

Comptroller of the Treasury; Wayne A. Cawley, Jr., *Secretary of Agriculture*; Charles L. Benton, Jr., *Secretary of Budget & Fiscal Planning*; J. Randall Evans, *Secretary of Economic & Employment Development*; Earl F. Seboda, *Secretary of General Services*; James D. Tschechtelin, *Executive Director, State Board for Community Colleges*; Joseph L. Shilling, *State Superintendent of Schools*; William H. Amoss, *State Senate*.

Executive Secretary:

Daniel J. Moore, *General Manager of State Use Industries*

333-4343

The State Use Industries Advisory Committee was formed in 1981 (Chapter 661, Acts of 1981). The Committee recommends the establishment and maintenance of industrial plants and service centers within the Division of Correction. These plants and centers are used to implement State Use Industries programs developed by the Commissioner of Correction and the general manager of State Use Industries. Operated primarily with inmates, sites are run in a manner that benefits the State and provides training for inmates.

The Advisory Committee has fifteen members. Eleven serve ex officio. Four representing private industry are appointed by the Governor for three-year terms. The General Manager of State Use Industries serves as executive secretary (Code 1957, Art. 27, sec. 681A).

DEPUTY SECRETARY

John J. O'Neill, *Deputy Secretary* 764-4078

Under the Deputy Secretary are the State Emergency Management and Civil Defense Agency, Police and Correctional Training Commissions, Patuxent Institution, Division of Parole and Probation, and Pretrial Release Services Division.

STATE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND CIVIL DEFENSE AGENCY

David McMillon, *Director*

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The State Emergency Management and Civil Defense Agency derives its main purpose from the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 (P.L. 920) as amended. The act provides for a civil defense system to protect life and property from attack and offer relief and assistance to people struck by disasters other than those caused by enemy attack.

Known as the Maryland Civil Defense Agency from 1950 to 1970, the Agency, in its earliest years, was concerned primarily with statewide nuclear attack preparedness and related missions (Chapter 563, Acts of 1949). Later, responsibilities were broadened to encompass disaster relief and emergency resources management as well. Changes in State law and the agency name reflected this shift: Maryland Civil Defense and Emergency Planning Agency (1970-74) and Maryland Civil Defense and Disaster Preparedness Agency (1975-80). Duties concerned floodplain management, flood insurance initiatives, community preparedness programs for weather emergencies, earthquake hazard reduction, dam safety, emergency broadcast system, emergency warning, and terrorist incidents.

The 1970s also brought changes in Agency responsibilities for nuclear attack preparedness. In 1972, the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency was established in the U.S. Department of Defense. At this time, increased awareness of the U.S.S.R.'s impressive crisis evacuation capability inspired the development of the present Population Protection Program (PPP). This Program is adaptable to all natural disasters, peacetime emergencies, and nuclear attack. In-place shelter protection is to be used when time does not permit relocation.

The Three Mile Island Incident of 1979 focused more federal emphasis on radiological emergency planning. In 1980 and 1981, the Agency produced radiological emergency plans to cope with accidents at Calvert Cliffs Nuclear Power Plant in Maryland and Peach Bottom Atomic Power Station near Maryland's northern border in Delta, Pennsylvania. These plans were tested in 1981 and 1982. Annually, the State Radiological Plan is tested with a full-scale operational exercise.

The Agency was renamed in 1981 as the State Emergency Management and Civil Defense Agency. At the same time, the Governor was made responsible for emergency management in the State. The Governor has emergency powers to suspend State statutes temporarily, direct evacuations, control access, clear debris, and use private property when necessary. When the Governor declares a state of emergency, the Director of the State Emergency Management and Civil Defense Agency coordinates emergency activities of the offices of the State government and those of political subdivisions included in the declaration.

The Agency is responsible for the Integrated Emergency Management System (IEMS). The System applies emergency preparedness and response resources to all hazards, and takes advantage of similarities that exist in planning and response functions for all hazards. In 1984, the System was implemented at all levels of government statewide. The System consists of three components: Hazard