



SHARING OUR RESOURCES

NORTHEAST WASTE MANAGEMENT OFFICIALS' ASSOCIATION

Annual Report 2001



NEWMOA dedicates this 2001 Annual Report to the management and staff of the environmental agencies that have so tirelessly and selflessly managed the cleanup after the World Trade Center and anthrax attacks. State, federal and local environmental officials have been working, often behind the scenes, to assess and monitor these sites, identify how and where to manage the waste materials, and ensure that the wastes are handled and recycled or disposed of properly. Throughout this enormous undertaking, the public agencies in the region have shown the highest professionalism and diligence in preventing further environmental and public health damage. To those involved in this complex and difficult effort, we respectfully offer our utmost appreciation.

SHARING OUR RESOURCES



P. Howard "Skip" Flanders
*Director, Waste Management Division
Vermont Department
of Environmental Conservation*

From the Chair

To say that my year as NEWMOA chair has been eventful is an understatement. The tragedy of September 11th and the ongoing threat of biological terrorism have entirely reshaped national and personal priorities. At the very least, these events have underscored just how important making a difference has become.

Like most, I now appreciate many things I once took for granted. One of these is how much our work through NEWMOA helps us do a better job protecting the environment. In this report you will read about some of the activities and projects our state environmental agencies have collaborated on in the past fiscal year. There is no question that by sharing our resources and especially our ideas through NEWMOA, we have achieved far more than by acting alone.

The progress we have made in reducing mercury is a good case in point. As part of this multi-year effort, NEWMOA took the lead in drafting model legislation proposing the best approaches for reducing mercury. This model legislation has become a benchmark for crafting state law, and several states have enacted some of its provisions. In a follow-on project this year, NEWMOA launched the Interstate Mercury Education Reduction Clearinghouse (IMERC) to serve as a single point of contact for reports required under mercury reduction laws, and for disseminating information to business and the public. The NEWMOA Mercury Workgroup, which has become a model for interstate collaboration, deserves special mention for its years of hard work and dedication to this challenging regional problem.

Another example is the progress NEWMOA state waste site cleanup directors have made in the quality of site characterization. NEWMOA states have partnered with EPA to examine new methods and techniques for improving site characterization, saving money, and ensuring cleanup decisions are appropriate. NEWMOA is now working with the states and EPA on a strategy to provide all stakeholders with the information and technical training they need to implement these new approaches.

Two noteworthy events also occurred in fiscal 2001. First, the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection rejoined the association. We welcome NJDEP and look forward to working with the talented and innovative professionals in its environmental programs. Second, Congress provided line-item funding for NEWMOA for the second consecutive year. This funding is critical to our ability to accomplish multi-year projects. We truly appreciate the support of all our state environmental commissioners, who joined in sending a letter to their congressional delegations on NEWMOA's behalf. We are also honored by the support provided by the US senators and representatives from the NEWMOA states under difficult budget conditions.

I thank my colleagues and the staff for the privilege of serving as NEWMOA chair and for the pleasure of working with them. I know they join me in celebrating the achievements described in this report and in thanking those who continue to help NEWMOA make a difference.

HIGHLIGHTS OF FISCAL 2001

State Mercury Reduction Legislation

Of the mercury reduction bills introduced in the Northeast states in 2001, most were based on provisions in NEWMOA's Mercury Reduction and Education Model Legislation. Several states—particularly New Hampshire, Maine and Rhode Island—were able to pass some of the model legislation's requirements into law. The year also marked NEWMOA's launch of the Interstate Mercury Education and Reduction Clearinghouse (IMERC), designed to assist states in implementing new labeling and notification requirements for manufacturers of mercury-added products.

Solid Waste Action Plan

NEWMOA's Solid Waste Action Plan is a prime example of the major multi-year projects made possible through federal line-item budget support. The action plan serves as a communications and planning tool, outlining the projects that state environmental commissioners agree to undertake jointly, along with guiding principles and priorities for reducing certain toxic constituents. Work under the plan focuses on mercury and other persistent bioaccumulative and toxic wastes (PBTs), used electronics, construction and demolition debris wastes, and scrap tires. The plan also includes program support activities, such as improved tracking and measurement of solid waste generation, transportation and management.

Product Stewardship for Used Electronics

Recognizing the critical need to confront rising disposal costs and environmental threats from discarded electronics, NEWMOA joined in the dialogue established by the National Electronics Product Stewardship Initiative (NEPSI) in 2001. The association is representing the interests of six of the eight NEWMOA states in negotiations with stakeholders, with New Jersey and Massachusetts participating directly. NEPSI's goal is to develop a plan to fund and provide for the collection, reuse and recycling of used electronics nationwide, and to encourage environmentally friendly product design.

Improved Site Characterization

In 2001, NEWMOA's waste site cleanup program directors kicked off a multi-year partnership between the states and EPA to improve the quality of characterizations at hazardous waste sites. NEWMOA held a summit meeting in the spring to learn about new site characterization methods and technologies, share information about state programs and barriers to change, and determine next steps. After establishing a dedicated workgroup, NEWMOA is now planning a stakeholder workshop for June 2002.

NEWMOA Annual Conference

NEWMOA's 2000 Annual Training and Technology Transfer Conference drew 200 participants and speakers to the Stratton Mountain Inn Conference Center in Vermont. The conference was based on the broad themes of "Protecting Community Health" and "Working Toward Environmental Sustainability." Plenary sessions were followed by 16 individual training sessions on such topics as improving medical waste management; prioritizing persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic pollutants; and innovative programs to minimize children's health risks from environmental hazards.

Advanced RCRA Workshop

Following recent rulemakings and major court decisions concerning federal RCRA regulations, the states' hazardous waste program managers recognized that compliance and enforcement professionals needed training to understand the implications of these changes. In response, NEWMOA worked with state and EPA program managers to design a workshop tailored specifically to their training priorities. NEWMOA recruited trainers with special expertise and knowledge from EPA Headquarters and Regions I, II and IX, as well as from the NEWMOA states.

BUILDING CONSENSUS ON KEY SOLID WASTE ISSUES

Related Publication

Interstate Flow of Municipal Solid Waste Among the NEWMOA States in 2000.
Final report from NEWMOA's multi-year measurement project.

Despite years of working to improve recycling rates, reduce toxicity, and encourage source reduction, state environmental officials acknowledge that the results fall short. Waste generation is up, along with disposal costs. The toxicity of waste streams remains an unsolved—and increasingly expensive—environmental problem. Without a fundamentally new approach, the NEWMOA states see the realities of solid waste management moving into ever-greater conflict with public mandates for protecting health and the environment.

Environmental leaders in the Northeast states have long recognized that the solution requires the participation of not only state and local government, but of all stakeholders. Fortunately, an increasing number of manufacturers and retailers, environmental advocacy groups, and others agree and are starting to take action. For example, several electronic equipment manufacturers have made a commitment to reduce or eliminate toxic constituents and to design their products for easier recycling. The various stakeholders do, however, have considerably different ideas about a new, greener model of materials use and management. They also disagree about what to do with the obsolete products now flooding the waste stream—items containing large amounts of toxic materials that are difficult to recycle.

As a first step toward establishing a new regional solid waste management and prevention model, NEWMOA has forged consensus among member states on basic waste and materials policy objectives and priorities. Using the Solid Waste Action Plan as a framework, member states reached agreement on several key initiatives:

- Promoting product stewardship and stakeholder sharing of responsibility for environmentally sound management at the end of product-life, while also ending reliance on general taxpayer revenues to subsidize or fund such solutions.
- Increasing toxics awareness through education and sharing information about the characteristics of products and services as they relate to health, the environment, and the end-of-product-life costs borne by general taxpayers.
- Sharing resources to leverage the benefits of cooperation on such issues as information gathering, research, stakeholder engagement, consensus building, information sharing, training, and development and implementation of policy proposals and recommendations.
- Choosing electronics as the first product category on which to focus strategy development. The current commitment is to participate in the one-year National Electronics Product Stewardship Initiative (NEPSI) dialogue, with the goal of developing a national electronics strategy while also working on regional issues regarding regulatory barriers to reuse and recycling.

Interstate Flows of Municipal Solid Waste

States have a responsibility to monitor and manage disposal capacity and to formulate policy from the data available. In fiscal 2001, NEWMOA continued its efforts to characterize the flow of municipal solid waste (MSW) among the

Northeast states, detailing the tonnage that crosses state borders and analyzing the pros and cons of current reporting systems. NEWMOA's project has directly improved the accuracy of the information available to state policymakers. For example, comparisons between the 1999 and 2000 data uncovered statistical problems, prompting several states to revise the data they had been using.

The data collection and interpretation involved in this project particularly benefit states facing increased waste generation and/or the waste import issues associated with large, commercially-owned disposal facilities. All of the NEWMOA states must make a public benefit or need determination before permitting a new commercial disposal facility. The states can use the data in NEWMOA's report to refine these assessments and verify claims by commercial interests. This verification is especially important now that a single company may own the entire management chain, from curbside pickup to transfer stations to the disposal facility.

Scrap Tires in the NEWMOA States

According to best estimates, one scrap tire is produced each year for each and every person in the United States. In the NEWMOA states, that adds up to more than 41 million scrap tires annually. Where do all these tires end up? That is the question NEWMOA set out to answer after several states expressed concern about the issue.

What NEWMOA's study revealed was that virtually all scrap tires generated by the New England states are adequately managed—at least for the time being. Most are burned to generate electricity at a plant in Connecticut or used as a fuel supplement at three paper mills in Maine. But because they depend on so few facilities to manage their tires, the states remain concerned that the future is not secure.

NEWMOA's report also evaluates alternative uses of scrap tires, such as shredding for use in landfill drainage layers, fill under roadways, septic system leaching fields, and as a surface for playgrounds, running tracks and horse arenas. While some of the NEWMOA states have implemented these uses, many more untapped opportunities exist. The next phase of the project will therefore be to educate the states about these alternative applications and to promote their use.

Promoting Product Stewardship

Development of NEWMOA's Solid Waste Action Plan confirmed the states' strong consensus about the need for product stewardship and shared responsibility to confront rising disposal costs and environmental threats from discarded electronics. Accordingly, NEWMOA has joined the dialogue established by the National Electronics Product Stewardship Initiative (NEPSI), representing the views of six of the eight NEWMOA states in negotiations.

NEPSI's goal is to develop a plan for funding and otherwise provide for the collection, reuse and recycling of used electronics nationwide that will be acceptable to all stakeholders and encourage environmentally friendly product design. NEPSI has enlisted representatives of manufacturers, retailers, environmental organizations, and state and local government to participate in a series of meetings over the course of a year to accomplish this goal. NEWMOA has also initiated its own project to review state regulations and policies related to used electronics to identify barriers and disincentives to their reuse and recycling.

NEWMOA is coordinating its NEPSI participation with other state and local government agencies through the Product Stewardship Institute (PSI). PSI is a nonprofit organization affiliated with the University of Massachusetts-Lowell, established to organize and facilitate participation of state and local government in national efforts to foster stewardship for a variety of product types. New Jersey and Massachusetts are participating directly in PSI and NEPSI as full members, while Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, and New York have asked NEWMOA to act as their representative.



Environmentally Preferable Purchasing

Shop for a Better Environment

SUPPORTING MERCURY WASTE REDUCTION

Regional and national studies have found solid waste incineration to be a significant source of mercury emissions to the environment. In addition to serious environmental damage, exposure to mercury poses several public health threats—especially to small children and the unborn. In 1998, Governors of the NEWMOA states and the Eastern Canadian Premiers committed to “virtually eliminate the discharge of anthropogenic mercury to the environment” and subsequently endorsed a Mercury Action Plan to accomplish this goal.

One of the plan’s key elements was to draft model legislation that would provide a comprehensive framework to help states develop more consistent approaches to managing mercury-containing wastes. Starting in fiscal 1999, NEWMOA took the lead in a process that provided several opportunities for stakeholder participation. The Conference of the New England Governors and the Eastern Canadian Premiers approved the resulting Mercury Education and Reduction Model Legislation in fiscal 2000.

The following table summarizes the provisions of NEWMOA’s model legislation that member states have introduced or enacted. Rhode Island is the most successful in passing most of the requirements, while New Hampshire and Maine have also made significant progress.

NEWMOA’s Model Mercury Legislation Introduced or Passed in 2001

Provision	CT	ME	MA	NH	NJ	NY	RI	VT
Notification by manufacturers, distributors and importers of their products’ mercury content	★	★	★	★		★	★	★
Establishment of an interstate clearinghouse	★	★	★	★		★	★	★
Bans on sale and distribution of certain mercury-added products	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Novelties			★	★		★	★	★
Fever Thermometers	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Manometers	★	★	★			★	★	★
Ban on use of elemental mercury, mercury compounds, and certain mercury-added devices in schools	★	★	★	★		★	★	★
Phase-out (with exemptions) of products containing 10mg or more of mercury	★		★	★		★	★	★
Labeling of mercury-added products	★	★	★	★		★	★	★
Ban on solid waste disposal of mercury-added products	★	★	★	★		★	★	★
Collection system for mercury-added products	★		★	★		★	★	
Disclosure of mercury content for certain formulated products used by hospitals	★	★❖	★	★		★	★❖	
Control on elemental mercury sales	★	★	★	★		★	★	★
Public education and outreach	★	★	★	★		★	★	★
Universal Waste Rule	■	■	■	■		★	★	★
State Procurement	★	■	★	★		★	★	★

★ PASSED ★❖ PROPOSED ❖ SUBSTANTIALLY MODIFIED DURING DEBATE OR PASSAGE
■ AUTHORIZED UNDER EXISTING LAWS OR POLICIES

Related Publications

Mercury: A Federal Facilities Assessment. Case studies from a cooperative effort of NEWMOA, EPA Region I-New England, Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection, and four federal facilities to develop a methodology for identifying and reducing mercury uses.

Reported Mercury Spills in the Northeast States. Compilation of data from environmental and public health agencies on the occurrence of mercury spills in the NEWMOA states.

Review of the Thermostat Recycling Corporation Activities in the Northeast. Results of NEWMOA’s phone survey of electrical wholesale firms participating in the Thermostat Recycling Corporation (TRC) program.

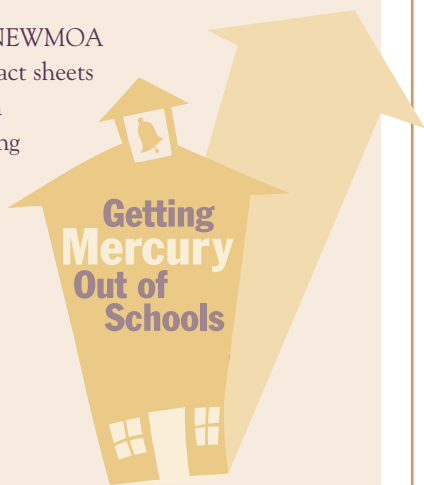


Karen Thomas, NEWMOA staff person, teaching high school students about mercury in the food chain.

Mercury Collection and Education Efforts in Massachusetts

Backed by funding from the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection, NEWMOA worked with 17 public schools to identify, collect and recycle elemental mercury and mercury from products. NEWMOA also assisted three Massachusetts communities in their mercury outreach and collection efforts through fever thermometer exchanges and identification of mercury-containing items in municipal buildings.

From these projects, NEWMOA developed a series of fact sheets to assist school staff in identifying and handling mercury-containing products, as well as general mercury outreach materials that other states can easily adapt.



The Next Phase: An Interstate Clearinghouse

Now that several states have enacted the notification and labeling provisions, NEWMOA is helping to plan an interstate clearinghouse to assist them in implementing the requirements. This effort, known as the Interstate Mercury Education and Reduction Clearinghouse (IMERC), will:

- collect and manage data from manufacturers of mercury-added products,
- help develop and implement public education and outreach programs on mercury-added products,
- make information on mercury-added products available to industry and the public,
- respond to requests for information on mercury-added products, the requirements of the mercury reduction model legislation, and the status of state implementation, and
- provide technical assistance, facilitate reviews, and make recommendations on manufacturers' applications for exemptions, alternative labeling, and collection and proper waste management.

IMERC will begin to coordinate implementation of the notification requirements in Maine, New Hampshire and Rhode Island early in fiscal 2002. NEWMOA will then begin posting data on its website about the content of mercury-added products reported to the clearinghouse.

Common Items that May Contain Mercury

- Fever, laboratory, candy or oven thermometers
- Thermostats
- Blood pressure devices
- Switches
- Relays
- Manometers, barometers, vacuum gauges
- Laboratory chemicals
- Preservatives
- Thermostat probes
- Fluorescent lamps
- Mercury vapor lamps
- Metal halide lamps
- High pressure sodium lamps

When being disposed of, many items that contain mercury are considered hazardous waste.

REVIEWING INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Related Publications

Pollution Prevention for Machining and Metal Fabrication: A Manual for Technical Assistance Providers. Overview of industry and environmental regulations for machining and metal fabrication facilities, as well as information on innovative P2 technologies for this industry.

Northeast States Pollution Prevention News. Newsletter published three times a year, highlighting activities of assistance programs throughout the region.



Over the past several years, NEWMOA has worked with its member states and EPA to analyze and promote use of innovative approaches to site characterization, cleanup, and pollution prevention. An important part of this effort has been to identify the regulatory obstacles that discourage introduction of new technologies.

Waste Site Cleanup

Innovative methods can potentially reduce the time and cost of performing a site characterization, as well as provide better data for decision making. NEWMOA's Technology Review Committee (TRC) evaluates promising technologies that, if used properly at appropriate sites, could offer these benefits.

In fiscal 2001, the TRC prepared an advisory opinion on passive diffusion bag (PDB) samplers for collecting volatile organic compounds from groundwater monitoring wells. This advisory is intended to raise awareness about the technique, communicate state interest, and educate potential users about its proper use. NEWMOA also teamed with the Interstate Technology and Regulatory Cooperation Workgroup to sponsor hands-on training on PDB samplers.

While the TRC advisory opinions and training successfully focus attention on specific technologies, education alone cannot ensure widespread use. To uncover specific barriers to adoption, NEWMOA examined the site cleanup statutes, regulations, guidance documents, and implementation policies in each member state for language that could deter use of innovative site characterization methods and technologies. The resulting research brief, *Potential Barriers and Opportunities for the Use of Innovative Site Characterization Methods and Technologies in the NEWMOA States*, concludes that existing policies rarely present a true barrier to implementation, although several factors in both states and consulting firms serve to reinforce the status quo.

Pollution Prevention

While innovative pollution prevention (P2) technologies can improve the environmental performance of companies and also save money and resources, credible evidence of these benefits is not always readily available. In fiscal 2001, NEWMOA formed a P2 Innovative Technology Workgroup to analyze new technologies of interest to member states and to develop information that encourages their use. The group's first focus was closed-loop vapor degreasing. The resulting P2 Technology Profile (available at www.newmoa.org) summarizes available information so that technical assistance providers and facilities can introduce this promising technology and spark interest in contacting vendors.

ASSISTING IMPLEMENTATION OF PROGRAM MEASUREMENT TOOLS

In an era of dwindling resources, the Northeast states have recognized the critical importance of improving the measurement of program results. NEWMOA made significant progress on two key projects in this area during fiscal 2001—development of a database system to help states implement consistent pollution prevention and environmental assistance metrics, and identification of a set of program metrics for hazardous waste programs.

Pollution Prevention and Assistance Programs

NEWMOA's 1998 report, *Pollution Prevention Progress in the Northeast*, was the first-ever attempt to present quantitative data on state pollution prevention activities and results. Following up on this effort, the states identified a common set of P2 metrics that all could agree to implement and a minimal set of measures to apply to current P2 activities.

In 2001, NEWMOA's P2 and Assistance Metrics Workgroup developed the database for managing implementation of the pollution prevention metrics menu. The association also expanded the database to include all assistance activities performed by state environmental agencies. The states reviewed and tested a beta version of the software in fiscal 2001, with delivery of the first full version expected early in calendar 2002. Once the database is released, NEWMOA will train state staff in implementing and using the software.

Hazardous Waste Regulatory Programs

The states' hazardous waste regulatory programs—often called Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) programs—have confronted flat budgets and expanding responsibilities for ten years. Shrinking resources make it particularly important to clarify the environmental benefits of the states' RCRA compliance and enforcement activities.

At least part of the problem is a lack of understanding about the protective benefits of the RCRA program. To improve public awareness, the NEWMOA states are jointly developing a set of common metrics that will help present the nature of RCRA compliance and enforcement activities, and the particular environmental results the states can evaluate with current resources. This regional project builds on a RCRA measurement project already under way at the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services.

The states are also working together to develop indicators of compliance with hazardous waste requirements. States annually inspect a portion of facilities that generate hazardous waste. If serious violations are found, the states take legal action to force the facilities to comply with hazardous waste laws. To date, however, no way exists to demonstrate quantitatively how well the regulated community is complying. To do so, the NEWMOA states are developing a set of indicators for assessing compliance behaviors at facilities in targeted industrial sectors, geographic areas, and environmentally sensitive locations. The RCRA program measures and RCRA generator indicators should be available in fiscal 2002.

FACILITATING STATE INVOLVEMENT IN FEDERAL POLICYMAKING

From NEWMOA's inception, member states have worked together to provide comments on federal policy developments and rulemakings. In fiscal 2001, the association participated in and commented on a variety of federal initiatives, including EPA and Department of Transportation regulations and programs.

Compliance Assistance Advisory Committee

In fiscal 2001, NEWMOA was nominated to the Compliance Assistance Advisory Committee (CAAC) because of its coordination of P2 and other environmental assistance programs. CAAC is an official arm of the National Advisory Council on Environmental Policy and Technology (NACEPT) Committee, which operates under strict guidelines to provide advice and assistance to EPA senior managers. As a member of the CAAC, NEWMOA helped draft a NACEPT report to EPA Administrator Christine Todd Whitman on improving compliance assistance efforts.

EPA Rulemaking on Waste-Derived Fertilizer

NEWMOA state environmental agencies share serious concern about high levels of toxic contaminants in waste-derived fertilizers, such as Ironite, and the potential for their use in settings where the risk of human exposure is high. Accordingly, NEWMOA submitted written comments on EPA's proposed waste-derived fertilizer rules, arguing that Ironite and similar fertilizers should no longer be exempt from hazardous waste regulation.

EPA Rulemaking on Hazardous Waste Manifests

In written comments on EPA's proposed Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest Regulations, NEWMOA supported creation of a single standard manifest form for all states. NEWMOA also argued that EPA must ensure that the rulemaking preserve the manifest as an essential element in the "cradle-to-grave" regulatory scheme.

DOT-RSPA Rulemaking

US Department of Transportation-Research and Special Projects Administration rulemaking has been a long-standing concern to NEWMOA state hazardous waste regulators because of DOT's potential preemption of state jurisdictions. In written comments on DOT's Regulatory Proposals Regarding the Applicability of the Hazardous Materials Regulations to Loading, Unloading, and Storage, NEWMOA supported the overall direction of the proposals but recommended that certain key elements should receive further clarification.

Mercury Content of Button Cell Batteries

From its analysis of selected button cell batteries, the Maine Department of Environmental Protection (ME DEP) found that certain batteries appear to have a mercury content that exceeds the federal limit—particularly products manufactured outside the United States. NEWMOA sent a letter to EPA about these results and to request further investigation.

INFORMATION SHARING ON THE WEB

The NEWMOA website (www.newmoa.org) provides a centralized resource for member states, EPA, and the general public to learn about the activities of state and federal environmental programs throughout the Northeast. In fiscal 2001, the NEWMOA website expanded its electronic resources significantly in several key areas.

P2Rx Topic Hub Project. NEWMOA is one of the eight regional pollution prevention information centers that make up the national Pollution Prevention Resource Exchange (P2Rx). In fiscal 2001, NEWMOA led the P2Rx in developing an online system for collecting and organizing pollution prevention-related information. The system, known as the Topic Hub Project, gives P2 assistance providers access to basic information on the issues related to specific topics, as well as detailed pollution prevention information on those topics. Working in collaboration with the Pollution Prevention Resource Center (PPRC), NEWMOA first developed the Metal Fabrication Topic Hub. It also launched the Mercury Topic Hub, covering general information on mercury, mercury at dental clinics, and mercury fever thermometers and thermostats.

Beneficial Use Determinations Database. Beneficial use determinations (BUDs) allow previously disposed wastes to be used in new applications, materials, and products. In this way, BUDs reduce disposal costs and the volume of material that must be handled as waste. The members-only area of the NEWMOA website contains a database of BUDs issued by the Northeast states. State and EPA staff can search on a particular waste type and obtain information about BUDs issued in each of the NEWMOA states for that waste. This database reduces duplication of effort and facilitates information exchange about states' experience with the beneficial use of certain wastes.

P2 Week. This area of the NEWMOA website publicized the Joint Resolution of the Northeastern State Environmental Commissioners and Directors



and the EPA Region I-New England and Region II Administrators known as “Shop for a Better Environment.” The P2 Week page contained tips on environmentally preferable purchasing (EPP), as well as lists of related EPA websites and books. NEWMOA also created a bookmark to spread the message of P2 Week, offering consumer tips for purchasing food, appliances, cars, and building materials, plus a list of online resources on environmentally preferable purchasing.

Listservs. Listservs are automated email lists that NEWMOA uses to facilitate discussion among state and federal officials and, in some cases, a broader expert community. NEWMOA currently hosts two national listservs—one on mercury policy, legislation, and regulations, the other on environmental management accounting. NEWMOA also manages a number of listservs for NEWMOA workgroups.

In addition to these features, the NEWMOA website offers a comprehensive database of national mercury reduction programs, environmental assistance and pollution prevention programs, pollution prevention projects, and innovative site assessment and cleanup expertise, as well as an online research service and a calendar of events.

TRAINING FOR THE NEW MILLENNIUM

Providing high-quality professional training has been a key element of NEWMOA's mission. Continuing this tradition in fiscal 2001, NEWMOA provided training to state managers and staff on a wide range of critical topics, including persistent bioaccumulative and toxic pollutants, recent changes in federal hazardous waste regulations, environmental management systems, contaminated sediments, and pollution prevention.

Annual Training and Technology Transfer Conference

NEWMOA's major educational event, the Annual Training and Technology Transfer Conference, drew 200 participants and speakers to the Stratton Mountain Inn Conference Center in Vermont. Organized under the broad themes of "Protecting Community Health" and "Working Toward Environmental Sustainability," the 16 training sessions addressed a wide range of topics that included reducing electronic waste; improving medical waste management; site characterization technologies; prioritizing persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic pollutants; and innovative programs to reduce children's health risks from environmental hazards.

Advanced RCRA Inspector Workshop

New EPA rules and major court decisions have affected the applicability of federal RCRA hazardous waste regulations. As a result, hazardous waste program managers critically need high-level, interactive training that emphasizes case studies and provides legal analysis. In response, NEWMOA organized a meeting and conference calls with state and EPA program managers to design a workshop tailored specifically to these priorities. NEWMOA recruited trainers with special expertise from EPA Headquarters and Regions I, II and IX, as well as from the NEWMOA states. The workshop drew 130 state and EPA participants.

Reducing Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic Pollutants

NEWMOA organized a one-day regional workshop focused on EPA's targeting of certain persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic (PBT) pollutants in hazardous waste. The workshop offered a review of EPA efforts to identify a list of PBT constituents and to require manufacturers to report on the emissions and releases of those chemicals to the environment. The workshop also included an overview of data on sources of PBT chemicals in hazardous waste and emissions.

P2 Integration Workshops

In fiscal 2001, two member states asked NEWMOA for help in conducting workshops on P2 and environmental management topics. NEWMOA assisted the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RI DEM) with two half-day workshops—one for staff involved in water quality issues, and one for staff involved in hazardous waste management. These workshops outlined P2 activities in progress at RI DEM, ways for compliance and enforcement staff to

integrate P2 into their efforts, and resources for obtaining more information and assistance with P2 topics.

NEWMOA also assisted the Maine Department of Environmental Protection (ME DEP) with a series of workshops. The first half-day session, intended for compliance and enforcement staff, focused on integrating P2 ideas and concepts into their everyday activities. The second half-day workshop introduced wastewater treatment operators and staff to Environmental Management System (EMS) concepts and methods.

Management of Contaminated Sediments

Management of contaminated sediments poses a significant problem in virtually all NEWMOA states. For states needing to perform harbor dredging, stringent in-water disposal standards and the lack of viable upland management options have created a near crisis. In response to this problem, NEWMOA held a series of meetings focused on improving communication both among the states and between waste programs and those responsible for planning and carrying out dredging projects.

The initial meeting was primarily an information exchange among state waste management programs, EPA Region I-New England, and the Army Corps of Engineers. The workgroup then organized a summit meeting of more than 60 state and federal government agency representatives to learn about innovative management and reuse projects, management policy developments, and the status of guidelines to evaluate contaminant levels.

Air Permitter Training for Non-Permitters

NEWMOA and its sister organization, Northeast States for Coordinated Air Use Management (NESCAUM), have worked jointly for several years to incorporate P2 into air operating permits. As part of the Pollution Prevention in Permitting Project (P4), NEWMOA held a two-day training in fiscal 2001 for non-permitters. The event was intended to close some of the communication gaps about P2 integration among permitting, assistance, and other staff.

Marina Workshop

EPA Region I-New England and the Northeast states have been particularly concerned about the environmental contamination that marinas may be causing in lakes and the coastal areas of the region. In fiscal 2001, NEWMOA initiated a workgroup to

2001 NEWMOA Workgroups

NEWMOA coordinated active Workgroups involved in a range of topics, including:

- Beneficial Use Determinations Workgroup
- C & D Workgroup
- Contaminated Sediments Workgroup
- Hazardous Materials Transportation Uniform Safety Act Workgroup
- Improving the Quality of Site Characterization Workgroup
- Marina Workgroup
- Mercury Workgroup
- Northeast States P2 Roundtable Steering Committee
- P2 Information Dissemination Committee
- P2 Innovative Technology Workgroup
- Pollution Prevention Metrics Workgroup
- Pollution Prevention Permitting (P4) Workgroup
- Pollution Prevention Week Workgroup
- RCRA Performance Measures Workgroup
- RCRA Regulations and Policy Workgroup
- Solid Waste Issues Workgroup
- Solid Waste Metrics Workgroup
- Technology Review Committee (TRC)

facilitate information sharing among the states on their environmental outreach and assistance efforts to marinas. The NEWMOA Marina Workgroup held a workshop for the states and EPA to explain the compliance requirements that affect marinas and the best management practices that marinas can implement to improve their environmental performance.

EMS Workshop

In fiscal 2001, NEWMOA held a workshop for the states to explain how the agencies and EPA are promoting Environmental Management Systems to regional businesses and public agencies. The workshop included a roundtable on the issues the states have encountered in promoting EMS, a presentation on several national EMS projects, a review of efforts by public agencies to implement EMS, and case studies demonstrating how some states have integrated EMS promotion when negotiating enforcement settlements.

NEWMOA FUNDING

NEWMOA relies on three principal sources of funding. The first and original source is state dues. The New England states request that EPA Region I-New England make a portion of their RCRA state hazardous waste program assistance funds available as dues and general support in the form of a grant to NEWMOA. The NEWMOA Board of Directors determines the specific amount each year in consultation with EPA Region I. New York and New Jersey elect to pay their annual dues directly to NEWMOA.

EPA grants support general solid waste activities, pollution prevention projects, the mercury project, the innovative site assessment and cleanup technology project, the beneficial use determinations project, and participation in development of federal regulations. Grants for these activities are awarded by a combination of EPA Region I, EPA Region II, and EPA Headquarters, and occasionally by other agencies and institutions.

Contributions from member states in the form of grants and contracts make up the third source of funding. Several states contribute directly to fund projects of particular interest, as well as to support NEWMOA's solid waste, pollution prevention, mercury, and waste site cleanup programs.

NEWMOA's Balance Sheet

October 1, 2000 to September 30, 2001

Revenue

State Dues, Contracts, Fees, Contributions and In-Kind Services/Match	\$ 467,737
Federal Grants*	405,610
Miscellaneous	1,585
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Total	\$ 874,932

Expenditures

Staff Salaries & Expenses	\$ 484,769
Travel	27,906
Meetings	33,749
Office Expenses	270,408
In-kind Expenses	8,707
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Total	\$ 825,539

Net Assets

Net Assets at Beginning of Year	\$ 94,132
Net Assets at End of Year	143,525
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Net Change in Assets	\$ 49,393

**Grants include \$150,000 in state grant funds reallocated to NEWMOA at the request of the New England states.*



N E W M O A



Northeast Waste Management Officials' Association

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The Northeast Waste Management Officials' Association (NEWMOA) is a nonprofit, nonpartisan interstate association whose membership is composed of the hazardous waste, solid waste, waste site cleanup, and pollution prevention program directors for the environmental agencies in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, and Vermont. NEWMOA was established by the Governors of the New England states as an official regional organization to coordinate interstate hazardous waste, solid waste, and pollution prevention activities and support state waste programs. NEWMOA was formally recognized by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in 1986. NEWMOA's mission is to help states articulate, promote, and implement economically-sound, regional programs for the enhancement of the environment.

NEWMOA Directors

Richard Barlow, *Chief*
Waste Management Bureau, CT DEP

David J. Lennett, *Director*
Bureau of Remediation and Waste Management, ME DEP

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Planning and Evaluation Division, MA DEP

Deirdre Menoyo, *Assistant Commissioner*
Bureau of Waste Site Cleanup, MA DEP

Sarah Weinstein, *Deputy Assistant Commissioner*
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Office of Pollution Prevention and Permit Coordination, NJ DEP

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and Compliance*, RI DEM

Ron Gagnon, *Director*
Office of Technical and Customer Assistance, RI DEM

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Waste Management Division, VT DEC

Richard Phillips, *Director*
Environmental Assistance Division, VT DEC

NEWMOA Staff

William F. Cass, *Executive Director*

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Andy Bray, *Project Manager*

Karen Thomas, *Project Manager*

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