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HOUSE BILL 30

50TH LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SPECIAL SESSION, 2011

INTRODUCED BY

Dennis J. Kintigh

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AN ACT

RELATING TO EXECUTIVE ORGANIZATION; MERGING THE HOMELAND SECURITY AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY; PROVIDING FOR TRANSFERS OF FUNCTIONS, PERSONNEL, APPROPRIATIONS, MONEY, PROPERTY, CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS AND REFERENCES; REPEALING THE HOMELAND SECURITY AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT ACT; AMENDING, REPEALING AND ENACTING SECTIONS OF THE NMSA 1978; RECONCILING MULTIPLE AMENDMENTS TO THE SAME SECTIONS OF LAWS IN LAWS 2007 AND LAWS 2009; DECLARING AN EMERGENCY.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO:

SECTION 1. Section 3-18-7 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1975, Chapter 14, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

"3-18-7. ADDITIONAL COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL POWERS--FLOOD AND MUDSLIDE HAZARD AREAS--FLOOD PLAIN PERMITS--LAND USE

CONTROL--JURISDICTION--AGREEMENT.--

- A. For the purpose of minimizing or eliminating damage from floods or mudslides in federal emergency management agency and locally designated flood-prone areas and for the purpose of promoting health, safety and the general welfare, a county or municipality with identified flood or mudslide hazard areas shall by ordinance:
- (1) designate and regulate flood plain areas having special flood or mudslide hazards;
- (2) prescribe standards for constructing, altering, installing or repairing buildings and other improvements under a permit system within a designated flood or mudslide hazard area;
- (3) require review by the local flood plain manager for development within a designated flood or mudslide hazard area; provided that final decisions are approved by the local governing body;
- (4) review subdivision proposals and other new developments within a designated flood or mudslide hazard area to ensure that:
- (a) all such proposals are consistent with the need to minimize flood damage;
- (b) all public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems are designed to minimize or eliminate flood damage; and

- (c) adequate drainage is provided so as to reduce exposure to flood hazards;
- (5) require new or replacement water supply systems or sanitary sewage systems within a designated flood or mudslide hazard area to be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the systems and discharges from the systems into flood waters and require on-site waste disposal systems to be located so as to avoid impairment of them or contamination from them during flooding; and
- (6) designate and regulate floodways for the passage of flood waters.
- B. A flood plain ordinance adopted pursuant to this section shall substantially conform to the minimum standards prescribed by the federal insurance administration, regulation 1910 issued pursuant to Subsection 7(d), 79 Stat. 670, Section 1361, 82 Stat. 587 and 82 Stat. 575, all as amended.
- C. A county or municipality that enacts a flood plain ordinance shall designate a person, certified pursuant to the state-certified flood plain manager program, as the flood plain manager to administer the flood plain ordinance.
- D. A county or municipality that has areas designated by the federal emergency management agency and the county or municipality as flood-prone shall participate in the national flood insurance program.
- E. A county or municipality shall have exclusive .187132.3SA

jurisdiction over flood plain permits issued under its respective flood plain ordinance in accordance with this section and so long as all structures built in flood plains are subject to inspection and approval pursuant to the Construction Industries Licensing Act. Notwithstanding Section 3-18-6 NMSA 1978, when a municipality adopts a flood plain ordinance pursuant to Paragraph (2) of Subsection A of this section, the municipality's jurisdiction under the flood plain ordinance may take precedence over a respective county flood plain ordinance within the municipality's boundary and within the municipality's subdividing and platting jurisdiction.

- F. A county or municipality shall designate flood plain areas having special flood or mudslide hazards in substantial conformity with areas identified as flood- or mudslide-prone by the federal insurance administration pursuant to the national flood insurance program and may designate areas as flood- or mudslide-prone that may not be so identified by the federal insurance administration.
- G. A municipality or county adopting a flood plain ordinance pursuant to this section may enter into reciprocal agreements with any agency of the state, other political subdivisions or the federal government in order to effectively carry out the provisions of this section.
- H. The homeland security and emergency management division of the department of public safety is designated as .187132.3SA

the state coordinating agency for the national flood insurance program and may assist counties or municipalities when requested by a county or municipality to provide technical advice and assistance."

SECTION 2. Section 9-15-48 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2003, Chapter 166, Section 1 and Laws 2003, Chapter 170, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

"9-15-48. OFFICE OF MILITARY BASE PLANNING AND SUPPORT CREATED--DUTIES.--

- A. The "office of military base planning and support" is created, which is administratively attached to the economic development department. The department shall provide administrative services to the office.
- B. The [governor's homeland security adviser]
 secretary of public safety shall appoint a director of the office of military base planning and support.
- C. The director of the office of military base planning and support shall:
- (1) employ, under the authorization of the [governor's homeland security adviser] secretary of public safety, the staff necessary to carry out the work of the office of military base planning and support and the military base planning commission;
 - (2) support the commission;
 - (3) inform the governor and the [$\frac{1}{9}$

homeland security adviser] secretary of public safety about issues impacting the military bases in the state, including infrastructure requirements, environmental needs, military force structure possibilities, tax implications, property considerations and issues requiring coordination and support from other state agencies;

- (4) serve as a liaison with the community organizations whose purpose is to support the long-term viability of the military bases;
- (5) communicate with the staff of the state's congressional delegation; and
- (6) identify issues, prepare information and provide for presentations necessary for the commission to carry out its duties."
- SECTION 3. Section 9-15-49 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2003, Chapter 166, Section 2 and Laws 2003, Chapter 170, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read:
- "9-15-49. MILITARY BASE PLANNING COMMISSION CREATED-COMPOSITION.--
- A. The "military base planning commission" is created, which is administratively attached to the economic development department. The department shall provide administrative services to the commission.
- B. The commission consists of seventeen members, fifteen of which are appointed by the governor with the advice .187132.3SA

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and consent of the senate. The commission shall include the lieutenant governor, the [governor's homeland security adviser] secretary of public safety and appropriate representatives from the counties, or adjoining counties, in which military bases are located.

- The governor shall appoint a chair from among the members of the commission. The commission shall meet at the call of the chair and shall meet not less than quarterly. Members of the commission shall not be paid but shall receive per diem and mileage expenses as provided in the Per Diem and Mileage Act.
- Notwithstanding the provisions of the Open Meetings Act, meetings of the commission shall be closed to the public when proprietary alternative New Mexico military base realignment or closure strategies or any information regarding relocation of military units is discussed.
- Information developed or obtained by the commission that pertains to proprietary commission strategies or related to the relocation of military units shall be confidential and not subject to inspection pursuant to the Inspection of Public Records Act."
- **SECTION 4.** Section 9-19-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1987, Chapter 254, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:
- "9-19-3. PURPOSE.--The purpose of the Department of Public Safety Act is to establish a single, unified department .187132.3SA

to consolidate state law enforcement [and], safety and homeland security and emergency management functions in order to provide better management, real coordination and more efficient use of state resources and manpower in responding to New Mexico's public safety and homeland security and emergency management needs and problems and to improve the professionalism of the state's law enforcement and investigative functions and personnel and the state's homeland security and emergency management functions and personnel."

SECTION 5. Section 9-19-4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1987, Chapter 254, Section 4, as amended) is amended to read:

"9-19-4. DEPARTMENT ESTABLISHED.--There is created in the executive branch the "department of public safety". The department shall be a cabinet department and shall consist of, but not be limited to, [five] six program divisions, an

A. the New Mexico state police division;

administrative division and an information technology division

- B. the special investigations division;
- C. the training and recruiting division;
- D. the technical support division;
- E. the administrative services division;
- F. the motor transportation division; [and]
- G. the information technology division; and
- H. the homeland security and emergency management

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as follows:

division."

SECTION 6. Section 9-19-6 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1987, Chapter 254, Section 6, as amended) is amended to read:

"9-19-6. SECRETARY--DUTIES AND GENERAL POWERS.--

A. The secretary is responsible to the governor for the operation of the department. It is [his] the secretary's duty to manage all operations of the department and to administer and enforce the laws with which [he] the secretary or the department is charged.

B. To perform [his] the secretary's duties, the secretary has every power expressly enumerated in the laws, whether granted to the secretary or the department or any division of the department, except where authority conferred upon any division is explicitly exempted from the secretary's authority by statute. In accordance with these provisions, the secretary shall:

(1) except as otherwise provided in the Department of Public Safety Act, exercise general supervisory and appointing authority over all department employees, subject to any applicable personnel laws and regulations; provided that the secretary shall not reduce positions for the seventy-sixth fiscal year budgeted in the General Appropriation Act of 1987 except for cause, by attrition or by occurrence of a vacancy;

(2) except as otherwise provided in the

Department of Public Safety Act, serve as the coordinating
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officer for all departments or agencies and all department and agency employees required to provide services after an emergency has been declared by the governor;

 $[\frac{(2)}{(3)}]$ delegate authority to subordinates as [he] the secretary deems necessary and appropriate, clearly delineating such delegated authority and the limitations thereto;

 $[\frac{(3)}{(3)}]$ (4) organize the department into those organizational units [he] the secretary deems will enable it to function most efficiently, subject to any provisions of law requiring or establishing specific organizational units;

 $[\frac{(4)}{(5)}]$ within the limitations of available appropriations and applicable laws, employ and fix the compensation of those persons necessary to discharge [his] the secretary's duties;

 $[\frac{(5)}{(5)}]$ (6) take administrative action by issuing orders and instructions, not inconsistent with the law, to assure implementation of and compliance with the provisions of law with the administration or execution of which [he] the secretary is responsible and to enforce those orders and instructions by appropriate administrative action [or actions] in the court;

 $[\frac{(6)}{(7)}]$ conduct research and studies that will improve the operation of the department and examine other entities and functions of state government related to public .187132.3SA

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safety for purposes of possible transfer to the department;
$[\frac{(7)}{(8)}]$ provide courses of instruction and
practical training for employees of the department and other
persons involved in the administration of programs with the
objective of improving the operations and efficiency of
administration;
[(8)] (9) prepare an annual budget of the
department;
$[\frac{(9)}{(10)}]$ provide cooperation, at the request
of heads of administratively attached agencies, in order to:
(a) minimize or eliminate duplication of
services and jurisdictional conflicts;
(b) coordinate activities and resolve
problems of mutual concern; and
(c) resolve by agreement the manner and
extent to which the department shall provide budgeting,
recordkeeping and related clerical assistance to
administratively attached agencies, if any;
$[\frac{(10)}{(11)}]$ appoint, with the governor's
consent, for each division, a director. These appointed
positions are exempt from the provisions of the Personnel Act.
Persons appointed to these positions shall serve at the
pleasure of the secretary;
$[\frac{(11)}{(12)}]$ appoint the director of the New
Mexico law enforcement academy, subject to the approval of the

New Mexico law enforcement academy board;

[(12)] (13) give bond in the penal sum of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) and require division directors to each give bond in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), conditioned upon the faithful performance of duties as provided in the Surety Bond Act, with the department paying the cost of such bonds; and

[(13)] (14) require performance bonds of such employees and officers as [he] the secretary deems necessary as provided in the Surety Bond Act, with the department paying the costs of such bonds.

- C. The secretary may apply for and receive, with the governor's approval, in the name of the department, any public or private funds, including but not limited to United States government funds, available to the department to carry out its programs, duties or services.
- D. Where functions of departments overlap or a function assigned to one department could better be performed by another department, the secretary may recommend appropriate legislation to the next session of the legislature for its approval.
- E. The secretary may make and adopt such reasonable and procedural rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the duties of the department and its divisions. No rule or regulation promulgated by the director of any division

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in carrying out the functions and duties of the division shall be effective until approved by the secretary unless otherwise provided by statute. Unless otherwise provided by statute, no regulation affecting any person or agency outside the department shall be adopted, amended or repealed without a public hearing on the proposed action before the secretary or a hearing officer designated by [him] the secretary. The public hearing shall be held in Santa Fe unless otherwise permitted by statute. Notice of the subject matter of the regulation, the action proposed to be taken, the time and place of the hearing, the manner in which interested persons may present their views and the method by which copies of the proposed regulation, proposed amendment or repeal of an existing regulation may be obtained shall be published once at least thirty days prior to the hearing date in a newspaper of general circulation in the state and mailed at least thirty days prior to the hearing date to all persons who have made a written request for advance notice of hearing.

F. All rules and regulations shall be filed in accordance with the State Rules Act."

SECTION 7. Section 9-19-7 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1987, Chapter 254, Section 7, as amended) is amended to read:

"9-19-7. ORGANIZATIONAL UNITS OF DEPARTMENT--POWERS AND DUTIES SPECIFIED BY LAW--ACCESS TO INFORMATION.--

A. The organizational units of the department and .187132.3SA $\begin{tabular}{ll} \end{tabular}$

the officers of those units specified by law shall have all the powers and duties enumerated in the specific laws involved. However, the carrying out of those powers and duties shall be subject to the direction and supervision of the secretary, who shall retain the final decision-making authority and responsibility for the administration of any such laws as provided in Subsection B of Section 9-19-6 NMSA 1978. The department shall have access to all records, data and information of other state departments, agencies and institutions, including its own organizational units, not specifically held confidential by law.

- B. The New Mexico state police division shall consist of the commissioned officers and civilian personnel, including all communications equipment operators, of the New Mexico state police uniform division and the commissioned officers and civilian personnel of the New Mexico state police criminal division and such other personnel as may be assigned by the secretary or by the governor pursuant to an executive order as authorized in the Department of Public Safety Act.
- C. The special investigations division shall consist of [the] commissioned law enforcement personnel [of the department of alcoholic beverage control] and such other personnel as may be assigned by the secretary or by the governor pursuant to an executive order as authorized in the Department of Public Safety Act. The division is responsible

for the enforcement of the ${\underline{{\mbox{New Mexico}}}}$ Bingo and Raffle Act and the Liquor Control Act.

- D. The technical support division shall consist of functions such as communications, crime laboratory and records.
- E. The training and recruiting division shall consist of the personnel of the New Mexico law enforcement academy, the New Mexico state police training division and all other training personnel and functions of the department as the secretary may transfer to this division.
- F. The administrative services division shall consist of the administrative services and services divisions of the New Mexico state police and those administrative support personnel of the other existing departments, divisions or offices as the secretary deems necessary.
- G. The homeland security and emergency management division, unless otherwise directed by the secretary, shall consist of functions formerly exercised by the homeland security and emergency management department, including:
- (1) coordinating the homeland security and emergency management efforts of all state and local government agencies, as well as enlisting cooperation from private entities such as health care providers;
- (2) applying for and accepting federal funds
 for homeland security, administering the funds and developing
 criteria to allocate grants to local governments, tribes, state
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1	agencies and other qualified entities;
2	(3) acting as a liaison between federal, state
3	and local agencies to effect the improved sharing of
4	<pre>counterterrorism intelligence;</pre>
5	(4) providing information to the general
6	public and to private businesses that is essential to ensuring
7	their safety and security and providing the governor with
8	timely information relating to emergencies, disasters and acts
9	of terrorism or terrorist threats;
10	(5) establishing security standards for state
11	facilities and for protection of their occupants and developing
12	plans for the continuity of state government operations in the
13	event of a threat or act of terrorism or other man-made or
14	natural disaster;
15	(6) identifying the state's critical
16	infrastructures and assisting public and private entities with
17	developing plans and procedures designed to implement the
18	protective actions necessary to continue operations;
19	(7) coordinating state agency and local
20	government plans for prevention, preparedness and response with
21	a focus on an all-hazards approach;
22	(8) coordinating law enforcement
23	counterterrorism prevention, preparedness and response training
24	on a statewide basis, including training for emergency
25	responders, government officials, health care providers and
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others as appropriate;

emergency management programs and providing assistance in developing and conducting terrorism response exercises for emergency responders, government officials, health care providers and others;

(10) coordinating public safety responses to an act of terrorism or a terrorist threat;

(11) developing and maintaining a statewide

plan and strategy to manage and allocate federal grant funds

required to provide the state's emergency response community

with the equipment necessary to respond to an act of terrorism

involving a weapon of mass destruction; and

(12) performing such other duties relating to homeland security as may be assigned by the governor."

SECTION 8. A new section of the Department of Public Safety Act is enacted to read:

"[NEW MATERIAL] COOPERATION WITH FEDERAL GOVERNMENT-AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY--SINGLE STATE AGENCY STATUS.--

A. The department is authorized to cooperate with the federal government in the administration of homeland security and emergency management programs in which financial or other participation by the federal government is authorized or mandated under state or federal laws, rules or orders. The department may enter into agreements with agencies of the

federal government to implement homeland security and emergency management programs subject to availability of appropriated state funds and any provisions of state laws applicable to such agreements or participation by the state.

B. The governor may by appropriate order designate the department as the single state agency for the administration of any homeland security or emergency management program when that designation is a condition of federal financial or other participation in the program under applicable federal law, rule or order. Whether or not a federal condition exists, the governor may designate the department as the single state agency for the administration of any homeland security or emergency management program. No designation of a single state agency under the authority granted in this section shall be made in contravention of state law."

SECTION 9. Section 12-10-4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1959, Chapter 190, Section 5, as amended) is amended to read:

"12-10-4. ALL HAZARD EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT--POWERS OF THE GOVERNOR.--

A. The governor shall have general direction and control of the activities of the [homeland security and emergency management] department of public safety and shall be responsible for carrying out the provisions of the All Hazard Emergency Management Act and, in the event of any man-made or

natural disaster causing or threatening widespread physical or economic harm that is beyond local control and requiring the resources of the state, shall exercise direction and control over any and all state forces and resources engaged in emergency operations or related all hazard emergency management functions within the state.

- B. In carrying out the provisions of the All Hazard Emergency Management Act, the governor is authorized to:
- (1) cooperate with the federal government and agree to carry out all hazard emergency management responsibilities delegated in accordance with existing federal laws and policies and cooperate with other states and with private agencies in all matters relating to the all hazard emergency management of the state and nation;
- (2) issue, amend or rescind the necessary orders, rules and procedures to carry out the provisions of the All Hazard Emergency Management Act;
- (3) provide those resources and services necessary to avoid or minimize economic or physical harm until a situation becomes stabilized and again under local self-support and control, including the provision, on a temporary, emergency basis, of lodging, sheltering, health care, food, transportation or shipping necessary to protect lives or public property or for any other action necessary to protect the public health, safety and welfare;

(4) prepare a comprehensive emergency
operations plan and program and to integrate the state
emergency operations plan and program with the emergency
operations plans and programs of the federal government and
other states and to coordinate the preparation of emergency
operations plans and programs by the political subdivisions of
this state;
(5) procure supplies and equipment, to

- institute training programs and public information programs and to take all necessary preparatory actions, including the partial or full mobilization of state and local government forces and resources in advance of actual disaster, to ensure the furnishing of adequately trained and equipped emergency forces of government and auxiliary personnel to cope with disasters resulting from enemy attack or other causes; and
- (6) enter into mutual aid agreements with other states and to coordinate mutual aid agreements between political subdivisions of the state."

SECTION 10. Section 12-10-6 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1959, Chapter 190, Section 7, as amended) is amended to read:

"12-10-6. MUTUAL AID AGREEMENTS.--Each political subdivision may, in cooperation with other public and private agencies within the state, enter into mutual aid agreements for reciprocal emergency management aid and assistance. The agreements shall be consistent with the state emergency

operations plan, and in time of emergency it shall be the duty of each local emergency management organization to render assistance within its capabilities and in accordance with the provisions of the program and plan promulgated by the [homeland security and emergency management] department of public safety."

SECTION 11. Section 12-10-9 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1959, Chapter 190, Section 9, as amended) is amended to read:

"12-10-9. EXISTING SERVICES AND FACILITIES TO BE USED BY AGENCY.--The governor, the [homeland security and emergency management] department of public safety and the governing bodies of the political subdivisions of the state are directed to use, in carrying out the provisions of the All Hazard Emergency Management Act, the services, equipment, supplies and facilities of existing departments, offices and agencies of the state and its political subdivisions to the maximum extent practicable, and the officers and personnel of all departments, offices and agencies of the state and its political subdivisions are directed to cooperate with and extend their services and facilities to the governor or to the department or to the local coordinators of all hazard emergency management throughout the state upon request."

SECTION 12. Section 12-10-11 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2002, Chapter 83, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read:

"12-10-11. OUT-OF-STATE LICENSE HOLDERS--POWERS--

DUTIES.--During an emergency, a person who holds a license, certificate or other permit that is issued by a state or territory of the United States and that evidences the meeting of qualifications for professional, mechanical or other skills may be credentialed, if appropriate and approved by the department of health or the [homeland security and emergency management] department of public safety, to render aid involving those skills to meet an emergency, subject to limitations and conditions as the governor may prescribe by executive order or otherwise. A person shall be considered a public employee for the purposes of the Tort Claims Act when approved to perform those duties."

SECTION 13. Section 12-10-13 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2002, Chapter 83, Section 4, as amended) is amended to read:

"12-10-13. IN-STATE LICENSE HOLDERS--POWERS--DUTIES.-During an emergency, a person who holds a license, certificate
or other permit that is issued by the state and that evidences
the meeting of qualifications for professional, mechanical or
other skills may be credentialed, if appropriate and approved
by the department of health or the [homeland security and
emergency management] department of public safety, to render
aid involving those skills to meet a declared emergency, and
shall be considered a public employee for the purposes of the
Tort Claims Act when approved to perform those duties."

SECTION 14. Section 12-10A-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2003, .187132.3SA

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Emergency Response Act:

Chapter 218, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:
"12-10A-3. DEFINITIONS.--As used in the Public Health

- A. "attorney general" means the New Mexico attorney general;
- B. "court" means the district court for the judicial district where a public health emergency is occurring, the district court for Santa Fe county or, in the event that a district court cannot adequately provide services, a district court designated by the New Mexico supreme court;
- C. "director" or "state director" means the [state] director of the homeland security and emergency management division of the department of public safety or the [state] director's designee;
- D. "health care supplies" means medication, durable medical equipment, instruments, linens or any other material that the state may need to use in a public health emergency, including supplies for preparedness, mitigation and recovery;
 - E. "health facility" means:
- (1) a facility licensed by the state pursuant to the provisions of the Public Health Act;
- (2) a nonfederal facility or building, whether public or private, for-profit or nonprofit, that is used, operated or designed to provide health services, medical treatment, nursing services, rehabilitative services or

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1	preventive care;
2	(3) a federal facility, when the appropriate
3	federal entity provides its consent; or
4	(4) the following properties when they are
5	used for, or in connection with, health-related activities:
6	(a) laboratories;
7	(b) research facilities;
8	(c) pharmacies;
9	(d) laundry facilities;
10	(e) health personnel training and
11	lodging facilities;
12	(f) patient, guest and health personnel
13	food service facilities; and
14	(g) offices or office buildings used by
15	persons engaged in health care professions or services;
16	F. "isolation" means the physical separation for
17	possible medical care of persons who are infected or who are
18	reasonably believed to be infected with a threatening
19	communicable disease or potential threatening communicable
20	disease from non-isolated persons to protect against the
21	transmission of the threatening communicable disease to
22	non-isolated persons;
23	G. "public health emergency" means the occurrence
24	or imminent threat of exposure to an extremely dangerous
25	condition or a highly infectious or toxic agent, including a

threatening communicable disease, that poses an imminent threat of substantial harm to the population of New Mexico or any portion thereof;

- H. "public health official" means the secretary of health or the secretary's designee, including a qualified public individual or group or a qualified private individual or group, as determined by the secretary of health;
- I. "quarantine" means the precautionary physical separation of persons who have or may have been exposed to a threatening communicable disease or a potentially threatening communicable disease and who do not show signs or symptoms of a threatening communicable disease, from non-quarantined persons, to protect against the transmission of the disease to non-quarantined persons;
- J. "secretary of health" means the secretary of health or the secretary's designee;
- K. "secretary of public safety" means the secretary of public safety or the secretary's designee; and
- L. "threatening communicable disease" means a disease that causes death or great bodily harm that passes from one person to another and for which there are no means by which the public can reasonably avoid the risk of contracting the disease. "Threatening communicable disease" does not include acquired immune deficiency syndrome or other infections caused by the human immunodeficiency virus."

2	Chapter 111, Section 1) is amended to read:
3	"12-10D-1. SHORT TITLE[This act] <u>Chapter 12, Article</u>
4	12D NMSA 1978 may be cited as the "Emergency Communications
5	Interoperability Act"."
6	SECTION 16. Section 12-10D-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2009,
7	Chapter 111, Section 2) is amended to read:
8	"12-10D-2. DEFINITIONSAs used in the Emergency
9	Communications Interoperability Act:
10	A. "department" means the [homeland security and
11	emergency management] department of public safety;
12	B. "first responder" means a public safety employee
13	or volunteer whose duties include responding rapidly to an
14	emergency, including but not limited to:
15	(1) a law enforcement officer;
16	(2) a firefighter or certified volunteer
17	firefighter; and
18	(3) an emergency medical services provider;
19	C. "infrastructure equipment" means the underlying
20	fixed equipment required to establish interoperable
21	communications between radio systems used by local, state,
22	tribal and federal agencies and first responders; and
23	D. "interoperability" means coordination of
24	critical information communication systems or networks,
25	including radio and emergency coordination information
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SECTION 15. Section 12-10D-1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2009,

1	equipment, that are consistently operable with all relevant
2	local, state, tribal and federal agencies and first
3	responders."
4	SECTION 17. Section 12-10D-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2009,
5	Chapter 111, Section 3) is amended to read:
6	"12-10D-3. INTEROPERABILITY PLANNING COMMISSION
7	CREATED
8	A. The "interoperability planning commission" is
9	created and administratively attached to the department.
10	B. The interoperability planning commission is a
11	permanent advisory commission created to advise and support the
12	department on emergency response and homeland security
13	activities relating to interoperability, the obtaining of
14	funding and the use of available funding.
15	C. The commission consists of [twelve] eleven
16	members, including:
17	(1) the lieutenant governor;
18	[(2) the homeland security advisor];
19	$\left[\frac{(3)}{(2)}\right]$ the secretary of information
20	technology or the secretary's designee;
21	$\left[\frac{(4)}{(3)}\right]$ the adjutant general or a
22	representative from the department of military affairs;
23	$\left[\frac{(5)}{(4)}\right]$ the secretary of energy, minerals
24	and natural resources or the secretary's designee;
25	[(6)] <u>(5)</u> the state fire marshal or the fire
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1	marshal's designee;
2	[(7)] <u>(6)</u> the secretary of Indian affairs or
3	the secretary's designee;
4	$[\frac{(8)}{(7)}]$ the secretary of transportation or
5	the secretary's designee;
6	$[\frac{(9)}{(8)}]$ the secretary of health or the
7	secretary's designee;
8	$[\frac{(10)}{(9)}]$ the secretary of public safety or
9	the secretary's designee;
10	$[\frac{(11)}{(10)}]$ the executive director of the New
11	Mexico municipal league or the executive director's designee;
12	and
13	$[\frac{(12)}{(11)}]$ the executive director of the New
14	Mexico association of counties or the executive director's
15	designee.
16	D. The commission shall appoint a chair and vice
17	chair from among its members. The commission shall meet at the
18	call of the chair but no less than two times each year.
19	E. Members of the commission, or their designees,
20	who are not supported by public money may be reimbursed for per
21	diem and mileage pursuant to the Per Diem and Mileage Act, but
22	shall not receive any other compensation, perquisite or
23	allowance."
24	SECTION 18. Section 12-12-19 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1983,
25	Chapter 80, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:

1	"12-12-19. DEFINITIONSAs used in the Hazardous
2	Materials Emergency Response Act:
3	A. "accident" means an event involving hazardous
4	materials that may cause injury to persons or damage to
5	property or release hazardous materials to the environment;
6	B. "administrator" means the hazardous materials
7	emergency response administrator;
8	C. "board" means the hazardous materials safety
9	board;
10	D. "chief" means the chief of the New Mexico state
11	police;
12	E. "commission" means the state emergency response
13	commission;
14	F. "department" means the [homeland security and
15	emergency management] department of public safety;
16	G. "emergency management" means the ability to
17	prepare for, respond to, mitigate, recover and restore the
18	scene of an institutional, industrial, transportation or other
19	accident;
20	H. "first responder" means the first law
21	enforcement officer or other public service provider with a
22	radio-equipped vehicle to arrive at the scene of an accident;
23	I. "hazardous materials" means hazardous
24	substances, radioactive materials or a combination of hazardous
25	substances and radioactive materials;

- J. "hazardous substances" means flammable solids, semisolids, liquids or gases; poisons; corrosives; explosives; compressed gases; reactive or toxic chemicals; irritants; or biological agents, but does not include radioactive materials;
- K. "orphan hazardous materials" means hazardous substances, radioactive materials, a combination of hazardous substances and radioactive materials or substances used in the manufacture of controlled substances in violation of the Controlled Substances Act where an owner of the substances or materials cannot be identified;
- L. "plan" means the statewide hazardous materials emergency response plan;
- M. "radioactive materials" means any material or combination of materials that spontaneously emits ionizing radiation. Materials in which the estimated specific activity is not greater than 0.002 microcuries per gram of material are not considered to be radioactive materials unless determined to be so by the [hazardous and radioactive materials bureau of the water and waste management division of the] department of environment for purposes of emergency response pursuant to the Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Act;
- N. "responsible state agency" means an agency designated in Subsection D of Section 12-12-21 NMSA 1978 with responsibility for managing a certain type of accident or performing certain functions at the scene of such accident; and .187132.3SA

O. "secretary" or "state director" means the [state director of homeland security and emergency management] secretary of public safety."

SECTION 19. Section 12-12-21 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1983, Chapter 80, Section 5, as amended by Laws 2007, Chapter 290, Section 11 and by Laws 2007, Chapter 291, Section 29) is amended to read:

"12-12-21. STATE POLICE EMERGENCY RESPONSE OFFICER-PROCEDURE FOR NOTIFICATION--COOPERATION OF OTHER STATE AGENCIES
AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.--

- A. The [state director] secretary, in addition to having final authority to administer the provisions of the Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Act, shall be responsible for central coordination and communication in the event of an accident.
- B. The [chief] secretary shall designate one or more persons to be known as "state police emergency response officers". A state police emergency response officer shall be trained in accident evaluation and emergency response and shall be available to answer an emergency response call from the first responder.
- C. In the event of an accident, if the first responder is a law enforcement officer, the officer shall immediately notify the state police district emergency response officer in the officer's area, who shall in turn immediately .187132.3SA

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notify the state police emergency response center. If the first responder is a person with radio capability tied into the radio communications protocol or reporting structure with the department of information technology, the person shall immediately notify Santa Fe control, [who] which shall in turn immediately notify the state police emergency response center. The state police emergency response center shall:

- (1) evaluate and determine the scope of the accident based on information provided by the first responder;
- (2) instruct the first responder on how to proceed at the accident scene;
- (3) immediately notify the [state] director and the appropriate responsible state agency and advise it of the necessary response;
- (4) notify the sheriff or chief of police in whose jurisdiction the accident occurred; and
- (5) coordinate field communications and summon additional resources requested by the emergency management team.
 - D. The responsible state agencies shall be:
- (1) the New Mexico state police division of the department of public safety for coordination, law enforcement and traffic and crowd control;
- (2) the department of environment for assistance with accidents involving hazardous materials or .187132.3SA

hazardous substances;

- (3) the state fire marshal's office for assistance with any accident involving hazardous materials;
- (4) the <u>office of</u> injury prevention [and emergency medical services bureau] of the public health division of the department of health for assistance with accidents involving casualties;
- (5) the [homeland security and emergency management] department of public safety and the department of military affairs for assistance with accidents that require the evacuation of the vicinity of the accident or the use of the national guard of New Mexico; and
- (6) the department of transportation for assistance with road closures, designating alternate routes and related services.
- E. Other state agencies and local governments shall assist the responsible state agencies when requested to do so.
- F. Any driver of a vehicle carrying hazardous materials involved in an accident that may cause injury to persons or property or any owner, shipper or carrier of hazardous materials involved in an accident who has knowledge of such accident or any owner or person in charge of any building, premises or facility where such an accident occurs shall immediately notify the New Mexico state police division of the department of public safety by the quickest means of

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communication available."

SECTION 20. Section 12-12-23 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1984, Chapter 41, Section 6, as amended) is amended to read:

"12-12-23. HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EMERGENCY RESPONSE ADMINISTRATOR--CREATED--DUTIES.--The position of "hazardous materials emergency response administrator" is created within the [homeland security and emergency management] department of public safety. The state director shall assign the administrator's duties."

SECTION 21. Section 12-12A-1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2008, Chapter 47, Section 1) is amended to read:

"12-12A-1. SHORT TITLE.--[This act] Chapter 12, Article 12A NMSA 1978 may be cited as the "Uniform Emergency Volunteer Health Practitioners Act"."

Section 12-12A-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2008, SECTION 22. Chapter 47, Section 2) is amended to read:

"12-12A-2. DEFINITIONS.--As used in the Uniform Emergency Volunteer Health Practitioners Act:

"disaster relief organization" means an entity that provides emergency or disaster relief services that include health or veterinary services provided by volunteer health practitioners and that:

is designated or recognized as a provider (1) of those services pursuant to a disaster response and recovery plan adopted by an agency of the federal government or the .187132.3SA

[homeland security and emergency management] department <u>of</u>			
<pre>public safety; or</pre>			
(2) regularly plans and conducts its			
activities in coordination with an agency of the federal			
government or the [homeland security and emergency management			
department] division;			
B. "division" means the homeland security and			
emergency management division of the department of public			
<pre>safety;</pre>			
$[\frac{B_{\bullet}}]$ $\underline{C_{\bullet}}$ "emergency" means an event or condition			
that is an emergency, disaster, public health emergency or			
similar event or condition pursuant to the laws of this state;			
[C.] D. "emergency declaration" means a declaration			
of emergency issued by a person authorized to do so pursuant to			
the laws of this state;			
$[\frac{D_{\bullet}}]$ $\underline{E_{\bullet}}$ "Emergency Management Assistance Compact"			
means the interstate compact approved by congress by Public Law			
No. 104-321, 110 Stat. 3877 and codified at Sections 12-10-14			
and 12-10-15 NMSA 1978;			
$\left[\frac{E_{\bullet}}{F_{\bullet}}\right]$ "entity" means a person other than an			
individual;			
[F.] $G.$ "health facility" means an entity licensed			
pursuant to the laws of this or another state to provide healt			
or veterinary services;			
$[G.]$ $\underline{H.}$ "health practitioner" means an individual			
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licensed pursuant to the laws of this or another state to provide health or veterinary services;

- [H.] I. "health services" means the provision of treatment, care, advice or guidance, or other services or supplies, related to the health or death of individuals or human populations, to the extent necessary to respond to an emergency, including:
- (1) the following, concerning the physical or mental condition or functional status of an individual or affecting the structure or function of the body:
- (a) preventive, diagnostic, therapeutic, rehabilitative, maintenance or palliative care; and
- (b) counseling, assessment, procedures
 or other services;
- (2) the sale or dispensing of a drug, a device, equipment or another item to an individual in accordance with a prescription; and
- (3) funeral, cremation, cemetery or other mortuary services;
- $[\frac{J_{\bullet}}{J_{\bullet}}]$ "host entity" means an entity operating in this state that uses volunteer health practitioners to respond to an emergency;
- [J.] $\underline{\text{K.}}$ "license" means authorization by a state to engage in health or veterinary services that are unlawful without the authorization. "License" includes authorization .187132.3SA

pursuant to the laws of this state to an individual to provide health or veterinary services based upon a national certification issued by a public or private entity;

[K.] L. "person" means an individual, corporation, business trust, trust, partnership, limited liability company, association, joint venture, public corporation, government or governmental subdivision, agency or instrumentality or any other legal or commercial entity;

[1...] M. "scope of practice" means the extent of the authorization to provide health or veterinary services granted to a health practitioner by a license issued to the practitioner in the state in which the principal part of the practitioner's services are rendered, including any conditions imposed by the licensing authority;

 $[M_{\star}]$ N_{\star} "state" means a state of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands or any territory or insular possession subject to the jurisdiction of the United States;

 $[N_{\bullet}]$ 0. "veterinary services" means the provision of treatment, care, advice or guidance, or other services or supplies, related to the health or death of an animal or to animal populations, to the extent necessary to respond to an emergency, including:

(1) the diagnosis, treatment or prevention of an animal disease, injury or other physical or mental condition .187132.3SA

bу	the	pre	escriptio	on,	${\tt administration}$	or	dispensing	of	а	vaccine
med	licir	ne,	surgery	or	therapy;					

- (2) the use of a procedure for reproductive management; and
- (3) the monitoring and treatment of animal populations for diseases that have spread or demonstrate the potential to spread to humans; and
- [0.] P. "volunteer health practitioner" means a health practitioner who provides health or veterinary services, whether or not the practitioner receives compensation for those services. "Volunteer health practitioner" does not include a practitioner who receives compensation pursuant to a preexisting employment relationship with a host entity or affiliate that requires the practitioner to provide health services in this state, unless the practitioner is not a resident of this state and is employed by a disaster relief organization providing services in this state while an emergency declaration is in effect."

SECTION 23. Section 12-12A-4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2008, Chapter 47, Section 4) is amended to read:

"12-12A-4. REGULATION OF SERVICES DURING EMERGENCY.--

- A. While an emergency declaration is in effect, the [homeland security and emergency management department]

 division may limit, restrict or otherwise regulate:
- (1) the duration of practice by volunteer .187132.3SA

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health practitioners;

- (2) the geographical areas in which volunteer health practitioners may practice;
- (3) the types of volunteer health practitioners who may practice; and
- (4) any other matters necessary to coordinate effectively the provision of health or veterinary services during the emergency.
- B. An order issued pursuant to Subsection A of this section may take effect immediately, without prior notice or comment.
- C. A host entity that uses volunteer health practitioners to provide health or veterinary services in this state shall:
- (1) consult and coordinate its activities with the [homeland security and emergency management department]

 division to the extent practicable to provide for the efficient and effective use of volunteer health practitioners; and
- (2) comply with any laws other than the Uniform Emergency Volunteer Health Practitioners Act relating to the management of emergency health or veterinary services, including the Emergency Medical Services Act and the All Hazard Emergency Management Act."
- SECTION 24. Section 12-12A-5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2008, Chapter 47, Section 5) is amended to read:

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	"12-12A-5.	VOLUNTEER	HEALTH	PRACTITIONER	REGISTRATION
SYSTEMS	СУСТЕМС				

- A. To qualify as a volunteer health practitioner registration system, a system shall:
- (1) accept applications for the registration
 of volunteer health practitioners before or during an
 emergency;
- (2) include information about the licensure and good standing of health practitioners that is accessible by authorized persons;
- (3) be capable of confirming the accuracy of information concerning whether a health practitioner is licensed and in good standing before health services or veterinary services are provided pursuant to the Uniform Emergency Volunteer Health Practitioners Act; and
 - (4) meet one of the following conditions:
- (a) be an emergency system for advance registration of volunteer health care practitioners established by a state and funded through the health resources services administration pursuant to Section 319I of the federal Public Health Service Act, 42 U.S.C. Section 247d-7b, as amended;
- (b) be a local unit consisting of trained and equipped emergency response, public health and medical personnel formed pursuant to Section 2801 of the Public Health Service Act, 42 U.S.C. Section 300hh, as amended;

- (c) be operated by a: 1) disaster relief organization; 2) licensing board; 3) national or regional association of licensing boards or health practitioners; 4) health facility that provides comprehensive inpatient and outpatient health care services, including a tertiary care and teaching hospital; or 5) governmental entity; or
- (d) be designated by the [homeland security and emergency management department] division as a registration system for purposes of the Uniform Emergency Volunteer Health Practitioners Act.
- B. While an emergency declaration is in effect, the [homeland security and emergency management department] division, a person authorized to act on behalf of the [homeland security and emergency management department] division or a host entity may confirm whether volunteer health practitioners used in this state are registered with a registration system that complies with Subsection A of this section. Confirmation is limited to obtaining identities of the volunteer health practitioners from the system and determining whether the system indicates that the volunteer health practitioners are licensed and in good standing.
- C. Upon request of a person in this state authorized pursuant to Subsection B of this section or a similarly authorized person in another state, a registration .187132.3SA

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system located in this state shall notify the person of the identities of volunteer health practitioners and whether the volunteer health practitioners are licensed and in good standing.

D. A host entity is not required to use the services of a volunteer health practitioner even if the volunteer health practitioner is registered with a registration system that indicates that the volunteer health practitioner is licensed and in good standing."

SECTION 25. Section 12-12A-8 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2008, Chapter 47, Section 8) is amended to read:

"12-12A-8. PROVISION OF VOLUNTEER HEALTH OR VETERINARY SERVICES--ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTIONS.--

A. Subject to Subsections B and C of this section, a volunteer health practitioner shall adhere to the scope of practice for a similarly licensed practitioner established by the licensing provisions, practice acts or other laws of this state.

B. Except as otherwise provided in Subsection C of this section, the Uniform Emergency Volunteer Health

Practitioners Act does not authorize a volunteer health

practitioner to provide services that are outside the volunteer health practitioner's scope of practice, even if a similarly licensed practitioner in this state would be permitted to provide the services.

- C. The [homeland security and emergency management department] division may modify or restrict the health or veterinary services that volunteer health practitioners may provide pursuant to the Uniform Emergency Volunteer Health Practitioners Act. An order pursuant to this subsection may take effect immediately, without prior notice or comment.
- D. A host entity may restrict the health or veterinary services that a volunteer health practitioner may provide pursuant to the Uniform Emergency Volunteer Health Practitioners Act.
- engage] shall not be considered to be engaged in unauthorized practice unless the volunteer health practitioner has reason to know of any limitation, modification or restriction pursuant to the provisions of this section or that a similarly licensed practitioner in this state would not be permitted to provide the services. A volunteer health practitioner has reason to know of a limitation, modification or restriction or that a similarly licensed practitioner in this state would not be permitted to provide a service if:
- (1) the volunteer health practitioner knows that the limitation, modification or restriction exists or that a similarly licensed practitioner in this state would not be permitted to provide the service; or
- (2) from all the facts and circumstances known .187132.3SA

to the volunteer health practitioner at the relevant time, a reasonable person would conclude that the limitation, modification or restriction exists or that a similarly licensed practitioner in this state would not be permitted to provide the service.

- F. In addition to the authority granted by law of this state other than the Uniform Emergency Volunteer Health Practitioners Act to regulate the conduct of health practitioners, a licensing board or other disciplinary authority in this state:
- (1) may impose administrative sanctions upon a health practitioner licensed in this state for conduct outside of this state in response to an out-of-state emergency;
- (2) may impose administrative sanctions upon a health practitioner not licensed in this state for conduct in this state in response to an in-state emergency; and
- (3) shall report any administrative sanctions imposed upon a <u>health</u> practitioner licensed in another state to the appropriate licensing board or other disciplinary authority in any other state in which the practitioner is known to be licensed.
- G. In determining whether to impose administrative sanctions pursuant to Subsection F of this section, a licensing board or other disciplinary authority shall consider the circumstances in which the conduct took place, including any

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exigent circumstances, and the health practitioner's scope of practice, education, training, experience and specialized skill."

SECTION 26. Section 12-12A-10 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2008, Chapter 47, Section 10) is amended to read:

"12-12A-10. REGULATORY AUTHORITY. -- The [homeland security and emergency management department] division may promulgate rules to implement the Uniform Emergency Volunteer Health Practitioners Act. In doing so, the [homeland security and emergency management department] division shall consult with and consider the recommendations of the entity established to coordinate the implementation of the Emergency Management Assistance Compact and shall also consult with and consider rules promulgated by similarly empowered agencies in other states to promote uniformity of application of the Uniform Emergency Volunteer Health Practitioners Act and make the emergency response systems in the various states reasonably compatible."

SECTION 27. Section 15-8-6 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1994, Chapter 119, Section 6, as amended by Laws 2009, Chapter 8, Section 1 and by Laws 2009, Chapter 129, Section 1 and also by Laws 2009, Chapter 250, Section 6) is amended to read:

"15-8-6. STATE VEHICLES--USE--MARKINGS--STATE GOVERNMENT PLATES . --

The division shall adopt rules governing the use .187132.3SA

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of vehicles used by state agencies or by other persons pursuant to Subsection G of this section, including driver requirements and responsibilities, under what circumstances someone can be assigned a state vehicle on a permanent or semipermanent basis and when custody of a state vehicle can be vested in another state agency.

- The division may determine that it is impractical to retain custody of certain state vehicles, and it may provide that custody reside in another state agency in the following cases:
- the state vehicle is used for emergency or (1) law enforcement purposes; or
- the state vehicle is a department of transportation, energy, minerals and natural resources department or department of game and fish [or homeland security and emergency management department | passenger vehicle, truck or tractor or heavy road equipment.
- Except as provided in Subsections E and F of this section, all state vehicles shall be marked as state vehicles. Each side of the vehicle shall be marked, in letters not less than two inches in height, with the following designation of ownership: "State of New Mexico,..... Department" or "State of New Mexico Department of" and naming the department using the vehicle.
- Except as provided in Subsections E and F of .187132.3SA

this section, all state vehicles shall have specially designed government registration plates.

- E. Only state vehicles used for legitimate undercover law enforcement purposes are exempt from the requirements of Subsections C and D of this section. All other state vehicles owned or in the custody of state agencies that have law enforcement functions shall be marked and have state government registration plates.
- r. A state agency may seek custody of state vehicles as an exception to Subsection B of this section or an exemption to the provisions of Subsection C of this section by making a written request to the director, specifying the reasons for the proposed custody or exemption. The director may approve the custody or exemption, in writing, indicating the duration and any conditions of the custody or exemption.
- G. The division shall adopt rules permitting individuals enrolled in the state's adaptive driving program to use special-use state vehicles for evaluation and training purposes in that program."

SECTION 28. Section 74-4E-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1989, Chapter 149, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:

"74-4E-3. DEFINITIONS.--As used in the Hazardous Chemicals Information Act:

A. "commission" means the state emergency response commission;

- B. "department" or "division" means the homeland security and emergency management division of the department of public safety;
- C. "emergency responder" means any law enforcement officer, firefighter, medical services professional or other person trained and equipped to respond to hazardous chemical releases;
- D. "hazardous chemical" means any hazardous chemical, extremely hazardous substance, toxic chemical or hazardous material as defined by Title 3;
- E. "facility owner or operator" means any individual, trust, firm, joint stock company, corporation, partnership, association, state agency, municipality or county having legal control or authority over buildings, equipment, structures and other stationary items that are located on a single site or on contiguous or adjacent sites. For the purposes of Section 74-4E-5 NMSA 1978, the term includes owners or operators of motor vehicles, rolling stock and aircraft;
- F. "local emergency planning committee" means any local group appointed by the commission to undertake chemical release contingency planning;
- G. "release" means any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping or disposing into the environment of any hazardous chemical, extremely hazardous substance or toxic

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chemical. "Release" includes the abandonment or discarding of barrels, containers and other closed receptacles; and

"Title 3" means the federal Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986."

SECTION 29. TEMPORARY PROVISION -- TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS, APPROPRIATIONS AND PROPERTY--CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS--STATUTORY REFERENCES . --

All functions, personnel, appropriations, money, Α. records, furniture, equipment and other property of the homeland security and emergency management department are transferred to the department of public safety.

- Contractual obligations of the homeland security and emergency management department are binding on the department of public safety.
- All references in the law to the homeland security and emergency management department shall be deemed to be references to the homeland security and emergency management division of the department of public safety. All references in the law to the state director of homeland security and emergency management or to the secretary of homeland security and emergency management shall be deemed to be references to the director of the homeland security and emergency management division of the department of public safety or to the secretary of public safety.

SECTION 30. REPEAL.--Sections 9-28-1 through 9-28-7 NMSA .187132.3SA

1978	(being	Laws	2007,	Chapter	291,	Sections	1	through	6	and
35,	as amen	ided)	are rej	pealed.						

SECTION 31. EMERGENCY.--It is necessary for the public peace, health and safety that this act take effect immediately.

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