1
d	Death Growth 60 Miles	2

	State Case Rate Weighting	
е	Case Doubling State	1
f	Case Growth State	1

State Death Rate Weighting		
g	Death Doubling State	1
h	Death Growth State	1

Prevention Weighting		
х	Decrease Mobility	2
у	Decrease Non-Essential Visits	1.5
Z	SVI	0.5

	Capacity Weighting	
r	Beds	1
s	ICU	1
t	Peak	2