

Justin Gallardo, Clean Water Action
HB 0348
Support

- (i) the United States Department of the Interior designates for leasing after coordination and consultation with the State in accordance with 388(a) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005; and
 - ~~(ii) is between 10 and 30 miles off the coast of the State;~~
 - (2) interconnects to the PJM Interconnection grid at a point located on the Delmarva Peninsula; and
 - (3) the Commission approves under 7704.1 of this subtitle.
 - (n) Renewable energy credit or credit means a credit equal to the generation attributes of 1 megawatthour of electricity that is derived from a Tier 1 renewable source or a Tier 2 renewable source that is located:
 - (1) in the PJM region;
 - (2) outside the area described in item (1) of this subsection but in a control area that is adjacent to the PJM region, if the electricity is delivered into the PJM region; or
 - (3) on the outer continental shelf of the Atlantic Ocean in an area that:
 - (i) the United States Department of the Interior designates for leasing after coordination and consultation with the State in accordance with 388(a) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005; and
 - (ii) is between 10 and 30 80 miles off the coast of the State.
 - (P1) ~~ROUND 1 OFFSHORE WIND PROJECT MEANS A QUALIFIED OFFSHORE WIND PROJECT THAT:~~
 - (1) ~~IS BETWEEN 10 AND 30 MILES OFF THE COAST OF THE STATE; AND~~
 - (2) ~~THE COMMISSION APPROVED UNDER 7704.1 OF THIS SUBTITLE BEFORE JULY 1, 2017.~~
 - (P2) ~~ROUND 2 OFFSHORE WIND PROJECT MEANS A QUALIFIED OFFSHORE WIND PROJECT THAT:~~
 - (1) ~~IS NOT LESS THAN 10 MILES OFF THE COAST OF THE STATE; AND~~
 - (2) ~~THE COMMISSION APPROVES UNDER 7704.1 OF THIS SUBTITLE ON OR AFTER JULY 1, 2017.~~
 - (r) Tier 1 renewable source means one or more of the following types of energy sources:
 - (1) solar energy, including energy from photovoltaic technologies and solar water heating systems;
 - (2) wind;
 - (3) qualifying biomass;
 - (4) methane from the anaerobic decomposition of organic materials in a landfill or wastewater treatment plant;
 - (5) geothermal, including energy generated through geothermal exchange from or thermal energy avoided by, groundwater or a shallow ground source;
 - (6) ocean, including energy from waves, tides, currents, and thermal differences;
 - (7) a fuel cell that produces electricity from a Tier 1 renewable source under item (3) or (4) of this subsection;
 - (8) a small hydroelectric power plant of less than 30 60 megawatts in capacity that is licensed or exempt from licensing by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission;
 - (9) poultry litter to energy;
 - (10) waste to energy;
 - ~~(11) refuse-derived fuel; and~~
 - (12) thermal energy from a thermal biomass system.
 - (s) Tier 2 renewable source means hydroelectric power other than pump storage generation.
- 7702.
- (a) It is the intent of the General Assembly to:
 - (1) recognize the economic, environmental, fuel diversity, and security benefits of renewable energy resources;
 - (2) ~~REDUCE GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS AND ELIMINATE CARBON FUELED GENERATION FROM THE STATES ELECTRIC GRID BY USING THESE RESOURCES;~~
 - (3) establish a market for electricity from these resources in Maryland; and
 - ~~(3) (4) lower the cost to consumers of electricity produced from these resources.~~
 - (b) The General Assembly finds that:
 - (1) the benefits of electricity from renewable energy resources, including longterm decreased emissions, a healthier environment, increased energy security, and decreased reliance on and vulnerability from imported energy sources, accrue to the public at large; and
 - (2) electricity suppliers and consumers share an obligation to develop a minimum level of these resources in the electricity supply portfolio of the State ; AND
 - (3) ~~THE STATE NEEDS TO INCREASE ITS RELIANCE ON RENEWABLE ENERGY IN ORDER TO:~~
 - (I) ~~REDUCE GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS AND MEET THE STATES GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS REDUCTION GOALS UNDER 21205 OF THE ENVIRONMENT ARTICLE; AND~~
 - (II) ~~PROVIDE OPPORTUNITIES FOR SMALL, MINORITY, WOMEN OWNED, AND VETERAN OWNED BUSINESSES TO PARTICIPATE IN AND DEVELOP A HIGHLY SKILLED WORKFORCE FOR CLEAN ENERGY INDUSTRIES IN THE STATE.~~
- 7703.
- (a) (1) (i) The Commission shall implement a renewable energy portfolio standard that, except as provided under

Many of our elected officials from last session voted for the Clean Energy Jobs Act (SB516). Many of them failed to remove this line from the final product. Many of them even voted against an amendment that would have corrected this. (Source: Legiscan.com)



Greenwashing: Wheelabrator using a stock photo of a well lighted Baltimore to show the wonders it is doing for public utilities, but does not show the harmful ash they produce.

(Source: <https://www.wtienergy.com/>)

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Waste-To-Energy

Most of the municipal solid waste from Harford County is converted into renewable energy at a facility known as the Harford Waste-to-Energy Facility (HWTEF).

2 Stage Process

In the facility, waste is combusted in a controlled 2-stage thermal oxidation process. The heat released is used to make steam from water and the steam is piped to the Edgewood Area of APG for use in heating and cooling buildings.

The steam generated currently provides about 50% of the steam needs of the Edgewood Area of Aberdeen Proving Ground (APG). Without this steam, the Army would have to burn oil or gas.



Harford County's Public Works' website informs the public that the incineration process is a form of "renewable energy." Only because the law states so.

(Source: <http://www.harfordcountymd.gov/306/waste-to-energy/>)

Why is waste prevention important?



By practicing waste prevention, essentially using less stuff, you are protecting the environment by conserving natural resources, extending landfill life and saving energy. Waste prevention also saves taxpayers money because Baltimore County doesn't have to pay for collection, processing or disposal.

There are only a few options for handling solid waste, as shown in the solid waste management hierarchy diagram. Each of these options is ranked, with the most preferable option at the top. Waste prevention and reuse is the most preferred method for managing solid waste, followed by recycling. As indicated, landfilling and incineration without energy recovery are the least preferable options for handling solid waste.



There is hope! Baltimore County's Public Works' recognizes the consequences of producing too much waste. They recognize that the burden falls on the taxpayers. We cannot burn our way out of it. Other disciplines like composting and outright banning products are apart of that.

(Source: <https://www.baltimorecountymd.gov/agencies/publicworks/recycling/wasteprevention.html>)