Introduced by: Councilmember Bullock DORSEY, Annelly Henry Cohen, Steed Classical Reference Date: August 23, 2017

Referred to: JUDICIARY AND LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATIONS Committee

Also referred for recommendation and report to municipal agencies listed on reverse.

CITY COUNCIL 17 - 6/17

A BILL ENTITLED

AN ORDINANCE concerning

Food Service Facilities - Polystyrene Foam Products

FOR the purpose of prohibiting food service facilities from using disposable food service ware made from polystyrene foam; defining certain terms; imposing certain penalties; providing for a special effective date; and generally relating to the use of polystyrene foam products for food service purposes.

By adding

Article - Health Section 6-508 **Baltimore City Revised Code** (Edition 2000)

By repealing and reordaining, without amendments

Article - Health - Sections 6-801 and 6-802 Baltimore City Revised Code (Edition 2000)

By repealing and reordaining, with amendments

Article 1 - Mayor, City Council, and Municipal Agencies Section 40-14(e)(7)(Title 6)

Baltimore City Code (Edition 2000)

**The introduction of an Ordinance or Resolution by Councilmembers at the request of any person, firm or organization is a courtesy extended by the Councilmembers and not an indication of their position.

1 REV.10/93

Agencies

Other:	Other:
:тэфО	Other:
Other:	Other:
moissimmo agaW	Employees' Retirement System
noizzimmo gninnal 4	Commission on Sustainability
braod viirodina gnidrad	Comm. for Historical and Architectural Preservation
Labor Commissioner	Board of Municipal and Zoning Appeals
Fire & Police Employees, Retirement System	Board of Ethics
Environmental Control Board	Board of Estimates
snoizzima	Boards and Con
Other:	Other:
Other:	Other:
Police Department	Other: Baltimore office of promotion-
Office of the Mayor	
VgolondooT noinmroinfloe of Information Technology	Department of Human Resources
Mayor's Office of Human Services	Department of Housing and Community Development
Mayor's Office of Employment Development	Department of General Services
Health Department	Department of Finance
Jnamtraged stift	Department of Audits
Department of Transportation	Comptroller's Office
Department of Recreation and Parks	City Solicitor
Department of Real Estate	Baltimore Development Corporation
Department of Public Works	Manuscope City Public School System

CITY OF BALTHMORE ORDINANCE 18 · 125 Council Bill 17-0117

Introduced by: Councilmembers Bullock, Dorsey, Burnett, Henry, Cohen, Sneed, Clarke

Introduced and read first time: September 11, 2017

Assigned to: Judiciary and Legislative Investigations Committee

Committee Report: Favorable with amendments

Council action: Adopted

Read second time: February 26, 2018

AN ORDINANCE CONCERNING

I	Food Service Facilities – Polystyrene Foam Products
2 3 4 5	FOR the purpose of prohibiting food service facilities from using <u>certain</u> disposable food service ware made from polystyrene foam; defining certain terms; imposing certain penalties; providing for a special effective date; and generally relating to the use of polystyrene foam products for food service purposes.
6 7 8 9	By adding Article - Health Section 6-508 Baltimore City Revised Code (Edition 2000)
11 12 13 14 15	By repealing and reordaining, without amendments Article - Health Sections 6-801 and 6-802 Baltimore City Revised Code (Edition 2000)
16 17 18 19 20	By repealing and reordaining, with amendments Article 1 - Mayor, City Council, and Municipal Agencies Section 40-14(e)(7)(Title 6) Baltimore City Code (Edition 2000)
21 22	SECTION 1. BE IT ORDAINED BY THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE, That the Laws of Baltimore City read as follows:
23	Baltimore City Revised Code
24	Article – Health
25	Title 6. Food Service Facilities

EXPLANATION: CAPITALS indicate matter added to existing law.

[Brackets] indicate matter deleted from existing law.

<u>Underlining</u> indicates matter added to the bill by amendment.

<u>Strike out</u> indicates matter stricken from the bill by amendment or deleted from existing law by amendment.

Council Bill 17-0117

1	Subtitle 5. Miscellaneous Regulations
2	§ 6-508. POLYSTYRENE FOAM PRODUCTS.
3	(A) DEFINITIONS.
4	(1) IN GENERAL.
5	IN THIS SECTION, THE FOLLOWING TERMS HAVE THE MEANINGS INDICATED.
6	(2) DISPOSABLE FOOD SERVICE WARE.
7	(I) IN GENERAL.
8 9 10	"DISPOSABLE FOOD SERVICE WARE" MEANS CUPS, PLATES, DISHES, BOWLS, TRAYS, CLAMSHELL CONTAINERS, TAKE-AWAY CONTAINERS, OR SIMILAR ITEMS USED FOR SERVING FOOD OR FOR TRANSPORTING SMALL AMOUNTS OF PREPARED FOOD.
11	(II) EXCLUSION.
12	"DISPOSABLE FOOD SERVICE WARE" DOES NOT INCLUDE COOLERS.
13	(3) POLYSTYRENE FOAM.
14 15 16 17 18	"POLYSTYRENE FOAM" MEANS BLOWN POLYSTYRENE AND EXPANDED AND EXTRUDED FOAMS (SOMETIMES CALLED STYROFOAM TM) THAT ARE THERMOPLASTIC PETROCHEMICAL MATERIALS UTILIZING A STYRENE MONOMER AND PROCESSED BY ANY NUMBER OF TECHNIQUES, INCLUDING FUSION OF POLYMER SPHERES (EXPANDABLE BEAD POLYSTYRENE), INJECTION MOLDING, FOAM MOLDING, AND EXTRUSION-BLOWN MOLDING (EXTRUDED FOAM POLYSTYRENE).
20	(B) PROHIBITED USE.
21	(1) IN GENERAL.
22 23 24	EXCEPT AS PROVIDED IN PARAGRAPH (2) OF THIS SUBSECTION, NO NO FOOD SERVICE FACILITY MAY USE ANY DISPOSABLE FOOD SERVICE WARE THAT IS MADE FROM POLYSTYRENE FOAM.
25	(2) PARAGRAPH (1) OF THIS SUBSECTION DOES NOT APPLY TO:
26 27 28	(I) FOOD OR BEVERAGES THAT HAVE BEEN FILLED AND SEALED IN POLYSTYRENE- FOAM CONTAINERS OUTSIDE OF THE CITY BEFORE THE FOOD OR BEVERAGES WERE RECEIVED BY A FOOD SERVICE FACILITY IN THE CITY; OR
29 30	(II) MATERIALS USED TO PACKAGE RAW, UNCOOKED, OR BUTCHERED MEAT, FISH, POULTRY, OR SEAFOOD FOR OFF-PREMISES CONSUMPTION.

Council Bill 17-0117

1	Subtitle 8. Penalties
2	§ 6-801. Enforcement by citation.
3	(a) In general.
4 5 6	In addition to any other civil or criminal remedy or enforcement procedure, this title may be enforced by issuance of an environmental citation as authorized by City Code Article 1, Subtitle 40 {"Environmental Control Board"}.
7	(b) Process not exclusive.
8 9	The issuance of an environmental citation to enforce this title does not preclude pursuing any other civil or criminal remedy or enforcement action authorized by law.
10	§ 6-802. Penalties.
11	(a) In general.
12 13 14	Any person who violates any provision of this title or of a rule or regulation adopted under this title is guilty of a misdemeanor and, on conviction, is subject to the penalties specified in this section.
15	(b) Basic penalty: \$1,000.
16 17	Except as specified in subsection (c) of this section, the penalty for a violation is a fine of not more than \$1,000 for each offense.
18	(c) Operating without or in violation of license: \$1,000 and 12 months.
19 20 21	(1) For operating a food service facility without a license or in violation of the terms of a license, the penalty is a fine of not more than \$1,000 or imprisonment for not more than 12 months or both fine and imprisonment for each offense.
22	(2) Each day that a violation continues is a separate offense.
23	Baltimore City Code
	Article 1. Mayor, City Council, and Municipal Agencies
24	Subtitle 40. Environmental Control Board
25	
26	§ 40-14. Violations to which subtitle applies.
27	(e) Provisions and penalties enumerated.
28	(7) Health Code
29	Title 6: Food Service Facilities

Council Bill 17-0117

1	Subtitle 2: License Required	
2	§ 6-201. In general	\$300
3	Subtitle 5: Miscellaneous Regulations	
4	§ 6-506. Litter and rubbish prohibited	\$200
5	§ 6-508. POLYSTYRENE FOAM PRODUCTS	\$200
6	All other provisions	\$100
7 8 9	SECTION 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED, That the catchlines contained in this of are not law and may not be considered to have been enacted as a part of this or any prior Ordinance.	
10 11	SECTION 3. AND BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED, That this Ordinance takes effect on the 18 months after the date it is enacted.	c 90 ^{tt} -day
	Certified as duly passed this day of MAR 12 2018 President, Baltimore City Control of the con	Council
	Certified as duly delivered to Her Honor, the Mayor, this day ofMAR 1 2 2018 Liau	li.
	Approved this	Righ
	Approved For Form and Legal S This 19 12 Day of Monch dir16-0055(1)-3rd/27Feb18 He/eb17-0117-3rd/as.mbr Approved For Form and Legal S This 19 12 Day of Monch Chief Solioitor	

AMENDMENTS TO COUNCIL BILL 17-117 (1st Reader Copy)

APPROVED FOR FORM.
STYLE, AND TEXTUAL SUFFIENCY
DEP'T LEGISLATIVE REPERENCE

By: Councilman Bullock

{To be offered on the Council Floor}

Amendment No. 1

On page 1, in line 3, after "using", insert "certain"; and, on page 2, after line 20, insert the paragraph designator "(1) IN GENERAL."; and, on the same page, in line 21, strike "NO" and substitute "EXCEPT AS PROVIDED IN PARAGRAPH (2) OF THIS SUBSECTION, NO"; and, after line 22, insert:

"(2) PARAGRAPH (1) OF THIS SUBSECTION DOES NOT APPLY TO:

- (I) FOOD OR BEVERAGES THAT HAVE BEEN FILLED AND SEALED IN
 POLYSTYRENE-FOAM CONTAINERS OUTSIDE OF THE CITY BEFORE THE FOOD
 OR BEVERAGES WERE RECEIVED BY A FOOD SERVICE FACILITY IN THE CITY:
 OR
- (II) MATERIALS USED TO PACKAGE RAW, UNCOOKED, OR BUTCHERED MEAT, FISH, POULTRY, OR SEAFOOD FOR OFF-PREMISES CONSUMPTION.".





APPROVED FOR FORM.
STYLE, AND TEXTUAL SUFFIENCY

DEPT LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE

By: Judiciary and Legislative Investigations Committee

Amendment No. 1

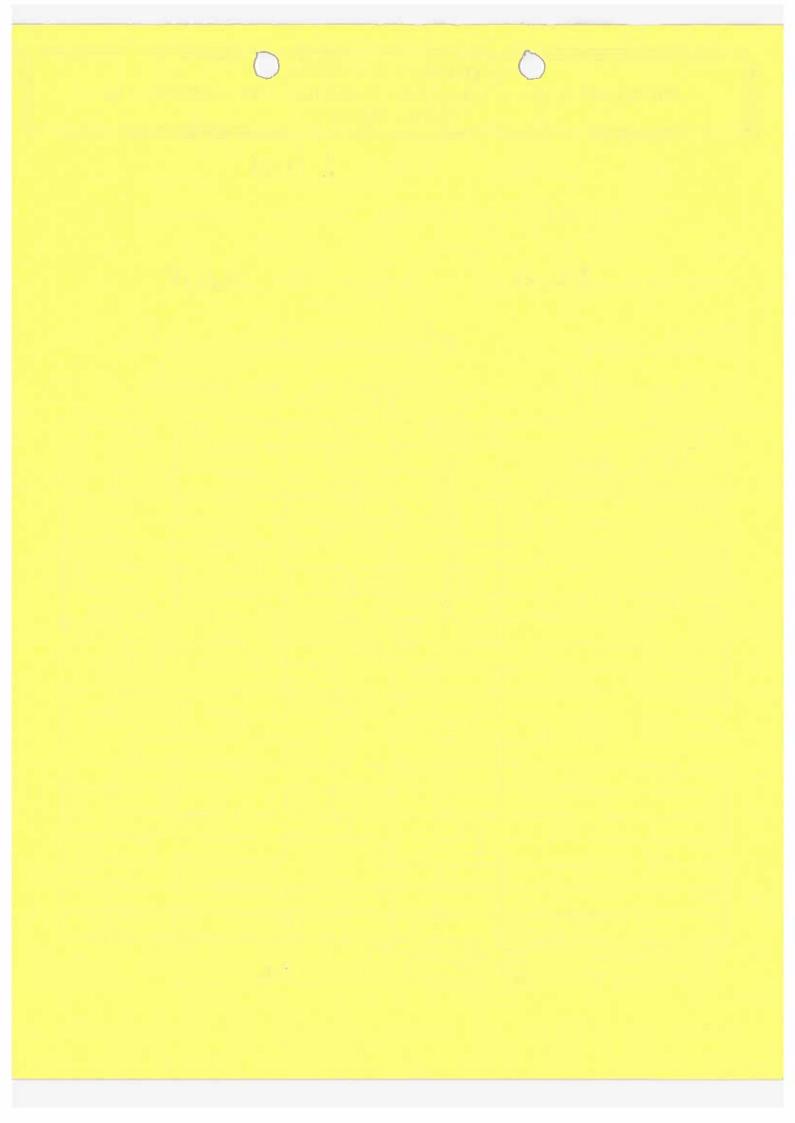
On page 4, in line 6, strike "on the 90th day" and substitute "18 months".





JUDICIARY AND LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATIONS COMMITTEE VOTING RECORD

BILL#: <u>CC-17-01</u>	<u>17</u> DAT	E: 1- 3	-18	
BILL TITLE: Food S	ervice Facilit	ies – Polystyr	ene Foam Pro	ducts
MOTION BY: BULLOCK	SE	CONDED BY	Y: <u>CLARK</u>	<u></u>
☐ FAVORABLE	√ FAV	ORABLE W	ITH AMEND	MENTS
UNFAVORABLE	□ WIT	HOUT REC	OMMENDAT	ION
NAME	YEAS	NAYS	ABSENT	ABSTAIN
Costello, E., Chair	V			
Clarke, M., Vice Chair	/			
Bullock, J.	V			
Pinkett, L.	<u> </u>			
Reisinger, E.	1			
Scott, B.	V			
Stokes, R.				
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TOTALS	7			
CHAIRPERSON: C-D- Q-				
COMMITTEE STAFF: D'Paul S. Nibber, Initials: D'TV				



BALT I MORE OFFICE OF PROMOTION & THE ARTS

DATE: January 30, 2018

TO: Judiciary and Legislative Investigations Committee **FROM:** Baltimore Office Of Promotion & The Arts

POSITION: Support

RE: Council Bill - 17-0117 Bill (Food Service Facilities - Polystyrene Foam Products)

INTRODUCTION -

The Council Bill was introduced by Councilmembers Bullock, Dorsey, Burnett, Henry, Cohen, Sneed and Clarke.

PURPOSE/PLANS

For the purpose of prohibiting food service facilities from using disposable ware made of polystyrene foam.

BRIEF HISTORY -

Because of negative environmental implications, BOPA has not allowed any polystyrene items to be used by their food vendors since 2016. This includes the following events and festivals: the Baltimore Farmers' Market & Bazaar, Artcape, Baltimore Book Festival, Light City.

AGENCY/DEPARTMENT POSITION -

The Baltimore Office Of Promotion & The Arts SUPPORTS City Council Bill 17-0117, prohibiting food service facilities from using polystyrene foam products.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact Sandy Lawler at slawler@promotionandarts.org, 443.263.4316.

Sincerely,

Sandy Lawler, Manager

Baltimore Farmers' market & Bazaar, Food and Beverage



FROM	NAME &	Rebecca Woods, Esq., Executive Director
	AGENCY NAME & ADDRESS	Environmental Control Board 1 N. Charles Street, Suite 1300
	SUBJECT	City Council Bill # 17-0117 Food Service Facilities – Polystyrene Foam Products

CITY OF BALTIMORE

MEMO

October 13, 2017



TO

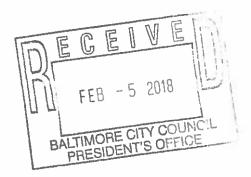
The Honorable President and Members of the Baltimore City Council

DATE:

The Baltimore City Environmental Control Board (ECB) is pleased to have the opportunity to review Council Bill #17-0117, Food Service Facilities – Polystyrene Foam Products. The purpose of the bill is to prohibit food service facilities from using polystyrene foam disposable food service ware.

The Baltimore City Health Department has informed ECB that it will not hire any additional inspectors for this bill, and as a result the total maximum amount of citations issued would be unchanged. Therefore, ECB anticipates that the number of citations that will be issued for a violation of the relevant provision will have no significant impact on ECB operations. As a result, ECB has no objections to the passage of this bill.

NO 0h)





	Name & Title	Dr. Leana Wen, Commissioner	Health Department	STALTH DEPAR
F R O M	Agency Name & Address	Health Department 1001 E. Fayette Street Baltimore, Maryland 21201	AGENCY REPORT	SI THE STATE OF TH
	Subject	17-0117 - Food Service Facilities - Polystyrene Foam Products		

February 2, 2018

To: President and Members of the City Council c/o 409 City Hall

The Baltimore City Health Department (BCHD) is pleased to have the opportunity to review 17-0117 – Food Service Facilities – Polystyrene Foam Products. The purpose of this legislation is to prohibit food service establishments from using containers, utensils, and other items made from polystyrene.

Polysterene foam is created using petroleum through a process that creates significant air pollution, in addition to liquid and solid waste. Polystyrene packaging constitutes a major source of litter in the City and the Inner Harbor; due to their chemical makeup, it can take several decades to hundreds of years for some of these items to decompose and deteriorate.

Since the prior Council introduced similar legislation in 2012, other jurisdictions in Maryland and across the country have adopted polystyrene bans, including Montgomery County, MD, New York City, Washington, DC, Minneapolis, and San Francisco. The current legislation does not define specifically the term "polystyrene products," and this is not a defined term in the Health Code. BCHD recommends the Council consider adding language to 17-0117 to further define this term, to assist with endorsement efforts.

BCHD will be present at the Judiciary & Legislative Investigations Committee hearing on this bill Tuesday, Feb. 6.



¹ https://groundswell.org/map-which-cities-have-banned-plastic-foam/.





Catherine E. Pugh
Mayor, City of Baltimore

Cheryl A. Casciani
Chair, Baltimore City Board of
School Commissioners

Dr. Sonja Brookins Santelises Chief Executive Officer

October 30, 2017

The Honorable Bernard C. "Jack" Young President, Baltimore City Council City Hall, Room 400 100 N. Holliday Street Baltimore, Maryland 21202

Re:

City Council Bill 17-0117

Dear Council President Young:

On September 11, 2017 the Baltimore City Council introduced the above-captioned bill to prohibit food service facilities from using disposable food service ware made from polystyrene foam.

Baltimore City Public Schools (City Schools) supports efforts to ban the use of polystyrene foam in food service, since it has a proven negative impact on individuals' health and the environment at large. More than 80 jurisdictions across the country have introduced legislation to ban or partially ban the use of polystyrene, including Montgomery and Prince George's counties in Maryland.

Currently, City Schools serves more than 100,000 meals every day. Our Office of Food and Nutrition Services has been exploring the elimination of polystyrene trays and switching to compostable tray options. This change has yet to occur, because the school district is moving toward issuing a contract with a vendor who will supply compostable tray options at a competitive price.

City Schools appreciates the opportunity to participate in this process, and will be pleased to provide more detailed information if requested.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact my office.

Sincerely.

Mya Sulbus Gartelises Sonja Brookins Santelises, Ed.D.

Chief Executive Officer

FEB - 1 2018

BALTIMORE CITY COUNCIL PRESIDENT'S OFFICE



200 East North Avenue • Baltimore, Maryland 21202 • Visit us on the web at www.baltimorecityschools.org



7	NAME &	LISA MCNEILLY, DIVISION CHIEF	CITY of	
	AGENCY NAME & ADDRESS	DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING, Sustainability V 417 EAST FAYETTE STREET, 8th FLOOR	BALTIMORE	CTTP O
	SUBJECT	CITY COUNCIL BILL #17-0117/Food Service Facilities – Polystyrene Foam Products	MEMO	1797

TO

The Honorable President and Members of the City Council City Hall, Room 400 100 North Holliday Street DATE:

February 2, 2018

The Department of Planning (Office of Sustainability) is in receipt of City Council Bill #17-0117, which would prohibit food service facilities from using disposable food service ware made from polystyrene foam; define certain terms; impose certain penalties; provide for a special effective date; and generally relating to the use of polystyrene foam products for food service purposes.

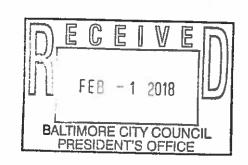
The intent of this bill addresses the following goals of the Baltimore Sustainability Plan as approved by City Council on March 2, 2009:

- Cleanliness Goal 1: Eliminate litter throughout the City
- Pollution Prevention Goal 4: Reduce risks from hazardous materials
- Resource Conservation Goal 3: Minimize the production of waste, especially:
 - o Strategy F: Develop and implement local legislation related to waste minimization
- Resource Conservation Goal 4: Maximize reuse and recycling of materials

Polystyrene foam is manufactured using styrene, which is "reasonably anticipated to be a carcinogen" and a public health hazard, especially in low-income communities in Baltimore City impacted by the waste-to-energy incinerator. A 2006 paper concluded that "foam cups should not be used for hot drinks" because toxic chemicals such as styrene are released more readily under heat and leaches into food through foam containers. Styrene has also been deemed to be "reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen" by the National Institute of Health's National Toxicology Program, in part due to its long-term absorption in the body.

Because much of Baltimore's trash is incinerated, styrene often makes its way into the air as a pollutant, increasing levels of styrene and exposure to Baltimore residents. One study

Fau w/ comments



¹ http://www.jesc.ac.cn/jesc_cn/ch/reader/create_pdf.aspx?file_no=2007190408



identified the health risks associated with inhaling styrene, especially in relation to children with bodies that are still developing.²

This bill would reduce polystyrene foam pollution found in local waterways, roads, and storm drain systems, since the foam never fully degrades and breaks into tiny pieces. The Jones Falls Water Wheel has collected over 390,000 polystyrene containers since May 2014. Once in the water, polystyrene absorbs ten times more fertilizers, pesticides, and other petrochemicals than other plastics. It is ingested by fish and picked up by people, exposing them to these toxic chemicals. This bill would reduce these impacts in Baltimore. Montgomery and Prince George's Counties and Washington, D.C. have already enacted policies to ban polystyrene.

Since 2010, the Office of Sustainability has supported youth environmental leadership efforts at Baltimore City Public Schools. Students have consistently identified polystyrene foam trays in their lunchrooms as a major environmental issue of concern. In 2017, students from Baltimore Polytechnic Institute founded Baltimore Beyond Plastic, an organization that drives Baltimore youth advocacy efforts to phase out polystyrene foam from Baltimore and Maryland. These students were awarded the national Brower Youth Award for their efforts. In January 2018, the Baltimore City Board of School Commissioners voted to eliminate polystyrene foam trays.

During the 2017 state legislative session, an expanded polystyrene prohibition bill was introduced into committee, but was not passed. The bill was sponsored by Senator Kagan of Montgomery County and Delegate Lierman of Baltimore City. That bill contained several provisions that differ the current City Council Bill, some of which address cost concerns. For example, for local businesses where the bill might present undue economic hardship, we recommend including language that would allow waivers or a phase-in period. We also recommend publishing a list of vendors offering affordable recyclable or compostable food service ware products. The list could be reviewed and updated annually for at least 5 years. The bill also currently specifies criminal penalties, and the Office would not support these penalties for violators.

The Office of Sustainability supports City Council Bill #17-0117/Food Service Facilities – Polystyrene Foam Products and encourages consideration of the above revisions.

If you have any questions, please contact me at 410-396-8360.

cc:

Mr. Pete Hammen, Chief Operating Officer

Mr. Jim Smith, Chief of Strategic Alliances

Ms. Karen Stokes, Mayor's Office

Mr. Colin Tarbert, Mayor's Office

Mr. Kyron Banks, Mayor's Office

Mr. Thomas J. Stosur, Department of Planning

Ms. Natawna Austin, Council Services

² https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp53-c6.pdf





MEMORANDUM

TO:

Honorable President and Members of the City Council

Attention: Natawna B. Austin, Executive Secretary

FROM:

William H. Cole, President and CEO

DATE:

January 29, 2018

SUBJECT:

City Council Bill No. 17-0117

Food Service Facilities - Polystyrene Foam Products

The Baltimore Development Corporation (BDC) has been asked to comment on City Council Bill No. 17-0117 for the purpose of prohibiting food service facilities from using disposable food service ware made from polystyrene foam; defining certain terms; imposing certain penalties; providing for a special effective date; and generally relating to the use of polystyrene foam products for food service purposes.

As currently written, the bill does not provide detail on exactly which polystyrene products will be prohibited. For example, it is unclear whether pre-packaged products in polystyrene sold for home consumption are prohibited. Similar legislation in Montgomery County, MD (Bill No. 41-14, §48-53) clearly notes to which products the legislation does not apply. BDC recommends adopting similarly clear wording to Bill No. 17-0117 so that businesses may understand which products are prohibited.

BDC is also concerned about Bill No. 17-0117 taking effect 90 days after enactment as too quick to allow businesses to comply; however, it is our understanding that an amendment to the bill will allow for an 18 month phase-in period, which BDC believes will be sufficient.

As currently written, the bill specifies criminal penalties for violators. BDC does not support any criminal penalties for violators of this requirement, if enacted.

Education and outreach to affected businesses is not contemplated in the legislation as written; however, BDC will work with our partners at the Health Department to educate businesses on compliance with the law, if enacted.

BDC has no objection to Bill No. 17-0117, but submits the preceding comments for consideration by the committee.

Cc:

Kyron Banks, Mayor's Office

NO OD). W/ (omments

BALTIMORE CITY COUNCIL PRESIDENT'S OFFICE



CITY OF BALTIMORE

CATHERINE E. PUGH, Mayor



DEPARTMENT OF LAW ANDRE M. DAVIS, CITY SOLICITOR 100 N. HOLLIDAY STREET SUITE 101, CITY HALL BALTIMORE, MD 21202

January 29, 2018

The Honorable President and Members of the Baltimore City Council Attn: Natawna B. Austin, Executive Secretary Room 409, City Hall, 100 N. Holliday Street Baltimore, Maryland 21202

Re: City Council Bill 17-0117 - Food Service - Polystyrene Foam Products

Dear President and City Council Members:

The Law Department has reviewed City Council Bill 17-0117 for form and legal sufficiency. The bill would prohibit a "food service facility" (a term already defined in the Code) from using "disposable food service ware" that is made from polystyrene foam. The bill would also set various penalties for violations of this ordinance.

The City has the general police and welfare powers to legislate in this area. See City Charter, Art. II, §§ 27, 47. This allows the City "to prescribe, within the limits of the federal and state constitutions, reasonable regulations necessary to preserve the public order, health, safety, or morals." Tighe v. Osborne, 149 Md. 349, 356 (1925).

An argument may be raised asserting that the Commerce Clause in the federal Constitution limits the City's power to enact this law. A challenge of this nature would likely fail. The City may regulate local aspects of interstate commerce if the law: (1) does not discriminate against outside interests to benefit local economic interests; and (2) is not unduly burdensome. See Minnesota v. Clover Leaf Creamery Co., 449 U.S. 456, 470-71 (1981); accord BlueHippo Funding, LLC v. McGraw, 609 F. Supp. 2d 576, 586 (S.D. W. Va. 2009)(recognizing that the Fourth Circuit has consistently used this two part test). This bill does not appear to discriminate against out-of-state interests. Furthermore, any incidental burden on interstate commerce would not outweigh the significant local environmental benefits produced by the legislation.

We note that this legislation is nearly identical to City legislation proposed in 2012. We also call your attention to the fact that legislation is now pending before the General Assembly on a similar subject (HB538). This bill would prohibit persons from selling polystyrene food service products and prohibit certain businesses and schools from providing food in polystyrene food service products on or after January 1, 2019. A similar bill was introduced last year in the General Assembly (HB229). It failed to advance to the floor of the House of Delegates.



BALTIMORE CITY COUNCIL PRESIDENT'S OFFICE



The Law Department approves CB 17-0117 as drafted for form and legal sufficiency.

Sincerely,

Victor K. Tervala Chief Solicitor

cc: Andre M. Davis, City Solicitor
Karen Stokes, Director, Mayor's Office of Government Relations
Kyron Banks, Mayor's Legislative Liaison
Elena DiPietro, Chief Solicitor, General Counsel Division
Hilary Ruley, Chief Solicitor
Jennifer Landis, Assistant Solicitor



E O R E	NAME &	Robert Cenname, Chief	CITY of	
	AGENCY NAME & ADDRESS	Bureau of the Budget and Management Research Room 432. City Hall (410) 396-4941	BALTIMORE	CITY O
	SUBJECT	City Council Bill 17-0117 - Food Service Facilities - Polystyrene Foam Products	MEMO	1797

TO

The Honorable President and Members of the City Council Room 400, City Hall

Attention: Ms. Natawna Austin

We are responding to City Council Bill 17-0117 – Food Service Facilities – Polystyrene Foam Products, the purpose of which is to prohibit food service facilities from using disposable food service ware made from polystyrene foam or else face a penalty.

Analysis

CCB 17-0117 would amend Title 6, Subtitle 5 of the Health Article of the Baltimore City Code by adding Section 6-508 to prohibit food service facilities from using server ware containing polystyrene. This bill also provides for enforcement of the ban by repealing and re-ordaining Sections 6-801 and 6-802 that allow for the issuance of environmental citations and provide penalties for violations of Title 6. Article 1, Subtitle 40-14 of the City Code is also amended to institute a \$200 penalty for violation of Section 6-508 of the Health Article.

A similar version of this bill (CCB 12-0104) was introduced by City Council in 2012, but was not enacted at the time. A statewide ban on polystyrene foam server ware was also introduced and failed to pass during the 2017 Maryland General Assembly. We expect a statewide ban will be proposed once again during the 2018 Session.

Fiscal Impact

The fiscal impact of this bill is likely to be negligible. As indicated by the Health Department during the previous iteration of this ban, this provision would be added to the current list of other provisions that health inspectors already apply when inspecting food service facilities. Duties associated with enforcing this ban would be absorbed into the current workload, without significant additional strain on City resources. Additionally, it is not anticipated a material reduction in trash collection.

On the revenue side, it is not expected that the City would generate substantial revenues from the enforcement of the proposed legislation.

Recommendation

The Department of Finance has no objection to City Council Bill 17-0117.

cc: Henry Raymond Angela Gibson

ob)



January 22, 2018



City of Baltimore

City Council City Hall, Room 408 100 North Holliday Street Baltimore, Maryland 21202

Meeting Minutes - Final

Judiciary and Legislative Investigations

Tuesday, February 6, 2018

10:00 AM

Du Burns Council Chamber, 4th floor, City Hall

17-0117 **CHARM TV 25**

CALL TO ORDER

INTRODUCTIONS

ATTENDANCE

Present 7 - Member Eric T. Costello, Member Mary Pat Clarke, Member Leon F. Pinkett III, Member John T. Bullock, Member Edward Reisinger, Member Brandon M. Scott, and Member Robert Stokes Sr.

ITEMS SCHEDULED FOR PUBLIC HEARING

<u>17-0117</u>

Food Service Facilities - Polystyrene Foam Products

For the purpose of prohibiting food service facilities from using disposable food service ware made from polystyrene foam; defining certain terms; imposing certain penalties; providing for a special effective date; and generally relating to the use of polystyrene foam products for food service purposes.

Sponsors: John T. Bullock, Ryan Dorsey, Kristerfer Burnett, Bill Henry, Zeke Cohen, Shannon Sneed, Mary Pat Clarke

Council Bill #17-0117 received a Public Hearing.

ADJOURNMENT

This Meeting is Open to the Public

CITY OF BALTIMORE

CATHERINE E. PUGH, Mayor



OFFICE OF COUNCIL SERVICES

LARRY E. GREENE, Director 415 City Hall, 100 N. Holliday Street Baltimore, Maryland 21202 410-396-7215 / Fax: 410-545-7596 email: larry.greene@baltimorecity.gov

HEARING NOTES

Bill: 17-0117

	Food Service Facilities - Polystyrene Foam Products	
	ary and Legislative Investigations	
Chaired By: Counc	ilmember Eric Costello	
Hearing Date:	February 6, 2018	
Time (Beginning):	10:15 a.m.	
Time (Ending):	12:35 p.m.	
Location:	Clarence "Du" Burns Chamber	
Total Attendance:	~250	
Committee Member	s in Attendance:	
Eric Costello Mary l	Pat Clarke Brandon Scott	
Leon Pinkett Robert	t Stokes John Bullock Edward Reisinger	
Bill Synopsis in the file?		

Major Speakers

(This is not an attendance record.)

- Elizabeth Marchetta, Baltimore City Public School System
- Sandy Lawler, Baltimore Office of Promotion and the Arts
- Rebecca Woods, Environmental Control Board
- Jeffrey Amoros, Health Department
- Lisa McNeilly, Office of Sustainability

- Victor Tervala, Law Department
- Pedro Aponte, Department of Finance

Major Issues Discussed

- 1. Chairman Costello introduced the proceedings, and explained the legislative process for the many students in the audience.
- 2. Councilman Bullock discussed the purpose of 17-0117 and thanked the many individuals involved in its creation. He stated that styrofoam is an environmental issue in that it finds its way into our waterways and cannot be recycled. The Councilman mentioned that the City must transition to more sustainable options. He noted the many other jurisdictions that have transitioned away from styrofoam, as well as local institutions such as the National Aquarium and Baltimore City schools.
- 3. President Young informed the audience of his support for 17-0117. He stated that he had discussed the issue with many of the students in attendance, and they had swayed his opinion in favor of the Bill. The President mentioned that he has seen many styrofoam containers thrown on the ground and would like individuals not to trash the City. He also explained councilmanic procedure to the audience.
- 4. Chairman Costello asked each agency if they stood by their reports, and they responded in the affirmative. The Chairman discussed the concept of "form and legal sufficiency" with the Law Department in order to inform the student audience.
- 5. Mr. Brian Truax expressed the support of the Lauraville Business Association for 17-0117. He noted the high cleanup costs associated with styrofoam products.
- 6. Ms. Jessica Martin discussed the Energy Justice Network's support for the Bill. She noted several local jurisdictions with styrofoam bans including Prince George's County, Montgomery County, and the District of Columbia. Ms. Martin stated that there are known neurotoxins associated with styrofoam, which can harm both consumers and styrofoam producers. She did add that she would like to see exemptions in 17-0117 for organizations that assist vulnerable populations.
- 7. Mr. Phil Quick discussed Jay's Restaurant Group's opposition to 17-0117. He stated that costs are already great for restaurant owners, which includes five different health permits. Mr. Quick noted that he is not a great user of styrofoam products, but adopted them for hot and cold beverages five to six years ago. He added that moving to a paper cup would cost \$5,000 more per year.
- 8. Mr. David Stall is the former owner of Pete's Grille and expressed opposition to the Bill. He stated that his restaurant had recently closed and noted that many restaurants in Baltimore are struggling since there are fewer and fewer dine-in customers. Mr. Stall added that customers are worried about crime and the local economy, with many moving to food delivery services. President Young asked about the 77 restaurants in support of 17-0117, and was told that they may be under very different circumstances.
- 9. Mr. Adam Lindquist discussed the Downtown Partnership's support for 17-0117. He noted the success of "Mr. Trashwheel" and said that it had collected 1400 styrofoam containers in a short period of time. Mr. Lindquist added that costs of styrofoam cleanup are borne by local businesses.

- 10. Ms. Ali Dysard represented Mom's grocery stores and expressed support for the Bill. She stated that as a Federal Hill resident, she sees styrofoam every day in our waterways. Ms. Dysard mentioned that Mom's is willing to help local businesses find and purchase more Earthfriendly packaging options. Councilman Bullock asked about the price differential between styrofoam and other materials, and was told that those numbers will be obtained for him.
- 11. Councilman Pinkett inquired as to whether the Department of Public Works would be available to testify on the disposal costs of styrofoam.
- 12. Councilman Cohen noted that a business that had expressed opposition to 17-0117 has since recanted.
- 13. Ms. Cheryl Bryant is a reverend that has spent over 60 years in Baltimore and has participated in many neighborhood cleanups. She expressed support for the Bill, mentioning that residents must be good stewards of the environment for future generations.
- 14. Mr. Bill Blystone has worked in the packaging industry for 35 years and discussed his opposition to 17-0117. He mentioned that this Bill will result in added costs for restaurants, which will be passed on to consumers. Mr. Blystone added that the issue at hand is associated with littering.
- 15. Mr. Melvin Thompson expressed opposition to the Bill on behalf of the Maryland Restaurant Association. He stated that forcing restaurants to adopt styrofoam alternatives would be fruitless since there are not proper ways to dispose of them. Mr. Thompson added that the costs associated with the 17-0117 would hurt an already struggling industry. Councilman Scott asked whether Mr. Thompson's organization represents a majority of restaurants in Baltimore and was told that it does not. Chairman Costello asked whether there were options available to restaurants that are between styrofoam and the more eco-friendly alternatives, and was told that there are not. Councilman Bullock noted that the incineration of styrofoam creates additional health issues, and mentioned the availability of cheaper, more eco-friendly options overseas.
- 16. Ms. Claire Jordan represented Trash Free Maryland and expressed support for the Bill. She mentioned that she had provided written testimony in support with 115 signatories. Ms. Jordan noted that many of those signed on are using styrofoam currently, but understand the health and environmental consequences. Councilman Burnett noted that marketing of alternatives and providing education will be critical in assisting restaurants.
- 17. Ms. Nadiya Fowlkens and Ms. Jasmine Pollard are two Baltimore City students in support of 17-0117. They stated that styrofoam contains toxic substances that can be transferred to food, causing cancer. Ms. Fowlkens and Ms. Pollard added that it can take 500 years to possible forever for styrofoam to break down, and it could then turn into micro plastics.
- 18. Ms. Gabrielle Johnson and Ms. Viviana Johnson discussed their support for the Bill as students. They stated that we must put health over corporate profits, and noted that styrofoam has chemicals that can cause cancer.
- 19. Ms. Angela Haren discussed Blue Water Baltimore's support for 17-0117. She stated that EPS foam is petroleum based and continues to break down into smaller and smaller pieces, with more and more toxins absorbed by wildlife.
- 20. Ms. Elise Bruner delivered the testimony of Mr. Ron Tuli of the Mehm Sahib Restaurant in favor of the Bill. She stated that the restaurant had stopped using styrofoam in 2017 because of the risk to human and environmental health. Ms. Bruner added that although costs have risen, customers have not complained.
- 21. Ms. Mercedes Thompson and Mr. Dennis Gong are high school students in Baltimore City in favor of the Bill. They mentioned that they have been organizing local groups to eliminate

styrofoam, which they noted stays in the environment forever. Councilman Schleifer asked about the added costs to the school system by shifting away from trays, and was told that these costs are absorbed by the federal government. Councilman Cohen praised each student for their advocacy. Chairman Costello noted that all groups are welcome to testify before the Committee.

- 22. Ms. Cailey Locklair Tolle delivered the Maryland Retailers Association's opposition testimony to 17-0117. She stated that there are no studies indicating styrofoam is toxic, noting that styrene is different from polystyrene.
- 23. Ms. Amariah Smith is a Baltimore City student and expressed support for the Bill, stating that she sees the waste in the City's harbor.
- 24. Mr. Mike Levy provided the American Chemical Council's opposition testimony to 17-0117. He noted that his organization sponsors cleanup activities in the community.
- 25. Mr. Christopher Gerbes provided the testimony of EK Lake in opposition to the Bill. He stated that he has lived in the City for 25 years, and that his company creates a number of different packaging options. Mr. Gerbes discussed the added yearly costs to a given restaurant due to the added costs of styrofoam alternatives. Vice Chairwoman Clarke noted that the cost of cleaning up styrofoam is an added cost to taxpayers. Councilman Schleifer asked about the restaurant industry's willingness to shift toward alternatives, and was told the cost is very high, although co-ops could help.
- 26. Mr. Paul Poe represented the DART Corporation in its opposition to the Bill. He stated that the organization has three facilities in Maryland producing packaging materials. Mr. Poe emphasized that his organization's products are safe and it makes an effort to recycle styrofoam in the City. Councilman Bullock asked about the recycling program, and was told that old styrofoam, regardless of source, can be turned into a different plastic bead-like product. The Councilman also asked about how much styrofoam enters the waste stream, and was told that it is approximately 1.5 to 2 percent, although this is by weight and not units/volume.
- 27. Mr. Steve Chu discussed the restaurant Ekiben's support for 17-0117. He stated that the restaurant goes through 300-800 containers per day, with all of them being recyclable. Mr. Chu added that he understands that many restaurants have difficulty transitioning to better alternatives due to cost, but he believes that a ban will force vendors to adopt cheaper and better options. Councilman Bullock asked how Mr. Chu's restaurant is doing, and was told that Mr. Chu is living the dream. Councilman Cohen asked if a ban would not harm restaurants, and was told that the market would adapt.
- 28. Ms. Leanna Wetmore discussed her work at Commodore John Rodgers Elementary School and expressed support for the Bill. She noted that 800 styrofoam food trays would go to the Sisson Street waste facility every day, which would amount to 8,000 pounds of foam over a year.
- 29. Mr. William Roger-Owens expressed support for the ban, noting that styrofoam is bad for the environment and wildlife.
- 30. Ms. Tanesha Taylor and Ms. Xitlanie Roache are Baltimore City students and discussed their support for 17-0117. They noted that many businesses will suffer if the environment suffers. Ms. Taylor and Ms. Roache added that there are also negative consequences for wildlife and personal health, specifically respiratory issues.
- 31. Ms. Karina Mandell expressed support for the Bill, mentioning that a styrofoam ban could result in less food waste and additional investment in green alternatives.

32. Ms. Melissa Thompson discussed her support for 17-0117 as a faculty member of Arlington Elementary/Middle School. She stated that her school is exploring washable trays as an alternative to styrofoam, which may be a more economical solution.

Furt	her Study	
Was further study requested?	☐ Yes ⊠ No	
If yes, describe. N/A		
Comm	ittee Vote:	75
E. Costello:	1.25	
M. Clarke:		
J. Bullock:		
L. Pinkett:	********************************	
E. Reisinger:		
B. Scott:	***************************************	
R. Stokes:	***************************************	

Date: February 23, 2018

cc: Bill File

OCS Chrono File

D'Paul Nibber, Committee Staff



CITY OF BALTIMORE CITY COUNCIL HEARING ATTENDANCE RECORD

	Committee: Judici	Committee: Judiciary and Legislative Investigations	vestigati	ons		Chairperson: Eric	Eric Costello		
	Date: February 6, 2018	2018		Time: 10:00AM	Place: Clar	<u> </u>			
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CITY OF BALTIMORE CITY COUNCIL HEARING ATTENDANCE RECORD

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February 6, 2018
Judiciary Committee
Baltimore City Council



Re: City Council Bill 17-0117 Food Service Facilities Polystyrene Foam Products Position: Support

Support for phasing out polystyrene food service packaging is widespread among community associations, environmental non-profit organizations, a members of Baltimore's business community, and student leaders. Please see below for the highlights of testimony from a truly diverse group of supporters of City Council Bill 17-0117.

Community associations, representing residents throughout Baltimore City:

- Residents are frustrated by the amount of trash on our streets and in our harbor
- Foam is a significant source of litter, and foam is particularly threatening
- Community members who are customers of the food service industry are demanding alternatives that are compostable or recyclable
- Communities are excited for the opportunity to have their voice heard through this bill

Environmental non-profits, including Blue Water Baltimore, the Sierra Club, Trash Free Maryland, and the Waterfront Partnership of Baltimore:

- Based on clean up data from across Maryland including the Baltimore Harbor, food packaging makes up the majority of litter
- Foam makes its way into our water in astonishing volumes including 700,000 polystyrene containers collected from trash wheels installed in the Baltimore Harbor
- All trash is not created equal: EPS foam is particularly hazardous
 - Unlike other plastics, it crumbles into smaller and smaller pieces each time it's picked up by volunteer hands, or mechanical arms
 - Once in the water, EPS foam absorbs 10 times more toxic chemicals such as pesticides, fertilizers, and chemicals than other kinds of plastic, causing increased toxin exposure in marine food chains
- Extensive clean-up programs such as stream clean-ups, the trash wheel intercepts, plus recycling education and outreach do not stop litter from reaching streets or waterways
- Better options are available and only become more cost competitive as use increases
- EPS food service packaging cannot be recycled economically in the Baltimore area, and
 EPS recycling efforts across the country have not been successful
 - Last month, Baltimore County Solid Waste Management outlined why polystyrene is not recyclable through its curbside recycling program
 - At the DART foam collection station on Sisson Street, BWB employees have been told that <u>soiled EPS food containers are not recycled</u>, and are instead landfilled

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Baltimore City Restaurants and Food Service Businesses, including signatures of support from 115 Baltimore City businesses, survey results of over 60 businesses, and written testimony

- Restaurants in neighborhoods throughout the city, across different neighborhoods, pricepoints and demographics are already switching to compostable or recyclable alternatives
- This is especially pronounced along the waterfront. From a survey of 56 businesses:
 - o 64% of these restaurants were already completely foam-free
 - o All but 3 restaurants 95% had at least one foam alternative
- Costs of alternatives can be lowered through bulk purchasing co-ops
- Restaurants would be able to cover extra costs by raising carry-out prices; MemSahib's testimony states he saw no negative effects from his price change:
 - No complaints
 - No reduction in business
- Restaurants recognize that big volume catering buyers such as Johns Hopkins and other customers are demanding eco-friendly packaging. So much so that it's becoming a requirement to compete

Student leaders, including high-school students from Baltimore Beyond Plastic

- Since foam isn't recycled, it ends up being burned in BRESCO incinerator which releases chemicals to be inhaled by students' developing lungs
- Foam lasts forever: every piece made today will outlive us all
- Phasing out foam can pave the way for a bright, beautiful Baltimore
- Baltimore Beyond Plastics asks, <u>what future does City Council want for our youth and communities?</u>

Support for City Council Bill is widespread across residents of Baltimore City, environmental organizations working to clean our waterways, restaurant owners, and Baltimore's student leaders. Thank you for your time considering this legislation. We respectfully ask that you support City Council Bill 17-0117.

HIGHLANDTOWN COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION

January 29, 2018

Judiciary and Legislative Investigations Committee - Baltimore City Baltimore City Hall 100 North Holliday St. Baltimore, MD 21202



RE: City Council Bill 17-0117

Dear Mayor Pugh, Council President Jack Young and members of the Judiciary and Legislative Investigations Committee,

The Highlandtown Community Association (HCA) is pleased to support the proposed ban of Polystyrene packaging (bill 17-0117) in the City Of Baltimore. By a near unanimous show of hands at our November meeting our membership agreed that the benefits of such a ban outweigh the cost to consumers. Residents of Highlandtown see litter as a chronic problem in parts of the city. Several referenced clean up projects in Baltimore's Inner Harbor where shards of Polystyrene cling to the waters edge like a bath tub ring. While alternative packaging, such as cardboard, makes for unsightly litter, it is easier to clean up and is more biodegradable than Polystyrene. We recommend that the independent small businesses that are most likely to be impacted by this proposed ban be provided with a list of <u>Best Practices</u> which could help to reduce the number of containers required, in order to minimize the financial impact.

Our lone dissenter represents a local charity that distributes food to needy and elderly residents of Baltimore. Obviously, such organizations are always looking for ways to reduce costs. It was suggested that an exception could be granted to not for profit charitable organizations that serve our residents.

The Highlandtown Community Association applauds this effort to reduce litter on our streets and in our waterways.

Sincerely,

Brian Sweeney President-Highlandtown Community Asso. C- 443-220-9780

cc:

Mayor Pugh Zeke Cohen Ryan DOrsey Isaac "Yitzy" Schleifer Kristerfer Burnett Shannon Sneed Sharon Green Middleton Bill Henry

P. O. BOX 12333
HIGHLANDTOWN, MD 21281-1333
www.highlandtown.com

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Testimony for Council Bill 17-0117
Food Service Facilities - Polystyrene Food Service Products
Position: Favorable

January 26, 2018

Councilman Bullock and the Judiciary and Legislative Investigations Committee,

The Waterfront Partnership of Baltimore submits this testimony in support of the Polystyrene Food Service Facilities Prohibition, which will phase out polystyrene foam throughout Baltimore City. We are a Business Improvement District responsible for maintaining, improving and protecting Baltimore's Inner Harbor. We represent major businesses and developers located along the Baltimore Waterfront. In 2009 we set a goal, in partnership with Baltimore City, to have a swimmable and fishable Baltimore Harbor by the year 2020. To that end, we installed the world's first solar-powered Trash Wheel and advocated for City Council proposals aimed at reducing litter in our neighborhoods and streams. We do this because it is good for the environment but also because it is good for business.

We did some research over the last two months, visiting and talking with small and large businesses in our districts- the Inner Harbor and Fells Point. We collected 56 survey responses to find out how many restaurants in our district are using foam. We found a surprisingly high number - 64% - of these restaurants were already completely foam free, and all but 3 restaurants - 95% - had at least one foam alternative. There was no measured difference between different price points or business size. We kept hearing the same story: businesses are already switching because they recognize the issue, and so do their customers. Passing this bill will make it much easier for restaurants across the city to compete while meeting this customer demand.

The Inner Harbor has been the driving economic force in Baltimore throughout our City's history. When it was an industrial center little attention was paid to the quality of the water. Now the Inner Harbor is a center for tourism and business receiving 14 million visitors annually, supporting 21,000 jobs, and generating \$2.3 billion in overall economic activity including \$102 million in annual tax revenue for the City and State. We also have the 8th fastest growing downtown population in the nation. Visitors, residents and employees have an expectation of what they will experience when they go to the Inner Harbor and if we fail to meet that expectation visitors will not return, businesses will relocate, and residents will move elsewhere. We know that expectation includes clean parks and healthy water. Waterfront Partnership works to keep our waterfront parks clean, but the water can be more challenging.

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The Inner Harbor sits at the end of the Jones Falls, a stream that drains 64 square miles of land in Baltimore City and Baltimore County. When it rains, a tremendous amount of litter comes down the Jones Falls and covers the Harbor. That is why, in May 2014, we installed the world's first solar powered Trash Wheel. Not only does the Trash Wheel capture most of the floating trash coming down the stream, it allows us to keep track of what types of trash we are collecting. Since May 2014 the Trash Wheel has collected 702,017 polystyrene containers. That's over 21,938 containers a month!

The businesses that make up Waterfront Partnership pay us to collect this litter, but they would rather we spend their money on events, landscaping and attractions like the Inner Harbor Ice Rink and the new Rash Field. This bill would simultaneously save businesses money and increase revenue around the Harbor because a Harbor that is clean and healthy is a harbor that people will visit time and again.

Polystyrene container litter negatively effects tourism and business in Baltimore. The time has come to do something about it. Imposing a ban on polystyrene will have an immediate impact on the amount of trash in our Harbor.

The Waterfront Partnership respectfully asks City Council 17-0117.

Kind Regards,

Laurie Schwartz, President

Waterfront Partnership of Baltimore Laurie@WaterfrontPartnership.org

Laurie Schular 3

(443) 743-3307

Statement of Baltimore Businesses in Support of Phasing Out Polystyrene Food Service Products

February 1, 2018

Dear Elected Official,

Re: Phasing Out Expanded Polystyrene is Possible for Businesses



As the owner or manager of a food service business, I support the phasing out of expanded polystyrene (EPS) food service products. EPS is a common environmental pollutant in Baltimore; Mr. Trash Wheel, a trash-collecting water wheel in Baltimore's Inner Harbor, has collected more than 700,000 EPS foam food service products since 2014, the second most numerous form of trash after cigarette butts. EPS foam also breaks down into microplastics that absorb toxins and can have serious health consequences on bay animals such as oysters and crabs.

Currently, areas in the Maryland region including Prince George's County, Takoma Park, Rockville, Montgomery County, and Washington D.C. have successfully phased out EPS foam food service products with a high compliance rate of 88% in D.C. businesses after just one year of the law being in effect and with a negligible economic impact.

Although my business is currently using EPS foam food service containers, I believe that my business is capable of successfully switching away from EPS foam food service containers. If a bill is passed phasing out foam usage, I support such a bill.

Signed,

K & D Restaurant
Lauraville House
Liquid Earth
Lost in the 50s Diner
Modern Cook Shop
Points South Latino Kitchen
Sahjoma
Taqueria El Sabor del Parque
Taste This
Todd Connor's

Mee in ear

BALTIMORE CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS



Agenda Item Details

Meeting

Jan 09, 2018 - Public Board Meeting

Category

11. PROCUREMENT - CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

Subject

11.01 Acme Paper and Supply Company, Inc.

Type

Action

Section 11.01

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

Acme Paper and Supply Company, Inc.
Compostable Plates for School Cafeterias

Request of the Board

The Chief Financial Officer requests the Board's approval to piggyback a competitively solicited requirements contract issued by the New York City Department of Education on behalf of the Urban School Food Alliance (Alliance). City Schools is a member of the Urban School Food Alliance. The awarded vendor Acme Paper and Supply Company, Inc. will furnish and deliver five (5) compartment compostable plates to the Food and Nutrition Warehouse. The plates will be distributed by Food and Nutrition Services (FNS) to school site cafeterias as required.

The estimated annual amount is \$570,400.00, based on annual estimated purchases of 40,000 cases, packed 250 plates per case, at a cost of \$14.26 per case. The contract term is January 10, 2018 through July 1, 2019.

The Urban School Food Alliance allows member school districts to coordinate food service supply purchases which leverage volume to obtain the lowest pricing. The contract specifies delivery through a distributor, and Acme Paper and Supply Company, Inc. has quoted the lowest delivered price. FNS is planning to phase out styrofoam plates as soon as the current inventory of plates is depleted.

FNS operates and maintains all school cafeterias for City Schools. FNS has the responsibility of feeding breakfast, lunch, supper, and after-school snacks to approximately 85,000 students on a daily basis.

Selection Methodology

Contract Type: Requirements Contract

Multiple Awards: No

Contract Term: January 10, 2018 - July 1, 2019

Lowest Bidder(s): N/A Contract Increase: N/A

Vendors & Amount: Acme Paper and Supply Company, Inc. – Est. \$570,400.00/yr. Funding Source: Food & Nutrition General Fund: 2001.XX.00.0213.0000.0761.0437

Solicitation process: In accordance with 10-201 of City Schools Administrative Regulations, City Schools wishes to piggyback the competitively solicited contract #B2370 issued by the New York Department of Education on behalf of the Urban School Food Alliance. An alternative quote was obtained from Leonard Paper Company at delivered case price of \$14.63.

MBE/WBE Results: N/A

Evidence of Effectiveness

This contract will allow City Schools to meet mandated school breakfast, lunch, supper, and after-school snack program requirements, and replace Styrofoam plates with a plate that is compostable.

Author: Elizabeth Marchetta, Executive Director, Food and Nutrition Services

Commouore John Rodgers Elementary-Middle School Green Team

100 N Chester St, Baltimore, Md 21231

February 6, 2018



Re: 17-0117

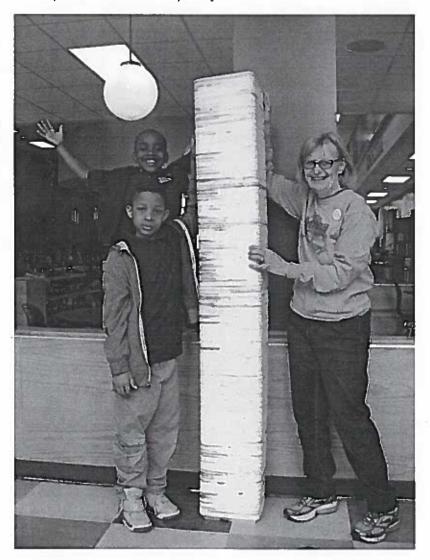
Councilman Costello and Members of the Committee

We represent Commodore John Rodgers Elementary-Middle School's Green Team and want to urge you to pass bill 17-0117 banning the use of Polystyrene products for food service in Baltimore City.

As you know our school system uses these products. We at Commodore have tried to recycle our lunch trays at Sisson Street for the past several years. While that is better than having them go to the landfill, it takes our volunteers at least 3 man-hours daily to prepare our 800 + trays for recycling, time they could better use assisting students with reading and math.

Even if all schools had the manpower to do this, other health and environmental issues dictate that we should stop using this product in this way.

We hope that Baltimore City will join other cities and counties that have already taken this step.



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Statement of Baltimore Businesses in Support of Phasing Out Polystyrene Food Service Products

February 1, 2018

Dear Elected Official,

Re: Business Support of Phasing Out Expanded Polystyrene

As the owner or manager of a food service business, I support the phasing out of expanded polystyrene (EPS) food service products. EPS is a common environmental pollutant in Baltimore; Mr. Trash Wheel, a trash-collecting water wheel in Baltimore's Inner Harbor, has collected more than 700,000 EPS foam food service products since 2014, the second most numerous form of trash after cigarette butts. EPS foam also breaks down into microplastics that absorb toxins and can have serious health consequences on bay animals such as oysters and crabs.

My business already uses alternatives to EPS to package and serve food. We made the decision because of the multiple threats EPS poses to our city and because it was financially feasible for us to accomplish. Consumers over time prefer EPS alternatives like compostable or recyclable containers. I would be happy to share more information about our ordering process, including where we purchase our food service packaging products and how much we currently pay per container.

On behalf of my business, I support an expanded polystyrene phase-out.

Signed,

Bar Vasquez Batch Bakeshop Charmington's Cafe **CUPS Coffeehouse** Duda's Emma's Tea Spot Gordon Biersh Liam Flynn's Crab and Cask Memsahib Mussel Bar & Grille Ouzo Bay Red Canoe Café Roll Bmore Silver Queen Café The Land of Kush Twist

FEB 116 2018



February 5, 2018

My name is Ron Tuli and I am the owner of Memsahib Restaurant Indian Cuisine in Lexington Market.

I chose to stop using expanded polystyrene food service products in 2017, when I learned more about the risk to human health and to our environment.

Serving hot food or drinks in carryout containers or cups can cause toxins to leach into the food and into our bodies. EPS is horrible for the environment because it never fully breaks down and is difficult to recycle. Despite the higher cost of alternative materials, I felt the risks to human and environmental health were too great. Therefore, I decided to stop using expanded polystyrene and start using more eco-friendly alternatives.

Though alternatives are more expensive, I was able to cover the cost by raising my carry-out prices. There have been no complaints or reduction in business.

Furthermore, many organizations like Johns Hopkins and Catholic Relief Services are interested in eco-friendly catering. In order to remain a viable catering option for large organizations like these, it was in my business's best interest to stop using expanded polystyrene.

I ask you to vote yes and ban expanded polystyrene.

Thank you,

Ron Tuli
MemSahib Restaurant
400 West Lexington Street
410-576-7777

0105 011 13-17



Hello, my name is Dennis Gong, and my name is Mercedes Thompson and we are high school students and youth leaders with Baltimore Beyond Plastic.

Mercedes: When we started this organization in 2016, we envisioned a Baltimore free of foam. A city where polystyrene is not burned in the BRESCO incinerator, releasing chemicals to be inhaled by our developing lungs. A place where foam is not placed in landfills, leaching poisons into our waterways. Most of all, we imagined youth leaders across Baltimore taking a stand against this substance so pervasive in our communities; we wanted to show the world that we are not the leaders of tomorrow, but the leaders of today. As an organization, we have reached over 2,000 unique fellow city schools students through events such as a rally in front of City Hall, a styrofoam youth dinner, and a lobby day in Annapolis. Students across the city have consistently shown that we want --- no, demand--- to see this bill passed.

Dennis: I and other members of Baltimore Beyond Plastic have also presented on this issue at various community associations over the past weeks and will continue present in the coming weeks. We have received letters of support from Patterson Park Neighbors Association, Fells Point Resident Association, Douglass District Neighborhood Association, Butchers Hill Association, Fells Prospect Community Association, Hampden Community Council, Highlandtown Community Association, St. Helena Community Association, and the Upper Fells Point Community Association, and at those associations that do not vote at general meetings, many attendees were enthusiastic about signing on to petition individually such as from the Greater Remington community association where 21 community members signed on. Communities are disheartened about the volume of EPS litter in their streets and harbor, and are looking forward to alternative products. Without a doubt, it is clear that community leaders support this bill and are excited to see their voices heard and listened to as a vote is decided on.

Mercedes: Foam lasts forever; every piece we see in our waterways, or on the street, will survive long after every one of us in this room is gone. But the decisions we make today can pave the way for a bright, beautiful, Baltimore. We ask the City Council: what future do you want for our youth and communities?

Thank you.

FEE OF 2918





Council Bill 17-0117

Food Service Facilities – Polystyrene Foam Products

February 6, 2018

Position: OPPOSE

Mr. Chairman, Committee Members and City Council:

We oppose Council Bill 17-0117, which would ban the use of disposable polystyrene (PS) foam foodservice products in Baltimore City. Such a ban would significantly increase the cost of disposable foodservice products, for businesses currently using PS foam, without any measureable environmental or health benefit.

Of particular concern to our industry is the cost and performance of alternative disposable foodservice products. The cost of alternatives is two to three times more than the PS foam products currently used. Such costs are challenging to absorb for narrow-profit margin industries like ours (average industry profit margin is 4 percent), and are difficult to pass on to price-sensitive customers.

The arguments for enacting PS foam bans are often falsely based on the assumption that such bans will reduce litter, or that compostable alternatives will naturally biodegrade in the litter stream.

Polyethylene-coated paper alternatives used by the foodservice industry, for example, are not biodegradable. And compostable alternatives do not naturally biodegrade. Those materials must be collected and sent to commercial composting facilities in order to fully break down as designed.

There is no infrastructure in Baltimore City for collection and composting of such alternative food packaging. And, per Department of Public Works online resources and FAQ information, Baltimore City prohibits all "carry-out/take-out and deli or salad bar food containers" in its curbside recycling collection program. It makes no sense to force businesses to use more expensive alternatives that will largely end up in a landfill or incinerator.

Regarding PS foam litter, we understand and share the goal of reducing litter. However, there are many types of litter and it is not specific to any one industry. A 2012 national study of various litter surveys showed that PS foam foodservice products average only about 1.5 percent of total litter composition. Forcing businesses to use alternative packaging does not reduce total litter; it simply changes its composition. Addressing the problem of litter must begin by addressing the root cause of the problem – irresponsible human behavior.

With regard to the safety of PS foam use, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has long confirmed polystyrene to be safe for use in direct contact with food and beverages. Naturally occurring styrene is present in some foods, such as cinnamon, coffee beans and peanuts. And, according to FDA, limited use of styrene is also generally recognized as safe when used as part of flavoring agents for foods such as ice cream, candy and baked goods. Thus, we are aware of no valid health concerns associated with the use of styrene in PS foam foodservice packaging.

(over)

The performance of PS foam is unmatched, providing cost-effective insulating properties. Many foodservice businesses that choose to use PS foam disposables do so because most alternatives simply cannot keep food/beverages as hot or as cold. Foam foodservice products are also more durable for holding food/beverages for a longer period of time than many alternatives.

Many City foodservice businesses are currently struggling to keep/attract customers. As illustrated in the attached charts, City foodservice industry growth lags behind that of neighboring jurisdictions (*Baltimore & Anne Arundel Counties*). And, media reports (*also attached*) continue to confirm the record number of City foodservice businesses that have closed or are up for sale. Given these challenges and continuing public safety issues in the City, enacting such a costly ban with no measurable benefit would be poor public policy, and would further exacerbate the operational challenges facing our industry.

It is for these reasons we oppose this legislation and urge this Committee to reject it.

Sincerely,

Melvin R. Thompson Senior Vice President

Mehri R. horns

Attachments

Why are so many Baltimore eateries closing? Restaurateurs weigh in

By Amanda Yeager Reporter, Baltimore Business Journal Jan 23, 2018



VIVIAN LEE/CC-2.0/HTTPS://FLIC.KR/P/8PPQNE

Dinosaur-Bar-B-Que is among a string of recent restaurant closures in Baltimore.

Is there something in the water?

News of Baltimore restaurants closing or hitting the market just seems to keep rolling in. Dinosaur Bar-B-Que closed late last week after three years in business near Harbor East. Bagby Pizza Co. recently closed its locations in Harbor East and Pikesville. Institutions like Metropolitan Coffeehouse & Wine Bar in Federal Hill and Ryan's Daughter Irish Pub & Restaurant in Belvedere Square have also shut their doors.

The Life of Reilly in Butchers Hill, near Johns Hopkins Hospital, is the latest casualty.

Though it's notoriously difficult to grab a foothold in the food service industry, some of the city's restaurateurs say there could be more to this recent string of closures.

Last year "was a horrible year for Baltimore City restaurants," said Gino Cardinale, the co-owner of City Cafe in Mount Vernon. "You're in a period of huge economic expansion, unemployment is at a record low, the stock market is booming, but in Baltimore City, it's like a recession. There are fewer people coming to visit, there's just less people downtown."

Cardinale said part of the problem stems from an oversaturated restaurant market.

"We've expanded our restaurant base, but we know the pie hasn't gotten any bigger," he said. "It's hyper-competitive. Everyone's fighting over the same size or shrinking pie of customers."

But, he said, that's not the only reason restaurants have been struggling. In the shuttering of a chain restaurant like Dinosaur Bar-B-Que, Cardinale sees a beliwether.

"It's sort of the tip of the iceberg because those are restaurants that are owned or financed by bigger entities," he said. While independently owned restaurants will stick around longer because their owners have a greater stake in the success of the business, chains "are not going to sit around and spin their wheels."

"If they're not making their numbers, then they can't prognosticate a turn to profitability," Cardinale said. "When you see these chain restaurants pulling out of a market, they're looking at it and saying there's no growth potential left here."

He and other local restaurant owners have pointed to crime as the major reason traffic to their establishments has slowed in recent years. Small businesses closing their doors around the city have said the same.

(over)

Baltimore saw 343 homicides in 2017, a per capita record, and has had 15 homicides so far in January. Citing a need to address the wave of violence, Mayor Catherine Pugh last week fired Police Commissioner Kevin Davis and replaced him with the department's Deputy Commissioner Darryl De Sousa.

Andrew Dunlap, who launched 101 Deli Bar in Federal Hill this fall, said there are a lot of factors contributing to the hardship some restaurants face, including the challenge of finding parking in some city neighborhoods and the rise in popularity of online ordering through delivery services like Uber Eats and Grubhub, which take a cut of the sale.

But one factor stands out to him above the rest.

"Crime in the city is scaring a lot of people and I think it's having an effect on everything," Dunlap said. "Friends all over the hospitality industry say the same thing, 'We love our new concepts, [Baltimore is] a beautiful place, but unfortunately the city is the city and until it gets taken care of, we see the brunt of it."

Brian McComas, who owns Ryleigh's Oyster, echoed his concerns.

Muggings and murders in neighborhoods traditionally perceived as safe have scared away the suburban customers that help keep Baltimore restaurants afloat and have resulted in more city dwellers staying in, McComas said.

"Throw in the mediocre sports teams the past couple years and you have a triple whammy," he said.

McComas said he's seeing steadier business at his Ryleigh's Oyster location in Hunt Valley, in Baltimore County, compared to his establishments in Baltimore.

"Thank goodness the one in the county's doing well," he said. "But you'd rather have them all doing well rather than one doing excellent and the others holding on."

In an interview with the BBJ Monday, Pugh said there isn't a lack of resources for small businesses in the city — as an example, she pointed to Goldman Sachs' recent investment in Baltimore through its 10,000 Small Businesses program. The mayor has worked to replace streetlights throughout the city to brighten up neighborhoods and reduce crime. Pugh also said her administration is considering closing off some streets in Little Italy to bolster walking traffic, after small businesses there asked her to look into the idea.

"Violence reduction is around helping all businesses, especially small businesses," she said. "We're not changing lights out for big business, we're changing lights out for the entire city."

"When we talk about violence reduction it's not just for one part of the city, it's every part."

Andrew Gervase, a Federal Hill resident and vice president of the Sharp Leadenhall Improvement Association, said he has also noticed people citing concerns about violence as a reason to stay away from the city. But each restaurant's closure is individual, he noted in a post to the Federal Hill Neighborhood Association's Facebook group. Some restaurants close because of natural disasters, others because of the owner's health and others still due to changes in the market, he said.

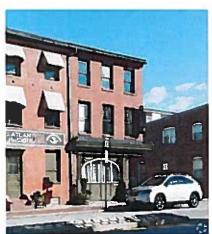
"A concern for personal safety is factored into these declining revenues," he said, but "the perception of the city is worse than I think it really is... As a neighbor, I do my best to try to portray this city in a better light."

Gervase said he's hopeful 2018 will bring better news for the community's restaurants.

"I remember back in the 1990's Fells Point went through the same growing pains," he wrote. "I'm confident things will continue to change, and not necessarily for the worst."

40-year Baltimore restaurant broker on closures, sales: 'This is the most I've seen'

By Amanda Yeager Reporter, Baltimore Business Journal Jan 24, 2018



Fork and Wrench
COSTAR GROUP INC.

Fork & Wrench in Canton is the latest Baltimore restaurant to hit the market.

It's not all in your head — there really have been more Baltimore bars and restaurants going up for sale or closing lately.

One local broker says the pace is unprecedented in his career.

"It's always in and out, but being in the business for 40 years, this is the most I've seen closing up at any one time," Jerry Blumenthal, a principal at BCV Commercial Realty, said. "Usually, they'll call somebody like me and try to put it on the market. But they're not waiting now."

In the past few weeks, the closures have piled up: The Life of Reilly in Butchers Hill, Dinosaur Bar-B-Que and Bagby Pizza Co. in Harbor East, Metropolitan Coffeehouse & Wine Bar in Federal Hill, Firehouse Coffee in Canton and Ryan's Daughter in Belvedere Square.

Still other restaurant owners have decided to test the waters by putting their businesses on the market. Among the recent offerings: Fork & Wrench, Portside Tavern and Cask & Grain in Canton, Regi's American Bistro, Stalking Horse and Boiler Room in Federal Hill and Riptide By The Bay and V-NO Winebar & Shop in Fells Point.

Blumenthal said his firm talks to 50 to 75 restaurant owners, on average, in a week.

"More want to sell than buy, and they're concerned," he said.

Restaurateurs recently weighed in on the reasons behind industry turnover in the city. Many cited crime as a factor. Other challenges include heavy competition due to market saturation, parking shortages and the rise of delivery services.

(over)

Blumenthal added another reason: suburbanites who once frequented city restaurants now have choices closer to home.

"The county people, they've got options," he said. "We're getting just as many leads in for new people buying restaurants, but now so many of them want the county — Baltimore County, Howard, Harford, Carroll and Anne Arundel."

Now's a good time for people interested in buying a restaurant, Blumenthal said. He estimated that restaurant prices are 20 to 30 percent lower than usual, and landlords, concerned about keeping their properties filled, are sometimes willing to negotiate lower rents.

"It's definitely a buyer's market," he said. "There's a lot of good buys on the market for restaurants, open or closed. There's deals out there that you couldn't get two years ago."

2015-2016 2014-2015 ■ Baltimore City ■ Baltimore County ■ Anne Arundel Year over Year Net Change 2013-2014 -65 2012-2013 2011-2012 -20

Food and Drinking Places -

Data Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics NAICS 722



2015-2016 2014-2015 ■ Baltimore City ■ Baltimore County ■ Anne Arundel Year over Year Net Change 2013-2014 2012-2013 2011-2012

Food and Drinking Places Employees

Data Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics NAICS 722



Total Number of Food and Drinking Places

	Year	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	
Baltimore City	Total #	1532/1593	1593/1613	1613/1548	1548/1542	1542/1539	
	Net Change	19	20	<i>59</i> -	9-	765	'n
Baltimore County	Total #	1510/1553	1553/1567	1567/1586	1586/1599	1599/1598	
	Net Change	43	14	61	13		-1
Anne Arundel	Total #	991/1006	1006/1057	1057/1059	1059/1097	1097/1120	
	Net Change	15	51	2	38	•	23
							1
						:	

Data Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics NAICS 722







SAFE, AFFORDABLE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY RESPONSIBLE



Mike Levy Senior Director Plastic Foodservice Packaging Group

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P 202 [249.6614 F 202 [379.9741 C 703 | 887.0723 700 2nd Street, NE, Washington, DC 20002 mike_levy@americanchemistry.com www.plasticfoodservicefacts.com

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Plastics Food Service Packaging Group

FEB 0 6 2018

Members of the Baltimore City Council Judiciary and Legislative Investigations Committee

Du Burns Council Chamber, 4th Floor, City Hall

February 6, 2018 – Public Hearing

Council Bill 17-0117 – Food Service Facilities – Polystyrene Foam Products

Background: Proposed ordinance to prohibit food service facilities from using disposable food service ware made from polystyrene foam - ACC/PFPG Oppose Comments

Introduction: Thank you, Chair and Members of the Baltimore City Council Judiciary and Legislative Investigations Committee. My name is Mike Levy, Director, Plastics Foodservice Packaging Group (PFPG) of the American Chemistry Council, a group which represents the leading suppliers and manufacturers of plastics foodservice packaging products, including polystyrene food and beverage containers. Representatives from the Maryland restaurant and retailer groups doing business in Baltimore City are also here today to provide information on why a ban on polystyrene foam foodservice ware in Baltimore City would be the wrong policy, given the uses and benefits, low cost, and recyclability of these products.

What we support:

We have worked closely in the City of Baltimore for many years to help the city implement meaningful programs to reduce all litter and improve recycling. In 2011, Dart partnered with the City/DPW to add polystyrene foam recycling to Baltimore City at the Northwest Sanitation Yard in Sisson Street – a program that is growing. In 2013, the plastics industry (ACC) partnered with the City of Baltimore (Mayor's office, DPW, City Council, and Baltimore Sustainability Commission) to address zero waste programs there through neighborhood empowerment. ACC funded the "Clean Community Competition" which incentivized and awarded (\$5000 first prize) Baltimore City neighborhoods that developed and document programs that reduce litter and packaging waste. Waste Management has also funded the program, and this has become a positive local activity that does not impact packaging products per se – but address all litter and waste.

Instead of approaches that would ban or restrict a valuable product such as polystyrene foam foodservice ware, we support the concept of litter education and prevention, waste minimization and recycling, and providing these low cost, safe and hygienic foodservice products that hospitals, schools, nursing homes, and cafeterias throughout MD have used for decades. Our industry has been a big supporter of these programs nationwide, and polystyrene foam foodservice is both an economical and overall sustainable choice for food establishments and consumers.

The state of Maryland rejected proposals in 2017 to enact a statewide ban on polystyrene foam foodservice. No state has ever enacted a ban on an FDA approved foodservice item like polystyrene foam.

Why are we here today at this public hearing?: We are here today to provide information on the benefits of polystyrene food containers – and dispel many misperceptions about polystyrene foam foodservice products in schools, retail, cafeterias, nursing homes – that it cannot be recycled, and that it is not the most sustainable foodservice materials to use (compared to alternative foodservice). Several cities and states like Baltimore City have proposed bans on safe products like polystyrene foam foodservice as a way to solve the litter or waste problem. We know from experience that bans do not solve these issues, and merely substituting one type of

foodservice material for another will not result in any environmental improvement. No state has ever enacted a polystyrene foodservice ban after learning about the facts.

In the short time I have today, I'd like to highlight some of the uses, costs and environmental benefits of polystyrene foam foodservice, and hopefully lead the way toward keeping these products and choice available to all Baltimore City residents — as well as answer any questions you may have in this work session..

Polystyrene foam foodservice uses and benefits and cost compared to alternative foodservice

PS foodservice is a safe, low cost, and efficient foodservice packaging that has been used for over 50 years. It has performance benefits that make it a preferred choice – from PS lids used on all hot beverage material (paper and plastic) to prevent burning from leaky seals, to PS foam cups and clamshells that utilize 98% air as insulation, keeping hot foods hot and cold liquids cold. Polystyrene foodservice containers – both foam polystyrene (e.g., cups, clamshells, plates) and solid polystyrene (e.g. cups, lids) are anywhere from 2-3 less expensive than coated bleached paperboard items, and 2-4 times less expensive than compostable alternatives.

Montgomery County, MD has touted that their ban on polystyrene foam recycling would not cost the county anything, and the alternatives were "pennies" more. A 2014 report from the Montgomery County Office of Management and Budget estimates the cost of their ordinance (Bill 41-14). The total first year fiscal impact reported by county departments and agencies is \$219,432 and this amount will fluctuate depending on the enforcement method used in upholding the ban. The expenditure estimates covering at least the next 6 fiscal years is estimated to be \$1,316,592, and does not include enforcement activity.

Fiscal impact of a potential ban on polystyrene foodservice items on the state

The state of Maryland rejected a proposed ban on polystyrene foodservice items could would have forced state agencies to replace existing disposable food service items (bowls, cups, utensils, clamshells, trays, etc.) with specified higher-cost alternatives. A recent 2017 independent study (https://plasticfoodservicefacts.com/Pages/Fiscal-Impacts-of-Prohibiting-Expanded-Polystyrene-Food-Service-Products-in-Maryland.pdf) on the fiscal impacts of the 2016 Maryland state bills, HB 229 and SB 186, just for polystyrene foam foodservice finds: (a) estimated purchases of all PS foam foodservice products in state of MD is estimated at \$41.0 million dollars; (b) the overall cost to the state of banning PS foam foodservice (to restaurants, agencies, convenience stores, grocery stores, non-commercial) is \$34.9 million dollars; (c) the percentage for the cost increase is 85%; and (d) that means for every \$1 now spend on polystyrene foam foodservice ware, state agencies, schools, hospitals, nursing homes, cafeterias, and businesses will have to spend at least \$1.85 on the alternatives replacements (biodegradable, compostables, coated paperboard), effectively doubling the costs to businesses and consumers. This study incorporated all the MD DGS procurement prices along with a couple of other state agencies, and two county school agencies. It also adjusts for the two existing bans in Montgomery County and Prince Georges County. Independent price lists show the cost of paper and compostable product alternative to expanded polystyrene foam (cups, trays, and dinnerware) would range from 2-4 times more than expanded polystyrene foam. At a time when Maryland and Baltimore City is looking to reduce costs, eliminating an environmentally preferable and low cost product from both state procurement and retail like polystyrene foodservice containers and beverage packaging would be counterproductive.

<u>Environmental Footprint</u> – A full environmental picture is critical when comparing foodservice options – and we ask that when you evaluate polystyrene foam foodservice you do so in comparison to substitute products. It's easy to focus only on a product's end of life since that's what consumers see – but the environmental footprint of any product includes all of its impacts, such as raw material use, resources used in manufacture,

fuel use and emissions in transport and more (see Sanitation above). A peer reviewed study finds that commonly used cups, plates, and sandwich containers made of polystyrene foam use significantly less energy and water than comparable paper-based or corn-based (polylactic: PLA) alternatives, primarily due to polystyrene foam's lower weight. For example, key findings were a polystyrene foam cup requires about 50% less energy to produce – and creates significantly fewer greenhouse gas emissions – than a similar coated paper-based cup with its corrugated sleeve. Polystyrene foam products use significantly less water than the alternatives – up to four times less than PLA clamshells. Polystyrene foam products create significantly less solid waste by weight than the alternatives – up to five times less than paperboard and PLA products (comparisons by volume vary). A link to the release of the study

(http://www.americanchemistry.com/Media/PressReleasesTranscripts/ACC-news-releases/New-Study-Polystyrene-Foam-Cups-and-Plates-Use-Less-Energy.html) as well as to the full peer reviewed study is provided here - http://plasticfoodservicefacts.com/Life-Cycle-Inventory-Foodservice-Products.

Foodservice Safety: Details of polystyrene foodservice safety, including a report to FDA, can be found at: http://www.plasticfoodservicefacts.com/main/Safety/Safety-of-PS-Foodservice-Products

Variety of Polystyrene Recycling Programs:

Polystyrene foodservice products are recycled in various ways in many communities, depending on the local solid waste program. If a community, a school, a restaurant or supermarket wants to take advantage of plastic foodservice product recycling, there are several ways to make that happen. Recycling polystyrene foam is fairly simple. The City of Baltimore has elected to recycle polystyrene in selected areas, and has enacted neighborhood cleanup programs to deal with all litter. The plastic products must be collected (free of major food debris) and delivered to a facility close enough to make the transport economical. (Because foam packaging is more than 90% air, most programs "densify" the products to get more on a truck.) The plastic is then ground up, heated and recast into plastic pellets. These pellets are sold to companies that make products such as "green building" construction materials, consumer products and plastic packaging. The website below highlights different venues – schools, restaurants, cities, national parks – that recycle foam and also contain videos that walk through the various aspects of polystyrene foam recycling: There are over 500 curbside/drop off programs nationwide recycling polystyrene foam foodservice and protective packaging. These sites are regularly updated, and have over 500 locations as of 2016, and there is a spot-check of the website link:



Many schools that use expanded polystyrene foam have recycling programs. One particular organization, Foodservice Sustainability Solutions (FSS), http://www.styrosmart.com/modx/ specializes in waste stream reduction and recycling for commercial and institutional foodservice expanded polystyrene waste and school waste. They provide real results from the six schools in the Houston Integrated school District involving recycling of expanded polystyrene foam foodservice resulting in 100% landfill diversion, reduction greenhouse gases, cutting waste removal cost by 70%, reduction trash bag costs, and trash bag usage. This is a model that can be used in many schools.

Litter will not be reduced by a potential ban on polystyrene foodservice - and bans do not work

Polystyrene foam foodservice, which makes up a very small amount of the litter stream (according to a 2012 study, commonly used polystyrene foam foodservice products make up 1.5 percent of litter), will not reduce litter. The reason is simple: the substitute foodservice products under any potential polystyrene ban proposal r are littered as well. Substituting one type of litter for another is not a smart strategy. For example, when San Francisco placed restrictions on the use of certain plastic foodservice products, the city found that alternatives became more littered. (Source: "The City of San Francisco Streets Litter Re-Audit 2008, prepared for the City of San Francisco Environment Department, July 4, 2008, http://sfenvironment.org/downloads/library/2008 litter audit.pdf)

How much of the litter in the Anacostia River Shed comes from polystyrene foam foodservice?

With the assistance of Metro COG, Anacostia Watershed Society and a former Ocean Conservancy staffer, an independent firm Environmental Resources Planning conducted a comprehensive litter survey of the Anacostia Watershed in 2014. The survey area encompassed portions of Montgomery and Prince George's counties and D.C. in order to credibly gauge the amount and composition of litter adjacent to indicator streams identified by

Anacostia Watershed Society. The methodology consisted of tallying each littered item and noting its material composition, the methodology generally used with litter surveys conducted throughout the U.S.

This study, however, was an unprecedented collaboration between the environmental community and industry. Since industry contributed to funding this study, it was decided that the environmental community would play an active role in this project all along the way. Metro COG, Jim Foster, President of the Anacostia Watershed Society and Masaya Maeda, their chief scientist, all provided information used for the site selection process. Anacostia Watershed Society selected a number of the non-roadway sites. Sonya Besteiro, formerly Ocean Conservancy's Associate Director of their International Coastal Cleanup for 11 years, was one of the field surveyors.

Results: The data, vetted by a Ph.D. statistician, showed that polystyrene foam food service items totaled 2.4 percent of visible litter on roadways and 4.8 percent on non-roadways. These same items totaled 0.4 percent of small litter on roadways and 3.8 percent on non-roadways.

The data from this study are being used by Maryland State Highway Administration to address EPA litter abatement initiatives with which they have been tasked to address. Survey and detailed site data were also provided to Montgomery County DEP and Metro COG, at their requests.

And economic studies demonstrate that bans adversely affect the economy, as consumers and business absorb increased costs of alternatives. For example, more than a decade and a half after the city of Portland, OR, restricted polystyrene foam foodservice products at certain venues in 1990, the Cascades Policy Institute reviewed the economic effects, environmental myths and the reaction of the community: "Studying the true environmental effects of this law shows that due to the methods used to produce alternatives and their poor insulation qualities, the ban keeps one of the best environmental choices off the market."

Composting: Not a Simple Solution — Many people believe that communities could easily compost paper-based and other "biodegradable" foodservice products. But it's not that simple. These used foodservice items would still need to be collected, separated and delivered to a large-scale compositing facility, of which there are few in the U.S. In the absence of such a facility, these products generally end up in landfills. Once in landfills, they do not readily break down because modern landfills are actually designed to retard decomposition. Baltimore City does not have an infrastructure or meaningful industrial composting facility to compose food service ware. This waste is going to the same landfills polystyrene foam went to, and weighs 3-4 times more — generating more waste than before the ban.

Landfills, Biodegradation and Litter – All plastic foodservice products contribute approximately 1% of landfills' content by weight (paper contributes more than 30%). While popular culture has led many to believe that burying our nation's garbage in landfills is sort of like creating big compost heaps, modern landfills are specifically designed to minimize decomposition. The small amount of degradation that does occur in a landfill often generates methane, a much more potent greenhouse gas than CO₂. By requiring biodegradable alternatives to polystyrene foam foodservice ware, Baltimore City has perpetuated the myth that "biodegradable" foodservice will "disappear" as litter or degrade in landfills – neither has been proved scientifically.

Keep America Beautiful and its affiliates provide expertise and research in successfully reducing litter. For instance: Keep Los Angeles Beautiful conducted a study (*Littering and the iGeneration – City-Wide Intercept Study of Youth Litter Behavior in Los Angeles*, prepared by Keep Los Angeles Beautiful by S. Groner Associates in collaboration with Action Research, January 21, 2009, <a href="http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:n4sSMRAfFdIJ:www.cleanup-sa.co.za/images/Littering%2520and%2520the%2520iGeneration_Youth%2520Litter%2520Study%2520for%2520KLAB%2520.pdf+&cd=1&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=us) to better understand littering behavior among 16-24 year olds. The study helped identify a set of barriers and situations/issues that prevented this age group from properly disposing of trash. The study found that waste perceived as biodegradable

was also more likely to be littered which may explain why littering of alternatives increases after foam bans. The report is available for municipalities who seek to design successful litter reduction programs in their communities.

Plastics, biodegradability and marine debris - prevention and solutions

A recent 2015 study released by Ocean Conservancy's Stemming the Tide: Land-based strategies for a plastic-free ocean conducted with the McKinsey Center for Business and Environment, that evaluates specific land-based solutions for plastic waste in the ocean, provides the roadmap for a more targeted offense to tackle "ocean plastic". Recent research by Dr. Jenna Jembeck published in Science Magazine estimated that roughly 8 million tons of plastic enters the ocean each year and that 57% of it originates in five countries (China, Indonesia, Philippines, Vietnam and Thailand). These are rapidly developing economies in areas where waste management infrastructure hasn't yet caught up to a growing population's ability to consume more goods. Similar factors could easily give rise to these conditions in other regions (e.g., Brazil, India or countries in Africa). Stemming the Tide builds on these findings by highlighting solutions to contain waste—in essence to stop the "leakage" at the source. Solutions like, containing landfill waste, stopping illegal dumping, increasing recycling, and incorporating energy recovery technologies, such as gasification and pyrolysis, are featured as possibilities for change.

Stemming the Tide is a welcome resource that helps us understand and prioritize solutions.

A 2015 UNEP (United Nations Environmental Programme) report, "Biodegradable Plastics & Marine Litter – Misconceptions, Concerns and Impacts on Marine Environments", was commissioned to provide a concise summary of some of the key issues surrounding the biodegradability of plastics in the oceans, and whether the adoption of biodegradable plastics will reduce the impact of marine plastics overall. One of the key conclusions was a statement, "On the balance of the available evidence, biodegradable plastics will not play a significant role in reducing marine litter". This reinforces the findings of the Stemming the Tide: Land-based strategies for a plastics-free ocean report, described above.

Foodservice Safety:

For more than 50 years, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration has approved the use of polystyrene for foodservice products. Polystyrene foodservice products offer a sanitary way to serve fresh food and to help prevent the spread of disease at school, restaurants, hospitals ... even at home.

While some have raised questions about occupational exposures to styrene, the U.S. National Institutes of Environmental Health Sciences made clear that these don't apply to polystyrene, noting in June 2011: "Styrene should not be confused with polystyrene (Styrofoam). Although styrene, a liquid, is used to make polystyrene, which is a solid plastic, we do not believe that people are at risk from using polystyrene products."

The toxicologist who heads the National Toxicology Program was widely quoted in June 2011 news reports: "Let me put your mind at ease right away about Styrofoam" and noted that levels of styrene from polystyrene containers "are hundreds if not thousands of times lower than have occurred in the occupational setting ... In finished products, certainly styrene is not an issue." John Bucher, associate director of the National Toxicology Program, was quoted in <u>Associated Press</u> reports in August 2011: "The risks, in my estimation, from polystyrene are not very great," he said. "It's not worth being concerned about."

Health experts and agencies have all agreed and stated that styrene should not be confused with polystyrene, and levels of styrene in polystyrene foodservice products pose no risk to consumers. It's important to understand the differences between styrene and polystyrene. Styrene, a liquid, and polystyrene, a solid, are fundamentally different. Styrene is a liquid that can be chemically linked to create polystyrene, which is a solid plastic that displays different properties. Polystyrene is an inert plastic that can be used to make many products, such as polystyrene foam used to make disposable plates, cups and other foodservice packaging. The amount of

styrene in polystyrene is extremely small. These agencies include the National Toxicology Program (NTP), U.S. National Institutes of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS), American Cancer Society, FDA, and the Harvard Center for Risk Analysis. Attachment A is provided with this expert and agencies views.

Sources of Styrene Exposure - How much styrene is in our foods and packaging?

Styrene is everywhere in very small amounts. The air we breathe always contains styrene from automobile exhaust, cigarette smoke, wood smoke, plant emissions. So what does this mean for the average consumer? Styrene is naturally present in several foods. It has been measured in foods that have not had contact with polystyrene containers. It is present in the highest concentration in coffee, cinnamon, beer and nuts. Based on average consumption, it is estimated that the average person ingests 9 micrograms (ug) styrene per day from naturally occurring styrene in their food. Compare that to the FDA acceptable daily intake (ADI) value for styrene which is considered to be 90,000 ug/person/day – and you can see consumers can feel assured their estimated dietary intake of styrene is more than four orders of magnitude less than the ADI. (https://plasticfoodservicefacts.com/main/Safety/Safety-of-PS-Foodservice-Products)

There is more styrene in cinnamon (170 to 39,000 parts per billion), beer (10 to 200 parts per billion), and beef (5.3 – 6.4 parts per billion) than there is in a polystyrene foam cup (5 to 10 parts per million). It makes no sense to promote public policy to ban a product like polystyrene foam foodservice because of its alleged styrene levels when it has less exposure to consumers than everyday foods we eat – like cinnamon, beer and beef. The key is how much styrene do consumers get exposed to – and the answer is, very little

<u>Sanitation:</u> Studies at foodservice operations demonstrate that polystyrene foodservice packaging can be more sanitary than reusable china or glassware that are dependent on proper washing. A 2012 sanitation study in Sacramento, CA, found that reusables had higher microbial levels than single use items. A 2007 study in Wisconsin found that unprotected tables and trays had 7 to 23 times higher bacterial counts than those with single-use placemats and tray covers. And a 2002 study in Las Vegas found that 18 percent of reusable items tested had higher than acceptable bacterial counts.

Reusable cups, dishes, plates, utensils, place mats, table coverings and other products require copious amounts of water and energy to clean, time and time again. Polystyrene foodservice packaging conserves these important resources and allows our schools and hospitals to save the water, energy, detergents — and money and labor — required to sanitize reusables. And when dishwashers are down or malfunctioning, foodservice operators actually are required to use sanitary, single-use foodservice under code requirements in order to protect health and safety.

Conclusion:

Banning polystyrene foam foodservice in Baltimore City would be both costly and would result in no environmental benefit (substitute biodegradable and compostable food service ware products have a higher footprint than polystyrene foam foodservice ware), and would be counter to all other states, and most cities, who have concluded that bans on low cost foodservice ware like PS foam do not work.

The plastics foodservice industry has experience and interest in working with localities, like we did in Baltimore City, and feels positive programs like recycling, recovery from waste, and waste reduction go a long way in meeting sustainability goals for government and industry alike. Recycling expanded polystyrene foam foodservice is a much better alternative than a ban or restriction.

To summarize, we urge this Committee to reject this proposed ban and instead focus on <u>including</u> polystyrene foam foodservice as <u>part of the solution to further reducing litter and waste</u>, in favor of common sense approaches such as recycling and anti-litter partnerships that already are proving successful – rather than focus on a potential ban approach for these products as proposed by Council Bill 17-0117. As for the public health and sanitation benefits of polystyrene foodservice, public schools and public institutions of higher education,

nursing homes, hospitals, cafeterias, and consumers can be assured these are very safe and economical products for the Baltimore City public to continue to use.

Thank you for your consideration in this matter.



Mike Levy, Senior Director
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Plastics Foodservice Packaging Group (PFPG)
Life Cycle Issues, Plastics Division, ACC

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Proposal from the Baltimore City Department of Public Works to the American Chemistry Council sponsorship of the Clean Community Competition

- Executive Summary: The American Chemistry Council highlights the safety, sanitation, cost savings and environmental impact of polystyrene products. While some studies find that foam food service makes up only 1.5% of litter, the ubiquitousness of white foam cups or plates on sidewalks and city streets call out-of-size attention to their prevalence in the urban landscape. Sponsorship of the Clean Community Competition gives the American Chemistry Council the opportunity to directly impact cleaning and anti-littering efforts in the places it matters most: residential neighborhoods. It also provides an opportunity to highlight that littering is not inherently caused by certain materials and products but by human nature itself. This is the chance to see affect behavior change by providing a reward that can be invested back into further neighborhood cleaning and anti-littering efforts.
- The Baltimore City Department of Public Works Background (DPW): DPW's Bureau of Solid Waste is charged with keeping Baltimore clean. It is responsible for mixed refuse and recycling collections from 200,000 locations every week. It keeps Baltimore's Inner Harbor clean as well as streets, alleys and lots. It leads educational and informational efforts to inform residents and visitors of proper waste disposal.
- Project Information: Last year, the Clean Community Competition
 was entered by 72 communities throughout Baltimore City. These
 communities worked through the summer to paint storm drains, clean
 lots, increase recycling and sweep alleys and streets. Four
 communities in each quadrant of the city won first place and were
 awarded \$5,000, and four communities in each quadrant won second

place and won \$1,000 each. The winners were announced by Mayor Stephanie Rawlings-Blake at the start of the Mayor's Fall Cleanup.

Baltimore Market Information: The 2012 Census estimates
 Baltimore's population at 621,342 as of July 2012, an increase of
 1,100 residents over the previous year and the first increase in
 population since its peak in 1950 validating Mayor Stephanie Rawlings Blake stated goal to grow the city by 10,000 families in 10 years.

• Baltimore had a total of 294,579 housing units in 2009. Age ranges were 22.4% under 18 years old, 11.8% at age 65 or older, and 65.8% from 18 to 64 years old. Baltimore's population was 53.4% female. The median age is 35 years old. The median income for a household in the city during 2008 was \$30,078, and the median income for a family was \$48,216. Per capita income was \$22,885 in 2008. The median sale price for homes in 2012 was \$95,000.

• 2013 Clean Community Competition: The American Chemistry Council would be the primary sponsor of the Clean Community Competition providing the monetary funds for the four first place awards of \$5,000 each and four second place awards of \$1,000 each for a total financial commitment of \$24,000. (Secondary sponsors may include media entities and partnerships may be formed with environmental non-profit organizations.) The Clean Community Competition will begin May 20, 2013. Judging, by non-agency invitees from community organizations, will end September 9, 2013 and prizes will be presented by Mayor Stephanie Rawlings-Blake at the Mayor's Fall Cleanup on October 26, 2013. The financial commitment will be expected to be fulfilled by October 1, 2013 at the latest.

List of Benefits:

 The American Chemistry Council's name and logo will appear prominently in all printed materials including the competition application, press releases, banners, posters, and electronic copy on the DPW website or Facebook page. The logo may be accompanied by a brief description of the aim and purpose of the organization subject to editing needs.

- American Chemistry Council representatives will be included in any public ceremonies, activities and events associated with the Clean Community Competition.
- Representatives will have speaking opportunities at the opening and closing ceremonies.
- All marketing, advertising, public relations and branding activities for the Clean Community Competition will feature the sponsorship of the American Chemistry Council throughout the course of the 2013 Clean Community Competition.
- The DPW Communications and Community Outreach Division will conduct an extensive public relations and marketing campaign in Baltimore City to promote the Clean Community Competition of which the sponsorship of the American Chemistry Council will be included. These efforts will encompass print, television, radio, electronic placement and signage. These efforts will continue periodically throughout the contest period.
- The American Chemistry Council's sponsorship will be featured prominently in the DPW newsletter, In the Works, and the Recycling Office newsletter, Re-News. These newsletters are distributed to all media outlets, every community association in Baltimore City as well as city elected officials.
- American Chemistry Council's sponsorship will be posted on the DPW Facebook page through the course of the contest and also on our Twitter account which has 1,862 followers including prominent opinion leaders and media professionals.
- **Summary:** This sponsorship presents a unique opportunity for DPW and the American Chemistry Council to support an effort for which both organizations share a common goal the eradication of litter through the promotion of education and information and by inducing behavioral change. We hope the American Chemistry Council gives this proposal its full and deliberate consideration.

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City of Baltimore, Maryland

Digital Communications

Mayor Stephanie Rawlings-Blake Announces Baltimore's Second Clean Community Competition

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Tuesday, April 16, 2013

CONTACT
Ryan O'Doherty
(410) 818-4269

rvan.odoherty@baltimorecity.gov

Mayor Stephanie Rawlings-Blake Announces Baltimore's Second Clean Community Competition

BALTIMORE, MD. (APRIL 16, 2013) – Today, Mayor Rawlings-Blake was joined by City Council President Bernard C. "Jack" Young, Councilman Carl Stokes, City employees, sponsors, and community leaders to announce the City's second annual Clean Community Competition. The contest, established last year, offers participating communities an opportunity to win a \$5,000 cash prize for their efforts to clean up their neighborhood. In last year's competition 72 communities from across Baltimore participated, and eight winners shared in the \$24,000 prize.

"We need residents to renew their commitment to keeping the city clean so that we can attract and retain people to live and work in our great neighborhoods," said Mayor Rawlings-Blake. "The Clean Community Competition brings people together to clean streets, clean waterways, and clean neighborhoods—and by doing so, they become more connected to their community and to each other."

The Clean Community Competition challenges communities throughout Baltimore to get involved in cleaning up their neighborhoods on a daily basis. Communities will be judged on cleaning efforts and criteria including an overall increase in recycling tonnage, removing debris from lots, cleaning streets and alleys, clearing and sweeping storm drains, and—new this year—greening or beautification efforts. Extra points will be awarded for adopting vacant lots through the Power In Dirt initiative and for installing clean-themed storm drain stencils.

A judging committee will assess improvements and overall cleanliness in September, and the winners will be amounced at the kickoff of the Mayor's Fall Clean Up on October 26. Neighborhoods in each of four sections of the city will compete for first place prizes of \$5,000. Second place finishers will win \$1,000.

Communities can register for the contest through Wednesday, May 15. The judging period for the contest starts on May 20 and ends on September 20. Winners will be announced on October 16. For additional information or to register for the competition, community association leaders should call 311 or visit

http://baltimorecity.gov/Government/AgenciesDepartments/PublicWorks/CleanCommunityCompetition.aspx.

2012 Clean Community Contest Winners

Northwest:

- 1. Greater Remington Improvement Association
- 2. Reservoir Hill Improvement Council

Northeast:

- 1. Greater Greenmount Community Association, Inc.
- 2. Chinquapin Park Improvement Association, Inc.

Southeast:

- 1. New Greenmount West Community Association
- 2. Upper Fells Point Improvement Association

Southwest:

- 1. Gwynns Falls Business & Homeownership Group
- 2. Winchester Improvement Association

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Visit our Website @ www.baltimorecity.gov



Director's Briefing Baltimore City Department of Public Works



EVENT:

Announcement of Clean Community Contest Winners for 2013

DATE:

Wednesday, October 16, 2013

MRB TIME:

10:30 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.

EVENT TIME:

10:30 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.

LOCATION:

City Hall Rotunda

101 N. Holliday St. Baltimore, MD 21202

Event takes place inside rotunda area.

PARKING:

N/A

MEETING/EVENT CONTACT: Cherry Woods CELL:

PURPOSE/GOAL: Event is to announce the six winners of the 2013 Clean Community Competition. These communities have worked to clean their neighborhoods over the Summer and will be awarded \$5,000 and \$1,000 prizes.

DIRECTOR'S ROLE: To make brief comments, to introduce the Mayor and Ms. Ukwuoma and to help announce the winners.

DIGNATARIES TO ATTEND:

- The Honorable Mayor Stephanie Rawlings-Blake
- Deputy Chief of Operations, Khalil Zaied
- DPW Director, Alfred H. Foxx
- DPW Deputy Director Rudolf Chow
- Bureau of Solid Waste Head, Valentina I. Ukwuoma
- Recycling Coordinator, Robert Murrow
- Mike Levy, Senior Director, Plastics Foodservice Packaging Group (PFPG) (Contest Sponsor)

DPW ATTENDING STAFF:

- Rudolf Chow, Deputy Director and Head, Bureau of Water and Wastewater
- Kimberly Morton, Chief of Staff
- Valentina I. Ukwuoma, Head, Bureau of Solid Waste





- Robert Murrow, Recycling Coordinator
- Cherrie Woods, Public Relations, Media and Community Affairs
- Wayne Butler, Events Coordinator, Media and Community Affairs
- And others.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PEOPLE EXPECTED TO ATTEND:

• 30-35

AGENDA/PROGRAM: (Program begins at 10:30 a.m.)

- 10:30 a.m. 10:35 a.m. Welcome and Remarks Director Foxx
- 10:35 a.m. 10:40 a.m. Mayor's Remarks
- 10:40 a.m. 10:45 a.m. Mike Levy's Remarks
- 10:45 a.m. 11:00 a.m. Mayor joined by Mr. Foxx, Ms. Ukwuoma and Mr. Levy to announce winners

BACKGROUND:

Sponsored by the American Chemistry Council, the Clean Community Competition challenged communities throughout Baltimore to get involved in cleaning up their neighborhoods on a daily basis. Communities were judged on cleaning efforts that include an overall increase in recycling tonnage, cleaning lots, cleaning streets and alleys, storm drain cleaning and sweeping and, new this year, greening or beautification efforts. Extra points were awarded for adopting vacant lots through the Power In Dirt initiative and for installing clean-themed storm drain stencils.

First place winners from last year's competition could not win first place again but were eligible to win second place. Greater Remington, New Greenmount West and the Gwynns Falls Business and Homeowners Association were all first place winners last year and won second place this year.

A judging committee assessed improvements and overall cleanliness. Neighborhoods in each of four sections of the City competed for first place prizes of \$5,000. Second place finishers won \$1,000. For the contest 22 communities entered but only 8 submitted scrapbooks for the judges. As a result, there were no winners in the Northeast quadrant of the city. Of the \$24,000 in anticipated award funds, only \$18,000 will be awarded.





NORTHWEST:

First Place:

3200 Carlisle Block Association, Inc.

Second Place:

Greater Remington Improvement Association (won First Place in

2012)

NORTHEAST:

No winners (there were no submittals for consideration)

SOUTHWEST:

First Place:

South Baltimore Partnership

Second Place:

Gwynns Falls Business and Homeowners Association (won First

Place in 2012)

SOUTHEAST:

First Place:

Re-Build Johnston Square

Second Place:

New Greenmount West Community Association (won First Place in

2012)

ONGOING AND UPCOMING PROJECTS IN THE AREA: Mayor's Fall Cleanup, Saturday, October 26, 2013

MEDIA:

All Baltimore media will receive notification.

ATTIRE:

Business attire.

MEAL INFORMATION:

N/A

PODIUM:

DPW will bring podium.

Director and Mayor will be standing at podium with Ms.

Ukwuoma and Mr. Levy.

REMARKS:

Talking points (attached)





PREPARED BY:

Robert Murrow, 443-474-7851 (cell) Robert.murrow@baltimorecity.gov

ATTACHMENTS:

Talking points.



Baltimore City Council Bill 17-0117 – February 6, 2018 Public Hearing
"Partnerships: Successful public/private approaches that deal with litter/waste reduction for polystyrene foam foodservice packaging without impacting specific products"

Baltimore, MD:

In 2011, Dart partnered with the City/DPW to add polystyrene foam recycling to Baltimore City at the Northwest Sanitation Yard in Sisson Street — a program that is growing. In 2013, the plastics industry (ACC) partnered with the City of Baltimore (Mayor's office, DPW, City Council, and Baltimore Sustainability Commission) to address zero waste programs there through neighborhood empowerment. ACC funded the "Clean Community Competition" which incentivized and awarded (\$5000 first prize) Baltimore City neighborhoods that developed and document programs that reduce litter and packaging waste. Waste Management has also funded the program, and this has become a positive local activity that does not impact packaging products per se — but address all litter and waste.

Honolulu, Hawaii (Oahu):

The plastics industry (ACC), working with local government partners in Oahu, Hawaii, commissioned a comprehensive study of the solid waste (litter and trash) and storm water management systems, particularly as they relate to litter control and diversion opportunities in Honolulu. The goals of this study were to identify specific, actionable and sustainable strategies for improving and integrating litter control functions with the solid waste and storm water management systems. The study was completed in early 2016 and we began to move towards implementing its recommendations. Partnerships are now with KHIB (Keep Hawaiian Islands Beautiful) and KAB (Keep America Beautiful), Local Hawaiian Restaurants, KUPU (whose mission is to empower youth to serve their communities through character-building, service learning, and environmental stewardship opportunities that encourage integrity (pono) with God (Ke Akua), self and others) and with KHIB in an intern program to help foster positive litter prevention and education messages. Pilot project underway to install new trash cans with lids to reduce blowing litter and waste in largest park – Ala Moana Park.

Los Angeles, CA – City and County:

ACC's Plastics Division has been working for last 10 years proactively in L.A. on a number of programs that have reduce litter and waste in L.A., as well as increasing recycling of plastics, including polystyrene foam:

- Assisted L.A. Bureau of Sanitation in advertising camping "New to the Blue" for their curbside residential and multifamily recycling program. \$250,000 helped with citizens better understanding which plastics went into curbside program
- Funded Friends of the L.A. River for litter/packaging cleanup for 10 years in L.A. Funded college interns to help with measurement and cleanup.
- Sponsored L.A. Conservation Corps (group promoting recycling and environmental responsibility to youth in Los Angeles Region) for 10 years. Litter and waste education resulted in a cleaner L.A.
- Instituted "Rinse and Recycle" program in conjunction with California Restaurant Association which has engaged over a 1000 restaurants who put posters and help educate consumers on how to increase plastics, including polystyrene foam, foodservice recycling for "to go" packaging.

Interactive Plastics Recycling Map/Markets – Moore Recycling partnership:

ACC Plastics Division, working with partner groups FPI, EPS-IA, Canadian Plastics Industry Association and SPI, helped develop through recognized recycling expert Moore Recycling, an interactive website to facilitate recycling of polypropylene and foam polystyrene in U.S. and Canada. Communities throughout the U.S. have a source that is current to see where they can take their plastic recycling: http://www.recyclemoreplastic.org/

End market studies are next step, to assist communities like Baltimore, with plastics recycling.

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The Safety of Polystyrene Foodservice

Health Experts' and Agencies' Views

U.S. National Toxicology Program (NTP)

Dr. Linda Birnbaum, Ph.D., Director, U.S. National Toxicology Program was quoted widely in Associated Press reports in June 2011: "Let me put your mind at ease right away about polystyrene foam*" ... [the levels of styrene from polystyrene containers] "are hundreds if not thousands of times lower than have occurred in the occupational setting...In finished products, certainly styrene is not an issue." Source: news reports of Associated Press story, June 2011

John Bucher, associate director of the National Toxicology Program, was quoted in <u>Associated Press</u> reports in August 2011: "The risks, in my estimation, from polystyrene are not very great," he said. "It's not worth being concerned about."

Source: news reports of Associated Press story, August 2011

U.S. National Institutes of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS)

<u>NIEHS</u> in June 2011 noted: "Styrene should not be confused with polystyrene (foam)*. Although styrene, a liquid, is used to make polystyrene, which is a solid plastic, we do not believe that people are at risk from using polystyrene products."

Source: NIEHS web site

Otis Brawley, Chief Medical Officer, American Cancer Society

Bloomberg News in June 2011 reported that Brawley said, "Consumers don't need to worry about polystyrene cups and food containers..." Quote: "I see no problems with polystyrene foam* cups."

Source: Bloomberg News, June 2011

Food & Drug Administration

Based on scientific tests over five decades, FDA has determined that polystyrene is safe for use in foodservice products. Polystyrene meets the FDA's stringent standards for use in packaging both to store and to serve food.

Harvard Center for Risk Analysis

A twelve-member panel of international experts selected by the <u>Harvard Center for Risk Analysis</u> reported in 2002 that the very low levels of styrene present in foods – whether naturally occurring or from polystyrene foodservice products – does not represent a concern to human health.

For more information on polystyrene foodservice: www.plasticfoodservicefacts.com
For more information on styrene: youknowstyrene.org

^{*} Original quotes used the term "Styrofoam". STYROFOAM™ is a registered trademark of The Dow Chemical Company that represents its branded building material products, including rigid foam and structural insulated sheathing, and more. The brand name often is misused as a generic term for foam foodservice products.

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1153 Roadstown Road Bridgeton, NJ 08302 phone: 856-153-3-178 fax: 856-153-3-179 c-mail: ToxWorkscool.com

MD Written Testimony

1. Credentials

George Cruzan, PhD. BA in chemistry 1965 The King's College. PhD in biochemistry 1969 Purdue University. Professional toxicologist 1976 to present (41 years), Diplomat of American Board of Toxicology 1980-2015. President of ToxWorks (toxicology consulting firm) 1995 to present (22 years).

Studying health and environmental effects of styrene and leading \$20 million research program, 1989 to present (28 years)

2. Sources of Styrene Exposure

Styrene is everywhere in minute amounts. Ambient air always contains styrene from automobile exhaust, cigarette smoke, wood smoke, plant emissions. Average concentration is about 4 microgram (ug)/ cubic meter (m³). Typical human breathing is 20 m³/day. Therefore, normal inhalation of ambient styrene from air is 80 ug/day (4 ug/m³ * 20 m³).

Styrene is naturally present in several foods. It has been measured in foods that have not had contact with polystyrene containers. It is present in the highest concentration in coffee, cinnamon, beer and nuts. Based on average consumption, it is estimated that the average person ingests 9 ug styrene per day from naturally occurring styrene in their food.

Polystyrene contains some residual unreacted styrene. Typical products contain less than 300 ppm. Thus a typical foam cup, weighing 1.6 grams, will contain less than 0.5 milligram (mg) styrene trapped within the polymer. The residual styrene will migrate from areas of higher concentration to lower areas of concentration. The only styrene that can migrate into food or drink is the styrene that is at the interior surface of the cup. As

this styrene migrates from the surface of the cup into the food or drink, additional molecules of styrene migrate to the surface and then into the food. About half of the unreacted styrene will migrate over time to the inside surface and half to the outside surface.

3. Polystyrene

Polystyrene is a polymer synthesized by connecting many molecules of styrene together. Styrene is a liquid; polystyrene is a solid. Styrene is reactive; polystyrene is inert. In other words, polystyrene does not have the properties of styrene. This is true of all polymers; they are different from the monomer they are synthesized from. A common example is the difference between sugar and wood. Sugar is a monomer with distinct properties. Join many sugar molecule together and you get cellulose, the main polymer in wood.

Thus the health effects of polystyrene are based on polystyrene, not on styrene.

4. Health Effects of Styrene

Fiberglass workers have highest exposures, especially in the past. Exposure greater than 50 ppm for 8 hrs may cause headaches, slowed reaction time. Exposures greater than 30 ppm 8 hr/day for more than 10 years may cause a slight reduction in hearing.

US National Toxicology Program lists styrene as reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen in Report on Carcinogens. This is based largely on increased lung tumors in mice exposed for styrene for 2 years. Recent research has demonstrated that this is caused by specific metabolism of styrene in mouse lung, which does not occur to a significant extent in rats or humans.

An enzyme CYP2F2 is present in high concentration in mouse lungs. It causes the formation of different metabolites from styrene. In genetically modified mice that do not produce CYP2F2, styrene has not effect in the lung. Rats and humans have much lower levels of CYP2F in the lung and do not have any lung toxicity from styrene.

5. Risk Assessment

Total styrene naturally in food results in ingestion of 9 ug/day styrene. Total styrene migration from all PS foam food service products results in ingestion of 4 ug/day styrene. Inhaled styrene from ambient air results in intake of 80 ug/day styrene. The total styrene intake is about 96 ug/day. Banning PS foam products would reduce that by less than 5%.

US EPA acceptable exposure is 20,000 ug/day. Exposure from PS foam is less than 4 ug/day. 5000 fold safety factor.

The amount of styrene migrating from PS foam foodservice products is so small that there is no measurable risk. Styrene from foam is Not a health issue.



Safety not the issue with polystyrene foam By George Cruzan May 24, 2017

If you've been following the debate in Sacramento over the use of foam cups and food containers in California, you probably have heard some rather outlandish allegations related to their safety.

After 40-plus years as a toxicologist, I can clearly state: There are no adverse health effects on humans from polystyrene foam food and drink containers. As California's elected officials review various proposals, such as recycling these containers, the issue of safety can be set aside.

As we look at the safety of a polymer/plastic such as polystyrene, we should focus on the polymer, not its precursors. And polystyrene polymer is safe.

I suspect that much of the confusion over the safety of polystyrene stems from the similarity in names between polystyrene, a solid plastic, and styrene, a liquid chemical. Although the names sound familiar, polystyrene and styrene are different and have completely different properties. Styrene is a reactive substance that combines to form inert polystyrene. In other words, polystyrene does not have the properties of styrene.

This is true of all polymers (what we typically call plastics): they are different from the substances they are synthesized from. A common example is the difference between sugar and wood. Sugar is a substance with distinct properties. Join many sugar molecules together, and you get cellulose, the main polymer in wood.

So as we look at the safety of a polymer/plastic such as polystyrene, we should focus on the polymer, not its precursors. And polystyrene polymer is safe.

Some have questioned the potential impact of the tiny amount of styrene that can remain in the polystyrene polymer. The amount is minuscule and was difficult to detect until recent technological advances. The amount that potentially can transfer into foods is even smaller and is dwarfed by the amount of styrene that we all come into contact with in our daily lives.

A naturally occurring chemical, styrene was first extracted from the oriental sweetgum tree (also called levant styrax, after which styrene is named). The natural resin can be used as incense or to add a vanilla-like scent, while the oil has a woody aroma. Styrene's chemical structure is similar to cinnamic aldehyde, the chemical component that creates cinnamon's flavor.

Styrene is naturally present in several foods. It has been measured in foods that have not had contact with polystyrene containers. It is present in the highest concentration in coffee, cinnamon, beer and nuts.

In fact, styrene is everywhere in minute amounts. The air surrounding us always contains styrene from automobile exhaust, smoke, plant emissions and other sources. We also may recognize styrene by its distinctive odor (described by some as sweet) when using certain products such as latexes and paints.

The minute amount of styrene that may transfer from polystyrene containers into food or drink is about one-twentieth the overall amount we encounter every day when eating and breathing. Based on U.S. FDA's safety calculations, this overall amount is orders-of-magnitude less than the agency's "acceptable daily intake" of styrene.

In other words, there is no measurable risk. No governmental safety entity considers polystyrene a health risk. Numerous U.S. and state agencies, including the FDA, National Toxicology Program, National Institutes of Environmental Health Sciences, and Cal EPA, have stated such.

There are real risks out there that require our attention. And it's important to make sure we use the best available science to measure and reduce those risks.

Polystyrene foam just isn't one of those risks.

Toxicologist George Cruzan has a PhD in chemistry from The King's College and a PhD in biochemistry from Purdue University. He has been a Diplomate of the American Board of Toxicology from 1980 to 2015. He has served as president of ToxWorks, a toxicology consulting firm, since 1995, during which time he occasionally provided professional services to the American Chemistry Council.

http://capitolweekly.net/polystyrene/



Baltimore City Department of Public Works

DPW DEPUMENT OF PUBLIC MODICS ALFRED H FOXOX

Press Release



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE Tuesday, October 25, 2011

Styrofoam Recycling Comes to Baltimore City

Mayor Stephanie Rawlings-Blake and Public Works Director Alfred H. Foxx announced today a partnership with Dart Container Corporation, a leading manufacturer of polystyrene foam foodservice products, also known as foam #6, to collect these clean products, at no charge, at the Northwest Citizen's Convenience Center located at 2840 Sisson Street beginning Friday, November 4, 2011. Regular hours at the facility are 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Saturday.

Mayor Stephanie Rawlings-Blake stated, "This continues our efforts to expand recycling options in the City of Baltimore and to offer our residents more environmental choices. The addition of foam #6 recycling, and our improved Citizens' Center at Sisson Street with its new hazardous waste drop-off facility, is evidence that this administration is committed to moving Baltimore forward."

Director Foxx added, "These initiatives point to a continual commitment on our part to look for ways to meet the needs of our residents. They are looking for more ways to be environmentally sensitive and we need to offer those options to them.

Commonly referred to as "Styrofoam", a registered trademark of the Dow Chemical Company, foam #6 is a recyclable product that is used in a wide range of consumer products such as foam cups, plates, egg cartons and foodservice containers, and large molded blocks used to package electronics among other items. These items are usually marked with a "6" encased in a recycling symbol. Packing material commonly known as "peanuts" will not be accepted since they can made from a different material than foam #6 and in some cases, may even be starch based.

Dart will regularly pick up clean foam which is processed and then sold to other manufacturers that use the material to create a variety of new products, including picture frames, crown molding and nursery plant containers. The container and transport of materials will be provided by DART at no charge to the City, eliminating the costs associated with this expansion of the recycling program.

"We've had great feedback from residents and businesses on the programs we have implemented in other areas in the region," said Ray Ehrlich, Dart Container Corporation Regional Manager for Government Affairs and the Environment. "It just confirms that there is a market for growing recycling options and the community wants to help divert waste from local landfills." Through this, and similar programs nationwide, the company is helping to raise awareness of the recyclability of foam #6.

About Dart Container Corporation

Established in 1937, Dart Container Corporation sets the industry standard of excellence by providing high quality, recyclable, affordable and safe foodservice packaging products, and responsible environmental practices. Dart is making a concerted effort to increase foam recycling opportunities throughout the country and strives to produce high-quality, cost-effective products in a manner sensitive to environmental concerns. Dart is headquartered in Mason, Michigan. For more information, visit www.dart. biz/recycle or call (800) 248-5960.

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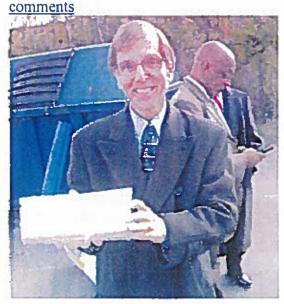
Ray Ehrlich
Dart Container Corporation
(410) 593-9501
email: ray_ehrlich@dart.biz

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After attempted bans, city partners with foam manufacturer to recycle it

Written by The Baltimore Guide on December 5, 2012 in Featured, Neighborhood News - No



Councilman Jim Kraft holds processed material made from 400 polystyrene cups.

If you can't beat 'em, join 'em. Was that the thought behind the partnership between the world's largest manufacturer of foam food containers and the 1st District Councilman whose "green" agenda has earned him the nickname "Councilman Kermit"?

At any rate, residents can now recycle "foam #6," or polystyrene foam, which is popularly known as styrofoam, free of charge.

Councilman Jim Kraft has partnered with Dart Container Corporation to offer foam recycling only at the Northwest Sanitation Yard, 2840 Sisson St. Clear Channel Outdoor has donated four weeks of advertising space on 40 billboards to promote the effort, and Heaven 600, a Clear Channel radio station, will also donate advertising.

Residents must take the foam to Sisson St. themselves; the city will not pick up foam #6 curbside.

"As we see how this goes, we have the possibility of expanding it to other stations," said Bob Murrow, the recycling coordinator for the city's Bureau of Solid Waste.

Ray Ehrlich, regional manager of Dart's government affairs and the environment division, said last Friday that Baltimore residents had recycled 5,000 pounds of foam #6 at the Sisson St. station to date in 2012. He said that he was expecting that number to grow significantly by year's end, due to Christmas and the large volume of foam packaging material that will be unwrapped with gifts.

Dart provides the container for foam recycling at the Sisson St. sanitation yard. The company then picks up and processes the foam before selling it to other manufacturers who make, according to a press release from Kraft's office, "a variety of new products, including picture frames, crown molding, and nursery plant containers."

"We probably at best break even," said Ehrlich, responding to a question on the profitability of the enterprise. "We're trying to show people that foam products can be recycled; through that, the image of foam gets better."

Back at his constituents' breakfast in June, Kraft had mentioned that banning foam containers outright might lead to a cleaner harbor and city. There is currently a bill before City Council, sponsored by Kraft and others, that would ban restaurants and food service establishments from using any kind of polystyrene cups, plates, bowls, or containers, punishable by a \$1,000 fine per offense.

Apparently no official action has been taken on the bill since Aug. 2012, when the city's Commission on Sustainability said that it "was not prepared" to support the polystyrene ban as written, and City Council President Jack Young deferred to the commission.

The commission gave several reasons for its stance, including a study of San Francisco that concluded that a ban in that city did not effectively reduce litter in the streets. The commission also stated that "litter on the streets and in the Harbor are caused by human behavior," and any effort to reduce litter would have to include educational outreach.

The commission also noted that a ban would have an economic impact on food service establishments that currently use polystyrene packaging, and that it would be wise to understand that impact before proceeding with a ban. Local businesses and the food packaging industry should also be involved in any city campaign to reduce litter, the commission said.

Kraft said that the next step could be to incorporate a fee on polystyrene foam containers, which would support the city's new stormwater utility, approved by voters last month.

by Erik Zygmont editor@baltimoreguide.com



News Release

For Immediate Release

March 24, 2011

Contact: Jennifer Killinger (202) 249-6619

Email: jennifer killinger@americanchemistry.com

NEW STUDY: POLYSTYRENE FOAM CUPS AND PLATES USE LESS ENERGY, WATER THAN PAPER OR CORN-BASED ALTERNATIVES

Comparisons Vary on Solid Waste, Greenhouse Gases

Washington, D.C. (March 24, 2011) – A new peer reviewed study finds that commonly used cups, plates and sandwich containers made of polystyrene foam use significantly less energy and water than comparable paper-based or com-based (polylactic: PLA) alternatives, primarily due to polystyrene foam's much lower weight.

The polystyrene foam products create less, similar or more solid waste by volume than alternatives depending on the product and its weight, according to the study, and greenhouse gas emission comparisons vary widely, based on uncertainties over whether paper-based products degrade after disposal.

The life-cycle inventory and greenhouse gas emissions study compares average-weight polystyrene foam, paperboard and PLA cups used for hot (16 ounce) and cold (32 ounce) drinks, 9-inch dinner plates and "clamsheil" sandwich containers. Researchers modeled energy consumption, water use, solid waste (by weight and volume) and greenhouse gas emissions for each product resulting from production, transportation and disposal. The peer-reviewed paper updates a 2006 study and incorporates additional data, most notably on greenhouse gas emissions following disposal. Some key findings:

- Energy use: Polystyrene foam products consume significantly less energy than the alternatives – half as much as wax-coated paperboard cups and one-third as much as PLA clamshells.
- Water use: Polystyrene foam products use significantly less water than the alternatives up to four times less than PLA clamshells.

- more -



¹ Life Cycle Inventory of Foam Polystyrene, Paper-Based, and PLA Foodservice Products, 2011, Franklin Associates, a Division of ERG.

² No commercially available foam PLA products were found for the product categories analyzed. Therefore, the PLA products evaluated were PLA-coated paperboard hot cups and solid PLA cold cups, plates and clamshells.

NEW STUDY: POLYSTYRENE FOAM CUPS AND PLATES USE LESS ENERGY, WATER THAN PAPER OR CORN-BASED ALTERNATIVES

March 24, 2011

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- Solid waste: Polystyrene foam products create significantly less solid waste by weight than
 the alternatives up to five times less than paperboard and PLA products. Comparisons by
 volume vary widely:
 - Polystyrene foam cups for hot drinks create less waste by volume than the alternatives
 significantly less than paperboard cups with corrugated sleeves used for insulation.
 - Polystyrene foam cups for cold drinks create similar waste by volume as plastic coated paperboard cups and significantly less than wax coated paperboard and PLA cups.
 - Heavy duty polystyrene foam plates produce more solid waste by volume than the alternatives, while lighter duty polystyrene foam plates create similar waste by volume as the paperboard counterparts.
 - Polystyrene foam clamshells create slightly more waste by volume than paperboard clamshells and half the waste by volume of PLA clamshells.
- Greenhouse gases: Polystyrene foam products generate slightly more greenhouse gas
 emissions than PLA products, expressed as net CO2 equivalents (see note below). If
 paperboard products do not degrade after disposal, they store carbon and generate fewer
 greenhouse gas emissions than polystyrene foam products; however, if paperboard products
 degrade to the maximum extent, they generate more greenhouse gas emissions than
 polystyrene foam products, so comparisons of greenhouse gas emissions vary widely
 depending on assumptions about the degradation of paperboard products.

The study's authors found that lower weight products with similar functionality – such as polystyrene foam products composed of more than 90% air – generally produce smaller environmental burdens.

Although PLA is corn-based, the study notes: "According to the [PLA producer] NatureWorks LLC website, PLA does not biodegrade in landfills."

The study was prepared for the Plastics Foodservice Packaging Group of the American Chemistry Council. For more information on this new study, please visit www.plasticfoodservicefacts.org.

NOTES:

- Emissions of all greenhouse gases for each system are expressed on the basis of net CO2
 equivalents, using each substance's net global warming potential relative to carbon dioxide
 (CO2). For example, since methane has a higher global warming potential than CO2, each
 pound of methane released makes a larger contribution to global warming impacts than a pound
 of CO2.
- The study results are calculated based on the average weight of the various products.
- The study's authors note "uncertainty" in the water use results due to lack of clarity over how water use data on different materials were derived.



NEW STUDY: POLYSTYRENE FOAM CUPS AND PLATES USE LESS ENERGY, WATER THAN PAPER OR CORN-BASED ALTERNATIVES
March 24, 2011
Page 3

- The authors note that post-disposal "greenhouse gas results [are] more uncertain than other emissions data" based on uncertainties over whether paper-based products degrade after disposal.
- They also highlight the lack of data on actual degradation of coated paperboard foodservice
 products and point out that "results for paperboard products vary considerably depending on
 assumptions about decomposition."

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http://www.americanchemistry.com

The American Chemistry Council (ACC) represents the leading companies engaged in the business of chemistry. ACC members apply the science of chemistry to make innovative products and services that make people's lives better, healthier and safer. ACC is committed to improved environmental, health and safety performance through Responsible Care[®], common sense advocacy designed to address major public policy issues, and health and environmental research and product testing. The business of chemistry is a \$674 billion enterprise and a key element of the nation's economy. It is one of the nation's largest exporters, accounting for ten cents out of every dollar in U.S. exports. Chemistry companies are among the largest investors in research and development. Safety and security have always been primary concerns of ACC members, and they have intensified their efforts, working closely with government agencies to improve security and to defend against any threat to the nation's critical infrastructure.



5. ..



ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND

MEMORA NDIIM

October 14, 2014

TO:

Craig Rice, President, County Council

FROM:

Jennifer A. Hughes, Director, Office of Management Budg

Joseph F. Beach, Director, Department of Finance

SUBJECT:

Bill 41-14, Solid Wastes - Food Service Products - Packaging Materials -

Requirements

Please find attached the fiscal and economic impact statements for the above-referenced legislation.

JAH:mc

cc: Bonnie Kirkland, Assistant Chief Administrative Officer Lisa Austin, Offices of the County Executive Joy Nurmi, Special Assistant to the County Executive Patrick Lacefield, Director, Public Information Office Joseph F. Beach, Director, Department of Finance David Platt, Department of Finance Fariba Kassiri, Department of Environmental Protection Matt Schaeffer, Office of Management and Budget Felicia Zhang, Office of Management and Budget provided the honoroom is a result of a In 1990 of matematical place of the contracting

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The total first year fiscal impact reported by county departments and agencies is \$219.452 and this amount will the trate dependent on the enforcement method used in apholding the polystyrene ben in Bill 41-14

3. Revenue and expenditure estimates covering at least the next 6 fiscal years.

After taking into account those departments and agencies that have already taken steps to minimize or stop the use of Polystyrene in daily operations, the county is left with the following known fiscal impacts to operating expenses when the ban takes effect:

MCPS: \$60,000/year for all additional Polystyrene containers for a six-year total of

HHS: \$159,432/year for non-exempt meals delivered by Meals on Wheels for a six-year total of \$956,592

The total annual fiscal impact reported by county departments and agencies is \$219,432. and \$1,316,592 over 6 years. This amount will fluctuate depending on the enforcement method used in upholding the polystyrene ban in Bill 41-14.

Additional personnel expenditures are anticipated if dedicated enforcement of Bill 41-14 is required:

SWS: dedicated enforcement costs would be approximately \$75,000 and a one-time vehicle cost of \$40,000 for a six-year total of \$490,000. No additional costs if enforcement is complaint driven.

HHS: dedicated enforcement situation would be the equivalent 800 less health inspections annually or a six year total of the equivalent of 4,800 health inspections. No additional costs if enforcement is complaint driven.

- 4. An actuarial analysis through the entire amortization period for each bill that would affect retires pension or group insurance costs. Not Applicable.
- 5. Later actions that may affect future revenue and expenditures if the bill authorizes future spending.

Not applicable.

6. An estimate of the staff time needed to implement the bill.

SWS reported that a dedicated enforcement approach would require one additional inspector at a total personnel cost of \$75,000 and a vehicle cost of \$40,000.

HHS reported that a dedicated enforcement approach would require an additional 10 minutes of inspection time per inspection for an annual impact equivalent of \$00 less health inspections annually.

7. An explanation of how the addition of new staff responsibilities would affect other duties.

Under a complaint-driven enforcement plan to Bill 41-14, inspection staff would have less time to perform other inspection duties if the task of responding to polystyrene use complaints was added to the list of current areas of inspection.

- 8. An estimate of costs when an additional appropriation is needed. ्रेस विश्वनित्र संस्थानित हो। यह सुरा स्थानित वार्टिस के प्राप्त के स्थानित है। इस विश्वनित्र संस्थानित हो। यह सुरा स्थानित के स्थानित स्थानित स्थानित स्थानित स्थानित स्थानित स्थानित स्थानित Not applicable.
- 9. A description of any variable that could affect revenue and cost estimates.

Market and the first of the section of the section Cost estimates related to enforcement may change due to enforcement trends in the years following the polystyrene ban and enforcement resources may need to be adjusted based on actual rates of non-compliance with the law. The method of enforcement chosen for A CONTRACT TO SECURE AND A SECURE OF THE CONTRACT OF THE CONTR Bill 41-14 will also impact cost estimates.

- 10. Ranges of revenue or expenditures that are uncertain or difficult to project. Not applicable. port de la fille de la fil
- 11. If a bill is likely to have no fiscal impact, why that is the case. Not Applicable.
- 12. Other fiscal impacts or comments. Not Applicable.
- 13. The following contributed to and concurred with this analysis:

Dan Locke, Department of Environmental Protection Eileen Kao, Department of Environmental Protection Eric Coffman, Department of General Services Matt Schaeffer, Office of Management and Budget Patricia Stromberg, Health and Human Services Thomas Klausing, Montgomery County Public Schools Linda Hickey, Montgomery Coilege

Jennifer A. Hughes, Director Office of Management and Budget

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Economic Impact Statement Bill 41-14, Solid Waste (Trash) - Food Service Products - Packing Materials -Requirements

Background:

This legislation would prohibit the use of certain expanded polystyrene food service products by food service industry; require the use of compostable or recyclable food service ware by the County, County contractors or lessees, and food service businesses; prohibit the sale of certain expanded polystyrene food service products, and expanded polystyrene loose fill packaging; and provide for enforcement.

Polystyrene is a synthetic aromatic polymer made from the monomer styrene, a liquid petrochemical. Polystyrene has been one of the most widely used plastics with production of several billion kilograms per year (Source: Ullman's Encyclopedia of Industrial Chemistry). Uses of polystyrene include protective packaging (packing 'peanuts', CD and DVD cases), bottles, trays, tumblers, and disposable cutlery. It is very slow to biodegrade.

1. The sources of information, assumptions, and methodologies used.

Sources of information include:

- Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) Solid Waste Services
- **Bureau of Labor Statistics**
- Department of Economic Development (DED)

Bill 41-14 will prohibit the use of certain expanded polystyrene (EPS). EPS is a rigid and tough, closed-cell, lightweight foam, and it is usually white and made from preexpanded polystyrene beads. EPS is used for disposable trays, plates, bowls, and cups; for carryout packaging; and for building insulation and packing material. However, if a product is packaged with EPS by a company or firm outside the County, the product is excluded under Bill 41-14. Also excluded under Bill 41-14 is Rigid Polystyrene (RPS) sheet or molded polystyrene which include, but not limited to, plastic cutlery and CD and DVD "jewel" cases. Bill 41-14 would affect but not limited to the following businesses:

- Restaurants that provide carryout containers and food service ware to their customers,
- Packing and shipping companies that use "peanut" packing material, and
- Retail stores that sell products made of expanded polystyrene.

According to data provided by the Division of Solid Waste Services, the amount of expanded polystyrene (EPS) tonnage disposed of in the County amounted to 6,771 tons (based on 2012-2013 Waste Composition Study conducted by DEP). That tonnage represented slightly over one percent of the refuse disposed in the County in calendar year 2012. Disposal of rigid polystyrene (RPS) wastes, which are excluded under Bill 41-14, amounted to 5,865 tons, or less than one percent of total tonnage of

Page 1 of 3

Economic Impact Statement Bill 41-14, Solid Waste (Trash) – Food Service Products – Packing Materials – Requirements

refuse disposed. Note that a portion of this tonnage of RPS, namely food service ware, would most likely be disallowed for use in 2017 because it is not recyclable.

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), U.S. Department of Labor, four firms in the State of Maryland manufactured EPS products in calendar year 2012 and with an employment of 180. Because of disclosure restrictions, BLS provides no data on the number of firms in 2013. According to BLS, there are no businesses in the County that manufacture EPS products.

2. A description of any variable that could affect the economic impact estimates.

Because of the prohibition of certain expanded polystyrene products in the County, the economic impacts are uncertain because of the paucity of data on the number of products sold to customers or provided to customers in carryout containers. Because the prohibition would encourage the replacement with recyclable or compostable products, the costs to businesses and prices to final customers could increase depending on the cost/price differential between expanded polystyrene products and recyclable/compostable products. If that differential is de minimis, then there is little or no economic impact on employment, spending, saving, investment, incomes, and property values in the County.

However, data provided by the DED assumes that current cost for Styrofoam containers and cups is about \$0.25 per unit while the cost for plastic alternative is \$0.35 per unit. Based on additional data obtained by DED from the National Restaurants Association of \$50,700 revenue per employee and the cost for a typical meal of \$9.00, the number of meals sold is 5,633. Using that data, the Department of Finance and DED undertook separate analyses to estimate the economic impact on restaurants in the County. Based on those analyses, profits for restaurants would decline by approximately \$16.2 million assuming the price of the typical meal is constant at \$9.00. The analyses did not factor that some food establishments may not be effected by Bill 41-14 because they currently use recyclable and compostable products.

3. The Bill's positive or negative effect, if any on employment, spending, saving, investment, incomes, and property values in the County.

Based on the assumption of a small impact on total revenue from the price differential between expanded polystyrene products and recyclable/compostable products, Bill 41-14 would have modest economic impact on either restaurants due a decline in profits or consumers due to an increase in the cost of the meal.

However, because of the lack of specific data, this analysis did not include the economic impacts on packing and shipping establishments located in the County. For example, companies located in Montgomery County that currently use Styrofoam

Page 2 of 3

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Economic Impact Statement Bill 41-14, Solid Waste (Trash) – Food Service Products – Packing Materials – Requirements

material in their packing process may relocate their operations to another jurisdiction. Such relocation may result in the loss of jobs in Montgomery County.

4. If a Bill is likely to have no economic impact, why is that the case?

Please see #3.

 The following contributed to or concurred with this analysis: David Platt and Rob Hagedoom, Finance; Dan Locke and Eileen Kao, Department of Environmental Protection, Solid Waste Services.

Joseph F. Beach, Director Department of Finance 10/,3/14 Date



515 South Haven Street, Bultimore, Maryland 21224 410.558.0932 www.mealsonwheelsmd.org

October 25, 2017

The Honorable Chairman Kumar Barve

House Office Building, Room 251 6 Bladen St., Annapolis, MD 21401

Dear Chairman Barve.

Thank you for taking the time to consider our concerns regarding House Bill 229, a ban on polystyrene packaging for food service products. I want to express our opposition to this legislation as written, and briefly summarize below some of the key points that support our concern with its passage.

- If a statewide ban on polystyrene food service products is enacted, Meals on Wheels of Central Maryland (MOWCM) and, indeed, other smaller nonprofit meals on wheels programs in Maryland, will experience increased per meal costs that would challenge their capacity to serve all elderly, homebound clients who rely on our programs to supply them with daily nutrition. Unlike for-profit businesses, we cannot pass these additional costs on to our clients, a majority of whom live below poverty or not more than 250% of the federal poverty level. We calculate that passage of HB229 will increase our per meal cost by \$.09, with a total annual bottom-line impact to our budget of \$115,948, per the attached document.
- Based on our 10-year experience of flat allocations to state departments of aging from the federal Older Americans Act, Title III for both congregate (senior center) and home-delivered meals Maryland's local area offices on aging are not likely to have additional state dollars to augment increased per meal costs of \$.09. In our case alone, for roughly 1,288,319 meals we produce annually.

My hope is that you will consider amending HB229 to include an exemption for non-profit organizations or to increase (beyond one year) the amount of time a waiver could apply. MOWCM provides homedelivered meals under contract with eight (8) local state offices on aging (Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford, Howard, Montgomery and Prince George's counties) and also congregate meal contracts with two of those eight. As we understand the waiver provision defined in the bill, we would need to apply yearly to eight separate health departments. With final waiver determinations uncertain, and cost/demand also uncertain, we would be operating in a highly unpredictable situation in terms of numbers of clients we could reasonably serve.

I am aware of the many constituents you represent and greatly appreciate the forces that come to bear on any issue or any piece of legislation. I invite you to come and tour our facility at your convenience to see first-hand the magnitude and impact of our work. Again, thank you for your time and attention and your

careful consideration of the above concerns. I am confident that there is a solution that can benefit everyone.

Sincerely,

Leghanie Clecker Suit

Executive Director

cc: Chairwoman Joan Carter Conway

Education, Health and Environmental Affairs Committee

Environment and Transportation Committee

Innovative Solutions to Environmental Challenges

ERP Testimony on HB 229 - February 15, 2017

Thank you for the opportunity to be with you today. My name is Steve Stein, Principal of Environmental Resources Planning, LLC (ERP), a Maryland environmental firm.

With the assistance of Metro COG, Anacostia Watershed Society and a former Ocean Conservancy staffer, our firm conducted a comprehensive litter survey of the Anacostia Watershed in 2014.

The survey area encompassed portions of Montgomery and Prince George's counties and D.C. in order to credibly gauge the amount and composition of litter adjacent to indicator streams identified by Anacostia Watershed Society.

The methodology consisted of tallying each littered item and noting its material composition, the methodology generally used with litter surveys conducted throughout the U.S.

This study, however, was an unprecedented collaboration between the environmental community and industry. Since Dart Container and American Chemistry Council funded this study, it was decided that the environmental community would play an active role in this project all along the way.

Phong Trieu at Metro COG, Jim Foster, President of the Anacostia Watershed Society and Masaya Maeda, their chief scientist, all provided information used for the site selection process. Anacostia Watershed Society selected a number of the non-roadway sites.

Sonya Besteiro, formerly Ocean Conservancy's Associate Director of their International Coastal Cleanup for 11 years, was one of the field surveyors.

The data, vetted by a Ph.D. statistician, showed that polystyrene foam food service items totaled 2.4 percent of visible litter on roadways and 4.8 percent on non-roadways. These same items totaled 0.4 percent of small litter on roadways and 3.8 percent on non-roadways.

The data from this study are being used by Maryland State Highway Administration to address EPA litter abatement initiatives with which they have been tasked to address. Survey data were also requested by and provided to the Montgomery County DEP and Metro COG.

Tour of Anacostia Watershed Litter with AWS President



Figure 1 - Anacostia Bandalong Litter Trap with AWS President, Jim Foster

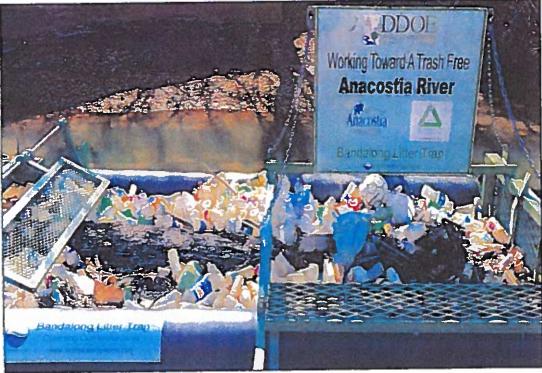


Figure 2 - Litter caught in the Anacostia Bandalong Trap



Figure 3 - Close-up of litter caught in the Anacostia Bandalong Trap



Figure 4 - Dock litter in the Anacostia Watershed



Figure 5 - Close-up of dock litter in the Anacostia Watershed

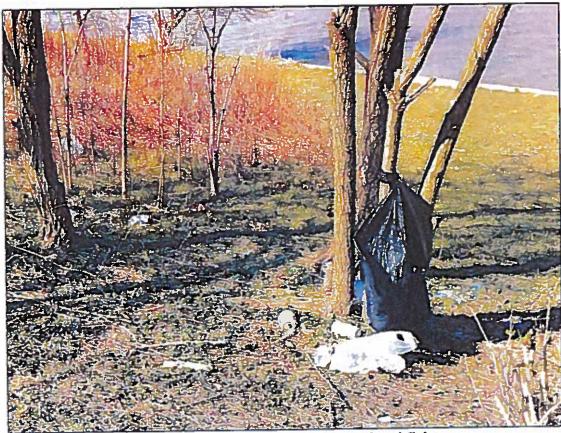


Figure 6 - Anacostia watershed litter abandoned by local fishermen

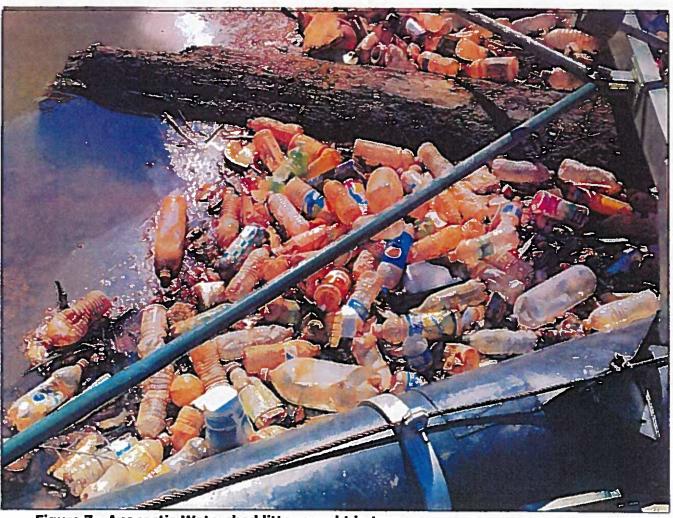


Figure 7 - Anacostia Watershed litter caught in trap

Innovative Solutions to Environmental Challenges



Figure 8 - Anacostia Watershed litter caught in another trap

Note that the one polystyrene foam item that is visible in Figure 8 (lower right-hand corner) is part of an ice chest abandoned by local fishermen. Jim Foster, AWS President, noted during this tour that fishing activities were a known source of litter in the Anacostia Watershed.

In the end, each of these photos confirm what is already known. Polystyrene foam food service items are a minor component of litter in Maryland.

Who We Are

ERP works exclusively on surveys and research related to litter, marine debris and stormwater trash and their effects on communities. Our senior staff led litter surveys and studies in the Anacostia Watershed (DC, MD), Georgia, Honolulu, Maine, Malibu (CA), New Hampshire, New Jersey, Oakland (CA), Rhode Island, San Francisco (CA), Santa Monica (CA), Tennessee, Toronto, Texas, Vermont and Washington, D.C. in addition to leading the design and management of Keep America Beautiful's 2009 National Litter Survey. Our firm also conducts technical assessments of stormwater trash TMDL compliance reports and programs.

ERP has provided pro bono assistance to groups such as Ocean Conservancy, International Adopt-a-Highway, Potomac Watershed Initiative and World Ocean Council. Our work in the field of litter covers surveying more than 21 million square feet of roadways and recreational areas and has been featured in Time, National Geographic and the New York Times as well as on ABC's Good Morning America and NPR.

Innovative Solutions to Environmental Challenges

Many of the reports referenced in this testimony, including the 2015 Anacostia Watershed Litter Survey, can be downloaded at no cost from: www.erplanning.com

For additional information, contact:

Steven R. Stein, Principal Environmental Resources Planning, LLC 624 Main Street, Suite B Gaithersburg, MD 20878

Office: (240) 631-6532

Email: sstein@erplanning.com

www.erplanning.com



Polystyrene Facts

FDA: Polystyrene Foam is Safe

The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has determined for more than 50 years that polystyrene is safe for use in foodservice products.

Polystyrene Saves Money

Polystyrene foodservice packaging generally is more economical – up to <u>five times less expensive</u> than alternatives or reusables.

Polystyrene = Energy

The "hydrocarbons" that make up polystyrene supply <u>nearly</u> 20,000 BTUs per pound (more than coal) in waste-to-energy facilities, providing heat and light for neighboring communities.

Polystyrene Foam Works Better

Polystyrene foam foodservice packaging keeps hot foods hot, cold foods cold, and fresh foods fresh, reducing food waste and saving money.

Alternatives do not have similar performance

Polystyrene ≠ Styrene

Polystyrene and styrene are different substances. Although polystyrene is made from styrene, equating polystyrene with styrene is like equating a diamond with carbon.

They're not the same substance.

W Lighter Environmental Footprint

Polystyrene foam foodservice uses significantly less energy and water than alternatives, primarily due to its much lower weight, which also helps reduce air emissions during transport.

⊘ Biodegradable ≠ Smart Policy

"Biodegradable" containers typically can degrade only in a large industrial composting facility – there are none in Hawaii. Biodegradable containers will not readily degrade if landfilled, littered, or dumped into a body of water.



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THE PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY GOVERNMENT

(301) 952-3864



ANDREA C. HARRISON

Council Member, District 5

January 30, 2018

Baltimore City Council
Judiciary and Legislative Investigations Committee
Baltimore City Hall
100 Holiday Street
Baltimore, MD 21202

Re: SUPPORT - CB 17-0152 - Healthy beverages for children's meals

Dear Chairman Costello and Members of JLI Committee:

As a concerned citizen, and the immediate past president of the National Association of Black County Officials (NABCO), I urge your support of CB 17-0152.

As a member of NABCO, I introduced and helped to pass the resolution entitled "The Need for Health Equity regarding Sugar-Sweetened Beverages (SSBs)." This resolution calls on us as legislators to reduce the consumption of sugary beverages through decisive public health policy measures such as Baltimore City's healthy beverages for children's meal bill.

As stated in the NABCO resolution, SSBs have become a social justice issue in our communities as evidenced by studies that have concluded an increased consumption among minorities and low-income persons and families. The University of Connecticut Rudd Center for Food Policy & Obesity has issued a <u>report</u> claiming that food companies "disproportionately target their TV advertising for fast food, candy, sugary drink and snack brands to black and Hispanic consumers." ¹ It is understood that the poor face a disproportionate burden of health disparities with higher rates of obesity and other adverse health consequences as a result of poor diets. It is logical to believe that if consumption of SSBs was reduced, it would yield greater health benefits to lower-income populations by improving health outcomes.²

At NABCO's annual meeting last July, a majority of members, including myself, voted in favor of the idea that we would do everything we could, as policymakers to reduce sugar-sweetened beverage consumption. This bill is a step in the right direction. It is our responsibility as representatives of our communities to ensure the health and safety of our citizens and to create equitable health conditions. Therefore, I urge you to forward a favorable recommendation for CB-17-0152.

Sincerely,

Andrea C. Harrison

Council Member, District 5

Prince George's County Council

Immediate Past President, National Association of Black County Officials

¹ http://www.lexology.com/library/detail.aspx?g=b87b8076-1477-4a25-8af3-199f3be45e19

https://www.apha.org/policies-and-advocacy/public-health-policy-statements/policy-database/2014/07/23/13/59/taxes-on-sugar-sweetened-beverages

Robers E. Marson

Commo are John Rodgers Elementary-Middle School Green Team

100 N Chester St, Baltimore, Md 21231

February 6, 2018

FEB 0 6 2018

Re: 17-0117

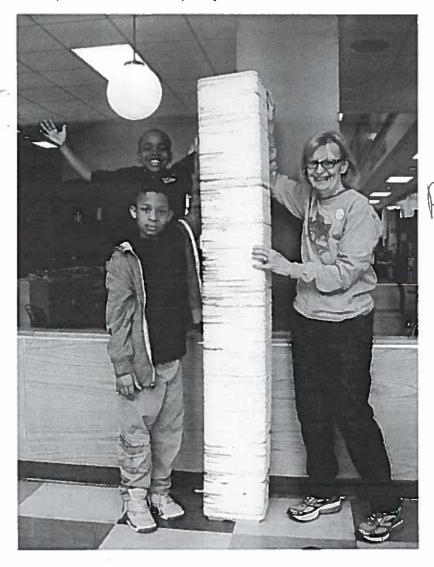
Councilman Costello and Members of the Committee

We represent Commodore John Rodgers Elementary-Middle School's Green Team and want to urge you to pass bill 17-0117 banning the use of Polystyrene products for food service in Baltimore City.

As you know our school system uses these products. We at Commodore have tried to recycle our lunch trays at Sisson Street for the past several years. While that is better than having them go to the landfill, it takes our volunteers at least 3 man-hours daily to prepare our 800 + trays for recycling, time they could better use assisting students with reading and math.

Even if all schools had the manpower to do this, other health and environmental issues dictate that we should stop using this product in this way.

We hope that Baltimore City will join other cities and counties that have already taken this step.



Carolyn Bothott

Ariel Stevenson

Plexandra Diaz

_ _____





February 6, 2018

RE:

Testimony In Opposition to 17-0117

Baltimore City Council
Judiciary and Legislative Investigations Committee
100 N. Holiday Street
Baltimore, MD 21202

Chair Costello and Honorable Committee Members:

Banning foam (expanded polystyrene – ESP) will not reduce or eliminate Baltimore's litter issues. Litter is the improper disposal of a product regardless of the material for which it is made. Litter is the result of irresponsible human behavior. States and municipalities may incorrectly believe that if they ban foam their litter/waste issues will be significantly resolved. This is not the case.

After San Francisco banned foam, the city conducted an audit and it was confirmed that eliminating all foam foodservice did not reduce the volume of litter but simply changed the type of litter found. In addition, in Carmel, California, City staff confirmed in a June 3, 2008 staff report that since the inception of its 1989 ordinance to ban foam foodservice ware, "...the problem of food packaging waste litter has not improved". Generally, foam makes up less than 1.5 percent of Baltimore's solid waste stream; and, only a small percentage of that 1.5% is from foam food service products.

I. Foodservice Packaging Materials Life Cycle Analysis

Franklin Associates Ltd conducted an extensive and comparative analysis at the energy and environmental performance of foodservice packaging products made with polystyrene foam, bleached paperboard or corrugated paperboard, including hot and cold beverage cups and sandwich clamshells. This comprehensive study meets international standards (ISO 14040) and has been independently peer-reviewed. The full report may be downloaded at www.dart.biz.

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This life cycle analysis offers a cradle-to-grave picture of a product's environmental attributes, from raw material extraction and manufacturing to post-use recovery or disposal.

The study evaluated products across the full range of resource and energy use, solid waste generation, atmospheric emissions and waterborne emissions. Comparisons between systems were summarized for four key performance areas: energy, solid waste (weight), solid waste (volume), and greenhouse gas emissions.

Report Highlights

Comparisons between alternative materials were summarized for four key performance areas: energy, solid waste (by weight), solid waste (by volume), and greenhouse gas emissions.

In the four key areas, the study demonstrates that in most cases alternatives to foam have environmental burdens that are higher than or comparable to polystyrene foam products. These include plastic-coated paperboard cups for hot beverages (both with and without a corrugated sleeve), plastic-coated and wax-coated cups for cold beverages, and fluted paperboard clamshells (p. ES-16; pp. 2-60 through 2-63).

The report concludes the average plastic-coated paperboard cup versus the average polystyrene foam cup results in over twice as much energy use and solid waste by volume, over five times as much solid waste by weight, and nearly twice as much greenhouse gas emissions as the use of a single polystyrene cup. (pp. 2-7, 2-23, 2-43, and 2-60)

II. Benefits of Foam Physical Properties

A. Insulation

The raw material for foam is expanded polystyrene. Beads of polystyrene are placed into a mold and expanded. Because of the large expansion that takes place it only takes a few beads and little energy to make the final product. The material content in foam cups is very low, most of the cup, at least 90%, is air. It is the air that gives foam cups its remarkable insulation properties.

A standard paper cup is lined with plastic (polyethylene). These paper products take more than 20 years to decompose in a modern landfill environment. This is due to the plastic coating lining the inside of the paper cup. As noted above, paper products take more energy, raw material and money to make.

Foam products' physical characteristics provide better insulation than paper or other alternative material. With hot liquids or foods, foam products retain heat longer while remaining cool to touch. The only way to make the paper products, for example a paper cup for hot use, is to add more paper in the form of a cardboard sleeve. While most hot paper cup sleeves are made from recycled materials, they are still an additional item to the consumer and waste is increased in the amount of materials used versus foam.

B. Environmental Benefits of EPS

Nearly all primary use factors favor polystyrene foam over paper. Once used both products may be recycled. Foam occupies less landfill space than paper; however, polyethylene line paper provides nearly no decomposition under dry conditions. Whereas, paper products under wet landfill conditions biodegrades and produces methane - a significant greenhouse gas and over 20% more volatile than carbon dioxide to the atmosphere. Both materials can be incinerated cleanly in a municipal waste stream with the option of energy recovery, to yield an ash volume of 2%–5% of the incoming waste volume.

C. Cost

The economic impact of banning foam or any material has macro and micro economic affects. At the manufacturing level, people earn their living manufacturing foam products. At a local city level, many small and large businesses, hospitals, schools, humanitarian groups choose foam products since they are not only sanitary but cost effective.

The typical paper cup costs more than twice as a foam cup, if you add a cardboard sleeve and add its production, raw material, energy and shipping needs, you need to throw in an additional 2-3 cents per cup. Modifying or customizing a foam cup is nearly half the price of customizing a paper cup.

D. Recyclability

There are many misperceptions regarding foam and its recyclability. Foam is 100% recyclable. Recycling foam consists of densifying, cleaning and pelletizing post-consumer foam products. These pellets are then used to create other durable plastic products such as building insulation, plastic lumber, and picture frames.

Dart Foam Recycling Programs

In 1990, Dart began recycling post-consumer foam. Today, Dart offers to the public a variety of ways for recycling of foam. Fifteen Dart facilities have public drop-off centers for foam. These drop-off centers are open 24hours a day, 7days a week and are at no charge to any resident consumer and accept both Dart and all other brands of foam. In addition, the drop-off centers collect both post-consumer and clean foam such as shape molding.

It is also important to note, two recycling programs Dart operates for collecting and recycling foam - Recycla-Pak and CARE. Recycla-Pak is an easy way for anyone to recycle foam cups. The Recycla-Pak collection bin doubles as the shipping carton used to return foam cups for recycling at a Dart or industry recycling facility. The bin is shipped flat and, after a simple assembly, it is ready for collecting used foam cups for recycling. During use, the divided interior of the bin keeps the collected cups neatly stacked. This serves to maximize the number of cups that will fit into the bin as well as

discourage users from depositing anything but used foam cups.

Dart's "Cups Are Recyclable" (CARE) program makes recycling polystyrene foam food service products easier for our customers. The CARE Program helps large operators using foam food service products separate the foam from other products, compress the collected material in a densifier provided by Dart, then Dart picks it up for transportation to a recycling facility.

Apart from Dart's foam recycling opportunities, cities such as the City of Los Angeles and Sacramento offer curbside collection. Dart continues to work to establish more municipal collection and recycling programs.

To read more about foam recycling and the programs mentioned please visit: http://www.dartcontainer.com/web/environ.nsf/pages/dropoff.html.

Thank you for your careful and thoughtful consideration of this important matter.

Additional information on Dart, foam recycling, foam foodservice products and the environment can be found on our website http://www.dart.biz

Sincerely,

Paul Poe

Manager, Government Affairs and the Environment

l A. S

February, 2018

RE: Letter in Opposition to Proposed Baltimore Ordinance - 17-0117 – Food Service Facilities - Polystyrene Foam Products For the purpose of prohibiting food service facilities from using disposable food service ware made from polystyrene foam; defining certain terms; imposing certain penalties; providing for a special effective date; and generally relating to the use of polystyrene foam products for food service purposes.

Dear Council Members:

I operate a Baltimore, Maryland food service establishment that will be detrimentally impacted by proposed Baltimore Ordinance 17-0117.

My business relies and depends on economically available products that best suit the needs of my Baltimore business.

If this law is passed, it will only create more expense to Baltimore residents and the restaurants that serve them for the food and beverages they buy.

Baltimore's businesses and nonprofits already operate under higher costs and more regulations than our neighboring states.

For businesses in Baltimore that use these products - please oppose 17-0117.

Please, vote no on this bill that will ban polystyrene food products in Baltimore.

Thank you,

Downtown Deli S. Calvert St. Battimer, MD. Soo Shin

February, 2018

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Md. 2123

February, 2018

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Crazy John's 410 E Battimore 5+ Baltimore MD 21202

February, 2018

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universal Gound Bultoning 100 5 Charles St- Suits 203

Salfmen, WD 21201

February, 2018

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Crazy John's 410 E Battimore St Baltimore MD 21202

February, 2018

RE: Letter in Opposition to Proposed Baltimore Ordinance - 17-0117 – Food Service Facilities - Polystyrene Foam Products For the purpose of prohibiting food service facilities from using disposable food service ware made from polystyrene foam; defining certain terms; imposing certain penalties; providing for a special effective date; and generally relating to the use of polystyrene foam products for food service purposes.

Dear Council Members:

I operate a Baltimore, Maryland food service establishment that will be detrimentally impacted by proposed Baltimore Ordinance 17-0117.

My business relies and depends on economically available products that best suit the needs of my Baltimore business.

If this law is passed, it will only create more expense to Baltimore residents and the restaurants that serve them for the food and beverages they buy.

Baltimore's businesses and nonprofits already operate under higher costs and more regulations than our neighboring states.

For businesses in Baltimore that use these products - please oppose 17-0117.

Please, vote no on this bill that will ban polystyrene food products in Baltimore.

Thank you,

100 S Charles St- Suits 203

Balfmen, MD 2,201

February, 2018

RE: Letter in Opposition to Proposed Baltimore Ordinance - 17-0117 – Food Service Facilities - Polystyrene Foam Products For the purpose of prohibiting food service facilities from using disposable food service ware made from polystyrene foam; defining certain terms; imposing certain penalties; providing for a special effective date; and generally relating to the use of polystyrene foam products for food service purposes.

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For businesses in Baltimore that use these products - please oppose 17-0117.

Please, vote no on this bill that will ban polystyrene food products in Baltimore.

Thank you, Mathew Calill

FMNK + NICS GAILLE

511 W PART STREET
BALTIMONE, MD 21201

February, 2018

RE: Letter in Opposition to Proposed Baltimore Ordinance - 17-0117 - Food Service Facilities - Polystyrene Foam Products For the purpose of prohibiting food service facilities from using disposable food service ware made from polystyrene foam; defining certain terms; imposing certain penalties; providing for a special effective date; and generally relating to the use of polystyrene foam products for food service purposes.

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Please, vote no on this bill that will ban polystyrene food products in Baltimore.

Thank you:

SCIDERS BAR + GRIll 504 ivarlyter Bleed Baltinuse, put 2123.





February 5, 2018

Testimony to Baltimore City Judiciary and Legislative Investigations Committee Re: City Council Bill 17-0117 Food Service Facilities Polystyrene Foam Products Position: Support

Dear Chairman Costello and Committee Members:

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comment on City Council Bill 17-0117 Food Service Facilities Polystyrene Foam Products. My name is Angela Haren, and I am the Director of Advocacy and Baltimore Harbor Waterkeeper with Blue Water Baltimore, a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization with a mission to restore the quality of Baltimore's rivers, streams and harbor to foster a healthy environment, a strong economy and thriving communities.

As the Waterkeeper, it's my job to speak for our local waters and the community members who use them for recreation, subsistence fishing, and their livelihoods. The Inner Harbor and its tributaries face a number of pollution threats, not the least of which is trash. The problem has become so severe that Maryland Department of Environment and the U.S. EPA officially declared the Baltimore Harbor "impaired" for trash under the Clean Water Act, and in 2014 established one of the first total daily maximum loads (a regulatory term for a type of pollution diet) for trash in the Harbor.

While no amount of trash in our waters good, not all trash is created equal. Expanded polystyrene (or EPS) foam is particularly damaging. It is a petroleum-based product that does not biodegrade. Instead, when it falls out of trashcans or is littered on the sidewalk, it eventually makes its way into our storm drains and ultimately into to the Harbor where it breaks down into smaller and smaller pieces each time it is disturbed. According to published scientific articles, EPS foam absorbs 10 times more pesticides, fertilizers, and chemicals than other kinds of plastic, thereby increasing toxin exposure to our marine life. It is impossible to ever fully clean up and merely adds to the sea of plastics in our harbor, the Chesapeake Bay, and ultimately the ocean.

I'm often asked why banning EPS foam would make a difference if a foam to-go cup or clamshell is replaced with a paper or hard plastic one that eventually still found its way to becoming litter. And here is the answer — alternatives such as paper biodegrade in the environment and alternatives such as hard plastic are more readily picked up through mechanical collection systems like Mr. Trash wheel. With alternatives, community led cleanups have a chance of removing the litter from the stream and harbor but EPS foam breaks down it turns into tiny pieces of trash that become impossible to manually clean up and infect our waterways no matter how hard we try to stop it.

Importantly, alternatives also have the potential to be composted or recycled. Although some claim EPS foam claim is recyclable, this claim is misleading. Multiple government jurisdictions have

¹ Van A., Rochman, C.M., Flores E.M., Hill, K.L., Vargas E., Vargas S.A., & Hoh E. (2012). Persistent organic pollutants in plastic marine debris found on beaches in San Diego California, Chemosphere, 88(3), 258-263.

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6

evaluated the issue and concluded while some types of rigid foam, such as block foam used for shipping, might be recyclable, used food service foam is not capable of being recycled in an environmentally effective or economically feasible manner. In 2017 New York City Department of Sanitation issued a report concluding that for the last 30 years across many municipalities all over the country, "attempts to recycle food service foam—both subsidized and unsubsidized—have failed at each step of the process." Last month, Baltimore County Solid Waste Management issued an article in their newsletter outlining the reasons why EPS foam are not accepted in the curbside recycling program. The Blue Water Baltimore office is located on Sisson Street, not far from the DART foam collection station. When our staff has attempted to drop off used EPS foam food containers, we have been told that soiled food containers are not collected for recycling, and instead are landfilled.

Blue Water Baltimore acknowledges that our trash problem is multi-faceted and requires multi-faceted solutions. That is why we sit on the Mayor's Sanitation Committee examining ways to best implement the goals of zero-waste in Baltimore. We work with local schools and community groups throughout Baltimore in an effort to teach people about why trash pollution is so detrimental to the environment, and how trash is finding its way into our waterways in the first place. We partner with local and regional coalitions to advocate for laws and policies that will reduce the amount of litter in our waterways and hold polluters accountable. Over the past seven years Blue Water Baltimore has coordinated stream clean-ups all across the City resulting in over 450,000 pounds of trash being removed from our local waterways. Despite this work we continue to see how all types of litter, including EPS foam, continue to plague our streams and harbor. I've included several photographs of local waterways that have been contaminated by the onslaught of EPS foam and other trash that flows from our streets to our streams every day.⁴

More environmentally friendly food packaging options are available. Blue Water Baltimore strongly supports this proactive policy to eliminate EPS foam pollution and to bring us another step closer to clean water in Baltimore.

Thank you,

Angela Haren

Director of Advocacy and Baltimore Harbor Waterkeeper

Blue Water Baltimore

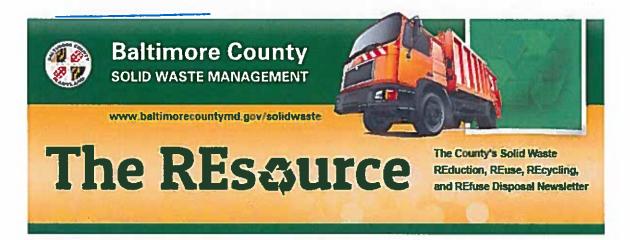
² New York City Department of Sanitation, Determination on the Recyclability of Food-Service Foam (May 2017) p. 2 available at: http://www1.nyc.gov/assets/dsny/docs/2017-05-12FoamDetermination_FINAL.pdf

³ See Attachment A

⁴ See Attachment B



altimore County's Solid Waste REduction, REuse, REcycling, REfuse Disposal Newsletter





The Polystyrene Problem

by Richard Keller Recycling Marketing & Promotional Manager Baltimore County Bureau of Solid Waste Management

In a series of short articles, the Bureau of Solid Waste Management will shed some light on why certain materials are not accepted by Baltimore County's curbside recycling program. Today we focus on polystyrene.

You can find polystyrene (#6 plastic recycling symbol) in a variety of products, including take-out containers, coffee cups, egg cartons, packaging material and packing peanuts. You may know it as Styrofoam™, but that is a trade name of Dow Chemical Company.





Upcoming Events

Towson University's
9th annual Environmental
Conference will be held on
Wednesday, April 4, 2018.
This year's gathering will
feature research, leadership,
career and advocacy
opportunities across an
array of sustainability and
environmental focus
areas. Registration is free
and includes breakfast and
lunch. Visit Towson
University online to register.

FEB 06 2018

There are three basic reasons polystyrene is not

First, polystyrene is difficult to collect and process. It tends to break into smaller pieces due to its brittle construction and compaction in collection containers. At the County's materials recovery facility (MRF) in Cockeysville, those small pieces would get into other recyclables, such as paper, contaminating the load and potentially lowering the value of the material.

accepted in the County's curbside recycling program.

Secondly, polystyrene used to package food and liquids runs the risk of contamination, making it too dirty for manufacturers to use to make new products. To learn more about the lack of recyclability of food service polystyrene, check the recent study done by the New York City Department of Sanitation.

Finally, polystyrene is about 95 percent air, making it uneconomical to transport. Recycling depends in part on economical transportation of materials from the materials recovery facility (MRF) to markets, where manufacturers use them as raw materials to make new products. When you ship polystyrene, you are essentially shipping air. Therefore, the low value of the material would not cover the cost of the transportation.

As a result of all of these issues, there are limited or no markets for polystyrene collected in curbside programs.

Since polystyrene is unsuitable for recycling in Baltimore County's curbside recycling program, and Baltimore County does not expect to add polystyrene to its list of acceptable recyclables, what are your options?

- If possible, look for more sustainable packaging options - for example, buy eggs in a recyclable paperboard container.
- If you have a choice, don't buy food served in polystyrene containers. Ask for your sandwich or other food in recyclable containers, such as aluminum foil or a paper bag, and choose beverages served in recyclable containers.



Did You Know?

Baltimore County Public Schools' recycling tonnages increased by a whopping 21 percent in 2017. County schools recycled 1,465 tons of material in 2017, up from 1,207 tons in 2016, creating a net positive fiscal impact of nearly \$40,000. The Bureau of Solid Waste Management thanks and congratulates the students. teachers, administrators and staff who worked so hard to make such a positive difference in a single year!

Find us on **F**





- For polystyrene packing peanuts, reuse the material for the next package or take it to a packaging service store, such as UPS or FedEx. Check the County's <u>Reuse Directory</u> for more options.
- Visit the <u>Get Green Now</u> blog for other creative ways to reuse polystyrene.
- If polystyrene products are used at your workplace, request they be replaced by a more sustainable option.
- If your business uses polystyrene products, consider taking a green approach to purchasing to lessen your company's environmental impact.
 Read more in, "Green Spending for Green Living," from the December issue of the Resource Newsletter.

Whether you reduce your polystyrene use or go "foam-free," you will be doing your part to address **the polystyrene problem**, in turn helping make ours a cleaner, greener county, watershed and planet.



forward to a friend

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Baltimore County Bureau of Solid Waste Management solidwaste@baltimorecountymd.gov

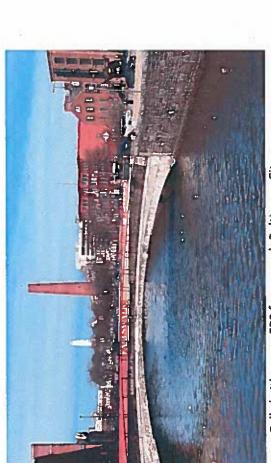
Phone: 410-887-2000

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Gwynns Run, Baltimore City



Jones Falls (with seven EPS foam cups), Baltimore City







Canton Community Association P.O. Box 5125 Baltimore, MD 21224 410.342.0900 Info@cantoncommunity.org

February 9, 2018

Hon. Eric Costello Chair, Judiciary & Legislative Investigations Committee Baltimore City Council 100 N. Holliday Street, Suite 500 Baltimore, MD 21202

> RE: City of Baltimore Council Bill 17-0117, entitled "Food Service Facilities - Polystyrene Foam Products"

Dear Councilman Costello:

The Canton Community Association, Inc. wishes to inform you that the Board of Directors voted earlier this week to unanimously support passage of the above-captioned bill. The Board agrees that this action is long overdue and that it will have a lasting, significant impact on the cleanliness of our streets, and more importantly on the sanctity of our Baltimore harbor.

We also note that we would be supportive of an extension to the 90 day implementation period, in order to permit those affected by the bill a reasonable period of time in which to exhaust their previously-purchased on-hand supplies, this would be particularly important for locally owned small businesses.

Finally, we extend our aspiration that supplemental legislation be passed to extend the prohibition on the sale of disposable food service-ware made from polystyrene foam, to include sales at retail and/or wholesale establishments.

Mark Edglson, President

cc: Bernard C. "Jack" Young, President Councilman Zeke Cohen Councilman Shannon Sneed . EEB 06 2018



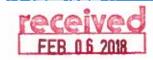
MARYLAND

DATE: February 5, 2018

TO: Judiciary and Legislative Investigations Committee

FROM: Clean Water Action

POSITION: Support RE: Council Bill 17-0117



Dear Judiciary and Legislative Investigations Committee,

Thank you for your consideration of Council Bill 17-0117, Food Service Facilities – Polystyrene Foam Products. Clean Water Action, as a grassroots environmental nonprofit that works with communities impacted by litter, water quality, and toxic air pollution across Baltimore, is excited to express our support for this bill. Polystyrene products are a threat to humans' health and the environment around us at every stage of their life cycle, including their manufacturing, use, and eventual disposal, and banning their use is an important step Baltimore City can take to improve our water quality, air quality, human health, and progress toward Zero Waste goals.

Polystyrene is made using the monomer Styrene, a carcinogen and neurotoxin that increases human risk of leukemia and lymphoma. ¹ Workers involved in manufacturing polystyrene are exposed to Styrene as well as Toluene, Xylene, Acetone, Methyl Chloride, Methyl Ketone, and other dangerous chemicals. ² Once in food containers, Styrene can migrate from containers to food and drinks, especially in the presence of heat, fat, or acidic foods. ³ Even if an individual in Baltimore takes every step to avoid polystyrene containers, they are still exposed to these carcinogens, as polystyrene containers that are properly disposed of are sent to the Wheelabrator trash incinerator. Eliminating the use of polystyrene foam products across the city will reduce city residents' exposure to these toxic chemicals.

Polystyrene that is not properly disposed of also has a significant impact on Baltimore's environment. Polystyrene is light by design and floats, so littered containers are picked up by the wind or rain, eventually becoming stuck in trees, caught in vacant lots, or washed down the storm drain system to the Inner Harbor. ⁴ Left in the environment, polystyrene photodegrades instead of biodegrading: it breaks down into smaller and smaller pieces that remain persistent in the environment. ⁵ This litter can be seen across Baltimore's neighborhoods and is frustratingly

US EPA, Air Toxics Website, http://www.epa.gov/ttn/atw/hlthef/styrene.html#ref3.

² Styrene, CASRN: 100-42-5 (Human Health Effects). Toxnet Hazardous Substances Data Bank, National Library of Medicine, Revised November 1, 1994.

³ Agency for Toxic Substances & Disease Registry, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services: ToxFAQs for Styrene, September 2007: http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/tfacts53.pdf, International Agency for Research on Cancer, "Overall Evaluations of Carcinogenicity to Humans," http://monographs.iarc.fr/ENG/Classification/crthalllist.php, J.L. O'Donoghue, Neurotoxicity of Industrial and Commercial Chemicals: Vol. 2, CRC Press, Inc., Boca Raton, Florida, 1985, pages 127-137.

California Coastal Commission / Miriam Gordon (2006) "Eliminating Land-based Discharges of Marine Debris in California: A Plan of Action from The Plastic Debris Project," at 2 and 15 www.plasticdebris.org
 J.G.B. Derraik, "The pollution of the marine environment by plastic debris a review" Marine Pollution Bulletin 44 (2002): 843;

³ J.G.B. Derraik, "The pollution of the marine environment by plastic debris: a review" *Marine Pollution Bulletin* 44 (2002): 843; Gregory, M.R., Ryan, P.G. "Pelagic plastics and other seaborne persistent synthetic debris: a review of Southern Hemisphere perspectives" in Coe, J.M. Rogers, D.B. (Eds.), *MarineDebris—Sources, Impacts and Solutions*, (1997) Springer-Verlag, New York, pp. 4 9-66.



difficult to pick up during community clean-ups; eliminating its use will make it easier for Baltimore's many motivated neighborhood volunteers to keep their communities clean. If the rain carries this litter through storm drains to the Inner Harbor, like the 623,347 polystyrene containers that Mr. Trash Wheel has collected since 2014, it is still a significant environmental concern. 6 Many researchers believe that even in a marine environment, petroleum-based products will never disappear. ⁷ Eliminating them at their source is the only solution for protecting the environment from this persistent litter.

Prohibiting the use of polystyrene food containers in Baltimore City is a reasonable, appropriate, and necessary step that we can take to address the significant environmental and human health impacts of this product. On behalf of our over 8,000 members who live within Baltimore City as well as the communities downwind and downstream, we hope that you will support this bill and bring Baltimore City closer to a zero waste future.

Thank you for your consideration.

Jennifer Kunze Maryland Program Organizer Clean Water Action ikunze@cleanwater.org

http://baltimorewaterfront.com/healthy-harbor/water-wheel/
 Coastal Commission at 22, H. Kanehiro, T. Tokai, K. Matuda, "Marine litter composition and distribution on the seabed of Tokyo Bay," Fisheries Engineering 31 (1995): 1 95-199.

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Department of Energy and Environment

Judiciary and Legislative Investigations Committee City Hall 100 North Holliday Street Baltimore, MD 21202



February 6, 2018

Subject: Support for Baltimore City Council Bill 17-0117

Dear Councilmembers Eric Costello, Mary Pat Clarke, John Bullock, Leon Pinkett Ill, Ed Reisinger, Brandon Scott, and Robert Stokes:

On behalf of the District of Columbia, I would like to extend my thanks to you for support of Baltimore City Bill 17-0117 to ban the use of expanded polystyrene, commonly known as foam or Styrofoam, food service ware. Here in the District, we value our water resources for the beauty and recreational value they provide our citizens. We passed the Sustainable DC Omnibus Amendment Act of 2014 to ban food service ware made of foam as part of our effort to make the District a model of environmental stewardship. Passage of a foam ban in Baltimore City will maintain and protect local waterways and achieve our shared goal of a vibrant Chesapeake Bay.

The District's foam ban was in response to a 2008 study finding foam was one of the four most prevalent types of trash found in the Anacostia River. All jurisdictions comprising the Anacostia watershed-Washington DC, Montgomery County and Prince George's County —now actively enforce a foam ban.

The District's ban took effect January 1, 2016 and applies to all District businesses and organizations that serve food. The impact of the ban is significant; nearly 60% of businesses visited by DOEE in 2015 were observed using foam, but only 12% of businesses inspected in Fiscal Year 2017 were not using compliant materials.

DOEE has found a strategy emphasizing education, outreach, and compliance assistance to the regulated community significantly eases the transition away from foam. DOEE worked with local and national food service ware suppliers and distributors to develop and share with the business community a list of vendors selling compliant products. We found many vendors have compliant products available for similar or only marginally higher cost. DOEE conducted an extensive outreach campaign to the regulated community explaining the details and necessity of the requirements prior to it taking effect. Even businesses who objected to the ban have successfully transitioned to compliant materials and recognized during conversation that foam waste plays a significant role in litter and pollution in our communities.

We are delighted that Baltimore City is considering similar legislation to ban foam. Pollution is not constrained by jurisdictional boundaries, so we can only achieve our shared goals of clean waterways through a regional approach. We are a signatory to the Chesapeake Bay Watershed Agreement and we support all efforts to restore the ecosystem. Thank you again for your support of this important environmental initiative. Together, we can make our waterways the pride of our nation





FEB 0 6 2018

Baltimore EPS Foam Phase-out Petition

February 6, 2018

Dear Elected Official,



Re: Business Support of Phasing Out Expanded Polystyrene

As a Baltimore City business, I support the phasing out of expanded polystyrene (i.e., "Styrofoam," EPS) food service products and packaging. I understand the health and environmental risks associated with using EPS, and I do not want myself or others exposed to these unnecessary risks.

I support the legislation introduced in the Baltimore City Council that prohibits the use of EPS food service products in order to protect Baltimore's citizens and clean up Baltimore's environment. I urge my local councilmember to vote for and support such legislation.

On behalf of my business, I support an expanded polystyrene phase-out.

Signed,

&pizza

101 Deli

Akbar

Arba Mediterranean Grill

Asian Taste

Avenue K&B

B Bistro

Banditos

Barnes & Noble Coffee

Bird in Hand

Bookmakers Cocktail Club

Bottega

Brown Rice Korean Grill

Cafe FIli

Carma's cafe

Cazbar

Charles Theatre







December 22, 2017

Judiciary and Legislative Investigations Committee City Hall, 100 N Holliday St. Baltimore, Md, 21202

Re: PPNA Letter of Support for City Council Bill 17-0117, Polystyrene Ban

Dear Committee Members,

As the president of the Patterson Park Neighborhood Association (PPNA), I am writing to provide our organizational support for the proposed Polystyrene Ban, City Council Bill 17-0117. At our December 11th community meeting, I'm proud to say that our membership voted in overwhelming support of this proposed ban, which we believe will have a profoundly beneficial impact upon our community and city.

The Patterson Park neighborhood prides itself as being one of the greenest in the city, and essential to our greening and beautification efforts is enhancing the cleanliness of our city streets and infrastructure. This ban will help address one of the most common forms of litter in Baltimore city, as well as the Patterson Park community - a notable issue given the amount of commercial establishments within the area that carry such containers. Polystyrene is also toxic and cannot be recycled efficiently, and given the data collected regarding how much is ending up in our storm system and inner harbor, this ban is essential to the long-term goal of cleaning our waterways.

The Patterson Park Neighborhood Association appreciates your consideration of our organizational support of this bill, and hope that it may be voted into law to assist in the long-term sustainability of our neighborhoods and city as a whole.

Sincerely,

Patrick Lundberg

President, Patterson Park Neighborhood Association (PPNA)

president@pattersonparkneighbors.org

CC:

PPNA Board; City Council President Bernard "Jack" Young; Ryan Dorsey; Bill Henry; Sharon Green Middleton; Kristerfer Burnett; Isaac "Yitzy" Schleifer; Zeke Cohen; Mayor Catherine Pugh

FEB 06 2018

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Nobles Bar & Grill

One World Cafe

Parts & Labor

Paulie Gee's Hampden

Peanut Shoppe

Pen and Quill

Pizza Boli's

Pop Tacos

Prescription Chicken

Sammy's Trattoria

Smoke

SoBo Cafe

Sofi's Crepes

Soup's On Baltimore

Spro Coffee

Stall 11

Tamber's

Tapps Fill Station

Tavern on the Hill Mt Vernon

The Brewer's ARt

The Brewers Cask

The Charles

The Food Market

The Grub Factory

The Local Oyster

The Nut Roasters

THe Verandah

Tir Na Nog

Towson Hot Bagel

Urban Pastoral

Wayward Smoke House

Well Crafted Pizza

Wicked Sisters

Zaatar Mediterranean Restaurant

Charm City Chocolate

Charmington's

Chef Bobby D Restaurant, LLC

Chick P City

Cholitas Tacos Inc

Coffee Land

Common Ground

Cookie DOugh & Co

Crepe Studio

Cucina Al Volo

Dangerously Delicious Ples

Dimitri's Tavern

Dooby's

Eddie's Market

Ejji Ramen

Five and Dime Ale House

Fresh Mondays Inc

Gertude's

Grand Central Nightclub

Green's Carryout

Ground & Griddled

Harmony Bakery

HoneyGrow

Kings Plzza

Little Baby's ice cream

MaGerk's Pub

Masala Kitchen

Metropolitan

Mi & Yu Noodle Bar

Michaelangelo's Pizza

Molina

Mother's Federal Hill

Mr.. Souvlaki

Mt Vernon Stable

Neopol Smokery

New China

Nick's Seafood Restaurant

No 1 CHinese Kitchen



In Support of Phasing Out Polystyrene Food Service Products in Baltimore Bill 17-0117

February 5th, 2018

Dear Council-members and Judiciary and Legislative Investigations Committee and other agencies,

Re: Phasing Out Expanded Polystyrene is possible for communities and small businesses

Thank you for the opportunity to speak today:

My name is Rev. Cheryl Bryant, I have lived in Baltimore City for over 60 years. I am the chair of the Friends of Library Square Committee of the Patterson Park Neighborhood Association and the Director of Christian Education at Freedom Baptist Missionary Church located in Belair-Edison area of Baltimore City and I'm here today to show support of prohibiting food service facilities from using disposable food service ware made from polystyrene foam. As a Minister of the gospel I understand that God has placed mankind on this earth to be good stewards of our environment. This is a job that we can't afford to take lightly. We have to take care of our environment to ensure a healthy place for us to live in now and to guarantee a healthier, cleaner place legacy for our children and future generations to live in.

Thankfully, the Mayor and city council have already established a goal of Zero Waste. Banning polystyrene is a hopeful first step. We must begin to eliminate single use items from our waste stream to reach a goal of zero waste. In order to change the behavior of our friends and neighborhoods, we must raise the public consciousness and support policies like this that help to educate our peers. The alternatives are not perfect, but at the very least, they are recyclable and much easier to clean up from our streets and waterways.

I consider polystyrene as one of the biggest threats to our environment. It is extremely dangerous because it is all around us and most of us use it everyday completely unaware of its dangers. As an organizer of neighborhood clean ups in Northeast Baltimore City, I see pounds and pounds of discarded polystyrene clogging our drains and preventing proper water run off to our sewers that lead to floods. Recently we had ankle deep water on my block because of this problem. I see polystyrene ruining the picturesque views of our park landscapes while choking our birds who can mistake the little pieces for food. As polystyrene breaks downs and blows in the wind and water, it becomes more toxic and nearly impossible to clean up. I would gladly pay the 2-6 cents more it may cost me for ordering food in recyclable or compostable containers. For me, getting to-go food is a luxury anyway. The real cost of toxic polystyrene is this product will outlive me and be passed down for my grandchildren, to deal with.



Currently, other areas in the Maryland region including Prince George's County, Takoma Park, Rockville, Montgomery County, and Washington D.C. have successfully phased out EPS foam food service products with a high compliance rate of 88% in D.C. businesses after just one year of the law being in effect and with a negligible economic impact. Baltimore can do this. We can be the leaders of this shift of consciousness. We can show the entire State that Baltimore is city of people who are the good stewards that God wants us to be. Let Baltimore be the change and light the way for Zero Waste by banning polystyrene NOW!

Sincerely, Rev. Cheryl Bryant . *





February 6, 2018 Judiciary Committee Baltimore City Council

Re: City Council Bill 17-0117 Food Service Facilities Polystyrene Foam Products Position: Support

Dear Chairman Costello and Committee Members:

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comment on City Council Bill 17-0117 Food Service Facilities Polystyrene Foam Products. My name is Claire Jordan. I am the Advocacy and Outreach Manager at Trash Free Maryland, a nonprofit organization working to prevent trash pollution through policy and behavior change. Trash Free Maryland helps community groups around the state elevate their concerns about litter to drive long-term prevention.

We base our work on the most significant contributors to trash pollution, identified through cleanup data and reports by local governments. Whether data comes from trash traps on Anacostia River tributaries, Mr. Trash Wheel on Jones Falls in the Inner Harbor, or volunteer cleanups around the state, we know most of this litter comes from food packaging.

Expanded polystyrene (EPS) foam food packaging is a major component of litter in Maryland's waterways. Among the Chesapeake Bay's tidal waters, the EPA has identified three regions of concern: Baltimore Harbor, the Anacostia River, and the Elizabeth River. Since 2014, 702,017 EPS foam containers have been removed from the Baltimore Harbor alone. EPS foam comprises 25-40% of the trash, by volume, pulled from the Anacostia River before it was able to reach the Chesapeake Bay.

Many businesses across the state are already switching away from foam to paper or rigid plastic containers, to meet the demand of customers, those of which you will hear from today. In fact, we have 115 signatures from Baltimore City businesses supporting this piece of legislation, some of which have already voluntarily phased out their usage of foam products. Because of trash pollution in the Anacostia River, Washington, DC, and Montgomery and Prince George's Counties all took action and implemented bans on foam food packaging in 2016; we worked with each council to ensure consistency among the jurisdictions to make sure businesses had a smooth transition and to reduce redundancy in outreach and education efforts.

DC surveyed restaurants about their foam packaging use prior to their ban taking effect in 2016. Where data was available, our team was able to break it down by census tract, finding that areas were almost twice as likely to use foam if the census tract was majority non-white. These census tracts also had a median income \$10,000 less than census tracts not distributing foam containers. We know that health outcomes are strongly correlated to zip code and social

FEB 05 2019

determinants. These statistics indicate yet another health and environmental burden on neighbors already dealing with higher levels of pollution and less access to healthy food.

Alternative products are already on the market, and often at comparable cost. When demand for alternatives shifts, the market responds. Enough jurisdictions in California have restricted foam use that foam now consistently costs more than paper alternatives in that region, according to research by the Institute for Local Self-Reliance. A consistent phase out by all businesses and institutions in Maryland is the fastest way to bring additional innovative and affordable packaging options to market, because the market will respond.

We applaud your commitment to giving this issue a closer look, and Trash Free Maryland looks forward to working with the committee to address it over the coming months. Thank you for your time this morning and your consideration.

Sincerely,

Claire Jordan

Advocacy and Outreach Manager

Trash Free Maryland





Butchers Hill Association 27 S. Patterson Park Avenue Baltimore, MD 21231 www.butchershill.org

January 21, 2018

Judiciary and Legislative Investigations Committee City Hall 100 N Holliday St Baltimore, MD 21202

SUBJECT: City Council Bill 17-0117

Dear Councilperson Eric Costello, Mary Pat Clarke, John Bullock, Leon Pinkett III, Ed Reisinger, Brandon Scott, Robert Stokes:

The Butcher's Hill Association at the January 11, 2018 Executive Committee meeting unanimously voted in favor of supporting the Proposed Polystyrene Bill 17-0117. There are several reasons the BHA voted to support this bill:

- 1. It is expensive and difficult to recycle polystyrene products.
- As a citizen living in Baltimore it is very challenging to attempt to recycle polystyrene, with zero curbside collection and often the hours of operation of the drop-centers are difficult for most working people to get to.
- 3. Polystyrene is a common street side litter and a contaminate in our waterways, when it rains the debris is flushed through the storm system to the harbor. Also polystyrene doesn't biodegrade.

We urge you to vote for this bill to help clean our City.

Respectfully,

Andrew Crummey

President

Butchers Hill Association

CC:

Council President Bernard C. "Jack" Young Councilperson Ryan Dorsey, Bill Henry, Sharon Green Middleton, Kristerfer Burnett, Isaac "Yitzy Schleifer, Shannon Sneed, Zeke Cohen Mayor Catherine E. Pugh



Respectfully,

Hamid Karimi, Ph.D.

Deputy Director Natural Resources Administration Department of Energy & Environment Government of the District of Columbia

CC:

Council President Bernard C. "Jack" Young Councilmembers Ryan Dorsey, Bill Henry, Sharon Green Middleton, Kristerfer Burnett, Isaac "Yitzy" Schleifer, Shannon Sneed, Zeke Cohen Mayor Catherine E. Pugh

DOUGLASS DISTRICT

Date

January 29, 2018

TO:

Judiciary and Legislative Investigations Committee

City Hall

100 North Holliday Street Baltimore MD, 21202

From:

Douglass District Neighborhood Association

Subject

Bill 17-0117: Polystyrene

Sent:

Via email



The Douglass District is a neighborhood located in the heart of the growing and thriving east side of downtown Baltimore. We are bounded by the southern side of Bank Street on the north, the northern side of Fleet Street on the south, the eastern side of Central Avenue on the West and the western side of Broadway on the east. We envision a neighborhood that provides rich city experiences with engaged citizens of all identities, creative and strong businesses and walkable green streets.

At our recent community meeting on Thursday January 25th, 2018 we voted to support bill 17-0117 banning polystyrene in the city. Although inexpensive and convenient at the moment, polystyrene will not the healthy city we envision. The material is incredibly costly to deal with in the long run and at the present moment dirties our streets and surroundings. We would like to see it removed from the city scape and preserve a healthy future for our citizens to come.

Sincerely,

Scott Burkholder - President

& The Douglass District Board



Scott Burkholder President



Michael Wright Vice President



George Frasier Secretary



Seth Barkman Treasure

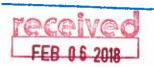
The Douglass District Senate believes urban living is at its best with a diverse and dense mixture of people and a robust combination of residential and thriving commercial enterprises to: house, employ, serve and engage the local and visiting populations. The Douglass District Senate is working to create the most vibrant, inclusive, walkable, healthy and economically viable neighborhood in Baltimore City!

CC: Madame Mayor Catherine E. Pugh, City Council President Bernard C. "Jack" Young, City Council Persons Ryan Dorsey, Bill Henry, Sharon Green Middleton, Kristerfer Burnett, Isaac "Yitsy" Schleifer, Shannon Sneed, Zeke Cohen

FEB 0.6 2018



Fells Prospect Community Association P.O. Box 38291, Baltimore MD 21231



Judiciary and Legislative investigations Committee
City Hall

February 1, 2018

100 N Holliday St Baltimore, MD 21202

SUBJECT: City Council Bill 12-0117

Dear Council Members Eric Costello, Mary Pat Clarke, John Bullock, Leon Pinkett III, Ed Reisinger, Brandon Scott, Robert Stokes:

The Fells Prospect Community Association (FPCA) voted in favor of supporting the Proposed Polystyrene Bill 12-0117 at our January 10, 2018, general membership meeting. There are several reasons the FPCA voted to support this bill, including:

1. It is expensive and difficult to recycle polystyrene products;

2. It is difficult for Baltimore residents to recycle polystyrene since there is no curbside collection and the hours of operation at drop-off centers are inconvenient for most working people;

3. Polystyrene is not biodegradable and is a common type of litter in our neighborhood and everywhere in Baltimore City.

We urge you to vote in support of this bill to help clean our City.

Respectfully,

Scott Goldman

President

Fells Prospect Community Association

CC: Mayor Catherine E. Pugh, Council President Bernard C. "Jack" Young, Council Members Ryan Dorsey, Bill Henry, Sharon Green Middleton, Kristerfer Burnett, Isaac "Yitzy" Schleifer, Shannon Sneed, Zeke Cohen

FEB 06 2018

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December 14, 2017

Judiciary and Legislative Investigations Committee City Hall 100 N Holliday Street Baltimore, Md. 21202

Subject: City Council Bill 17-0117

Dear Councilperson: Eric Costello, Mary Pat Clarke, John Bullock, Leon Pinkett Ill, Ed Reisinger, Brandon Scott, Robert Stokes:

The Fell's Point Residents Association, Inc. at our regularly scheduled meeting held on December 6, 2017, the membership voted unanimously to support the Proposed Polystyrene Bill 17-0117.

Polystyrene is not biodegradable and expensive to recycle, its final home rests in our landfills or burned, roadsides and storm drains, to name a few.

As Historic Fell's Point is the only neighborhood, in Baltimore City directly at the harbors edge, we see on a daily basis, Polystyrene containers littering the waters of the harbor, Fell's Point Promenade, its bulkheads and marinas.

For a CLEAN Baltimore City and Baltimore Harbor, we ask that you

VOTE FOR BILL 17-0117.

Respectfully,

David Martz, President

Fell's Point Residents Association, Inc.

410-669-0001

CC: fprasecretary@gmail.com

Mayor, Catherine E Pugh

Council President, Bernard C. "Jack" Young

Councilpersons, Ryan Dorsey, Bill Henry, Sharon Green Middleton,

Kristerfer Burnett, Isaac "Yitzy" Scheifer, Zeke Cohen

FEB 06 2018

345 South Lehigh Street Baltimore, Maryland 21224 ggna.baltimore@gmail.com

Greater Greektown Neighborhood Alliance



7 February 2018

Baltimore City Council
Judiciary & Legislative Investigations Committee
100 Holliday Street
Room 400
Baltimore, MD 21202

RE: CB 17-0117 - Food Service Facilities - Polystyrene Foam Products

Chairman Costello:

I'm writing on behalf of Greater Greektown Neighborhood Alliance – GGNA - to express the community's support for Council Bill 17-0117 - Food Service Facilities - Polystyrene Foam Products.

At our November 2017 GGNA monthly meeting, residents were asked to vote on the neighborhood's official stance on the proposed polystyrene ban. By a vote of 18-0-1, members of Greater Greektown Neighborhood Alliance voted in support of the polystyrene ban.

Generally speaking, Greater Greektown Neighbohood Alliance is supportive of any effort to promote a cleaner and healthier Baltimore City. Litter is a consistent problem in our community and residents are appreciative of the City Council's efforts to clean up Baltimore.

If you have any questions or concerns regarding the official stance of Greater Greektown Neighborhood Alliance regarding CB 17-0117 - Food Service Facilities - Polystyrene Foam Products, do not hesitate to contact me directly.

Sincerely,

Liam F. Davis GGNA President

Cc:

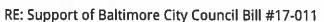
Mayor Catherine Pugh Council President Jack Young Councilman Zeke Cohen Councilman John Bullock

Lines St. Davi

Greater Greektown Neighborhood Alliance
Liam Davis, President
James Pringle, Vice President
Ameene Jain, Treesurer
Anthony Valenzuele, Secretary
Paul Wilson, Member-et-Large

FEB (6 2018





Date: February 6, 2018



To: Mayor Pugh and City Council

My name is Alexandra DySard and I'm the Environmental & Partnership Manager for MOM's Organic Market. MOM's was founded in Rockville, Maryland in 1987 and has grown to become one of the nation's premiere chains of family owned, organic grocery stores. We operate eighteen stores - including nine in Maryland and one in the Hampden neighborhood of Baltimore City. I'm also a resident of this great city - residing in Federal Hill! On a daily basis, I watch styrofoam wash down our storm drains and into the Inner Harbor and know what a negative impact it has on our ecosystem.

I am writing in support of Baltimore City Council Bill #17-0117, which would phase out the use of expanded polystyrene (EPS) for food service products in Baltimore City. At MOM's, we've already banned the foam at all of our stores and made the switch to recyclable and compostable food packaging alternatives. I encourage all Baltimore businesses to stand up for their communities and neighborhoods, and make the switch away from styrofoam. While it may seem cheap, the deleterious effects it has on our environment will be apparent in the end.

As a fellow local business who has made the transition, I'd be thrilled to share any information on how we've implemented our earth-friendly packaging initiative, including SOPs, contacts, pricing, disposal, and more. We would also be supportive of joining a bulk purchasing co-op for non-styrofoam alternative products to help lower the cost for other Baltimore area businesses.

Banning styrofoam in Baltimore City would be a huge step towards protecting our natural resources, wildlife, harbor and Bay. I am excited that Baltimore City is taking this progressive step forward in rethinking its waste stream!

Sincerely,

Alexandra (Ali) DySard Environmental & Partnership Manager MOM's Organic Market - Central Office 301.816.1133 ext. 122 FEB 26 2008

*





February 10, 2018

Judiciary and Legislative investigations Committee Baltimore City Council Baltimore City Hall, Room 408 100 North Holiday Street Baltimore, MD 21201

RE: 17-0117 - Polystyrene Ban - SUPPORT

Members of the Judiciary and Legislative Investigations Committee,

The Bolton Hill community and the Mount Royal Improvement Association would like to offer their support of Council Bill 17-0117. The bill would ban certain Polystyrene packaging in the City of Baltimore.

At our February 7th Board Meeting, the board unanimously approved MRIA's support of the bill. Bolton Hill is concerned about the cost and availability of disposal and recycling options for polystyrene in the City, and given the number of dining establishments in the city, we feel banning this product could result in a significant reduction of trash in the downtown area and Inner Harbor.

MRIA is committed to offering our continued support of the City's efforts to pass legislation that results in cleaner and greener conditions for Baltimore and its residents.

Thank you for your favorable consideration of Council Bill 17-0117.

Sincerely,

Linda Rittelmann, President

Linde Kellymann

Mount Royal Improvement Association

Pres@boltonhill.org

cc: The Honorable Bernard "Jack" Young, City Council President

Councilman, Eric Costello, Chair

Councilwoman, Mary Pat Clark, Vice Chair

Councilman, John Bullock

Councilman, Leon Pinkett

Councilman, Edward Reisinger

Councilman, Brandon Scott

Councilman, Robert Stokes

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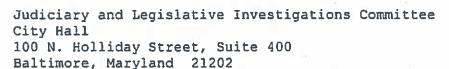
THE PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY GOVERNMENT

Department of the Environment

January 23, 2018



Adam Ortiz Director





Dear Councilperson: Eric Costello, Mary Pat Clarke, John Bullock, Leon Pinkett III, Ed Resisiinger, Brandon Scott, Robert Stokes:

Prince George's County's polystyrene ban went into effect July 1, 2016. Most of the large food businesses; such as restaurants and fast food chains complied with the new law almost immediately. Some large fast food businesses actually embraced the change and invested in research and development of alternative food and drink containers. Such companies include Dunkin Donuts and McDonalds and they began utilizing polypropylene cups which are recyclable.

Some small fast food service businesses reported a different experience. Some did not immediately stop using polystyrene carry-out containers and/or expressed the need to use the current inventory of polystyrene before ordering an alternative product. Additionally, some of the small food businesses expressed concerns with the cost associated with the ban. Some small food service providers expressed the desire to have had County financial support; such as a tax credit, for having to stop using/providing polystyrene and having to purchase the more expensive alternative product(s) so that they would not have to pass the cost off to customers.

Large and small grocery and department stores have not expressed support or lack thereof, either way, concerning the polystyrene ban. One observation made by the County Inspector has been many of the stores did not remove polystyrene from the shelves until the items were out of stock.

At that point, most did not restock polystyrene, although some businesses restocked polystyrene products after the products were initially removed from the shelves or were sold out. This is evidence that inspections and enforcement needs to be on-going. Businesses found to be non-compliant are issued a violation notice and are given 30 days to comply with the ban. Depending on progress and or compliance, a civil citation may or may not be issued after the 30 day violation period. A warning is issued for the first time violation. A \$250 fine is imposed for a second time violation, and \$1,000 for a third time violation within a twelve month period. Each day a violation exists is a separate offence. Despite the modest amount of objections, it is the strong position of Prince George's County that the externalized costs of polystyrene on our environment and waste

FEB AS 2018

Judiciary and Legislative Investigations Committee January 23, 2018 Page Two

stream more than warrant the adoption of a policy banning the material.

I hope this information is helpful. Should you wish to discuss further, please feel free to contact me at (301) 883-5812.

Sincerely,

Adam Ortiz Director

cc: The Honorable Catherine E. Pugh, Mayor City of Baltimore

The Honorable Bernard C. "Jack" Young, Council President City of Baltimore

City of Baltimore Council Members Distribution:
Ryan Dorsey
Bill Henry
Sharon Green Middleton
Kristerfer Burnett
Issac "Yitzy" Scheifer
Zeke Cohen
Shannon Sneed



UPPER FELL'S POINT



Improvement Association/Asociación de Mejoramiento

upperfellspoint.org | PO Box 38315. Baltimore MD 21231

January 10, 2018

Judiciary and Legislative Investigations Committee City Hall 100 N Holliday St Baltimore, MD 21202



SUBJECT: City Council Bill 17-0117

Dear Councilperson Eric Costello, Mary Pat Clarke, John Bullock, Leon Pinkett III, Ed Reisinger, Brandon Scott, Robert Stokes:

The Upper Fell's Point Improvement Association at the November 21, 2017 general membership meeting overwhelming voted in favor of supporting the Proposed Polystyrene Bill 17-0117. There are several reasons the UFPIA voted to support this bill: 1st It is expensive and not easy to recycle polystyrene products. 2nd As a citizen living in Baltimore It is very difficult to attempt to recycle polystyrene, there is zero curbside collection and often the hours of operation of the drop-off centers are difficult for most working people to get to. 3rd Polystyrene is a common streetside litter and a contaminate in our waterways, when it rains the debris is flushed through the storm system to the harbor. Also polystyrene doesn't biodegrade.

We urge you to vote for this bill to help clean our City.

Respectfully,

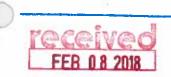
Kurt W. Schiller

President

Upper Fell's Point Improvement Association

CC: Secretary@upperfellspoint.org

Council President Bernard C. "Jack" Young Councilperson Ryan Dorsey, Bill Henry, Sharon Green Middleton, Kristerfer Burnett, Isaac "Yitzy Schleifer, Shannon Sneed, Zeke Cohen Mayor Catherine E. Pugh FEB 46 2018



From: To: Alice Volpitta Nibber, Dpaul

Subject:

Support Baltimore City Council Bill 17-0117 & Get the Foam Out of Baltimore!

Date:

Thursday, February 08, 2018 11:31:44 AM

D'Paul Nibber,

I am writing today to ask you to support phasing out expanded polystyrene foam (EPS) food service packaging in Baltimore City by supporting City Council Bill 17-0117.

Unlike other forms of trash, EPS foam is impossible to fully clean up once it is thrown away. It is a petroleum-based product that does not biodegrade. Instead, it crumbles and breaks down into smaller and smaller pieces each time it is touched or disturbed. Once in the water, it will absorb 10 times more pesticides, fertilizers and chemicals than other kinds of plastic, increasing toxin exposure to fish and other aquatic animals, and potentially making its way into the food chain.

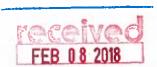
While some may claim that bans aren't necessary because EPS foam is recyclable, this claim is misleading. After food service EPS foam has been used, it is not capable of being recycled in an environmentally effective or economically feasible manner. In fact, the New York City Department of Sanitation released a report in May 2017 determining that for 30 years across many municipalities across the country, attempts to recycle food service foam have failed, and that ultimately numerous towns and cities end up disposing of the material in landfills. New York City reinstated its ban on single use EPS foam packaging for food containers this year.

Safer and more environmentally friendly food packaging options are available, and I call on you to lead us toward these healthier alternatives. Bans on EPS foam have already been adopted by 80 jurisdictions across the country, including Montgomery County, Prince George's County, the city of Gaithersburg, the city of Takoma Park, as well as Washington, D.C.. According to a 2017 study of retailers of varying sizes in Washington, D.C. after a 2016 ban, retailers were able to offer other types of packaging at a comparable price, and do not experience ill effects due to the ban.

State representatives in Annapolis are also considering a statewide ban this session.

Baltimore can be a leader in this state. Please prioritize the health of our streams, Harbor, and all of Baltimore by supporting a ban on EPS food packaging.

Alice Volpitta avolpitta@bluewaterbaltimore.org 2908 Rueckert Ave. Baltimore, Maryland 21214 FEB -0.8 2018



From: To: Alison Young Nibber, Doaul

Subject: Date: Support Baltimore City Council Bill 17-0117 & Get the Foam Out of Baltimore!

Thursday, February 08, 2018 3:23:39 PM

D'Paul Nibber,

I am writing today to ask you to support phasing out expanded polystyrene foam (EPS) food service packaging in Baltimore City by supporting City Council Bill 17-0117.

Unlike other forms of trash, EPS foam is impossible to fully clean up once it is thrown away. It is a petroleum-based product that does not biodegrade. Instead, it crumbles and breaks down into smaller and smaller pieces each time it is touched or disturbed. Once in the water, it will absorb 10 times more pesticides, fertilizers and chemicals than other kinds of plastic, increasing toxin exposure to fish and other aquatic animals, and potentially making its way into the food chain.

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State representatives in Annapolis are also considering a statewide ban this session.

Baltimore can be a leader in this state. Please prioritize the health of our streams, Harbor, and all of Baltimore by supporting a ban on EPS food packaging.

Alison Young alisonhatfieldyoung@gmail.com 4 E Eager St, Apt 9 Baltimore, Maryland 21202 FEB 08 2018



From: To: Andrew Suliak Nibber, Doaul

Subject:

Support Baltimore City Council Bill 17-0117 & Get the Foam Out of Baltimore!

Date:

Thursday, February 08, 2018 4:52:03 PM

D'Paul Nibber.

I am writing today to ask you to support phasing out expanded polystyrene foam (EPS) food service packaging in Baltimore City by supporting City Council Bill 17-0117.

Unlike other forms of trash, EPS foam is impossible to fully clean up once it is thrown away. It is a petroleum-based product that does not biodegrade. Instead, it crumbles and breaks down into smaller and smaller pieces each time it is touched or disturbed. Once in the water, it will absorb 10 times more pesticides, fertilizers and chemicals than other kinds of plastic, increasing toxin exposure to fish and other aquatic animals, and potentially making its way into the food chain.

While some may claim that bans aren't necessary because EPS foam is recyclable, this claim is misleading. After food service EPS foam has been used, it is not capable of being recycled in an environmentally effective or economically feasible manner. In fact, the New York City Department of Sanitation released a report in May 2017 determining that for 30 years across many municipalities across the country, attempts to recycle food service foam have failed, and that ultimately numerous towns and cities end up disposing of the material in landfills. New York City reinstated its ban on single use EPS foam packaging for food containers this year.

Safer and more environmentally friendly food packaging options are available, and I call on you to lead us toward these healthier alternatives. Bans on EPS foam have already been adopted by 80 jurisdictions across the country, including Montgomery County, Prince George's County, the city of Gaithersburg, the city of Takoma Park, as well as Washington, D.C.. According to a 2017 study of retailers of varying sizes in Washington, D.C. after a 2016 ban, retailers were able to offer other types of packaging at a comparable price, and do not experience ill effects due to the ban.

State representatives in Annapolis are also considering a statewide ban this session.

Baltimore can be a leader in this state. Please prioritize the health of our streams, Harbor, and all of Baltimore by supporting a ban on EPS food packaging.

Andrew Suljak drewsuljak@yahoo.com 3111 keswick rd Baltimore, Maryland 21211 FEB (0.8 2018

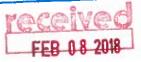
Ashley Traut

To: Subject:

Nibber, Dpaul

Subject: Date: Support Baltimore City Council Bill 17-0117 & Get the Foam Out of Baltimore!

Thursday, February 08, 2018 12:43:10 PM



D'Paul Nibber,

I am writing today to ask you to support phasing out expanded polystyrene foam (EPS) food service packaging in Baltimore City by supporting City Council Bill 17-0117.

Unlike other forms of trash, EPS foam is impossible to fully clean up once it is thrown away. It is a petroleum-based product that does not biodegrade. Instead, it crumbles and breaks down into smaller and smaller pieces each time it is touched or disturbed. Once in the water, it will absorb 10 times more pesticides, fertilizers and chemicals than other kinds of plastic, increasing toxin exposure to fish and other aquatic animals, and potentially making its way into the food chain. It is also a chronic eyesore on our streets and in our Harbor.

While some may claim that bans aren't necessary because EPS foam is recyclable, this claim is misleading. After food service EPS foam has been used, it is not capable of being recycled in an environmentally effective or economically feasible manner. In fact, the New York City Department of Sanitation released a report in May 2017 determining that for 30 years across many municipalities across the country, attempts to recycle food service foam have failed, and that ultimately numerous towns and cities end up disposing of the material in landfills. New York City reinstated its ban on single use EPS foam packaging for food containers this year.

Safer and more environmentally friendly food packaging options are available, and I call on you to lead us toward these healthier alternatives. Bans on EPS foam have already been adopted by 80 jurisdictions across the country, including Montgomery County, Prince George's County, the city of Gaithersburg, the city of Takoma Park, as well as Washington, D.C.. According to a 2017 study of retailers of varying sizes in Washington, D.C. after a 2016 ban, retailers were able to offer other types of packaging at a comparable price, and do not experience ill effects due to the ban.

State representatives in Annapolis are also considering a statewide ban this session.

Baltimore can be a leader in this state. Please prioritize the health of our streams, Harbor, and all of Baltimore by supporting a ban on EPS food packaging.

Ashley Traut ashtraut@gmail.com 3301 Beverly Rd Baltimore, Maryland 21214 FEB 08 2018

Barbara johnson Nibber, Dpaul

Subject:

Support Baltimore City Council Bill 17-0117 & Get the Foam Out of Baltimore!

Date:

Thursday, February 08, 2018 11:34:34 AM



D'Paul Nibber,

I am writing today to ask you to support phasing out expanded polystyrene foam (EPS) food service packaging in Baltimore City by supporting City Council Bill 17-0117.

Unlike other forms of trash, EPS foam is impossible to fully clean up once it is thrown away. It is a petroleum-based product that does not biodegrade. Instead, it crumbles and breaks down into smaller and smaller pieces each time it is touched or disturbed. Once in the water, it will absorb 10 times more pesticides, fertilizers and chemicals than other kinds of plastic, increasing toxin exposure to fish and other aquatic animals, and potentially making its way into the food chain.

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Safer and more environmentally friendly food packaging options are available, and I call on you to lead us toward these healthier alternatives. Bans on EPS foam have already been adopted by 80 jurisdictions across the country, including Montgomery County, Prince George's County, the city of Gaithersburg, the city of Takoma Park, as well as Washington, D.C.. According to a 2017 study of retailers of varying sizes in Washington, D.C. after a 2016 ban, retailers were able to offer other types of packaging at a comparable price, and do not experience ill effects due to the ban.

State representatives in Annapolis are also considering a statewide ban this session.

Baltimore can be a leader in this state. Please prioritize the health of our streams, Harbor, and all of Baltimore by supporting a ban on EPS food packaging.

Barbara johnson barbarajjohnson100@gmail.com 2105 Hargrove St baltimore, Maryland 21218 FEB 68 2018



Bryan Hilbert Nibber, Doaul

Subject:

Support Baltimore City Council Bill 17-0117 & Get the Foam Out of Baltimore!

Date:

Thursday, February 08, 2018 7:46:32 PM

D'Paul Nibber,

I am writing today to ask you to support phasing out expanded polystyrene foam (EPS) food service packaging in Baltimore City by supporting City Council Bill 17-0117.

Unlike other forms of trash, EPS foam is impossible to fully clean up once it is thrown away. It is a petroleum-based product that does not biodegrade, Instead, it crumbles and breaks down into smaller and smaller pieces each time it is touched or disturbed. Once in the water, it will absorb 10 times more pesticides, fertilizers and chemicals than other kinds of plastic, increasing toxin exposure to fish and other aquatic animals, and potentially making its way into the food chain.

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State representatives in Annapolis are also considering a statewide ban this session.

Baltimore can be a leader in this state. Please prioritize the health of our streams, Harbor, and all of Baltimore by supporting a ban on EPS food packaging.

Bryan Hilbert
hilbert@gmail.com
664 Regester Ave
Baltimore, Maryland 21212

FEB 08 2018



Carl Simon Nibber, Dpaul

Subject:

Support Baltimore City Council Bill 17-0117 & Get the Foam Out of Baltimore!

Date:

Thursday, February 08, 2018 3:18:27 PM

D'Paul Nibber,

I am writing today to ask you to support phasing out expanded polystyrene foam (EPS) food service packaging in Baltimore City by supporting City Council Bill 17-0117.

I personally have picked up trash in our streams, streets, and parks and seen the level of damage that EPS foam does to our environment. We could pick up trash forever, but it is like picking up my toddler's toys, because things just get messed up again. This is why we need improved environmental policies to get at the root of the problem. If we phase out EPS foam, address plastic bags, and implement a deposit on cans and bottles, I would predict that 90% of our trash problem as a City would be improved. It is within our power, let's take this important step!

Unlike other forms of trash, EPS foam is impossible to fully clean up once it is thrown away. It is a petroleum-based product that does not biodegrade. Instead, it crumbles and breaks down into smaller and smaller pieces each time it is touched or disturbed. Once in the water, it will absorb 10 times more pesticides, fertilizers and chemicals than other kinds of plastic, increasing toxin exposure to fish and other aquatic animals, and potentially making its way into the food chain.

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Safer and more environmentally friendly food packaging options are available, and I call on you to lead us toward these healthier alternatives. Bans on EPS foam have already been adopted by 80 jurisdictions across the country, including Montgomery County, Prince George's County, the city of Gaithersburg, the city of Takoma Park, as well as Washington, D.C.. According to a 2017 study of retailers of varying sizes in Washington, D.C. after a 2016 ban, retailers were able to offer other types of packaging at a comparable price, and do not experience ill effects due to the ban.

State representatives in Annapolis are also considering a statewide ban this session.

Baltimore can be a leader in this state. Please prioritize the health of our streams, Harbor, and all of Baltimore by supporting a ban on EPS food packaging.

FEB 08 206

Carl Simon csimon36@gmail.com 1906 Bank Street Baltimore, Maryland 21231



Cindy Hudson Nibber, Doaul

Subject:

Support Baltimore City Council Bill 17-0117 & Get the Foam Out of Baltimore!

Date:

Thursday, February 08, 2018 12:17:26 PM

D'Paul Nibber,

I am writing today to ask you to support phasing out expanded polystyrene foam (EPS) food service packaging in Baltimore City by supporting City Council Bill 17-0117.

Unlike other forms of trash, EPS foam is impossible to fully clean up once it is thrown away. It is a petroleum-based product that does not biodegrade. Instead, it crumbles and breaks down into smaller and smaller pieces each time it is touched or disturbed. Once in the water, it will absorb 10 times more pesticides, fertilizers and chemicals than other kinds of plastic, increasing toxin exposure to fish and other aquatic animals, and potentially making its way into the food chain.

While some may claim that bans aren't necessary because EPS foam is recyclable, this claim is misleading. After food service EPS foam has been used, it is not capable of being recycled in an environmentally effective or economically feasible manner. In fact, the New York City Department of Sanitation released a report in May 2017 determining that for 30 years across many municipalities across the country, attempts to recycle food service foam have failed, and that ultimately numerous towns and cities end up disposing of the material in landfills. New York City reinstated its ban on single use EPS foam packaging for food containers this year.

Safer and more environmentally friendly food packaging options are available, and I call on you to lead us toward these healthier alternatives. Bans on EPS foam have already been adopted by 80 jurisdictions across the country, including Montgomery County, Prince George's County, the city of Gaithersburg, the city of Takoma Park, as well as Washington, D.C.. According to a 2017 study of retailers of varying sizes in Washington, D.C. after a 2016 ban, retailers were able to offer other types of packaging at a comparable price, and do not experience ill effects due to the ban.

State representatives in Annapolis are also considering a statewide ban this session.

Baltimore can be a leader in this state. Please prioritize the health of our streams, Harbor, and all of Baltimore by supporting a ban on EPS food packaging.

Cindy Hudson cjdunkes@gmail.com 132 Lyndale Avenue Nottingham, Maryland 21236 FEE 03 208



Darin Crew Nibber, Dpaul

Subject: Date: Support Baltimore City Council Bill 17-0117 & Get the Foam Out of Baltimore!

Thursday, February 08, 2018 11:25:43 AM



D'Paul Nibber,

I am writing today to ask you to support phasing out expanded polystyrene foam (EPS) food service packaging in Baltimore City by supporting City Council Bill 17-0117.

Unlike other forms of trash, EPS foam is impossible to fully clean up once it is thrown away. It is a petroleum-based product that does not biodegrade. Instead, it crumbles and breaks down into smaller and smaller pieces each time it is touched or disturbed. Once in the water, it will absorb 10 times more pesticides, fertilizers and chemicals than other kinds of plastic, increasing toxin exposure to fish and other aquatic animals, and potentially making its way into the food chain.

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Darin Crew darinashleycrew@gmail.com 3008 Beverly Rd. Baltimore, Maryland 21214 FEB 08 2018



David Harget

Subject:

Nibber, Doau!
Support Baltimore City Council Bill 17-0117 & Get the Foam Out of Baltimore!

Date:

Friday, February 09, 2018 2:09:10 PM

D'Paul Nibber.

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Unlike other forms of trash, EPS foam is impossible to fully clean up once it is thrown away. It is a petroleum-based product that does not biodegrade. Instead, it crumbles and breaks down into smaller and smaller pieces each time it is touched or disturbed. Once in the water, it will absorb 10 times more pesticides, fertilizers and chemicals than other kinds of plastic, increasing toxin exposure to fish and other aquatic animals, and potentially making its way into the food chain.

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Baltimore can be a leader in this state. Please prioritize the health of our streams, Harbor, and all of Baltimore by supporting a ban on EPS food packaging.

David Harget dharget@hotmail.com 818 West 33rd Street Baltimore, Maryland 21211 FEB #8 2018

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Francine Housier

Subject:

Support Baltimore City Council Bill 17-0117 & Get the Foam Out of Baltimore!

Date:

Thursday, February 08, 2018 11:30:54 AM

D'Paul Nibber.

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Francine Housier fhousier@bluewaterbaltimore.org 1538 RAMBLEWOOD ROAD BALTIMORE, Maryland 21239 FEB # 8 2018



Jeffrey Missouri Nibber, Doaul

Subject:

Support Baltimore City Council Bill 17-0117 & Get the Foam Out of Baltimore!

Date:

Thursday, February 08, 2018 11:57:29 AM



D'Paul Nibber,

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Baltimore can be a leader in this state. Please prioritize the health of our streams, Harbor, and all of Baltimore by supporting a ban on EPS food packaging.

Jeffrey Missouri jmisso69@gmail.com 3803 Glenview Terrace Baltimore, Maryland 21236 FEB RESER

Jennifer Aiosa

Nibber, Doaul

Subject: Date: Support Baltimore City Council Bill 17-0117 & Get the Foam Out of Baltimore!

Thursday, February 08, 2018 1:21:14 PM

FEB 0 8 2018

D'Paul Nibber,

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Baltimore can be a leader in this state. Please prioritize the health of our streams, Harbor, and all of Baltimore by supporting a ban on EPS food packaging.

Jennifer Aiosa jennaiosa@gmail.com 3214 Overland Ave Baltimore, Maryland 21214 FER DR 2018



Jessie Hillman Nibber, Dpaul

Subject:

Support Baltimore City Council Bill 17-0117 & Get the Foam Out of Baltimore!

Date:

Thursday, February 08, 2018 11:49:38 AM

D'Paul Nibber,

I am writing today to ask you to support phasing out expanded polystyrene foam (EPS) food service packaging in Baltimore City by supporting City Council Bill 17-0117.

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Jessie Hillman emailofjessie@gmail.com 207 E 23rd st Baltimore, Maryland 21218 FF8 18 2618

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Jill Cecil Nibber, Doaul

Subject: Date: Support Baltimore City Council Bill 17-0117 & Get the Foam Out of Baltimore

Thursday, February 08, 2018 11:27:08 AM

D'Paul Nibber,

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Baltimore can be a leader in this state. Please prioritize the health of our streams, Harbor, and all of Baltimore by supporting a ban on EPS food packaging.

Jill Cecil jcecil@bluewaterbaltimore.org 431 Scarsdale Rd Baltimore, Maryland 21224 FEB D.B 2018

Jonathan Freedlander

To:

Nibber, Dpaul

Subject:

Support Baltimore City Council Bill 17-0117 & Get the Foam Out of Baltimore!

Date:

Thursday, February 08, 2018 12:34:55 PM



I am writing today to ask you to support phasing out expanded polystyrene foam (EPS) food service packaging in Baltimore City by supporting City Council Bill 17-0117.

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Baltimore can be a leader in this state. Please prioritize the health of our streams, Harbor, and all of Baltimore by supporting a ban on EPS food packaging.

Jonathan Freedlander jonfreedlander@gmail.com 1004 W 41st St Baltimore, Maryland 21211 FEB 08 2018

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Kara Huggins Nibber, Doaul

Subject:

Support Baltimore City Council Bill 17-0117 & Get the Foam Out of Baltimore!

Date:

Thursday, February 08, 2018 3:03:53 PM

D'Paul Nibber,

I am writing today to ask you to support phasing out expanded polystyrene foam (EPS) food service packaging in Baltimore City by supporting City Council Bill 17-0117.

Unlike other forms of trash, EPS foam is impossible to fully clean up once it is thrown away. It is a petroleum-based product that does not biodegrade. Instead, it crumbles and breaks down into smaller and smaller pieces each time it is touched or disturbed. Once in the water, it will absorb 10 times more pesticides, fertilizers and chemicals than other kinds of plastic, increasing toxin exposure to fish and other aquatic animals, and potentially making its way into the food chain.

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Kara Huggins karashuggins@gmail.com 3846 Quarry ave Baltimore, Maryland 21211 FED 0.8 2018



Kevyn Allgeier Nibber, Dpaul

Subject:

Support Baltimore City Council Bill 17-0117 & Get the Foam Out of Baltimore!

Date:

Thursday, February 08, 2018 5:01:07 PM

D'Paul Nibber,

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Kevyn Allgeier kevyn627@hotmail.com 2909 Placid Drive Baldwin, Maryland 21013 HEB 18 ZIM



Fram: Kimberly Stinchcomb
To: Nibber, Doaul

Subject: Support Baltimore City Council Bill 17-0117 & Get the Foam Out of Baltimore!

Date: Thursday, February 08, 2018 10:58:42 PM

D'Paul Nibber,

I am writing today to ask you to support phasing out expanded polystyrene foam (EPS) food service packaging in Baltimore City by supporting City Council Bill 17-0117.

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Kimberly Stinchcomb kim.stinchcomb@gmail.com 806 Grundy street Baltimore , Maryland 21224 8105 84 633

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Kristin Turner

Subject:

Support Baltimore City Council Bill 17-0117 & Get the Foam Out of Baltimore!

Date: Thursday, February 08, 2018 10:15:13 PM

D'Paul Nibber.

I am writing today to ask you to support phasing out expanded polystyrene foam (EPS) food service packaging in Baltimore City by supporting City Council Bill 17-0117.

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Kristin Turner kristi259@comcast.net 2303 Pot Spring Rd Timonium, Maryland 21093 अग्रह वस वसम्



Laurie Keith Nibber, Doaul

Subject:

Support Baltimore City Council Bill 17-0117 & Get the Foam Out of Baltimore!

Date:

Thursday, February 08, 2018 2:17:59 PM

D'Paul Nibber,

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Laurie Keith laurievjc@yahoo.com 2606 Jonathan rd Ellicott City, Maryland 21042 अभार वस वचन

Lesley Mathews Nibber, Doaul

Subject:

Support Baltimore City Council Bill 17-0117 & Get the Foam Out of Baltimore!

Date:

Friday, February 09, 2018 2:50:41 PM



D'Paul Nibber,

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Lestey Mathews lesteymathews@me.co 207 E 23rd St Baltimore, Maryland 21218



Lisa Allgeier Nibber, Opaul

Subject:

Support Baltimore City Council Bill 17-0117 & Get the Foam Out of Baltimore!

Date: Thursday, February 08, 2018 12:49:55 PM

D'Paul Nibber,

I am writing today to ask you to support phasing out expanded polystyrene foam (EPS) food service packaging in Baltimore City by supporting City Council Bill 17-0117.

Unlike other forms of trash, EPS foam is impossible to fully clean up once it is thrown away. It is a petroleum-based product that does not biodegrade. Instead, it crumbles and breaks down into smaller and smaller pieces each time it is touched or disturbed. Once in the water, it will absorb 10 times more pesticides, fertilizers and chemicals than other kinds of plastic, increasing toxin exposure to fish and other aquatic animals, and potentially making its way into the food chain.

While some may claim that bans aren't necessary because EPS foam is recyclable, this claim is misleading. After food service EPS foam has been used, it is not capable of being recycled in an environmentally effective or economically feasible manner. In fact, the New York City Department of Sanitation released a report in May 2017 determining that for 30 years across many municipalities across the country, attempts to recycle food service foam have failed, and that ultimately numerous towns and cities end up disposing of the material in landfills. New York City reinstated its ban on single use EPS foam packaging for food containers this year.

Safer and more environmentally friendly food packaging options are available, and I call on you to lead us toward these healthier alternatives. Bans on EPS foam have already been adopted by 80 jurisdictions across the country, including Montgomery County, Prince George's County, the city of Gaithersburg, the city of Takoma Park, as well as Washington, D.C.. According to a 2017 study of retailers of varying sizes in Washington, D.C. after a 2016 ban, retailers were able to offer other types of packaging at a comparable price, and do not experience ill effects due to the ban.

State representatives in Annapolis are also considering a statewide ban this session.

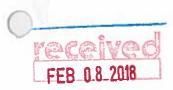
Baltimore can be a leader in this state. Please prioritize the health of our streams, Harbor, and all of Baltimore by supporting a ban on EPS food packaging.

Lisa Allgeier lcaughey@gmail.com 2909 Placid Drive Baldwin, Maryland 21013 FER NR 2018

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Marianna Fleischman Nibber, Dpaul

Subject:

Support Baltimore City Council Bili 17-0117 & Get the Foam Out of Baltimore!

Date: Thursday, February 08, 2018 1:21:21 PM

D'Paul Nibber,

I am writing today to ask you to support phasing out expanded polystyrene foam (EPS) food service packaging in Baltimore City by supporting City Council Bill 17-0117.

I aided in the effort in 2016 to try to phase out styrofoam in the whole state of Maryland that was unfortunately unsuccessful - but I hope Baltimore will lead the charge in safeguarding the waters that are so dear to Charm City.

I, like many other Baltimoreans, spend a lot of time down by the water. I love walks along the promenade, enjoying a meal out overlooking the harbor, visiting Mr. and Professor Trashwheel, sailing, kayaking, and even a Urban Pirates cruise now and again. Our waters are a great draw for tourists and locals alike - but unfortunately the beauty of our water is often tarnished by islands of styrofoam containers floating by or collecting near the shore. It's unsightly, and it's sad. It's bad for wildlife and the bay's ecosystem. Baltimore can do better!

Unlike other forms of trash, EPS foam is impossible to fully clean up once it is thrown away. It is a petroleum-based product that does not biodegrade. Instead, it crumbles and breaks down into smaller and smaller pieces each time it is touched or disturbed. Once in the water, it will absorb 10 times more pesticides, fertilizers and chemicals than other kinds of plastic, increasing toxin exposure to fish and other aquatic animals, and potentially making its way into the food chain.

While some may claim that bans aren't necessary because EPS foam is recyclable, this claim is misleading. After food service EPS foam has been used, it is not capable of being recycled in an environmentally effective or economically feasible manner. In fact, the New York City Department of Sanitation released a report in May 2017 determining that for 30 years across many municipalities across the country, attempts to recycle food service foam have failed, and that ultimately numerous towns and cities end up disposing of the material in landfills. New York City reinstated its ban on single use EPS foam packaging for food containers this year.

Safer and more environmentally friendly food packaging options are available, and I call on you to lead us toward these healthier alternatives. Bans on EPS foam have already been adopted by 80 jurisdictions across the country, including Montgomery County, Prince George's County, the city of Gaithersburg, the city of Takoma Park, as well as Washington, D.C.. According to a 2017 study of retailers of varying sizes in Washington, D.C. after a 2016 ban, retailers were able to offer other types of packaging at a comparable price, and do not experience ill effects due to the ban.

State representatives in Annapolis are also considering a statewide ban this session.

FEB 0.8 2018

Baltimore can be a leader in this state. Please prioritize the health of our streams, Harbor, and all of Baltimore by supporting a ban on EPS food packaging.

Thank you for your time.

Marianna Fleischman mfleischman15@gmail.com 3611 Gough St Baltimore, Maryland 21224



Mary Beth Worthington

To:

Nibber, Doaul

Subject:

Support Baltimore City Council Bill 17-0117 & Get the Foam Out of Baltimore!

Date: Thursday, February 08, 2018 2:45:11 PM

D'Paul Nibber,

I am writing today to ask you to support phasing out expanded polystyrene foam (EPS) food service packaging in Baltimore City by supporting City Council Bill 17-0117.

Unlike other forms of trash, EPS foam is impossible to fully clean up once it is thrown away. It is a petroleum-based product that does not biodegrade. Instead, it crumbles and breaks down into smaller and smaller pieces each time it is touched or disturbed. Once in the water, it will absorb 10 times more pesticides, fertilizers and chemicals than other kinds of plastic, increasing toxin exposure to fish and other aquatic animals, and potentially making its way into the food chain.

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State representatives in Annapolis are also considering a statewide ban this session.

Baltimore can be a leader in this state. Please prioritize the health of our streams, Harbor, and all of Baltimore by supporting a ban on EPS food packaging.

Mary Beth Worthington a_buttafly@hotmail.com 13934 Penn Shop Rd Mount Airy, Maryland 21771 FEB 98 2018



Mary Lewis Nibber, Doaul

Subject:

Support Baltimore City Council Bill 17-0117 & Get the Foam Out of Baltimore!

Date:

Thursday, February 08, 2018 4:20:58 PM

D'Paul Nibber,

PLEASE PLEASE PLEASE SUPPORT THIS BILL! There is no home for foam in our city!

I am writing today to ask you to support phasing out expanded polystyrene foam (EPS or Styrofoam) food service packaging in Baltimore City by supporting City Council Bill 17-0117.

Unlike other forms of trash, EPS foam is impossible to fully clean up once it is thrown away. It is a petroleum-based product that does not biodegrade. Instead, it crumbles and breaks down into smaller and smaller pieces each time it is touched or disturbed. Once in the water, it will absorb 10 times more pesticides, fertilizers and chemicals than other kinds of plastic, increasing toxin exposure to fish and other aquatic animals, and potentially making its way into the food chain.

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State representatives in Annapolis are also considering a statewide ban this session.

Baltimore can be a leader in this state. Please prioritize the health of our streams, Harbor, and all of Baltimore by supporting a ban on EPS food packaging.

Mary Lewis
mlewis@bluewaterbaltimore.org
4005 Willow Bend Court
Ellicott City, Maryland 21042

FEB NR 2018



Maximilian GAvler

Date:

Nibber, Dpaul

Subject:

Support Baltimore City Council Bill 17-0117 & Get the Foam Out of Baltimore!

Thursday, February 08, 2018 2:27:26 PM

D'Paul Nibber,

I am writing today to ask you to support phasing out expanded polystyrene foam (EPS) food service packaging in Baltimore City by supporting City Council Bill 17-0117.

Unlike other forms of trash, EPS foam is impossible to fully clean up once it is thrown away. It is a petroleum-based product that does not biodegrade. Instead, it crumbles and breaks down into smaller and smaller pieces each time it is touched or disturbed. Once in the water, it will absorb 10 times more pesticides, fertilizers and chemicals than other kinds of plastic, increasing toxin exposure to fish and other aquatic animals, and potentially making its way into the food chain.

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State representatives in Annapolis are also considering a statewide ban this session. Baltimore can be a leader in this state. Please prioritize the health of our streams, Harbor, and all of Baltimore by supporting a ban on EPS food packaging.

Maximilian GAyler mgayler@bluewaterbaltimore.org 9705 magledt rd parkville, Maryland 21234

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Michel Anderson Nibber, Dpaul

Subject: Date: Support Baltimore City Council Bill 17-0117 & Get the Foam Out of Baltimore!

Thursday, February 08, 2018 1:09:13 PM

D'Paul Nibber.

I am writing today to ask you to support phasing out expanded polystyrene foam (EPS) food service packaging in Baltimore City by supporting City Council Bill 17-0117.

Unlike other forms of trash, EPS foam is impossible to fully clean up once it is thrown away. It is a petroleum-based product that does not biodegrade. Instead, it crumbles and breaks down into smaller and smaller pieces each time it is touched or disturbed. Once in the water, it will absorb 10 times more pesticides, fertilizers and chemicals than other kinds of plastic, increasing toxin exposure to fish and other aquatic animals, and potentially making its way into the food chain.

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Safer and more environmentally friendly food packaging options are available, and I call on you to lead us toward these healthier alternatives. Bans on EPS foam have already been adopted by 80 jurisdictions across the country, including Montgomery County, Prince George's County, the city of Gaithersburg, the city of Takoma Park, as well as Washington, D.C.. According to a 2017 study of retailers of varying sizes in Washington, D.C. after a 2016 ban, retailers were able to offer other types of packaging at a comparable price, and do not experience ill effects due to the ban.

State representatives in Annapolis are also considering a statewide ban this session.

Baltimore can be a leader in this state. Please prioritize the health of our streams, Harbor, and all of Baltimore by supporting a ban on EPS food packaging.

Michel Anderson manderson@bluewaterbaltimore.org 2909 Westfield Ave Baltimore, Maryland 21214 FHE 0 6 2018

Nathalie Cone Nibber, Doaul

Subject: Support Baltimore City Council Bill 17-0117 & Get the Foam Out of Baltimore!

Date: Friday, February 09, 2018 1:41:24 PM

FEB 0 8 2018

D'Paul Nibber,

I am writing today to ask you to support phasing out expanded polystyrene foam (EPS) food service packaging in Baltimore City by supporting City Council Bill 17-0117.

Unlike other forms of trash, EPS foam is impossible to fully clean up once it is thrown away. It is a petroleum-based product that does not biodegrade. Instead, it crumbles and breaks down into smaller and smaller pieces each time it is touched or disturbed. Once in the water, it will absorb 10 times more pesticides, fertilizers and chemicals than other kinds of plastic, increasing toxin exposure to fish and other aquatic animals, and potentially making its way into the food chain.

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State representatives in Annapolis are also considering a statewide ban this session.

Baltimore can be a leader in this state. Please prioritize the health of our streams, Harbor, and all of Baltimore by supporting a ban on EPS food packaging.

Nathalie Cone nathaliecone@gmail.com 1343 West 42nd Street Baltimore, Maryland 21211 FEE 0.8 2018

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Keily Lindow Nibber, Doaul

Subject:

PLEASE Support a healthier, cleaner Baltimore and Support Baltimore City Council Bill 17-0117!

Date:

Friday, February 09, 2018 11:55:55 AM

D'Paul Nibber,

Dear City Council and Mayor,



I am writing today to ask you to support phasing out expanded polystyrene foam (EPS) food service packaging in Baltimore City by supporting City Council Bill 17-0117.

Although Baltimore has an EPS foam recycling program, it is not included under the single stream collection program and is thereby not utilized by most City residents. Foam that is not recycled ends up in the garbage and throughout the City streets, making its way into stormdrains, waterways, and even open spaces throughout the City. Unlike other forms of trash, EPS foam is impossible to fully clean up once it is thrown away. It is a petroleum-based product that does not biodegrade. Instead, it crumbles and breaks down into smaller and smaller pieces each time it is touched or disturbed. Once in the water, it will absorb 10 times more pesticides, fertilizers and chemicals than other kinds of plastic, increasing toxin exposure to fish and other aquatic animals, and potentially making its way into the food chain.

Safer, affordable, and more environmentally friendly food packaging options are available, and I call on you to lead us toward these healthier alternatives. Bans on EPS foam have already been adopted by 80 jurisdictions across the country, including Montgomery County, Prince George's County, the city of Gaithersburg, the city of Takoma Park, as well as Washington, D.C.. According to a 2017 study of retailers of varying sizes in Washington, D.C. after a 2016 ban, retailers were able to offer other types of packaging at a comparable price, and do not experience ill effects due to the ban.

State representatives in Annapolis are also considering a statewide ban this session.

Baltimore can be a leader in this state and throughout the Country! Please prioritize the health of our streams, Harbor, and Baltimore residents by supporting a ban on EPS food packaging.

Kelly Lindow kc.lindow@gmail.com 4138 Roland Ave Baltimore, Maryland 21211 FEB 0 2018

Sarah Chaoin

Nibber, Dpaul

Subject: Date:

Support Baltimore City Council Bill 17-0117 & Get the Foam Out of Baltimore!

Friday, February 09, 2018 6:25:39 AM

D'Paul Nibber.

This is a very important issue to me. Please ban this type of packaging which is harming our waterways and marine life.

I am writing today to ask you to support phasing out expanded polystyrene foam (EPS) food service packaging in Baltimore City by supporting City Council Bill 17-0117.

Unlike other forms of trash, EPS foam is impossible to fully clean up once it is thrown away. It is a petroleum-based product that does not biodegrade. Instead, it crumbles and breaks down into smaller and smaller pieces each time it is touched or disturbed. Once in the water, it will absorb 10 times more pesticides, fertilizers and chemicals than other kinds of plastic, increasing toxin exposure to fish and other aquatic animals, and potentially making its way into the food chain.

While some may claim that bans aren't necessary because EPS foam is recyclable, this claim is misleading. After food service EPS foam has been used, it is not capable of being recycled in an environmentally effective or economically feasible manner. In fact, the New York City Department of Sanitation released a report in May 2017 determining that for 30 years across many municipalities across the country, attempts to recycle food service foam have failed, and that ultimately numerous towns and cities end up disposing of the material in landfills. New York City reinstated its ban on single use EPS foam packaging for food containers this year.

Safer and more environmentally friendly food packaging options are available, and I call on you to lead us toward these healthier alternatives. Bans on EPS foam have already been adopted by 80 jurisdictions across the country, including Montgomery County, Prince George's County, the city of Gaithersburg, the city of Takoma Park, as well as Washington, D.C.. According to a 2017 study of retailers of varying sizes in Washington, D.C. after a 2016 ban, retailers were able to offer other types of packaging at a comparable price, and do not experience ill effects due to the ban.

State representatives in Annapolis are also considering a statewide ban this session. Baltimore can be a leader in this state. Please prioritize the health of our streams, Harbor, and all of Baltimore by supporting a ban on EPS food packaging.

Sarah Chapin sarah.chapin@gmail.com 3919 Keswick rd. Baltimore, Maryland 21211 FEB : 0 2018



Sarah Holter Nibber, Doaul

To: Subject:

Support Baltimore City Council Bill 17-0117 & Get the Foam Out of Baltimore!

Date:

Thursday, February 08, 2018 12:02:10 PM

D'Paul Nibber,

I am writing today to ask you to support phasing out expanded polystyrene foam (EPS) food service packaging in Baltimore City by supporting City Council Bill 17-0117.

Unlike other forms of trash, EPS foam is impossible to fully clean up once it is thrown away. It is a petroleum-based product that does not biodegrade, instead, it crumbles and breaks down into smaller and smaller pieces each time it is touched or disturbed. Once in the water, it will absorb 10 times more pesticides, fertilizers and chemicals than other kinds of plastic, increasing toxin exposure to fish and other aquatic animals, and potentially making its way into the food chain.

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State representatives in Annapolis are also considering a statewide ban this session.

Baltimore can be a leader in this state. Please prioritize the health of our streams, Harbor, and all of Baltimore by supporting a ban on EPS food packaging.

Sarah Holter sholter@bluewaterbaltimore.org 3503 Keswick Rd Baltimore, Maryland 21211 FEB 11 2018



stephen corkran

To: Subject: Nibber, Doaul
Support Baltimore City Council Bill 17-0117 & Get the Foam Out of Baltimore!

Date:

Thursday, February 08, 2018 10:07:08 PM

D'Paul Nibber.

I am writing today to ask you to support phasing out expanded polystyrene foam (EPS) food service packaging in Baltimore City by supporting City Council Bill 17-0117.

Unlike other forms of trash, EPS foam is impossible to fully clean up once it is thrown away. It is a petroleum-based product that does not biodegrade. Instead, it crumbles and breaks down into smaller and smaller pieces each time it is touched or disturbed. Once in the water, it will absorb 10 times more pesticides, fertilizers and chemicals than other kinds of plastic, increasing toxin exposure to fish and other aquatic animals, and potentially making its way into the food chain.

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State representatives in Annapolis are also considering a statewide ban this session.

Baltimore can be a leader in this state. Please prioritize the health of our streams, Harbor, and all of Baltimore by supporting a ban on EPS food packaging.

stephen corkran stephencorkran@gmail.com 1131 carroll st baltimore, Maryland 21230 FEB 10 2018

zoe gensheimer

To: Subject: Nibber, Dpaul

Date:

Support Baltimore City Council Bill 17-0117 & Get the Foam Out of Baltimore!

Friday, February 09, 2018 4:37:53 PM



D'Paul Nibber.

I am writing today to ask you to support phasing out expanded polystyrene foam (EPS) food service packaging in Baltimore City by supporting City Council Bill 17-0117.

Unlike other forms of trash, EPS foam is impossible to fully clean up once it is thrown away. It is a petroleum-based product that does not biodegrade. Instead, it crumbles and breaks down into smaller and smaller pieces each time it is touched or disturbed. Once in the water, it will absorb 10 times more pesticides, fertilizers and chemicals than other kinds of plastic, increasing toxin exposure to fish and other aquatic animals, and potentially making its way into the food chain.

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State representatives in Annapolis are also considering a statewide ban this session.

Baltimore can be a leader in this state. Please prioritize the health of our streams, Harbor, and all of Baltimore by supporting a ban on EPS food packaging.

zoe gensheimer zgensheimer@bluewaterbaltimore.org 2239 kirk ave baltimore, Maryland 21218

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Zoe Clarkwest Nibber, Doaul

Subject: Date: Support Baltimore City Council Bill 17-0117 & Get the Foam Out of Baltimore!

Friday, February 09, 2018 11:50:57 AM

D'Paul Nibber,

I am writing today to ask you to support phasing out expanded polystyrene foam (EPS) food service packaging in Baltimore City by supporting City Council Bill 17-0117.

Unlike other forms of trash, EPS foam is impossible to fully clean up once it is thrown away. It is a petroleum-based product that does not biodegrade. Instead, it crumbles and breaks down into smaller and smaller pieces each time it is touched or disturbed. Once in the water, it will absorb 10 times more pesticides, fertilizers and chemicals than other kinds of plastic, increasing toxin exposure to fish and other aquatic animals, and potentially making its way into the food chain.

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State representatives in Annapolis are also considering a statewide ban this session.

Baltimore can be a leader in this state. Please prioritize the health of our streams, Harbor, and all of Baltimore by supporting a ban on EPS food packaging.

Thank you!

Zoe Clarkwest zoeclarkwest@gmail.com 4322 Evans Chapel Rd. Baltimore, Maryland 21211 FER 16 2018

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Melissa Miklus

To:

Nibber, Dpaul

Subject: Date:

Support Baltimore City Council Bill 17-0117 & Get the Foam Out of Baltimore!

Friday, February 09, 2018 6:43:49 PM



D'Paul Nibber.

I am writing today to ask you to support phasing out expanded polystyrene foam (EPS) food service packaging in Baltimore City by supporting City Council Bill 17-0117.

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State representatives in Annapolis are also considering a statewide ban this session. Baltimore can be a leader in this state. Please prioritize the health of our streams, Harbor, and all of Baltimore by supporting a ban on EPS food packaging.

Melissa Miklus mdmiklus@gmail.com 724 S Milton Ave Baltimore, Maryland 21224 mas di essi



Midam Avins Nibber, Dpaul

Subject:

Support Baltimore City Council Bill 17-0117 & Get the Foam Out of Baltimore!

Date: Friday, February 09, 2018 12:09:28 PM

D'Paul Nibber,

I am writing today to ask you to support phasing out expanded polystyrene foam (EPS) food service packaging in Baltimore City by supporting City Council Bill 17-0117.

Unlike other forms of trash, EPS foam is impossible to fully clean up once it is thrown away. It is a petroleum-based product that does not biodegrade. Instead, it crumbles and breaks down into smaller and smaller pieces each time it is touched or disturbed. Once in the water, it will absorb 10 times more pesticides, fertilizers and chemicals than other kinds of plastic, increasing toxin exposure to fish and other aquatic animals, and potentially making its way into the food chain.

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Safer and more environmentally friendly food packaging options are available, and I call on you to lead us toward these healthier alternatives. Bans on EPS foam have already been adopted by 80 jurisdictions across the country, including Montgomery County, Prince George's County, the city of Gaithersburg, the city of Takoma Park, as well as Washington, D.C.. According to a 2017 study of retailers of varying sizes in Washington, D.C. after a 2016 ban, retailers were able to offer other types of packaging at a comparable price, and do not experience ill effects due to the ban.

State representatives in Annapolis are also considering a statewide ban this session.

Baltimore can be a leader in this state. Please prioritize the health of our streams, Harbor, and all of Baltimore by supporting a ban on EPS food packaging.

Miriam Avins miriam.avins@gmail.com 619 Homestead Street Baltimore, Maryland 21218 FED 10 2018

...

From: To: Molly Kirkup Nibber, Doaul

Subject:

Support Baltimore City Council Bill 17-0117 & Get the Foam Out of Baltimore!

Date:

Friday, February 09, 2018 6:52:38 PM



D'Paul Nibber.

I am writing today to ask you to support phasing out expanded polystyrene foam (EPS) food service packaging in Baltimore City by supporting City Council Bill 17-0117.

Unlike other forms of trash, EPS foam is impossible to fully clean up once it is thrown away. It is a petroleum-based product that does not biodegrade. Instead, it crumbles and breaks down into smaller and smaller pieces each time it is touched or disturbed. Once in the water, it will absorb 10 times more pesticides, fertilizers and chemicals than other kinds of plastic, increasing toxin exposure to fish and other aquatic animals, and potentially making its way into the food chain.

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State representatives in Annapolis are also considering a statewide ban this session.

Baltimore can be a leader in this state. Please prioritize the health of our streams, Harbor, and all of Baltimore by supporting a ban on EPS food packaging.

Molly Kirkup
mjkirkup11@gmail.com
P.O.Box 112
MD, Maryland 21030

FEB 18 2018

Jim Cooper

To:

Nibber, Dpaul

Subject: Date: Support Baltimore City Council Bill 17-0117 & Get the Foam Out of Baltimore!

Friday, February 09, 2018 12:19:02 PM



D'Paul Nibber,

I am writing today to ask you to support phasing out expanded polystyrene foam (EPS) food service packaging in Baltimore City by supporting City Council Bill 17-0117.

Unlike other forms of trash, EPS foam is impossible to fully clean up once it is thrown away. It is a petroleum-based product that does not biodegrade. Instead, it crumbles and breaks down into smaller and smaller pieces each time it is touched or disturbed. Once in the water, it will absorb 10 times more pesticides, fertilizers and chemicals than other kinds of plastic, increasing toxin exposure to fish and other aquatic animals, and potentially making its way into the food chain.

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State representatives in Annapolis are also considering a statewide ban this session.

Baltimore can be a leader in this state. Please prioritize the health of our streams, Harbor, and all of Baltimore by supporting a ban on EPS food packaging.

Jim Cooper jimc999@gmail.com 724 S. Milton Avenue MD, Maryland 21224 FEB 10 2018



From: To: One American Nibber, Doaul

Subject:

Support Baltimore City Council Bill 17-0117 & Get the Foam Out of Baltimore!

Date: Saturday, February 10, 2018 8:16:17 AM

D'Paul Nibber.

Please Say Yes to #NoMoFoam I am writing today to ask you to support phasing out expanded polystyrene foam (EPS) food service packaging in Baltimore City by supporting City Council Bill 17-0117.

Unlike other forms of trash, EPS foam is impossible to fully clean up once it is thrown away. It is a petroleum-based product that does not biodegrade. Instead, it crumbles and breaks down into smaller and smaller pieces each time it is touched or disturbed. Once in the water, it will absorb 10 times more pesticides, fertilizers and chemicals than other kinds of plastic, increasing toxin exposure to fish and other aquatic animals, and potentially making its way into the food chain.

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State representatives in Annapolis are also considering a statewide ban this session.

Baltimore can be a leader in this state. Please prioritize the health of our streams, Harbor, and all of Baltimore by supporting a ban on EPS food packaging. Thank You for currently providing the means for us to recycle our styrofoam as we eat a lot of takeout and would definitely throw our support towards food establishments that are environmentally sensitive to this cause!

One American
oneamerican@silverlivesmatter.us
2913 Bauernwood Ave
Baltimore , Maryland MD

2195 0 L EER



Subject: Support Baltimore City Council Bill 17-0117 & Get the Foam Out of Baltimore!

Date: Friday, February 09, 2018 12:20:15 PM



D'Paul Nibber,

I am writing today to ask you to support phasing out expanded polystyrene foam (EPS) food service packaging in Baltimore City by supporting City Council Bill 17-0117.

Unlike other forms of trash, EPS foam is impossible to fully clean up once it is thrown away. It is a petroleum-based product that does not biodegrade. Instead, it crumbles and breaks down into smaller and smaller pieces each time it is touched or disturbed. Once in the water, it will absorb 10 times more pesticides, fertilizers and chemicals than other kinds of plastic, increasing toxin exposure to fish and other aquatic animals, and potentially making its way into the food chain.

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State representatives in Annapolis are also considering a statewide ban this session.

Baltimore can be a leader in this state. Please prioritize the health of our streams, Harbor, and all of Baltimore by supporting a ban on EPS food packaging.

Alison Worman alworman@gmail.com 16 York Ct Baltimore, Maryland 21218 FEB 10 2018

From: To: Jessie Watrous

ru: Subject: Nibber, Dpaul

Subject: Date: Support Baltimore City Council Bill 17-0117 & Get the Foam Out of Baltimore!

Saturday, February 10, 2018 9:07:38 AM



D'Paul Nibber,

I am writing today to ask you to support phasing out expanded polystyrene foam (EPS) food service packaging in Baltimore City by supporting City Council Bill 17-0117.

Unlike other forms of trash, EPS foam is impossible to fully clean up once it is thrown away. It is a petroleum-based product that does not biodegrade. Instead, it crumbles and breaks down into smaller and smaller pieces each time it is touched or disturbed. Once in the water, it will absorb 10 times more pesticides, fertilizers and chemicals than other kinds of plastic, increasing toxin exposure to fish and other aquatic animals, and potentially making its way into the food chain.

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Baltimore can be a leader in this state. Please prioritize the health of our streams, Harbor, and all of Baltimore by supporting a ban on EPS food packaging.

Jessie Watrous jessiewatrous@gmail.com 612 W. 40th Baltimore, Maryland 21211 FEB 1 0 2016

Nick Lindow Nibber, Dpaul

Subject:

Support Baltimore City Council Bill 17-0117 & Get the Foam Out of Baltimore!

Date:

Friday, February 09, 2018 12:34:34 PM



D'Paul Nibber.

I am writing today to ask you to support phasing out expanded polystyrene foam (EPS) food service packaging in Baltimore City by supporting City Council Bill 17-0117.

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State representatives in Annapolis are also considering a statewide ban this session.

Baltimore can be a leader in this state. Please prioritize the health of our streams, Harbor, and all of Baltimore by supporting a ban on EPS food packaging.

Nick Lindow nick@baltimorecityscape.com 4138 Roland Ave Baltimore, Maryland 21211 FEB 15 2018



From: Jean Mellott
To: Nibber, Dpaul

Subject: Support Baltimore City Council Bill 17-0117 & Get the Foam Out of Baltimore!

Date: Saturday, February 10, 2018 1:49:11 PM

D'Paul Nibber.

I am writing today to ask you to support phasing out expanded polystyrene foam (EPS) food service packaging in Baltimore City by supporting City Council Bill 17-0117.

Unlike other forms of trash, EPS foam is impossible to fully clean up once it is thrown away. It is a petroleum-based product that does not biodegrade. Instead, it crumbles and breaks down into smaller and smaller pieces each time it is touched or disturbed. Once in the water, it will absorb 10 times more pesticides, fertilizers and chemicals than other kinds of plastic, increasing toxin exposure to fish and other aquatic animals, and potentially making its way into the food chain.

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State representatives in Annapolis are also considering a statewide ban this session.

Baltimore can be a leader in this state. Please prioritize the health of our streams, Harbor, and all of Baltimore by supporting a ban on EPS food packaging.

Jean Mellott jmquilt@aol.com 18 Midvale Road Baltimore, Maryland 21210 FEB 13 2017

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Aleiandra Lorenzo-Chang

10:

Nibber, Dpaul

Subject: Date: Support Baltimore City Council Bill 17-0117 & Get the Foam Out of Baltimore!

Friday, February 09, 2018 12:41:11 PM

D'Paul Nibber.

I am writing today to ask you to support phasing out expanded polystyrene foam (EPS) food service packaging in Baltimore City by supporting City Council Bill 17-0117.

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Baltimore can be a leader in this state. Please prioritize the health of our streams, Harbor, and all of Baltimore by supporting a ban on EPS food packaging.

Alejandra Lorenzo-Chang malorenzochang@hotmail.com 523 Regester Avenue Baltimore, Maryland 21212 FEB 13 2016



From: To: beverly davis Nibber, Doaul

Subject:

Support Baltimore City Council Bill 17-0117 & Get the Foam Out of Baltimore!

Date:

Saturday, February 10, 2018 2:30:26 PM

D'Paul Nibber,

I am writing today to ask you to support phasing out expanded polystyrene foam (EPS) food service packaging in Baltimore City by supporting City Council Bill 17-0117.

Unlike other forms of trash, EPS foam is impossible to fully clean up once it is thrown away. It is a petroleum-based product that does not biodegrade. Instead, it crumbles and breaks down into smaller and smaller pieces each time it is touched or disturbed. Once in the water, it will absorb 10 times more pesticides, fertilizers and chemicals than other kinds of plastic, increasing toxin exposure to fish and other aquatic animals, and potentially making its way into the food chain.

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State representatives in Annapolis are also considering a statewide ban this session.

Baltimore can be a leader in this state. Please prioritize the health of our streams, Harbor, and all of Baltimore by supporting a ban on EPS food packaging.

beverly davis beverlybancroft@gmail.com 704 st. george's rd. baltimore, Maryland 21210 FEB 13 2015

Eli Lopatin

To:

Nibber, Dpaul

Subject: Date: Support Baltimore City Council Bill 17-0117 & Get the Foam Out of Baltimore!

Friday, February 09, 2018 12:58:51 PM



D'Paul Nibber,

I am writing today to ask you to support phasing out expanded polystyrene foam (EPS) food service packaging in Baltimore City by supporting City Council Bill 17-0117.

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Eli Lopatin
elilopatin@gmail.com
1415 Morling Ave
Baltimore, Maryland 21211



From: To: Megan Maffeo Nibber, Dpaul

Subject:

Support Baltimore City Council Bill 17-0117 & Get the Foam Out of Baltimore!

Date:

Saturday, February 10, 2018 6:13:21 PM

D'Paul Nibber.

I am writing today to ask you to support phasing out expanded polystyrene foam (EPS) food service packaging in Baltimore City by supporting City Council Bill 17-0117.

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Baltimore can be a leader in this state. Please prioritize the health of our streams, Harbor, and all of Baltimore by supporting a ban on EPS food packaging.

Megan Maffeo
megmaffeo@gmail.com
8212 Analee Ave
Baltimore, Maryland 21237

FEB # 3 2018

Jessics Berman

Tui Enhiacte Nibber, Dpaul

Subject:

Support Baltimore City Council Bill 17-0117 & Get the Foam Out of Baltimore!

Date: Sunday, February 11, 2018 8:53:13 AM



D'Paul Nibber.

I am writing today to ask you to support phasing out expanded polystyrene foam (EPS) food service packaging in Baltimore City by supporting City Council Bill 17-0117.

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Baltimore can be a leader in this state. Please prioritize the health of our streams, Harbor, and all of Baltimore by supporting a ban on EPS food packaging.

Jessics Berman
jessica.berman2@gmail.com
527 s Linwood ave
Baltimore, Maryland 21224

FEB 1 3 2018

5,4



Andrew Yang

To: Subject:

Support Baltimore City Council Bill 17-0117 & Get the Foam Out of Baltimore!

Date:

Sunday, February 11, 2018 9:28:01 AM

D'Paul Nibber.

I am writing today to ask you to support phasing out expanded polystyrene foam (EPS) food service packaging in Baltimore City by supporting City Council Bill 17-0117.

Unlike other forms of trash, EPS foam is impossible to fully clean up once it is thrown away. It is a petroleum-based product that does not biodegrade. Instead, it crumbles and breaks down into smaller and smaller pieces each time it is touched or disturbed. Once in the water, it will absorb 10 times more pesticides, fertilizers and chemicals than other kinds of plastic, increasing toxin exposure to fish and other aquatic animals, and potentially making its way into the food chain.

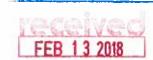
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Baltimore can be a leader in this state. Please prioritize the health of our streams, Harbor, and all of Baltimore by supporting a ban on EPS food packaging.

Andrew Yang howtosavealife225@gmail.com 1026 Fawn Street Apartment 201 Baltimore, Maryland 21202 FEB 13 2018



Tina Dickenson Nibber, Dpaul

Subject:

Support Baltimore City Council Bill 17-0117 & Get the Foam Out of Baltimore!

Date: Sunday, February 11, 2018 3:26:55 PM

D'Paul Nibber.

I am writing today to ask you to support phasing out expanded polystyrene foam (EPS) food service packaging in Baltimore City by supporting City Council Bill 17-0117.

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Safer and more environmentally friendly food packaging options are available, and I call on you to lead us toward these healthier alternatives. Bans on EPS foam have already been adopted by 80 jurisdictions across the country, including Montgomery County, Prince George's County, the city of Gaithersburg, the city of Takoma Park, as well as Washington, D.C.. According to a 2017 study of retailers of varying sizes in Washington, D.C. after a 2016 ban, retailers were able to offer other types of packaging at a comparable price, and do not experience ill effects due to the ban.

Also, in my personal experience, people often prioritize recycling over reducing consumption in the first place. Many times, it's not that people don't care or are against it. Often it is because they haven't given much thought to the ways/opportunities/times that they can reuse. It takes practice and making mistakes as a behavior becomes routine. But the more people are aware, thinking and planning ahead, seeing the cultural norm and acceptance around them shift, the more people will pick up these actions. I know that the clamshell take away containers are not recyclable in Baltimore, so I washed out the one I received for lunch one day, keep it in my desk at work and bring it back to certain restaurants where it is possible to reuse it. I've had people in line ask me about it, compliment the action and say the concept had never even occurred to them. Likewise, I've seen people bring their own containers to Whote Foods and other places to fill and take home food. Of course not everyone is going to do this, but creating awareness and making the option known is an important first step! There will be people who

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listen and take action! Having more people reuse reduces the demand (and financial burden for a business) for using compostable/recyclable/waste products.

State representatives in Annapolis are also considering a statewide ban this session.

Baltimore can be a leader in this state. Please prioritize the health of our streams, Harbor, and all of Baltimore by supporting a ban on EPS food packaging.

Tina Dickenson tinalynnd@gmail.com 111 Market Place, Suite 310 Baltimore, Maryland 21202 jessie dubyoski

To:

Nibber, Doaul

Subject:

Support Baltimore City Council Bill 17-0117 & Get the Foam Out of Baltimore!

Date: Monday, February 12, 2018 7:00:02 AM



D'Paul Nibber,

I am writing today to ask you to support phasing out expanded polystyrene foam (EPS) food service packaging in Baltimore City by supporting City Council Bill 17-0117.

Unlike other forms of trash, EPS foam is impossible to fully clean up once it is thrown away. It is a petroleum-based product that does not biodegrade. Instead, it crumbles and breaks down into smaller and smaller pieces each time it is touched or disturbed. Once in the water, it will absorb 10 times more pesticides, fertilizers and chemicals than other kinds of plastic, increasing toxin exposure to fish and other aquatic animals, and potentially making its way into the food chain.

While some may claim that bans aren't necessary because EPS foam is recyclable, this claim is misleading. After food service EPS foam has been used, it is not capable of being recycled in an environmentally effective or economically feasible manner. In fact, the New York City Department of Sanitation released a report in May 2017 determining that for 30 years across many municipalities across the country, attempts to recycle food service foam have failed, and that ultimately numerous towns and cities end up disposing of the material in landfills. New York City reinstated its ban on single use EPS foam packaging for food containers this year.

Safer and more environmentally friendly food packaging options are available, and I call on you to lead us toward these healthier alternatives. Bans on EPS foam have already been adopted by 80 jurisdictions across the country, including Montgomery County, Prince George's County, the city of Gaithersburg, the city of Takoma Park, as well as Washington, D.C.. According to a 2017 study of retailers of varying sizes in Washington, D.C. after a 2016 ban, retailers were able to offer other types of packaging at a comparable price, and do not experience ill effects due to the ban.

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Baltimore can be a leader in this state. Please prioritize the health of our streams, Harbor, and all of Baltimore by supporting a ban on EPS food packaging.

jessie dubyoski jdubyoski2014@gmail.com 1411 forest glen ct catonsville, Maryland 21228 FEB 13 2013

Angélica Conseio

Subject:

Nibber, Doaul

Date:

Support Baltimore City Council Bill 17-0117 & Get the Foam Out of Baltimore!

Monday, February 12, 2018 11:01:33 PM



D'Paul Nibber.

I am writing today to ask you to support phasing out expanded polystyrene foam (EPS) food service packaging in Baltimore City by supporting City Council Bill 17-0117.

Unlike other forms of trash, EPS foam is impossible to fully clean up once it is thrown away. It is a petroleum-based product that does not biodegrade. Instead, it crumbles and breaks down into smaller and smaller pieces each time it is touched or disturbed. Once in the water, it will absorb 10 times more pesticides, fertilizers and chemicals than other kinds of plastic, increasing toxin exposure to fish and other aquatic animals, and potentially making its way into the food chain.

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Safer and more environmentally friendly food packaging options are available, and I call on you to lead us toward these healthier alternatives. Bans on EPS foam have already been adopted by 80 jurisdictions across the country, including Montgomery County, Prince George's County, the city of Gaithersburg, the city of Takoma Park, as well as Washington, D.C.. According to a 2017 study of retailers of varying sizes in Washington, D.C. after a 2016 ban, retailers were able to offer other types of packaging at a comparable price, and do not experience ill effects due to the ban.

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Baltimore can be a leader in this state. Please prioritize the health of our streams, Harbor, and all of Baltimore by supporting a ban on EPS food packaging.

Angélica Consejo aconsejopinet@icloud.com 3925 Beech ave apt 131 Baltimore, Maryland 21211 3105 6 1 9319



Erica Denner

To: Subject: Nibber, Dpaul

Date:

Support Baltimore City Council Bill 17-0117 & Get the Foam Out of Baltimore!

Thursday, February 08, 2018 1:06:44 PM

D'Paul Nibber.

Please support phasing out expanded polystyrene foam (EPS) food service packaging as soon as possible in Baltimore City by supporting City Council Bill 17-0117.

Unlike other forms of trash, EPS foam is impossible to fully clean up once it is thrown away. It is a petroleum-based product that does not biodegrade. Instead, it crumbles and breaks down into smaller and smaller pieces each time it is touched or disturbed. Once in the water, it will absorb 10 times more pesticides, fertilizers and chemicals than other kinds of plastic, increasing toxin exposure to fish and other aquatic animals, and potentially making its way into the food chain.

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Safer and more environmentally friendly food packaging options are available. Bans on EPS foam have already been adopted by 80 jurisdictions across the country, including Montgomery County, Prince George's County, the city of Gaithersburg, the city of Takoma Park, as well as Washington, D.C.. According to a 2017 study of retailers of varying sizes in Washington, D.C. after a 2016 ban, retailers were able to offer other types of packaging at a comparable price, and do not experience ill effects due to the ban.

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Baltimore can be a leader in this state. Please prioritize the health of our streams, our harbor, and all of Baltimore by supporting a ban on EPS food packaging.

Erica Denner ericadenner@hotmail.com 2513 E Strathmore Ave Baltimore, Maryland 21214 FEE 2 2018

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From:

Kari Snyder

Subject:

Nibber, Dpaul

Subject Date: Support Baltimore City Council Bill 17-0117 & Get the Foam Out of Baltimore!

Friday, February 09, 2018 3:50:14 PM



D'Paul Nibber,

I am writing today to ask you to support phasing out expanded polystyrene foam (EPS) food service packaging in Baltimore City by supporting City Council Bill 17-0117.

Unlike other forms of trash, EPS foam is impossible to fully clean up once it is thrown away. It is a petroleum-based product that does not biodegrade. Instead, it crumbles and breaks down into smaller and smaller pieces each time it is touched or disturbed. Once in the water, it will absorb 10 times more pesticides, fertilizers and chemicals than other kinds of plastic, increasing toxin exposure to fish and other aquatic animals, and potentially making its way into the food chain.

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Baltimore can be a leader in this state. Please prioritize the health of our streams, Harbor, and all of Baltimore by supporting a ban on EPS food packaging.

Kari Snyder snyder.kari@gmail.com 631 Deepdene Road Baltimore, Maryland 21210 FFE 1 3 2018



From:

Jennifer Goold Nibber, Doaul

To: Subject:

Support Baltimore City Council Bill 17-0117 & Get the Foam Out of Baltimore!

Date: Friday, February 09, 2018 11:45:44 AM

D'Paul Nibber.

I am writing today to ask you to support phasing out expanded polystyrene foam (EPS) food service packaging in Baltimore City by supporting City Council Bill 17-0117.

Unlike other forms of trash, EPS foam is impossible to fully clean up once it is thrown away. It is a petroleum-based product that does not biodegrade. Instead, it crumbles and breaks down into smaller and smaller pieces each time it is touched or disturbed. Once in the water, it will absorb 10 times more pesticides, fertilizers and chemicals than other kinds of plastic, increasing toxin exposure to fish and other aquatic animals, and potentially making its way into the food chain.

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Baltimore can be a leader in this state. Please prioritize the health of our streams, Harbor, and all of Baltimore by supporting a ban on EPS food packaging.

Jennifer Goold jsgoold@yahoo.com 4302 Wickford Road Baltimore, Maryland 21210 FE8 13 2015

From:

Mercedes Thompson

To:

Nibber, Doaul

Subject: Date: Support Baltimore City Council Bill 17-0117 & Get the Foam Out of Baltimore!

Thursday, February 08, 2018 11:54:50 AM



D'Paul Nibber.

I am writing today to ask you to support phasing out expanded polystyrene foam (EPS) food service packaging in Baltimore City by supporting City Council Bill 17-0117.

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Baltimore can be a leader in this state. Please prioritize the health of our streams, Harbor, and all of Baltimore by supporting a ban on EPS food packaging.

Mercedes Thompson mercedeshsthompson@gmail.com 2404 St. Paul Street MD, Maryland 21218 FEB 13 2016

From:

Oswaldo Campitell

To: Subject: Nibber, Dpaul

Subject: Date: Support Baltimore City Council Bill 17-0117 & Get the Foam Out of Baltimore!

Thursday, February 08, 2018 7:58:30 PM



D'Paul Nibber,

I am writing today to ask you to support phasing out expanded polystyrene foam (EPS) food service packaging in Baltimore City by supporting City Council Bill 17-0117.

Unlike other forms of trash, EPS foam is impossible to fully clean up once it is thrown away. It is a petroleum-based product that does not biodegrade. Instead, it crumbles and breaks down into smaller and smaller pieces each time it is touched or disturbed. Once in the water, it will absorb 10 times more pesticides, fertilizers and chemicals than other kinds of plastic, increasing toxin exposure to fish and other aquatic animals, and potentially making its way into the food chain.

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Baltimore can be a leader in this state. Please prioritize the health of our streams, Harbor, and all of Baltimore by supporting a ban on EPS food packaging.

Oswaldo Campitelli ozcamp22@gmail.com 1 Cedarvale Ct MD, Maryland 21030

City of Baltimore

City Council
City Hall, Room 408
100 North Holliday Street
Baltimore, Maryland
21202

Meeting Agenda - Final

Judiciary and Legislative Investigations

Tuesday, February 6, 2018

10:00 AM

Du Burns Council Chamber, 4th floor, City Hall

17-0117

CALL TO ORDER

INTRODUCTIONS

ATTENDANCE

ITEMS SCHEDULED FOR PUBLIC HEARING

17-0117

Food Service Facilities - Polystyrene Foam Products

For the purpose of prohibiting food service facilities from using disposable food service ware made from polystyrene foam; defining certain terms; imposing certain penalties; providing for a special effective date; and generally relating to the use of

polystyrene foam products for food service purposes.

Sponsors:

John T. Bullock, Ryan Dorsey, Kristerfer Burnett, Bill Henry, Zeke Cohen, Shannon

Sneed, Mary Pat Clarke

ADJOURNMENT

This Meeting is Open to the Public



BALTIMORE CITY COUNCIL. JUDICIARY AND LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATIONS COMMITTEE

Mission Statement

On behalf of the Citizens of Baltimore City, the mission of the Judiciary and Legislative Investigations Committee is to investigate and study the continuing operations, efficiency, and functions of Baltimore City government in accordance with the laws of Baltimore City, the State of Maryland, and the United States.

As a result of its investigations and studies, the Committee will recommend and oversee reforms to improve the operations of Baltimore City's government through legislative, administrative, and/or budgetary processes.

The Honorable Eric T. Costello Chairman

PUBLIC HEARING

TELEVISED

Tuesday, February 6, 2018 10:00 AM CLARENCE "DU" BURNS COUNCIL CHAMBERS

Council Bill 17-0117
Food Service Facilities - Polystyrene Foam Products

CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEES

BUDGET AND APPROPRIATIONS

Eric Costello – Chair Leon Pinkett – Vice Chair Bill Henry Sharon Green Middleton Brandon M. Scott Isaac "Yitzy" Schleifer Shannon Sneed Staff: Marguerite Currin

EDUCATION AND YOUTH

Zeke Cohen – Chair Mary Pat Clarke – Vice Chair John Bullock Kristerfer Burnett Ryan Dorsey Staff: D'Paul Nibber

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS

Robert Stokes - Chair Kristerfer Burnett- Vice Chair Mary Pat Clarke Zeke Cohen Isaac "Yitzy" Schleifer Staff: Marguerite Currin

HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS

John Bullock – Chair
Isaac "Yitzy" Schleifer – Vice Chair
Kristerfer Burnett
Bill Henry
Shannon Sneed
Zeke Cohen
Ryan Dorsey
Staff: Richard Krummerich

JUDICIARY AND LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATIONS

Eric Costello – Chair
Mary Pat Clarke – Vice Chair
John Bullock
Leon Pinkett
Edward Reisinger
Brandon Scott
Robert Stokes
Staff: D'Paul Nibber

LABOR

Shannon Sneed – Chair Robert Stokes – Vice Chair Eric Costello Bill Henry Mary Pat Clarke Staff: Marguerite Currin

LAND USE AND TRANSPORTATION

Edward Reisinger - Chair Sharon Green Middleton - Vice Chair Mary Pat Clarke Eric Costello Ryan Dorsey Leon Pinkett Robert Stokes Staff: Jennifer Coates

PUBLIC SAFETY

Brandon Scott – Chair Ryan Dorsey – Vice Chair Kristerfer Burnett Shannon Sneed Zeke Cohen Leon Pinkett Isaac "Yitzy" Schleifer Staff: Richard Krummerich

TAXATION, FINANCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Sharon Green Middleton – Chair Leon Pinkett – Vice Chair Eric Costello Edward Reisinger Robert Stokes Staff: Jennifer Coates - Larry Greene (pension only)



CATHERINE E PUGH, Mayor



OFFICE OF COUNCIL SERVICES

LARRY E. GREENE, Director 415 City Hall, 100 N. Holliday Street Baltimore, Maryland 21202 410-396-7215 / Fax: 410-545-7596 email: larry greene@baltimorecity gov

BILL SYNOPSIS

Committee: Judiciary and Legislative Investigations

Bill 17-0117

Food Service Facilities - Polystyrene Foam Products

Sponsor: Councilmember Bullock, et al

Introduced: September 11, 2017

Purpose:

For the purpose of prohibiting food service facilities from using disposable food service ware made from polystyrene foam; defining certain terms; imposing certain penalties; providing for a special effective date; and generally relating to the use of polystyrene foam products for food service purposes.

Effective: Upon the 90th day after the date it is enacted.

Hearing Date/Time/Location: February 6, 2018/10:00 a.m./Clarence "Du" Burns Chamber

Agency Reports

Baltimore City Public School System **Baltimore Office of Promotion and the Arts** City Solicitor Department of Health **Environmental Control Board** Department of Finance Office of Sustainability **Baltimore Development Corporation**

Favorable Favorable Favorable Favorable **Not Received** No Objections Favorable w/ Amendments No Objections

ANALYSIS

Current Law

The City regulates food service facilities under the Health Code and Section 40 of Article 1 of the City Code, which establishes the Environmental Control Board and Code Enforcement Officers. In order to regulate said facilities, the City invokes its police powers under City Charter, Article II, §§ 11, 27, and 47.

Background

Council Bill 17-0117 prohibits food service facilities from using polystyrene foam products, colloquially known as "Styrofoam." The Bill defines "disposable food service ware" and "polystyrene foam," and prohibits disposable food service ware from being composed of polystyrene foam. 17-0117 has an enforcement section that authorizes the Environmental Control Board to issue citations if a party is found to be in violation of the prohibition. The Bill creates a basic penalty of \$1,000, with certain parties possibly facing 12 months imprisonment. Additional penalties are established in a fee schedule, with a \$200 penalty for polystyrene foam products.

The Law Department provided a favorable report, approving 17-0117 for form and legal sufficiency. Both the Department of Finance and Baltimore Development Corporation have no objections to the Bill, with the former noting that the strain on the City will be negligible, as will any revenues derived from enforcement. The latter would like clarification on which polystyrene foam products are prohibited. The Baltimore City Public School System provided a favorable report, noting that it is "moving toward issuing a contract with a vendor who will supply compostable tray options at a competitive price." The Baltimore Office of Promotion and the Arts provided a favorable report, mentioning that it "has not allowed any polystyrene items to be used by [its] food vendors since 2016."

The Health Department provided a favorable report, citing the pollution associated with polystyrene foam's creation and disposal. It also asked that the Bill define "polystyrene products." Similarly, the Office of Sustainability offered a favorable report, but suggested amendments. The Office noted that polystyrene is made of a carcinogen, styrene, that disproportionately affects poor communities. This carcinogen makes its way into the air through incineration during the disposal process. The Office also mentioned the pollution to waterways posed by said products. It proposed two amendments: 1. allowing "waivers or a phase-in period" to address economic hardship; and 2. "publishing a list of vendors offering affordable recyclable or compostable food service ware products." The Environmental Control Board has no objections to this Bill, adding that issuing citations "will have no significant impact on [its] operations."

Additional Information

Fiscal Note: Not Available

Information Source(s): Baltimore City Public School System; Baltimore Office of Promotion and the Arts; Law Department; Department of Health; Environmental Control Board; Department of Finance; Office of Sustainability; Baltimore Development Corporation

D'Paul & Teller

Analysis by: Analysis Date: D'Paul S. Nibber

February 2, 2018

Direct Inquiries to: (410) 396-1268

CITY OF BALTIMORE COUNCIL BILL 17-0117 (First Reader)

Introduced by: Councilmembers Bullock, Dorsey, Burnett, Henry, Cohen, Sneed, Clarke Introduced and read first time: September 11, 2017

Assigned to: Judiciary and Legislative Investigations Committee

AN ORDINANCE concerning

REFERRED TO THE FOLLOWING AGENCIES: City Solicitor, Health Department, Environmental Control Board, Department of Finance, Office of Sustainability, Baltimore Development Corporation, Baltimore City Public Schools, Baltimore Office of Promotion & the Arts

A BILL ENTITLED

•	0
2	Food Service Facilities – Polystyrene Foam Products
3 4 5 6	FOR the purpose of prohibiting food service facilities from using disposable food service ware made from polystyrene foam; defining certain terms; imposing certain penalties; providing for a special effective date; and generally relating to the use of polystyrene foam products for food service purposes.
7	By adding
8	Article - Health
9	Section 6-508
10	Baltimore City Revised Code
11	(Edition 2000)
12	By repealing and reordaining, without amendments
13	Article - Health
14	Sections 6-801 and 6-802
15	Baltimore City Revised Code
16	(Edition 2000)
17	BY repealing and reordaining, with amendments
18	Article 1 - Mayor, City Council, and Municipal Agencies
19	Section 40-14(e)(7)(Title 6)
20	Baltimore City Code
21	(Edition 2000)
22	SECTION 1. BE IT ORDAINED BY THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE, That the
23	Laws of Baltimore City read as follows:
24	Baltimore City Revised Code
25	Article – Health
26	Title 6 Food Service Facilities

EXPLANATION: CAPITALS indicate matter added to existing law.

[Brackets] indicate matter deleted from existing law.

1	Subtitle 5. Miscellaneous Regulations
2	§ 6-508. POLYSTYRENE FOAM PRODUCTS.
3	(A) DEFINITIONS.
4	(1) IN GENERAL.
5	IN THIS SECTION, THE FOLLOWING TERMS HAVE THE MEANINGS INDICATED.
6	(2) DISPOSABLE FOOD SERVICE WARE.
7	(I) IN GENERAL.
8 9 10	"DISPOSABLE FOOD SERVICE WARE" MEANS CUPS, PLATES, DISHES, BOWLS, TRAYS, CLAMSHELL CONTAINERS, TAKE-AWAY CONTAINERS, OR SIMILAR ITEMS USED FOR SERVING FOOD OR FOR TRANSPORTING SMALL AMOUNTS OF PREPARED FOOD.
11	(11) EXCLUSION.
12	"DISPOSABLE FOOD SERVICE WARE" DOES NOT INCLUDE COOLERS.
13	(3) POLYSTYRENE FOAM.
14 15 16 17 18	"POLYSTYRENE FOAM" MEANS BLOWN POLYSTYRENE AND EXPANDED AND EXTRUDED FOAMS (SOMETIMES CALLED STYROFOAM TM) THAT ARE THERMOPLASTIC PETROCHEMICAL MATERIALS UTILIZING A STYRENE MONOMER AND PROCESSED BY ANY NUMBER OF TECHNIQUES, INCLUDING FUSION OF POLYMER SPHERES (EXPANDABLI BEAD POLYSTYRENE), INJECTION MOLDING, FOAM MOLDING, AND EXTRUSION-BLOWN MOLDING (EXTRUDED FOAM POLYSTYRENE).
20	(B) PROHIBITED USE.
21 22	NO FOOD SERVICE FACILITY MAY USE ANY DISPOSABLE FOOD SERVICE WARE THAT IS MADE FROM POLYSTYRENE FOAM.
23	Subtitle 8. Penalties
24	§ 6-801. Enforcement by citation.
25	(a) In general.
26 27 28	In addition to any other civil or criminal remedy or enforcement procedure, this title may be enforced by issuance of an environmental citation as authorized by City Code Article 1. Subtitle 40 {"Environmental Control Board"}.

1	(b) Process not exclusive.
2 3	The issuance of an environmental citation to enforce this title does not preclude pursuing any other civil or criminal remedy or enforcement action authorized by law.
4	§ 6-802. Penalties.
5	(a) In general.
6 7 8	Any person who violates any provision of this title or of a rule or regulation adopted under this title is guilty of a misdemeanor and, on conviction, is subject to the penalties specified in this section.
9	(b) Basic penalty: \$1,000.
10 11	Except as specified in subsection (c) of this section, the penalty for a violation is a fine of not more than \$1,000 for each offense.
12	(c) Operating without or in violation of license: \$1,000 and 12 months.
13 14 15	(1) For operating a food service facility without a license or in violation of the terms of a license, the penalty is a fine of not more than \$1,000 or imprisonment for not more than 12 months or both fine and imprisonment for each offense.
16	(2) Each day that a violation continues is a separate offense.
17	Baltimore City Code
18	Article 1. Mayor, City Council, and Municipal Agencies
19	Subtitle 40. Environmental Control Board
20	§ 40-14. Violations to which subtitle applies.
21	(e) Provisions and penalties enumerated.
22	(7) Health Code
23	Title 6: Food Service Facilities
24	Subtitle 2: License Required
25	§ 6-201. In general \$300
26	Subtitle 5: Miscellaneous Regulations
27	§ 6-506. Litter and rubbish prohibited \$200

1	§ 6-508. POLYSTYRENE FOAM PRODUCTS \$200
2	All other provisions \$100
3 4 5	SECTION 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED, That the catchlines contained in this Ordinance are not law and may not be considered to have been enacted as a part of this or any prior Ordinance.
6	SECTION 3. AND BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED, That this Ordinance takes effect on the 90th day
7	after the date it is enacted.

JUDICIARY AND LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATIONS COMMITTEE

Council Bill 17-0117

Hearing Date: February 6, 2018

Agency Reports:

- Baltimore City Public School System
 - o Favorable
- Baltimore Office of Promotion and the Arts
 - Favorable
- City Solicitor
 - o Favorable
- Department of Health
 - o Favorable
- Environmental Control Board
 - No Objections
- Department of Finance
 - No Objections
- Office of Sustainability
 - Favorable w/ Amendments
- Baltimore Development Corporation
 - o No Objections



Catherine E. Pugh Mayor, City of Baltimore Cheryl A. Casciani
Chair, Baltimore City Board of
School Commissioners

Dr. Sonja Brookins Santelises Chief Executive Officer

October 30, 2017

The Honorable Bernard C. "Jack" Young President, Baltimore City Council City Hall, Room 400 100 N. Holliday Street Baltimore, Maryland 21202

Re: City Council Bill 17-0117

Dear Council President Young:

On September 11, 2017 the Baltimore City Council introduced the above-captioned bill to prohibit food service facilities from using disposable food service ware made from polystyrene foam.

Baltimore City Public Schools (City Schools) supports efforts to ban the use of polystyrene foam in food service, since it has a proven negative impact on individuals' health and the environment at large. More than 80 jurisdictions across the country have introduced legislation to ban or partially ban the use of polystyrene, including Montgomery and Prince George's counties in Maryland.

Currently, City Schools serves more than 100,000 meals every day. Our Office of Food and Nutrition Services has been exploring the elimination of polystyrene trays and switching to compostable tray options. This change has yet to occur, because the school district is moving toward issuing a contract with a vendor who will supply compostable tray options at a competitive price.

City Schools appreciates the opportunity to participate in this process, and will be pleased to provide more detailed information if requested.

10 Cartilises

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact my office.

Sincerely,

Chief Executive Officer

BALTLMORE OFFICE OF PROMOTION & THE ARTS

DATE: January 30, 2018

TO: Judiciary and Legislative Investigations Committee **FROM:** Baltimore Office Of Promotion & The Arts

POSITION: Support

RE: Council Bill - 17-0117 Bill (Food Service Facilities - Polystyrene Foam Products)

INTRODUCTION -

The Council Bill was introduced by Councilmembers Bullock, Dorsey, Burnett, Henry, Cohen, Sneed and Clarke.

PURPOSE/PLANS

For the purpose of prohibiting food service facilities from using disposable ware made of polystyrene foam.

BRIEF HISTORY –

Because of negative environmental implications, BOPA has not allowed any polystyrene items to be used by their food vendors since 2016. This includes the following events and festivals: the Baltimore Farmers' Market & Bazaar, Artcape, Baltimore Book Festival, Light City.

AGENCY/DEPARTMENT POSITION -

The Baltimore Office Of Promotion & The Arts SUPPORTS City Council Bill 17-0117, prohibiting food service facilities from using polystyrene foam products.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact Sandy Lawler at slawler@promotionandarts.org, 443.263.4316.

Sincerely,

Sandy Lawler, Manager

Baltimore Farmers' market & Bazaar, Food and Beverage

CITY OF BALTIMORE

CATHERINE E. PUGH, Mayor



DEPARTMENT OF LAW
ANDRE M. DAVIS, CITY SOLICITOR
100 N. HOLLIDAY STREET
SUITE 101, CITY HALL
BALTIMORE, MD 21202

January 29, 2018

The Honorable President and Members of the Baltimore City Council Attn: Natawna B. Austin, Executive Secretary Room 409, City Hall, 100 N. Holliday Street Baltimore, Maryland 21202

Re: City Council Bill 17-0117 - Food Service - Polystyrene Foam Products

Dear President and City Council Members:

The Law Department has reviewed City Council Bill 17-0117 for form and legal sufficiency. The bill would prohibit a "food service facility" (a term already defined in the Code) from using "disposable food service ware" that is made from polystyrene foam. The bill would also set various penalties for violations of this ordinance.

The City has the general police and welfare powers to legislate in this area. See City Charter, Art. II, §§ 27, 47. This allows the City "to prescribe, within the limits of the federal and state constitutions, reasonable regulations necessary to preserve the public order, health, safety, or morals." Tighe v. Osborne, 149 Md. 349, 356 (1925).

An argument may be raised asserting that the Commerce Clause in the federal Constitution limits the City's power to enact this law. A challenge of this nature would likely fail. The City may regulate local aspects of interstate commerce if the law: (1) does not discriminate against outside interests to benefit local economic interests; and (2) is not unduly burdensome. See Minnesota v. Clover Leaf Creamery Co., 449 U.S. 456, 470-71 (1981); accord BlueHippo Funding, LLC v. McGraw, 609 F. Supp. 2d 576, 586 (S.D. W. Va. 2009)(recognizing that the Fourth Circuit has consistently used this two part test). This bill does not appear to discriminate against out-of-state interests. Furthermore, any incidental burden on interstate commerce would not outweigh the significant local environmental benefits produced by the legislation.

We note that this legislation is nearly identical to City legislation proposed in 2012. We also call your attention to the fact that legislation is now pending before the General Assembly on a similar subject (HB538). This bill would prohibit persons from selling polystyrene food service products and prohibit certain businesses and schools from providing food in polystyrene food service products on or after January 1, 2019. A similar bill was introduced last year in the General Assembly (HB229). It failed to advance to the floor of the House of Delegates.

The Law Department approves CB 17-0117 as drafted for form and legal sufficiency.

Sincerely,

Victor K. Tervala Chief Solicitor

cc: Andre M. Davis, City Solicitor
Karen Stokes, Director, Mayor's Office of Government Relations
Kyron Banks, Mayor's Legislative Liaison
Elena DiPietro, Chief Solicitor, General Counsel Division
Hilary Ruley, Chief Solicitor

Hilary Ruley, Chief Solicitor
Jennifer Landis, Assistant Solicitor

F	Name & Dr. Leana Wen, Commissioner Title		Health Department	ANTH DEPARTMEN
R O M	Agency Name & Address	Health Department 1001 E. Fayette Street Baltimore, Maryland 21201	AGENCY REPORT	WALL MORE MARTIN
	Subject	17-0117 – Food Service Facilities – Polystyrene Foam Products		

To: President and Members of the City Council c/o 409 City Hall

February 2, 2018

The Baltimore City Health Department (BCHD) is pleased to have the opportunity to review 17-0117 – Food Service Facilities – Polystyrene Foam Products. The purpose of this legislation is to prohibit food service establishments from using containers, utensils, and other items made from polystyrene.

Polysterene foam is created using petroleum through a process that creates significant air pollution, in addition to liquid and solid waste. Polystyrene packaging constitutes a major source of litter in the City and the Inner Harbor; due to their chemical makeup, it can take several decades to hundreds of years for some of these items to decompose and deteriorate.

Since the prior Council introduced similar legislation in 2012, other jurisdictions in Maryland and across the country have adopted polystyrene bans, including Montgomery County, MD, New York City, Washington, DC, Minneapolis, and San Francisco. The current legislation does not define specifically the term "polystyrene products," and this is not a defined term in the Health Code. BCHD recommends the Council consider adding language to 17-0117 to further define this term, to assist with endorsement efforts.

BCHD will be present at the Judiciary & Legislative Investigations Committee hearing on this bill Tuesday, Feb. 6.

¹ https://groundswell.org/map-which-cities-have-banned-plastic-foam/.

0000	NAME &	Rebecca Woods, Esq., Executive Director
	AGENCY NAME & ADDRESS	Environmental Control Board 1 N. Charles Street, Suite 1300
	SUBJECT	City Council Bill # 17-0117 Food Service Facilities – Polystyrene Foam Products

CITY OF BALTIMORE



 $\mathsf{T} \mathsf{O}$

The Honorable President and Members of the Baltimore City Council

DATE:

October 13, 2017

The Baltimore City Environmental Control Board (ECB) is pleased to have the opportunity to review Council Bill #17-0117, Food Service Facilities – Polystyrene Foam Products. The purpose of the bill is to prohibit food service facilities from using polystyrene foam disposable food service ware.

The Baltimore City Health Department has informed ECB that it will not hire any additional inspectors for this bill, and as a result the total maximum amount of citations issued would be unchanged. Therefore, ECB anticipates that the number of citations that will be issued for a violation of the relevant provision will have no significant impact on ECB operations. As a result, ECB has no objections to the passage of this bill.

5	NAME &	Robert Cenname, Chief	
0 2	Danier 422 City Hall (440) 20C 4044		
π	SUBJECT	City Council Bill 17-0117 - Food Service Facilities - Polystyrene Foam Products	

CITY of BALTIMORE

DATE:



TO

The Honorable President and Members of the City Council Room 400, City Hall January 22, 2018

Attention: Ms. Natawna Austin

We are responding to City Council Bill 17-0117 – Food Service Facilities – Polystyrene Foam Products, the purpose of which is to prohibit food service facilities from using disposable food service ware made from polystyrene foam or else face a penalty.

<u>Analysis</u>

CCB 17-0117 would amend Title 6, Subtitle 5 of the Health Article of the Baltimore City Code by adding Section 6-508 to prohibit food service facilities from using server ware containing polystyrene. This bill also provides for enforcement of the ban by repealing and re-ordaining Sections 6-801 and 6-802 that allow for the issuance of environmental citations and provide penalties for violations of Title 6. Article 1, Subtitle 40-14 of the City Code is also amended to institute a \$200 penalty for violation of Section 6-508 of the Health Article.

A similar version of this bill (CCB 12-0104) was introduced by City Council in 2012, but was not enacted at the time. A statewide ban on polystyrene foam server ware was also introduced and failed to pass during the 2017 Maryland General Assembly. We expect a statewide ban will be proposed once again during the 2018 Session.

Fiscal Impact

The fiscal impact of this bill is likely to be negligible. As indicated by the Health Department during the previous iteration of this ban, this provision would be added to the current list of other provisions that health inspectors already apply when inspecting food service facilities. Duties associated with enforcing this ban would be absorbed into the current workload, without significant additional strain on City resources. Additionally, it is not anticipated a material reduction in trash collection.

On the revenue side, it is not expected that the City would generate substantial revenues from the enforcement of the proposed legislation.

Recommendation

The Department of Finance has no objection to City Council Bill 17-0117.

cc: Henry Raymond Angela Gibson

5	NAME &	LISA MCNEILLY, DIVISION CHIEF	CITY of	
30 N	AGENCY NAME & ADDRESS	DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING, Sustainability 417 EAST FAYETTE STREET, 8th FLOOR	BALTIMORE	CITY O
L	SUBJECT	CITY COUNCIL BILL #17-0117/Food Service Facilities – Polystyrene Foam Products	MEMO	1797

TO

The Honorable President and Members of the City Council City Hall, Room 400 100 North Holliday Street U/11 E.

February 1, 2018

The Department of Planning (Office of Sustainability) is in receipt of City Council Bill #17-0117, which would prohibit food service facilities from using disposable food service ware made from polystyrene foam; define certain terms; impose certain penalties; provide for a special effective date; and generally relating to the use of polystyrene foam products for food service purposes.

The intent of this bill addresses the following goals of the Baltimore Sustainability Plan as approved by City Council on March 2, 2009:

- Cleanliness Goal 1: Eliminate litter throughout the City
- Pollution Prevention Goal 4: Reduce risks from hazardous materials
- Resource Conservation Goal 3: Minimize the production of waste, especially:
 - o Strategy F: Develop and implement local legislation related to waste minimization
- Resource Conservation Goal 4: Maximize reuse and recycling of materials

Polystyrene foam is manufactured using styrene, which is "reasonably anticipated to be a carcinogen" and a public health hazard, especially in low-income communities in Baltimore City impacted by the waste-to-energy incinerator. A 2006 paper concluded that "foam cups should not be used for hot drinks" because toxic chemicals such as styrene are released more readily under heat and leaches into food through foam containers. Styrene has also been deemed to be "reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen" by the National Institute of Health's National Toxicology Program, in part due to its long-term absorption in the body.

Because much of Baltimore's trash is incinerated, styrene often makes its way into the air as a pollutant, increasing levels of styrene and exposure to Baltimore residents. One study

http://www.jesc.ac.cn/jesc_cn/ch/reader/create_pdf.aspx?file_no=2007190408

identified the health risks associated with inhaling styrene, especially in relation to children with bodies that are still developing.²

This bill would reduce polystyrene foam pollution found in local waterways, roads, and storm drain systems, since the foam never fully degrades and breaks into tiny pieces. The Jones Falls Water Wheel has collected over 390,000 polystyrene containers since May 2014. Once in the water, polystyrene absorbs ten times more fertilizers, pesticides, and other petrochemicals than other plastics. It is ingested by fish and picked up by people, exposing them to these toxic chemicals. This bill would reduce these impacts in Baltimore. Montgomery and Prince George's Counties and Washington, D.C. have already enacted policies to ban polystyrene.

Since 2010, the Office of Sustainability has supported youth environmental leadership efforts at Baltimore City Public Schools. Students have consistently identified polystyrene foam trays in their lunchrooms as a major environmental issue of concern. In 2017, students from Baltimore Polytechnic Institute founded Baltimore Beyond Plastic, an organization that drives Baltimore youth advocacy efforts to phase out polystyrene foam from Baltimore and Maryland. These students were awarded the national Brower Youth Award for their efforts. In January 2018, the Baltimore City Board of School Commissioners voted to eliminate polystyrene foam trays.

During the 2017 state legislative session, an expanded polystyrene prohibition bill was introduced into committee, but was not passed. The bill was sponsored by Senator Kagan of Montgomery County and Delegate Lierman of Baltimore City. That bill contained several provisions that differ the current City Council Bill, addressing cost concerns. For example, for local businesses where the bill might present undue economic hardship, we recommend including language that would allow waivers or a phase-in period. We also recommend publishing a list of vendors offering affordable recyclable or compostable food service ware products. The list could be reviewed and updated annually for at least 5 years.

The Office of Sustainability supports City Council Bill #17-0117/Food Service Facilities – Polystyrene Foam Products and encourages consideration of the above revisions.

If you have any questions, please contact me at 410-396-8360.

cc: Mr. Pete Hammen, Chief Operating Officer

Mr. Jim Smith, Chief of Strategic Alliances

Ms. Karen Stokes, Mayor's Office

Mr. Colin Tarbert, Mayor's Office

Mr. Kyron Banks, Mayor's Office

Mr. Thomas J. Stosur, Department of Planning

Ms. Natawna Austin, Council Services

https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp53-c6.pdf



MEMORANDUM

TO:

Honorable President and Members of the City Council

Attention: Natawna B. Austin, Executive Secretary

FROM:

William H. Cole, President and Physics

DATE:

January 29, 2018

SUBJECT:

City Council Bill No. 17-0117

Food Service Facilities - Polystyrene Foam Products

The Baltimore Development Corporation (BDC) has been asked to comment on City Council Bill No. 17-0117 for the purpose of prohibiting food service facilities from using disposable food service ware made from polystyrene foam; defining certain terms; imposing certain penalties; providing for a special effective date; and generally relating to the use of polystyrene foam products for food service purposes.

As currently written, the bill does not provide detail on exactly which polystyrene products will be prohibited. For example, it is unclear whether pre-packaged products in polystyrene sold for home consumption are prohibited. Similar legislation in Montgomery County, MD (Bill No. 41-14, §48-53) clearly notes to which products the legislation does not apply. BDC recommends adopting similarly clear wording to Bill No. 17-0117 so that businesses may understand which products are prohibited.

BDC is also concerned about Bill No. 17-0117 taking effect 90 days after enactment as too quick to allow businesses to comply; however, it is our understanding that an amendment to the bill will allow for an 18 month phase-in period, which BDC believes will be sufficient.

Education and outreach to affected businesses is not contemplated in the legislation as written; however, BDC will work with our partners at the Health Department to educate businesses on compliance with the law, if enacted.

BDC has no objection to Bill No. 17-0117, but submits the preceding comments for consideration by the committee.

Cc:

Kyron Banks, Mayor's Office

Colin Tarbert, Mayor's Office

JUDICIARY AND LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATIONS COMMITTEE

Council Bill 17-0117

Hearing Date: February 6, 2018

Attachments:

- Testimony of
 - o Chesapeake Climate Action Network
 - o Coastal Conservation Association
 - o Hampden Community Council
 - o Highlandtown Community Association

Bill:

Food Service Facilities - Polystyrene Foam Product

Committee:

Judiciary and Legislative Investigations Committee

Position:

SUPPORT

Date:

January 30, 2018

Testimony of Taylor Smith-Hams, Healthy Communities Campaign Organizer, CCAN Action Fund

Dear Chairman Costello and Members of the Committee,

CCAN Action Fund respectfully requests a favorable report on Ordinance 17-0117.

Our organization strives toward a healthy environment and sustainable future in Baltimore City and across Maryland. We support the phasing out of expanded polystyrene foam (EPS), also known as "Styrofoam," food service products and packaging.

We are concerned by the health and environmental risks associated with EPS foam throughout its lifecycle: EPS foam is produced from nonrenewable and climate-polluting petroleum, exposes workers and consumers to carcinogens and other toxins, and contributes to air and water pollution upon disposal in landfills and incinerators.

There are many viable alternatives to EPS foam, and several surrounding jurisdictions have already phased out its use.

Ordinance 17-0117 will help put Baltimore on track to a healthier environment. We urge a favorable report for this important legislation.

Frank Bonanno, Chairman Michael Wissel, Vice-Chairman Chair, Management Committee Larry Jennings, Secretary Frank Bonnano, Treasurer David Sikorski, Executive Director



RECREATIONAL ANGLERS WORKING TO CONSERVE, PROMOTE, AND ENHANCE MARYLAND'S MARINE RESOURCES

February 5, 2018

Via email: Eric.costello@baltimorecity.gov

Honorable Eric Costello, Chairman Judicial Committee **Baltimore City Council** 100 Holiday Street, Suite 400 Baltimore, MD 21202

Re: City Council Bill 17-0117 Food Service Facilities - Polystyrene Foam Products

Dear Councilman Costello:

Coastal Conservation Association Maryland is an organization of recreational anglers committed to working to conserve, promote and enhance Maryland's marine resources for the benefit of the general public. We are actively engaged in building oyster habitat in the Chesapeake Bay, advocating for science-based fisheries management regulations, as well as vigorous enforcement of our fisheries laws.

To date, most of the attention focused on polystyrene foam products has been on their presence in their utilitarian form as part of the trash stream on land and in our waterways. There has been much less attention given to the effects on the marine ecosystem of polystyrene degradation into tiny pieces, micro particles and nanoparticles.

While we can protect with regulations fish spawning areas and harvest pressure, increasing negative environmental factors are a growing threat that are not easily controlled. In addition to increasing water temperatures and ocean acidification, the impact of increasing amounts of very small plastic particles (microparticles and nanoparticles) from the breakdown of polystyrene foam products in both fresh and ocean waters can have a significant effect on fish health and reproduction

- 1. These polystyrene nanoparticles are taken up by algae and zooplankton on which fish feed and then enter the fish brain where they can cause abnormal feeding and weight loss. inappropriate avoidance of predators and potentially reduced survival. They are also found in the liver and muscle and affect metabolism in those organs.
- Oysters also ingest these microplastics and they have been demonstrated to interfere with energy uptake, reproduction and offspring performance

The widespread distribution of these breakdown products of polystyrene requires immediate attention if we are to protect our marine ecosystems form further degradation and threaten our seafood resources.

We urge the committee to consider the negative effects of polystyrene degradation products on our fish, oysters and other marine organisms as you deliberate a ban on polystyrene foam products and search for alternatives

Sincerely,

Frank Bonanno Chairman

Cc: dpaul.nibber@baltimorecity.gov john.bullock@baltimorecity.gov kara.kunst@baltimorecity.gov

1.Mattsson, K., Johnson, E.V., Malmendal, A. Linse, S., Hansson, L.A. and Cederval, T. (2017) Brain damage and behavioral disorders in fish induced by plastic nanoparticles delivered through the food chain. https:/koiorganisationintrenationl.org/contact.

2.Sussarellu, R. et al. (2016) Oyster reproduction is affected by exposure to polystyrene microplastics. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences. 113 (9) 2430-2435



Hampden Community Council

PO Box 19957 - Baltimore, Maryland 21211
Proudly Serving the Hampden Community Since 1976

January 30, 2018

Judiciary & Legislative Investigations Committee Baltimore City Council City Hall, Room 408 100 North Holiday St. Baltimore, MD 21202

Re: 17-0117 - Polystyrene Ban - Support

Members of the Judiciary and Legislative Investigations Committee;

On behalf of the Hampden community at large, the Hampden Community Council requests your favorable consideration of Council Bill 17-0117. The bill would ban polystyrene containers commonly used by carry-out restaurants.

At our January meeting, the Hampden Community Council's general membership voted overwhelmingly to support this bill. The community is concerned about the cost and availability of recycling options for polystyrene containers. We also have found them to be a frequent source of street side litter that eventually ends up in our waterways.

Thank you for your favorable consideration of Council Bill 17-0117.

Sincerely,
Matthew Stegman
Matthew Stegman, President
Hampden Community Council
Hccpresident@gmail.com

Cc: The Hon. Bernard "Jack" Young, City Council President
Councilman Eric Costello, Chair
Councilwoman Mary Pat Clarke, Vice-Chair
Councilman John Bullock
Councilman Leon Pinkett
Councilman Edward Reisinger
Councilman Brandon Scott
Councilman Robert Stokes

HIGHLANDTOWN COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION

January 29, 2018

Judiciary and Legislative Investigations Committee - Baltimore City Baltimore City Hall 100 North Holliday St. Baltimore, MD 21202

RE: City Council Bill 17-0117

Dear Mayor Pugh, Council President Jack Young and members of the Judiciary and Legislative Investigations Committee,

The Highlandtown Community Association (HCA) is pleased to support the proposed ban of Polystyrene packaging (bill 17-0117) in the City Of Baltimore. By a near unanimous show of hands at our November meeting our membership agreed that the benefits of such a ban outweigh the cost to consumers. Residents of Highlandtown see litter as a chronic problem in parts of the city. Several referenced clean up projects in Baltimore's Inner Harbor where shards of Polystyrene cling to the waters edge like a bath tub ring. While alternative packaging, such as cardboard, makes for unsightly litter, it is easier to clean up and is more biodegradable than Polystyrene. We recommend that the independent small businesses that are most likely to be impacted by this proposed ban be provided with a list of <u>Best Practices</u> which could help to reduce the number of containers required, in order to minimize the financial impact.

Our lone dissenter represents a local charity that distributes food to needy and elderly residents of Baltimore. Obviously, such organizations are always looking for ways to reduce costs. It was suggested that an exception could be granted to not for profit charitable organizations that serve our residents.

The Highlandtown Community Association applauds this effort to reduce litter on our streets and in our waterways.

Sincerely,

Brian Sweeney President-Highlandtown Community Asso. C- 443-220-9780

cc:

Mayor Pugh Zeke Cohen Ryan DOrsey Isaac "Yitzy" Schleifer Kristerfer Burnett Shannon Sneed Sharon Green Middleton Bill Henry

HIGHLANDTOWN COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION
P. O. BOX 12333
HIGHLANDTOWN, MD 21281-1333
www.highlandtown.com

CITY OF BALTIMORE COUNCIL BILL 17-0117 (First Reader)

Introduced by: Councilmembers Bullock, Dorsey, Burnett, Henry, Cohen, Sneed, Clarke Introduced and read first time: September 11, 2017

Assigned to: Judiciary and Legislative Investigations Committee

REFERRED TO THE FOLLOWING AGENCIES: City Solicitor, Health Department, Environmental Control Board, Department of Finance, Office of Sustainability, Baltimore Development Corporation, Baltimore City Public Schools, Baltimore Office of Promotion & the Arts

A BILL ENTITLED

1	AN ORDINANCE concerning
2	Food Service Facilities – Polystyrene Foam Products
3	FOR the purpose of prohibiting food service facilities from using disposable food service ware
4	made from polystyrene foam; defining certain terms; imposing certain penalties; providing
5	for a special effective date; and generally relating to the use of polystyrene foam products for
6	food service purposes.
7	BY adding
8	Article - Health
9	Section 6-508
0	Baltimore City Revised Code
1	(Edition 2000)
2	By repealing and reordaining, without amendments
3	Article - Health
4	Sections 6-801 and 6-802
5	Baltimore City Revised Code
6	(Edition 2000)
7	By repealing and reordaining, with amendments
8	Article 1 - Mayor, City Council, and Municipal Agencies
9	Section 40-14(e)(7)(Title 6)
20	Baltimore City Code
21	(Edition 2000)
22	SECTION 1. BE IT ORDAINED BY THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE, That the
23	Laws of Baltimore City read as follows:
24	Baltimore City Revised Code
25	Article – Health
26	Title 6 Food Service Escilities

EXPLANATION: CAPITALS indicate matter added to existing law.

[Brackets] indicate matter deleted from existing law.

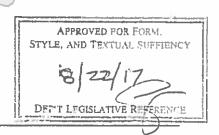
1	Subtitle 5. Miscellaneous Regulations
2	§ 6-508. POLYSTYRENE FOAM PRODUCTS.
3	(A) DEFINITIONS.
4	(1) IN GENERAL.
5	IN THIS SECTION, THE FOLLOWING TERMS HAVE THE MEANINGS INDICATED.
6	(2) DISPOSABLE FOOD SERVICE WARE.
7	(1) IN GENERAL.
8 9 10	"DISPOSABLE FOOD SERVICE WARE" MEANS CUPS, PLATES, DISHES, BOWLS, TRAYS, CLAMSHELL CONTAINERS, TAKE-AWAY CONTAINERS, OR SIMILAR ITEMS USED FOR SERVING FOOD OR FOR TRANSPORTING SMALL AMOUNTS OF PREPARED FOOD.
11	(II) EXCLUSION.
12	"DISPOSABLE FOOD SERVICE WARE" DOES NOT INCLUDE COOLERS.
13	(3) POLYSTYRENE FOAM.
14 15 16 17 18 19	"POLYSTYRENE FOAM" MEANS BLOWN POLYSTYRENE AND EXPANDED AND EXTRUDED FOAMS (SOMETIMES CALLED STYROFOAM TM) THAT ARE THERMOPLASTIC PETROCHEMICAL MATERIALS UTILIZING A STYRENE MONOMER AND PROCESSED BY ANY NUMBER OF TECHNIQUES, INCLUDING FUSION OF POLYMER SPHERES (EXPANDABLE BEAD POLYSTYRENE), INJECTION MOLDING, FOAM MOLDING, AND EXTRUSION-BLOWN MOLDING (EXTRUDED FOAM POLYSTYRENE).
20	(B) PROHIBITED USE.
21 22	NO FOOD SERVICE FACILITY MAY USE ANY DISPOSABLE FOOD SERVICE WARE THAT IS MADE FROM POLYSTYRENE FOAM.
23	Subtitle 8. Penalties
24	§ 6-801. Enforcement by citation.
25	(a) In general.
26 27 28	In addition to any other civil or criminal remedy or enforcement procedure, this title may be enforced by issuance of an environmental citation as authorized by City Code Article 1, Subtitle 40 {"Environmental Control Board"}.

1	(b)	Process not exclusive.	
2 3		The issuance of an environmental citation to enforce this title does not preclud any other civil or criminal remedy or enforcement action authorized by law.	e pursuing
4	§ 6-80	2. Penalties.	
5	(a)	In general.	
6 7 8		Any person who violates any provision of this title or of a rule or regulation ad under this title is guilty of a misdemeanor and, on conviction, is subject to the specified in this section.	
9	(b)	Basic penalty: \$1,000.	
0		Except as specified in subsection (c) of this section, the penalty for a violation not more than \$1,000 for each offense.	is a fine of
12	(c)	Operating without or in violation of license: \$1,000 and 12 months.	
13 14 15		(1) For operating a food service facility without a license or in violation of the license, the penalty is a fine of not more than \$1,000 or imprisonment for not than 12 months or both fine and imprisonment for each offense.	
16		(2) Each day that a violation continues is a separate offense.	
17		Baltimore City Code	
18		Article 1. Mayor, City Council, and Municipal Agencies	
19		Subtitle 40. Environmental Control Board	
20	§ 40-1	4. Violations to which subtitle applies.	
21	(e)	Provisions and penalties enumerated.	
22		(7) Health Code	
23		Title 6: Food Service Facilities	
24		Subtitle 2: License Required	
25		§ 6-201. In general	\$300
26		Subtitle 5: Miscellaneous Regulations	
27		§ 6-506. Litter and rubbish prohibited	\$200

1	§ 6-508. POLYSTYRENE FOAM PRODUCTS	\$200
2	All other provisions	\$100
3 4 5	SECTION 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED, That the catchlines contained in thi are not law and may not be considered to have been enacted as a part of this or any proordinance.	
6 7	SECTION 3. AND BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED, That this Ordinance takes effect on after the date it is enacted.	the 90th day

Introductory*

CITY OF BALTIMORE COUNCIL BILL ____



Introduced by: Councilmember Bullock

A BILL ENTITLED

AN ORDINANCE concerning

Food Service Facilities - Polystyrene Foam Products

FOR the purpose of prohibiting food service facilities from using disposable food service ware made from polystyrene foam; defining certain terms; imposing certain penalties; providing for a special effective date; and generally relating to the use of polystyrene foam products for food service purposes.

By adding

Article - Health Section 6-508 Baltimore City Revised Code (Edition 2000)

By repealing and reordaining, without amendments

Article - Health Sections 6-801 and 6-802 Baltimore City Revised Code (Edition 2000)

By repealing and reordaining, with amendments
Article 1 - Mayor, City Council, and Municipal Agencies
Section 40-14(e)(7)(Title 6)
Baltimore City Code
(Edition 2000)

SECTION 1. BE IT ORDAINED BY THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE, That the Laws of Baltimore City read as follows:

Baltimore City Revised Code

Article - Health

Title 6. Food Service Facilities

Subtitle 5. Miscellaneous Regulations

EXPLANATION: CAPITALS indicate matter added to existing law, [Brackets] indicate matter deleted from existing law,

* WARNING: THIS IS AN UNOFFICIAL, INTRODUCTORY COPY OF THE BILL.
THE OFFICIAL COPY CONSIDERED BY THE CITY COUNCIL IS THE FIRST READER COPY.

§ 6-508. POLYSTYRENE FOAM PRODUCTS.

- (A) DEFINITIONS.
 - (1) IN GENERAL.

IN THIS SECTION, THE FOLLOWING TERMS HAVE THE MEANINGS INDICATED.

- (2) DISPOSABLE FOOD SERVICE WARE.
 - (I) IN GENERAL.

"DISPOSABLE FOOD SERVICE WARE" MEANS CUPS, PLATES, DISHES, BOWLS, TRAYS, CLAMSHELL CONTAINERS, TAKE-AWAY CONTAINERS, OR SIMILAR ITEMS USED FOR SERVING FOOD OR FOR TRANSPORTING SMALL AMOUNTS OF PREPARED FOOD.

(II) EXCLUSION.

"DISPOSABLE FOOD SERVICE WARE" DOES NOT INCLUDE COOLERS.

(3) POLYSTYRENE FOAM.

"POLYSTYRENE FOAM" MEANS BLOWN POLYSTYRENE AND EXPANDED AND EXTRUDED FOAMS (SOMETIMES CALLED STYROFOAMTM) THAT ARE THERMOPLASTIC PETROCHEMICAL MATERIALS UTILIZING A STYRENE MONOMER AND PROCESSED BY ANY NUMBER OF TECHNIQUES, INCLUDING FUSION OF POLYMER SPHERES (EXPANDABLE BEAD POLYSTYRENE), INJECTION MOLDING, FOAM MOLDING, AND EXTRUSION-BLOWN MOLDING (EXTRUDED FOAM POLYSTYRENE).

(B) PROHIBITED USE.

NO FOOD SERVICE FACILITY MAY USE ANY DISPOSABLE FOOD SERVICE WARE THAT IS MADE FROM POLYSTYRENE FOAM.

Subtitle 8. Penalties

§ 6-801. Enforcement by citation.

(a) In general.

In addition to any other civil or criminal remedy or enforcement procedure, this title may be enforced by issuance of an environmental citation as authorized by City Code Article I, Subtitle 40 {"Environmental Control Board"}.

(b) Process not exclusive.

The issuance of an environmental citation to enforce this title does not preclude pursuing any other civil or criminal remedy or enforcement action authorized by law.

§ 6-802. Penalties.

(a) In general.

Any person who violates any provision of this title or of a rule or regulation adopted under this title is guilty of a misdemeanor and, on conviction, is subject to the penalties specified in this section.

(b) Basic penalty: \$1,000.

Except as specified in subsection (c) of this section, the penalty for a violation is a fine of not more than \$1,000 for each offense.

- (c) Operating without or in violation of license: \$1,000 and 12 months.
 - (1) For operating a food service facility without a license or in violation of the terms of a license, the penalty is a fine of not more than \$1,000 or imprisonment for not more than 12 months or both fine and imprisonment for each offense.
 - (2) Each day that a violation continues is a separate offense.

Baltimore City Code

Article 1. Mayor, City Council, and Municipal Agencies

Subtitle 40. Environmental Control Board

§ 40-14. Violations to which subtitle applies.

- (e) Provisions and penalties enumerated.
 - (7) Health Code

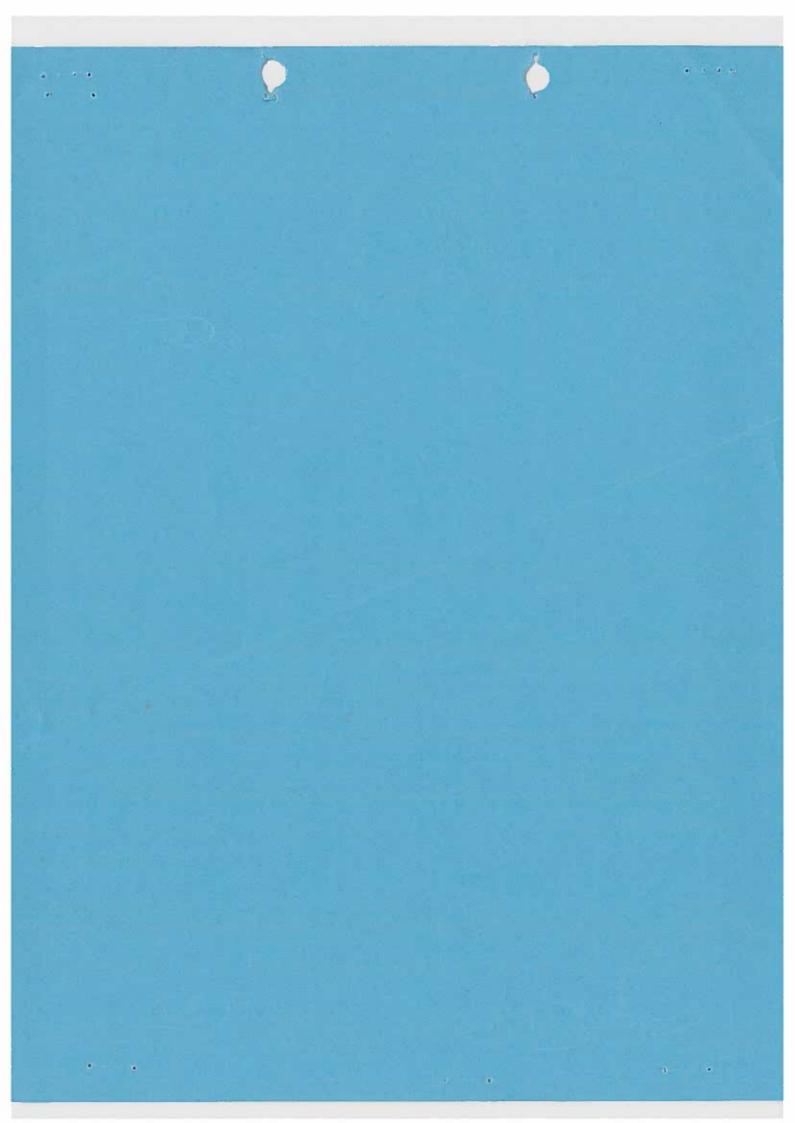
Title 6: Food Service Facilities

Subtitle 2: License Required

§ 6-201. In general	\$300
Subtitle 5: Miscellaneous Regulations	
§ 6-506. Litter and rubbish prohibited	\$200
§ 6-508. POLYSTYRENE FOAM PRODUCTS	\$200
All other provisions	\$100

SECTION 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED, That the catchlines contained in this Ordinance are not law and may not be considered to have been enacted as a part of this or any prior Ordinance.

SECTION 3. AND BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED, That this Ordinance takes effect on the 90th day after the date it is enacted.



ACTION BY THE CITY COUNCIL

FIRST READING (INTRODUCTION	N)			20
PUBLIC HEARING HELD ON	FEBRUARY	6		20 18
COMMITTEE REPORT AS OF	FEBRUARY	26		20 18
FAVORABLE UNF/	/	PARI E AS AMENDED	WITHOUT RECOMMEN	IDATION
FAVORABLEONFA	TATO	TABLE AS AMENDED		
		C-V-	Out .	
			Chair	
COMMITTEE MEMBERS:		COMMITTEE MEMBER	RS:	
			All English	
Amendments were read and	adopted defeated) as in	dicated on the copy attac	hed to this blue backing.	20
THIRD READING			MAR 1	2,2018
Amendments were read and		dicated on the copy attac		
THIRD READING (ENROLLED)				20
Amendments were read and	d adopted (defeated) as in	dicated on the copy attac	hed to this blue backing.	
THIRD READING (RE-ENROLLED)			20
There being no objections to the				20
There being no objections to the from the files of the City Council.		was so ordered that this C	ity Council Ordinance be t	vitnurawn
1	Jung .	Liber &	Fr. Dami	
President		Chief Clerk		