

natural environment
training reduce reuse
recycle **newmoa 2011**
sustainability health
pollution prevention
green brownfields
clean communities
waste-to-energy
celebrating 25 years



celebrating 25 years

“Over the course of 25 years, NEWMOA has shown leadership in making New England a greener, healthier, and safer place to live. Your strides in pollution prevention, mercury reduction, toxic chemicals, and solid waste management are tremendous, because you bring everyone to the table.”

CURT SPALDING
U.S. EPA REGION 1 ADMINISTRATOR

LETTER FROM NEWMOA'S 2011 CHAIR



Sarah Weinstein
Massachusetts
Department
of Environmental
Protection,
2011 NEWMOA
Board Chair

In September 2011, the NEWMOA Board of Directors celebrated the association's 25th anniversary with a wonderful party (www.newmoa.org/cwm/newmoais25/index.cfm), which prompted me to recall NEWMOA's early days. NEWMOA, which originally stood for New England Waste Management Officials' Association, evolved out of a series of conferences and meetings held in Waterville Valley, New Hampshire, in the early 1980s, not long after the passage of the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA).

Controversies over the cleanup of thousands of contaminated sites throughout the region were in the headlines constantly. Scrap tires and used appliances were piling up in rural communities, creating a variety of environmental hazards. Recycling of paper, bottles, and cans was in its infancy, and curbside collection of recyclables was not available in much of the region. State environmental agencies were busy closing unlined landfills and drafting permits for new waste-to-energy facilities. At the same time, they were arguing with one another over their respective capacities for hazardous waste treatment and disposal. Waste reduction and pollution prevention were brand new concepts, just beginning to gain interest.

In 1986, the New England governors organized NEWMOA "for the purposes of training, coordination, and communication on issues of regional concern involving solid and hazardous waste management." The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

(EPA) formally recognized NEWMOA as an interstate governmental association by the end of that year. A few years later, New York and New Jersey joined, and the association changed its name from "New England" to "Northeast." A 25-year timeline of NEWMOA's accomplishments runs throughout this annual report.

At the 25th anniversary celebration, we had the opportunity to hear from some of our founders. Ira Leighton, U.S. EPA Region 1 Deputy Regional Administrator, who was involved during those early days, recalled,

NEWMOA got started with the notion of building capacity to solve environmental problems. By bringing all the players to the table, states could coordinate their knowledge and collectively solve problems – an efficiency that has proven to be invaluable ever since. Waste programs spend a lot of time cleaning up messes and trying to prevent the next generation of problems. Prevention and fixing is what we do. From an EPA perspective, NEWMOA has provided invaluable leadership and coordination on a number of issues, including toxics, hazardous waste, pollution prevention, and solid waste.

NEWMOA experienced a major change of leadership in 2011. Bill Cass, our long-time Executive Director retired at the beginning of the fiscal year. The board embarked on an intensive hiring effort and promoted NEWMOA's Deputy Director Terri Goldberg to the position of executive director. Goldberg is a strategic thinker who has found many creative ways to help states achieve their goals of reducing toxics and waste, cleaning up hazardous waste sites, and ensuring that waste management facilities are operated safely. She brings a

wealth of experience and knowledge to NEWMOA that will be critical to addressing the environmental and economic challenges and opportunities facing our members.

NEWMOA's capable staff provides programmatic and administrative support to the association's workgroups, while the NEWMOA Board of Directors provides strategic guidance and leadership. We will miss NEWMOA Directors Sharon Yergeau of the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services and Janine Commerford of the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection, and we wish them well in their new endeavors. We welcome new 2011 Board Members Ron Dyer and Julie Churchill from the Maine Department of Environmental Protection. We thank U.S. EPA Regions 1, 2, and Headquarters for their active participation in NEWMOA and their support of our numerous projects and initiatives.

NEWMOA's success has always depended on the diligent efforts of its workgroups and the state and federal staff that support them. This annual report describes the considerable achievements of these groups and their members in 2011. Building on the work of our founders in the 1980s and continuing to train, coordinate, and communicate; NEWMOA supported a number of critical state initiatives last year as described by our program-area chairs in the following pages.

We look forward to many more years of NEWMOA's vital work and extend our thanks to everyone who has dedicated energy and ideas to the association for the past 25!

“Since the late 1980s, NEWMOA has been instrumental in bringing pollution prevention to the forefront in state programs and assisting the Northeast states in becoming pollution prevention leaders in many areas.”

GARY GULKA
BOARD MEMBER,
VERMONT DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

NEWMOA-BY-THE-NUMBERS

- **26 NEWMOA-sponsored training events**, including webinars and in-person workshops and conferences, **involving approximately 1,170 participants**
- Approximately **150 participants in four face-to-face training events** sponsored by other groups at which NEWMOA staff made a presentation
- **Seven face-to-face NEWMOA meetings**, involving **approximately 140 people**
- **Ten face-to-face meetings** sponsored by other groups in which NEWMOA staff participated
- **115 NEWMOA workgroup and project conference calls** or calls organized by other groups in which NEWMOA staff participated, involving more than 1,400 participants
- More than **247,450 visits to NEWMOA's website**, and **approximately 99,630 pages downloaded** from the website by those visitors
- **Sixteen NEWMOA listservs**, involving more than **2,045 participants**
- **Two issues** of the *Northeast Assistance and P2 News* each distributed to **approximately 1,500 readers**
- **Twenty other NEWMOA publications or documents** on priority topics, including **four comment letters to federal agencies**, developed and distributed
- **Thirty-three online databases and other downloadable tools and resources** developed and/or maintained
- More than **500 companies** reporting on their mercury-added products through the Interstate Mercury Education and Reduction Clearinghouse (IMERC)
- More than **4,500 products** logged in the online Mercury-Added Products Database (not including a single product that was reported by multiple companies)
- **Eight NEWMOA member states**
- **Fifteen IMERC member states**
- **Eleven Interstate Chemicals Clearinghouse (IC2) member states and one local government agency**
- **Four meetings** of the NEWMOA Board of Directors
- **25 workgroups or committees** involving **approximately 505 participants and five networking groups** involving **approximately 90 participants**
- **Seven NEWMOA staff**

For more information, visit www.newmoa.org

2011 highlights

Launching the Interstate Chemicals Clearinghouse (IC2)

In January, environmental officials from eleven state and local governments announced that they had formed an umbrella organization under the auspices of NEWMOA: the Interstate Chemicals Clearinghouse (IC2). The IC2 promotes the development and use of safer chemicals and products to maintain a clean environment, healthy communities, and a vital economy. Throughout 2011, the IC2 worked on development of several databases and a white paper to help states implement requirements that companies report their use of certain chemicals in products.

See page 12 for a full description.

Supporting Brownfields Cleanup

Cleanup of Brownfield sites transforms contaminated land from a public liability to an asset that provides direct environmental, economic, and employment benefits. In 2011, NEWMOA conducted several successful workshops on technical issues related to Brownfields cleanup. In addition, the association launched an initiative to address policy and programmatic challenges related to the management of mildly contaminated soils at Brownfield and other cleanup sites.

See page 20 for a full description.

Using Social Media to Support Sustainable Hospitality

In 2011, NEWMOA and its partners in the Pollution Prevention Resource Exchange (P2Rx) launched the National Sustainable Lodging Network (NSLN), an online community of sustainable hospitality practitioners that fosters networking and increases

access to information. Sustainable practices at lodging facilities have positive environmental impacts, including reductions in energy and water consumption, wastewater discharges, storm water runoff, and solid waste. By the end of 2011, the network had close to 300 members.

See page 18 for a full description.

Promoting Recycling of Waste Paper Generated by Commercial Facilities

Building on an initiative that started in 2010, NEWMOA facilitated a Northeast Commercial Paper Recycling Project in 2011 to help reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions tied to the manufacturer, transport, and disposal of paper. NEWMOA's workgroup developed and implemented a survey of manufacturers of paper products in the region to gain a better understanding of the market demand for waste paper. In 2012, using information from the survey, the participating state programs will set priorities for the types of paper to target and devise an outreach and assistance strategy.

See page 6 for a full description.

Supporting the Use of Innovative Alternative Compliance Strategies

NEWMOA is developing an Environmental Results Program (ERP) for auto body shops with the Small Business Environmental Assistance Programs in the six U.S. EPA Region 5 states (Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin). In 2011, NEWMOA analyzed baseline data, finalized a checklist, and managed the efforts of the ERP Consortium.

See page 8 for a full description.



NEWMOA'S EARLY LEADERS

Some of NEWMOA'S original leaders included Ann Whitely, from Vermont, who was our first executive director, and original Board Members Stephen Hitchcock, Ed Parker, and Dick Barlow, from Connecticut; Dave Boulter and Al Prysunka, from Maine; Bill Cass, from Massachusetts; John Minichiello, from New Hampshire; Tom Getz, from Rhode Island; and Dick Valentinetti and John Malter, from Vermont. Dennis Huebner and Mel Hohman, of the U.S. EPA, helped create a vision and provided support for NEWMOA.

The New England Interstate Water Pollution Control Commission (NEIWPCC) helped to incubate NEWMOA by acting as our fiscal agent and providing office space for many years.

These leaders and many others helped NEWMOA build a solid foundation, and the current Board of Directors is grateful for their initiative and vision. We honor their legacy with our dedication to the association's mission.

Addressing Sustainable Materials Management Priorities

Sarah Weinstein Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection, 2011 NEWMOA Solid Waste Program Chair

25 YEARS OF ADDRESSING SOLID WASTE CHALLENGES

The evolution in NEWMOA's solid waste work over the past 25 years reflects the changes in the industry as well as in state and federal priorities. In the mid-1980s, most statewide recycling programs were in a planning phase, and many small, unlined landfills were still operating. As state environmental agencies required unlined landfills to close and promoted the establishment of recycling programs, the companies that provided waste management services expanded and consolidated. Today, several large companies in the region provide collection, recycling, and disposal services, and industry and government are focusing on minimizing the amount of waste sent to landfills and combustors, and ensuring

that the facilities are operating safely and in compliance with regulations and permits.

NEWMOA's early targets were increased collection

and recycling of waste tires, appliances (often called white goods), and batteries; improvements to the

continued on page 6



Environmental managers are shifting their views of solid waste: instead of seeing it as something that needs to be disposed of, they see it as material that has value, to be captured and conserved. Many state and local governments are considering applying approaches such as extended producer responsibility (EPR), zero waste, pay-as-you-throw, and single stream recycling to encourage this change. State programs are learning from one another about the challenges associated with implementing these approaches and tools and the kinds of activities that are likely to succeed. NEWMOA's solid waste strategies focus on fostering this transition and advancing sustainable materials management as a new paradigm.

In 2011, NEWMOA sponsored discussions among state solid waste program staff to share information about

- State efforts to develop capacity for organics recycling
- Incorporating materials management approaches into state solid waste plans
- Financial assurance for landfills beyond the thirty-year post closure period
- States' experiences with electronic waste management
- The pros and cons of regulating solid waste haulers

NEWMOA also focused on promoting increased recycling of C&D materials and waste paper from commercial sources, implementing state EPR laws, and expanding the reuse of industrial byproducts through beneficial use programs.

C&D Materials

NEWMOA focused its C&D materials management efforts on an initiative to develop common terminology for C&D materials processing facility reports, which would enable states to collect and compare information and provide stakeholders with a complete picture of recycling, landfill use, and disposal in the region. Harmonized facility reporting requirements would provide improved data, which could be used to assess C&D materials management and to target policies and programs.

Increased public awareness of the importance of recycling in general, combined with the U.S. Green Building Council's Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) program, has led many building construction, renovation, and demolition contractors to require C&D materials recycling. However, C&D materials processing facilities in the Northeast vary considerably in their operations and end products. Some enclose their operations and use a combination of equipment and labor to recover a significant percentage of the incoming mixed C&D materials for use outside landfills. Other facilities tip the materials on bare ground outdoors, grind them up to reduce the volume, and ship them for disposal or use as alternative daily cover (ADC) at landfills.

States recognize that harmonizing the information they collect from C&D facilities could greatly increase transparency, resulting in greater recycling of many materials, by

- Providing data needed to understand the recycling potential for components of C&D waste, thereby helping to stimulate the development of recycling businesses



Sarah Weinstein

- Giving the construction industry an accurate view of how much waste is recycled, used as ADC, or disposed of in landfills, and encouraging facilities to recover and reuse more
- Influencing generators' choices of processing facilities, resulting in more material diverted to facilities that recover a significant amount of material for recycling
- Enabling C&D materials processors that have systems that recover materials and process them for recycling to demonstrate their value to potential clients

Recycling Waste Paper from Commercial Facilities

Paper is an organic material and breaks down to release GHGs when it is burned or buried. Research conducted in 2009 by NEWMOA and others indicates that reducing the disposal of commercial paper could significantly reduce lifecycle greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, from raw materials extraction to manufacturing, transportation, use, and "end-of-life" management.

In July 2010, NEWMOA and U.S. EPA Regions 1 and 2 sponsored a Commercial

"NEWMOA represents one of the very best models of how government can still carry out its important mission in these difficult economic times. The association enables multiple states to pool intellectual as well as limited financial resources, delivering better results than any one state can achieve on its own. By providing regional training, database management, and compilations of best practices, NEWMOA creates efficiencies and strengthens the competence of each state."

JEFF SAMA

FORMER BOARD MEMBER,
NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

25 years

newmoa

TIMELINE OF SIGNIFICANT ACHIEVEMENTS

1975 - 1986

State and federal waste management staff meet annually to discuss waste issues and implementation of RCRA and CERCLA and the formation of what would become NEWMOA in Waterville Valley, New Hampshire

1986 - 1987

- Governors of the New England states formally establish NEWMOA as an official regional organization to coordinate interstate activities
- U.S. EPA recognizes NEWMOA
- Board of Directors forms
- Annual meeting in Waterville Valley, New Hampshire, held
- First executive director, Anne Whitely, hired
- Board starts to meet regularly
- Definition of solid waste debated

1988 - 1989

- Annual conferences held
- Staff hired
- New Jersey joins the association
- Hazardous waste capacity assurance meetings held
- Studies on tires and white goods start
- Pollution prevention (P2) grant awarded and program launches

1990 - 1991

- Annual conferences held
- New York joins
- Hazardous waste capacity assurance meetings held
- Studies on management of batteries and tires published
- Research on metals in waste starts
- P2 roundtable forms and meetings held
- P2 clearinghouse starts
- P2 for pulp and paper conference held

25 YEARS OF ADDRESSING SOLID WASTE CHALLENGES

continued from page 4

design and operation of landfills; and the proper management of incinerator ash. Because of these efforts, large piles of tires and mounds of used appliances are now uncommon sights.

In the mid-1980s, there was no term for what is now called “universal waste”: consumer products, such as pesticides and batteries that contain toxic materials. A primary concern was the management of spent alkaline batteries, since they contained mercury. Through the efforts of NEWMOA’s members and others, alkaline batteries no longer contain mercury and are not a significant environmental hazard. Today, states have programs to address proper management of these universal wastes.



As the use of personal computers and electronics has exploded, recycling the associated waste has become a major challenge.

Most of NEWMOA’s members have passed legislation and started programs to address this material. As a result,

the recycling rates for electronic, or e-waste, are rapidly rising.

Waste paint management was a regional concern twenty years ago, and in response many communities established household hazardous waste (HHW) programs to collect paint and other targeted wastes. Maintaining and expanding those efforts continues to be a challenge and priority for NEWMOA.

In the early 1990s, state agency staffs were beginning to think about how industrial non-hazardous wastes could be reused rather than disposed of, which led to the creation of state BUD programs. Today, NEWMOA is successfully gathering and sharing information on these programs.

Over the past ten years, the recycling rates for municipal solid waste (MSW) reached about thirty percent and hit a plateau. Going beyond the current rates will require renewed enthusiasm and commitment on the part of the industry and state and local agencies.

We know from our past successes that state coordination and communication about new and emerging issues is critical to finding solutions. NEWMOA continues to provide a forum for collaboration that will be an important ingredient in the success of waste management programs over the next 25 years.

Paper Recycling Stakeholder Summit to gather input on the barriers to and opportunities for increasing commercial paper recycling. Subsequently, NEWMOA’s Commercial Paper Recycling Workgroup decided to pursue a follow-up project to gather and analyze information on the needs of end users of waste paper in the region and to identify generators of this material. The project involved

- Surveying end users of waste paper to document the types and amounts of the materials they need
- Identifying the types of commercial businesses that produce the quantities and types of waste paper that are in demand by end users
- Developing a regional strategy to increase paper recycling by the commercial sector based on the results of the survey

Survey responses were due early in fiscal year 2012; at that time the workgroup will use the results to plan its next steps.

Beneficial Reuse of Industrial Nonhazardous Wastes

State agencies issue beneficial use determinations (BUDs) to facilitate the reuse of material such as industrial byproducts (paper mill sludge, for example), which would normally require disposal. In 2011, NEWMOA concluded a multi-year EPA-funded project to upgrade and expand its BUD database.

The database is online, password-protected, and searchable and contains more than 1,750 BUDs issued by 27 states. It benefits state programs by

25 years

newmoa

TIMELINE OF SIGNIFICANT ACHIEVEMENTS

1990 - 1991 *(continued)*

- ◆ NE States P2 News begins
- ◆ P2 workshop for inspectors held
- ◆ Toxics Use Reduction Workgroup forms
- ◆ P2 train-the-trainer workshops held

1992 - 1993

- ◆ Annual conferences held
- ◆ CERCLA and RCRA reauthorization positions developed
- ◆ Comments on proposed U.S. EPA Environmental Leadership Program submitted
- ◆ First annual report published
- ◆ Comments on U.S. EPA's proposed Hazardous Waste Identification Rule submitted
- ◆ Comments on federal transportation of hazardous waste policy submitted
- ◆ Memorandum of Understanding on scrap tire management signed
- ◆ Waste Site Cleanup Workgroup forms
- ◆ P2 Roundtable meetings held

1994 - 1995

- ◆ Annual conferences held
- ◆ Initiative to improve management of universal wastes launches
- ◆ Comments on U.S. EPA's Hazardous Waste Identification Rule submitted
- ◆ *Managing Discarded Appliances and Vehicles* published
- ◆ *Solid Waste Flow in the NEWMOA States* published
- ◆ *Measuring Solid Waste in the NEWMOA States* published
- ◆ *Solid Waste Volume Source Reduction* published
- ◆ Innovative site remediation workshop held
- ◆ Regional mercury reduction strategy starts
- ◆ Research on mercury in products conducted

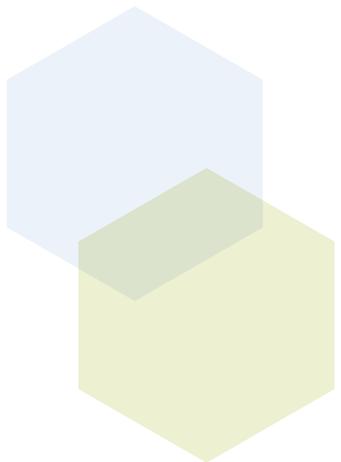
- Increasing the efficiency of their BUD-approval process by helping them learn from each others' experience
- Fostering collaboration and enabling them to know about the criteria that each other uses to approve BUD applications and their approvals of recurring waste use applications (thereby lowering the submittal burden on companies and streamlining the process for recurring waste use applications)

- Enabling the U.S. EPA and states to determine what wastes are being used for what purposes and capturing quantitative information from states that have reporting requirements

Throughout the year, NEWMOA supported the database, including implementing an automatic e-mail feature that prompts programs to provide regular updates. ◆

"The value that NEWMOA brings to the states cannot be overstated, especially the open communication that allows us to learn from both each others' successes and failures."

FRANK COOLICK
FORMER BOARD MEMBER,
NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION



Ensuring Adequate State Hazardous Waste Program Capability

Michael Wimsatt New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services, 2011 NEWMOA Hazardous Waste Program Chair

NEWMOA'S HAZARDOUS WASTE PROGRAM, 1986-2011

NEWMOA was founded because the directors of the New England state hazardous waste programs had been meeting informally among themselves and with the U.S. EPA to discuss the implementation of the requirements of the 1976 RCRA, and they wanted to create a more formal organizational structure to support these interactions. They were aware of how the New England Interstate Water Pollution Control Commissioner (NEIWPCC) and the Northeast States for Coordinated Air Use Management (NESCAUM) were organized and the kinds of services they provided. They wanted to create a similar organization that would focus on waste management.

At that time, the fundamental needs that the state waste directors hoped that NEWMOA would fulfill were information sharing, training, and policy coordination. As the founders envisioned, these types of activities

continued on page 10



NEWMOA's Hazardous Waste Program is a forum for information sharing and training to

help improve the technical and programmatic capabilities of state program staff. In particular, NEWMOA has focused on training the inspectors who visit facilities that generate or manage hazardous waste. These inspectors need training to stay informed about new state and federal regulations and to interpret existing regulations. State program staff benefit from learning how others implement the various requirements of the federal RCRA, as well as how they handle state-regulated entities, such as small businesses, which do not meet the federal generator status requirements.

As state and federal resources have diminished, NEWMOA's value to the region's hazardous waste programs has grown. State agencies have come to rely on the association's monthly information sharing conference calls and webinars, which provide useful forums for exchanging ideas on a wide range of topics. Staff from each state, as well as from U.S. EPA Regions 1 and 2 and Headquarters, participate. In fiscal year 2011, the calls covered

- Regulating temporary transfer and storage facilities
- Defining what is and is not considered waste water under hazardous waste rules
- Proper management of contaminated soils

- Determining whether a receptacle should be regulated as a container or as a tank
- Using Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) to determine whether a material is a hazardous waste
- Handling situations when the contents of a container found during an inspection are unknown
- Implementing the hazardous secondary materials exclusion from the definition of solid waste
- Sharing information about hazardous waste consultants and their understanding of the regulatory requirements
- Managing waste pharmaceuticals

NEWMOA conducts annual Advanced Hazardous Waste Inspectors' trainings. The association works with the U.S. EPA to design the one-day workshops, based on the priorities identified in an annual survey. NEWMOA held the spring 2011 workshop twice, in New Jersey and Massachusetts.

This year's U.S. EPA Region 2 workshop focused on the information needs of the U.S. EPA's Criminal Investigation Unit, regulatory requirements for evaporators, updates from the U.S. EPA and states, and regulatory oversight of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) under the Toxics Substances Control Act (TSCA). The Region 1 workshop focused on the development of enforcement cases, updates from the U.S. EPA and states, and differentiating among the various categories of wastes from and processes at metal finishing operations. The workshops were well-attended, and the participants' evaluations were positive.



Michael Wimsatt

Environmental Results Programs

With support from NEWMOA, Small Business Environmental Assistance Programs (SBEAP) in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin (i.e., the states in U.S. EPA Region 5) are implementing an Environmental Results Program (ERP) initiative for auto body refinishing shops. The programs chose this sector because of a new U.S. EPA air pollution control rule that includes compliance requirements for reducing emissions of volatile organic compounds and toxic air pollutants from the shops. The program's objectives are to

- Illuminate the nature, scope, and seriousness of problems at auto body shops
- Quantify environmental performance in the sector and document changes resulting from outreach efforts
- Focus resources on specific problem areas and deploy strategies that have been demonstrated to achieve the greatest environmental improvements

The initiative involves

- Developing a common inspection checklist
- Randomly selecting a statistically valid number of facilities in each state

“NEWMOA was an important part of the pollution prevention effort in the Northeast when we were all starting out on uncharted paths. The ability to exchange information and experiences among the various state programs was invaluable. We all gained from those relationships, which NEWMOA fostered through its meetings and workshops.”

BARBARA KELLEY
FORMER BOARD MEMBER,
MASSACHUSETTS OFFICE OF
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

25 years

newmoa

TIMELINE OF SIGNIFICANT ACHIEVEMENTS

1994 - 1995 (continued)

- Northeast Assistance and P2 Roundtable Steering Committee forms
- *Skillful Change Agents* curriculum published and workshops held
- *P2 Successes: A Compendium of Case Studies* published
- *Financial Analysis of P2 Curriculum* published and trainings developed and held
- *Financing P2 Investments* published
- P2 Consortium of New England Universities forms
- National 1994 Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) Data Use Conference held

1996 - 1997

- Annual conferences held
- Performance Partnership workshops held
- Letter of Intent for collaboration on universal waste programs signed
- State-federal Brownfields meeting held
- Workshop on innovative technology for waste site assessment and cleanup held
- Meeting on state policies on contaminated soils held
- Regional study on mercury deposition launches
- *P2 for Metal Finishing* published
- *Guide to Accessing P2 Information Electronically* published
- Wood furniture P2 and compliance manuals published
- Online P2 databases developed
- Meeting on enforcement and assistance coordination held

1998 - 1999

- Annual conferences held
- NEWMOA website launched
- Coordination of Beneficial Use Determinations (BUDs) starts

NEWMOA'S HAZARDOUS WASTE PROGRAM, 1986-2011

continued from page 8

continue to be the foundation of the association. From fiscal years 1986 to 2002, a core event for NEWMOA was an annual two-day conference that, for many of those years, took place in Waterville Valley, New Hampshire. Along with tennis matches and general merriment, a great deal of serious training, information sharing, and policy debating took place. These events substantially affected the evolution of the state hazardous waste programs in the region. Over the years, as the scope of NEWMOA's activities expanded into solid waste, P2 and toxics reduction, and state waste site and Brownfields cleanup, the agendas for these conferences expanded. Nevertheless, hazardous waste management issues and challenges remained

at the heart of the conferences and NEWMOA's work.

State agencies severely restricted out-of-state travel starting around 2002, and NEWMOA adapted.

Since then, a combination of conference calls, webinars, and one-day workshops fulfills the

needs the annual conferences used to address.

The topics of discussion within the hazardous waste programs have shifted over the years, as waste streams have changed and regulations and policies have evolved. In the late 1980s, the discussions focused on states' capacity for hazardous waste management and the interstate movement of waste. Hazardous wastes from metal working and metal finishing operations, pulp and paper manufacturing, printed wire board manufacturing, and other prominent manufacturing operations in the Northeast were discussed at length. Today, lively discussions continue, but now they focus on such topics as proper management of the growing and complex array of waste pharmaceuticals, alternative compliance strategies for small hazardous waste generators, and measuring the programs' impacts.

As NEWMOA looks to the next 25 years, reductions in state and federal resources for hazardous waste programs may mean further budget and staff cuts. Nevertheless, state agencies will continue to rely on NEWMOA to provide high quality hazardous waste services to enable them to maintain their efficiency and effectiveness, and to protect public health and the environment.

- Conducting baseline visits at the selected shops using the checklist
- Analyzing the results of the visits to identify the areas in which the shops need assistance
- Developing common outreach materials, including a self-certification checklist
- Performing outreach to shops
- Conducting follow-up compliance inspections after the compliance date
- Comparing facility performance before and after outreach to assess the program's impact

In 2011, NEWMOA helped finish the facility certification checklist and analyzed data from the baseline visits. Once the follow-up inspections are completed in 2012, NEWMOA will help assess the results and develop comparisons with the baseline, work on project conclusions and recommendations, and assist in preparing the final report.

NEWMOA also supported the national ERP Consortium in 2012. The consortium provides states, the U.S. EPA, and other interested groups with a forum for sharing experiences, expertise, and resources in developing and implementing ERP approaches. The consortium, which was organized in 2006, comprises eighteen member states, including those in the Northeast that are using ERP to address environmental problems effectively and efficiently. The goals of the consortium are to

- Communicate successes to build stakeholder support
- Share information among practitioners



25 years

newmoa

TIMELINE OF SIGNIFICANT ACHIEVEMENTS

1998 - 1999 (continued)

- Solid waste financial assurance workshop held
- Medical waste management workshop held
- Regulating construction & demolition (C&D) facilities workshop held
- Hazardous waste inspectors' workshop held
- Agreement on cooperation on site assessment and cleanup signed
- *NE States & Eastern Canadian Provinces Mercury Study* published
- Regional Mercury Action Plan adopted and summit held
- *P2 in Metal Painting and Coating* published
- P2 Metrics Menu developed
- Environmental Management Systems (EMS) workshop held
- P2 Topic Hubs launch
- *P2 Programs Directory* published
- *Low VOC Compliant Coatings for Auto Body Shops* published
- *Pressure Sensitive Tapes & Labels* published

2000 - 2001

- Annual conferences held
- *Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Flow Study* published
- Regional e-waste stakeholders meeting held
- National dialogue on e-waste launches with NEWMOA participation
- *Solid Waste Action Plan* published
- Model legislation to regulate mercury published
- New England Governors' Conference resolution on mercury products legislation signed
- Multiregional conference on mercury-added products held

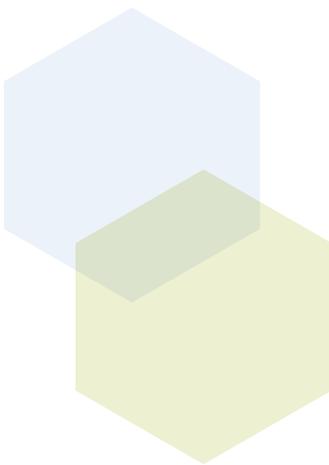
- Expand support within the U.S. EPA and other partners
- Promote ERP as a proven compliance strategy
- Improve and disseminate tools for easier automation and measurement

In 2011, NEWMOA organized ERP webinars and prepared outreach materials and articles. (For more information, visit: www.newmoa.org/erp.) ♦

"I was involved as a NEWMOA director during the early years. We spent a lot of time in the 1980s building relationships with each other and U.S. EPA. Our yearly meetings in Waterville Valley were full of discussions on regional topics of concern. U.S. EPA Region 1 was good at reaching out to their counterparts in D.C. to let them hear of our needs and strengths, and our capacity to cooperate to solve problems. In the eight years I was active in NEWMOA, it changed from an organization trying to find itself to one that was a leader in developing solutions to tough problems concerning waste issues."

TOM GETZ

FORMER BOARD MEMBER,
RHODE ISLAND DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT



Promoting Safer Chemicals

John Vana New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, 2011 NEWMOA Priority Chemicals Program Chair

Although a focused Priority Chemicals Program is relatively new, NEWMOA has historically focused on safer chemicals through its mercury and toxics use reduction work. This early work was extremely successful and set the stage for NEWMOA's current focus on a broader priority chemicals effort. Public concern about toxic chemicals has changed enormously over the past twenty years. In the mid-1980s, people were not as concerned about safer chemicals in products. Globalization, expanded research and access to information, and increased government regulation of chemical hazards and safety have contributed to increased public awareness. In addition, the government's ability to monitor chemicals in the environment and measure them in the human body has improved. These factors have created new pressures on state and federal agencies to ensure that the environment is free of chemical threats and products are safe. State legislatures have authorized health and environmental agencies to create lists of priority chemicals, develop and implement chemical use reporting requirements, procure green products, provide guidance on conducting alternative assessments, promote green chemistry, and help businesses and institutions use safer chemicals.

State programs have made some progress on ensuring that certain chemicals do not damage the environment and public health; nevertheless this area presents tremendous challenges. States' capacity

to address issues surrounding chemicals in products and waste is often limited. However, NEWMOA's leadership of IMERC and IC2 demonstrate that when states work together they can achieve more than they could individually. Each of these programs celebrated a major milestone during fiscal year 2011.

Interstate Mercury Education and Reduction Clearinghouse (IMERC)

IMERC was formally launched in 2002 to coordinate state environmental agencies' efforts on mercury-added product notification, labeling, collection, and phase-out. The formation of IMERC was the culmination of an effort by the Northeast states that had started in the mid-1990s with a regional mercury report and the development of model mercury reduction legislation and efforts to enact its provisions.

Over the past decade, IMERC membership has nearly doubled, from the eight NEWMOA member states to fifteen member states, including California, Illinois, Louisiana, Minnesota, Michigan, North Carolina, and Washington. The clearinghouse model has proved successful in facilitating interstate collaboration on the implementation of public education and outreach programs, product phase-outs and labeling, and reporting requirements for mercury-added products. It has also provided a single point of contact for industry to understand the member states' programs. The collaboration has led to significant cost savings for state agencies, while reducing the reporting burden on the regulated community.

Since its launch, IMERC has developed and published several documents using information reported through the clearinghouse, including

- Mercury-added product fact sheets that summarize data provided by manufacturers, including the amount of mercury used in the products, why mercury has been or continues to be used in the products, and who manufactures these products
- Analyses of product category trends for 2001, 2004, and 2007, which identify mercury use in certain product categories, and highlight opportunities for further reductions and improvements in the collection and recycling of mercury waste

IMERC's members have also created the online Mercury-Added Products Database, which informs consumers, recyclers, policy makers, and others about products that contain intentionally added mercury, the amount of mercury in specific products, and the manufacturers of those products. IMERC publications and the database are available at www.newmoa.org/prevention/mercury/imerc.cfm.

Mercury legislation by IMERC member states has pushed manufacturers of mercury-added products to eliminate mercury use. Based on data reported through IMERC, the following categories saw significant reductions in mercury between 2001 and 2007:

- Switches and relays – 48 percent reduction
- Thermostats – 73 percent reduction
- Thermometers and measuring devices – 77 percent reduction



John Vana

The amount of mercury used in these products is much lower than it was a decade ago, and older products that contain significant amounts of mercury are now coming out of service. Looking ahead, IMERC plans to coordinate interstate efforts on the collection and recycling of these products, in order to keep them out of landfills and incinerators.

In fiscal year 2011, IMERC developed the Mercury-Added Products Reporting System, an e-filing system that replaces the paper Mercury-Added Product Notification Form. The e-filing system is a more efficient way for companies to submit their product information and for IMERC member states to review it. The system enables IMERC to share data about mercury-added products in real time through the U.S. EPA's National Environmental Information Exchange Network (NEIEN). State and federal agencies interested in analyzing the data to support their mercury programs will be able to obtain this information through the NEIEN.

“One of my fondest memories of my work at the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection was my participation in NEWMOA’s Mercury Task Force. I always looked forward to those meetings because I knew that the people who gathered for them were well-informed, interested in the effort, and committed to working together as apolitically as possible. We believed that a small group of state officials could affect national policy, and that’s exactly what happened.”

LOIS HAGER
FORMER BOARD MEMBER,
CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

25 years
newmoa

TIMELINE OF SIGNIFICANT ACHIEVEMENTS

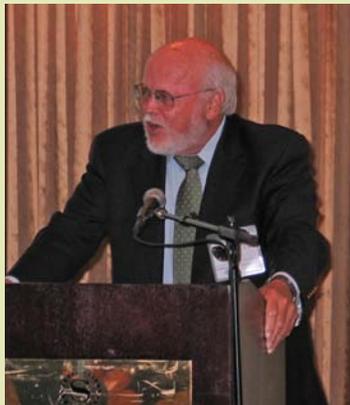
2000 - 2001 (continued)

- ◆ Advanced hazardous waste inspectors' workshop held
- ◆ Hazardous waste identification rule and mixed waste regulations meeting held
- ◆ Environmental Merit Award from U.S. EPA received
- ◆ Waste Site Cleanup Partnership to improve site characterization initiated
- ◆ Technology Review Committee advisory opinions developed
- ◆ Contaminated sediments meeting held
- ◆ Interstate Mercury Education and Reduction Clearinghouse (IMERC) launches
- ◆ Mercury Reduction Projects Database launches
- ◆ Cleanup of mercury from Massachusetts public schools starts
- ◆ *P2 for Lithographic Printers CD* published
- ◆ *RCRA Compliance for Metal Finishers* video and slide show distributed
- ◆ Workshop on energy efficiency and P2 held
- ◆ Marina Workgroup formed and workshop held
- ◆ *P2 for Machining & Metal Fabrication* published
- ◆ P2 Projects Database launches
- ◆ Database for P2 metrics starts
- ◆ Workshop on reduction of persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic chemicals held
- ◆ P2 integration workshop held
- ◆ Environmental Management Systems workshop held

2002 - 2003

- ◆ Annual conference held
- ◆ *Interstate Flow of Municipal Solid Waste* reports published
- ◆ *Waste Tires in the NEWMOA States* published

NEWMOA'S 25TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION



Clockwise from top left:

Andy Bray, NEWMOA; Rachel Smith, NEWMOA; Nate Bisbee, NEWMOA.

William Cass, NEWMOA Executive Director (retired).

Sarah Weinstein, Director, Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection; Terri Goldberg, Executive Director, NEWMOA.



REFLECTIONS ON THE IC2

Dick Pederson, Director of the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality notes that reducing toxic chemicals in the environment is a top priority for environmental organizations nationwide. "IC2 allows us to leverage state and local resources to be more efficient, effective, and strategic in reducing toxic chemicals regionally and nationally," he said.

Adds Gail Shibley, administrator of the Oregon Health Authority in the state's Office of Environmental Public Health, "This interstate work is also interagency work here in Oregon,

and a key opportunity to work together to protect Oregonians from potential harm from chemical exposures."

According to Director Ted Sturdevant of the Washington Department of Ecology, "For several years, many state and local environmental agencies have been working aggressively to reduce toxic chemicals in consumer products as part of a larger effort to reduce toxics in the environment and protect human health. In the absence of an effective national system for securing and sharing data on toxic chemicals, states are working together to share information and make the most of limited resources."



Interstate Chemical Clearinghouse (IC2)

The IC2 was publicly launched in January 2011, and it has accomplished a great deal in a short time. The original members include California, Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Metro (Portland, OR), Michigan, Minnesota, New York, New Jersey, Oregon, Vermont, and Washington. Much like IMERC, the IC2 enables its members to collaborate on and deliver their priority chemical programs more efficiently.

Various IC2 member states, including Maine, Washington, and Minnesota have developed and published lists of priority chemicals to fulfill the requirements of chemical policy legislation. To provide support and assistance to these efforts and those of states that are in the process of developing similar lists, the IC2 has developed an online resource that allows users to

- Search for chemicals on one or more of the state lists
- Identify source lists
- Identify hazard and toxicity characteristics
- Find useful information resources

The resource is available at www.new-moa.org/prevention/ic2/projects/resource/.

The IC2 also posted the State Chemicals Policy Database: www.new-moa.org/prevention/ic2/chempolicy/index.php. Originally developed in 2007 by the Lowell Center for Sustainable Production, the database is now hosted and maintained by the IC2. It can be searched by state; region; status (i.e., enacted, proposed, or failed); policy category, such as pollution prevention or single chemical

restriction; chemical; and product type, such as children's or cleaning products.

In addition to its database work, the IC2 published the *IC2 Chemical Use Reporting White Paper* in fiscal year 2011 to help members who are working to develop a common framework for chemical use reporting. Such a framework would make sharing information among states easier and ultimately lead to greater efficiency in the implementation of chemical use reporting programs. The paper provides information on

- The purpose of chemical use disclosure
- The benefits of interstate collaboration on chemical use reporting
- The IC2 member programs, their reporting requirements, and their similarities and differences
- State Confidential Business Information (CBI) policies and procedures
- Key questions and issues regarding data fields and coordination of proposed reporting processes of participating states
- A draft IC2 Chemical Use Reporting Form for discussion and possible use

The paper is available at: www.new-moa.org/prevention/ic2/pubs/.

As the IC2's membership grows, it is developing effective ways to support state programs to promote the use of safer chemicals and products. The collaborative model that has worked so well for state mercury reduction efforts will also work for the sharing of information about the use of chemicals in manufacturing. ♦

"NEWMOA should be proud of its 25 years of accomplishments, which are numerous. To mention a few wouldn't do justice to the many, so I'll simply say what a pleasure it was to be New Hampshire's representative to the association over a period of thirteen years."

PHIL O'BRIEN
FORMER BOARD MEMBER,
NEW HAMPSHIRE DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

25
years
newmoa

TIMELINE OF SIGNIFICANT ACHIEVEMENTS

2002 - 2003 (continued)

- Construction and demolition materials interstate flow report initiated
- Report on managing pressure treated wood published
- Advanced hazardous waste inspectors' workshop held
- Salvage Yard Workgroup forms
- Dioxin Burn Barrel Workgroup forms
- IMERC Database launches
- Breaking the Mercury Cycle conference held
- *8 Good Ideas for Reducing Mercury Exposure & Pollution* published
- Mercury-added product bans and phase outs supported
- Workshops on waste site characterization held
- Corrective Action conference held
- Meeting on emergency response after 9/11 held
- Webinar on environmentally preferable purchasing held
- P2 and Compliance Assistance Metrics software (version 1.0) released
- Strategic plan developed
- National P2 Results Task Force launches with NEWMOA's leadership
- Greening government conference held
- P2 innovative technology profiles developed

2004 - 2005

- Common Measures Project starts and training held
- Recommendations to the U.S. EPA for improving compliance assistance provided
- Meetings on C&D materials management and reuse held
- Awareness campaign to eliminate the burning of waste in outdoor barrels begins

Sustainability, Assistance, and Pollution Prevention

Michael DiGiore New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, 2011 NEWMOA Assistance & Pollution Prevention Program Chair

TWENTY YEARS OF ASSISTANCE AND P2

Starting in the 1980s, conversations among the Northeast state environmental agencies about how to manage hazardous waste increasingly had a source reduction thread, and by 1988-1989, the NEWMOA Board of Directors decided to make this a priority. When the association received a grant from the U.S. EPA and hired its first P2 staff, NEWMOA's role as a convener of these discussions was formalized as the Northeast Multimedia Pollution Prevention (NEMPP) Roundtable.

In the early 1990s, the state programs and the U.S. EPA were at the beginning of a learning curve, as they explored P2 opportunities and effective approaches. Roundtable discussions focused on discovering and sharing practices, developing tools

such as case studies, addressing ozone depleting chemicals, and reducing the use of cleaning solvents.

Priority sectors included metal finishers,

electroplaters, wood furniture manufacturers, auto repair and body shops, printers,

continued on page 18

In fiscal year 2011, NEWMOA's Assistance and Pollution Prevention (P2) Roundtable accomplishments included

- Holding webinars
- Publishing newsletters
- Organizing a meeting of states and U.S. EPA Region 2
- Implementing the regional Pollution Prevention Resource Exchange (P2Rx) Center
- Launching the National Sustainable Lodging Network
- Creating a P2 data collection tools repository
- Facilitating work around sector priorities, including hospitality, marinas, garment cleaning, green chemistry, and grocery stores

Webinars

Many state agencies are experiencing restrictions on out-of-state travel, and webinars are a great alternative way to train a large number of people. NEWMOA's Roundtable and P2Rx Center held ten webinars, focusing on

- NEWMOA's Sustainable Hospitality Metrics Project
- U.S. EPA's Design for the Environment (DfE) green cleaner and other programs
- LEAN approaches in state agencies
- Starting a hotel composting program
- How P2 assistance providers can effectively use social media
- Launching the National Sustainable Lodging Network

- Carbon footprint assessments: what and why
- Carbon footprint assessments, step by step
- Case studies of carbon foot printing
- Energy efficiency for P2 planning

The presentations from these webinars are available at www.newmoa.org/prevention/webconferences/index.cfm.

The Northeast Assistance and Pollution Prevention Roundtable Steering Committee held conference calls to plan these webinars, share state and U.S. EPA program updates, and plan NEWMOA's other assistance and P2 events and activities. At the beginning of the year, NEWMOA conducted a survey on training priorities, and the steering committee used the results to plan activities.

Newsletters

NEWMOA published spring and fall 2011 issues of *Northeast Assistance and Pollution Prevention News*. The spring newsletter highlighted green chemistry and engineering initiatives (see www.newmoa.org/prevention/newsletters/21_1/Vol21_1.pdf).

The fall issue featured P2 success stories, and innovation and leadership highlights (see www.newmoa.org/prevention/newsletters/20_2/vol20_2.pdf).

Meeting of States and U.S. EPA

At NEWMOA's regional meeting for state and federal programs in U.S. EPA Region 2, participants presented talks on integrating P2 into regulatory programs, green chemistry efforts, and opportunities





Michael DiGiore

for interfacing with the other U.S. EPA regions. The group also heard about ongoing work to advance Economy, Energy, Environment (E3) sustainability approaches. Finally, EPA staff presented an analysis of Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) data, including how the financial sector is using the information.

Pollution Prevention Resource Exchange (P2Rx)

NEWMOA supports a regional Pollution Prevention Resource Exchange (P2Rx) Center. The exchange is a network of eight regional centers that advance P2 as a cornerstone of sustainability. The goals of P2Rx are to

- Build and facilitate dynamic regional and national P2 topic driven networks
- Serve as the trusted source for P2 information
- Increase the awareness, accessibility, and usability of P2 information
- Evaluate and measure the impact of various tools to achieve P2 goals

In fiscal year 2011, NEWMOA's P2Rx Center initiated the development of a virtual trade show on wet cleaning technologies as alternatives to perchloroethylene (PCE) dry cleaning. NEWMOA

"I have appreciated, over the last fourteen years the P2 Roundtable as a place where I could hear about the experiences of other states and how various challenges could be met. The most rewarding times were when we had annual face-to-face meetings. Sometimes you learned as much or more over a meal than in a structured environment. As a public servant, it has been my pleasure to participate in this Roundtable for these many years."

KIM TRELLA
CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

25 years

newmoa

TIMELINE OF SIGNIFICANT ACHIEVEMENTS

2004 - 2005 (continued)

- Advanced hazardous waste inspectors' workshops held
- Outreach materials on effective and less costly waste site cleanups published
- Case studies of institutional controls at waste sites developed
- Improved quality of site characterization workshops held
- Lamp Recycling Workgroup forms
- National mercury reduction conference held
- The Energy and Materials Flow and Cost Tracker (EMFACT) project launches
- Northeast Environmental Summit held
- Initiative on emerging chemicals of concern launches

2006 - 2007

- Interstate Environmental Results Program (ERP) meeting held
- Common Measures Project implemented
- Vapor intrusion workshop held
- *In situ* chemical oxidation workshop held
- Characterization of chlorinated solvent sites workshops held
- Environmental insurance and Brownfields workshops held
- Avian flu workshop held
- *MSW Flow Analysis* published
- Meeting on the reuse and recycling of C&D materials held
- Advanced hazardous waste inspectors' workshops held
- Comments on the U.S. EPA's revisions to the definition of solid waste submitted
- National RCRA corrective action conference held
- Outreach to generators on lamp recycling conducted

coordinated this effort with U.S. EPA Region 1, university based researchers, and vendors.

For more information on NEWMOA's P2Rx activities, visit: www.newmoa.org/prevention/p2rxinfo/.

TWENTY YEARS OF ASSISTANCE AND P2

continued from page 16

and paper manufacturers. Programs constantly talked about the challenges surrounding measuring results. Today, NEWMOA is a leader in developing and maintaining a variety of P2 measurement tools that capture quantitative results.

NEMPP created a wealth of information on P2 practices, and as the effort expanded into other sectors, the demand for organizing and sharing P2 information

grew. In response, NEWMOA created a P2 information clearinghouse—

originally a hard copy repository. With the advent of the Internet, it became a virtual center. The U.S.

EPA has provided support for this work through P2Rx funding.

Information is still of utmost

The National Sustainable Lodging Network

Lodging facilities and restaurants can have significant environmental impacts, including the generation of food and other solid wastes, energy consumption, wastewater and storm water discharges, and the use of potentially harmful products. Public

importance to P2 and assistance efforts, but the channels of information exchange have changed dramatically since the late 1980s. They have evolved from face-to-face meetings and case studies to workgroups, webinars, and most recently, social networking. Today, NEWMOA calls its information sharing and coordinating effort the Northeast Assistance and P2 Roundtable. The group takes a broad view of sustainability that goes beyond traditional approaches and industrial sources to cover all aspects of life, including service industries and consumers.

P2 programs now face an environment of diminishing state and federal resources. The initial focus of state programs has evolved from hazardous waste reduction to, most recently, the efficient use of energy and resources. Because state programs have found that they can achieve more by working together than individually, NEWMOA is more important than ever for information sharing and coordination.

interest in “going green,” personal ethics, and market demand have led to a growing community of practice in the sustainable hospitality area. As a result, there has been an explosion of state and local programs in recent years and a proliferation of information on how to “green-up” hospitality operations.

NEWMOA and other P2Rx centers created the National Sustainable Lodging Network (www.sustainablelodging.org) to facilitate information sharing between the private and public sectors. SustainableLodging.org brings lodging operations together with federal, state, local, and tribal sustainable hospitality programs, including environmental agencies, tourism boards, and lodging associations. The goals for the site are to

- Provide forums for sustainable hospitality practitioners to share information
- Promote sustainable hospitality programs and the facilities that participate in them
- Increase the adoption of sustainable hospitality practices nationwide
- Foster innovation in sustainable lodging through the exchange of ideas

The National Sustainable Lodging Network benefits users by helping them to build connections, gain access to and share content, and measure outcomes. Some of the features of the network include

- Groups of sustainable hospitality programs and discussion forums within each group
- A calendar of events that includes conferences, workshops, and webinars
- Links to training materials and recent publications





TIMELINE OF SIGNIFICANT ACHIEVEMENTS

2006 - 2007 (continued)

- Assistance for mercury removal from schools provided
- Training on school chemical cleanouts held
- National chemicals in commerce conference held
- Priority chemicals workshops held

2008 - 2009

- Environmental Results Program (ERP) Consortium launches
- *Common Measures Report* published
- *Climate-Waste Action Plan* published
- Training program on agricultural plastics recycling starts
- Disaster debris management coordination meetings held
- *Construction & Demolition Waste Management* published
- Updated Beneficial Use Determinations (BUDs) database launches
- Gypsum wallboard project launches
- Advanced hazardous waste inspectors' workshops held
- Greener cleanup workshop held
- Contaminated sediments workshop held
- Annual Brownfields meeting held
- *Trends in Mercury Use in Products* published
- *Northeast States Succeed in Reducing Mercury* published
- *Review of Compact Fluorescent Lamps Recycling* published
- Hospitality Workgroup forms
- Region 2 P2 meeting held
- Regional Safer Chemicals Workgroup starts
- Interstate Chemicals Clearinghouse (IC2) starts

- Blogs, videos, and news
- Sustainable practices section that highlights P2Rx information resources, such as Topic Hubs, best practices, P2 opportunities, and case studies

SustainableLodging.org was launched for federal, state, and local program managers in April 2011, and publicly launched in September 2011 during National Pollution Prevention Week. By the end of 2011, the network had close to 300 members nationwide. NEWMOA's Hospitality Workgroup played a key role in guiding the development of the network.

P2 Data Collection Tools

NEWMOA launched an online repository of P2 data collection tools to enable P2 and environmental assistance programs to learn from each other. Users can search for P2 data collection tools based on sector or topic, type of P2 activity, or type of tool. States can add their own data collection tools to the system. P2 data collection tools include surveys, worksheets, self-certification forms, protocols and standard operating practices (SOPs) for follow-up to P2 technical assistance visits, quality management plans (QMPs), quality assurance project plans (QAPPs), and checklists that P2 programs use to collect information from their clients.

For more information on the P2 Data Collection Tools Database, visit www.newmoa.org/prevention/projects/datacol/ ♦

"NEWMOA has provided an indispensable service to the region. No other group has so effectively knitted together all the preventive and innovative initiatives going on in the states so that we all know about what is occurring and have a chance to coordinate with each other to produce more effective results. No one else has shown so much leadership, on a regional and national basis. Few can rival NEWMOA's record in achieving so much benefit for the public and the environment with so few resources."

RICHARD REIBSTEIN
MASSACHUSETTS OFFICE OF
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Cleaning Up Contaminated Property

Jay Naparstek Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection, 2011 NEWMOA Waste Site Cleanup Program Chair

REFLECTING ON THE CLEANUP OF CONTAMINATED PROPERTIES

The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) was signed into law in the same year that NEWMOA came into existence. At that time, controversies over contamination at thousands of sites throughout the Northeast were in the news almost daily. Sites such as Love Canal in New York and Woburn in Massachusetts were so famous that they became the subjects of popular movies. Since then, federal and state programs have helped to clean up and redevelop these sites.

Starting in the late 1980s, NEWMOA's annual Technology Transfer and Training (T3) conferences provided a forum for U.S. EPA and state cleanup programs to share

information on their activities and policies, case studies and lessons learned, and emerging contamination issues and technologies.

In 1992, NEWMOA formalized its program by creating a Waste Site Cleanup

continued on page 22

Throughout the Northeast, thousands of sites that are contaminated by past practices or spills require cleanup

if they are to be redeveloped in a manner that protects human health and the environment. The contamination issues at these sites are complex. Understanding the contaminants and how they behave in the environment presents a significant challenge for the state officials responsible for overseeing cleanup. State programs must keep up with the ever-changing universe of contamination concerns and the technologies for assessing and remediating the sites. Without adequate training for state staff, consultants, and others, the programs cannot provide the necessary environmental and health protections. Therefore, a major focus of NEWMOA's waste site cleanup program is on providing training for state program staff and consultants.

In October 2010, NEWMOA sponsored a workshop on Enhanced In Situ Bioremediation (EISB). EISB improves the soil bacteria and/or nutrient conditions to accelerate the slow, natural degradation process. Treating soils in situ is less energy intensive than digging them up and transporting them offsite for disposal. The workshop presentations are available at www.newmoa.org/cleanup/cwm/eisb.

In March 2011, NEWMOA held a workshop on the state of practice for in situ chemical oxidation (ISCO), as a follow-up to one that was held several years before. ISCO involves injecting chemicals into the ground to react with

the contaminants and convert them to less toxic compounds. As with EISB, ISCO involves neither digging up soils for treatment nor transport off site, and therefore has a lower carbon footprint than other cleanup methods. ISCO's advantage over EISB is that it produces results quickly. The workshop presentations are available at www.newmoa.org/cleanup/cwm/isco.

A third workshop was held in September 2011, which focused on ecological risk assessment. The U.S. EPA and the state programs are charged with protecting human health and the environment. Ecological risk assessment is the process for evaluating the likelihood that adverse ecological effects are occurring or could occur as results of contamination. Conducting such an evaluation can be challenging because of the diversity of plant and animal species and ecological functions at sites. NEWMOA's workshop provided participants with up-to-date information on the ecological risk assessment process as well as with case studies that illustrate practical considerations and emerging issues. The workshop presentations are available at www.newmoa.org/cleanup/cwm/eco.

NEWMOA also helps state programs develop strategies to improve the effectiveness of their site cleanup programs, including Brownfields redevelopment. In fiscal year 2011, a main focus of this effort was on helping programs and consultants understand the U.S. EPA's requirements for sites with polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) contamination. PCBs are regulated differently from other contaminants and are subject to the U.S. EPA's Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA). TSCA oversight





Jay Naparstek

and review requirements are often unclear to cleanup programs and the regulated community, which can lead to expensive delays in Brownfields projects.

NEWMOA is working with the New Jersey Institute of Technology to develop a series of five fact sheets that will cover

- Working with federal and state PCB regulations on Brownfield sites
- Characterization: sampling and testing for PCBs
- Cleanup and management of PCBs: disposal of PCB remediation waste
- PCBs in building materials
- PCB articles, containers, and liquids

In fiscal year 2011, NEWMOA reviewed and commented on the first fact sheet.

Once all of the fact sheets are published, NEWMOA will organize a training workshop in 2012.

Also in 2011, U.S. EPA Headquarters requested state feedback on its PCBs in building products website. Maine Department of Environmental Protection staff took the lead in reviewing the material and suggesting improvements, and based on their comments, NEWMOA developed and submitted a letter to the U.S. EPA.

In December 2010, NEWMOA organized a meeting of state and U.S. EPA

“I feel very fortunate to have had the opportunity to be part of NEWMOA during my time at the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. It was professionally rewarding and extremely helpful in carrying out my responsibilities as a waste management program director. NEWMOA’s ability to be proactive in helping states figure out how to set policy was critical. NEWMOA is a great organization that has continued to stay focused on its mission. I hope NEWMOA’s next 25 years are as productive and as effective as the first 25.”

DAVID O’TOOLE

FORMER BOARD MEMBER,
NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

25
years
newmoa

TIMELINE OF
SIGNIFICANT
ACHIEVEMENTS

2010 - 2011

- Commercial Waste Paper Recycling Summit held and Workgroup forms
- BUD database improvements completed
- Advanced hazardous waste inspectors’ workshops held
- Region 5 Auto Body Shop ERP Project starts
- *Mercury-Added Products Found at Water Treatment Facilities* published
- Mercury science and policy conference held
- Mercury-Added Products Database e-filing developed
- P2 and sustainability conference held in Puerto Rico
- *Promoting Greater Recycling of Gypsum Wallboard* published
- Enhanced in situ bioremediation workshop held
- Remediation of contaminated sediment sites workshop held
- Annual state-federal Brownfields meetings held
- Ecological risk assessment workshop held
- *In situ* chemical oxidation workshop held
- Contaminated Soils Initiative launches
- Twentieth anniversary of P2 celebrated
- Sustainable Lodging Network launches
- Green chemistry working group launches
- P2 data collection tool launches
- Wet cleaning technology tradeshow developed
- Region 2 P2 meeting held
- IC2 publicly launches
- Chemical Policy Database managed
- IC2 state priority chemicals database developed

Region 1 Brownfields Program staff to discuss

- Eligibility for petroleum funding
- State and U.S. EPA efforts to improve the TSCA process for PCB sites
- State efforts to improve coordination at sites with historic preservation issues
- Updates from states and the U.S. EPA on their program priorities

REFLECTING ON THE CLEANUP OF CONTAMINATED PROPERTIES

continued from page 20

Workgroup. The first activity of the new workgroup was developing a position paper on CERCLA (Superfund) reauthorization. Ultimately, Congress did not enact any changes.

By the mid-1990s, the U.S. EPA had begun to focus its waste site cleanup efforts on the redevelopment of contaminated properties through the

Brownfields program, and NEWMOA held the first joint meeting for state and U.S. EPA Brownfields programs. After new federal legislation specific to Brownfields was passed in 2002, NEWMOA convened annual state-U.S. EPA Brownfields

Organizing training through NEWMOA is much more cost effective than having each state develop this capacity. The association enables state programs to learn about emerging issues and to develop responses. As resources for state cleanup efforts continue to shrink, the efficiencies states gain through NEWMOA become more important.

meetings, which have become valuable information sharing and priority setting events.

In 1997, NEWMOA held a workshop focused on innovative waste site cleanup technology. Shortly afterward, member states agreed to cooperate on reviewing and approving new site assessment and cleanup technologies. Between 1999 and 2002, NEWMOA held many workshops on innovative technologies for site assessment and published four regional advisory opinions. After that, the association focused on improving the quality of site investigation by organizing regional conferences in 2002 and 2004. In 2005, it published state-specific outreach brochures. NEWMOA's training focus continued to evolve, and since 2006, the association has organized one-day technical workshops for state staff and consultants on twelve emerging issues. These workshops are well-attended and valued by the participants as important ways to improve their capacity to clean up legacy sites.

Urban Fill and Other Mildly Contaminated Soils

An intermittent issue for NEWMOA has been the management of mildly contaminated soil and sediments. Construction and utility projects, particularly in urban areas, can generate more soil than the projects can reuse with contaminants at levels that are detectable, but not hazardous. Still, managing these mildly contaminated soils presents the following problems for states and developers:

- The same soil can be subject to different requirements. At construction or utility projects, soils are presumed to be uncontaminated and are usually not tested unless there is visual evidence of contamination. At Brownfield and other waste site cleanup (WSC) program sites, however, soils are presumed to be contaminated and must be sampled and tested before they can be removed; their reuse is subject to state review and approval. Reuse options are limited and often not clear to the generator.
- Most mildly contaminated soils are sent to landfills for direct disposal or used as alternative daily cover (ADC). As a result, significant quantities of soil are transported long distances, often across state lines, and take up limited landfill space.
- State Beneficial Use Determination (BUD) programs sometimes allow reuse outside landfills, but program requirements can be complex and costly, creating a deterrent to all but large projects.



25 years

newmoa

TIMELINE OF SIGNIFICANT ACHIEVEMENTS

CHALLENGES FOR THE FUTURE 2012-2036

- ◆ Maintain state hazardous and solid waste program capacity and institutional knowledge and skills
- ◆ Promote economic competitiveness, clean technology economy, and green jobs
- ◆ Sustain and fund state programs
- ◆ Reduce greenhouse gas emissions
- ◆ Adapt to climate change
- ◆ Advance sustainable materials management
- ◆ Clean up the backlog of waste sites, using sustainable and green practices
- ◆ Innovate and utilize alternative approaches to regulatory compliance
- ◆ Reduce toxics in products, processes, and waste
- ◆ Promote safe alternatives and green chemistry and engineering
- ◆ Mitigate pollution from emerging technologies
- ◆ Promote green labels and certification programs
- ◆ Implement extended producer responsibility
- ◆ Expand environmentally preferable purchasing
- ◆ Increase reuse and recycling of solid waste
- ◆ Conserve energy and water
- ◆ Conduct community outreach and promote environmental justice
- ◆ Measure, evaluate, and communicate results and progress
- ◆ Evaluate and advance innovative waste management technologies

NEWMOA CHAIRS 1987-2011

1987	Stephen Hitcock, CT DEP
1988	John Minichiello, NH DES
1989	John Maltor, VT DEC
1990	Al Prysunka, ME DEP
1991	Tom Getz, RI DEM
1992	Pat Deese-Stanton, MA DEP
1993	Bill Ahearn, VT DEC
1994	Gary Sondermeyer, NJ DEP
1995	John Iannotti, NYS DEC
1996	Dick Barlow, CT DEP
1997	Philip O'Brien, NH DES
1998	Helen Waldorf, MA DEP
1999	Allan Ball, ME DEP
2000	Terry Gray, RI DEM
2001	Skip Flanders, VT DEC
2002	Dick Barlow, CT DEP
2003	Mark Hyland, ME DEP
2004	Sarah Weinstein, MA DEP
2005	Anthony Giunta, NH DES
2006	Dave O'Toole, NYS DEC
2007	Frank Coolick, NJ DEP
2008	Ron Gagnon, RI DEM
2009	Gary Gulka, VT DEC
2010	Yvonne Bolton and Bob Kaliszewski, CT DEP
2011	Sarah Weinstein, MA DEP

- Management costs are high. The cost to transport and dispose of excess soil (or use it as ADC) is significant for construction projects, particularly for those by the public sector, such as schools and Public Works Departments. The costs to states for managing mildly contaminated excess soil through the waste site cleanup and/or BUD programs are significant.

NEWMOA held its first meeting on mildly contaminated soil in 1997 and followed it up with workshops in 2000, 2001, and 2002. In spring 2011, NEWMOA initiated a Management of Mildly Contaminated Soil project. The project seeks to develop a uniform framework that

- Protects human health and the environment
- Provides clarity to utilities, construction operators, departments of public works, and other developers, as well as to municipal, county, and state government departments and agencies
- Involves requirements that are not onerous for states or stakeholders to implement
- Preserves landfill capacity by allowing non-landfill uses when appropriate
- Promotes cost effective alternatives
- Increases consistency within and among states in the region

After forming a workgroup, NEWMOA conducted a survey to characterize the baseline situation. It will build on this work in 2012 and develop a model approach. ◆

NEWMOA Funding

NEWMOA relies on dues, grants, contracts, and special contributions for funding. Its original source of funding was state dues. The New England states requested that U.S. EPA Region 1 make a portion of their RCRA 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 U.S. EPA Region 1. New York and New Jersey pay their annual dues directly to NEWMOA. IMERC and IC2 member states also pay annual dues directly to NEWMOA to fund these activities.

U.S. EPA grants support solid waste activities, assistance and P2 projects, hazardous waste training, and participation in federal regulatory development. Grants for these activities are awarded by a combination of U.S. EPA Region 1, Region 2, and Headquarters, and occasionally by other agencies and institutions.

Contributions from member states in the form of contracts make up another important source of funding. Several states contribute directly to fund projects of particular interest, as well as to support NEWMOA's IMERC, IC2, and Brownfields programs.

NEWMOA'S FINANCIAL ACTIVITY

October 1, 2010 to September 30, 2011

Revenues

State Dues, Contracts, Fees, Contributions & In-Kind Services/Match	389,476
Federal Grants*	766,017
Miscellaneous	2,110
Total Revenue	1,157,603

Expenditures

Staff Salaries & Benefits**	632,900
Travel & Meetings	67,828
Other Direct Program Expenses	23,168
General & Administrative	151,190
Contracts	263,282
Total Expenditures	1,138,368

Net Assets

Net Assets at Beginning of Year	317,612
Net Assets at End of Year	336,847
Net Change in Assets	19,235

* Federal grants include \$142,000 in state assistance allocated to NEWMOA at the request of the New England states. Federal grants also include awards to states that were provided to NEWMOA through contracts.

** Includes \$36,808 in in-kind services from member states.



“It would have been hard to predict 25 years ago just how much states would benefit from the scope and the depth of NEWMOA’s activities on their behalf.”

SHARON YERGEAU
NEW HAMPSHIRE DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

ABOUT NEWMOA

The Northeast Waste Management Officials’ Association (NEWMOA) is a nonprofit, nonpartisan interstate association that has a membership 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 and solid waste, pollution prevention, and waste site cleanup activities, and was formally recognized by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in 1986.

NEWMOA’S MISSION

NEWMOA’s mission is to develop and sustain an effective partnership of states that helps achieve a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment by exploring, developing, promoting, and implementing environmentally sound solutions for

- Reducing materials use and preventing pollution and waste
- Properly reusing and recycling discarded materials that have value
- Safely managing solid and hazardous wastes
- Remediating contaminated sites

The association fulfills this mission by providing a variety of support services that

- Facilitate communication and cooperation among member states, between the states and the U.S. EPA, and between the states and other stakeholders
- Provide research on and evaluation of emerging issues, best practices, and data to help state programs maximize efficiency and effectiveness
- Facilitate development of regional approaches to solving critical environmental problems



Northeast Waste Management Officials' Association

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Project Manager

Jennifer Griffith
Project Manager

Lois Makina
Administrative

Rachel Smith
Project Staff

Adam Wienert
Project Manager

NEWMOA Board of Directors & Officers

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Director/Ombudsman, Planning and Program Development, CT DEEP

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Director, Remediation Division, CT DEEP

Ron Dyer
Director, Bureau of Remediation and Waste Management, ME DEP

Julie Churchill
Director, Office of Innovation and Assistance Commissioner's Office, ME DEP

Jay Naparstek
Chief, Bureau of Waste Site Cleanup, MassDEP

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(2011 NEWMOA Chair) Deputy Assistant Commissioner, Bureau of Waste Prevention, MassDEP

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(2011 NEWMOA Vice Chair) Administrator, Planning, Prevention and Assistance Unit, NH DES

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