MEETING POSTING
TOWN OF NANTUCKET
Pursuant to MGL Chapter 30A, § 18-25
All meeting notices and agenda must be filed and time stamped with the
Town Clerk’s Office and posted at least 48 hours prior to the meeting
(excluding Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays)

Committee/Board/s | BOARD OF HEALTH
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Day, Date, and Time | MONDAY, JUNE 29, 2020 AT 12:30 PM
Location / Address | REMOTE PARTICIPATION VIA ZOOM WEBINAR
Pursuant to Governor Baker’s March 12, 2020 Order Regarding Open Meeting Law (Attached)
Information on viewing the meeting can be found at https://www.nantucket-ma.gov/138/Boards-Commissions-Committees
Signature of Chair or Authorized Person | STEPHEN VISCO

WARNING: IF THERE IS NO QUORUM OF MEMBERS PRESENT, OR IF MEETING POSTING IS NOT IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE OML STATUTE, NO MEETING MAY BE HELD!

AGENDA
Please list below the topics the chair reasonably anticipates will be discussed at the meeting

Nantucket Board of Health
3 East Chestnut Street
Nantucket, MA 02554
Commissioners: Stephen Visco (Chair), Malcolm MacNab (Vice-Chair), Melissa Murphy, Helene Weld, James Cooper

YouTube link: https://youtu.be/pP3Dn6UlG4g

1. Call to Order
2. Public Announcement - This meeting is being audio and video recorded
3. Review/Vote on Emergency Order No. 12 (Mandatory Face Masks)
4. Adjourn
ORDER SUSPENDING CERTAIN PROVISIONS
OF THE OPEN MEETING LAW, G. L. c. 30A, § 20

WHEREAS, on March 10, 2020, I, Charles D. Baker, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, acting pursuant to the powers provided by Chapter 639 of the Acts of 1950 and Section 2A of Chapter 17 of the General Laws, declared that there now exists in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts a state of emergency due to the outbreak of the 2019 novel Coronavirus ("COVID-19"); and

WHEREAS, many important functions of State and Local Government are executed by "public bodies," as that term is defined in G. L. c. 30A, § 18, in meetings that are open to the public, consistent with the requirements of law and sound public policy and in order to ensure active public engagement with, contribution to, and oversight of the functions of government; and

WHEREAS, both the Federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention ("CDC") and the Massachusetts Department of Public Health ("DPH") have advised residents to take extra measures to put distance between themselves and other people to further reduce the risk of being exposed to COVID-19. Additionally, the CDC and DPH have advised high-risk individuals, including people over the age of 60, anyone with underlying health conditions or a weakened immune system, and pregnant women, to avoid large gatherings.

WHEREAS, sections 7, 8, and 8A of Chapter 639 of the Acts of 1950 authorize the Governor, during the effective period of a declared emergency, to exercise authority over public assemblages as necessary to protect the health and safety of persons; and

WHEREAS, low-cost telephone, social media, and other internet-based technologies are currently available that will permit the convening of a public body through virtual means and allow real-time public access to the activities of the public body; and

WHEREAS section 20 of chapter 30A and implementing regulations issued by the Attorney General currently authorize remote participation by members of a public body, subject to certain limitations;
NOW THEREFORE, I hereby order the following:

(1) A public body, as defined in section 18 of chapter 30A of the General Laws, is hereby relieved from the requirement of section 20 of chapter 30A that it conduct its meetings in a public place that is open and physically accessible to the public, provided that the public body makes provision to ensure public access to the deliberations of the public body for interested members of the public through adequate, alternative means.

Adequate, alternative means of public access shall mean measures that provide transparency and permit timely and effective public access to the deliberations of the public body. Such means may include, without limitation, providing public access through telephone, internet, or satellite enabled audio or video conferencing or any other technology that enables the public to clearly follow the proceedings of the public body while those activities are occurring. Where allowance for active, real-time participation by members of the public is a specific requirement of a general or special law or regulation, or a local ordinance or by-law, pursuant to which the proceeding is conducted, any alternative means of public access must provide for such participation.

A municipal public body that for reasons of economic hardship and despite best efforts is unable to provide alternative means of public access that will enable the public to follow the proceedings of the municipal public body as those activities are occurring in real time may instead post on its municipal website a full and complete transcript, recording, or other comprehensive record of the proceedings as soon as practicable upon conclusion of the proceedings. This paragraph shall not apply to proceedings that are conducted pursuant to a general or special law or regulation, or a local ordinance or by-law, that requires allowance for active participation by members of the public.

A public body must offer its selected alternative means of access to its proceedings without subscription, toll, or similar charge to the public.

(2) Public bodies are hereby authorized to allow remote participation by all members in any meeting of the public body. The requirement that a quorum of the body and the chair be physically present at a specified meeting location, as provided in G. L. c. 30A, § 20(d) and in 940 CMR 29.10(4)(b), is hereby suspended.

(3) A public body that elects to conduct its proceedings under the relief provided in sections (1) or (2) above shall ensure that any party entitled or required to appear before it shall be able to do so through remote means, as if the party were a member of the public body and participating remotely as provided in section (2).

(4) All other provisions of sections 18 to 25 of chapter 30A and the Attorney General’s implementing regulations shall otherwise remain unchanged and fully applicable to the activities of public bodies.

This Order is effective immediately and shall remain in effect until rescinded or until the State of Emergency is terminated, whichever happens first.
Given in Boston at 2:40 PM this 12th day of March, two thousand and twenty.

[Signature]

CHARLES D. BAKER
GOVERNOR
Commonwealth of Massachusetts
DECLARATION OF PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY - EMERGENCY ORDER 12

Pursuant to the declaration of a public health emergency on March 20, 2020, G.L. c. 111, §122, 310 CMR 11.05, 105 CMR 300.200 and all other authorizing statutes and regulations, acting by and through its agent authorized under MGL c. 111, §31 we, the Board of Health of the Town of Nantucket, Massachusetts, hereby order the following for the protection of public health and safety and to protect against the outbreak of COVID-19 on the Island of Nantucket:

1) All persons who are not exempt as set forth below, shall wear a face covering over their mouth and nose when in public and within six feet of another person, and at all times when within the bounds of the Nantucket Old Historic District and the Siasconset Historic District. The boundaries of said historic districts may be found at the following link: https://nantucket-ma.gov/DocumentCenter/View/24215/Historic-Districts-Map-PDF?bidId=

2) This order shall apply to all places open to the public, whether indoors or outdoors. The cloth face coverings recommended are not surgical masks or N-95 respirators, which should be left for medical professionals and first responders. See this link for information on making a cloth face covering: https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019ncov/prevent-getting-sick/cloth-fac....

3) Exception: Children under the age of 2 years should not wear face coverings or masks. For children 2 years of age and older, a mask or face covering should be used, if possible. Mask use by children 2 years of age and up to the age of five are encouraged but should be at the discretion of the child’s parent or guardian at this time. Parents and guardians should ensure that the mask fits snugly and does not obstruct a child’s ability to breathe.

4) Exception: This Order shall not apply to persons for whom a face covering would cause impairment due to an existing health condition, or persons requiring a reasonable accommodation/modification as a result of a qualifying disability as required by the Americans with Disabilities Act and/or any applicable laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, including: those who cannot breathe safely; those who, due to a behavioral health diagnosis, are unable to do so; those communicating with people who rely upon lip-reading; and those who require supplemental oxygen to breathe; and
5) All businesses shall post a sign on their main entrance doors advising consumers that it is mandatory that the consumer entering the business wear a face covering.

6) All places open to the public or employees shall comply with Massachusetts Sector Specific Workplace Safety Standards issued pursuant to the Governor’s Phased Re-Opening Plan, and all other executive orders, state laws and/or local rules, regulations and orders applicable to the business or entity, a may be amended or superseded from time-to-time. An up-to-date list of sector-specific standards issued to date may be found at: https://www.mass.gov/resource/reopening-sector-specific-protocols-and-best-practices

7) This emergency order shall be effective beginning Monday, June 29 2020 AT 2:00 PM and remain in effect until notice is given, pursuant to the Board of Health’s judgement that the Public Health Emergency no longer exists.

8) To the extent necessary, this Order shall be enforced by Board of Health officials, Nantucket Police Officers, Natural Resources Enforcement Officer, Building Inspectors, and all other agents for the Board of Health.

9) Whoever violates any provision of this Order may be penalized by a noncriminal disposition process as provided in Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 40, section 21D and the Town's non-criminal disposition by-law, Sections 1-2, 1-3, 1-4, 1-5, and 1-6 of the Code of the Town of Nantucket.

10) If non-criminal disposition is elected, then any person who violates any provision of this Regulation shall be subject to a penalty in the amount of three hundred dollars ($300.00) for each violation. Each day or portion thereof shall constitute a separate offense. If more than one, each condition violated shall constitute a separate offense.

11) Any person who is not wearing a proper face covering and who refuses to leave a public place at the direction of a person in lawful control of the premises may be subject to removal from the premises pursuant to Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 266, Section 120.

12) Notwithstanding the foregoing, agents and officers are encouraged to educate offenders and to exercise their judgment on a case-by-case basis, and they may issue verbal or written warnings prior to determining that an offense has occurred.

13) The Nantucket Board of Health may enforce this Order or enjoin violations thereof through any lawful process, and the election of one remedy by Board of Health shall not preclude enforcement through any other lawful means.

ORDERED by Board of Health this 29th day of June 2020
The planimetric data on this mapsheet is based primarily on data obtained from the Town of Nantucket, the Nantucket Historical Association, and other cooperating organizations. The data on this mapsheet represents the efforts of the Town of Nantucket to record and correct errors in these data that are brought to its attention. The Town of Nantucket makes no claims as to the absolute validity or reliability of these data or their fitness for any particular use.

The presence of information of this mapsheet does not necessarily imply endorsement by the Town of Nantucket or any of its agencies or organizations as to the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein. Applicants for permits and other governmental agencies will not necessarily approve applications based solely on GIS data. The parcel boundaries are based primarily upon the parcel boundaries maintained by the Tax Assessor’s office. The parcel boundaries are based upon 1”=100’ scale maps. Reproduction of this mapsheet or any portion thereof is prohibited without written permission from the Town of Nantucket.

Legend

Old Historic Districts

Map Accuracy for 1”=100’ scale maps.
Surfside Wastewater Treatment Facility
Sample collection date: June 8, 2020

SARS-CoV-2 virus in sewage
DETECTED

Virus concentration per liter of sewage
19,976 copies

Relative concentration over time
SARS-CoV-2 normalized concentration in blue
New cases for your county in black

Concentration levels of SARS-CoV-2 at your facility over time, compared with new case trends for your county.

Data is normalized to a fecal marker
Change since last sample -new-

Regional overview of concentration levels
Northeast

Compare normalized SARS-CoV-2 levels found in participating wastewater treatment facilities, averaged since the beginning of May.

Color indicates concentration level
Your state outlined in red
Size of circle indicates population served by participating facilities

lower higher

20k 750k 2.5mil
About the data

Our methods for detecting SARS-CoV-2 in sewage are adapted from CDC protocols and available at www.biobot.io/covid19. Our approach relies on detecting genetic fragments of the virus that are excreted in stool, which does not determine if the virus is dead or active.

Relative concentrations trend with new cases

Concentration levels are trending with the county’s new reported cases at the time of sample collection.

Relative concentrations in comparison

Your sample in red, median in black, all other samples since May in blue

Contextualize SARS-CoV-2 levels in your facility’s catchment with other participating facilities.

Case Estimates Reflect Active R&D

Evaluate as beta results when comparing to reported Covid19 cases

For more information, read the whitepapers:
https://doi.org/10.1101/2020.04.05.20051540
https://doi.org/10.1101/2020.06.15.20117747

Reported COVID19 cases in Nantucket County, MA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New cases</th>
<th>Cumulative cases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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On June 8, 2020, as reported by USAfacts.org

Biobot COVID19 case estimate

160 cases
(0.92% incidence rate)

Using a reported flow rate of 1.5 MGD
Biobot’s wastewater testing protocols
We are continuously working to improve our protocols to increase the sensitivity of our measurements and reduce variability. We use a qPCR-based method to detect and quantify the SARS-CoV-2 virus and an associated fecal normalization control.

The RNA extraction method changed between protocols v1 and v2 to improve the sensitivity of our measurements. Protocols v2.1-v2.3 reflect changes in our quantification method to further improve the precision of our analysis and reduce variability. Internal tests have been conducted to assure data integrity. The SARS-CoV-2 viral titers that we report may be affected by slight batch effects between these protocol versions.

The sensitivity of our assay varies slightly between these protocols. The exact limit of detection (LOD) that applies to your sample can vary. Generally, the LOD for each protocol is: v1: 6,400 copies/L; v2: 34,000 copies/L; v2.1: 1,700 copies/L; v2.2: 2,100 copies/L; v2.3: 3,600 copies/L.

Why normalize with a fecal marker?
We normalize SARS-CoV-2 viral titers to account for differences in the total people contributing to each sample. We use PMMV as this internal control, which is an RNA virus that is excreted in stool.

Biobot’s COVID19 case estimate
We measure the concentration of SARS-CoV-2 in sewage. We convert our measurements into a COVID19 case estimate using the following basic equation:

Number of infected people = \( \frac{\text{(total amount of virus per day)}}{\text{(virus shed per infected person per day)}} \)

Comparing with confirmed clinical cases
Our COVID19 case estimates may not match the confirmed case numbers in the community for a variety of reasons. Clinical testing may not represent the entire infected population. The SARS-CoV-2 virus may start being shed before patients develop symptoms and seek testing.

We encourage you to share these reports with your local public health officials to compare our case estimates with the number of confirmed cases in your local community.

Data use
The Biobot COVID19 case estimates provide an alternative metric to guide responses to the outbreak. We recommend that you share this information with local public health officials. We believe this work will have the greatest impact on a statewide level, and hope that you will reach out to your state officials and encourage the expansion of our partnership across your state.

Pioneering a better way to track Covid-19
We are the nation’s leader in wastewater epidemiology. We analyze sewage to determine the presence of infected individuals and estimate the number of Covid-19 cases, providing:

- **Trend analysis:** Determine when to safely re-open, and keep open, our communities and businesses through frequent sampling.
- **Early warning:** Detect the re-emergence of Covid-19 in a population to rapidly take action and contain new outbreaks.
- **Testing at scale:** For a fraction of the cost of mass individual testing, get an overview of the scope of the outbreak.

For questions, email support@biobot.io