



TRIBAL COMMUNICABLE DISEASE ORDINANCE

This Ordinance provides the processes and actions for a tribe to exercise its sovereign authority to prevent and control communicable diseases without unwanted encroachment of state and local authorities on tribal land.

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Chapter 1.1 Authority and Jurisdiction

The following laws are adopted under the authority of Article VI, Section 1 of the Tribal Constitution which provides that the Tribal Council is empowered to promote and protect the health and welfare of the members of the Tribe.

Section 1.1.1 Purposes

It is the intent of the Tule River Tribe to protect and promote the health of our elders, our children, and all community members to the greatest extent possible through the Tule River Tribe's public health capabilities while respecting individual rights to dignity, health information privacy, due process, and other legally-protected interests.

The Tule River Tribal Council states that the purposes of this Title are to:

- 1) Strengthen tribal sovereignty by exercising the Tule River Tribe's inherent power to prevent and control communicable disease;
- 2) Protect the tribe from any unwanted and illegal encroachment of state and local jurisdiction and/or authority on tribal land;
- 3) Respond to potential public health emergencies through formal declarations and triggering of special public health powers during an emergency;
- 4) Establish procedures for protecting due process; and
- 5) Provide fair and appropriate civil sanctions for violations of the provisions of this Title, as well as declare immunities of specific actors where justified.

Chapter 1.2 Definitions

- 1) "Case" means a person, alive or dead, having been diagnosed to have a particular disease or condition by a health care provider with a diagnosis based on clinical or laboratory criteria or both.
- 2) "Child day care facility" means an agency regularly providing care for a group of children for less than twenty-four hours a day and subject to tribal or federal regulation.
- 3) "Communicable disease" means an illness caused by an infectious agent which can be transmitted from one person, animal, or object to another person by direct or indirect means including transmission via an intermediate host or vector, food, water, or air.
- 4) "Contact" means a person exposed to an infected person, animal, or contaminated environment that may lead to infection.
- 5) "Contaminated" or "contamination" means containing or having contact with infectious agents or chemical or radiological materials that pose an immediate threat to present or future public health.

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- 6) "Contamination control measures" means the management of persons, animals, goods, and facilities that are contaminated, or suspected to be contaminated, in a manner to avoid human exposure to the contaminant, prevent the contaminant from spreading, and/or effect decontamination.
- 7) "Detention" or "detainment" means physical restriction of activities of an individual by confinement for the purpose of controlling or preventing a serious and imminent threat to public health and may include physical plant, facilities, equipment, and/or personnel to physically restrict activities of the individual to accomplish such purposes.
- 8) "Disease of suspected bioterrorism origin" means a disease caused by viruses, bacteria, fungi, or toxins from living organisms that are used by man to intentionally produce death or disease in humans, animals, or plants. Many of these diseases may have nonspecific presenting symptoms.
- 9) "Disease control measures" means the management of persons, animals, goods, and facilities that are infected with, suspected to be infected with, exposed to, or suspected to be exposed to an infectious agent in a manner to prevent transmission of the infectious agent to humans.
- 10) "Health care provider" means any person having direct or supervisory responsibility for the delivery of health care who is licensed or certified in California State or another state.
- 11) "Health care facility" means any building that is used, operated, or designed to provide health services, medical treatment, behavioral health services, dental services, nursing, rehabilitative, or preventive care to any individual.
- 12) "Infectious agent" means an organism such as a virus, rickettsia, bacteria, fungus, protozoan, or helminth that is capable of producing infection or infectious disease.
- 13) "Infraction" means a violation of this ordinance punishable by a fine and/or exclusion from the Reservation.
- 14) "Isolation" means the separation, for the period of communicability or contamination, of infected or contaminated persons or animals from others in such places and under such conditions as to prevent or limit the direct or indirect transmission of the infectious agent or contaminant from those infected or contaminated to those who are susceptible or who may spread the agent or contaminant to others.
- 15) "Local health department" means a city, town, county, or district agency in California State providing public health services to persons within their area.
- 16) "Notifiable Condition" means any disease that is required by law to be reported to government authorities.
- 17) "Outbreak" means the occurrence of cases of a disease or condition in any area over a given period of time in excess of the expected number of cases.
- 18) "Public Health Authority" means an entity acting under the authority of the Tribal Council and is responsible for public health matters.
- 19) "Public health emergency" means an occurrence or imminent threat of an illness or health condition that:
 - a) is believed to be caused by any of the following:
 - i) bioterrorism;

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- ii) the appearance of a novel or previously controlled or eradicated infectious agent or biological toxin; or
 - iii) natural disaster, chemical attack or accidental release, or nuclear attack or accident; and
 - b) poses a high probability of any of the following harms:
 - i) a large number of deaths in the affected population;
 - ii) a large number of serious or long-term disabilities in the affected population;
 - iii) widespread exposure to an infectious or toxic agent that poses a significant risk of substantial future harm to a large number of people in the affected population; or
 - iv) otherwise exceeding the capability or capacity of the public health and/or healthcare systems.
- 20) "Quarantine" means the limitation of freedom of movement of such well persons or domestic animals as have been exposed to, or are suspected to have been exposed to, an infectious agent, for a period of time not longer than the longest usual incubation period of the infectious agent, in such manner as to prevent effective contact with those not so exposed.
- 21) "State health officer" means the person designated by the secretary of the California Department of Health to serve as statewide health officer, or, in the absence of such designation, the person having primary responsibility for public health matters within the State of California.
- 22) "Suspected case" or "suspected to be infected" means an individual the Tribal Public Health Officer, in their professional judgment, reasonably believes that infection with a particular infectious agent is likely based on signs and symptoms, laboratory evidence, or contact with an infected individual, animal, or contaminated environment.
- 23) "Tribal Public Health Officer" means the individual having been appointed under this Title as the health officer for the Tule River Tribe.
- 24) "Tribal School" means a facility for programs of education preschool and kindergarten through grade twelve within the tribal reservation.

Chapter 1.3 Communicable Disease Emergencies

Section 1.3.1 Declaring a State of Public Health Emergency

- 1) **Declaration.** A tribal public health emergency may be declared by the Tribal Council upon the occurrence of a public health emergency. Prior to such a declaration, the Tribal Council may consult with tribal, federal, state and local public health agencies and any additional public health or other experts as needed.
- 2) **Content of Declaration.** A state of public health emergency shall be declared by a Resolution that specifies:
 - a) The nature of the public health emergency;
 - b) The political subdivision(s) or geographic area(s) subject to the declaration;

- c) The conditions that have brought about the public health emergency;
 - d) The duration of the state of the public health emergency, if less than thirty (30) days; and
 - e) The Tribal Public Health Officer responding to the emergency.
- 3) **Effect of Declaration.** The declaration of public health emergency shall activate the response and recovery aspects of the tribal disaster emergency plans and the Communicable Disease Emergency Plans. Such declaration authorizes the deployment and use of any forces to which the plans apply and the use or distribution of any supplies, equipment, and materials and facilities assembled, stockpiled, or available pursuant to this section.
- 4) **Termination of Declaration.**
- a) **Resolution.** The Tule River Tribal Council shall terminate the declaration of public health emergency by Resolution upon finding that the circumstances or conditions that caused the emergency no longer exist.
 - b) **Content of termination order.** All orders terminating the declaration of a public health emergency shall indicate the nature of the emergency, the area(s) that was threatened, and the conditions that make possible the termination.
- 5) **Emergency Powers.** During a public health and/or Communicable Disease emergency, the Tribal Council may:
- a) Activate the Tribal Communicable Disease Emergency Response Plan.
 - b) Suspend the applicable provisions of any tribal policies, procedures, and laws prescribing procedures for conducting tribal business, or the orders, rules and regulations of any tribal agency, where strict compliance with the same would prevent, hinder, or delay necessary action (including emergency purchases) to respond to the public health emergency by the Tribal Public Health Officer, or increase the health threat to the population.
 - c) Utilize all available resources of the tribal government and its political subdivisions, as reasonably necessary to respond to the public health emergency.
 - d) Transfer the direction, personnel, or functions of tribal departments and agencies to perform or facilitate response and recovery programs regarding the public health emergency.
 - e) Provide aid to and seek aid from federal, state, tribal, and local partners.
 - f) Seek aid from the federal government in accordance with federal programs or requirements.
- 6) **Enforcement.** During a state of public health emergency, the Tribal Public Health Officer may request assistance in enforcing orders pursuant to this Chapter from the Tribal Council and tribal law enforcement.

Section 1.3.2 Management of Property

- 1) **Emergency Measures Concerning Facilities and Materials.** During a public health emergency, the Tribal Council is authorized to:
- a) Close, direct, and compel the evacuation of, or decontaminate or cause to be decontaminated any facility of which it has reasonable cause to believe that it may endanger the public's health.

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- b) Procure, by condemnation or otherwise construct, lease, transport, store, maintain, renovate, or distribute materials and facilities as may be reasonable and necessary to respond to the public health emergency, with the right to take immediate possession thereof. Such materials and facilities include communication devices, carriers, real estate, fuels, food, and clothing.
 - c) Require a health care facility to provide services or the use of its facility if such services or use are reasonable and necessary to respond to the public health emergency as a condition of the ability to continue operating as a health care facility.
 - d) Decontaminate or cause to be decontaminated, or destroy, any material of which it has reasonable cause to believe that it may endanger the public's health.
 - e) Inspect, control, restrict, and regulate by rationing and using quotas, prohibitions on shipments, allocation, or other means, the use, sale, dispensing, distribution, or transportation of food, fuel, clothing and other commodities, as may be reasonable and necessary to respond to the public health emergency.
- 2) **Control of Roads, Public Areas, and Nonmembers.** During a public health emergency, the Tribal Council is authorized to:
- a) Prescribe routes, modes of transportation, and destinations in connection with evacuation of individuals or the provision of emergency services.
 - b) Control or limit ingress and egress to and from any stricken or threatened public area, the movement of individuals within the area, and the occupancy of premises therein, if such action is reasonable and necessary to respond to the public health emergency.
 - c) Exclude any person, from the Tule River Reservation who has a communicable disease under this Title.
- 3) **Safe Disposal of Infectious Waste or Contaminated Material.** During a public health emergency, the Tribal Council is authorized to:
- a) Adopt and enforce measures to provide for the safe disposal of infectious waste or contaminated material as may be reasonable and necessary to respond to the public health emergency. Such measures may include the collection, storage, handling, destruction, treatment, transportation, and disposal of infectious waste or contaminated material.
 - b) Require any business or facility authorized to collect, store, handle, destroy, treat, transport, and dispose of infectious waste or contaminated material under the laws of this Tribe, and any landfill business or other such property, to accept infectious waste or contaminated material, or provide services or the use of the business, facility, or property if such action is reasonable and necessary to respond to the public health emergency as a condition of licensure, authorization, or the ability to continue doing business in the Tribe as such a business or facility. The use of the business, facility, or property may include transferring the management and supervision of such business, facility, or property to the Tribe for a limited or unlimited period of time.
 - c) Procure, by condemnation or otherwise, any business or facility authorized to collect, store, handle, destroy, treat, transport, and dispose of infectious waste or contaminated material under the laws of this Tribe and any landfill business or other such property as may be reasonable and necessary to respond to the public health emergency, with the right to take immediate possession thereof.

- d) Require all bags, boxes, or other containers for infectious waste or contaminated material to be clearly identified as containing infectious waste or contaminated material, and if known, the type of infectious waste or contaminated material (consistent with tribal laws).

4) Control of Health Care Supplies.

- a) **Procurement.** During a public health emergency, the Tribe may purchase and distribute anti-toxins, serums, vaccines, immunizing agents, antibiotics, antidotes, and other pharmaceutical agents, medical supplies, or personal protective equipment to prepare for or control a public health emergency.
 - b) **Rationing.** Where a public health emergency results in a tribal-wide shortage or threatened shortage of any product under subsection (a), whether or not such product has been purchased by the Tribe, the Tribe may control, restrict, and regulate by rationing and using quotas, prohibitions on shipments, allocation, or other means, the use, sale, dispensing, distribution, or transportation of the relevant product. In making rationing or other supply and distribution decisions, the Tribe may give preference to health care providers or disaster response personnel.
 - c) **Distribution.** During a public health emergency, the Tribe may store or distribute any anti-toxins, serums, vaccines, immunizing agents, antibiotics, antidotes, and other pharmaceutical agents, personal protective equipment, or medical supplies located within the Tribe as maybe reasonable and necessary to respond to the public health emergency, with the right to take immediate possession thereof.
- 5) **Civil Proceedings.** To the extent practicable consistent with the protection of public health, prior to the destruction of any property under this Title, the Tribe shall institute appropriate civil proceedings concerning the property to be destroyed in accordance with the existing laws and rules of the Tribal Court or any such rules that may be developed by the Tribal Court for use during a public health emergency. Any property acquired by the Tribe through such proceedings shall, after entry of the decree, be disposed of by destruction as the Tribal Court may direct.

[Section 1.3.3 Appointment of Health Personnel from Other Jurisdictions](#)

Any health care provider or other personnel from another jurisdiction providing assistance to the Tribe pursuant to this Chapter shall not be held liable for any civil damages as a result of medical care or treatment related to the response to the public health emergency unless such damages result from providing, or failing to provide, medical care or treatment in the event of gross negligence or willful misconduct.

[Section 1.3.4 Private Liability](#)

- 1) During a public health emergency, any person owning or controlling real estate or other premises who voluntarily and without compensation permits the designation or use of the whole or any part of such real estate or premises for the purpose of sheltering individuals, together with that person's successors in interest, if any, shall not be civilly liable for negligently causing the death of, or injury to, any individual on or about such real estate or premises under permission, or for negligently causing loss of, or damage to, the property of such person.

- 2) During a public health emergency, any person and employees and agents of such person in the performance of a contract or an agreement with, and under the direction of, the Tribe or its political subdivisions, or who renders assistance or advice at the request of the Tribe or its political subdivisions under the provisions of this Chapter shall not be civilly liable for causing the death of, or injury to, any individual or damage to any property except in the event of gross negligence or willful misconduct.

Chapter 1.4 Public Health Powers

Section 1.4.1 Responsibilities of the Tribal Public Health Officer

- 1) The Tribal Public Health Officer is authorized to use the powers and procedures set forth under Tribal Resolution No. FY2020-110 to prevent the spread of disease and protect the health and safety of Tule River Tribe community members.
- 2) The Tribal Public Health Officer shall notify health care providers of their requirements under this Title.
- 3) The Tribal Public Health Officer shall, when necessary, conduct and/or delegate and direct investigations and institute disease control and contamination control measures, including medical examination, testing, counseling, treatment, vaccination, decontamination of persons or animals, isolation, quarantine, vector control, condemnation of food supplies, and inspection and closure of facilities, consistent with those indicated in the Control of Communicable Diseases Manual, 20th edition, published by the American Public Health Association, or other measures they deem necessary based on their professional judgment, current standards of practice and the best available medical and scientific information.
- 4) The Tribal Public Health Officer, with Tribal Council approval, may seek agreements as necessary with local governments, federal authorities, tribal organizations, private entities, state agencies, or institutions of higher education to coordinate or provide public health activities provided in this Ordinance. The Tribal Public Health Officer shall establish, in consultation with Tribal Council, health care providers, health facilities, emergency management personnel, tribal law enforcement, and any other entity they deem necessary, plans, policies, and procedures for instituting emergency measures necessary to prevent the spread of communicable disease or contamination.

Section 1.4.2 Duties of the Tribal Public Health Officer

- 1) The Tribal Public Health Officer shall:
 - a) Review and determine appropriate action for:
 - i) Each reported case or suspected case of a notifiable condition;
 - ii) Any disease or condition considered a threat to public health; and
 - iii) Each reported outbreak or suspected outbreak of disease, requesting assistance from local, state, and federal agencies in carrying out investigations when necessary.

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- b) Establish a system for maintaining confidentiality of written records and written and telephoned notifiable conditions case reports;
 - c) Notify health care providers, laboratories, and health care facilities within the Tule River Tribe;
- 2) The Tribal Public Health Officer may adopt alternative arrangements for meeting the reporting requirements under this Chapter through coordination with local, state, and federal partners.
- 3) The Tribal Public Health Officer has the authority to:
- a) Carry out additional steps determined to be necessary to verify a diagnosis reported by a health care provider;
 - b) Require any person suspected of having a notifiable condition to submit to examinations required to determine the presence of the condition;
 - c) Require any person to submit to examinations required to determine the presence of blood borne pathogens or pathogens transmitted by other bodily fluids, if another person has been exposed to their blood or other bodily fluids;
 - d) Require testing or medical examination of any individual who has or may have been exposed to a communicable disease that poses a significant risk or public's health;
 - e) Investigate any case or suspected case of a reportable disease or condition or other illness, communicable or otherwise, if deemed necessary;
 - f) Require the notification of additional conditions of public health importance occurring within the tribe's jurisdiction;
 - g) Conduct investigations and institute control measures, including but not limited to surveillance testing; and
 - h) Coordinate with and report to local, state, or federal agencies or tribal organizations providing epidemiological services regarding any notifiable conditions.

Section 1.4.3 Responsibilities and Duties – Health Care Providers and Health Care Facilities

Every health care provider, as defined in this Title, shall:

- 1) Provide adequate, understandable instruction in control measures designed to prevent the spread of disease to:
 - a) Each patient or client under their care with a communicable disease; and
 - b) Others, as appropriate, to prevent spread of disease.
- 2) Cooperate with Tribal Public Health Officer and/or their designees during investigation of:
 - a) Circumstances of a case or suspected case of a notifiable condition or other communicable disease; and
 - b) An outbreak or suspected outbreak of illness.

- 3) Comply with requirements in this Title, including but not limited to, communicable disease screening and control.
- 4) Shall, if appropriate to the situation, use protocols established in the Control of Communicable Diseases Manual, 20th edition, published by the American Public Health Association, when treating wounds caused by animal bites.
- 5) Adopt written policy and procedures restricting work of employees, staff, students, and volunteers diagnosed to have a communicable disease from having direct contact with patients, clients, residents, and recipients of care during the period of communicability when:
 - a) Transmission of the disease to recipients of care or other employees can occur in that particular job environment, and
 - b) The disease can cause serious illness.
- 6) Permit employees, staff, students, and volunteers to return to work when measures have been taken to prevent transmission of disease, if measures are consistent with recommendations of Tribal Public Health Officer.

Chapter 1.5 Notifiable Conditions

Section 1.5.1 Purpose of Notifiable Conditions Reporting

The purpose of notifiable conditions reporting is to provide the information necessary for the Tule River Tribe, California State, IHS and local jurisdictions to protect the community's health by tracking communicable diseases and other conditions.

Section 1.5.2 Notifiable Conditions List

The Tribal Public Health Officer shall establish a list of reportable diseases or other conditions of public health importance. The list may include diseases or conditions of humans or animals caused by exposure to toxic substances, microorganisms, or any other pathogens. The Tribal Public Health Officer may rely upon the California State Department of Health official list of notifiable conditions in meeting this requirement.

Section 1.5.3 Information Sharing

- 1) The Tribal Public Health Officer is authorized to report to the Tule River Tribal Council, local health department, California State Department of Health, and/or the Indian Health Service any information concerning a reportable disease or condition, an unusual cluster, or a suspicious event that they reasonably believe has the potential to be caused by or an indicator or bioterrorism. These may include the following:
 - a) A single diagnosed or strongly suspected case of disease caused by an uncommon agent or a potential agent of bioterrorism occurring in a patient with no known risk factors;
 - b) A cluster of patients presenting with a similar syndrome that includes unusual disease characteristics or unusually high morbidity or mortality without obvious etiology; or

- c) Unexplained increase in a common syndrome above seasonally expected levels.
- 2) Sharing of information on reportable conditions, unusual clusters, or suspicious events with federal, state and local public health authorities shall be restricted to the information necessary for the treatment, control, investigation, and prevention of a public health emergency.

Section 1.5.4 Persons Required to Report

Any person who is required by the Tribal Public Health Officer to report a disease or other condition of public health importance to the Tribal Public Health Officer shall provide all known or suspected cases of individuals having a reportable disease or condition.

Persons required to report are:

- health care providers
- pharmacists
- laboratories
- coroners
- medical examiners
- veterinarians
- Teachers
- Social Workers
- DPS officers
- Tribal Council

Any other person who knows or suspects a case of a reportable disease or condition may provide available information concerning the case to the Tribal Public Health Officer especially where the case has not been previously reported as required by the Tribal Public Health Officer.

Section 1.5.5 Responsibilities of the Health Care Provider or Health Care Facility

- 1) Health care providers and health care facilities shall:
 - a) Notify the Tribal Public Health Officer regarding:
 - i) Cases or suspected cases of notifiable conditions listed by the Tribal Public Health Officer or the California State Department of Health;
 - ii) Outbreaks or suspected outbreaks of disease that occur or are treated in the health care facility including, but not limited to, suspected or confirmed outbreaks of varicella, influenza, viral meningitis, health care-associated infection suspected due to contaminated products or devices, or environmentally related disease; and
 - iii) Known barriers which might impede or prevent compliance with orders for infection control or quarantine.

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- b) Notify the Tulare County Health & Human Services Agency and/or California State Department of Health, and/or IHS, if the health care provider/facility is unable to contact the Tribal Public Health Officer.
- c) Immediately upon becoming aware of a clinically possible case of a condition designated as “immediately notifiable” by the California State Department of Health, notify the Tribal Public Health Officer in person or by phone. This applies twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week. If the health care provider or facility is unable to contact the Tribal Public Health Officer, they shall contact the Tulare County Health & Human Services Agency or the California State Department of Health (who both maintain an after-hours emergency phone contact for this purpose), and IHS. A party sending a report by secure facsimile copy or secure electronic transmission during normal business hours must confirm immediate receipt by a live person.
- d) Cooperate with the Tribal Public Health Officer during investigation of:
 - i) Circumstances of a case or suspected case of a notifiable condition or other communicable disease; and
 - ii) An outbreak or suspected outbreak of disease.
- e) Provide adequate and understandable instruction in disease control measures to each patient who has been diagnosed with a case of a communicable disease, and to other persons who may have been exposed to the communicable disease.

Section 1.5.6 Handling of Case Reports and Medical Information

- 1) All records and specimens containing or accompanied by patient identifying information are confidential.
- 2) Health care providers and facilities shall establish and implement policies and procedures to maintain confidentiality related to a patient's medical information.
- 3) Personnel in health care facilities who know of a person with a notifiable condition, other than a sexually transmitted disease, shall release identifying information only to other individuals responsible for protecting the health and well-being of the public through control of disease.
- 4) Personnel in health care facilities who know of a person with a notifiable sexually transmitted disease shall release identifying information only to the Tribal Public Health Officer. The Tribal Public Health Officer may follow California State Department of Health guidance on reporting and follow-up, as appropriate.
- 5) Personnel responsible for health care facility management are authorized to permit access to medical information as necessary to fulfill professional duties. Health care facility administrators shall advise those persons permitted access under this section of the requirement to maintain confidentiality of such information as defined under this section. Professional duties means the following activities or activities that are functionally similar:
 - a) Medical record or chart audits;
 - b) Peer reviews;
 - c) Quality assurance;
 - d) Utilization review purposes;

- e) Research as authorized under federal law;
 - f) Risk management; and
 - g) Reviews required under federal law or regulations.
- 6) Personnel responsible for health care facility management are authorized to permit access to a patient's medical information and medical record by medical staff or health care facility staff to carry out duties required for care and treatment of a patient and the management of medical information and the patient's medical record.

Chapter 1.6 Communicable Disease—Schools and Childcare Centers

Section 1.6.1 Purpose

The rules in this Chapter identify certain communicable diseases that may affect children, or others who are susceptible, in schools, and childcare centers. When an outbreak or potential outbreak of a communicable disease is identified in a tribal school or tribal childcare center, the rules in this Chapter identify what schools, childcare centers and the Tribal Public Health Officer may do to control or prevent a potential outbreak of the communicable disease. These rules are in addition to other requirements imposed by Chapter 1.5, Notifiable Conditions. These rules do not require a tribal school or tribal childcare center personnel to diagnose or treat children.

Section 1.6.2 Control of Contagious Disease.

- 1) When a tribal school or childcare center becomes aware of the presence of a contagious disease at the facility, as defined in this Title, the officials at the tribal school or childcare center shall notify the Tribal Public Health Officer for guidance.
- 2) When there is an outbreak of a communicable disease, as defined in this Title, and there is the potential for a case or cases within a tribal school or childcare center, the Tribal Public Health Officer shall take all appropriate actions deemed to be necessary to control or eliminate the spread of the disease including, but not limited to:
 - a) Closing part or all of the affected school(s) or childcarecenter(s);
 - b) Closing other schools or childcare centers;
 - c) Canceling activities or functions at schools or childcare centers;
 - d) Excluding from schools or childcare centers any students, staff, and volunteers who are infectious, or exposed and susceptible to the disease.
- 3) Prior to taking action the Tribal Public Health Officer shall:
 - a) Consult with Tribal Council;
 - b) Consult with and discuss the ramifications of action with the Superintendent of the school, or the chief administrator of the childcare center or their designees on the proposed action; and
 - c) Provide the Superintendent of the school or the Superintendent/or equivalent of the childcare center or their designees a written decision, in the form and substance of an order, directing them to take action. The order must set the terms and conditions permitting;

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- i) Schools or childcare centers to reopen;
 - ii) Activities and functions to resume; and
 - iii) Excluded students, staff and volunteers to be readmitted.
- d) Pursue, in consultation with tribal school or childcare officials, the investigation of the source of disease, or those actions necessary to ultimately control the disease.

Section 1.6.3 Responsibilities of Schools and Child Day Care Facilities to Report

- a) Notify the Tribal Public Health Officer of cases, suspected cases, outbreaks, and suspected outbreaks of notifiable conditions that may be associated with the child day care facility.
- b) Consult with the Tribal Public Health Officer about the control and prevention of infectious disease or communicable disease.
- c) Cooperate with the Tribal Public Health Officer in the investigation of cases, suspected cases, outbreaks, and suspected outbreaks of disease that may be associated with the child day care facility.
- d) Release identifying information only to other individuals responsible for protecting the health and well-being of the public through control of disease.
- e) Establish and implement policies and procedures to maintain confidentiality related to medical information in their possession.

Section 1.6.4 Responsibilities of Community Members

- 1) Cooperate with the Tribal Public Health Officer or their designee in the investigation of cases, suspected cases, outbreaks, and suspected outbreaks of notifiable conditions or other communicable disease; and
- 2) Cooperate with the implementation of infection control measures, including isolation and quarantine.
- 3) Community members should notify the Tribal Public Health Officer of any case, suspected case, outbreak, or potential outbreak of communicable disease.

Section 1.6.5 Responsibilities of Food Service Establishments

The person in charge of a food service establishment shall:

- 1) Notify the Tribal Public Health Officer of potential foodborne disease.
- 2) Cooperate with the Tribal Public Health Officer or their designee in the investigation of cases, suspected cases, outbreaks, and suspected outbreaks of foodborne or waterborne disease. This includes the release of the name and other pertinent information about food handlers diagnosed with a communicable disease as it relates to a foodborne or waterborne disease investigation.
- 3) Not release information about food handlers with a communicable disease to other employees or the general public.

Section 1.6.6 Handling of Case Reports and Medical Information

- 1) The Tribal Public Health Officer shall establish and maintain confidentiality procedures related to employee handling of all reports of cases and suspected cases, including prohibiting disclosure of report information identifying an individual case or suspected cases except:
 - a) To employees of the tribal health clinic, another local health department or state health department, or other official agencies needing to know for the purpose of administering the requirements under this Chapter; and
 - b) To health care providers, specific designees of health care facilities, laboratory directors, and others for the purpose of collecting additional information about a case or suspected case as required for disease prevention and control.
- 2) The Tribal Public Health Officer shall require and maintain signed confidentiality agreements with all tribal health clinic employees with access to identifying information related to a case or suspected case of a person diagnosed with a notifiable condition. The agreements will be renewed at least annually and will include reference to administrative actions that may be taken by the Tribal Public Health Officer, up to and including, termination from employment.
- 3) The Tribal Public Health Officer may release statistical summaries and epidemiological studies based on individual case reports if no individual is identified or identifiable.

Chapter 1.7 Isolation and Quarantine

Section 1.7.1 Conditions and Principles for Voluntary and Involuntary Isolation or Quarantine

The Tribal Public Health Officer shall adhere to the following conditions and principles when isolating or quarantining a person or group of persons under this Chapter:

- 1) Isolation or quarantine must be by the least restrictive means necessary to prevent the spread of a communicable or possibly communicable disease to others and may include, but are not limited to, confinement to private homes or other public or private premises;
- 2) Isolated individuals must be confined separately from quarantined individuals;
- 3) The health status of isolated or quarantined individuals must be monitored regularly, to determine if they require continued isolation or quarantine;
- 4) If a quarantined individual subsequently becomes infected or is reasonably believed to have become infected with a communicable or possibly communicable disease that the Tribal Public Health Officer believes poses a significant threat to the health and safety of other quarantined individuals, they must promptly be placed in isolation;
- 5) Isolated or quarantined individuals must be released as soon as practicable when the Tribal Public Health Officer determines that they have been successfully decontaminated or that they pose no substantial risk of transmitting a communicable or possibly communicable disease that would constitute a serious or imminent threat to the health and safety of others;

- 6) The needs of a person isolated or quarantined must be addressed to the greatest extent possible in a systematic and competent fashion, including, but not limited to, providing adequate food, clothing, shelter, means of communication with those in isolation or quarantine and outside these settings, medication, and competent medical care;
- 7) Premises used for isolation or quarantine must be maintained in a safe and hygienic manner, to minimize the likelihood of further transmission of infection or other harm to persons isolated and quarantined;
- 8) To the extent possible, cultural and religious beliefs should be considered in addressing the needs of individuals, and establishing and maintaining isolation or quarantine premises;
- 9) Isolation or quarantine shall not abridge the right of any person to rely exclusively on spiritual means alone through prayer to treat a communicable or possibly communicable disease in accordance with religious tenets and practices, nor shall anything in this Chapter be deemed to prohibit a person so relying who is infected with a contagious or communicable disease from being isolated or quarantined in a private place of their own choice, provided, it is approved by the Tribal Public Health Officer, and all laws, rules and regulations governing control, sanitation, isolation and quarantine are complied with. At their sole discretion, the Tribal Public Health Officer may isolate infected individuals declining treatment for the duration of their communicable infection, if necessary to protect the health and safety of the individual or others.

Section 1.7.2 Voluntary Isolation or Quarantine

- 1) Voluntary Isolation or Quarantine should always be used as a first option UNLESS the Tribal Public Health Officer has determined in their professional judgment that:
 - a) Seeking voluntary compliance would create a risk of serious harm;
 - b) There is reason to believe that the person or group of persons is, or is suspected to be, infected with, exposed to, or contaminated with a communicable disease or chemical, biological, or radiological agent that could spread to or contaminate others if remedial action is not taken; and
 - c) There is reason to believe that the person or group of persons would pose a serious and imminent risk to the health and safety of others if not detained for purposes of isolation or quarantine.
- 2) The Tribal Public Health Officer when conducting voluntary isolation or quarantine will make reasonable efforts to comply with Section 1.7.1, Conditions and Principles of Involuntary or Voluntary Isolation or Quarantine.

Section 1.7.3 Involuntary Isolation or Quarantine

1) **Involuntary Detention without a Tribal Court Order.**

- a) At their sole discretion, a Tribal Public Health Officer may issue an emergency detention order causing a person or group of persons to be immediately detained for purposes of isolation or quarantine if they:

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- i) Have first made reasonable efforts, which shall be documented, to obtain voluntary compliance with requests for medical examination, testing, treatment, counseling, vaccination, decontamination of persons or animals, isolation, quarantine, and inspection and closure of facilities, or has determined in their professional judgment that seeking voluntary compliance would create a risk of serious harm; and
 - ii) Have reason to believe that the person or group of persons is, or is suspected to be, infected with, exposed to, or contaminated with a communicable disease or chemical, biological, or radiological agent that could spread to or contaminate others if remedial action is not taken; and
 - iii) Have reason to believe that the person or group of persons would pose a serious and imminent risk to the health and safety of others if not detained for purposes of isolation or quarantine.
- b) If a Tribal Public Health Officer orders the immediate involuntary detention of a person or group of persons for purposes of isolation or quarantine:
- i) The emergency detention order shall be for a period not to exceed fourteen days.
 - ii) The Tribal Public Health Officer shall issue a written emergency detention order as soon as reasonably possible and in all cases within twelve hours of detention that shall specify the following:
 - (1) The identity of all persons or groups subject to isolation or quarantine;
 - (2) The premises subject to isolation or quarantine;
 - (3) The date and time at which isolation or quarantine commences;
 - (4) The suspected communicable disease or infectious agent if known;
 - (5) The measures taken by the Tribal Public Health Officer to seek voluntary compliance or the basis on which the Tribal Public Health Officer determined that seeking voluntary compliance would create a risk of serious harm; and
 - (6) The medical basis on which isolation or quarantine is justified.
- c) The Tribal Public Health Officer shall provide copies of the written emergency detention order to the person or group of persons detained or, if the order applies to a group and it is impractical to provide individual copies, post copies in a conspicuous place in the premises where isolation or quarantine has been imposed.
- 2) Isolation and Quarantine with a Tribal Court Order.** If a Tribal Public Health Officer petitions the Tribal Court ex parte for an order authorizing involuntary detention of a person or group of persons for purposes of isolation or quarantine pursuant to this section:
- a) The petition shall specify:
 - i) The identity of all persons or groups to be subject to isolation or quarantine;
 - ii) The premises where isolation or quarantine will take place;
 - iii) The date and time at which isolation or quarantine will commence;
 - iv) The suspected communicable disease or infectious agent if known;

- v) The anticipated duration of isolation or quarantine based on the suspected communicable disease or infectious agent if known;
 - vi) The measures taken by the Tribal Public Health Officer to seek voluntary compliance or the basis on which the Tribal Public Health Officer determined that seeking voluntary compliance would create a risk of serious harm; and
 - vii) The medical basis on which isolation or quarantine is justified.
- b) The petition shall be accompanied by the declaration of the Tribal Public Health Officer attesting to the facts asserted in the petition, together with any further information that may be relevant and material to the Tribal Court's consideration.
- c) Notice to the persons or groups identified in the petition shall be accomplished in accordance with the rules of the Tule River Tribal Court. The Tribal Court shall hold a hearing on a petition filed pursuant to this section within seventy-two hours of filing, exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays.
- d) The Tribal Court shall issue the order if there is a reasonable basis to find that isolation or quarantine is necessary to prevent a serious and imminent risk to the health and safety of others.
- e) A Tribal Court order authorizing isolation or quarantine as a result of an ex parte hearing shall:
- i) Specify a maximum duration for isolation or quarantine not to exceed fourteen days;
 - ii) Identify the isolated or quarantined persons or groups by name or shared or similar characteristics or circumstances;
 - iii) Specify factual findings warranting isolation or quarantine pursuant to this section;
 - iv) Include any conditions necessary to ensure that isolation or quarantine is carried out within the stated purposes and restrictions of this section;
 - v) Specify the premises where isolation or quarantine will take place; and
 - vi) Be served on all affected persons or groups in accordance with the rules of the Tule River Tribal Court.

3) Continued Involuntary Isolation and Quarantine. A Tribal Public Health Officer may petition the Tribal Court for an order authorizing the continued isolation or quarantine of a person or group detained under a Tribal Public Health Officer emergency detention order under Section 1.7.3(1) or under a Tribal Court order under Section 1.7.3(2) for a period up to thirty days. A Tribal Public Health Officer who issued an Emergency Detention Order under Section 1.7.3(1) may not seek a continuation without a Tribal Court Order pursuant to this subsection.

- a) The petition shall specify:
- i) The identity of all persons or groups subject to isolation or quarantine;
 - ii) The premises where isolation or quarantine is taking place;
 - iii) The communicable disease or infectious agent if known;
 - iv) The anticipated duration of isolation or quarantine based on the suspected communicable disease or infectious agent if known; and

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- v) The medical basis on which continued isolation or quarantine is justified.
 - b) The petition shall be accompanied by the declaration of the Tribal Public Health Officer attesting to the facts asserted in the petition, together with any further information that may be relevant and material to the Tribal Court's consideration.
 - c) The petition shall be accompanied by a statement of compliance with the conditions and principles for isolation and quarantine contained in Section 1.7.1, Conditions and Principles for Voluntary and Involuntary Isolation and Quarantine.
 - d) Notice to the persons or groups identified in the petition shall be accomplished in accordance with the rules of the Tule River Tribal Court.
 - e) The Tribal Court shall hold a hearing on a petition filed pursuant to this subsection within seventy-two hours of filing, exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays. In extraordinary circumstances and for good cause shown, the Tribal Public Health Officer may apply to continue the hearing date for up to ten days, which continuance the Tribal Court may grant at its discretion giving due regard to the rights of the affected individuals, the protection of the public's health, the severity of the public health threat, and the availability of necessary witnesses and evidence.
 - f) The Tribal Court shall grant the petition if it finds that there is clear, cogent, and convincing evidence that isolation or quarantine is necessary to prevent a serious and imminent risk to the health and safety of others.
 - g) A Tribal Court order authorizing continued isolation or quarantine as a result of a hearing shall:
 - i) Specify a maximum duration for isolation or quarantine not to exceed thirty days;
 - ii) Identify the isolated or quarantined persons or groups by name or shared or similar characteristics or circumstances;
 - iii) Specify factual findings warranting isolation or quarantine pursuant to this section;
 - iv) Include any conditions necessary to ensure that isolation or quarantine is carried out within the stated purposes and restrictions of this section;
 - v) Specify the premises where isolation or quarantine will take place; and
 - vi) Be served on all affected persons or groups in accordance with the rules of the Tule River Tribal Court.
- 4) Petition for Additional Continued Involuntary Detention.** Prior to the expiration of a Tribal Court order for continued detention issued pursuant to subsection (3) of this section, the Tribal Public Health Officer may petition the Tribal Court to continue isolation or quarantine provided:
- a) The Tribal Court finds there is a reasonable basis to require continued isolation or quarantine to prevent a serious and imminent threat to the health and safety of others.
 - b) The order shall be for a period not to exceed thirty days.
- 5) Emergency Declarations Supersede this Section.** Tribal emergency declarations governing procedures for detention, examination, counseling, testing, treatment, vaccination, isolation, or quarantine for specified health emergencies or specified communicable diseases, including, but not limited to, tuberculosis and HIV, shall supersede this section.

Section 1.7.4 Isolation or Quarantine Premises

- 1) Entry into isolation or quarantine premises shall be restricted under the following conditions:
 - a) The Tribal Public Health Officer may authorize physicians, health care workers, or others access to individuals in isolation or quarantine pursuant to Section 1.7.3, Involuntary Isolation or Quarantine, as necessary to meet the needs of isolated or quarantined individuals;
 - b) No person, other than a person authorized by the Tribal Public Health Officer, shall enter isolation or quarantine premises;
 - c) Any person entering isolation or quarantine premises shall be provided with infection control training and may be required to wear personal protective equipment or receive vaccination as appropriate;
 - d) Any person entering isolation or quarantine premises with or without authorization of the Tribal Public Health Officer may be isolated or quarantined.
- 2) Persons subject to isolation or quarantine and persons entering isolation or quarantine premises shall obey the rules and orders established by the Tribal Council and the Tribal Public Health Officer, and failure to do so shall constitute an infraction consistent with the provisions of Section 1.7.8, Civil Sanctions.

Section 1.7.5 Relief from Isolation or Quarantine.

Any person or group of persons isolated or quarantined pursuant to this Chapter may seek relief from the Tribal Court.

- 1) Any person or group of persons detained by order of a Tribal Public Health Officer pursuant to Section 1.7.3, Involuntary Isolation or Quarantine, may apply to the Tribal Court for an order to show cause why the individual or group should not be released.
 - a) The Tribal Court shall rule on the application to show cause within forty-eight hours of its filing.
 - b) If the Tribal Court grants the application, the Tribal Court shall schedule a hearing on the order to show cause as soon as practicable.
 - c) The issuance of an order to show cause shall not stay or enjoin an isolation or quarantine order.
- 2) An individual or group isolated or quarantined may request a hearing in the Tribal Court for remedies regarding breaches to the conditions of isolation or quarantine required by Section 1.7.1 Conditions and Principles for Isolation and Quarantine.
- 3) A request for a hearing shall not stay or enjoin an isolation or quarantine order.
- 4) Upon receipt of a request under this subsection alleging extraordinary circumstances justifying the immediate granting of relief, the Tribal Court shall fix a date for hearing on the matters alleged as soon as practicable.
- 5) Otherwise, upon receipt of a request under this section, the Tribal Court shall fix a date for hearing on the matters alleged within five days from receipt of the request.

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- 6) In any proceedings brought for relief under this subsection, in extraordinary circumstances and for good cause shown, the Tribal Public Health Officer or their designee may move the Tribal Court to extend the time for a hearing, which extension the Tribal Court in its discretion may grant giving due regard to the rights of the affected individuals, the protection of the public's health, the severity of the emergency and the availability of necessary witnesses and evidence.
- 7) Any hearings for relief under this section involving a petitioner or petitioners judged to be contagious for a communicable disease will be conducted in a manner that utilizes appropriate infection control precautions and minimizes the risk of disease transmission.

Section 1.7.6 Consolidation

In any proceedings brought pursuant to this Chapter, to promote the fair and efficient operation of justice and according due regard to the rights of affected persons, the severity of the threat to the public's health, and the availability of necessary witnesses and evidence, the Tribal Court may order the consolidation of individual claims into group claims where:

- 1) The number of individuals involved or to be affected is so large as to render individual participation impractical;
- 2) There are questions of law or fact common to the individual claims or rights to be determined;
- 3) The group claims or rights to be determined are typical of the affected persons' claims or rights; and
- 4) The entire group will be adequately represented in the consolidation.

Section 1.7.7 Enforcement of Tribal Public Health Officer or Tribal Council Orders

- 1) An order issued by a Tribal Public Health Officer in accordance with this Chapter shall constitute the duly authorized application of lawful rules adopted by the Tribal Council and/or the Tribal Public Health Officer and must be enforced by all tribal law enforcement officers, constables, and all other officers and employees of any political subdivisions within the jurisdiction of the Tule River Tribe.
- 2) Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Chapter or any lawful rule adopted by the Tribal Public Health Officer shall be issued a citation for an infraction subject to fine and/or exclusion from the Reservation, as provided under Section 1.7.8, Civil Sanctions. The citation shall be issued in accordance with the notice and service requirements of Sections 4.04 and 4.05 of the Peace and Security Ordinance, and any property used in the commission of the violation shall be subject to seizure and forfeiture pursuant to Section 4.07 of the Peace and Security Ordinance.
- 3) Any person who shall fail or refuse to obey any lawful order issued by any Tribal Public Health Officer shall be issued a citation for an infraction subject to fine and/or exclusion from the Reservation, as provided in Section 1.7.8, Civil Sanctions. The citation shall be issued in accordance with the notice requirements of Sections 4.04 and 4.05 of the Peace and Security Ordinance, and any property used in the commission of the violation shall be subject to seizure and forfeiture pursuant to Section 4.07 of the Peace and Security Ordinance.

Section 1.7.8 Civil Sanctions

Any person violating any of the provisions of this Chapter is guilty of an infraction and shall be subject to a fine of not less than two hundred and fifty dollars and no more than one thousand dollars and/or may be subject to exclusion from the Reservation in accordance with applicable law, and any property used in the commission of the violation shall be subject to seizure and forfeiture pursuant to Section 4.07 of the Peace and Security Ordinance. A failure to pay or successfully contest a citation on a timely basis shall result in significant late payment penalties and collection fees. If a violator fails to pay a \$250 fine within 30 days, the total amount due shall be increased to \$375—the \$250 original fine plus a \$125 late payment penalty. After 45 days, the amount due shall be increased to \$500.00—the \$250 original fine, plus a \$250 late payment penalty. After 90 days, the amount due shall be increased to the maximum of \$1,000. In addition, failure to respond to the citation in accordance with Section 5.01 of the Peace and Security Ordinance shall result in a default judgment, and the person shall be subject to the potential range of civil penalties provided in Section 6 of the Peace and Security Ordinance, including those imposed in addition to or in lieu of a fine.