Tribal Emergency Declaration on the Opioid Epidemic

Checklist

ABOUT THIS DOCUMENT

The American Indian Health Commission has prepared this document for Tribes who are considering, or are in the process of issuing, a Tribal Emergency Declaration on the opioid epidemic. The checklist was based on Tribal input and an extensive review of powers exercised by Tribal and state jurisdictions in responding to opioid overdoses and fatalities within their communities. We will continue to update this checklist as we collect more Tribal input. In conjunction with this document, Tribes may also use the <u>Template Tribal Resolution</u> for Tribal Declaration of Emergency on the Opioid Epidemic.

PRE-DECLARATION STEPS

Before making a declaration and exercising emergency powers, the Tribal council can take the following steps:

1.		uate. Conduct an evaluation to determine if an emergency declaration is an opriate tool for responding to the opioid crisis within your Tribe's jurisdiction.
2. Identify Benefits. Possible benefits include the following:		
	a.	Exercise of Tribal Sovereignty and Tribal public health powers
	b.	Puts the federal, state, and local governments on notice that the Tribe is experiencing an urgent and deadly crisis and requires assistance and support.
	C.	Increases coordination and collaboration across Tribal departments.
	d.	Increases coordination and collaboration with neighboring jurisdictions.
	e.	Can expedite modification of Tribal rules and policies for a faster emergency response.
	f.	Can allow for reallocation of Tribal funds to support the emergency response.

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3.	Get Buy-In. Gather feedback and input from key stakeholders (community
	members, Tribal public health officer, Tribal emergency management, Tribal
	emergency response staff, Tribal law enforcement, Tribal first responders or
	contracted responders, appropriate federal and state agencies, neighboring local
	health jurisdictions).

4. Set a Timeframe. Decide how the emergency should conclude. Setting a timeline to sunset the declaration will help prevent the emergency from going on indefinitely as well as other additional challenges, such as having to make difficult political decisions.

Example Emergency Declaration Action Items

Select from any of the following items to include in the Tribal Emergency Declaration Resolution and/or in a Tribal Action Plan.

1.	Taskforce. Establish an Emergency Response Opioid <u>Taskforce</u> and identify the following: (1) what responsibilities the Tribal council assigns to the Taskforce; and (2) membership (see below for example list). Responsibilities can include the action items found within this checklist. The Tribal council may also want to consider dividing the Taskforce into subcommittees if the membership is too large to manage.		
a.	General Manager/Tribal Administrator	b. 🗆 Tribal Emergency Management	
C.	Chief of Tribal Law Enforcement	d. 🗆 Tribal Behavioral Health	
e.	Reservation Attorney/Prosecutor	f.	
g.	Tribal Clinic Director	h. 🗆 Chief Tribal Court Judge	
i.	Director of Child Welfare	j. Director of Human Services	
k.	Director of Communications	I. 🗆 Other	
2	Tribal Action Plan. Develop a <u>Tribal Action Plan</u> to address the State of Emergency and determine factors for ending the emergency.		
		gency.	
3.	and determine factors for ending the emerge Intra-Tribal Coordination. Require coordination	gency.	

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6. Communications. Institute public information and awareness.		
7. Procurement. Authorize <u>procurement</u> of supplies and equipment to control and eliminate the opioid crisis.		
8. Rule and Policy Amendment. Authorize amendments and/or recissions to any Tribal rules, regulations, orders, and plans as may be necessary to help respond to the emergency.		
9. Tribal Exclusion Laws. Utilize the Tribe's exclusion laws to remove individuals dealing drugs on Tribal land.		
10. Funding. Seek assistance from all federal, state, and Tribal, local, and volunteer resources, including funding available to respond to the emergency.		
11. Data Gathering. Gather data on the following:		
	a. Fatalities resulting from opioid crisis	
	 b. The impact to families, including the number of children displaced from their home because of the opioid crisis 	
	c. The number of terminations from employment and disciplinary actions at the workplace resulting from the opioid crisis	
	d. The number of evictions from Tribal housing resulting from the opioid crisis	
	e. The number of prosecutions resulting from the opioid crisis	
	f. The number of substance use referrals resulting from the opioid crisis	
	g. The number of truancy actions resulting from the opioid crisis	
12.	Pain Care Management. Institute a pain care management navigator to work with the Tribal clinic prescribing providers and the Tribal pharmacy.	
13.	Policy Review. Review all Tribal department policies and plans and revise as needed to help respond to the opioid crisis.	