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in the northeast

NORTHEAST WASTE MANAGEMENT
OFFICIALS' ASSOCIATION

NEWMOA

ANNUAL REPORT 2002



from the chair

New Possibilities through Association

As I complete my second term as chair, I reflect on the many successful initiatives the Northeast Waste Management Officials' Association has launched on behalf of its member states—not just over the past year, but over the six years since I last served in this position.

In 1996, our strategic planning efforts convinced us that NEWMOA must become more actively engaged in solving multi-state environmental problems to remain viable. This meant using the organization to study and define what the region's top priorities should be, and how the NEWMOA states could effectively address these issues by working together.

Perhaps the single most significant product of this strategic redirection so far is the Interstate Mercury Education and Reduction Clearinghouse (IMERC). IMERC provides direct support to state waste programs and stakeholders in implementing recent legislation mandating the reduction of anthropogenic sources of mercury. For NEWMOA members, the clearinghouse offers a highly efficient way to gather and share information as well as manage key implementation functions. For manufacturers, IMERC serves as a convenient, cost-efficient vehicle for registering mercury-added products.

Just six years ago, I for one never envisioned that NEWMOA would play a central role in such an important regional resource as IMERC. And now that it has become a reality, the clearinghouse has opened Association members up to other diverse possibilities for interstate cooperation that they could not have anticipated in the past.

NEWMOA's contributions in fiscal 2002 of course do not stop there. One ongoing project, the tracking of municipal solid waste disposal, is yielding valuable information on interstate movements to help state programs better plan for future disposal needs. NEWMOA also continues to facilitate a dialogue with the US Environmental Protection Agency on emerging programs, such as the new federal brownfields legislation and improved waste site characterization techniques.

These are just a few examples of the regional successes that make NEWMOA more vital than ever, particularly as the urgency of doing more with less is increasing. The typical response of fiscal managers during such down cycles is all too familiar—reduce operating expenses, cut travel, reduce subscriptions to publications, and limit membership dues. A recent television commercial spoofs such so-called efficiencies, with business associates sharing a pencil in order to cut costs.

For state waste managers, that pencil is the Northeast Waste Management Officials' Association. By pooling our knowledge and our resources, we have been able to develop innovative and economically sound ways to support effective waste management throughout the Northeast and beyond. As we embark on another strategic planning process in 2003, I am confident that the Association will continue to find and implement new ways to share resources responsibly in pursuit of environmental protection.

In closing, I offer many thanks to NEWMOA's directors and staff for their support and participation during my second term. I am especially grateful to all of our state environmental commissioners who wrote to their congressional delegations on NEWMOA's behalf, persuading Congress to provide line-item funding for a second consecutive year. This funding is critical to our ability to accomplish multi-year projects. We are truly honored that the US senators and representatives from the NEWMOA states continue to support the Association in the face of difficult budget conditions.

Richard J. Barlow

Chief, Bureau of Waste Management

Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection

Northeast Waste Management Officials' Association (NEWMOA)

NEWMOA is a nonprofit, nonpartisan interstate association whose membership is composed of state environmental agency directors of the hazardous waste, solid waste, waste site cleanup, underground storage tank, and pollution prevention programs in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

Established by the Governors of the New England states as an official regional organization to coordinate interstate hazardous and solid waste activities and to support state waste programs, NEWMOA was formally recognized by the US Environmental Protection Agency in 1986. NEWMOA's mission is to help states articulate, promote, and implement economically sound regional programs for the enhancement of environmental protection.

highlights of fiscal 2002

IMERC's Mercury-Added Products Database

Launched at the end of fiscal 2001, the Interstate Mercury Education and Reduction Clearinghouse (IMERC) assists member states in shaping and implementing their mercury reduction legislation and programs. In 2002, NEWMOA made substantial progress in developing and publishing a database of information collected from manufacturers and distributors about mercury-added products. This first-of-its-kind database provides comprehensive data on the mercury content of specific products, the total mercury used in all products sold in the US in 2001, and contact information for product manufacturers and distributors. (See page 3)

Breaking the Mercury Cycle Conference

In cooperation with EPA Region 1-New England and the EPA Office of Research and Development, NEWMOA organized a national conference on "Breaking the Mercury Cycle—Long-Term Management of Surplus and Recycled Mercury and Mercury-Bearing Waste." Held in May 2002, this dynamic conference of about 150 people focused on policies, technologies, and techniques that support environmentally sound management and treatment of surplus mercury supplies and stockpiles, as well as mercury-bearing wastes. Among the topics discussed were the current policy framework, mercury materials flow, research under way on alternative treatment and storage technologies, and other long-term mercury management options. (See page 4)

Waste Site Cleanup Conferences

Improving the quality of waste site characterization—particularly in brownfields redevelopment projects—is a high priority for the NEWMOA states. During the first phase of NEWMOA's multi-year effort in this area, the Association held two major stake-

holder conferences in June 2002. The more than 300 people who attended the events represented a variety of perspectives, including consultants, facility owners, and state and federal program staff. Participants were able to learn about important new technical and policy developments in waste site characterization, and to hear about real-world experiences implementing new techniques and technologies. (See pages 5)

Solid Waste Management Publications

NEWMOA continues to play a vital role in gathering, interpreting, and publishing information on regional solid waste management issues. In fiscal 2002, the Association published two reports that have proven invaluable to the states—*Waste Tires in the NEWMOA States* and *Interstate Flow of Municipal Solid Waste among the NEWMOA States in 2000*. In addition, NEWMOA launched a new project focusing on improving the management of construction and demolition (C&D) waste in the region. (See pages 6-7)

P2 Program Metrics Software

In fiscal 2002, NEWMOA released the first version of its nationally recognized software program, Pollution Prevention and Compliance Assistance Metrics. This tool was designed to help state and local programs manage their activities and assess key outcomes. The software runs on the states' own computer networks and tracks a wide variety of pollution prevention activities, including one-on-one assistance, conferences and workshops, publications and websites, grants programs, and more. Over 25 state pollution prevention and compliance assistance programs from the Northeast and other parts of the country are now evaluating or implementing some portions of NEWMOA's software. (See page 8)

reducing mercury in products and waste

For more than five years, NEWMOA has coordinated a number of initiatives to reduce the mercury in products that enter the waste stream. A major milestone in this effort was development of the Mercury Education and Reduction Model Legislation and several states' subsequent enactment of many critical provisions of this package. NEWMOA is now assisting its member states in implementing their mercury-reduction legislation.

Interstate Mercury Education and Reduction Clearinghouse

NEWMOA member states continued their successful enactment of mercury education and reduction legislation in fiscal 2002. Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont have now passed all or parts of legislation that:

- mandates disclosure of the mercury content of the products,
- bans certain mercury-added products,
- reduces or eliminates the mercury content of products,
- requires labeling of products and packaging to indicate they contain mercury, and
- establishes collection systems for mercury-containing products.

In most cases, the legislation includes a provision calling for cooperation with other states through a mercury-added products information clearinghouse.

To this end, NEWMOA launched the Interstate Mercury Education and Reduction Clearinghouse (IMERC) at the end of fiscal 2001. IMERC facilitates regional decision-making by providing technical and programmatic assistance to states that have enacted provisions of the Mercury Education and Reduction Model Legislation. In addition, the clearinghouse serves as a single point of contact for industry and the public for information on mercury-added products and member states' mercury education and reduction programs.

IMERC membership is open to non-NEWMOA state government agencies as well as to the NEWMOA states. All participants pay an annual fee and have a vote on IMERC's recommendations. NEWMOA's staff provides logistical, facilitation, and technical support for IMERC's activities.

As the first state to mandate reporting on the mercury content of products, New Hampshire began to implement this

requirement almost a year before IMERC was formed. By 2001, the NH Department of Environmental Services (NH DES) had collected a significant amount of information and understood many of the challenges associated with collecting data on specific products. With this experience, NH DES was able to provide considerable assistance in jump-starting IMERC's activities.



In fiscal 2002, IMERC launched the Mercury-Added Products Database, a first-of-its-kind resource providing both the mercury content of specific products and the total mercury used in all of those products sold in the US in 2001. The database was created from reports from about 250 companies that make or distribute mercury-added products (defined as any product that contains mercury, a mercury compound, or a component containing mercury, when the mercury is intentionally added to the product or component for any reason). The information covers over 1,000 products, including vehicles with mercury-added lamps and other components, pumps and gauges with mercury switches, gas ovens with mercury-added flame sensors, toys with mercury-added button cell batteries and lamps, dental amalgam, and laboratory and other formulated products. The Mercury-Added Products Database lets users search by product category, sector, manufacturer, or mercury content. (Available at www.newmoa.org/prevention/mercury/imerc/notification/).

Mercury Reduction in Schools and Communities

Funded by the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MA DEP) and the Executive Office of Environmental Affairs (MA EOE), NEWMOA worked with 24 Massachusetts schools (11 high, 5 middle, 8 elementary) to identify, collect and recycle elemental mercury and mercury-containing products. On average, each high school had about 14 pounds of mercury, with over 80 percent in bulk elemental form and the balance contained in products. The

project involved educating both staff and students about mercury's toxicity, proper handling of mercury products, and spill cleanup practices. The school program resulted in the collection of 372 pounds of mercury.

NEWMOA also assisted eight Massachusetts communities with the collection of mercury products, especially fever thermometers. Education was the cornerstone of this effort. In addition, NEWMOA prepared a brochure for Massachusetts municipal officials, *8 Good Ideas for Reducing Mercury Exposure and Pollution in Your Community*, which other states can easily adapt for their own use. (The brochure and other outreach materials are available at www.newmoa.org/prevention/mercury/schools/)



Breaking the Mercury Cycle Conference

As US demand for mercury in the manufacture of products declines, environmental agencies face the challenge of properly managing thousands of tons of stockpiled mercury and mercury-bearing waste. The chlor-alkali industry, for example, traditionally used a mercury cell process requiring many tons of elemental mercury to make chlorine and other related products. While most of these plants have

either closed or switched to a non-mercury cell process, a recent plant closing presented Maine's Department of Environmental Protection with the problem of helping site owners manage 260,000 pounds of mercury.

To help address this issue, NEWMOA, EPA Region 1-New England, and the EPA Office of Research and Development (ORD) National Risk Management Research Laboratory (NRMRL) sponsored a major conference in 2002 entitled "Breaking the Mercury Cycle—Long-Term Management of Surplus and Recycled Mercury and Mercury-Bearing Waste." Among the topics covered were the economics of the worldwide mercury market and materials flows, global conditions that are fueling the debate on mercury retirement, research on amalgamation and stabilization of elemental mercury and

mercury-bearing waste, safe storage of mercury, separation technologies for mercury-bearing waste, US regulations and policies on management of mercury stockpiles and mercury-bearing waste, collection programs for mercury and mercury-added products, and future directions for research and policy development. (Conference presentations are available at www.newmoa.org/prevention/mercury/breakingcycleloc.cfm.)

The more than 150 participants included federal, state, tribal, and local government officials, manufacturers that use mercury in their products, researchers involved in mercury retirement studies, non-governmental organizations active in mercury reduction efforts, companies that collect and recycle mercury, and firms involved in the mercury commodities markets. A number of international delegates also attended and/or made presentations, in large part thanks to the generous support of Environment Canada.

Related Information Resources

Interstate Mercury Education and Reduction Clearinghouse (IMERC) video. Provides a brief summary of why mercury contamination is a problem in the Northeast and what IMERC is doing to address the issue. (Available at www.newmoa.org/prevention/mercury)

Getting Mercury Out of Schools. Describes mercury's toxicity and pollution problems, and includes fact sheets for each area in a school—science labs, nurse's office, and other facilities—where mercury is typically found. The publication also provides a sample mercury-free purchasing policy, plus information about proper handling and recycling. (Available at www.newmoa.org/prevention/mercury/schools/facts.cfm)

8 Good Ideas for Reducing Mercury Exposure and Pollution in Your Community. Written for Massachusetts municipal officials, this booklet details practical mercury reduction strategies and information resources. (Available at www.newmoa.org/prevention/mercury/schools/MunicipalBroch_sixpages.pdf)

Mercury in High Schools: The Bay Path Case Study. Details how a Massachusetts vocational school implemented a program to remove mercury from its premises, becoming the first school in Massachusetts to adopt a mercury-free purchasing policy. (Available at www.newmoa.org/prevention/mercury/schools/BayPathCaseStudy.pdf)

improving the quality of site characterization

Characterization of the nature and extent of contamination lays the foundation for all decisions about a hazardous waste site's future. Several years ago the NEWMOA waste site cleanup program directors agreed that improving the quality of site characterizations was their number-one priority for working together through the Association. Their concerns were driven by two basic shortcomings—inadequate data collection to support conclusions about the nature and extent of contamination, and failure of characterization reports to clearly explain and map what was done and why.

The Triad Approach

EPA's Technology Innovation Office (TIO) is now promoting the Triad Approach as a way to reduce the time and expense of performing high-quality site characterizations while also yielding better information to support decision-making. This method combines better upfront planning, use of innovative sampling methods and field-based analytical technologies, and the ability to adapt the workplan in the field. Investigators can adjust their activities to address particular conditions, increasing site-specific information in an efficient and often inexpensive manner.

The Northeast states support the Triad Approach and would like to see increased use of field-based analytics where appropriate. Accordingly, NEWMOA joined with EPA Region 1-New England and TIO to sponsor two one-day conferences to publicize federal and state concerns about site characterizations, promote the Triad Approach, and begin the process of change. These events—held in Manchester, New Hampshire and in Farmington, Connecticut in June 2002—drew more than 300 local, state, and federal regulatory staff, consultants, and facility representatives. Each conference included a vendor showcase where attendees could learn more about innovative sampling and analytical equipment, data management software, and companies that perform field-based analytics.

During the conferences, NEWMOA surveyed participants about perceived barriers to expanded use of flexible work plans and field-based analytics in site characterizations. The issues raised—including uncertain costs when budgeting,

DOT-RSPA Rulemaking

NEWMOA state hazardous waste regulators have longstanding concerns about US Department of Transportation (US DOT) Research and Special Projects Administration (RSPA) rulemaking because of DOT's potential preemption of state jurisdiction. In fiscal 2002, NEWMOA continued its dialogue with EPA and DOT concerning DOT's Hazardous Materials (HM)-223 Regulatory Proposals Regarding the Applicability of the Hazardous Materials Regulations to Loading, Unloading, and Storage.

While supporting the overall direction of DOT's proposals, NEWMOA sought clarification about certain key elements—including definitions of when physical possession occurs and what constitutes packaging and repackaging—that trigger the applicability of important regulatory provisions. NEWMOA also urged DOT to clarify its insurance requirements concerning wastes that are temporarily offloaded, and its criteria either (a) establishing where truck-to-truck transfers of hazardous materials and wastes can and cannot occur, or (b) reaffirming the states' ability to regulate such transfers.

increased data interpretation needs, and legal defensibility of information—provided valuable guidance for future promotion of the Triad Approach. Over the next fiscal year, NEWMOA will continue to partner with TIO to develop targeted outreach materials that build awareness about the need for better site characterization and address misconceptions about the Triad Approach. (Details about the conferences, including copies of the presentations and results of the participant survey, are available at www.newmoa.org/cleanup/improvingqualityconf.cfm.)

Brownfields Redevelopment

By signing the new brownfields law in January 2002, President Bush greatly expanded the resources available to states and communities to revitalize abandoned properties. NEWMOA's efforts to improve the quality of site characterization are particularly important to brownfields projects since uncertainty about contamination can be a barrier to redevelopment. In particular, when development decisions are based on a poor site characterization, the result can be either a missed opportunity (when contamination is less than predicted) or delays and additional costs (when contamination is greater than predicted). Along with its efforts to improve site characterization in general, NEWMOA collaborated with EPA Region 1-New England to engage the states in discussions about the new brownfields legislation and to solicit input on EPA regulations and policy.

Related Publications

Advisory Opinion on Passive Diffusion Bag Samplers for VOC Sample Collection from Groundwater Monitoring Wells. Provides an overview of the technology, including its advantages and limitations, how it compares with traditional sampling methods, and recommendations for proper use. (Available at www.newmoa.org/cleanup/advisory.cfm)

Potential Barriers to the Use of Innovative Site Characterization Methods and Technologies in the NEWMOA States.

Examines environmental statutes, regulations, and guidance documents in each of the Northeast states for language that could present significant barriers to the acceptance and use of innovative site characterization technologies. This research brief also outlines the steps states are taking to mitigate these potential barriers. (Available at www.newmoa.org/cleanup)

sharing information on solid waste management

Although private companies usually carry out the handling, recycling, and disposal of solid wastes, states have the responsibility to ensure that the materials are properly managed. This requires in-depth knowledge of waste generation and development of policies that promote adequate capacity and environmentally sound management. To better understand the complex issues involved, the Northeast states have increasingly turned to NEWMOA to provide essential data collection and interpretation.

In fiscal 2002, NEWMOA focused on solid waste streams of particular importance to its member states—construction and demolition debris, waste tires, municipal solid waste, salvage yards, and electronic waste.

Construction and Demolition Debris

Construction and demolition (C&D) waste is of growing concern in the NEWMOA states because building activity continues to expand while the capacity of waste management facilities—particularly landfill space for unprocessed material—

continues to shrink. In addition, some C&D wastes contain toxic constituents such as lead, arsenic, PCBs, and mercury that threaten the environment when improperly used or disposed. The NEWMOA C&D Workgroup serves as a forum for the states to discuss management and policy issues associated with toxics in the construction and demolition waste stream, particularly pressure-treated wood, wood coated with lead paint, and asbestos-containing wastes.

In fiscal 2002, NEWMOA initiated a project to measure state C&D waste processing and disposal capacity, and the interstate flow of C&D wastes and recovered materials. The states use this information to make decisions about strengthening their recycling and other waste diversion efforts, as well as to promote expanded management capacity. The project helps states identify what additional information they need to accurately characterize the flow of C&D wastes and recovered materials, and to determine changes in facility reporting that could benefit the states and the region.

Waste Tires

NEWMOA's recent report, *Waste Tires in the NEWMOA States*, provides valuable background information for the states as they attempt to promote scrap tire reuse. The report shows that the New England states depend heavily on only a few facilities that burn waste tires for energy recovery, and that New York and New Jersey do not have adequate markets for all of the waste tires they generate. (Available at www.newmoa.org/solidwaste/wastetires.cfm)

Given these findings, NEWMOA held a meeting for the states to share information about their scrap tire management programs, including abandoned pile cleanup and reuse projects. Among the promising uses for chipped tires are landfill drainage layers, fill for road construction projects, and septic system leach fields. During the meeting, the states agreed that NEWMOA should focus on civil engineering applications for scrap tires, since states are now involved in either setting the standards for those uses or undertaking projects directly in the case of roads.

NEWMOA subsequently organized and held a workshop for state waste, transportation, and wastewater programs focusing on the use of scrap tires in civil engineering applications. In the future, NEWMOA plans to sponsor a large stakeholder event to promote increased use of scrap tire chips in such applications.

Municipal Solid Waste

For the third year, NEWMOA continued to facilitate collection and analysis of data on the interstate flows of municipal solid wastes (MSW). The information gathered so far has already proven essential to state efforts to validate reports collected from facilities. In fiscal 2002, NEWMOA published *Interstate Flow of Municipal Solid Waste among the NEWMOA States in 2000* (available at www.newmoa.org/solidwaste/flow.cfm) and began to collect and analyze the available 2001 data.

With each additional year, NEWMOA's municipal solid waste project better identifies data inconsistencies and trends in generation and interstate flow. For example, based on comparisons of MSW generated and disposed of on a per capita basis, two NEWMOA states discovered they have significantly higher rates than other states. This could indicate that a substantial quantity of imported MSW is entering disposal facilities as in-state waste, violating permit and/or regulatory requirements. As a result of this finding, the two NEWMOA states are now making efforts to improve reporting from suspect transfer stations and/or disposal facilities. Through this project, the states now have an efficient forum

to reconcile data, monitor trends in waste flow, and discuss new or anticipated developments that could affect MSW movements in the Northeast region.

Salvage Yards

Salvage yard owners and operators are notorious for their improper management of waste streams. Considering the diverse nature and large quantity of wastes at such sites, salvage yards represent a potentially significant source of pollution to water, air, and land. In recognition of this threat and their common interest in increased assistance and enforcement, the NEWMOA Directors formed a workgroup to share information on salvage activities in the region. Through a series of conference calls and one face-to-face meeting, states were able to learn from each other's experiences and leverage the outreach and inspection tools already available.

Discarded Electronics

Recognizing the critical need to confront rising disposal costs and environmental threats from discarded electronics, NEWMOA joined in a national dialogue established by the National Electronics Product Stewardship Initiative (NEPSI) in 2001. 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. The group has enlisted representatives of manufacturers, retailers, environmental organizations, and state and local governments to participate in a series of meetings to accomplish these goals.

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

During fiscal 2002, the NEWMOA states joined in 18 conference calls and 3 meetings involving representatives of electronics manufacturers and retailers, government, non-governmental organizations, and other stakeholders involved in electronics waste management issues. NEWMOA also initiated a project to review state regulations and policies related to used electronics to identify barriers and disincentives to their reuse and recycling. The Association surveyed the states and prepared a summary of the results.

measuring program outcomes

Developing and implementing better ways to measure the impacts and outcomes of environmental programs are key activities for NEWMOA. The states face increasing legislative and public pressure to defend their resource allocation by demonstrating their programs' effectiveness. In fiscal 2002, NEWMOA made significant progress in assisting its members with this challenge by introducing a software tool and forging an agreement on key hazardous waste program measures.

Environmental Assistance Programs

Starting in the late 1990s, the NEWMOA member states made a critical commitment to improve the way they track and measure pollution prevention, compliance assistance, and other assistance activities. As part of this effort, the states agreed to a menu of metrics that would enable them to evaluate and present comprehensive data on their pollution prevention activities. The states then asked NEWMOA to help develop a common software platform to implement the metrics.

In fiscal 2002, NEWMOA introduced the first version of the Pollution Prevention (P2) and Assistance Metrics software to over 25 state programs in the Northeast and elsewhere. The Microsoft Access-based software helps state and local programs track a variety of activities, including one-on-one assistance, workshops and conferences, publications and electronic assistance tools, grants, telephone hotlines, and other types of direct requests for assistance.

Key quantitative measures include direct outcomes such as reductions in air emissions and waste water discharges, changes in solid and hazardous waste generation, conservation of water

and energy, cost savings, and implementation of environmental policies and other behavioral changes. To support the P2 and Assistance Metrics software, NEWMOA also developed a user's manual, data dictionary, and training program.

During 2002, Association staff visited four NEWMOA state programs to conduct workshops on implementing the software. Several of the states are now well on their way to customizing and implementing this powerful measurement tool. NEWMOA staff also delivered a half-day workshop at the National Pollution Prevention Roundtable conference to inform states outside of the Northeast about the new software. In the future, NEWMOA will continue to refine this program measurement tool, support and train the states on its use, and develop reports for states to use in analyzing the data.

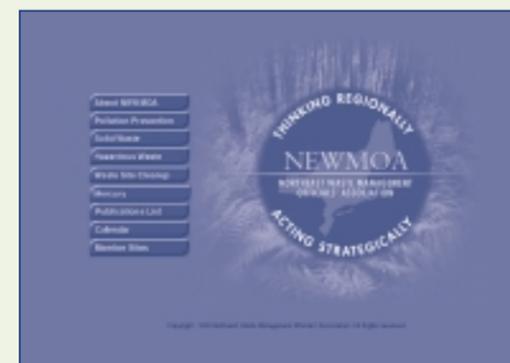
Hazardous Waste Programs

The NEWMOA states have worked together for several years to improve their ability to track and evaluate hazardous waste compliance and enforcement programs. As part of this effort, NEWMOA facilitated the assessment of alternative measures of compliance in the regulated community and of approaches that the states can use in tracking their various programs.

In fiscal 2002, the states informally agreed upon a list of measures to use in collecting and analyzing data on hazardous waste generation and management, as well as on hazardous waste regulatory and compliance assistance programs. NEWMOA will lead the data collection and analysis process, and expects to publish a first-of-its-kind report evaluating the success of regional hazardous waste programs in fiscal 2003.

new on the newmoa website

The NEWMOA website serves as a central repository for information and enhances the ability of member states, EPA, and the general public to learn about the activities of state and federal programs throughout the Northeast. In fiscal 2002, the NEWMOA website underwent significant expansion in the areas of pollution prevention, solid waste, and waste site cleanup. Highlighted below are some of the new web resources now available. For a comprehensive listing of NEWMOA resources available online, visit www.newmoa.org.



Conserve Energy & Prevent Pollution," as well as a joint resolution of the Northeastern State Environmental and Energy Agency Commissioners and Directors, EPA Region 1-New England and Region 2 Administrators, and the Department of Energy Regional Directors. The webpage contains energy-saving tips and provides links to key web-based resources. (Available at www.newmoa.org/prevention/p2week/2002)

Recent Publications

Pollution Prevention Technology Profile on Closed-loop Vapor Degreasing. Overview of traditional and closed-loop technologies, regulatory issues, benefits and challenges, costs, plus several case studies and contacts for more information. (Available at www.newmoa.org/prevention/p2tech)

Save a Watt, Save a Lot \$\$. P2 Week bookmark providing a quick list of great online resources and simple tips for saving energy and money. (Available at www.newmoa.org/prevention/p2week/2002)

Northeast States Pollution Prevention News. Free newsletter covering state and local pollution prevention activities in the Northeast. NEWMOA published three issues in fiscal 2002 addressing such topics as waste reduction for dental offices, best management practices and compliance assistance for marinas, pollution prevention for K-12 schools, green building design, and junkyard outreach and assistance. (Available at www.newmoa.org/prevention/newsletter.cfm)

P2Rx Topic Hub Project

As one of the eight regional information centers making up the national Pollution Prevention Resource Exchange (P2Rx), NEWMOA has helped to develop an online system for collecting and organizing pollution prevention-related data. The system, known as the Topic Hub Project, gives P2 assistance providers access to background on the issues related to specific topics, as well as detailed pollution prevention information. After launching the Mercury and Metal Fabrication Topic Hubs in 2001, NEWMOA added a Marinas Topic Hub in 2002. Working in collaboration with the Tellus Institute, NEWMOA also developed and launched the Environmental Management Accounting Topic Hub last year. (Available at www.newmoa.org/prevention/topichub)

P2Week

The P2Week area of the NEWMOA website published a new bookmark titled "Save a Watt—Save a Lot:

expanding knowledge through training

Since its inception, the Association has provided many critical training opportunities for its members. In addition to the events mentioned elsewhere in this report, NEWMOA held a number of successful conferences and workshops that are described below. A key innovation in fiscal 2002 was to experiment with web-based training as a way to help states cut down on out-of-state travel.

Annual Training and Technology Transfer Conference

NEWMOA's November 2001 Training and Technology Transfer Conference drew 200 participants and speakers to the New England Conference Center at the University of New Hampshire in Durham. Based on the theme of "Working toward Environmental Sustainability," the conference featured a briefing on the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation response to the World Trade Center disaster and subsequent events. Among the topics covered in the 16 individual training sessions were mercury reduction in dental offices, new developments in the science on toxics and health risks, electronics collection system logistics, improving the quality of site characterization and remediation, and solving the problems of unexploded ordnance and lead shot.

RCRA Corrective Action Conference

The RCRA Corrective Action program has made concerted efforts to become more flexible without compromising human health and ecosystems. In cooperation with EPA Region 1-New England and Region 2, NEWMOA sponsored the "Northeast States' RCRA Corrective Action Conference" in December 2001 to share information on the latest reform initiatives and their implementation in the Northeast states. The event also included sessions on brownfields redevelopment at RCRA sites, stakeholder perspectives on what is working and what can be improved in the RCRA program, decision-making under uncertainty, and reaching closure. This successful two-day conference was held in Stamford, Connecticut, drawing over 150 representatives from RCRA facilities, developers, consultants, and all levels of government.



Presenters and Participants at the Breaking the Mercury Cycle Conference in May 2002 in Boston

Emergency Response after 9/11 and Anthrax Threats

In the wake of 9/11, NEWMOA organized a meeting of state environmental emergency response program managers and waste program managers with related responsibilities, such as oversight of contaminated debris management. This session provided managers an opportunity to review lessons learned in the course of responding to 9/11 demands and bioterrorism threats. Much useful information was exchanged regarding state organizational approaches and the availability of equipment and expertise. The participants agreed that follow-up meetings should be held.

Pollution Prevention Web Conferences

With travel restrictions limiting the ability of state employees to meet face to face, NEWMOA's P2 program conducted a series of web conferences in 2002 on topics ranging from pollution prevention metrics to environmental management systems to persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic pollutants. Web conferencing enables participants to share and view PowerPoint slides or other electronic materials via the Internet so that they can both hear and view the presentations. The advantage of these sessions is that they allow more than just one or two staff from each state to participate. EPA Region 1-New England generously provided access to its web conferencing software and technical support for the sessions. (Compendia of conference presentations are available at www.newmoa.org/prevention/webconferences.)

Workshop on Hazardous Materials Management in Schools

Funded by EPA Region 1-New England, NEWMOA worked with NH DES to deliver a one-day workshop on "Getting Toxic Chemicals out of New Hampshire Schools." Over 85 people attended the session. ME DEP, EPA Region 1-New England, and NEWMOA also planned and delivered two similar workshops in Maine for about 60 attendees. NEWMOA subsequently provided \$1,000 matching grants to six high schools in Maine and New Hampshire that were conducting clean-outs of toxic and hazardous chemicals as part of their ongoing chemical management programs.

Meetings on Managing Contaminated Sediments

Under a grant from the Northeast Hazardous Substances Research Center, NEWMOA held three training sessions on managing contaminated sediments. In October 2001, NEWMOA sponsored a major summit meeting to bring together state and federal waste, waste site cleanup, clean water, and dredge program managers to discuss successful contaminated sediment disposal and reuse projects, to learn about EPA and state policy developments, and to determine priorities for further training. In May 2002, NEWMOA followed up with sessions on decision-making at hazardous waste sites with contaminated sediments, and on characterizing contaminated sediments to assess their suitability for upland reuse or disposal.

NEWMOA Workgroups

In 2002, NEWMOA coordinated workgroups and committees actively involved in a range of topics, including:

- Beneficial Use Determinations
- Construction and Demolition Waste
- Contaminated Sediments
- Hazardous Materials Transportation Uniform Safety Act
- Improving the Quality of Site Characterization
- Interstate Mercury Education and Reduction Clearinghouse
- Marinas
- Mercury
- Northeast States P2 Roundtable
- P2 Information Dissemination
- P2 Innovative Technology
- Pollution Prevention and Compliance Assistance Metrics
- Pollution Prevention in Permitting
- Pollution Prevention Week
- RCRA Program Measures
- RCRA Regulations and Policies
- Salvage Yards
- Solid Waste Issues
- Solid Waste Metrics
- Technology Review

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 1-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 1-New England. New York and New Jersey pay their annual dues directly to NEWMOA.

EPA grants support pollution prevention projects, the mercury project, the innovative site assessment technology project, the contaminated sediments management project, and participation in federal regulations development. Grants for these activities are awarded by combinations of EPA Region 1-New England, EPA Region 2, EPA Headquarters, and occasionally by other agencies and institutions. A portion (\$200,000) of these grants resulted from a federal budget line item supported by US senators and representatives from the NEWMOA states.

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, and waste site cleanup programs.

NEWMOA's Balance Sheet

October 1, 2001 to September 30, 2002

Revenue

State Dues, Contracts, Fees, Contributions and In-Kind Services/Match	\$ 128,199
Federal Grants*	923,068
Miscellaneous	6,933
Total	\$ 1,058,200

Expenditures

Staff Salaries & Expenses	\$ 545,455
Travel & Meetings	110,377
Office Expenses	297,902
In-kind Expenses	7,280
Total	\$ 961,014

Net Assets

Net Assets at Beginning of Year	\$ 143,525
Net Assets at End of Year	240,711
Net Change in Assets	\$ 97,186

*Grants include \$150,000 in state grant funds reallocated to NEWMOA at the request of the New England states. In addition, \$200,000 results from a line item in the federal budget.

NEWMOA Directors

- Richard Barlow, Chief
Waste Management Bureau, CT DEP
- David J. Lennett, Director
Bureau of Remediation & Waste Management, ME DEP
- Ron Dyer, Director
Office of Innovation & Assistance, ME DEP
- Barbara Kwetz, Director
Planning & Evaluation Division, MA DEP
- Deirdre Menoyo, Assistant Commissioner
Bureau of Waste Site Cleanup, MA DEP
- Jay Naparstek, Section Chief
Bureau of Waste Site Cleanup, MA DEP
- Sarah Weinstein, Deputy Assistant Commissioner
Bureau of Waste Prevention, MA DEP
- Philip O'Brien, Director
Waste Management Division, NH DES
- John Castner, Director
Division of Solid & Hazardous Materials, NJ DEP
- Allen Edwards, Director
Pollution Prevention & Permit Coordination, NJ DEP
- Stephen Hammond, Director
Division of Solid & Hazardous Materials, NYS DEC
- Mary Werner, Director
Pollution Prevention Unit, NYS DEC
- Terrence Gray, Assistant Director of Waste Management
Office of the Director, RI DEM
- Ron Gagnon, Director
Office of Technical & Customer Assistance, RI DEM
- P. Howard Flanders, Director
Waste Management Division, VT DEC
- Richard Phillips, Director
Environmental Assistance Division, VT DEC

NEWMOA Staff

- William F. Cass, Executive Director
- Terri Goldberg, Deputy Director
- Jennifer Griffith, Project Manager
- Andy Bray, Project Manager
- Karen Thomas, Project Manager
- Hannah Sarnow, Environmental Specialist
- Meg Wilcox, Environmental Specialist
- Lois Makina, Administrative Assistant
- Lincoln Daley, Intern
- Taylor Pankonien, Intern

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Northeast Waste Management
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