

TITLE XXIX. CHITIMACHA PUBLIC HEALTH AUTHORITY AND QUARANTINE AND ISOLATION CODE

CHAPTER 1. JURISDICTION, FINDINGS, AND DEFINITIONS.

Sec. 101.

Jurisdiction.

The Tribe shall exercise its jurisdiction to regulate the conduct of any person engaging in behavior that threatens or has some direct effect on the political integrity, economic security, or the health or welfare of the Chitimacha Tribe, which includes the authority to issue public health quarantine or isolation orders against members, non-member Native Americans, or non-Native Americans who may be infected with a contagious disease that threatens the health and welfare of the Tribal community.

Sec. 102.

Legislative Findings.

- (a) The Chitimacha Tribe has civil and criminal jurisdiction over the conduct of Tribal members that threatens the health, welfare, and safety of the Chitimacha Tribe, which necessarily includes the authority to issue public health quarantine orders against a Native American who may be infected with a contagious disease that threatens the health and welfare of the Tribal community.
- (b) The Chitimacha Tribe has civil jurisdiction over non-Native Americans (or non-Indians) who engage in conduct that threatens or has some direct effect on the political integrity, economic security, or the health or welfare of the tribe, which necessarily includes the authority to issue public health quarantine orders against a non-Native American who may be infected with a contagious disease that threatens the health and welfare of the Tribal community. In addition, the Chitimacha Tribe has civil jurisdiction over non-Native Americans (or non-Indians) by virtue of the Tribe's inherent sovereign authority to exclude non-members from its territory, including the power to place conditions on non-members' entry onto and continued presence on lands within the Tribe's jurisdiction, and the correlating power to regulate non-members' conduct.
- (c) Emergent and resurgent infectious diseases pose serious and immediate threats.

- (d) The Chitimacha Tribal Council must protect the health, safety, and general well-being of its members through prevention, detection, management, and containment of public health emergencies.
- (e) Emergency health threats may require the exercise of extraordinary government powers and functions.
- (f) The Tribe must have the ability to respond, rapidly and effectively, to potential or actual public health emergencies.
- (g) The exercise of emergency health powers must promote the common good.
- (h) Emergency health powers must be grounded in a thorough scientific understanding of public health threats and disease transmission.
- (i) Guided by principles of justice and antidiscrimination, it is the duty of the Tribe to act with fairness and tolerance towards individuals and groups.
- (j) This Title is necessary to protect the health and safety of the Tribe's members.
- (k) The rights of people to liberty, bodily integrity, and privacy must be respected to the fullest extent possible consistent with maintaining and preserving the public's health and security.
- (l) The Chitimacha Tribal Council finds that in order to prevent the spread of contagious diseases, it is in the best interests of the Tribal community and public at large to exercise its inherent authorities and adopt this Chitimacha Public Health Authority and Quarantine and Isolation Code.

Sec. 103. Definitions.

- (a) **Chain of custody.** “Chain of custody” is the methodology of tracking specimens for the purpose of maintaining control and accountability from initial collection to final disposition of the specimens and providing for accountability at each stage of collecting, handling, testing, storing, and transporting the specimens and reporting test results.
- (b) **Contagious disease.** “Contagious disease” is an infectious disease that can be transmitted from person to person.
- (c) **Health care provider.** “Health care provider” is any person or entity who provides health care services including, but not limited to, hospitals, medical clinics and offices, special care facilities, medical laboratories, physicians, pharmacists, dentists, physician assistants,

nurse practitioners, registered and other nurses, paramedics, emergency medical or laboratory technicians, and ambulance and emergency medical workers.

- (d) **Isolation.** “Isolation” is the physical separation and confinement of an individual or groups of individuals who are infected or reasonably believed to be infected with a contagious or possibly contagious disease from non-isolated individuals, to prevent or limit the transmission of the disease to non-isolated individuals.
- (e) **Protected health information.** “Protected health information” is any information, whether oral, written, electronic, visual, or any other form, that relates to an individual’s past, present, or future physical or mental health status, condition, treatment, service, products purchased, or provision of care, and that reveals the identity of the individual whose health care is the subject of the information, or where there is a reasonable basis to believe such information could be utilized (either alone or with other information that is, or should reasonably be known to be, available to predictable recipients of such information) to reveal the identity of that individual.
- (f) **Public Health Authority.** “Public Health Authority” means a group comprised of the Director of Chitimacha Human Services, the Chief of Chitimacha Fire Protection, and the Chief of Police. The Director of Chitimacha Human Services shall serve as Chair of the Public Health Authority.
- (g) **Public health emergency.** “Public health emergency” is an occurrence or imminent threat of an illness or health condition that:
- (1) Is believed to be caused by any of the following:
 - (i) bioterrorism;
 - (ii) the appearance of a novel or previously controlled or eradicated infectious agent or biological toxin;
 - (iii) a natural disaster;
 - (iv) a chemical attack or accidental release; or
 - (v) a nuclear attack or accident; and
 - (2) poses a high probability of the following harms:
 - (i) a large number of deaths in the affected population;

- (ii) a larger number of serious or long-term disabilities in the affected population; or
 - (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.
- (h) **Quarantine.** “Quarantine” is the physical separation and confinement of an individual or groups of individuals, who are or may have been exposed to a contagious or possibly contagious disease and who do not show signs or symptoms of a contagious disease, from non-quarantined individuals, to prevent or limit the transmission of the disease to non-quarantined individuals.
- (i) **Specimens.** “Specimens” include, but are not limited to, blood, sputum, urine, stool, other bodily fluids, wastes, tissues, and cultures necessary to perform required tests.
- (j) **Tests.** “Tests” include, but are not limited to, any diagnostic or investigative analyses necessary to prevent the spread of disease or protect the public’s health, safety, and welfare.

CHAPTER 2. MEASURES TO DETECT AND TRACK POTENTIAL ILLNESSES OR HEALTH CONDITIONS.

Sec. 201. Reporting.

- (a) **Illness or health condition.** A health care provider, a member of the Public Health Authority, or coroner shall report all cases of persons who harbor any illness or health condition that may be a potential cause of a public health emergency.
- (b) **Pharmacists.** In addition to the foregoing requirements for health care providers, a pharmacist shall report any unusual or increased prescription rates, unusual types of prescription, or unusual trends in pharmacy visits that may indicate an actual or potential public health emergency. Prescription-related events that require a report include, but are not limited to:
 - (1) An unusual increase in the number of prescriptions or over-the-counter pharmaceuticals to treat conditions that the Public Health Authority identifies;
 - (2) An unusual increase in the number of prescriptions for antibiotics; and

- (3) Any prescription that treats a disease that is relatively uncommon or may be associated with bioterrorism.
- (c) **Manner of reporting.** The report shall be made electronically or in writing within 24 hours to the Public Health Authority. The report shall include as much of the following information as is available: the specific illness or health condition that is the subject of the report; the patient's name, date of birth, sex, race, occupation, and current home and work addresses (including city and parish); the identity and address of the reporting individual or entity under subsection (a) of this Section and the individual or entity that provided the information to the reporting source, if applicable; and any other information needed to locate the patient for follow-up.

Sec. 202. Tracking.

The Public Health Authority shall ascertain the existence of an illness or health condition that may be a potential cause of a public health emergency, investigate all such cases for sources of infection and to ensure that they are subject to proper control measures, and define the distribution of the illness or health condition. To fulfill these duties, the Public Health Authority shall identify exposed individuals as follows:

- (a) **Identification of individuals.** Acting on information developed in accordance with Section 201 of this Chapter, or other reliable information, the Public Health Authority shall identify all individuals thought to have been exposed to an illness or health condition that may be a potential cause of a public health emergency.
- (b) **Interviewing of individuals.** The Public Health Authority shall counsel and interview such individuals where needed to assist in the positive identification of exposed individuals and develop information relating to the source and spread of the illness or health condition. Such information includes the name and address (including city and parish) of any person from whom the illness or health condition may have been contracted and to whom the illness or health condition may have spread.
- (c) **Examination of facilities or materials.** The Public Health Authority may investigate and evaluate whether any material within a facility must be destroyed, or whether a facility

must be closed and decontaminated, due to a reasonable threat to public health. If the Public Health Authority reasonably suspects that a facility or material may endanger the public health, the Public Health Authority must submit a written recommendation to the Tribal Council to close and decontaminate said facility or destroy said material.

- (d) **Enforcement.** An order of the Public Health Authority given to effectuate the purposes of this Section shall be enforceable immediately by the Chitimacha Tribal Police Department.

Sec. 203. Information Sharing

- (a) Whenever any employee or official of the Chitimacha Health Clinic, Chitimacha Human Services, Chitimacha Fire Protection, Chitimacha Tribal Police Department, or other tribal agency learns of a case of a reportable illness or health condition, an unusual cluster of illnesses or health conditions, or a suspicious event that may be the cause of a public health emergency, it shall immediately notify the Public Health Authority.
- (b) Whenever the Public Health Authority learns of information reported under subsection (a) or Section 201 that may be the cause of a public health emergency, it shall immediately notify the Chitimacha Tribal Council.
- (c) Sharing of information on a reportable illness or health condition between the Public Health Authority and Chitimacha Tribal Council shall be restricted solely to the information necessary for the treatment, control, investigation, and prevention of transmitting a contagious disease that poses a reasonable threat of a public health emergency.

**CHAPTER 3. SPECIAL POWERS DURING A STATE OF TRIBAL EMERGENCY
DUE TO A PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY: PROTECTION OF PERSONS**

Sec. 301. Protection of Persons.

Whenever the Chitimacha Tribal Council declares a State of Tribal Emergency due to a public health emergency, the Public Health Authority and Chitimacha Tribal Council shall use every available means to prevent the spread or transmission of the source of the public health emergency, including, if applicable, actions to ensure that all cases of a contagious disease are subject to proper control and treatment. The Public Health Authority may confer with the Chitimacha Health Clinic's Doctor, the Tribe's general counsel, or other professional who in the

judgment of the Public Health Authority may enable the authority to make informed decisions in the exercise of its powers under this Title.

All powers of the Public Health Authority in this Chapter 3 may also be exercised by the Tribal Council upon the recommendation of the Public Health Authority.

Sec. 302. Medical Examination and Testing.

- (a) During a State of Tribal Emergency due to a public health emergency, the Public Health Authority may authorize and direct any qualified person to perform physical examinations and/or tests as necessary for the diagnosis or treatment of individuals. Medical examinations or tests must not be such as are reasonably likely to lead to serious harm to the affected individual.
- (b) The Public Health Authority may isolate or quarantine, pursuant to Section 303(b), any person whose refusal of medical examination or testing results in uncertainty regarding whether he or she has been exposed to or is infected with a contagious or possibly contagious disease or otherwise poses a danger to public health.

Sec. 303. Isolation and Quarantine.

- (a) **Voluntary self-quarantine and isolation.** During a State of Tribal Emergency due to a public health emergency, the Public Health Authority may request that an individual sign and comply with a Voluntary Self-Quarantine and Isolation Form, with rules and conditions consistent with this Section, if the Public Health Authority has clear and convincing evidence that the person
 - (1) has been infected with a contagious or possibly contagious disease that caused the public health emergency,
 - (2) is exhibiting symptoms of a contagious or possibly contagious disease that caused the public health emergency, or
 - (3) has been exposed to, or come into close contact with, a person suspected of being infected with a contagious or possibly contagious disease that caused the public health emergency.

- (b) **Involuntary quarantine and isolation.** During a State of Tribal Emergency due to a public health emergency, the Public Health Authority may isolate or quarantine an individual described in Section 303(a) who refuses to sign a Voluntary Self-Quarantine and Isolation form or who, after signing such a form, violates the rules or conditions described therein. This includes individuals who have refused to be tested or examined pursuant to Section 302(b). The Public Health Authority may also establish and maintain places of isolation and quarantine, and set rules and make orders that give effect to the same. Where the individual does not live on the Chitimacha Reservation, the isolation or quarantine order may include an order prohibiting the individual from entering the Chitimacha Reservation. Failure to obey these rules, orders, or provisions may result in a civil or criminal sanction under Section 307.
- (c) **Conditions and principles.** The Public Health Authority shall adhere to the following conditions and principles when isolating or quarantining individuals on the Chitimacha Reservation or when requesting that individuals voluntarily self-quarantine or isolate on the Chitimacha Reservation:
- (1) Isolation and quarantine must be by the least restrictive means necessary to prevent the spread of a contagious or possibly contagious disease to others and may include, but is not limited to, confinement to private homes or other private and public premises.
 - (2) Isolated individuals must be confined separately from quarantined individuals.
 - (3) The health status of isolated and quarantined individuals must be monitored regularly to determine if they require isolation or quarantine.
 - (4) If a quarantined individual subsequently becomes infected or is reasonably believed to have become infected with a contagious or possibly contagious disease that caused the public health emergency, he or she must promptly be removed to isolation.
 - (5) Isolated and quarantined individuals must be immediately released when they pose no substantial risk of transmitting a contagious or possibly contagious disease to others.

- (6) The needs of persons isolated and quarantined shall be addressed 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) Chitimacha Human Services shall provide compensation or wraparound or support services that the quarantined or isolated individual requires.
 - (8) Premises used for isolation and quarantine shall be maintained in a safe and hygienic manner and be designed to minimize the likelihood of further transmission of infection or other harms to persons isolated or quarantined.
 - (9) To the extent possible, cultural and religious beliefs should be considered in addressing the needs of individuals, and establishing and maintaining isolation and quarantine premises.
- (d) **Cooperation.** Persons subject to isolation or quarantine shall obey the Public Health Authority's rules and orders, and shall not go beyond the isolation or quarantine premises. Failure to obey these provisions may result in a civil or criminal sanction under Section 307.
- (e) **Entry into isolation or quarantine premises.**
- (1) **Authorized entry.** The Public Health Authority may authorize physicians, health care workers, or others access to individuals in isolation or quarantine as necessary to meet the needs of isolated or quarantined individuals.
 - (2) **Unauthorized entry.** No person, other than a person authorized by the Public Health Authority, shall enter isolation or quarantine premises. Failure to obey this provision may result in a civil or criminal sanction under Section 307.
 - (3) **Potential isolation or quarantine.** Any person entering an isolation or quarantine premises with or without authorization of the Public Health Authority may be isolated or quarantined pursuant to this Chapter.

Sec. 304. Procedures for Isolation and Quarantine.

During a State of Tribal Emergency due to a public health emergency, the isolation and quarantine of an individual shall be undertaken in accordance with the following procedures.

(a) Isolation and quarantine less than 14 days.

- (1) **Authorization.** The Public Health Authority may isolate or quarantine an individual through a written directive if the individual refuses to voluntarily comply with a request to self-quarantine or isolate, or where a delay in imposing the isolation or quarantine would significantly jeopardize the Public Health Authority's ability to prevent or limit the transmission of a contagious or possibly contagious disease.
- (2) **Content of directive.** The written directive shall specify the following: (i) the identity of the individual(s) subject to isolation or quarantine; (ii) the premises subject to isolation or quarantine or, if the individual resides off of the Chitimacha Reservation, a statement that he or she is prohibited from entering the Chitimacha Reservation during the period of isolation or quarantine; (iii) the date and time at which isolation or quarantine commences; (iv) the basis for the written directive, including the applicable suspected contagious disease, if known; (v) a copy of this Title; and (vi) notice of review procedures.
- (3) **Notice and service.** The Public Health Authority or its designated agent shall personally serve a copy of the written directive on either the individual to be isolated or quarantined or an adult person located at the residence of that individual.
- (4) **Effect of written directive.** The written directive will take effect immediately and will end on the earlier of the following events: (a) the Public Health Authority determines that the individual no longer poses a risk of becoming ill or spreading the disease to others; (b) 14 days or earlier as specified in the written directive, or (c) 14 days from the date of the directive if no expiration is specified.
- (5) **Relief – Tribal Council review.**
 - i. **Request for review.** Within five (5) days of receipt of the written directive, the individual subject to the directive may request Tribal Council review of the directive by contacting the Council's Senior Executive Assistant using the contact information on the directive. A review hearing will be scheduled no later than four (4) days after the date that the Senior

Executive Assistant receives the request. Within two (2) days of receiving the request, the Council shall secure a medical review of the individual subject to the directive from the Chitimacha Health Clinic on whether the quarantine or isolation order remains justified. An individual's failure to comply with the medical review will be deemed an abandonment of the review request.

- ii. **Review hearing.** At the review, the Council shall determine whether there is clear and convincing evidence that the individual has been infected with, exposed to, or come into close contact with a person suspected of being infected with a contagious or possibly contagious disease, and whether the quarantine or isolation order remains justified. At the review, the individual may present medical facts or other evidence to the Council, call witnesses (including a medical professional chosen by the individual), give testimony, and be represented by an advocate (such as a family member, attorney, or doctor) at the individual's own expense. Isolated or quarantined individuals may not be physically present at the review, but may participate via phone or video conference.

(6) Relief – Tribal Court review.

- i. **Petition for order to show cause.** An individual subject to a written directive may petition the Chitimacha Tribal Court for an order to show cause why the individual or group of individuals should not be released. The Chitimacha Tribal Court shall rule on the application to show cause within forty-eight (48) hours of its filing. If the court grants the application, the court shall schedule a hearing within twenty-four (24) hours from issuance of the order to show cause. The issuance of an order to show cause shall not stay or enjoin an isolation or quarantine order. If the court determines that there is clear and convincing evidence that the individual or group has been infected with, exposed to, or come into close contact with, a person suspected of being infected with a contagious disease and

- the quarantine or isolation order remains justified, the court shall find cause that the individual or group of individuals should not be released.
- ii. **Extensions.** In any proceedings brought for relief under this subsection, in extraordinary circumstances and for good cause shown, the Public Health Authority may move the court to extend the time for a hearing, which extension the 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.
 - iii. **Proceedings.** A record of the proceedings pursuant to this subsection shall be made and retained. In the event that parties can not personally appear before the Chitimacha Tribal Court, proceedings may be conducted by their authorized representatives and be held via any means that allows all parties to fully participate. Persons subject to the isolation or quarantine order shall appear by videoconference or telephonically.
 - iv. **Court to appoint counsel and consolidate claims.**
 - A. **Appointment.** Upon request, the Chitimacha Tribal Court shall appoint counsel at the Tribe's expense to represent an individual subject to a written directive and who is not otherwise represented by counsel. Appointments shall last throughout the duration of the isolation or quarantine of the individual. The Public Health Authority must provide adequate means of communication between such individual and his or her counsel.
 - B. **Consolidation.** In any proceedings brought pursuant to this subsection, to promote the fair and efficient operation of justice and having given 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, the Chitimacha

Tribal Court may order the consolidation of individual claims into group claims where:

- a. the number of individuals involved or to be affected is so large as to render individual participation impractical;
- b. there are questions of law or fact common to the individual claims or rights to be determined;
- c. the group claims or rights to be determined are typical of the affected individuals' claims or rights; and
- d. the entire group will be adequately represented in the consolidation.

(b) **Isolation and quarantine for longer than 14 days.** If the Public Health Authority determines that a person must be quarantined or isolated for longer than fourteen (14) days, it shall make a written petition to the Chitimacha Tribal Court for an order authorizing the quarantine or isolation for the longer period.

(1) **Content of petition.** A petition filed under this Section 304(b) shall specify the following: (i) the identity of the individual subject to isolation or quarantine; (ii) the premises subject to isolation or quarantine or, if the individual resides off of the Chitimacha Reservation, a statement that he or she is prohibited from entering the Chitimacha Reservation during the period of isolation or quarantine; (iii) the date and time at which isolation or quarantine commences; (iv) the suspected contagious disease if known; (v) a statement of compliance with the conditions and principles for isolation and quarantine of Section 303(c), if the individual resides on the Chitimacha Reservation; and (vi) a statement of the basis on which isolation or quarantine is justified in compliance with this Title. The petition shall be accompanied by the sworn affidavit of the Chair of the Public Health Authority attesting to the facts asserted in the petition, together with any further information that may be relevant and material to the court's consideration.

(2) **Notice to the individual.** Notice to the individual identified in the petition shall be accomplished within 24 hours in accordance with the Rules of Civil Procedure.

- (3) **Hearing.** A hearing must be held on any petition filed pursuant to this subsection within five (5) days of filing the petition. In extraordinary circumstances and for good cause shown, the Public Health Authority may apply to continue the hearing date on a petition filed pursuant to this Section 314(b) for up to ten (10) days, which continuance the court may grant in its discretion 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.
- (4) **Order.** The Chitimacha Tribal Court shall grant the petition if, by clear and convincing evidence, isolation or quarantine is shown to be reasonably necessary to prevent or limit the transmission of a contagious or possibly contagious disease that caused the public health emergency to others.
- (i) An order may authorize isolation or quarantine for a period of not to exceed thirty (30) days.
 - (ii) The order shall (a) identify the isolated or quarantined individual by name; (b) specify factual findings warranting isolation or quarantine pursuant to this Title; (c) include any conditions necessary to ensure that isolation or quarantine is carried out within the stated purposes and restrictions of this Title; and (d) be served on affected individuals in accordance with the Rules of Civil Procedure.
 - (iii) Prior to the expiration of an order issued pursuant to Sec. 304(b), the Public Health Authority may move to continue isolation or quarantine for additional periods not to exceed thirty (30) days each. The court shall consider the motion in accordance with the standards set forth in this subsection.
 - (iv) The Chitimacha Tribal Police Department shall as soon as practicably possible personally serve an order issued under this subsection on either the individual who is subject to the order or an adult person located at the residence of that individual.

(5) **Appeal.** An individual subject to an order under this Section 304(b) may within five (5) days of receipt of the order appeal the order to the Chitimacha Tribal Court of Appeals. In its discretion, the Chitimacha Tribal Court of Appeals may within five (5) days of receipt of the appeal issue a decision on the record submitted or hold a hearing on the appeal. If the Chitimacha Tribal Court of Appeals holds a hearing, it shall issue a decision on the appeal within five (5) days after the hearing. The Chitimacha Tribal Court of Appeals shall affirm the Order on appeal if it determines that the Chitimacha Tribal Court's decision was supported by clear and convincing evidence.

Sec. 305. Collection of Laboratory Specimens; Performance of Tests.

- (a) **Marking.** All specimens shall be clearly marked.
- (b) **Contamination.** Specimen collection, handling, storage, and transport to the testing site shall be performed in a manner that will reasonably preclude specimen contamination or adulteration and provide for the safe collection, storage, handling, and transport of such specimen.
- (c) **Chain of custody.** Any person authorized to collect specimens or perform tests shall use chain of custody procedures to ensure proper record keeping, handling, labeling, and identification of specimens to be tested. This requirement applies to all specimens, including specimens collected using on-site testing kits.
- (d) **Criminal investigation.** Recognizing that, during a public health emergency, any specimen collected or test performed may be evidence in a criminal investigation, any business, facility, or agency authorized to collect specimens or perform tests shall provide such support as is reasonable and necessary to aid in a relevant criminal investigation.

Sec. 306. Access to and Disclosure of Protected Health Information.

- (a) **Access.** Access to protected health information of persons who have participated in medical testing, treatment, vaccination, isolation, or quarantine programs or efforts by the Public Health Authority during a public health emergency shall be limited to those persons having a legitimate need to acquire or use the information to:

- (1) provide treatment to the individual who is the subject of the health information;
 - (2) conduct epidemiologic research; or
 - (3) investigate the causes of transmission.
- (b) **Disclosure.** Protected health information held by the Public Health Authority or other entity that may hold such protected health information shall not be disclosed to others without individual written, specific informed consent, except for disclosures made:
- (1) directly to the individual;
 - (2) to the individual's immediate family members or personal representative;
 - (3) to appropriate federal agencies, public health authorities, or other governmental authorities as authorized by federal law;
 - (4) by a person or entity who, consistent with applicable law and standards of ethical conduct, in good faith, believes the use or disclosure:
 - (i) is necessary to prevent or lessen a serious and imminent threat to the health or safety of a person or the public; and
 - (ii) is to a person or persons reasonable able to prevent or lessen the threat, including the target of the threat.
 - (5) pursuant to a court order to avert a clear danger to an individual or the public health; or
 - (6) to identify a deceased individual or determine the manner or cause of death.

Sec. 307. Violations of Quarantine and Isolation Orders.

- (a) Criminal sanctions. Any Native American who violates any mandate, directive, or order issued under this Title is guilty of a misdemeanor and may be sentenced to up to six (6) months in jail and a fine of up to \$1,000.00. The Chitimacha Tribal Police Department and the Chitimacha Tribal Prosecutor may enforce this Section 307(a) in accordance with the Chitimacha Comprehensive Code of Justice.
- (b) Civil sanctions. Any non-Native American who violates any mandate, directive, or order issued under this Title may be subject to a civil fine of up to \$1,000.00. In addition, the Council will refer the case to the State of Louisiana for prosecution under applicable law. The Chitimacha Tribal Police Department and the Chitimacha Tribal Prosecutor may

enforce this Section 307(b) in accordance with the Chitimacha Comprehensive Code of Justice.

(Added by Ordinance #02-20; Adopted: August 6, 2020; Effective: August 6, 2020)