



City of Baltimore

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

Legislation Text

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* **Warning:** This is an unofficial, introductory copy of the bill.
The official copy considered by the City Council is the first reader copy.

Introductory*

City of Baltimore Council Bill R (Resolution)

Introduced by: Councilmember Reisinger, Councilmember Clarke, Councilmember Burnett, President Scott,
and Councilmembers Bullock, Cohen, Dorsey, Henry, Middleton, Sneed
A Resolution Entitled

A Council Resolution concerning
City Council Seeks City Appeal to Preserve Baltimore's Clean Air Act

For the purpose of formally requesting that the Baltimore City Law Department appeal the March 27, 2020 decision of the U.S. District Court for the District of Maryland regarding the Baltimore Clean Air Act.

Recitals

The Baltimore Clean Air Act was approved by City Council on February 11, 2019 and it was signed into law by the Mayor on March 7, 2019. As enacted, the Baltimore Clean Air Act requires that, starting in September 2020, any waste incinerators located within Baltimore use modern technology to monitor and disclose their air pollution. In addition, these incinerators must meet modern requirements for controlling 4 major air pollutants.

This law affects 2 waste incinerators: the Wheelabrator incinerator and the Curtis Bay Energy incinerator. The Wheelabrator incinerator burns up to 2,250 tons per day of trash from the City, 6 Maryland Counties and 7 other states. The Curtis Bay Energy incinerator is the nation's largest medical waste incinerator and accepts medical waste from 20 states, DC, and Canada.

Wheelabrator is the city's largest air polluter. According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, it is responsible for 43% of the greenhouse gases emitted by

industry in the city and 38% of the health-damaging industrial air pollution, including being the largest emitter of arsenic, cadmium, carbon monoxide, chromium (IV), hydrochloric acid, hydrofluoric acid, lead, mercury, nitrogen oxides, and sulfur dioxide.

Curtis Bay Energy is one of 3 medical waste processors in the City and the only to use incineration. In 1988, there were 6,200 medical waste incinerators in the U.S. Today, there are approximately 20, two of which are the units at Curtis Bay Energy. Most of the country has closed down their medical waste incinerators, including 23 at hospitals in the City of Baltimore. Safer, non-burn alternatives are widely used now. The 2 facilities in the City that process medical waste using autoclaving have enough capacity to handle the volume of waste burned at Curtis Bay Energy. Curtis Bay Energy has a history of emissions violations and is currently under investigation by the Environmental Crimes Unit of the Maryland Office of Attorney General.

Out of concern for public health, the Baltimore Clean Air Act was enacted with support from the Baltimore City Department of Health and a coalition of 36 public health, environmental, labor, and community organizations. A study of just one of the many pollutants (fine particulate matter) released by Wheelabrator found that it causes an estimated \$55 million in annual health damage throughout several states, primarily by cutting people's lives short.

The City's effort to rein in this air pollution was challenged in a court case initiated on April 30, 2019 by Wheelabrator, Curtis Bay Energy, and 2 industry trade associations. This case, *Wheelabrator Baltimore, L.P. et al v. Mayor and City Council of Baltimore*, was decided on March 27, 2020.

In a 24-page decision, the Court upheld over half of the city's legal arguments and dismissed the incinerator companies' claims that they were unfairly targeted. However, the Court struck down the Baltimore Clean Air Act on the basis that the stricter requirements conflict with State law because they "prohibit" and "criminalize" activity that the State allows under State-issued air pollution permits.

One of the reasons given by the Court is that the Baltimore Clean Air Act undermines the State's authority to decide the best way to achieve compliance with ambient air quality standards. Section 2-104 of the State Environment Article clearly authorizes local governments to “set emission standards or ambient air quality standards” so long as the local standards are no less stringent than the state. Further, the federal Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. § 7416, also specifically authorizes state and local governments to have clean air laws that are no less strict than the federal law.

A federal court interpretation that a local clean air law stricter than the state or federal minimums is an illegal conflict that “second guesses” federal and state regulation not only prevents the City of Baltimore from exercising its rights under these laws to protect public health from air pollution, but prevents all county and municipal governments in Maryland from doing the same.

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the City Council of Baltimore, That Council formally requests that the Baltimore City Law Department appeal the March 27, 2020 decision of the U.S. District Court for the District of Maryland regarding the Baltimore Clean Air Act.

And be it further resolved, That a copy of this Resolution be sent to the Mayor, the Acting City Solicitor, the Acting Director of Public Works, the Health Commissioner, the Office of Sustainability’s Sustainability Coordinator, and the Mayor's Legislative Liaison to the City Council.