

Department of Legislative Services
Maryland General Assembly
2021 Session

FISCAL AND POLICY NOTE
First Reader

Senate Bill 62 (Senators Hester and Elfreth)
Education, Health, and Environmental Affairs

Emergency Management - Chief Resilience Officer - Appointment and Duties

This bill establishes the position of Chief Resilience Officer (CRO) within the Maryland Emergency Management Agency (MEMA) to coordinate State and local efforts to build resilience to risks identified in the Maryland Hazard Mitigation Plan. **The bill takes effect July 1, 2021.**

Fiscal Summary

State Effect: General fund expenditures increase by \$275,900 in FY 2022; future years are annualized and reflect ongoing costs. State revenues are not directly affected, but could be indirectly affected to the extent the establishment of the CRO enables the State to secure additional federal grants (not reflected below).

(in dollars)	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026
Revenues	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
GF Expenditure	275,900	311,700	321,400	332,300	343,600
Net Effect	(\$275,900)	(\$311,700)	(\$321,400)	(\$332,300)	(\$343,600)

Note:() = decrease; GF = general funds; FF = federal funds; SF = special funds; - = indeterminate increase; (-) = indeterminate decrease

Local Effect: The bill is not anticipated to have a direct, material effect on local operations or finances. However, local revenues could be indirectly affected to the extent the establishment of the CRO enables local governments to secure additional grants.

Small Business Effect: None. The bill does not directly affect small businesses.

Analysis

Bill Summary: The Director of MEMA must appoint a CRO, who serves at the pleasure of the director. The CRO is within the executive service of the State Personnel Management System and is entitled to a salary as provided in the State budget.

General Duties of the Chief Resilience Officer

The CRO is responsible for coordinating State and local efforts to build resilience to risks identified in the Maryland Hazard Mitigation Plan. Specific duties of the CRO include (1) overseeing the development of a State Resilience Strategy, as specified; (2) coordinating across State and local agencies to prepare and implement resilience strategies; (3) identifying, securing, and assisting in accessing federal, State, and local funding streams and technical assistance that can be used to support State and local resilience efforts; and (4) working with business leaders from industries vulnerable to the risks identified in the plan to identify best practices for preparing for and responding to those risks.

Coordination and Collaboration with Other State Entities

In calendar 2021 through 2025, or until there is a substantial change to the risk assessment portion of the Maryland Hazard Mitigation Plan, the CRO must prioritize efforts and strategies aimed at building resilience to coastal hazard and flooding due to climate change. The CRO must also ensure the collaboration of relevant State agencies and programs in addressing those priorities.

The Adaptation and Resiliency Workgroup of the Maryland Commission on Climate Change (MCCC) within the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) must (1) support the CRO with coordinating resilience efforts across State agencies; (2) assist the CRO in producing an updated adaptation and resilience strategy for the State; and (3) review and alter the membership of the workgroup at the request of the CRO.

MDE must assist the CRO in reviewing the State's Flood Insurance Rate Maps and developing recommendations on the necessity of updating the maps.

The University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science (UMCES) must assist the CRO in (1) establishing a resilience baseline for the State and (2) developing a set of goals and indicators for the purpose of monitoring efforts to increase resilience. UMCES must also assist the CRO in producing an economic analysis and policy benchmark report on the State's resilience efforts, including (1) the economic impact of any projections related to the occurrence of extreme weather events in the State; (2) the resources necessary to adequately prepare for and reduce the adverse impacts associated with extreme weather

and natural disasters and to increase resilience, as specified; (3) potential financial resources available for increasing resilience throughout the State, as specified; and (4) a comparison of Maryland's policies and economic investments aimed at building resilience with those of other vulnerable states, as specified.

Reporting Requirements

By January 1, 2023, and by January 1 each year thereafter, the CRO must report to the Governor, the State Treasurer, and the General Assembly on the current status and efficacy of State and local resilience efforts. The report must include (1) a summary of the CRO's activities during the preceding calendar year; (2) recommendations based on specified information gathered pursuant to the bill; and (3) recommendations regarding whether the State should create a Resiliency Program in the Governor's Office of Homeland Security, as specified.

Current Law:

Maryland Emergency Management Agency, Generally

MEMA, which is part of the Military Department, is responsible for coordinating the State response in any major emergency or disaster. This includes supporting local governments as needed or requested and coordinating assistance with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and other federal partners. MEMA manages many of the federal grants that fund a broad range of initiatives leading to enhanced protection from and responses to the full range of natural and man-made disasters that could threaten the State's citizens.

Maryland Hazard Mitigation Plan

Federal law requires each state to create, and have approved by FEMA, a Standard State Mitigation Plan. Each plan must (1) identify natural hazards, risks, and vulnerabilities of areas in the state; (2) support development of local mitigation plans; (3) provide technical assistance to local and tribal governments for mitigation planning; and (4) identify and prioritize mitigation actions that states will support as resources become available. MEMA published the [Maryland Hazard Mitigation Plan](#) in August 2016. Section II of the plan outlines hazard identification and risk assessment in the State. The natural hazards specified in the plan include coastal hazards, floods, winter storms, tornadoes, and wind.

Maryland Commission on Climate Change

Chapter 429 of 2015 established MCCC within MDE. The commission must advise the Governor and the General Assembly on ways to mitigate the causes of, prepare for, and

adapt to the consequences of climate change. The Adaptation and Resiliency Workgroup, among other things, supports the commission by developing a comprehensive strategy for reducing Maryland’s climate change vulnerability by providing State and local governments with tools to plan for and adapt to extreme weather and sea level rise anticipated as a consequence of climate change.

State Flood Insurance Maps

In conjunction with FEMA, MDE updates regional flood risks that takes into account river flow, storm tides, rainfall, and coastal storm surges. This information is used to create flood insurance rate maps that, among other things, are used for floodplain management and insurance purposes.

State Expenditures: General fund expenditures increase by \$275,914 in fiscal 2022, which accounts for a 90-day start-up delay. This estimate reflects the cost of hiring (1) the CRO and one administrative assistant (to assist and support the CRO) within MEMA and (2) one full-time and two part-time contractual scientists for UMCES to assist the CRO as required by the bill. It includes salaries, fringe benefits, one-time start-up costs, and ongoing operating expenses.

MEMA Positions	2.0
UMCES Contractual Positions	1.4
Salaries and Fringe Benefits	\$242,578
Operating Expenses	<u>33,336</u>
Total FY 2022 State Expenditures	\$275,914

Future year expenditures reflect full salaries with annual increases and employee turnover and ongoing operating expenses.

MDE can assist the CRO using existing budgeted resources.

Additional Information

Prior Introductions: SB 721 of 2020 passed the Senate and received a hearing in the House Health and Government Operations Committee, but no further action was taken.

Designated Cross File: HB 542 (Delegate C. Watson) - Health and Government Operations.

Information Source(s): Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Garrett, and Howard counties; City of Laurel; University System of Maryland; Department of Budget and Management;

Maryland Department of the Environment; Department of General Services; Department of Natural Resources; Maryland Department of Transportation; Military Department; Department of Legislative Services

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