

**ORDINANCE #66374**  
**Board Bill No. 46**  
**Committee Substitute**

An Ordinance pertaining to communicable disease and quarantine and isolation; repealing Section 11.56.190 of Section Four of Ordinance 63633, approved on February 2, 1996, pertaining to Category I and Category II communicable diseases and enacting in lieu thereof a new section pertaining to the same subject matter; further repealing Ordinance 28798, approved April 27, 1916 and presently codified as Section 11.56.780 through 11.56.840 of the Revised Code of the City of St. Louis, pertaining to the declaration and regulations concerning quarantine and enacting in lieu thereof a new ordinance pertaining to the same subject matter; and containing a penalty clause, a severability clause and an emergency clause.

**BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS AS FOLLOWS:**

**SECTION ONE.** Section 11.56.190 of Section Four of Ordinance 63633 is hereby repealed and the following new section is hereby enacted, to-wit:

The following diseases and conditions are hereby declared reportable:

A. Category I Diseases, Conditions and Findings. Category I diseases, conditions and findings must be reported to the Saint Louis City Health Commissioner, within twenty-four (24) hours of suspected diagnosis by telephone, facsimile system or other rapid communication, followed by a written report within seven (7) days. Category I diseases, conditions and findings are:

(A) Diseases, findings or agents that occur naturally or from accidental exposure:

Animal (mammal) bite, wound, humans

Diphtheria

Haemophilus influenza, invasive disease

Hantavirus pulmonary syndrome

Hepatitis A

Hyperthermia

Hypothermia

Influenza, suspected—nosocomial outbreaks and public or private school closures

Lead (blood) level greater than or equal to forty-five micrograms per deciliter ( $\geq 45$  :g/dl) in any person equal to or less than seventy-two ( $\leq 72$ ) months of age

Measles (rubeola)

Meningococcal disease, invasive

Outbreaks or epidemics of any illness, disease or condition that may be of public health concern

Pertussis

Poliomyelitis

Rabies, animal or human

Rubella, including congenital syndrome

Staphylococcus aureus, vancomycin resistant

Streptococcus pneumoniae, invasive in children less than five (5) years

Syphilis, including congenital syphilis

Tuberculosis disease

Typhoid fever

(B) Diseases, findings or agents that occur naturally or that might result from a terrorist attack involving biological, radiological, or chemical weapons:

Adult respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) in patients under 50 years of age (without a contributing medical history)

Anthrax

Botulism

Brucellosis

Cholera

Encephalitis/meningitis, Venezuelan equine

Glanders

Hemorrhagic fever (e.g., dengue, yellow fever)

Plague

Q fever

Ricin

Smallpox (variola)

Staphylococcal enterotoxin B

T-2 mycotoxins

Tularemia

(C) Diseases, findings or adverse reactions that occur as a result of inoculation to prevent smallpox, including but not limited to the following:

Accidental administration

Accidental implantation (inadvertent autoinoculation)

Bacterial infection of site of inoculation

Congenital vaccinia

Contact vaccinia (i.e., vaccinia virus infection in a contact of a smallpox vaccinee)

Eczema vaccinatum

Erythema multiforme

Generalized vaccinia

Post-vaccinial encephalitis

Progressive vaccinia (vaccinia necrosum, vaccinia gangrenosa, disseminated vaccinia)

Vaccinia keratitis

(2) Category II diseases or findings shall be reported to the local health authority or the Department of Health and Senior Services within three (3) days of first knowledge or suspicion. Category II diseases or findings are—

Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)

Arsenic poisoning

Blastomycosis

California serogroup viral encephalitis/meningitis

Campylobacter infections

Carbon monoxide poisoning

CD4+ T cell count

Chancroid

Chemical poisoning, acute, as defined in the most current ATSDR CERCLA Priority List of Hazardous Substances; if terrorism is suspected, refer to subsection (1)(B)

Chlamydia trachomatis, infections

Coccidioidomycosis

Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease

Cryptosporidiosis

Cyclosporidiosis

Eastern equine viral encephalitis/meningitis

Ehrlichiosis, human granulocytic, monocytic, or other/unspecified agent

Escherichia coli O157:H7

Escherichia coli, shiga toxin positive, serogroup non-O157:H7

Giardiasis

Gonorrhea

Hansen disease (leprosy)

Heavy metal poisoning including, but not limited to, cadmium and mercury

Hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS), postdiarrhea

Hepatitis B, acute

Hepatitis B surface antigen (prenatal HBsAg) in pregnant women

Hepatitis C

Hepatitis non-A, non-B, non-C

Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)- exposed newborn infant (i.e., newborn infant whose mother is infected with HIV)

Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection, as indicated by HIV antibody testing (reactive screening test followed by a positive confirmatory test), HIV antigen testing (reactive screening test followed by a positive confirmatory test), detection of HIV nucleic acid (RNA or DNA), HIV viral culture, or other testing that indicates HIV infection Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) test results (including both positive and negative results) for children less than two (2) years of age whose mothers are infected with HIV Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) viral load measurement (including nondetectable results)

Influenza, laboratory-confirmed

Lead (blood) level less than forty-five micrograms per deciliter (<45 :g/dl) in any person equal to or less than seventy two ( $\leq 72$ ) months of age and any lead (blood) level in persons older than seventy-two ( $>72$ ) months of age

Legionellosis

Leptospirosis

Listeria monocytogenes

Lyme disease

Malaria

Methemoglobinemia

Mumps

Mycobacterial disease other than tuberculosis (MOTT)

Nosocomial outbreaks

Occupational lung diseases including silicosis, asbestosis, byssinosis, farmer's lung and toxic organic dust syndrome

Pesticide poisoning

Powassan viral encephalitis/meningitis

Psittacosis

Respiratory diseases triggered by environmental contaminants including environmentally or occupationally nduced asthma and bronchitis

Rocky Mountain spotted fever

Saint Louis viral encephalitis/meningitis

Salmonellosis

Shigellosis

- Streptococcal disease, invasive, Group A
- Streptococcus pneumoniae, drug resistant invasive disease
- Tetanus
- Toxic shock syndrome, staphylococcal or streptococcal
- Trichinosis
- Tuberculosis infection
- Varicella deaths
- West Nile fever
- West Nile viral encephalitis/meningitis
- Western equine viral encephalitis/meningitis
- Yersinia enterocolitica

(3) The occurrence of an outbreak or epidemic of any illness, disease or condition which may be of public health concern, including any illness in a food handler that is potentially transmissible through food. This also includes public health threats that could result from terrorist activities such as clusters of unusual diseases or manifestations of illness and clusters of unexplained deaths. Such incidents shall be reported to the Health Commissioner by telephone, facsimile, or other rapid communication within twenty-four (24) hours of first knowledge or suspicion.

**SECTION TWO.** Ordinance 28798 is hereby repealed and in lieu thereof the following ordinance is hereby enacted.

**SECTION THREE. Definitions.** For the purposes of this section the following words or phrases shall have the meaning given herein.

1. "Board of Police Commissioners" means the appointed Board that oversees the Metropolitan St Louis Police Department.
2. "Chemical or radiological contamination" means a person has been exposed to and may physically have on their person any toxic or poisonous chemicals or precursors of toxic or poisonous chemicals, or radiation or radioactive materials at a level dangerous to human life.
3. "Chief of Police" means the Chief of the Metropolitan St Louis Police Department.
4. "City" means the City of St Louis, Missouri.
5. "Communicable disease" means a disease or condition, the infectious agent of which may pass or be carried, directly or indirectly, from the body of one person or animal or contaminated environment to the body of another person or animal.
6. "Decontamination" means the cleansing process by which chemical or radiological contamination is removed from a person, animal or environment.
7. "Exposure" is defined as contact with suspected cases of a disease or a contaminated environment where there may be contact, absorption, ingestion or inhalation of an infectious agent or chemicals or radiation or radioactive materials that may result in infection with a disease or radiation illness.
8. "Health Commissioner" means the Health Commissioner of the City of St Louis, Missouri, in the Department of Health and Hospitals or their designee.

9. "Isolation" is the separation for the longest period of communicability of infected individuals, premises and animals from other individuals and animals in places and under conditions as will prevent the direct and indirect transmission of the communicable disease from infected individuals or animals who are susceptible or who may spread the agents to others.

10. "Quarantine" the separation from others of persons, groups of persons, premises or animals who had the opportunity to acquire a communicable disease or chemical or radiological contamination through an infected person, animal or contaminated environment. The usual period of time will not be longer than the longest period of communicability of the disease or in the event of chemical and radioactive contamination, until decontamination occurs. The purpose of quarantine is to prevent direct or indirect transmission of the communicable disease, chemical or radiological contamination to other persons, animals or environments.

- A. Complete quarantine is a limitation of freedom of movement of persons, groups of persons or animals exposed to a communicable disease for a usual period of time not longer than the longest period of communicability of the disease or in the event of exposure to chemicals or radiation, until decontamination occurs, in order to prevent effective contact with the general population.
- B. Modified quarantine is a selective, particular limitation of freedom of movement of persons, groups of persons or animals determined on the basis of differences in susceptibility or danger of disease transmission. Modified quarantine is designed to meet particular situations and includes but is not limited to, the exclusion of persons from geographic areas or school or child care, the closure of schools, child care centers and places of public or private assembly and the prohibition or restriction of those exposed to a communicable disease or chemical or radiation contamination from engaging in travel into or from a specified area or in a particular occupation or activity.
- C. Quarantine of Premises is the closure of buildings, or parts of buildings, both public and private until they have been declared safe by the Director, Commissioner or their designated representative.

#### **SECTION FOUR. Establishment of Quarantine or Isolation**

The Health Commissioner shall establish appropriate quarantine or isolation rules and regulations as necessary to prevent the introduction or transmission of communicable disease, as defined in Section 11.56 of the Revised Code, or chemical or radiological contamination into, within or from the City including the St Louis Lambert International Airport and the water works.

#### **SECTION FIVE. Quarantine and isolation orders**

1. Any quarantine and isolation order issued by the Health Commissioner shall be in writing and contain:

- A. the identification of the person, group of persons, premises or animals to be confined , closed or excluded,
- A. the basis for the Health Commissioner=s belief that the person, group of persons or animals have a communicable disease, may be incubating a communicable disease, or have chemical or radiological contamination and that the person, group of persons or animal(s) pose(s) a substantial threat to the public health and that quarantine or isolation is necessary to protect and preserve the public health, or that a premises is in such a condition that could lead to such communicable disease or contamination. The premises shall be posted with a NOTICE that the premises is under quarantine. It shall be a violation of this ordinance for any person without the consent of the Commissioner to remove said NOTICE.
- C. the period of time during which the order shall remain effective, and
- D. the place of confinement or exclusion as designated by the Health Commissioner.
- E. The steps necessary to prohibit the illegal entry or occupancy of a premises.

2. Further orders of quarantine and isolation pursuant to this section may be issued to previously quarantined or isolated persons, groups of persons, premises or animals in the event the Health Commissioner deems additional quarantine and isolation time is necessary to protect and preserve the public health.

**SECTION SIX. Isolation and quarantine premises**

Entry into quarantine and isolation premises shall be restricted under the following conditions:

1. The health commissioner may authorize physicians, health care workers or others access to individuals in quarantine or isolation as necessary to meet the needs of quarantined or isolated individuals;
2. No person, other than a person authorized by the Health Commissioner shall enter quarantine or isolation premises;
3. Any person entering a quarantine or isolation facility must possess infection control knowledge and use appropriate personal protective equipment;
4. Any person entering a quarantine or isolation premise with or without the authorization of the Health Commissioner may be quarantined or isolated.
5. The Health Commissioner may take whatever action necessary to decontaminate any premise and charge the owner the cost of such decontamination and said cost shall be a lien on the property..

**SECTION SEVEN. Relief from Isolation and quarantine**

A person confined or excluded, or owner of an animal confined under this section shall have relief from isolation if the Health Commissioner determines:

1. the person or animal ordered confined or excluded is no longer infected with a communicable disease, or
2. the person or animal no longer poses a substantial threat to the public health, and
3. confinement or exclusion of the person or animal is not necessary and the least restrictive alternative to protect and preserve the public health.
4. The owner of the quarantined premises produces documentation satisfactory to the Health Commissioner showing either mitigation or that no contamination (chemical, radiological or biological) is present and that the premises no longer presents any health hazard.

Any person aggrieved from a decision or order of the Health Commissioner may appeal such decision within ten (10) working days of the decision or order to the Director of Health and Hospitals. Said Director shall hold a hearing within ten (10) working days of the appeal. The hearing shall determine if the decision or order was appropriate. An appeal does not stay the decision of the Health Commissioner or the Director. Neither the City of St. Louis nor any of its employees, agents, contractors or members of the police department shall be held responsible for any lost wages, income or other damages due to the quarantine or isolation imposed hereunder.

**SECTION EIGHT. Enforcement**

Whenever an order of the Health Commissioner or Director in relation to quarantine and isolation of the City of St. Louis or property owned by the City including the St Louis Lambert International Airport and the water works, a copy of the order shall be transmitted to the Board of Police Commissioners and the Chief of Police, the City Fire Department and the City Emergency Management Agency (CEMA) and to officials in the county where the premises are located if not in the City. The Board of Police Commissioners and the Chief of Police, the City Fire Department and the City Emergency Management Agency (CEMA) are directed to aid and assist the Health Commissioner, or the Commissioner=s designee, in the enforcement of the quarantine or isolation order whenever requested to do so.

**SECTION NINE. Penalty Clause.**

Every person convicted of a violation of any Section of this Ordinance shall be punished by a fine of not less than one (\$1) dollar, nor more than five hundred (\$500) dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than ninety (90) days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Each day that any violation shall continue, it shall constitute a separate offense.

**SECTION TEN. Severability Clause**

The provisions of this ordinance shall be severable. In the event that any provision of this ordinance is found by a court of competent jurisdiction to be unconstitutional, the remaining provisions of this ordinance are valid unless the court finds the valid provisions of this ordinance are so essentially and inseparably connected with, and so dependent upon, the void provision that it cannot be presumed that the Board of Alderman would have enacted the valid provisions without the void ones or unless the Court finds that the valid provisions, standing alone, are incomplete and incapable of being executed in accordance with the legislative intent.

**SECTION ELEVEN. Emergency Clause**

This being an ordinance for the preservation of public peace, health and safety, it is hereby declared to be an emergency measure within the meaning of Sections 19 and 20 of Article IV of the Charter of the City and therefore shall become effective immediately upon its passage and approval by the mayor.

**Approved: July 31, 2004**