1	CITY OF SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO	
2	ORDINANCE NO. 2019-21	
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5	AN ORDINANCE	
6	AMENDING SECTION 2-16 SFCC 1987, OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT,	
7	TO ESTABLISH DEFINITIONS AND TO PROVIDE FOR EXPANDED PLANNING	
8	PERIODS FOR THE OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT; AMENDING	
9	SECTION 20-1 SFCC 1987, POWERS OF MAYOR DURING AN EMERGENCY, TO	
10	INCLUDE DECLARATION OF AN EMERGENCY AND OTHER POWERS OF THE	
11	MAYOR IN AN EMERGENCY; AND ESTABLISHING ORDERS OF SUCCESSION	
12	FOR ELECTED OFFICIALS AND CITY MANAGEMENT.	
13		
14	BE IT ORDAINED BY THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE CITY OF SANTA FE:	
15	Section 1. Section 2-16.1 SFCC 1987 (being Ord. #1974-30 (as amended)) is	
16	amended to read:	
17	2-16 OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT.	
18	2-16.1 Established; Composition.	
19	There is established under the city manager's direction, in accordance with Section 12-10-	
20	5 NMSA 1978, the "office of emergency management," which shall consist of:	
21	A. An emergency manager who shall be appointed in accordance with Section 12-	
22	10-5 NMSA 1978, and who shall be subject to the personnel system of the city;	
23	B. Additional professional and administrative personnel as may be required to	
24	effectively carry out the emergency management program; and	
25	C. All other city officers and employees, together with those volunteer forces	

enrolled to aid the city during periods of disaster or emergency.

2-16.2 Definitions.

Civil Emergency means conditions of unrest, including but not limited to riot, civil disturbance, unlawful assembly, hostile military or paramilitary action, war, terrorism, or sabotage.

Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) means a written document that describes the city's overall emergency management plan. A CEMP specifies the purpose, organization, responsibilities, and facilities of the agencies and officials of the city in the mitigation of, preparation for, response to, and recovery from emergencies and disasters.

Curfew means a period of time declared by the mayor, during which no person or persons, other than persons authorized by the mayor by administrative order, may be upon the public streets, sidewalks, grounds, or semi-public property, either on foot or in vehicles of any type, within the city.

Disaster means the occurrence of a natural catastrophe, technological accident, or human-caused event that has resulted in environmental damage, property damage, deaths, and/or multiple injuries, which may exceed the response capability of the local jurisdiction, necessitating state, and potentially federal, involvement.

Emergency means any occasion or instance, such as a terrorist attack, terrorist threat, civil unrest, wildland and urban fire, flood, hazardous materials spill, nuclear accident, aircraft accident, earthquake, hurricane, tornado, tropical storm, tsunami, war-related disaster, public health or medical emergency, other occurrence requiring an emergency response, or any other condition that warrants action to protect life, property, or the environment.

Emergency Management means an approach to prevent, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of incidents.

Emergency Operations Center (EOC) means the physical location at which the

coordination of information and resources to support incident management (on-scene operations) activities normally takes place.

Emergency Plan means an ongoing plan for responding to a wide variety of potential hazards.

Hazard Mitigation Plan means the representation of the city's commitment to reduce risks from natural hazards, serving as a guide for decision makers as they commit resources to reducing the effects of natural hazards.

National Incident Management System (NIMS) means the federal government's standardized framework of doctrines, concepts, principles, terminology, and organizational processes for emergency management.

2-16.[2]<u>3</u> Purpose.

- A. The purpose of the office of emergency management is to coordinate the efforts of all municipal agencies and employees, nongovernmental agencies, and private sector partners to prepare for and function in the event of disasters and emergencies endangering the lives of persons in the city, property of the residents of the city, or public property in the city.
- B. The duty of the office of emergency management is to coordinate the development of emergency plans for the effective employment of municipal resources to protect the lives and health of the residents of the city and the private and public property therein from the effects of emergencies or natural or man-caused disasters.
- C. The office of emergency management shall coordinate the implementation of such plans in preparation for, during, and after periods of emergency or disaster. Such plans shall be coordinated with those of the county and in consonance with the state emergency management plans.

2-16.4 Emergency Manager.

The emergency manager shall:

1	A. Be responsible to the city manager for the organization, administration, and
2	operation of the emergency management program of the city;
3	B. Coordinate the emergency management activities of all municipal department
4	and agencies of the city, nongovernmental agencies, and private sector partners;
5	C. Be the liaison and cooperate with the emergency management agencies of th
6	federal government, the state, the county, and the other political subdivisions therein;
7	D. Develop an organizational structure for the office of emergency management
8	subject to the approval of the governing body and recommend appointments to fill the position
9	established therein subject to the city manager's authority;
10	E. Manage the emergency operations center ("EOC"); establish the overal
11	structure, roles, responsibilities, and direction for the operation of the EOC; and ensure that th
12	EOC is appropriately sited, staffed, equipped, and maintained;
13	F. Maintain written emergency plans, including but not limited to all chapters
14	annexes, and appendices of the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and Hazar
15	Mitigation Plan, and annually review the plans to identify any recommendations for revisions
16	and
17	G. Maintain records documenting compliance with requirements of federal and stat
18	emergency management programs, including the National Incident Management System.
19	2-16.5 Financing.
20	A. Funds for necessary expenses of the office of emergency management, including
21	salaries for approved positions, may be made available through appropriations by the governin
22	body in accordance with Section 12-10-7 NMSA 1978.
23	B. The emergency manager shall prepare and submit to the governing body a
24	annual proposed budget for emergency management expenditures and shall indicate thos
25	amounts eligible for matching funds under the federal grant programs

1	C. During an emergency, purchases may be exempt from the city's procurement
2	code, as permitted pursuant to Section 11-13 SFCC 1987.
3	Section 2. Section 20-1 SFCC 1987 (being Ord. #2005-7 (as amended)) is
4	amended to read:
5	20-1 DECLARATION OF AN EMERGENCY; POWERS OF MAYOR DURING
6	AN EMERGENCY.
7	20-1.1 Short Title; Purpose.
8	A. This section may be cited as the Emergency Declaration Ordinance.
9	B. For the protection of life and property and for the preservation of the public
10	peace and safety, it is necessary to codify the powers of the city and the mayor when the mayor
11	finds that a public disorder, riot, disaster, or emergency exists in the municipality. The mayor's
12	powers are the same as those expressly authorized in Section 12-10-21 NMSA 1978 of the Riot
13	Control Act for powers other than the governor to maintain the public peace and safety. It is also
14	necessary to codify the process for the city to request that the governor proclaim a state of
15	emergency pursuant to the Riot Control Act, Sections 12-10-16 through 12-10-20 NMSA 1978.
16	20-1.2 Proclamation of Emergency; Regulations.
17	When the mayor, or in the event of the mayor's inability to act, the mayor pro tem,
18	determines in consultation with the emergency manager, chief of police, and/or fire chief that a
19	civil emergency, disaster, or emergency exists in the municipality, the mayor may proclaim a
20	state of emergency in the area affected and may also request that the governor proclaim a state of
21	emergency. During the existence of a state of emergency, the mayor may, by proclamation:
22	A. Prohibit any person being on the public streets, in the public parks, or at any
23	other public place during the hours proclaimed by the mayor to be a period of curfew;

Prohibit any designated number of persons from assembling or gathering on the

public streets, public parks, or other open areas, either public or private, or in any public building;

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B.

1	C.	Prohibit the manufacture, transfer, use, possession, or transportation of any
2	device or object	t designed to explode or produce uncontained combustion;
3	D.	Prohibit the transportation, possession or use of combustible, flammable o
4	explosive mate	rials in a glass or uncapped container of any kind, except in connection with the
5	normal operatio	on of motor vehicles, normal home use, or legitimate commercial use;
6	E.	Prohibit the possession of firearms or any other deadly weapon by a person in
7	any place other than the person's place of residence or business, except for peace officers;	
8	F.	Prohibit the sale, purchase, or dispensing of alcoholic beverages or other
9	commodities or goods designated by the mayor;	
10	G.	Prohibit the use of certain streets or highways by the public;
11	Н.	Control routes related to ingress and egress throughout the city based on the
12	needs of emergency services responding to the emergency or disaster;	
13	I.	Prohibit other activities the mayor reasonably believes necessary to help maintain
14	life, property, or the public peace;	
15	J.	Require evacuation of residents in the area effected by the emergency or disaster:
16	K.	Require the city manager to direct city employees, as applicable, to perform
17	emergency fund	etions;
18	L.	Require the use of all available resources of the city as reasonably necessary;
19	М.	Utilize the services of non-city personnel and resources necessary to adequately
20	respond to the declared emergency; and	
21	N.	Designate a substitute signatory for emergency obligation of funds during the
22	pendency of the declared emergency.	
23	20-1.3	Term of Proclamation.
24	A.	Effective Date. Any proclamation issued under this section becomes effective
25	immediately up	on its signing by the mayor, but the mayor shall give public notice of its contents

1	through the public press and other news media. The restrictions may be imposed during the	
2	upon conditions, with exceptions, and in areas of the municipality designated by the proclamati	
3	of the mayor.	
4	В.	Length of Emergency. Any state of emergency proclaimed under the Emergency
5	Declaration Or	linance, Section 20-1 SFCC 1987, along with any restrictions imposed for control
6	of that emergency, terminates automatically at noon on the third (3rd) day after it becon	
7	effective.	
8	C.	Extension of Emergency. Should an emergency be proclaimed as defined in
9	Section 2-16.2	SFCC 1987, the governing body may extend the proclamation declaring a state of
10	emergency for	up to seven (7) days.
11	D.	Termination of Emergency. Any state of emergency proclaimed shall terminate
12	at noon on the third (3rd) day after it becomes effective unless sooner terminated by proclamatic	
13	of the mayor or by a majority vote of the governing body.	
14	20-1.4	Orders of Succession; Governing Body Meetings.
15	Α.	Elected officials. The line of succession of authority to declare a disaster or
16	emergency is a	follows:
17		a. the mayor;
18		b. the mayor pro tem;
19		c. the chair of the finance committee;
20		d. the chair of the public works committee;
21		e. the chair of the public utilities committee;
22		f. the chair of the public safety committee; and then
23		g. the remaining councilors in order of seniority.
24	В.	City management. The line of succession to manage a disaster or emergency is as
25	follows:	

1	a. the city manager;
2	b. the deputy city manager;
3	c. the police chief;
4	d. the fire chief;
5	e. the public works director;
6	f. the public utilities director; and then
7	g. the finance director.
8	i. The person authorized to manage a disaster or emergency is the person
9	listed first in the line of succession that is available to do so.
10	C. Meetings for governing body. During a declared emergency, if it is difficult or
11	impossible for a governing body member to attend a meeting in person, the member may
12	participate in meetings by conference telephone or other similar communications equipment, as
13	permitted pursuant to Section 10-15-1 NMSA 1978, as amended. In the event an emergency
14	prevents the governing body from having a quorum established by members participating either
15	in person or otherwise as permitted in this subsection, and after a good faith effort to make it
16	possible for governing body members to participate in a meeting called during a declared
17	emergency, the governing body's quorum requirements are suspended.
18	20-1.5 Penalty.
19	During a state of emergency, any person who fails to comply with restrictions imposed
20	by proclamation of the mayor under the Emergency Declaration Ordinance, Section 20-1 SFCC
21	1987, is guilty of a petty misdemeanor. Upon conviction of a second or subsequent offense under
22	this Section, a person is guilty of a fourth degree felony and should be referred to the district
23	attorney's office for prosecution.
24	PASSED, APPROVED, and ADOPTED this 11th day of September, 2019

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3	ALAN M. WEBBER, MAYOR
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7	YOLANDA Y. VIGIL, CITY CLERK
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11	ERIN K. McSHERRY, CITY ATTORNEY
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24	Bill No. 2019-20
25	Legislation/2019/Ordinances/2019-21 Emergency Management and Preparedness