



**Testimony Supporting HB1268 and HB1287
House Environment and Transportation Committee
March 10, 2026**

Position: SUPPORT

Dear Chair Korman and Members of the Committee,

The views expressed below are our own and do not necessarily reflect the policies or positions of Johns Hopkins University/Johns Hopkins Health System.

As co-chairs of the **Environmental Justice and Community Partnerships (EJCP) Committee** of the Sustainability Leadership Council (SLC) at Johns Hopkins University (JHU), and as residents of Maryland, we write to **express our strong support of HB1268 and HB1287**, the CHERISH Our Communities Act (including the Public Service Commission version of the bill).

The EJCP Committee serves in a leadership, convening, and guidance capacity for university-wide academic, research, and operational activities that can positively impact environmental justice through the depth and breadth of JHU's capacities and partnerships. Communities of color and low-income communities bear a disproportionate and adverse environmental and health burden from pollution. The current regulatory framework in Maryland considers the emission of environmental pollutants one permit at a time, in isolation, whereas residents of overburdened, low-income communities and communities of color experience the adverse environmental and health impacts from the totality of pollutant emissions across numerous permitted facilities. Foundational to the efforts of the EJCP Committee is a goal to improve understanding and identify opportunities to mitigate the cumulative impacts and disproportionate and adverse burdens of pollution on the health and the environment, locally in Baltimore, across our state, and worldwide. *Herein, we provide:*

1. Information about the EJCP Committee's positionality and role within JHU and its community partnerships;
2. Steps JHU has taken to understand and meaningfully integrate principles and practices of environmental justice in the promulgation of its new Climate Action & Sustainability Plan;
3. An example of how JHU has integrated the 17 Principles of Environmental Justice¹ into institutional, university-wide decision-making and operational practices; and
4. Examples of the EJCP's partnership work with overburdened communities and how they would benefit from the CHERISH Our Communities Act.

1) EJCP Committee at JHU:

As co-chairs of the JHU EJCP Committee, we support the CHERISH Our Communities Act. Our support is informed by the EJCP's academic, research, policy, and operations work at JHU. Dr. Christopher D. Heaney, Associate Professor of Environmental Health and Engineering, co-leader of the Community Engagement Core of the Center for Community Health: Addressing Regional Maryland Environmental Determinants of Disease (CHARMED), and Director of the



Community Science and Innovation for Environmental Justice (CSI EJ) Initiative, leads research addressing community identified environmental health and justice concerns in South Baltimore and Maryland's eastern shore related to the cumulative burdens of air, land, and water pollution. Dr. Nicole Labruto is the faculty director of JHU's Medicine, Science, and the Humanities Program, and has long worked as an academic advocate for community organizations seeking environmental justice on their terms. She works and teaches on environmental racism, food and land justice, and zero waste efforts. The EJCP Committee is comprised of leaders from across JHU, including the Provost's Office, University Administration, Student Affairs, Office of Climate and Sustainability, Krieger School of Arts and Sciences, School of Education, School of Medicine, Whiting School of Engineering, and Bloomberg School of Public Health. The EJCP Committee aims to elevate cross-university engagement and community partnerships to address critical environmental justice issues in Baltimore, across Maryland, and worldwide.

2) Environmental justice as a priority of the Climate Action & Sustainability Plan:

As JHU planned and implemented a new Climate Action & Sustainability Plan ², the importance of environmental justice and community engagement was evident at each step of the process. Throughout the planning process, community partners and stakeholders on the community advisory board (CAB) provided critical input on the priorities and perspectives of local residents and organizations and advocated for JHU to prioritize and meaningfully integrate the principles and practice of environmental justice into its academics, research, practice, and operations. EJ arose as a focal issue in terms of JHU's impact in Baltimore – and led to a pledge of JHU's business support and organic wastes streams to support a local composting infrastructure in Baltimore with regional community partners that adheres to community and worker standards.

3) JHU Environmental Justice (EJ) Decision-Making Prompts:

The [JHU EJ Decision-Making Prompts](#)³ are a set of considerations and actions based on the 17 Principles of Environmental Justice¹, drafted and adopted in 1991 at the National People of Color Environmental Leadership Summit. These principles have guided the global environmental justice movement since they were released. The EJCP Committee used them as a template to create a set of EJ prompts that faculty and staff can use to guide research, operations, and community engagement decisions such that they take into consideration the political, economic and cultural involvement and wellbeing of all people potentially impacted by the university's projects and commitments. We encourage the State to consider these same principles of EJ as a foundational framework for its review of permits for environmental pollution emissions – by the totality of their impacts rather than individually – on overburdened communities.

4) Examples of EJCP Committee's partnerships that highlight the importance and benefits of adopting a cumulative impacts framework as outlined in the CHERISH Our Communities Act:

Cumulative Impacts in South Baltimore, Maryland

Dr. Heaney and members of the EJCP have partnered with the South Baltimore Community Land Trust (SBCLT), the Community of Curtis Bay Association (CCBA), and the South Baltimore 7 (SB7) Coalition to provide scientific and technical support that addresses their community-identified concerns with environmental pollution from roughly 70 facilities regulated by air pollutant permits from the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE). These include a coal export terminal, solid waste incinerator, medical waste incinerator, wastewater treatment plant, municipal landfill, chemical manufacturing plant, oil and gas facilities, among others. The operating permits of these facilities are regulated individually rather than through a framework of their cumulative impacts that acknowledges the existing burden on community members. Our scientific and technical investigations with SBCLT have provided critical answers to community concerns about the presence of coal dust in their neighborhood, the frequency of visible black smoke emissions from the Curtis Bay medical waste incinerator, and overall community air pollution burden. Additionally, South Baltimore residents in partnership with members of the JHU community have documented several decades of industrial explosions, leaks, spills, and other disasters impacting quality of life and mental health in the area.⁴ However, our efforts address the tip of the iceberg among the 70 facilities permitted to emit air pollutants in the community. For example, we estimated health costs associated with air pollutant emissions from just two of these 70 facilities – Baltimore’s municipal solid waste incinerator and medical waste incinerator – to be \$97 million annually. The adoption of the CHERISH Our Communities Act would account for the existing environmental burden in South Baltimore, including facilities regulated not just for pollutant emissions to air, but also water and land. The EJCP Committee will continue to partner with South Baltimore communities to provide scientific and technical responses to the reality of their daily lived experiences with cumulative, disproportionate, and adverse impacts.

JHU’s commitment to divert medical waste from Curtis Bay Energy, LP

In March 2024, JHU announced at a Baltimore City Council hearing that it would divert medical waste from Curtis Bay Energy, LP. This announcement came after MDE and the Maryland Attorney General announced \$1.75 million criminal penalty for violations at the facility⁵; and a collaborative investigation by SBCLT and JHU scientists documented ongoing visible black smoke emissions at the facility after this state investigation. This operational decision demonstrated JHU’s support for and commitment to mitigating disproportionate and adverse impacts in overburdened communities of Baltimore. The decision was advocated for and supported by the EJCP Committee and many faculty members, staff, and students.

Cumulative impacts on Maryland’s Eastern Shore

Since the mid-20th century, food animal production has shifted from smaller farms to the confined animal feeding operation (CAFO) model that concentrates animals and their waste in small areas, threatening air and water quality. The Eastern Shore of Maryland, including Eastern Shore counties in Delaware (DE) and Virginia (VA), are host to a plethora of poultry CAFOs and related infrastructure such as poultry processing plants, biofuel transition stations, and other waste-to-energy projects, which release pollutants to air, water, and land in the communities situated near these facilities. Almost 300,000,000 chickens from this agriculturally dense area

were sold in 2017⁶, generating large amounts of waste and other pollutants such as particulate matter (PM), ammonia and nitrogen that pollute the air, soil, and water of neighboring rural communities.⁷⁻¹⁰ The 600+ industrial poultry operations in Sussex County, Delaware, produce approximately 200,000,000 chickens each year. In more recent years, the CAFO biogas industry has been hailed in the region as a “green” solution to the waste problems of the livestock agricultural industry. However, manure is converted to energy through the production of biomethane from manure digesters, further polluting the air and affecting health and quality of life of communities who live proximal to these facilities.⁸ Health effects related to proximity to poultry CAFOs are one of the main concerns for the residents of the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Studies have found that proximity to more and larger poultry operations could increase the risk of community acquired pneumonia and is associated with reduced gestation time and birth weight.¹¹⁻¹⁴ Air pollution from CAFOs has been recognized as an environmental and public health concern by the National Academy of Sciences¹⁵, the US-GAO¹⁶, and the Pew Commission on Industrial Food Animal Production¹⁷. Although CAFO air pollution contributes to regional ammonia (NH₃) deposition and greenhouse gases emissions, fence-line neighbors in rural communities across the U.S. are most directly affected by harmful particles and gases emitted from storage and land application of animal waste and from confinement barns.¹⁵ CAFO air emissions result in episodic exposures that affect neighbors because of their malodorous and irritant properties. Concerns of dispersion and dissemination of antimicrobial resistance arise from the common use of antimicrobial and arsenical drugs in swine and poultry CAFOs.¹⁷ Further, there has been increased awareness of the cumulative impacts and adverse interactions between air pollution and respiratory infectious diseases, such as the COVID-19 pandemic’s disproportionate and adverse impact on low income, vulnerable populations experiencing greater burden of air pollution.¹⁸ The critical importance of accounting for cumulative impacts, including infectious diseases is further exemplified by the disproportionate impact of COVID-19 on livestock industry workers¹⁹ as well as the ongoing rise in concern with the H5N1 influenza A virus outbreak affecting poultry and other livestock industry workers. Biosecurity concerns with epidemic and pandemic pathogen reassortment and spillover between poultry and humans living at the fence-line in rural areas of Maryland’s Eastern Shore would benefit from risk mitigation approaches that account for the cumulative and interactive effects between environmental, infectious, and other agents and stressors.

The distribution of the poultry industry across MD and DE disproportionately impacts low-income communities and communities of color, as CAFOs are located in counties with some of the lowest wealth in the state. Increases in median household income are associated with a reduction in the number of CAFOs nearby.^{20,21} Recent permitting of poultry waste-to-energy sites in the Delmarva Peninsula has disproportionately impacted the Haitian Creole and Latinx populations who live in the communities most proximal to these facilities. In addition to CAFOs, residents of these communities now must contend with issues due to CAFO manure digesters and biogas. The process used in manure-to-energy conversion generates harmful air contaminants and perpetuates the expansion of legacy industrial livestock production practices and infrastructure that remains harmful to the environment and surrounding communities.⁸ Our community partners at the Sentinels of Eastern Shore Health (SESH) and Sussex Health and Environmental Network (SHEN) have been requesting changes in Maryland state permitting to account for the *existing burden* and *cumulative impacts* of high density industrial livestock production in any new environmental permits or permit renewals. The CHERISH Our



Communities Act would take critical steps towards mitigating the cumulative environmental burdens of our community partners on Maryland's Eastern Shore.

Cumulative Impacts in Govans, Baltimore City, Maryland

When a human crematory was proposed to be built in the dense, lower-income residential neighborhood of Govans, the York Road Partnership, a community association that spans over 20 Baltimore City neighborhoods, took action. We researched the known public health impacts of human crematoria, circulated the information, and enlisted community members to take public action through hearing attendance, letter writing, and calls to elected officials. Dozens of letters and several hearings against the issuing of the permit ended in frustration: in December 2024, the permit was granted despite vehement community desires for it to be denied. Residents now have no recourse to transparency for a facility that will emit lead, mercury, and other toxins. The CHERISH Our Communities Act would make sure that information is easily available when it impacts our neighborhood and our health.

Collaborative Research, Teaching, and Project Development for Food and Land Sovereignty in South Baltimore

Black neighborhoods in Baltimore suffer disproportionately high rates of food apartheid, which correlate with increased comorbidities and lower life expectancy. Food apartheid is a term that describes geographic areas that lack access to affordable, healthy, culturally appropriate food because of racially discriminatory and segregationist policies. Baltimore's Black Yield Institute (BYI) is leading the way in providing healthy food access to South Baltimore neighborhoods and working toward food and land sovereignty through urban farming, farmers markets, supply chain modification, educational programs, and community events. Nicole Labruto and other members of JHU have partnered with BYI to produce scholarship on the historical and sociological dimensions of food apartheid, and to generate an academic-community toolkit for identifying existing and potential community assets for combatting food apartheid conditions. Labruto has co-taught political education courses with BYI's director Brother Eric Jackson, and together with students they have secured grant funding to expand BYI's food supply chain modification efforts through land acquisition for the purpose of creating a site for food production and distribution. Sustained partnership between BYI and JHU has generated meaningful impacts on the quest for food and land justice in South Baltimore.

Based on our experience as co-chairs of the JHU EJCP Committee and as demonstrated by the above examples, we support the CHERISH Our Communities Act and encourage passage of this bill. The benefits of meaningful integration of these principles into institutional practices via the CHERISH Our Communities Act would promote the environment, health and safety of Maryland's most overburdened residents, in alignment with EJ goals in Maryland's Climate Pollution Reduction Plan²² and MDE's Agency Climate Implementation Plan²³. Building upon our longstanding partnerships with Maryland community-based organizations and state environmental regulatory agencies, we also commit to supporting—where possible—the implementation of the CHERISH Our Communities Act such as methodological recommendations for “Environmental Impact Statements” and “Existing Burden Reports.”



Through the CHERISH Our Communities Act, Maryland is presented with a key opportunity to be a national leader in advancing environmental justice and ensure improved equity, health, and quality of life for its residents.

Christopher D. Heaney, PhD, MS

Associate Professor, Environmental Health & Engineering, Epidemiology, International Health
Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health

Nicole Labruto, PhD

Associate Teaching Professor, Program in Medicine, Science, and the Humanities;
Anthropology; Environmental Studies

Research Co-Lead, Institute for Planetary Health

Krieger School of Arts and Science

Johns Hopkins University

References

1. First National People of Color Environmental Leadership Summit. Principles of Environmental Justice. [tps://www.ejnet.org/ej/principles.pdf](https://www.ejnet.org/ej/principles.pdf) Accessed February 21, 2025.
2. Johns Hopkins University. JHU Climate Action & Sustainability Plan. https://sustainability.jhu.edu/wp-content/uploads/2025/01/Final-Sustainability-Plan_1.27.25.pdf Accessed February 21, 2025.
3. Johns Hopkins University. Environmental Justice and Equity Prompts. <https://sustainability.jhu.edu/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/SLC-EJ-Equity-Guidelines.pdf> Accessed February 21, 2025.
4. South Baltimore Community Land Trust. From Toxic Disasters to Displacement: 100 Years of Environmental Injustice in South Baltimore. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uWuid0Jr_9Y Accessed February 21, 2025.
5. Environment Attorney General Anthony Brown Announces Guilty Plea and Sentencing of Curtis Bay Energy, LP – Owner of Largest Medical Waste Incinerator in the United States. <https://news.maryland.gov/mde/2023/10/18/attorney-general-anthony-brown-announces-guilty-plea-and-sentencing-of-curtis-bay-energy-lp-owner-of-largest-medical-waste-incinerator-in-the-united-states/> Accessed February 27, 2026.

6. Oglesby C. N.C. releases general biogas permit despite environmental justice concerns. <https://southerlymag.org/2022/07/12/nc-releases-biogas-permit/> Accessed October 4, 2023.
7. Align RNG. Benefits. <https://alignrng.com/benefits.aspx> Accessed October 4, 2023.
8. Gittleson P, Diamond D, Henning L, Payan M, Utesch L, Utesch N. The False Promises of Biogas: Why Biogas Is an Environmental Justice Issue. *Environmental Justice* 2022;**15**(6):352-361.
9. Socially Responsible Agriculture Project (SRAP). SRAP and Partners File Civil Rights Complaint in Delaware Over Factory Farm Gas Plant. <https://sraproject.org/press-release/srap-and-partners-file-civil-rights-complaint-in-delaware-over-factory-farm-gas-plant/> Accessed October 4, 2023.
10. Vasquez T. North Carolina's Department of Environmental Quality is facing its second complaint for permitting hog waste operations in poor communities of color. <https://thecounter.org/north-carolina-department-of-environmental-quality-hog-waste-poor-communities-of-color/> Accessed October 3, 2023.
11. Heederik D, Sigsgaard T, Thorne PS, Kline JN, Avery R, Bønløkke JH, Chrischilles EA, Dosman JA, Duchaine C, Kirkhorn SR, Kulhankova K, Merchant JA. Health effects of airborne exposures from concentrated animal feeding operations. *Environ Health Perspect* 2007;**115**(2):298-302.
12. Mendrinós A, Ramesh B, Ruktanonchai CW, Gohlke JM. Poultry Concentrated Animal-Feeding Operations on the Eastern Shore, Virginia, and Geospatial Associations with Adverse Birth Outcomes. *Healthcare (Basel)* 2022;**10**(10).
13. Poulsen MN, Pollak J, Sills DL, Casey JA, Nachman KE, Cosgrove SE, Stewart D, Schwartz BS. High-density poultry operations and community-acquired pneumonia in Pennsylvania. *Environmental Epidemiology* 2018;**2**(2):e013.
14. Younis F, Salem E, Salem E. Respiratory health disorders associated with occupational exposure to bioaerosols among workers in poultry breeding farms. *Environ Sci Pollut Res Int* 2020;**27**(16):19869-19876.
15. National Academy of Sciences. Air Emissions from Animal Feeding Operations: Current Knowledge, Future Needs <https://nap.nationalacademies.org/catalog/10586/air-emissions-from-animal-feeding-operations-current-knowledge-future-needs> Accessed October 3, 2023.
16. United States Government Accountability Office. Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations: EPA Needs More Information and a Clearly Defined Strategy to Protect Air and Water Quality from Pollutants of Concern. <https://www.gao.gov/products/gao-08-944> Accessed October 3, 2023.
17. Pew Commission on Industrial Farm Animal Production. Putting Meat on the Table: Industrial Farm Animal Production in America. <https://www.pewtrusts.org/en/research-and-analysis/reports/0001/01/01/putting-meat-on-the-table> Accessed October 3, 2023.
18. Ranzani O, Alari A, Olmos S, Mila C, Rico A, Basagana X, Dadvand P, Duarte-Salles T, Forastiere F, Nieuwenhuijsen M, Vivanco-Hidalgo RM, Tonne C. Who is more



- vulnerable to effects of long-term exposure to air pollution on COVID-19 hospitalisation? *Environ Int* 2024;**185**:108530.
19. Gigot C, Pisanic N, Kruczynski K, Gregory Rivera M, Spicer K, Kurowski KM, Randad P, Koehler K, Clarke WA, Holmes P, Hall DJ, Jr., Hall DJ, Heaney CD. SARS-CoV-2 Antibody Prevalence among Industrial Livestock Operation Workers and Nearby Community Residents, North Carolina, 2021 to 2022. *mSphere* 2023;**8**(1):e0052222.
 20. Galarraga J, Khanjar N, Berman I, Hall J, Edwards C, Bara-Garcia S, Bodenreider C, Khan S, White A, Kavi L, Wilson S. Environmental Injustice and Industrial Chicken Farming in Delaware. *New Solut* 2022;**31**(4):441-451.
 21. Hall J, Galarraga J, Berman I, Edwards C, Khanjar N, Kavi L, Murray R, Burwell-Naney K, Jiang C, Wilson S. Environmental Injustice and Industrial Chicken Farming in Maryland. *Int J Environ Res Public Health* 2021;**18**(21).
 22. Maryland Department of the Environment. Maryland's Climate Pollution Reduction Plan.
<https://mde.maryland.gov/programs/air/ClimateChange/Maryland%20Climate%20Reduction%20Plan/Maryland%27s%20Climate%20Pollution%20Reduction%20Plan%20-%20Final%20-%20Dec%2028%202023.pdf>.
 23. Maryland Department of the Environment. Maryland Department of the Environment's Climate Implementation Plan.
<https://mde.maryland.gov/programs/air/ClimateChange/Documents/Agency%20Climate%20Implementation%20Plans/Environment%20-%20MDE%20-%20Agency%20Climate%20Implementation%20Plan%20FINAL.pdf> Accessed February 21, 2025.