

**Department of Legislative Services**  
Maryland General Assembly  
2025 Session

**FISCAL AND POLICY NOTE**  
**First Reader - Revised**

House Bill 62

(Chair, Environment and Transportation Committee)(By  
Request - Departmental - Commerce)

Environment and Transportation

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**Controlled Hazardous Substance Facility Permit - Research Facilities - Chemical Warfare Material Requirements**

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This departmental bill exempts the incineration of chemical warfare materials at a “research facility” from specified State controlled hazardous substances (CHS) statutory and regulatory requirements related to the incineration of chemical warfare materials if the incineration is done for research, development, or demonstration purposes. The bill further specifies, however, that nothing under §§ 7-239.2 through 7-239.4 of the Environment Article (which include the exemptions established by the bill) limits the Maryland Department of the Environment’s (MDE) authority to apply regulations adopted under Subtitle 2 of Title 7 of the Environment Article, which governs CHS, to a chemical warfare material that is a CHS. **The bill takes effect July 1, 2025.**

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**Fiscal Summary**

**State Effect:** Since it is assumed that the bill applies in a limited number of cases, State finances are not anticipated to be materially affected. However, there could be an operational impact on MDE’s ability to regulate chemical warfare materials that are incinerated at a qualifying research facility as CHS, as discussed below.

**Local Effect:** The bill is not expected to directly affect local governmental operations or finances.

**Small Business Effect:** The Department of Commerce has determined that this bill has minimal or no impact on small business (attached). The Department of Legislative Services concurs with this assessment.

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## **Analysis**

### **Bill Summary/Current Law:**

#### *Definitions and Findings Regarding Chemical Warfare Materials*

*Under current law and the bill*, “chemical warfare material” is any one of nine listed substances; the term includes any substance that has chemical warfare material as an active or principal ingredient or ingredients and degradation products of chemical warfare material. *Under the bill*, a “research facility” is defined as a facility designated by the U.S. Department of Defense for the research, development, and demonstration of technologies related to chemical warfare materials.

*Under current law and the bill*, statute establishes that the State of Maryland finds that chemical warfare materials were designed for warfare, specifically the destruction of human beings, and for no legitimate civilian industrial use. Thus, the State recognizes the need to dispose of these chemical warfare materials as safely as possible, ensuring the health and safety of State residents by the regulation of their release into the environment.

#### *Incineration of Chemical Warfare Materials and Applicability of Controlled Hazardous Substance Standards*

*Under current law*, statute further provides that since these chemical warfare materials are highly toxic or carcinogenic, in addition to any other applicable requirements at law, the State must require *without exemption or waiver* that an applicant for the treatment by incineration of chemical warfare materials shall comply with all statutory and regulatory requirements for CHS. *Under the bill*, the phrase “without exemption or waiver” is repealed, and instead, the provision specifies that an applicant for the treatment by incineration of chemical warfare materials must comply with all *applicable* statutory and regulatory requirements for CHS.

*Under current law*, in addition to the standard CHS requirements, there are additional requirements specific to the incineration of chemical warfare materials. More specifically, statute establishes that a chemical warfare material that is a solid waste is a CHS. MDE may not issue a permit to construct, materially alter, or operate a CHS facility that will be used for the treatment of the incineration of a chemical warfare material unless the permit applicant can demonstrate to MDE’s satisfaction that the following requirements have been met:

- the proposed incinerator technology has consistently met all applicable federal and State performance standards in an operational and comparable facility for a period of time and under conditions acceptable to MDE;

- emissions and monitoring data from a comparable facility demonstrate compliance with State toxic air pollutant standards;
- a destruction and removal efficiency of at least 99.9999% is achievable for each chemical warfare material to be incinerated at the facility;
- the applicant has made plans to adequately fund the development of a plan to remove, shelter, and protect persons from the largest area at risk from a worst-case release, as defined by MDE;
- an emergency preparedness plan has been developed with adequate public participation and has been presented at public meetings in counties at risk from a worst-case release;
- MDE finds that the applicant has fully evaluated all reasonable alternative methods for treatment or disposal in order to create less risk of release or harm to the general public or the environment; and
- the local governing body of each jurisdiction included in the worst-case release has a reasonable opportunity to review and provide comment on the permit application and the emergency preparedness plan.

*Under the bill*, the incineration of chemical warfare materials at a research facility is exempt from these incineration-specific standards if the incineration is done for research, development, or demonstration purposes.

*Under current law*, statute establishes several permit restrictions that must be in place in order for MDE to issue a CHS facility permit for the incineration of a chemical warfare materials. More specifically, MDE must require, as a condition of operation of a CHS facility to be used for the incineration of a chemical warfare material, that (1) the incineration of chemical warfare material be monitored on a continuous basis; (2) monitoring data be reviewed by an MDE-selected qualified independent third party; and (3) both the data and reviews be reported to MDE in a manner and frequency determined by the department. Further, MDE may only issue a CHS facility permit for a specifically identified quantity of chemical warfare material. A permit may only be renewed or extended for good cause and to complete the incineration. However, a permit may not be modified as to the amount of CHS material to be destroyed. In addition to CHS facility permit fee, an applicant must pay for the independent third party with whom MDE is authorized to contract for the review of application materials and monitoring data. *Under the bill*, the incineration of chemical warfare materials at a research facility is exempt from these requirements if the incineration is done for research, development, or demonstration purposes.

*Under current law*, after the chemical warfare materials are destroyed, the incinerator must be disassembled and disposed of in accordance with all applicable federal and State performance standards and in a time period established in the permit. *Under the bill*, the

incineration of chemical warfare materials at a research facility is exempt from this requirement if the incineration is done for research, development, or demonstration purposes.

#### *Controlled Hazardous Substances Facility Permits*

*Under current law and the bill*, Subtitle 2 of Title 7 of the Environment Article establishes the standards for CHS, which include requirements for facility permitting and transportation restrictions. Among other things, MDE has the general authority to issue, modify, or revoke permits to install, modify, or operate a disposal system or any part of a disposal system and to require proper maintenance and operation of a disposal system. CHS facility permit application fees are established in regulation and range from \$2,000 to \$10,000 per application. Regulations also establish the method by which permit fees are calculated.

#### *Regulations Governing Research, Development, and Demonstration Permits and Treatability Studies*

The Code of Maryland Regulations (COMAR) defines a “treatability study” as a study in which a hazardous waste is subjected to a treatment process to determine whether the waste is amenable to the treatment process, what pretreatment, if any, is required, the optimal process conditions needed to achieve the desired treatment, the efficiency of a treatment process for a specific waste or wastes ,or the characteristics and volumes of residuals from a particular treatment process. A person conducting a qualifying treatability study, and the laboratories or testing facilities that are conducting those treatability studies, are exempt from specified portions of State CHS regulations.

COMAR also authorizes the Secretary of the Environment to issue a research, development, and demonstration permit for any hazardous waste treatment facility that proposes to utilize an innovative and experimental hazardous waste treatment technology or process for which permit standards have not been adopted in COMAR 26.13.05, which establishes standards for owners and operators of hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities. The research, development, and demonstration permit must include terms and conditions that assure protection of human health and the environment and other specified provisions.

**Background:** According to Commerce, the existing restrictions on the incineration of chemical warfare materials dates to 1993, when the U.S. Chemical Stockpile Elimination Program was planning the destruction of chemical weapon stockpiles stored in nine locations around the United States, including 1,818 mustard-filled ton containers at Aberdeen Proving Ground (APG). The language was written to ensure the Army had sufficient technical data and performed necessary emergency response planning with the

local communities to facilitate the safe incineration of APG's stockpile. The Army instead decided in 1998 to use chemical neutralization in lieu of incineration to destroy APG's stockpile. This effort was completed in 2006.

APG-Edgewood Area is home to the U.S. Army Chemical Biological Center (CBC) and its Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosives partners. The facility is a national asset for the research, development and demonstration of technologies to defend our nation against and combat chemical and biological warfare threats. CBC is evaluating at least four new thermal destruction technologies to support warfighters' requirements to destroy chemical and biological agents in tactical environments; Commerce indicates that these evaluations are at risk for delay due to the permitting requirements. The licensing process in current law essentially prohibits such activity, as it requires prospective permittees to supply extensive amounts of data that are not available for the novel technologies proposed.

**State Fiscal Effect:** The bill is not anticipated to materially affect State finances since it is assumed to apply in only a limited number of cases. However, there could be an impact on MDE's ability to regulate chemical warfare materials that are incinerated at qualifying research facilities as CHS.

MDE advises that because the bill exempts the incineration of chemical warfare materials at qualifying research facilities from the explicit statutory language that provides that those materials are considered CHS (under § 7-239.3), the bill could affect MDE's ability to regulate such chemical warfare materials as CHS. However, the bill explicitly states that nothing in § 7-239.2, 7-239.3, or 7-239.4 of the Environment Article may limit MDE's authority to apply regulations adopted under the CHS subtitle of the Environment Article to a chemical warfare material that is a CHS. Thus, it is somewhat unclear how the bill affects MDE's authority to regulate affected chemical warfare materials at qualifying research facilities.

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## Additional Information

**Recent Prior Introductions:** Similar legislation has not been introduced within the last three years.

**Designated Cross File:** SB 253 (Chair, Education, Energy, and the Environment Committee)(By Request - Departmental - Commerce) - Education, Energy, and the Environment.

**Information Source(s):** Department of Commerce; Anne Arundel, Cecil, and Frederick counties; Maryland Association of Counties; cities of Frederick and Havre de Grace; HB 62/ Page 5

Maryland Municipal League; Maryland Department of the Environment; Department of Legislative Services

**Fiscal Note History:** First Reader - January 26, 2025  
rh/lgc Revised - Other - April 2, 2025

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## **ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC IMPACT ON SMALL BUSINESSES**

**TITLE OF BILL:** Controlled Hazardous Substance Facility Permit - Research Facilities - Chemical Warfare Material Requirements

**BILL NUMBER:** HB0062

**PREPARED BY:** Troy Wittek

### **PART A. ECONOMIC IMPACT RATING**

This agency estimates that the proposed bill:

X WILL HAVE MINIMAL OR NO ECONOMIC IMPACT ON MARYLAND SMALL BUSINESS

**OR**

\_\_\_\_ WILL HAVE MEANINGFUL ECONOMIC IMPACT ON MARYLAND SMALL BUSINESSES

### **PART B. ECONOMIC IMPACT ANALYSIS**

The proposed bill would modify language in the Environmental Article to enable development, testing, and evaluation of chemical weapon treatment systems at Aberdeen Proving Ground's Edgewood Area. The current licensing process prohibits such activity, as it requires prospective permittees to supply extensive amounts of data that are not available for the novel technologies detailed in legislative proposal.

Allowing this type of R&D activity has important public health and national security implications. However, the proposed bill would have minimal or no impact on Maryland's small businesses. The extremely specific technologies and sensitive subject matter involved suggest that a very limited number of firms, let alone small enterprises, would be affected by the legislation.