

SCOTTSDALE CITY COUNCIL  
WORK STUDY SESSION MINUTES  
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 2020



CITY HALL KIVA  
3939 N. DRINKWATER BOULEVARD  
SCOTTSDALE, AZ 85251

**CALL TO ORDER**

Mayor W.J. "Jim" Lane called to order a Work Study Session of the Scottsdale City Council at 4:00 P.M. on Tuesday, October 6, 2020, in the City Hall Kiva.

**ROLL CALL**

Present: Mayor W.J. "Jim" Lane  
Vice Mayor Solange Whitehead  
Councilmembers Suzanne Klapp, Virginia Korte, Kathy Littlefield,  
Linda Milhaven, and Guy Phillips

Also Present: City Manager Jim Thompson, City Attorney Sherry Scott,  
Acting City Treasurer Judy Doyle, City Auditor Sharron Walker, and  
City Clerk Carolyn Jagger

**1. COVID-19 and Face Covering Requirements at State and County Levels**

**Request:** Presentation, discussion, and possible direction to staff regarding COVID-19 and face covering requirements at the State and County levels, and additional data that would be helpful in responding to questions from residents.

**Presenter(s):** Jim Thompson, City Manager, [jthompson@scottsdaleaz.gov](mailto:jthompson@scottsdaleaz.gov)

City Manager Jim Thompson introduced the item.

Assistant City Manager Brent Stockwell, Assistant City Bill Murphy, and Emergency Management Manager Troy Lutrick gave PowerPoint presentations (attached) on the City's COVID-19 responses and State and County face covering requirements.

HonorHealth Vice President and Chief Quality and Clinical Value Officer Dr. Stephanie Jackson spoke on the importance of social distancing, face coverings, and consistent messaging to prevent the spread of COVID-19.

**NOTE:** MINUTES OF CITY COUNCIL MEETINGS AND WORK STUDY SESSIONS ARE PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES. THESE MINUTES ARE INTENDED TO BE AN ACCURATE REFLECTION OF ACTION TAKEN AND DIRECTION GIVEN BY THE CITY COUNCIL AND ARE NOT VERBATIM TRANSCRIPTS. DIGITAL RECORDINGS AND CLOSED CAPTION TRANSCRIPTS OF SCOTTSDALE CITY COUNCIL MEETINGS ARE AVAILABLE ONLINE AND ARE ON FILE IN THE CITY CLERK'S OFFICE.

Staff was asked to provide current COVID-19 data on a weekly basis and a summary of the Governor's executive orders and what they entail.

### ADJOURNMENT

The Work Study Session adjourned at 5:09 P.M.

SUBMITTED BY:

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Carolyn Jagger", is written over a faint circular official seal of the City of Scottsdale.

Carolyn Jagger, City Clerk


Officially approved by the City Council on November 10, 2020


## CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the foregoing Minutes are a true and correct copy of the Minutes of the Work Study Session of the City Council of Scottsdale, Arizona held on the 6<sup>th</sup> day of October 2020.

I further certify that the meeting was duly called and held, and that a quorum was present.

**DATED** the 10<sup>th</sup> day of November 2020.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Carolyn Jagger, City Clerk



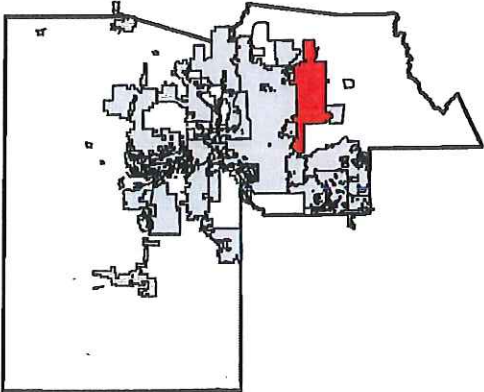
# COVID-19 and Face Coverings

City Council Work Study Session – Oct. 6, 2020

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### Maricopa County Face Covering Regulations

The Maricopa County Board of Supervisors adopted regulations requiring face coverings on June 19 and amended those regulations on June 26 (Attachment 1). The regulations apply to all of Maricopa County, of which Scottsdale is a part, and set minimum standards for the entire county. The graphic below show's Scottsdale's location within Maricopa County.



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The Maricopa County website summarizes the regulations as follows:

"Some highlights from the regulations include:

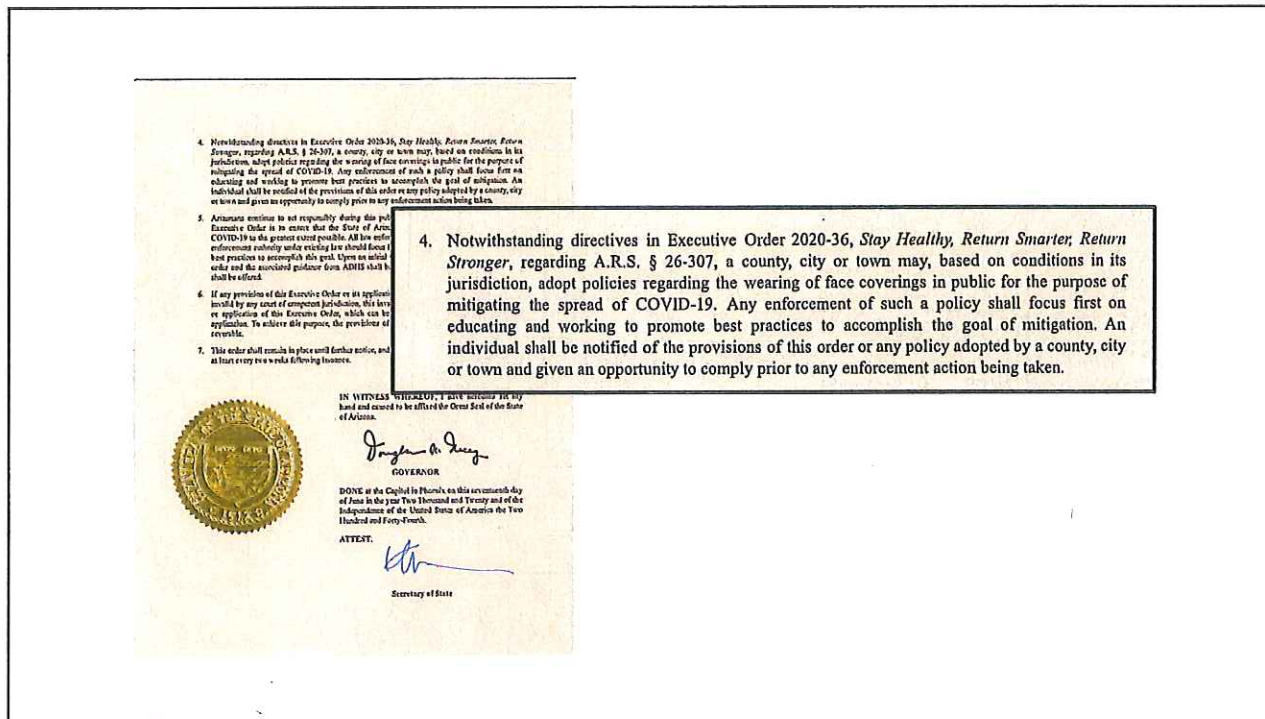
- People older than six must wear masks in enclosed public spaces
- Adults with children 2 to 5 years old must make reasonable effort to make them wear masks inside enclosed public spaces
- All riders and operators on public transportation must wear a mask
- Staff working in public spaces (such as restaurants or stores) must wear masks

The regulations include exemptions from wearing masks that include:

- The regulations do not apply to people in homes
- Children under 2 years old
- Restaurant patrons while they are eating and drinking
- People walking or exercising outdoors (while maintaining six feet of distance)
- When in a personal vehicle, office or other personal space

Enforcement is the responsibility of law enforcement and per the governor's executive order 2020-40, it should focus on educating the public about the dangers of community spread. An officer should promote best public health practices and provide a warning, but if a person refuses to put on a face covering again, they can face a fine of not more than \$50."

Source: <https://www.maricopa.gov/CivicAlerts.aspx?AID=1449>



## Purchased masks for employees and public

May/June/July 2020

✓ 12,000 masks for all city employees

June 2020

✓ 2,600 masks for youth programs

September 2020

✓ Purchased 2,000 masks for public

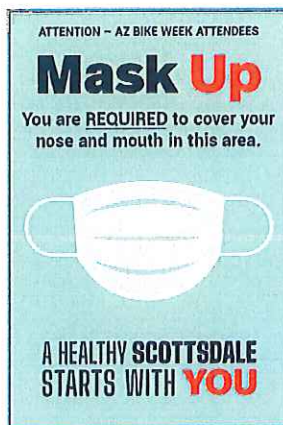
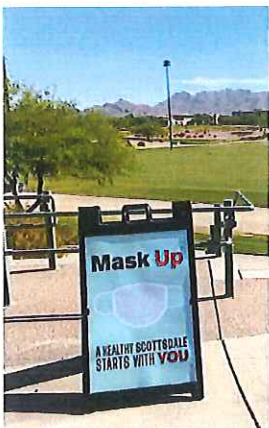
October 2020

✓ CIGNA providing 2,200 masks for employees



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## Signs in place at events and in the parks



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## Protocols in place – Parks and Recreation

- ✓ Masks available for all staff and public and are mandatory in facility
- ✓ Limited class sizes according to room size for distancing
- ✓ Health barriers at customer counters; stickers on floor
- ✓ Temperature checks
- ✓ Return to Play protocol in place for league play includes Mask Up
- ✓ Hand sanitizer stations in high traffic areas (playgrounds, restrooms)

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## Protocols in place – McDowell Sonoran Preserve/Pinnacle Peak Park

- ✓ Masks mandatory for all staff
- ✓ Masks provided for the public
- ✓ Signs throughout gateways regarding adherence to protocols
- ✓ Staff provides guidance to public to understand protocols



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## Protocols in place - Events at WestWorld

- ✓ Fenced sites for control and containment
- ✓ Attendees cannot gather in large groups
- ✓ Masks must be worn at all times by both attendees and staff in a building and at an event except when at a table or eating.
- ✓ Public announcements regarding protocols
- ✓ Must follow all Federal, CDC and Arizona Health Department and City of Scottsdale requirements regarding COVID protocols
- ✓ Signage throughout the event displaying the health requirements
- ✓ High touch areas are identified, and cleaning/disinfecting protocols and routines are in place
- ✓ Health Barriers in Offices, i.e. Show Office, RV, Feed Store, Concessions areas

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## Protocols in place - Library

- ✓ Protocol video posted to websites -mask and other safety protocol
- ✓ Clear consistent signage posted in branches/drive throughs
- ✓ In person (socially distant) education with patrons regarding mask mandate
- ✓ Offering masks to patrons who do not have one
- ✓ Continual monitoring to ensure public in branches are keeping masks on and wearing correctly
- ✓ Recorded message plays over the sound system regarding social distancing and face coverings

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## Protocols in place – Human Services

- ✓ Masks are mandatory for staff
- ✓ Signage at outside entrance doors and in facilities and on website
- ✓ Only one entrance to facility to easily monitor mask requirement
- ✓ Voluntary temperature checks for patrons and masks available
- ✓ Sanitizing stations in facilities
- ✓ Regular updates at Staff meetings
- ✓ Contact tracing sign in for patrons (VDC)
- ✓ Public information video plays in loop when centers reopen
- ✓ Daily temperature checks and logs kept
- ✓ Education to Staff and Users alike

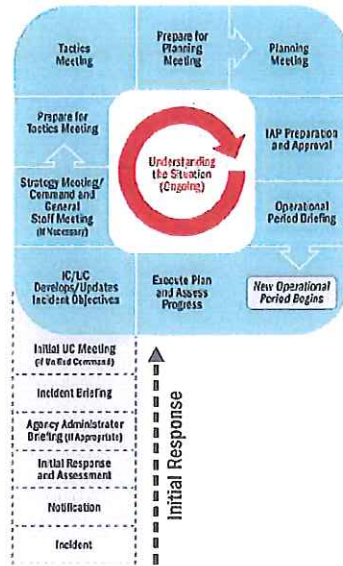
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## How COVID-19 Began in Scottsdale

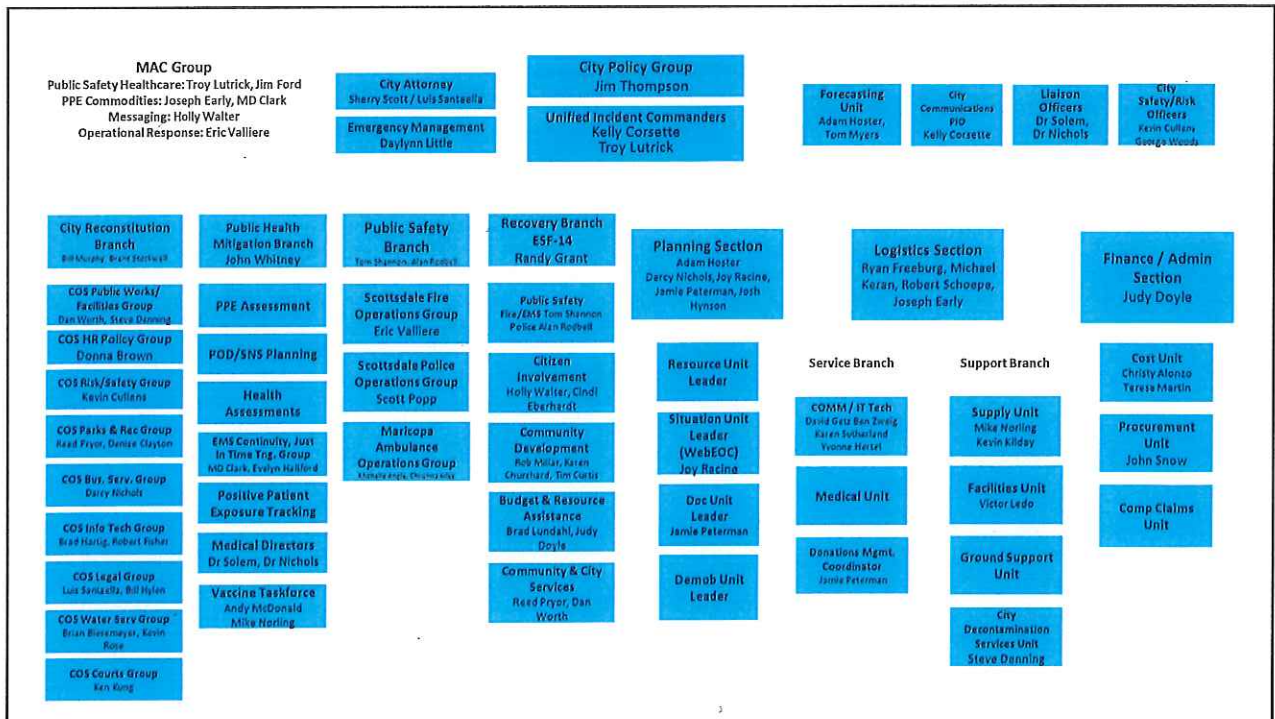
- CDC: 2019-nCov (Coronavirus) is a Novel Virus
- March 2: Activated All Hazards Incident Management Team (IMT)
- March 3: AZ Patient #2 was transported by SFD the previous Friday night
- March 5: Expanded COVID IMT to include other City departments
- June 17: Gov. Ducey permits local mask ordinances
- June 18: Scottsdale Mask Proclamation enacted by Mayor Lane
- June 19: Maricopa County mask regulation enacted
- Holding IMT meetings weekly, every other Tuesday
- Recovery Branch meetings being held on opposing Wednesdays

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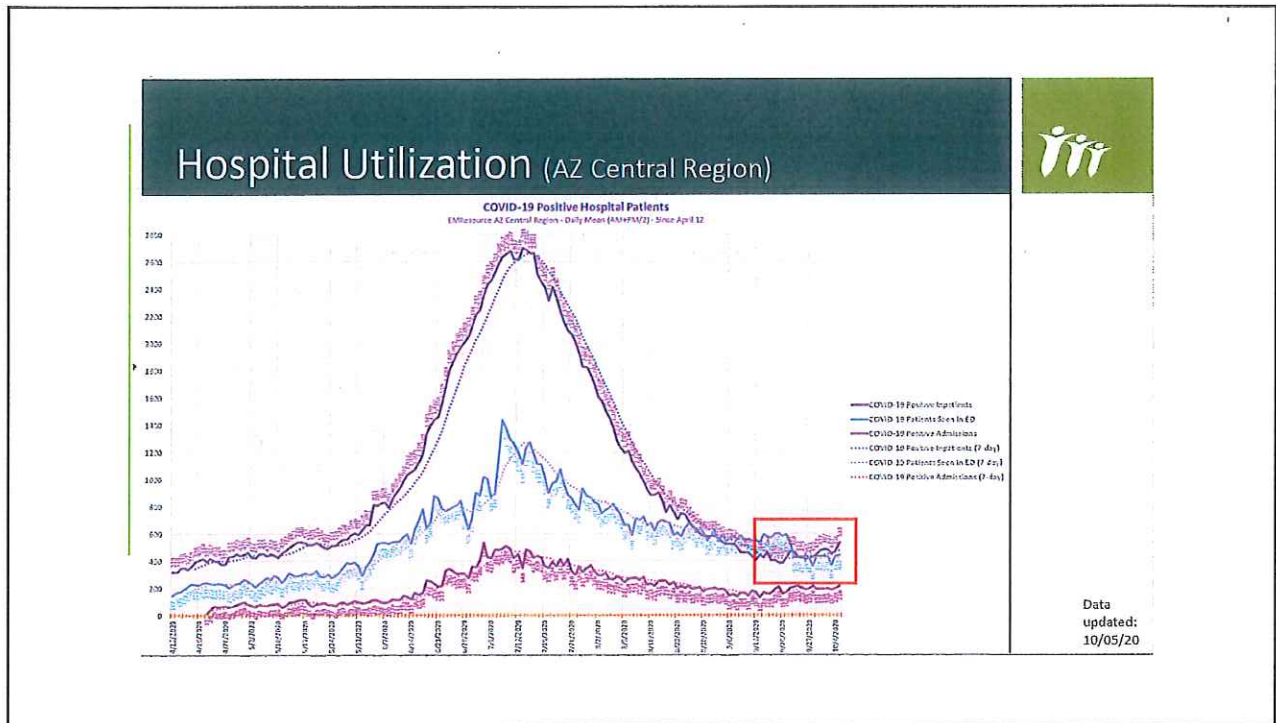
# Emergency Planning Cycle



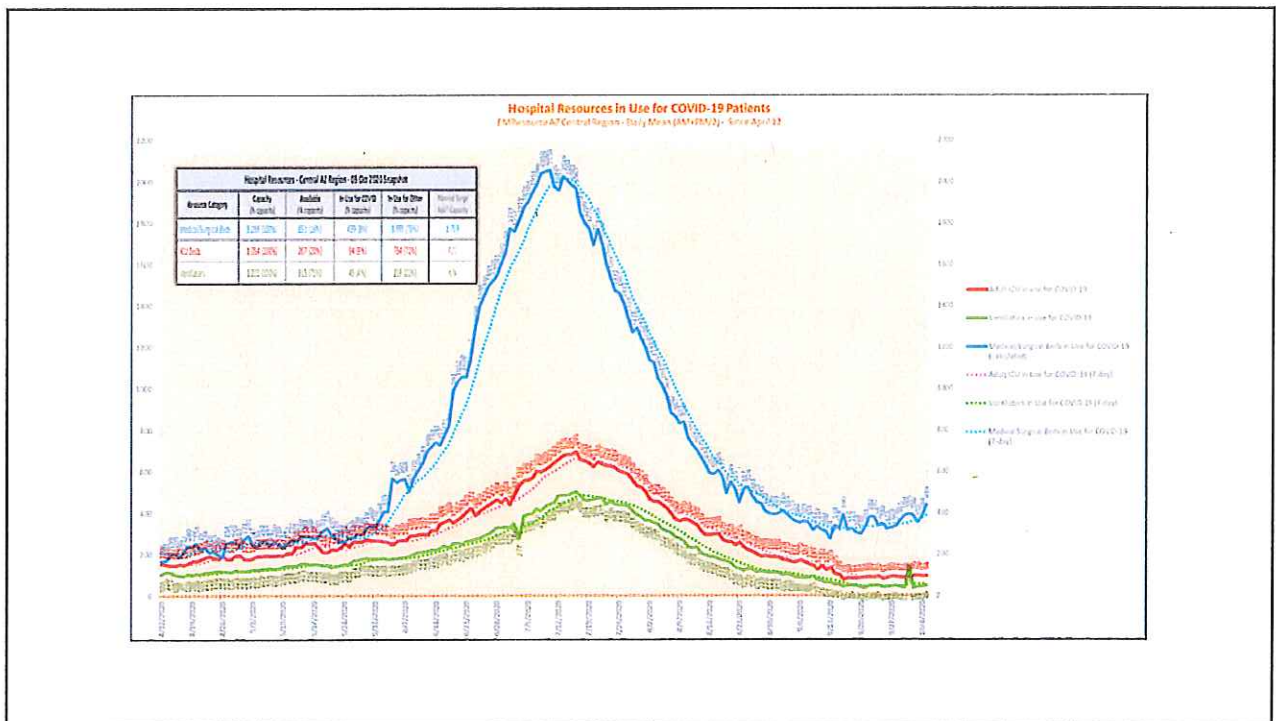
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## Phase 1 COVID-19 Vaccine



- Early planning scenarios indicated a phased planning approach
- Phase 1 is divided into 2 groups
- Phase 1-A Healthcare:
  - Paid and unpaid persons serving in **healthcare** settings who have the potential for direct or indirect exposure to patients or infectious materials and are unable to work from home
- Phase 1-B:
  - Other essential workers
  - People at higher risk of severe COVID-19 illness, including people 65 years of age and older

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## Phase 2 & 3



- Planning assumption that there will be a large number of doses available to meet or exceed demand.
- Phase 2 allocation populations include:
  - Remainder of Phase 1 populations (if vaccine was limited)
  - [Critical Populations](#)
  - General Populations
- Phase 3 allocation assumes vaccine is widely available
  - Critical Populations
  - General Populations

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## **Influenza vs. COVID-19**

- Flu and COVID symptoms are very similar, nearly impossible to tell the difference with any confidence without testing for both
- Both are respiratory transmissible. Both infections are also preventable by reduction of respiratory droplet spread
- Typically 40% of the population gets influenza vaccine annually

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## **Herd Immunity Requirements**

- Mass-vaccination
- Large percentage approximately 70-90% survive the disease and build natural immunity = 220 million people

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## CDC updates as of 10/5/2020

### COVID-19 can sometimes be spread by airborne transmission

- Some infections can be spread by exposure to virus in small droplets and particles that can linger in the air for minutes to hours. These viruses may be able to infect people who are further than 6 feet away from the person who is infected or after that person has left the space.
- This kind of spread is referred to as **airborne transmission** and is an important way that infections like tuberculosis, measles, and chicken pox are spread.
- There is evidence that under certain conditions, people with COVID-19 seem to have infected others who were more than 6 feet away. These transmissions occurred within enclosed spaces that had inadequate ventilation. Sometimes the infected person was breathing heavily, for example while singing or exercising.
  - Under these circumstances, scientists believe that the amount of infectious smaller droplet and particles produced by the people with COVID-19 became concentrated enough to spread the virus to other people. The people who were infected were in the same space during the same time or shortly after the person with COVID-19 had left.
- Available data indicate that it is much more common for the virus that causes COVID-19 to spread through close contact with a person who has COVID-19 than through airborne transmission. [1]

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## Source Protection vs Medical Respirator

### Source Protection



Exhalation protection  
Protects everyone else.

### Medical Respirator



Protects the wearer  
and everyone else

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# **COVID-19 and Face Coverings**

**City Council Work Study Session – Oct. 6, 2020**