

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, the Population Protection Program (PPP) also was developed. The 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 Maryland Emergency Management Agency coordinates the emergency activities of State government offices and those 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. It also uses 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 Analysis, Capability Assessment, and Multi-Year Development Planning (Code 1957, Art. 16A, secs. 1-12).

To help local governments respond to an emergency, the Director of the Agency was authorized, in 1991, to form a Rapid Response Team, as needed (Executive Order 01.01.1991.02). The Team evaluates emergencies on site and provides State resources to aid local jurisdictions.

To aid another state in time of emergency, the Governor was empowered, in 1993, to authorize the use of State and local resources (Chapter 193, Acts of 1993). By the same act, the Governor was authorized to accept aid from another state in the event of an emergency in Maryland.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ADVISORY COUNCIL

Chairperson: Brig. Gen. Donald B. Barshay,
Assistant Adjutant General for Air
Sharon L. Stanley, *Secretary*

State Emergency Operations Center

2 Sudbrook Lane, East

Pikesville, MD 21208

(410) 486-4422

Formed in 1981, the Emergency Management Advisory Council advises the Governor on matters of State emergency management and civil defense (Chapter 505, Acts of 1981). The Council is appointed by the Governor and includes representatives from State and local government, and volunteer organizations, such as firefighters and rescue squads.

MARYLAND EMERGENCY RESPONSE COMMISSION

Sharon L. Stanley, *Secretary*

State Emergency Operations Center

2 Sudbrook Lane, East

Pikesville, MD 21208

(410) 486-4422

In 1987, the Governor designated the Emergency Management Advisory Council to serve as the Maryland Emergency Response Commission (Executive Order 01.01.1987.11). The designation was made in accordance with Title III of the Federal Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (P.L. 99-499).

To protect people and the environment from hazardous chemical material, the Maryland Emergency Response Commission established Emergency Response Planning Districts and local Emergency Planning Committees. The Commission also receives and distributes certain material safety data sheets, hazardous chemical inventories, and toxic chemical release forms.

MARYLAND STATE GUARD

As commander-in-chief of the militia, the Governor has the power to organize and maintain additional military forces, known as the Maryland State Guard, which are separate and distinct from the Maryland National Guard. Such forces are composed of officers, commissioned or assigned, and all able-bodied citizens of the State who volunteer and are accepted for service. They may be ordered to active duty in the State by the Governor whenever the National Guard has been called into the military service of the United States. Members of the State Guard are uniformed as prescribed by the Governor, who also may reduce or disband such forces (Code 1957, Art. 65, secs. 62-77).

MARYLAND ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

Brig. Gen. Thomas B. Baker, *Assistant Adjutant
General for Army*

(410) 576-6094

MARYLAND AIR NATIONAL GUARD

Brig. Gen. Donald B. Barshay, *Assistant Adjutant
General for Air*

(410) 576-6055