

Under the Program are three divisions: Environmental Lead; Lead Coordination; and Regulatory Development and Review.

ENVIRONMENTAL LEAD DIVISION

Susan A. Guyaux, *Chief*
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The Environmental Lead Division began as the Lead Compliance Division of the Environmental Response and Restoration Program. Under its current name, the Division moved to the Regulatory and Technical Assistance Program in 1995.

The Division enforces Maryland's lead paint regulations and abatement procedures in residential and child-care structures. In 1993, it began the accreditation of persons providing lead paint abatement services and enforcement of the regulations governing that accreditation (Code Environment Article, secs. 6-1001 through 6-1005).

LEAD COORDINATION DIVISION

Barbara L. Conrad, R.N., *Chief*
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The Lead Coordination Division traces its origins to the Division of Environmental Disease in the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. Maryland's initiative for lead poisoning prevention moved to the Department of the Environment in 1987 and, by 1988, was under the Center for Special Toxics. As the Lead Poisoning Prevention Division, it was placed under the Toxics Operations Program in 1989, and as the Lead Coordination Program, under Environmental Health Coordination in 1992. In 1995, it became the Lead Coordination Division under the Regulatory and Technical Assistance Program.

The Division investigates incidents of lead poisoning, particularly in children. It maintains registries of lead poisoning cases; works with county health departments to coordinate testing and reporting of childhood occurrences; educates health care providers and the public about lead poisoning; and staffs the Lead Poisoning Prevention Commission.

LEAD POISONING PREVENTION COMMISSION

James C. Keck, *Chair*, 1998

The Lead Poisoning Prevention Commission was formed within the Department in 1994 (Chapter 114, Acts of 1994). The Commission studies and collects information on the effectiveness of the Lead Poisoning Prevention Program and current treatments of buildings to stop exposure to lead (Code Environment Article, secs. 6-815, 6-819). The Department of the Environment consults with the Commission on establishing standards for lead-contaminated dust testing.

The Commission has eighteen members. Twelve are appointed to four-year terms by the Governor. One is a senator named by the Senate President, and one is a delegate chosen by the House Speaker. Four serve ex

officio. The Governor names the chair (Code Environment Article, secs. 6-807 through 6-810).

**REGULATORY DEVELOPMENT
& REVIEW DIVISION**

Vacancy, *Chief*
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For the Waste Management Administration, the Regulatory Development and Review Division assists small businesses with hazardous waste regulations. The Division also initiates regulations and arranges for the process of review, publication, notice, and public hearings. It assures that State low-level radioactive waste regulations are compatible with those of the Appalachian States Low-Level Radioactive Waste Commission.

The Division also oversees the Controlled Hazardous Substance Advisory Council, the Hazardous Waste Facilities Siting Board, and the Newsprint Recycling Board.

**CONTROLLED HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE
ADVISORY COUNCIL**

Glen E. Moulton, Ed.D., *Chair*, 1999

Staff: Harold L. Dye, Jr. (410) 631-3343

The Controlled Hazardous Substance Advisory Council was created in 1976 (Chapter 618, Acts of 1976). Formerly under the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, the Council was placed within the Department of the Environment in 1987 (Chapter 306, Acts of 1987).

The Council advises the Department and helps define what substances should be designated as controlled hazardous substances. The Council also assists in drafting rules and regulations on the management and disposal of controlled hazardous substances and low-level nuclear waste.

Appointed by the Governor, the Council's thirteen members serve six-year terms. Ten are appointed with the advice of the Secretary of the Environment, and three public members are selected with Senate advice and consent (Code Environment Article, secs. 7-211 through 7-215).

HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITIES SITING BOARD

Brig. Gen. James W. Hunt, U.S. Army (Ret.),
Chair, 1995

(410) 631-3343

The Hazardous Waste Facilities Siting Board was created in 1980 (Chapter 528, Acts of 1980). It transferred to the Department of Natural Resources in 1983 (Chapter 388, Acts of 1983). In 1993, the Board joined the Department of the Environment (Chapter 149, Acts of 1993).

The Board provides an alternative to local approval of hazardous waste facilities to ensure that the State has enough facilities to dispose of its hazardous waste. If local approval cannot be obtained, the Board can