

ONLY THE PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF A POLITICAL SUBDIVISION MAY DECLARE A LOCAL STATE OF EMERGENCY.

(B) DURATION.

(1) EXCEPT WITH THE CONSENT OF THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE POLITICAL SUBDIVISION, A LOCAL STATE OF EMERGENCY MAY NOT CONTINUE OR BE RENEWED FOR LONGER THAN 7 DAYS.

(2) AN ORDER OR PROCLAMATION THAT DECLARES, CONTINUES, OR TERMINATES A LOCAL STATE OF EMERGENCY SHALL BE:

(I) GIVEN PROMPT AND GENERAL PUBLICITY; AND

(II) FILED PROMPTLY WITH THE CHIEF LOCAL RECORDS-KEEPING AGENCY.

(C) EFFECT OF DECLARATION.

DECLARATION OF A LOCAL STATE OF EMERGENCY:

(1) ACTIVATES THE RESPONSE AND RECOVERY ASPECTS OF ANY APPLICABLE LOCAL STATE OF EMERGENCY PLAN; AND

(2) AUTHORIZES THE PROVISION OF AID AND ASSISTANCE UNDER THE APPLICABLE PLAN.

REVISOR'S NOTE: This section is new language derived without substantive change from former Art. 16A, § 6C.

In the introductory language of subsection (c) of this section, the former reference to the "effect" of a declaration is deleted as implicit.

Defined terms: "Emergency" § 14-101
"Political subdivision" § 14-101

14-112. EMERGENCY EXPENDITURES; USE OF EXISTING RESOURCES.

(A) EMERGENCY EXPENDITURES.

(1) EXPENDITURES NECESSITATED BY EMERGENCIES SHALL FIRST BE MADE USING MONEY REGULARLY APPROPRIATED TO STATE AND LOCAL AGENCIES.

(2) IF THE GOVERNOR FINDS THAT REGULARLY APPROPRIATED MONEY IS INADEQUATE TO COPE WITH AN EMERGENCY, THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS MAY MAKE CONTINGENCY MONEY AVAILABLE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE STATE BUDGET.

(B) FEDERAL MONEY.

THE STATE MAY:

(1) ACCEPT ANY ALLOTMENT OF FEDERAL MONEY AND COMMODITIES AND MANAGE AND DISPOSE OF THEM IN WHATEVER MANNER MAY BE REQUIRED BY FEDERAL LAW; AND